

# Warmup

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Find center, foci, lengths of major and minor axes

$$\frac{(x + 2)^2}{5} + \frac{(y - 3)^2}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{(x - 4)^2}{121} + \frac{(y + 5)^2}{64} = 1$$

$$C(-2, 3)$$

$$a = \sqrt{5}$$

$$b = \sqrt{2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{5 - 2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{major axis} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{minor axis} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$f(-2 \pm \sqrt{3}, 3)$$

$$C(4, -5)$$

$$a = 11$$

$$b = 8$$

$$c = \sqrt{121 - 64} = \sqrt{57}$$

$$\text{major axis} = 22$$

$$\text{minor axis} = 16$$

$$f(4 \pm \sqrt{57}, -5)$$

# 5.6 - Inverse of a Function

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## Inverse Functions

$$g(x) = 2x - 2$$

Find  $g^{-1}(x)$

$$x = 2y - 2$$

Swap x and y



$$x + 2 = 2y$$

$$\frac{x + 2}{2} = y$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \frac{x + 2}{2}$$

“g inverse of x”

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# 5.6 - Inverse of a Function

## Inverse Functions

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{2x - 3}$$

Find  $f^{-1}(3)$

$$x = \sqrt{2y - 3}$$

$$x^2 = 2y - 3$$

$$x^2 + 3 = 2y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(3) = \frac{3^2 + 3}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(3) = \frac{12}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(3) = 6$$

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**Faster Way**

$$3 = \sqrt{2y - 3}$$

# 5.6 - Inverse of a Function

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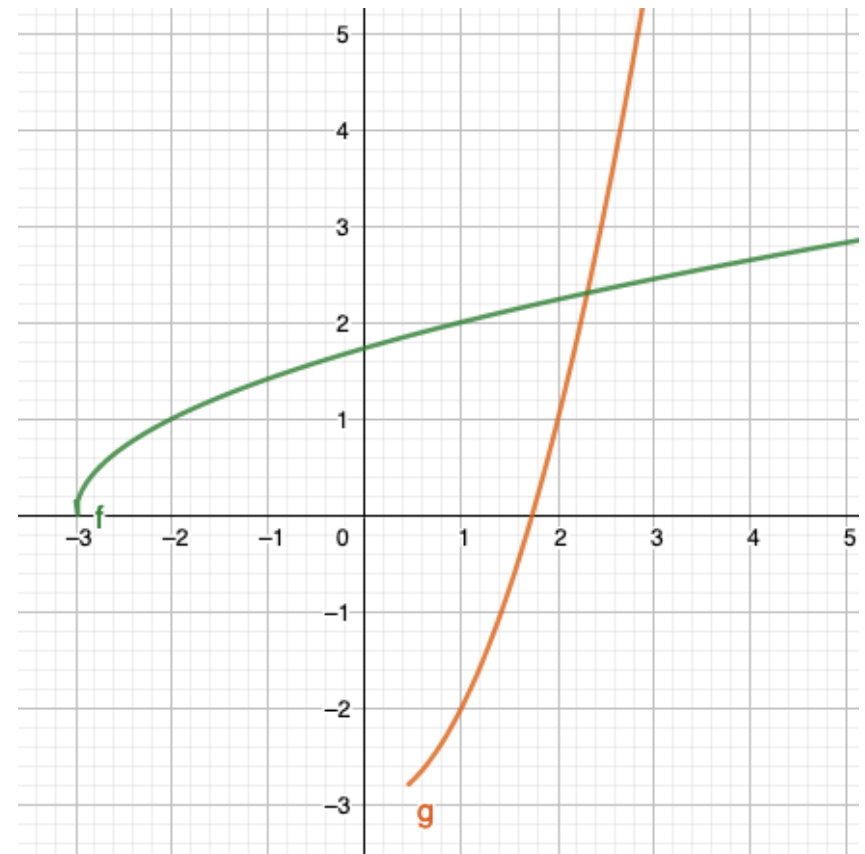
## Inverse Functions

Find  $f^{-1}$ , then the domain and range of  $f^{-1}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x + 3}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^2 - 3$$

	$f(x)$	$f^{-1}(x)$
<b>D:</b>	$x \geq -3$	$x \geq 0$
<b>R:</b>	$y \geq 0$	$y \geq -3$



# 5.6 - Inverse of a Function

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## Inverse Functions

Find the domain and range of  $f^{-1}$

$$1. f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+2}}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)$$

**D:**  $x > 0$

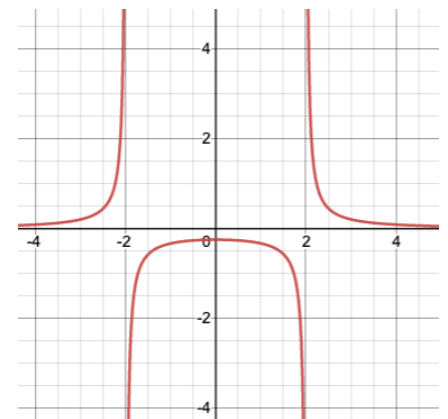
**R:**  $y > -\frac{2}{3}$

$$2. f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)$$

**D:**  $x \neq 0$

**R:**  $y \neq \pm 2$



# 5.6 - Inverse of a Function

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## Inverse Functions

Find the domain and range of  $f^{-1}$  where  $f(x) = g(k(x))$

$$k(x) = \sqrt{x - 3}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2}$$

$$g(k(x)) = \frac{1}{x - 1}$$

$$D : x \geq 3$$

$$R : 0 < y \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1 + x}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + 1$$

$$D : 0 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$R : y \geq 3$$

# 7.1 - Inverse Variation

## Direct and Inverse Variation

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$$y = kx$$

“y varies directly as x”

$$y = 12 \text{ when } x = 15$$

$$12 = k(15)$$

$$k = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

“y varies inversely as x”

$$y = 3 \text{ when } x = 4$$

$$3 = \frac{k}{4}$$

$$k = 12$$

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# 7.1 - Inverse Variation

## Direct and Inverse Variation

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$$y = kx$$

“y varies directly as x”

$$y = 12 \text{ when } x = 15$$

$$12 = k(15)$$

$$k = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

“y varies inversely as x”

$$y = 3 \text{ when } x = 4$$

$$3 = \frac{k}{4}$$

$$k = 12$$

- 
- 1) y varies directly as x  
and y = 17 when x = 12  
Find x, when y = 5

$$k = \frac{17}{12} \quad x = \frac{60}{17}$$

- 2) y varies inversely as x.  
At  $x_1$ , y = 10. At  $x_2$ , y = 24.  
What is the ratio of  $x_1/x_2$ ?

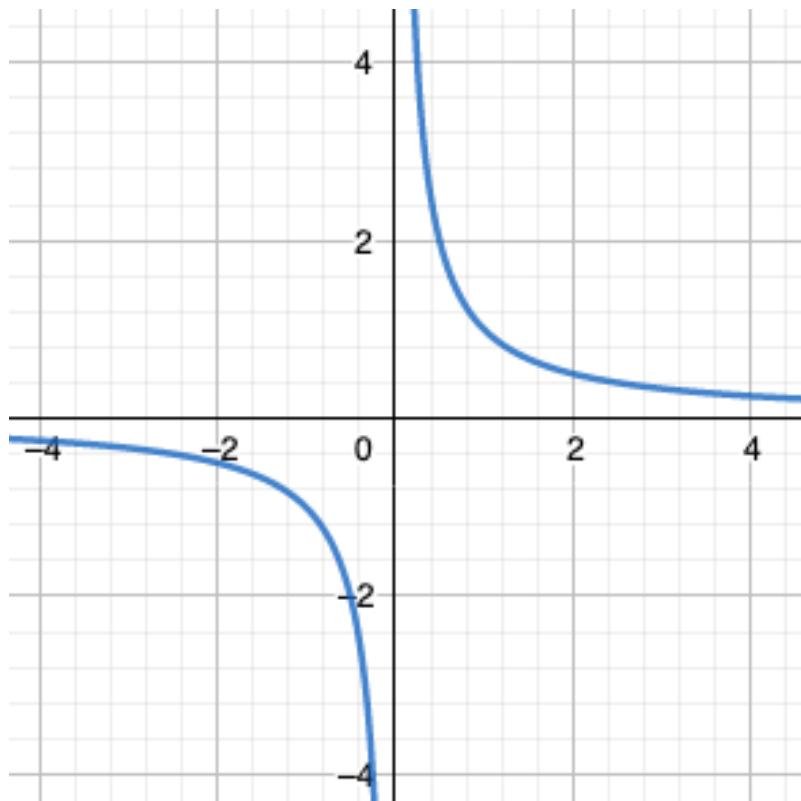
$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{12}{5}$$



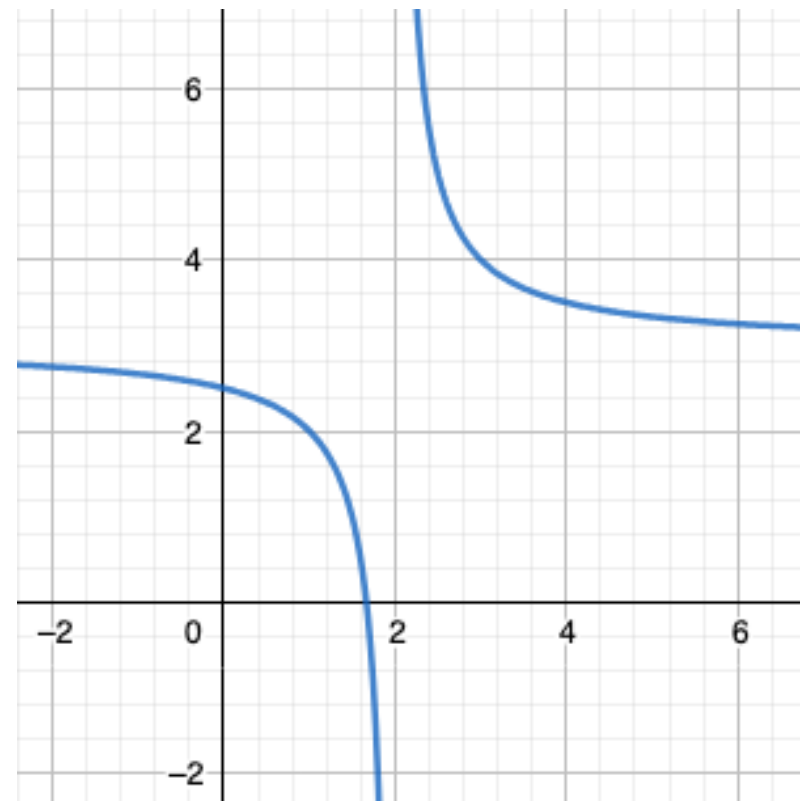
# 7.2 - Graphing Rational Functions

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2} + 3$$

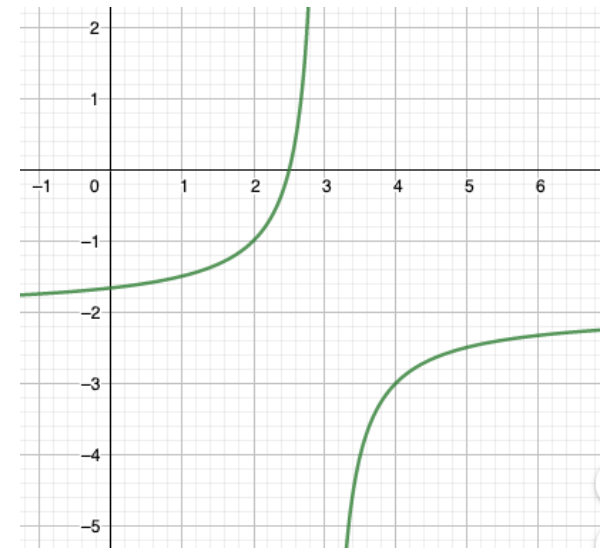


# 7.2 - Graphing Rational Functions

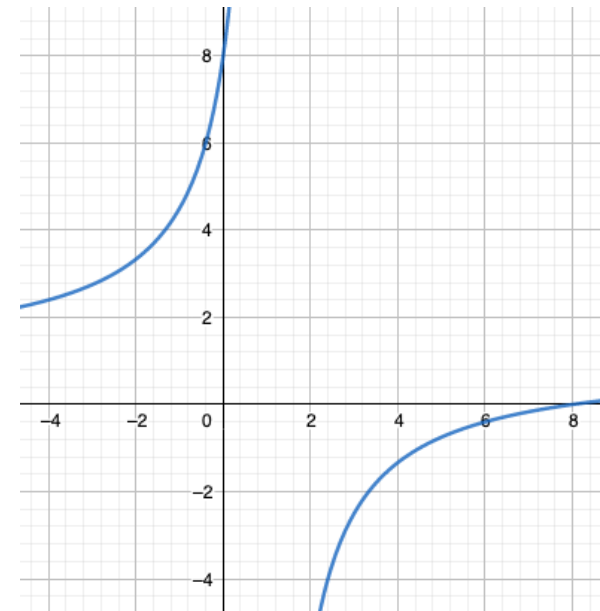
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Graph the functions

$$1. f(x) = \frac{1}{-x + 3} - 2$$



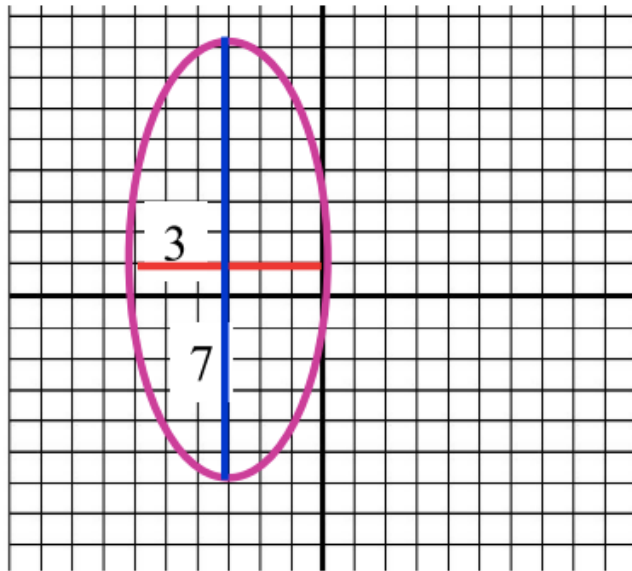
$$2. f(x) = \frac{2x + 5}{-x + 1} + 3$$



# Conics - Ellipses

What if the center was not at the origin?

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$$\frac{(x - h)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y - k)^2}{a^2} = 1$$

$$a = 7, b = 3$$

$$\frac{(x - h)^2}{3^2} + \frac{(y - k)^2}{7^2} = 1$$

Where is the center?  $C(-3, 1)$

$$\frac{(x + 3)^2}{9} + \frac{(y - 1)^2}{49} = 1$$

# Conics - Ellipses

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$$4x^2 + y^2 + 24x - 10y + 45 = 0$$

$$(4x^2 + 24x) + (y^2 - 10y) = -45$$

$$4(x^2 + 6x + ?) + (y^2 - 10y + ?) = -45 + ?$$

$$4(x^2 + 6x + 9) + (y^2 - 10y + 25) = -45 + 36 + 25$$

$$4(x + 3)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 16$$

$$\frac{(x + 3)^2}{4} + \frac{(y - 5)^2}{16} = 1$$

$$\frac{(x - h)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y - k)^2}{a^2} = 1$$

# Conics - Ellipses

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1. Find the equation of an ellipse with the following characteristics

Center (3, -2), major axis = 12 (horizontal),  $c = 4$

$$\frac{(x - 3)^2}{36} + \frac{(y + 2)^2}{20} = 1$$

2. Find the equation of an ellipse with the following characteristics

Focus (-4, 6), (-4, 12)

$$b^2 = 16$$

$$\frac{(x + 4)^2}{16} + \frac{(y - 9)^2}{25} = 1$$

