

#117

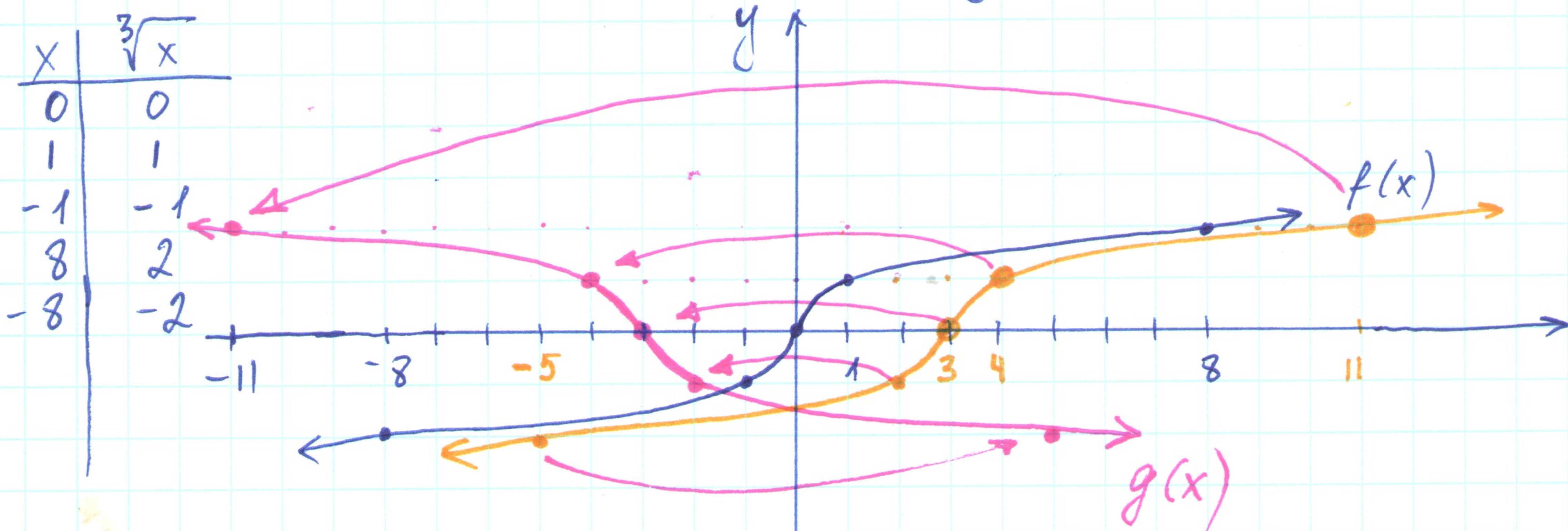
$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{-x-3}$$

$$\text{base: } f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$g(x) = f(-x-3)$$

I made a typo, in the book it is  
 $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{-x-2}$

- ① horizontal shift (3 units right) ———
- ② reflection about y-axis ———



we can check some of the points:

x	$\sqrt[3]{-x-3}$
-3	0
-4	$\sqrt[3]{1} = 1$
-11	$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$
5	$\sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$
-2	$\sqrt[3]{-1} = -1$

(and see how they correspond to the graph we ended up with)

~ all points are present on the graph of  $g(x)$