1.5 The Inverse Function

Feb 6

The inverse of a relation is found by interchanging the independent and dependent variables.

eg. $f=\{(1,2),(2,-1),(3,3),(4,-1)\}$

Is the relation a function? $\frac{1}{5}$

Find its inverse relation. $f = \{(2, 1), (3, 3), (-1, 4)\}$ Is the inverse relation a function?

To find the inverse of an equation, switch x and y and solve for y.

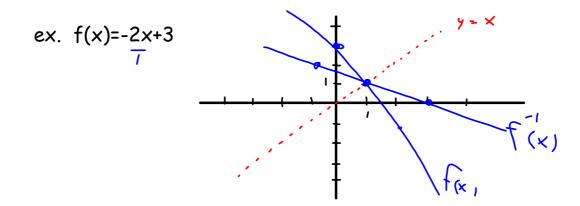
ex. y=3x-2

 $A_{-1} = \frac{x+5}{x+5}$

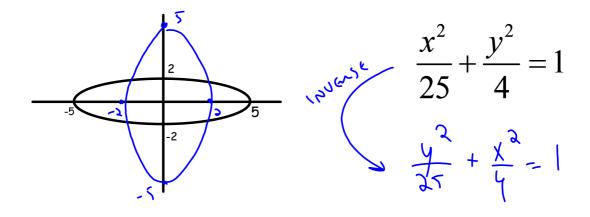
x + 2 = 39 $\frac{x+3}{3} = 9$ $\frac{(x) = \frac{x+2}{3}}{3}$

ex. $f(x) = \frac{3-2x}{5}$ $y = \frac{3-2x}{5}$ $x = \frac{3-2x}{5}$ $x = \frac{3-2x}{5}$ $x = \frac{3-2x}{5}$ $x = \frac{3-2x}{5}$

To graph an inverse, reflect the graph in the line y=x.



ex. Sketch the inverse of the following ellipse.



ex. Determine the domain and range of the inverse of the function

$$f(x) = -3(x-1)^{2} - 4$$

$$D_{\xi} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\xi} = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\xi} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \times \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \times$$

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