## Flying backwards

The weight of the atmosphere pressing down on your shoulders is given by atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure also tells you the density of the air, and so how much oxygen you get in each breath. Atmospheric pressure in kilopascals ( kPa ) at a given altitude in meters is given by the following table:

| altitude (m) | pressure (kPa) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 101.33 |
| 500 | 99.49 |
| 1000 | 97.63 |
| 1500 | 95.91 |
| 2000 | 94.19 |
| 2500 | 92.46 |
| 3000 | 90.81 |
| 3500 | 89.15 |
| 4000 | 87.49 |
| 4500 | 85.91 |
| 5000 | 84.33 |
| 6000 | 81.22 |
| 7000 | 78.19 |
| 8000 | 75.22 |
| 9000 | 72.4 |
| 10000 | 69.64 |
| 15000 | 57.16 |

1. Let $P(h)$ mean the atmospheric pressure at height $h$. Describe the domain and range of $P(h)$.
2. What would the be the input for the function $P^{-1}$ ? Give units and describe the meaning of this inverse function.

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In practical terms, explain the following in a sentence, using units.
3. $P(8000)$
4. $P^{-1}(85.91)$
5. $P^{\prime}(45000)$
6. $\left(P^{-1}\right)^{\prime}(72.4)$

