

## Lesson 5 Inverse Relations

An inverse relation is a relation that has been reflected in the line  $y = x$ .

**Notation:**

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

When the inverse is a function we use  $y = f^{-1}(x)$  instead of  $x = f(y)$   
 ↳ passer v.l.t.

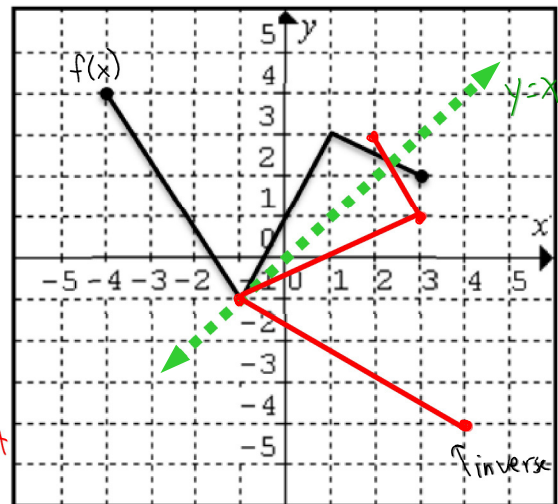
**Ex. 1)** Given the graph of  $y = f(x)$ ,

a) sketch the graph of its inverse.

switch x and y values

$y = f(x)$	inverse
$(-4, 4)$	$(4, -4)$
$(-1, -1)$	$(-1, -1)$
$(1, 3)$	$(3, 1)$
$(3, 2)$	$(2, 3)$

invariant point →  $(-1, -1)$



b) explain why the inverse is not a function.

No, it fails the vertical line test  
 (There is more than one value of y for multiple values of x)

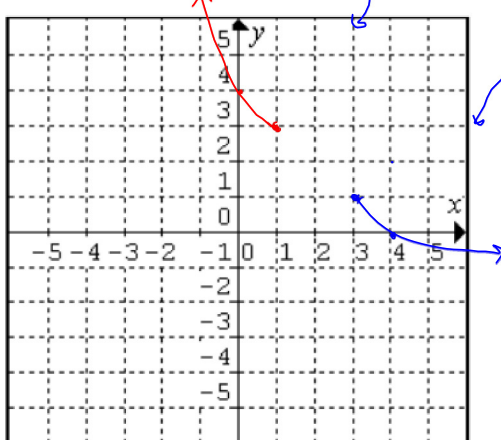
c) state the domain and range of the function and its inverse.

	$f(x)$		inverse
D:	$[-4, 3]$	↔	$[-1, 4]$
R:	$[-1, 4]$	↔	$[-4, 3]$

The properties of x and y also switch

# Lesson 5 Inverses.notebook

Ex. 2) Sketch the graph of  $y = (x - 1)^2 + 3$  and its inverse.



$D: x \geq 1$   
 Range of inverse  
 $y \geq 1$

a) Is the inverse graph a function? No

b) Determine two ways to restrict the domain of  $y = (x - 1)^2 + 3$  so that the inverse is a function.

$x \geq 1$  or  $x < 1$

Ex. 3) Determine the equation of the inverse for

a)  $y = -2x + 1$

$x = -2y + 1$

switch x and y

$2y = 1 - x$

isolate y

$y = \frac{1-x}{2} \rightarrow$  or  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1-x}{2}$

inverse of an oblique line is another oblique line, which is a function  
 $\therefore$  use functional notation

b)  $f(x) = -x^2 + 4$

$y = -x^2 + 4$

$x = -y^2 + 4$

$y^2 = 4 - x$

$y = \pm\sqrt{4-x}$

← not a fun

$\therefore$  do not use functional notation

## Lesson 5 Inverses.notebook

### Pre-Calculus 12 Enriched Transformations

Ex. 4) Determine whether or not  $f(x) = -x^2 + 3, x \geq 0$  and

$g(x) = \sqrt{3-x}$  are inverses of each other.

In order to be inverses of each other,  $f(g(x)) = x$  and  $g(f(x)) = x$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -x^2 + 3 & g(x) &= \sqrt{3-x} \\ f(g(x)) &= -(\sqrt{3-x})^2 + 3 & g(f(x)) &= \sqrt{3-(-x^2+3)} \\ &= -(3-x) + 3 & &= \sqrt{3+x^2-3} \\ &= \cancel{-3} + x + \cancel{3} & &= \sqrt{x^2} \\ f(g(x)) &= x & g(f(x)) &= x \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  they are inverses

pg 44

#1, 2b,c

3 b,c

4 a, c try e

6

7 a, c