

**BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE**  
**of The City University of New York**

**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS and COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**CSI30: Chapters 2 and 3 Review**

Here are the solutions/answers to the last three problems:

**8)** Determine the domain, the codomain/target, and the range of the function  $f(x) = x^2 + 3$

**Answer:**

domain:  $\mathbf{R}$  (set of all real numbers)

codomain/target:  $\mathbf{R}$  (set of all real numbers)

range:  $\{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \geq 3\}$  (i.e. the set of all real numbers greater than or equal to 3)

**9)** Find  $f \circ g$  and  $g \circ f$ , where  $f(x) = 2x$  and  $g(x) = 3x + 5$ , are functions from  $\mathbf{R}$  to  $\mathbf{R}$ .

**Answer:**  $f \circ g = f(g(x)) = f(3x + 5) = 2(3x + 5) = 6x + 10$

$g \circ f = g(f(x)) = g(2x) = 3(2x) + 5 = 6x + 5$

**10)** Is function  $g(x) = x^3 - 4$  invertible? If yes, explain why and find its inverse function. If no, provide explanations also.

**Solution:**

the function is *one-to-one* (i.e. no two different  $x$ -values are mapped to the same  $y$ -value), hence it is invertible. Let's find the inverse function  $g^{-1}(x)$ :

$y = x^3 - 4$  - let's solve it for  $x$ :  $x = \sqrt[3]{y + 4}$

Therefore,  $g^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + 4}$