

# Precalculus

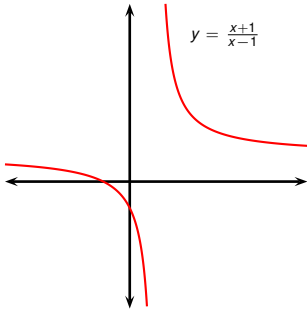
## Inverse of fractional linear transformation

Todor Milev

2019

## Example

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

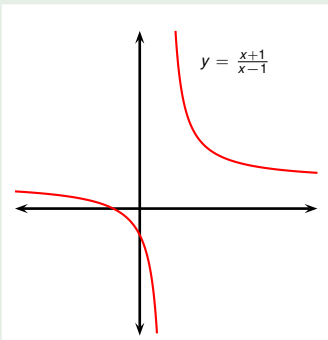


## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:

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

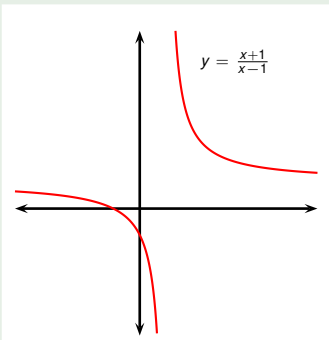


## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:

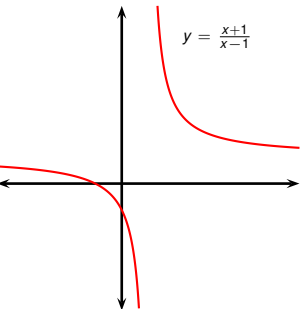
$$\begin{array}{lcl} y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \\ y(x-1) & = & x+1 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \end{array} \right.$$



## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:

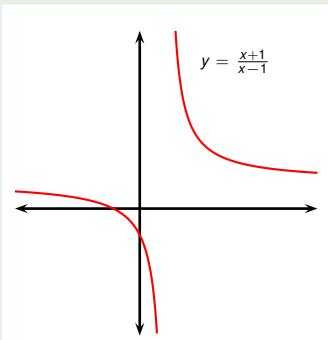


$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$$

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:

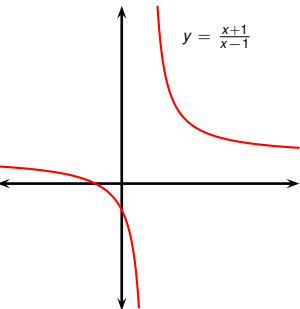


$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$$

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:

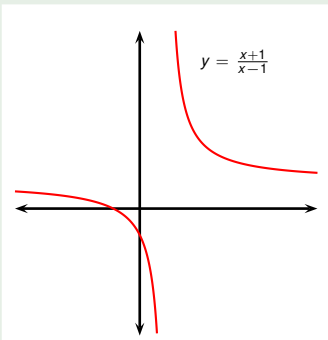


$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \\
 \text{mult. by } (x-1) & & \\
 \hline
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1
 \end{array}$$

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:



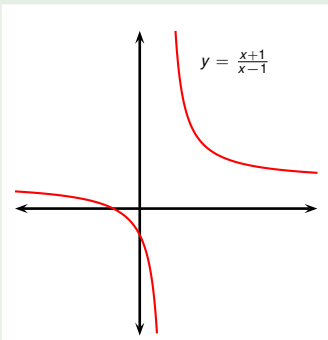
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$$



## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:

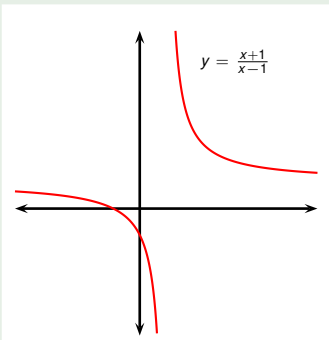


$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{div. by } (y-1) \end{array} \right. \\
 x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1}
 \end{array}$$

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:

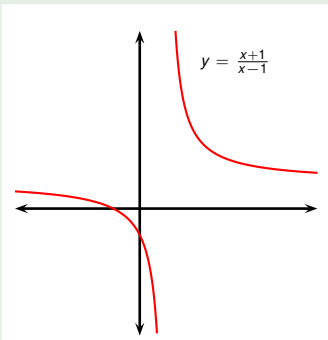


$$\begin{array}{rcll}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 & \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{div. by } (y-1) \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} & 
 \end{array}$$

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:

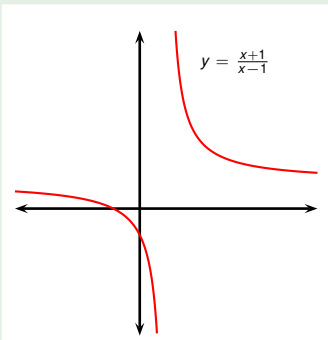


$$\begin{array}{rcll}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 & \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{div. by } (y-1) \end{array} \right. \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{relabel } x, y \end{array} \right. \\
 f^{-1}(x) & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & 
 \end{array}$$

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:



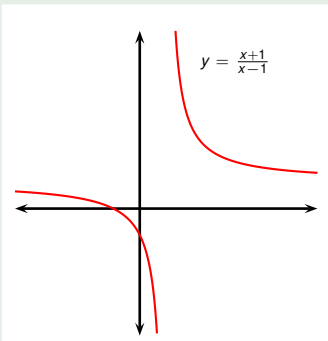
$$\begin{array}{rcll}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \text{div. by } (y-1) \\ \text{relabel } x, y \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 & \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 & \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} & \\
 f^{-1}(x) & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & 
 \end{array}$$

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

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:



$$\begin{array}{rcll}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \text{div. by } (y-1) \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 & \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 & \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{relabel } x, y \end{array} \right. \\
 f^{-1}(x) & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & 
 \end{array}$$

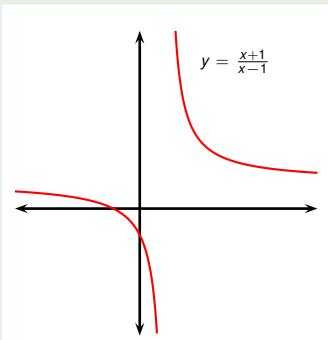
We divided by  $y-1$  so  $y \neq 1$ .

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

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:



$$\begin{array}{rcll}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \text{div. by } (y-1) \\ \text{relabel } x, y \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 & \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 & \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} & \\
 f^{-1}(x) & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & 
 \end{array}$$

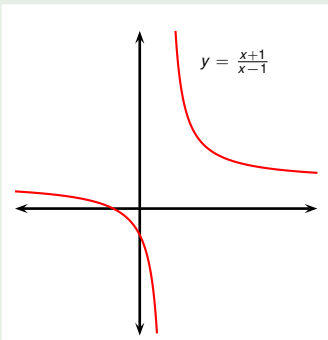
We divided by  $y-1$  so  $y \neq 1$ . Therefore the domain of  $f^{-1}$  is all real numbers except 1.

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

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:



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

$$\begin{array}{rcll}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \hline \text{div. by } (y-1) \\ \hline \text{relabel } x, y \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 & \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 & \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} & \\
 f^{-1}(x) & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} & 
 \end{array}$$

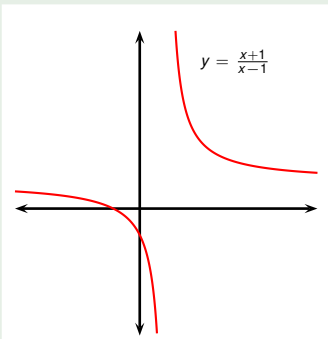
We divided by  $y-1$  so  $y \neq 1$ . Therefore the domain of  $f^{-1}$  is all real numbers except 1.

**Can a non-identity function be its own inverse?**

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:



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

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{div. by } (y-1) \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{relabel } x, y \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \\
 f^{-1}(x) & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1}
 \end{array}$$

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

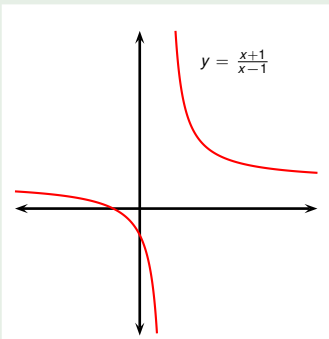
Can a non-identity function be its own inverse? **Yes,  $f$  is.**



## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:



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

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \hline \text{div. by } (y-1) \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{relabel } x, y \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \\
 f^{-1}(x) & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1}
 \end{array}$$

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

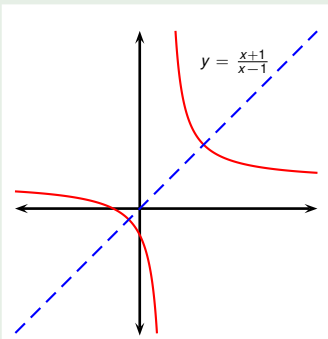
Can a non-identity function be its own inverse? Yes,  $f$  is.

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

## Example

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

We deal with domains and ranges later:



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

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 y & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{mult. by } (x-1) \\ \hline \text{div. by } (y-1) \\ \hline \text{relabel } x, y \end{array} \right. \\
 y(x-1) & = & x+1 \\
 x(y-1) & = & y+1 \\
 f^{-1}(y) = x & = & \frac{y+1}{y-1} \\
 f^{-1}(x) & = & \frac{x+1}{x-1}
 \end{array}$$

We divided by  $y - 1$  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? Yes,  $f$  is.

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

**Graph of  $f$  is symmetric across  $y = x$ .**