Choose the correct answer from the drop-down menu.

Show that $f(x) = 3x - 9$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$ are inverse functions.

$f(g(x)) = f($ **1.** $\frac{1}{3}x + 3$ $)$

$= $ **3.** $3\left(\frac{1}{3}x + 3\right) - 9$

$= $ **5.** $x + 9 - 9$

$= x$

$g(f(x)) = g($ **2.** $3x - 9$ $)$

$= $ **4.** $\frac{1}{3}(3x - 9) + 3$

$= $ **6.** $x - 3 + 3$

$= x$

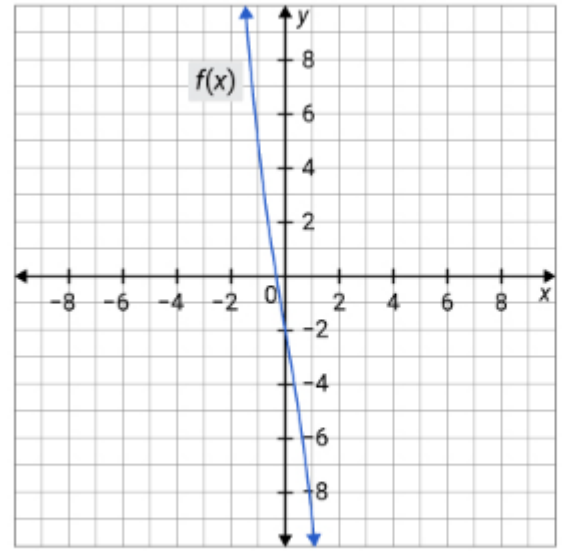
1. $\frac{1}{3}x + 3$

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2. $3x - 9$

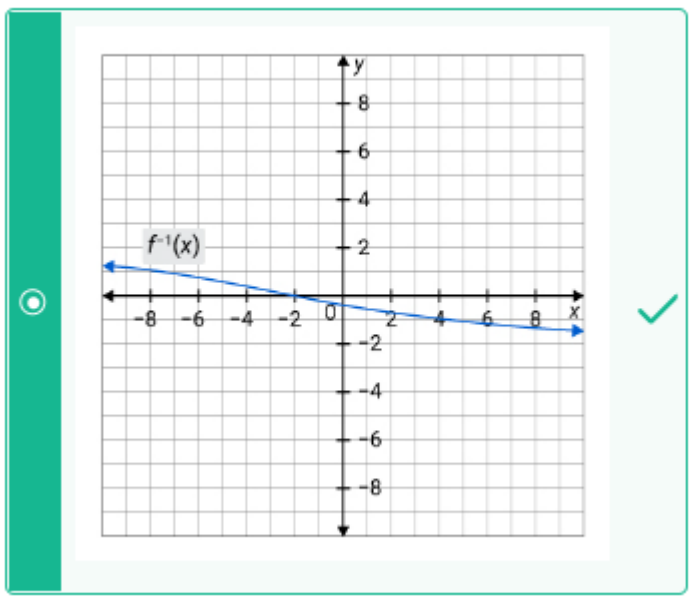
3. $3\left(\frac{1}{3}x + 3\right) - 9$

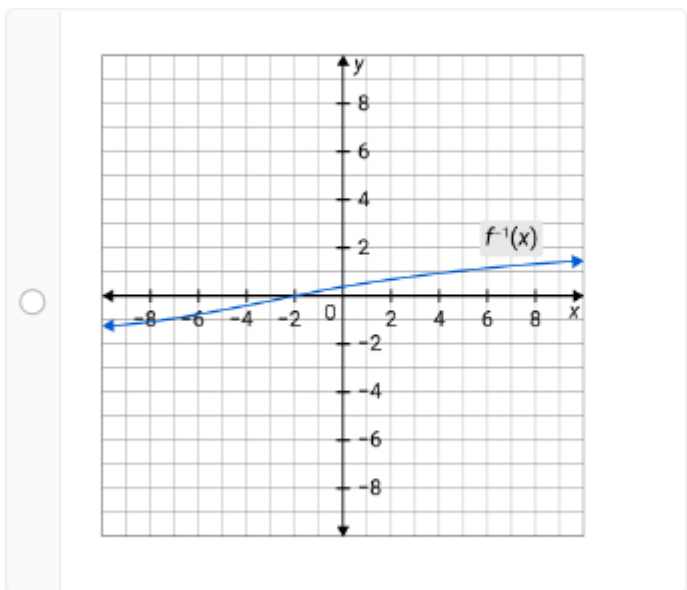
Use the graph of $f(x)$ to graph $f^{-1}(x)$.



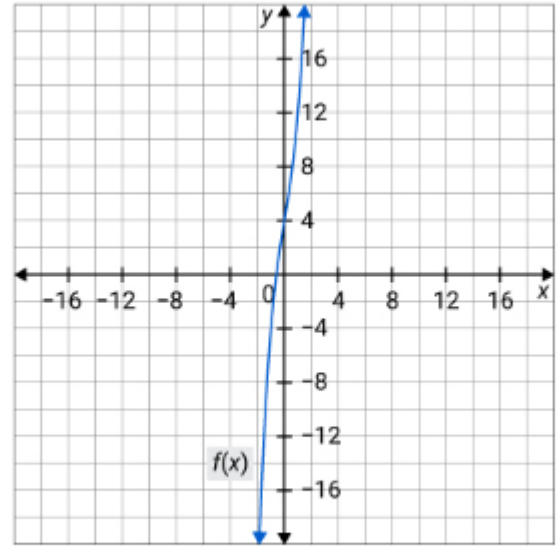
ATTEMPT 1

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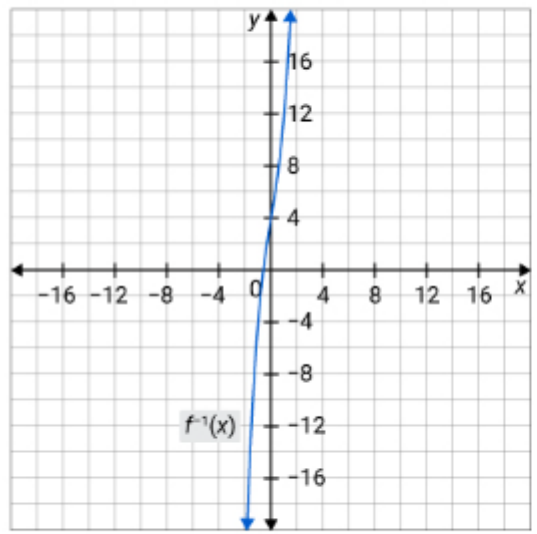


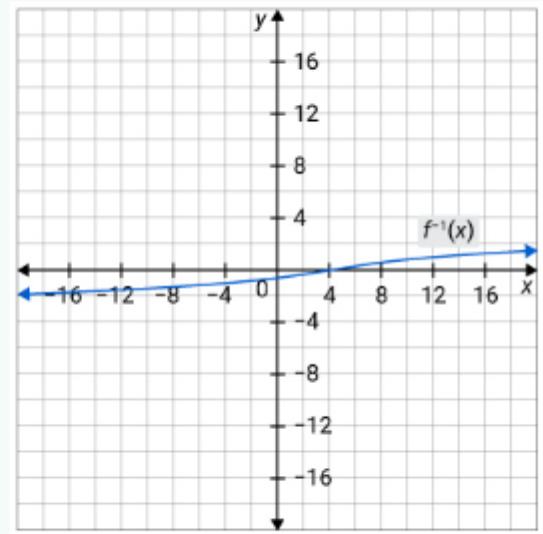
Use the graph of $f(x)$ to graph $f^{-1}(x)$.



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ATTEMPT 1





Choose the correct answer from the drop-down menu.

Show that $f(x) = 5x + 10$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{5}x - 2$ are inverse functions.

$f(g(x)) = f($ **1.** $\frac{1}{5}x - 2$ $)$

$= $ **3.** $5\left(\frac{1}{5}x - 2\right) + 10$

$= $ **5.** $x - 10 + 10$

$= x$

$g(f(x)) = g($ **2.** $5x + 10$ $)$

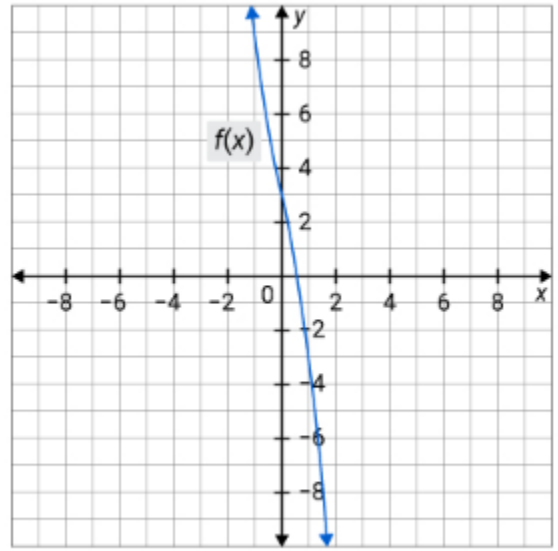
$= $ **4.** $\frac{1}{5}(5x + 10) - 2$

$= $ **6.** $x + 2 - 2$

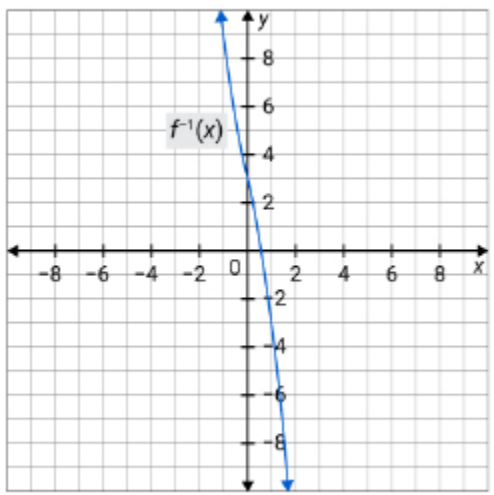
$= x$

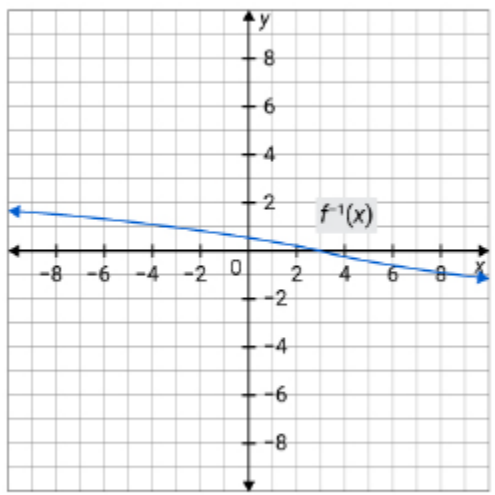
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Use the graph of $f(x)$ to graph $f^{-1}(x)$.



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Choose the correct answer from the drop-down menu.

Show that $f(x) = \frac{4}{x-2}$ and $g(x) = \frac{4}{x} + 2$ are inverse functions.

$f(g(x)) = f($ [1. $\frac{4}{x} + 2$] $)$

$= $ [3. $\frac{4}{\frac{4}{x} + 2 - 2}$]

$= $ [5. $\frac{4}{\frac{4}{x}}$]

$= x$

$g(f(x)) = g($ [2. $\frac{4}{x-2}$] $)$

$= $ [4. $\frac{\frac{4}{\frac{4}{x-2}} + 2}{}$]

$= $ [6. $x - 2 + 2$]

$= x$

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