

**Inverse Functions**

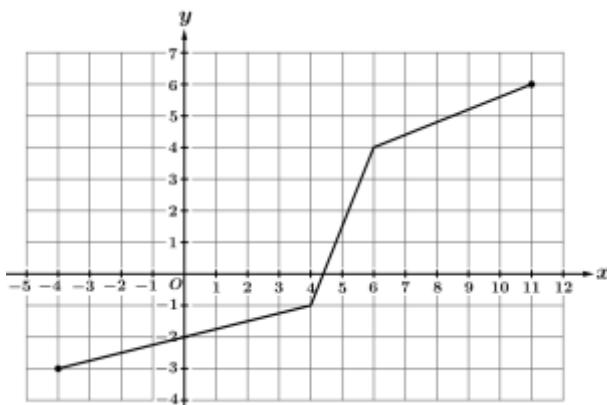
If  $f$  and  $g$  are inverse functions, then...

1.  $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$
2. If  $(x, y)$  is a point on the graph of  $f(x)$ , then  $(y, x)$  is a point on the graph of  $g(x)$ .
3. With inverse functions, all of the  $x$  and  $y$  values are “switched”, so the graphical behaviors in terms of  $x$  and  $y$  will also be switched. For example, the **domain of  $f$**  is the **range of  $f^{-1}$** .
4. A continuous function will only have an inverse function if it is strictly increasing or strictly decreasing. If a function changes from increasing to decreasing (or vice versa), it will not pass the horizontal line test and its inverse relation will not pass the vertical line test as a result.

$x$	-3	-2	0	1	4	6
$f(x)$	6	3	1	-1	-3	-7

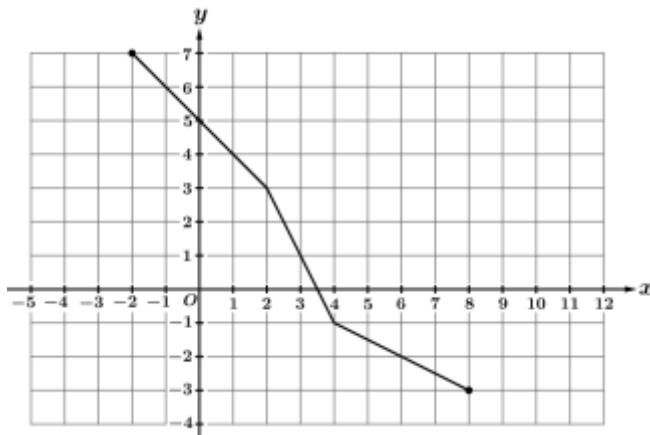
**Example 1:** Let  $f$  be a continuous function with selected values in the table below. Let  $g$  be the inverse of  $f$ , such that  $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$ . Find the following values if possible.

- a)  $f(f(0))$       b)  $g(-3)$       c)  $g(6)$
- d)  $g(g(-1))$       e)  $(f^{-1} \circ f)(-2)$       f)  $f^{-1}(-3)$

**Graph of  $k$** 

**Example 2:** The function  $k$  is defined over the interval  $-4 \leq x \leq 11$  as shown above. Let  $k^{-1}$  represent the inverse of  $k$ .

- a) What is the minimum value of  $k(x)$ ? What is the minimum value of  $k^{-1}(x)$ ?
- b) Find  $k^{-1}(6)$  and  $k^{-1}(4)$ .



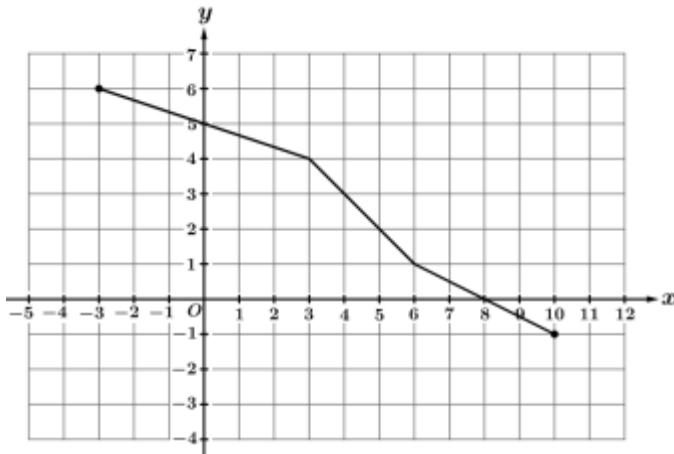
**Graph of  $f$**

**Example 3:** The function  $f$  is defined over the interval  $-2 \leq x \leq 8$  as shown above. Let  $f^{-1}$  represent the inverse of  $f$ .

a) What is the maximum value of  $f^{-1}(x)$ ?

b) Find  $f^{-1}(3)$  and  $f^{-1}(1)$ .

c) What is the domain of  $f^{-1}$ ?



**Graph of  $g$**

**Example 4:** The function  $g$  is defined over the interval  $-3 \leq x \leq 10$  as shown above. Let  $g^{-1}$  represent the inverse of  $g$ . Values of the increasing function  $h$  are given in the table above for selected values of  $x$ . Find the following, if possible.

a)  $g(h(6))$

b)  $g^{-1}(h(0))$

c)  $h^{-1}(g(8))$

d)  $h^{-1}(g^{-1}(-1))$

$x$	-5	-1	0	2	5	6
$h(x)$	-3	0	3	5	8	10