Inverses of Relations and Functions

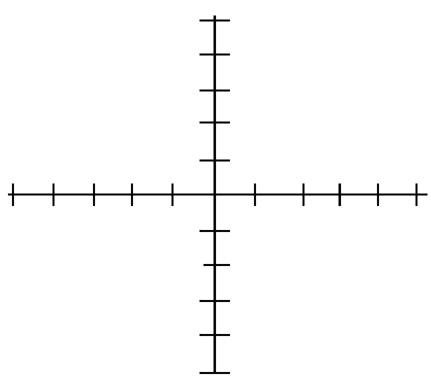
In many problems, we want to simplify an expression or a relation by "undoing" an operation.

Example: Solve the equation $5\sqrt{x+3} = 10$

In this section we study inverses of functions and in many contexts, the process of "undoing" is a matter of applying the inverse of a function.

If R is the relation given by
$R : \{(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), (a_3, b_3), \ldots (a_n, b_n) \ldots\}$
Then the **inverse of *R***, denoted R^{-1}, is given by
$R^{-1} : \{(b_1, a_1), (b_2, a_2), (b_3, a_3), \ldots (b_n, a_n) \ldots\}$

Example: Determine the inverse of the $y = 2x$ and then graph it on the axis below.



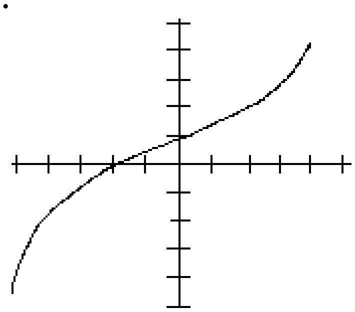
Definition:
A function f is said to be one-to-one if for all $a \neq b$ then $f(a) \neq f(b)$

In other words, a function is one-to-one if there are no output values that are used more than once for a given function.

Examples of one-to-one functions:

$f:\ \{(2,1)\ (3,4)\ (7,12)\ (9,8)\}$

$g:$

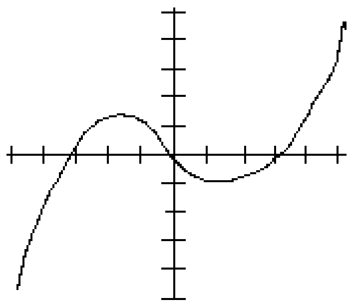


$h:\ h(x) = 2x + 3$

Examples of functions that are not one-to-one:

$F: \{(2,1)\,(3,4)\,(7,12)\,(9,4)\}$

$G:$



$H: \; H(x) = x^2 + 3$

The Horizontal Line Test:
A function is one-to-one if and only if any horizontal line would intersect the graph in at most one place.

The inverse f^{-1} of a function f is also a function if and only if f is one-to-one.

How to find an inverse of a function that is defined as an algebraic equation.

1. If necessary, replace $f(x)$ with y.
2. Switch all x's and y's
3. Solve for y.
4. Replace y with $f^{-1}(x)$

Example:
Find the inverse of $h(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2}}$

Example:
Find the inverse of the function $f(x) = \frac{3x+2}{x+1}$

Theorem:
The functions f and g are inverse functions if and only if
$(f \circ g)(x) = x$
and
$(g \circ f)(x) = x$

Example:
Show that the function $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{3x}$ are inverses

The graph of the equation $y = h(x)$ is shown below. On the blank graph provided, draw the graph of the equation $y = h^{-1}(x)$.