

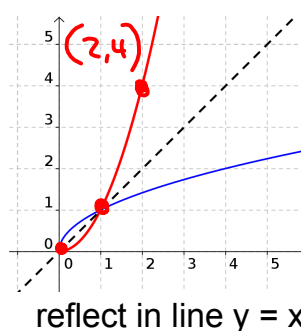
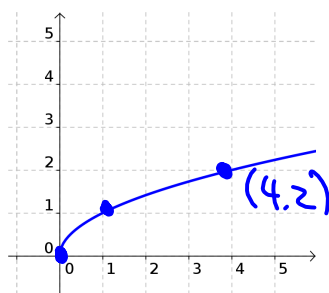
Inverse Functions (review)

Sept 8/2014

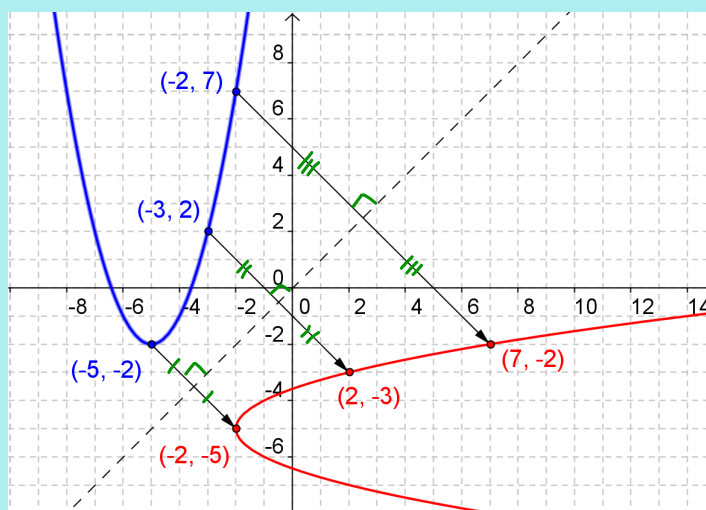
The inverse of a relation can be found by interchanging the domain and range of the relation (i.e., swap x and y).

	<u>original relation</u>	<u>inverse relation</u>
points:	$\{(a, b), (c, d)\}$	$\{(b, a), (d, c)\}$
equation:	express in terms of independent and dependent variables	swap x and y, rearrange to $y = \dots$

graph:



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Find the inverse of $y = (x + 5)^2 - 2$ graphically

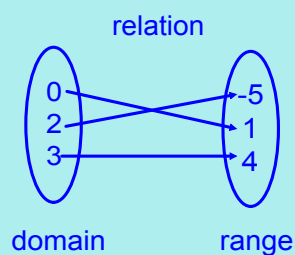
Notice that the original points and the reflected (swapped) points are equidistant (equal distance) to the line $y = x$.

The inverse (red) fails the vertical line test, and is not a function.

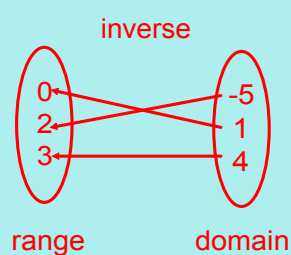
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A mapping diagram can be used to determine if a relation is a function.

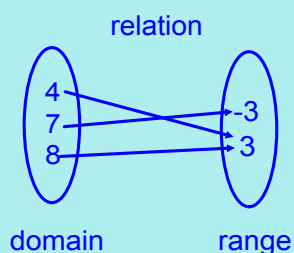
If there is only one arrow from each item in the domain, then it is a function.



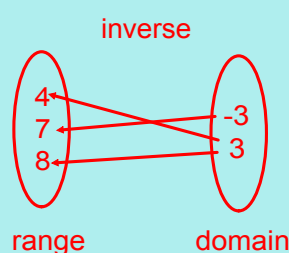
relation is a function



inverse is a function



relation is a function



inverse is NOT a function

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Recall: A function is a special type of relation where each element in the domain corresponds to a single value in the range.

For an inverse function, each value in the range corresponds to a single value in the domain.

If the inverse of the function, $f(x)$, is also a function, it is given the special designation of inverse function, $f^{-1}(x)$

Note: In the inverse notation, the "-1" is not an exponent!

For example:

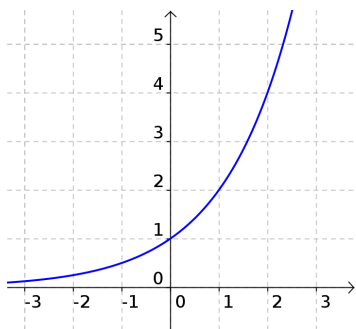
$$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x} \quad f^{-1}(x) \neq \frac{1}{f(x)}$$

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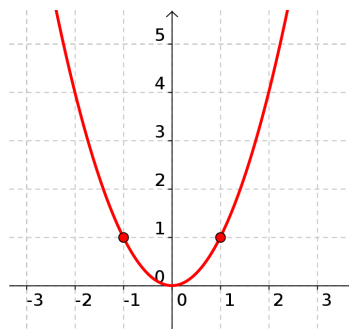
A function and its inverse function undo each other.

Given $f(a) = b$, then $f^{-1}(b) = a$
(assuming the inverse is a function)

The inverse of a function will also be a function if each x-value produces a unique y-value.



each x produces a unique y-value, inverse is a function



each x produces a single y-value, but they are not unique: not a function

inverse is

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The inverse of a function may not be a function. It is possible to restrict the domain to force the inverse to be a function.

Ex.1 Find the inverse of $f(x) = 3x^2 - 6$

$$y = 3x^2 - 6$$

Swap x, y

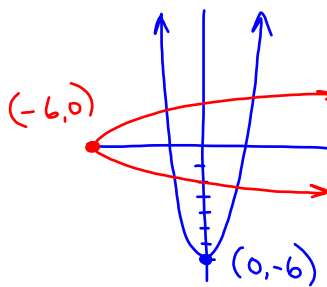
$$x = 3y^2 - 6$$

$$x + 6 = 3y^2$$

$$y^2 = \frac{x+6}{3}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{x+6}{3}}$$

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



keep top or bottom half

$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$
keep right side of $f(x)$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+6}{3}}$$

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Assigned Work:

p.44 # 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12c, 13, 17

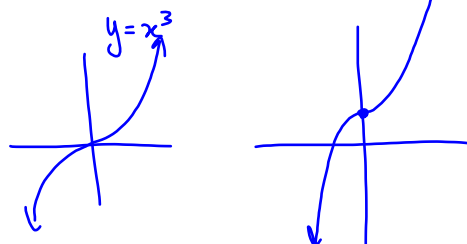
b
a

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + 1$$

$$4(b) \quad (4, f(4)) \rightarrow (4, 129)$$

for inverse, swap x, y $P(129, 4)$

$$(c) \quad f(x) = 2x^3 + 1$$

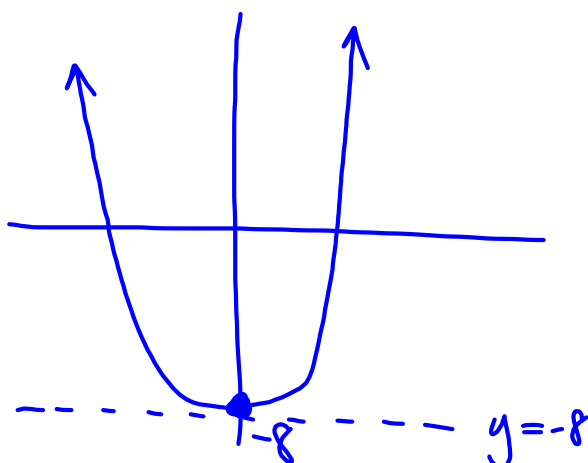


$$f(x): D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad R = \{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

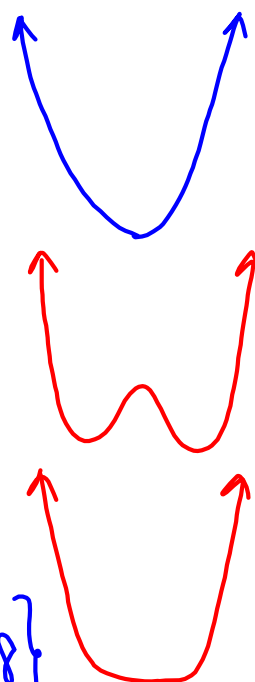
$$(d) \text{ inverse: } D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad R = \{y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

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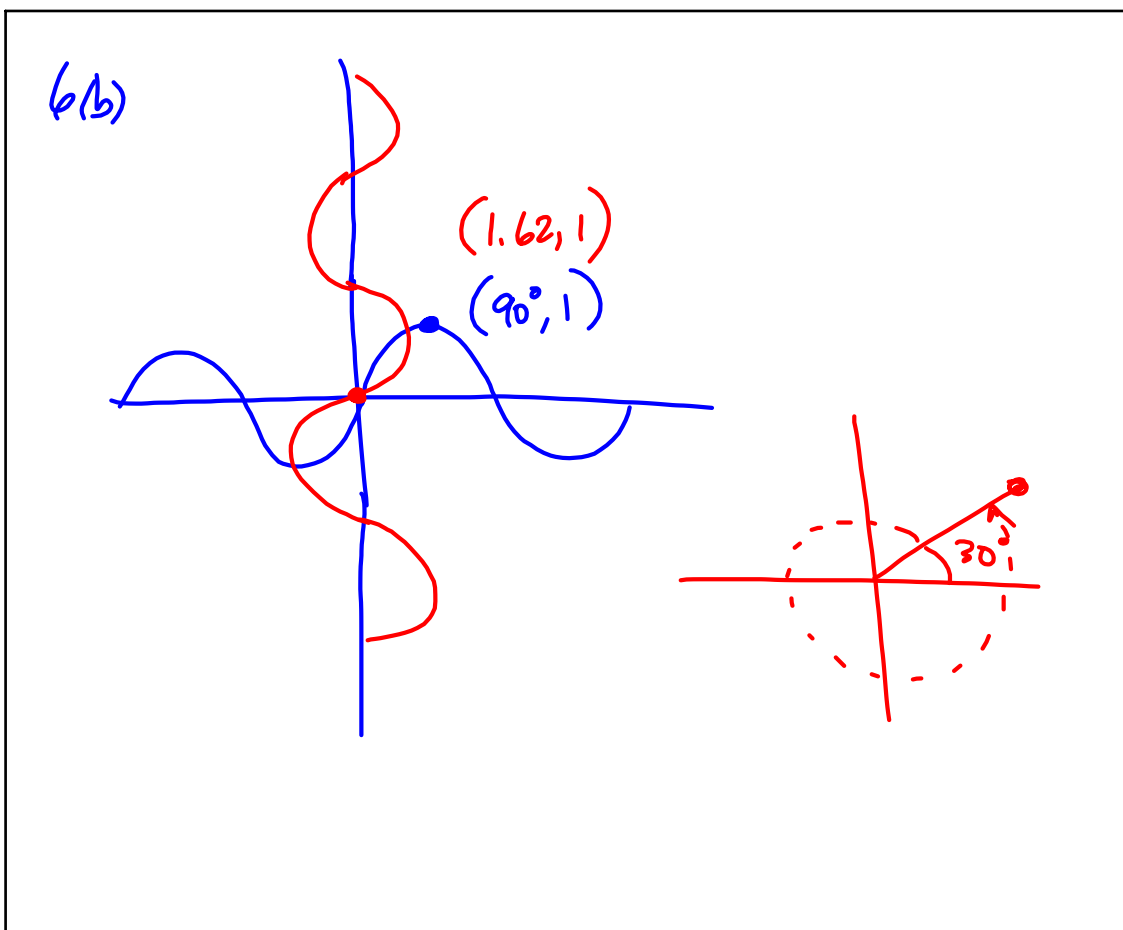
$$5. \quad g(x) = x^4 - 8$$



$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad R = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y \geq -8\}$$



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Sep 9-12:42 PM

7(a) $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

for inverse, Do NOT swap F & C ,
because they have clear definitions

→ rearrange

$$\frac{5}{9}(F - 32) = \left(\frac{9}{5}C\right) \frac{5}{9}$$

$$C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$$

b) $F(20) = \frac{9}{5}(20) + 32$
 $= 68$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad f(x) &= kx^3 - 1 & f^{-1}(15) &= 2 \\
 f(2) &= k(2)^3 - 1 & f(2) &= 15 \\
 15 &= 8k - 1 \\
 16 &= 8k \\
 k &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= kx^3 - 1 \\
 \text{Swap } x, y & \\
 x &= ky^3 - 1 \\
 y &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{k}} \\
 f^{-1}(x) &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{k}} \\
 f^{-1}(15) &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{15+1}{k}} \\
 (2)^3 &= \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{16}{k}}\right)^3 \\
 8 &= \frac{16}{k} \\
 k &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

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11.

Student $a \rightarrow \boxed{f(a)} \rightarrow$ student average

$A \rightarrow 80$

$B \rightarrow 70$

$C \rightarrow 80$

$f(x)$ is
a function

$A \leftarrow 80$
 $C \leftarrow 80$

inverse is
not

Sep 9-1:00 PM

$$g(x) = 4(x-3)^2 + 1$$

$$(a) \quad y = 4(x-3)^2 + 1$$

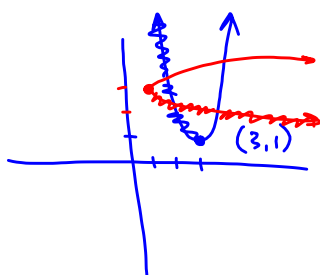
swap

$$x = 4(y-3)^2 + 1$$

$$(b) \quad x-1 = 4(y-3)^2$$

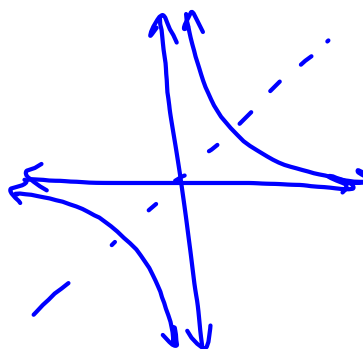
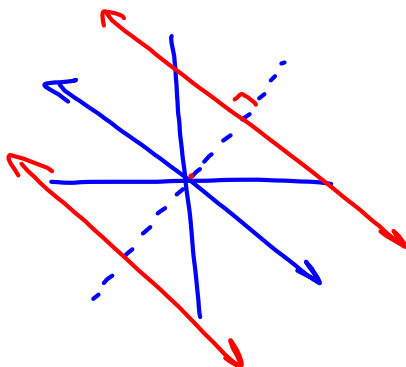
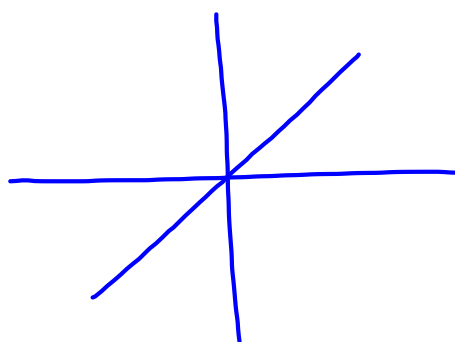
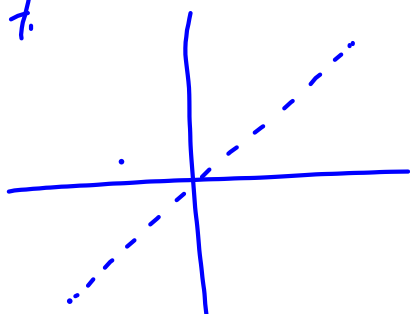
$$\pm \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{4}} = y-3$$

$$y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{2} + 3 \quad \rightarrow \text{or } y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{4}} + 3$$



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17.



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