

## Exercise Sheet 13

### Inverse Function and Some Important Functions and Their Application, Storrer 17 + 18

Hand in: Wednesday, 20.12.2017, ahead of the lecture.

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MUST

#### Exercise 1

- Which condition a function has to fulfill in order to be invertible?
- How does an inverse function arise from the original function geometrically?

STANDARD

#### Exercise 2 (6 points)

- Consider the function  $y = f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^3 - 1$  with  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .
  - (1 point) Show that the function  $f(x)$  is injective on the given domain, that is the assignment from  $x$  to  $f(x)$  is unique.
  - (1 point) Determine the inverse function  $f^{-1}(x)$ .
  - (1 point) From domain  $D(f)$  and image  $W(f)$  of the original function determine directly  $D(f^{-1})$  and  $W(f^{-1})$ .
  - (1 point) Draw the graphs of  $f(x)$  and  $f^{-1}(x)$ .
- (2 points) Determine the derivative of the function  $y = \ln(x)$  for  $x > 0$ .  
Hint: apply the formula for the derivative of the inverse function.

**Exercise 3** (4 points)

Compute

a) (2 points) the derivative of  $\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}\right)$ .

b) (2 points) the integral of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2 + 16x + 17}$ .

Hint:

Reduce the integral to one of the form  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .

**Exercise 4** (4 points)a) (1 point) Draw a qualitative graph of the function  $y = e^{-x^2}$ . It is enough to show how the function behaves for  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$  and where the maximum is.b) (1 point) Does the function  $y = x \cdot e^{-x^2}$  arise from the one given in a) by application of simple geometric operations (such as shifting or stretching)?

An exact explanation is necessary!

c) (1 point) How about the function  $y = e^{-(x+1)^2}$ ? Draw a qualitative graph!d) (1 point) How about the function  $y = 2 \cdot e^{-(x-1)^2}$ ? Draw a qualitative graph!

## HONOURS

**Exercise 5** (2 points)

Compute the following integrals. At first, rearrange the integrals until you find a known function. Do not use the table otherwise.

a) (1 point)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$

b) (1 point)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-4}}$

Also state the conditions on  $x$ .