

For full credit, you must show all work and circle your final answer.

1 Compute  $f \circ g$ :

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 1 \text{ and } g(x) = x + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ g)(x) &= f(g(x)) \\ &= f(x + 3) \\ &= (x + 3)^2 + 3(x + 3) - 1 \\ &= (x^2 + 6x + 9) + (3x + 9) - 1 \\ &= x^2 + 9x + 17 \end{aligned}$$

2 Find the inverse of  $f(x)$ , assume  $x > -4$  :

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4$$

First switch  $x$  and  $y$ , and then solve for  $y$ :

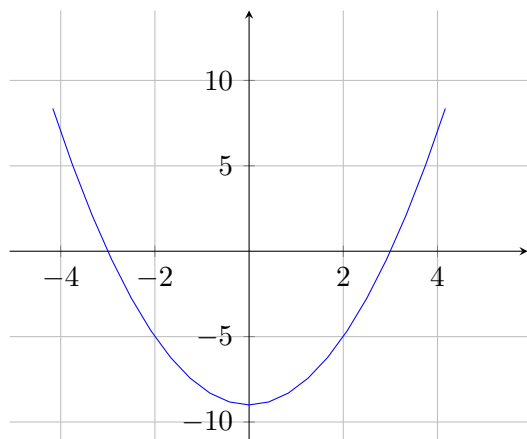
$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^2 - 4 \\ \rightarrow x &= y^2 - 4 \\ \rightarrow y^2 &= x + 4 \\ \rightarrow y &= \sqrt{x + 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So the inverse is: } f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x + 4}$$

$$\text{You can check: } (f \circ f^{-1})(x) = f(f^{-1}(x)) = f(\sqrt{x + 4}) = (\sqrt{x + 4})^2 - 4 = x + 4 - 4 = x$$

3 Sketch the graph for  $f(x)$  and determine if it is odd, even or neither:

$$f(x) = x^2 - 9$$



$f(-x) = (-x)^2 - 9 = x^2 - 9 = f(x)$ , so the function is even. In the graph you can see that the function is reflected across the  $y$  axis, which also means it is even.