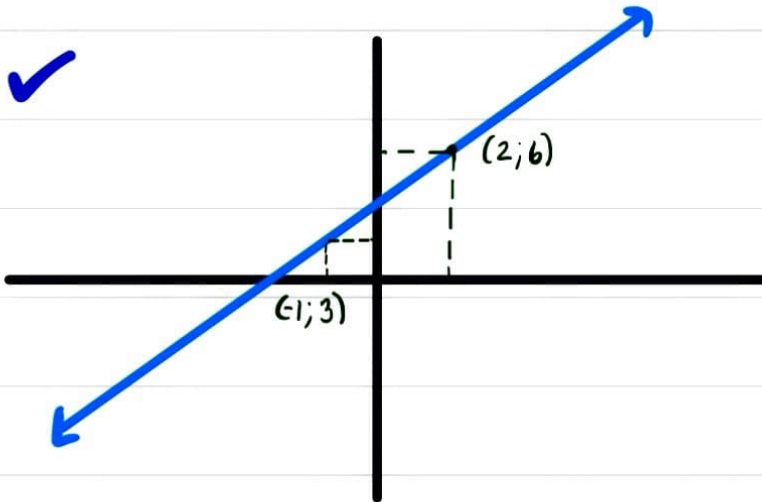


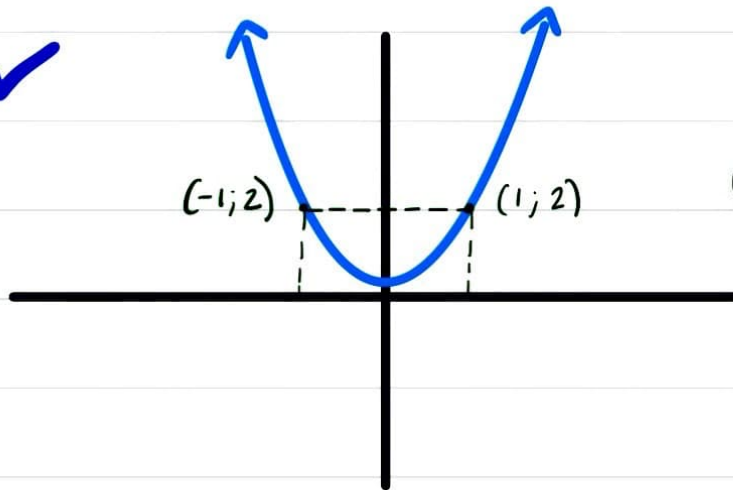
Funksies en Inverses: Deel 1

Tipe:



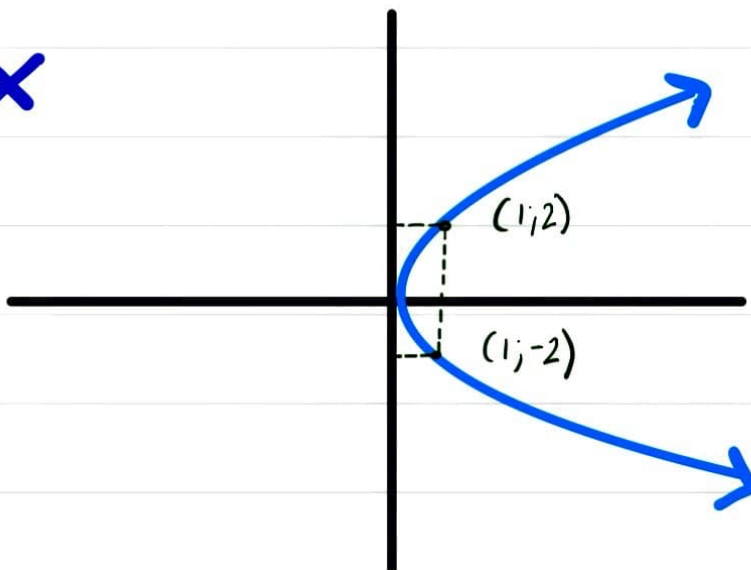
$(-1, 3); (2, 6)$

— |
een-tot-een
FUNKSIE



$(-1, 2); (1, 2)$

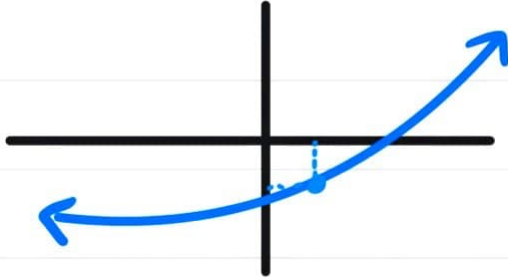
— |
meer-tot-een
FUNKSIE



$(1, -2); (1, 2)$

— |
een-tot-meer
RELASIE

Funksie: Elke x -waarde in die definisie versameling word met slegs 1 y -waarde in die waarde versameling verbind.

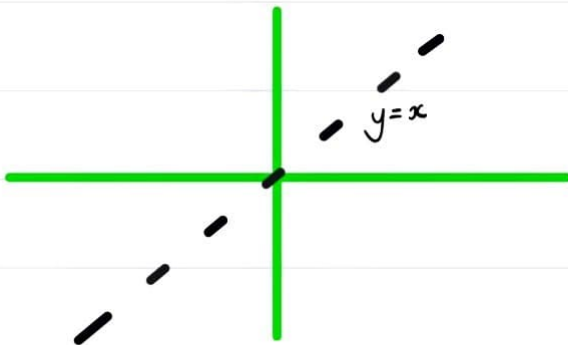


— |
een - tot - een FUNKSIE



inverse sal ook 'n FUNKSIE wees.

INVERSE: Refleksie om lyn $y=x$



① Ruil x en y om

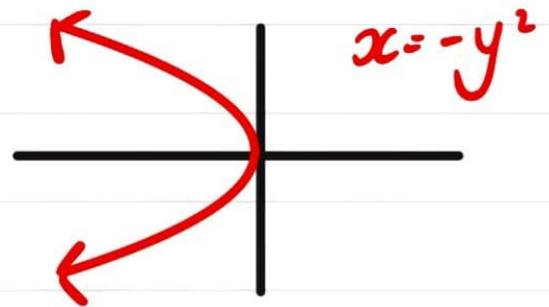
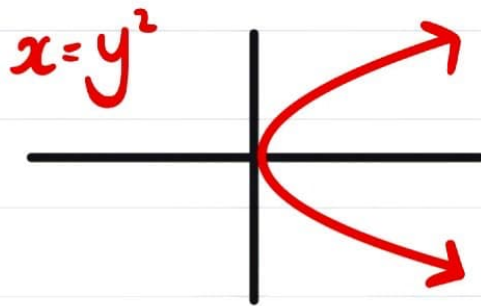
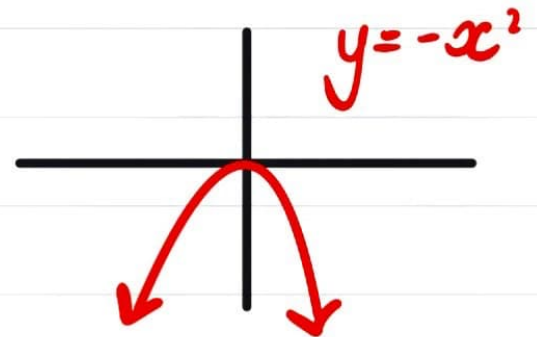
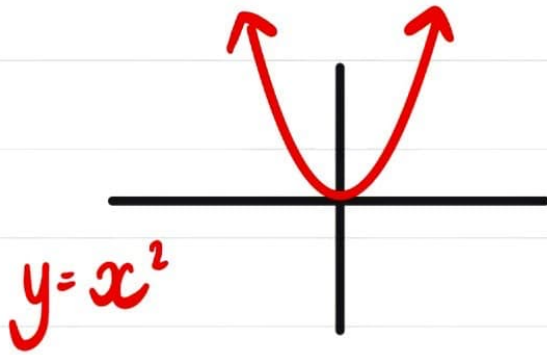
② Maak y onderwerp

Bepaal die vergelyking van die inverses:

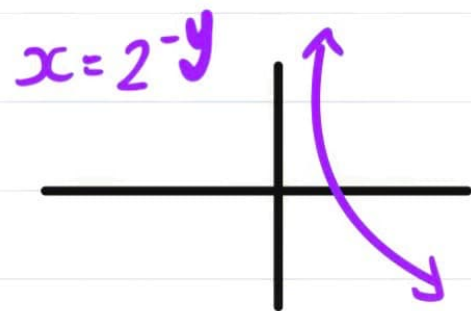
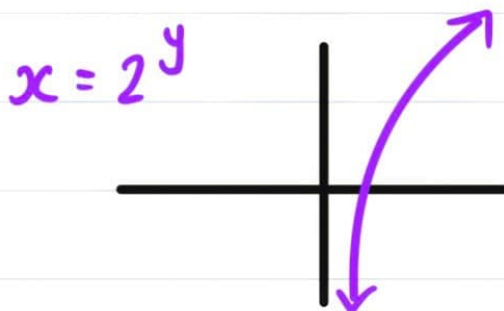
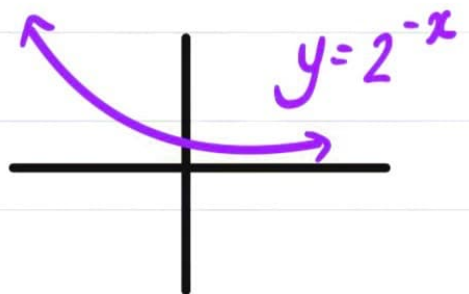
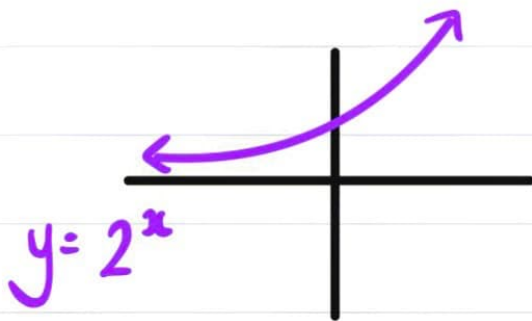
Reguit lyn:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) = 2x - 4, \quad x \in [-1; 3]$$

Parabool:



Eksponensiële



Parabool:

② $f(x) = -2x^2; x \geq 0$

Parabool (Wortel):

③ $f(x) = -\sqrt{3x}$

Eksponensiël:

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3}^x$$

Ekspónensiël (Log):

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f(x) = \log_{1/4} x$$

Parabool (draaipunt):

⑥ $f(x) = (x-1)^2 - 4; x \geq 1$

Ekspónensiël (asimptoot):

⑦ $f(x) = 3^x - 3$