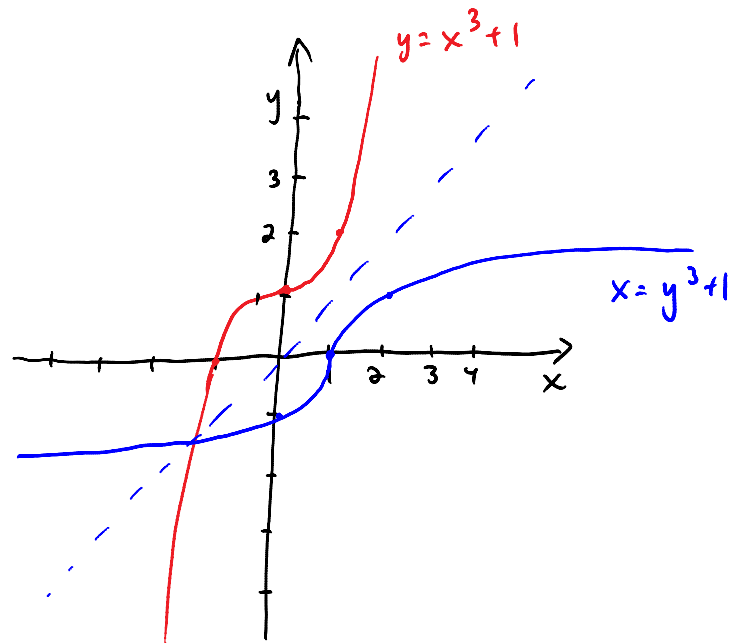


Section 5.1: cont'd

Tuesday, February 03, 2015
11:23 AM

example: graph $y = x^3 + 1$ and its inverse

x	$y = x^3 + 1$
-2	-7
-1	0
0	1
1	2
2	9



how to do inverse?

- ① take previous table and swap x and y
- ② just mirror about the line $y = x$
- ③ swap x and y in equation:

$$y = x^3 + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = y^3 + 1 \quad \text{and solve for } y$$

$$x - 1 = y^3$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}$$

one-to-one functions:

for $a \neq b$, then $f(a) \neq f(b)$

→ different x-values give different y-values

example: is $f(x) = x^2$ a one-to-one function?

$$f(2) = 4$$

$$f(-2) = 4$$

NO!

properties:

- if the function is one-to-one, its inverse is also a function
- domain of function is the range of the inverse
range " " " " domain " " "

note: a function that only increases over the domain (or only decreases) is one-to-one

how can you tell from the graph of a function that the inverse will also be a function?

horizontal line test - if passes, inverse is a function

notation for inverses:

the inverse of $f(x)$ is written $f^{-1}(x)$

$$f^{-1}(x) \neq \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

obtaining formulae for inverses:

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1$$

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| ① | replace $f(x)$ with y | REPLACE | $y = x^3 + 1$ |
| ② | interchange x and y | SWAP | $x = y^3 + 1$ |
| ③ | solve for y | SOLVE | $y = \sqrt[3]{x-1}$ |
| ④ | replace y by $f^{-1}(x)$ | REPLACE | $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1}$ |

example: find inverse of $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+2}$

$$y = \frac{3}{x+2} \quad \text{REPLACE}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{y+2} \quad \text{SWAP}$$

$$x(y+2) = 3 \quad \text{SOLVE}$$

$$y+2 = \frac{3}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{x} - 2$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3}{x} - 2 \quad \text{REPLACE}$$

$$\left(\text{or } \frac{3-2x}{x} \right)$$

domain of $f(x)$: $\{x \mid x \neq -2\}$

range of $f(x)$: $\{\ominus \mid \ominus \neq 0\}$

domain of $f^{-1}(x)$: $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$

range of $f^{-1}(x)$: $\{\ominus \mid \ominus \neq -2\}$

inverse functions and composition:

how to tell if two functions are inverses of each other:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (f^{-1} \circ f)(x) &= f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \\ (f \circ f^{-1})(x) &= f(f^{-1}(x)) = x \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{must} \\ \text{test} \\ \text{both} \end{array}$$