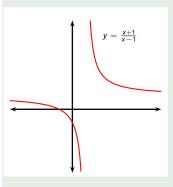
Calculus I Inverse of fractional linear transformation

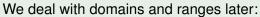
Todor Milev

2019

Find
$$f^{-1}(x)$$
 where $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$.



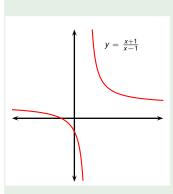
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$$y = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

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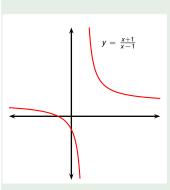
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We deal with domains and ranges later:
$$y = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad | \text{mult. by } (x-1)$$

$$y(x-1) = x+1$$

Find
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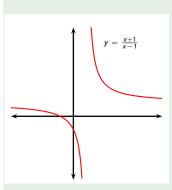


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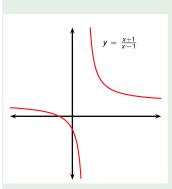
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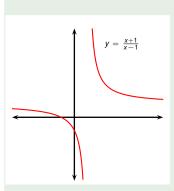


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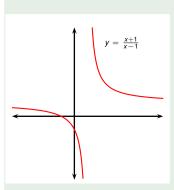
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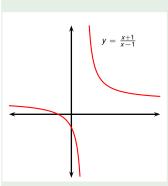
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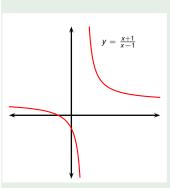
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$$x(y-1) = y+1 \qquad \text{div. by } (y-1)$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = x = \frac{y+1}{y-1}$$

Find
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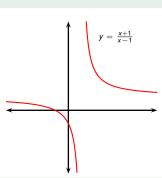
$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

mult. by
$$(x-1)$$

div. by $(y-1)$

relabel
$$x, y$$

Find
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Answer:
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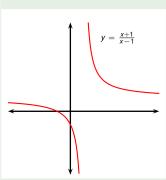
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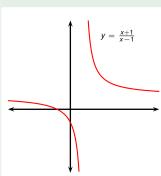
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We divided by $y-1$ so $y \neq 1$.

Find
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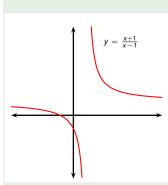
Answer: $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$, $x \neq 1$.

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We divided by y - 1 so $y \ne 1$. Therefore the domain of f^{-1} is all real numbers except 1.

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Answer:
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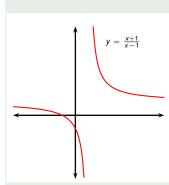
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We divided by $y - \hat{1}$ so $y \neq 1$. Therefore the domain of f^{-1} is all real numbers except 1.

Can a non-identity function be its own inverse?

Find
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 where $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$.



Answer: $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$, $x \neq 1$.

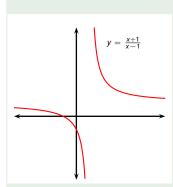
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Can a non-identity function be its own inverse? Yes, *f* is.

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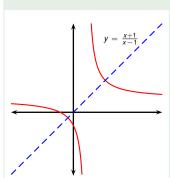
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What does it mean for *f* to be its own inverse?

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Can a non-identity function be its own inverse? Yes, *f* is.

What does it mean for f to be its own inverse? Graph of f is symmetric across y = x.