

## Chapter 1 : Intro to inverse functions (article) | Khan Academy

*Stated otherwise, a function, considered as a binary relation, has an inverse if and only if the converse relation is a function on the range  $Y$ , in which case the converse relation is the inverse function.*

I fell into the trap that many web developers fall into. I knew what was in the menus and so clearly all the users would as well. It was appearing that many new users were not aware of the Practice Problems on the site so I added a set of links at the top to allow for easy switching between the Notes, Practice Problems and Assignment Problems. They will only appear on the class pages which have Practice and Assignment problems. The links should stay at the top as you scroll through the page. Paul November 7, Mobile Notice

You appear to be on a device with a "narrow" screen width  $i$ . Due to the nature of the mathematics on this site it is best views in landscape mode. If your device is not in landscape mode many of the equations will run off the side of your device should be able to scroll to see them and some of the menu items will be cut off due to the narrow screen width. Consider the following evaluations. In the second case we did something similar. Note that we really are doing some function composition here. We get back out of the function evaluation the number that we originally plugged into the composition. So, just what is going on here? In some way we can think of these two functions as undoing what the other did to a number. Function pairs that exhibit this behavior are called inverse functions. This can sometimes be done with functions. In most cases either is acceptable. For the two functions that we started off this section with we could write either of the following two sets of notation. The process for finding the inverse of a function is a fairly simple one although there are a couple of steps that can on occasion be somewhat messy. This is done to make the rest of the process easier. This is the step where mistakes are most often made so be careful with this step. This work can sometimes be messy making it easy to make mistakes so again be careful. Most of the steps are not all that bad but as mentioned in the process there are a couple of steps that we really need to be careful with since it is easy to make mistakes in those steps. For all the functions that we are going to be looking at in this course if one is true then the other will also be true. However, there are functions they are beyond the scope of this course however for which it is possible for only one of these to be true. This is brought up because in all the problems here we will be just checking one of them. We just need to always remember that technically we should check both. However, it would be nice to actually start with this since we know what we should get. This will work as a nice verification of the process. Here are the first few steps. The next example can be a little messy so be careful with the work here. With this kind of problem it is very easy to make a mistake here. That was a lot of work, but it all worked out in the end. We did all of our work correctly and we do in fact have the inverse. There is one final topic that we need to address quickly before we leave this section. There is an interesting relationship between the graph of a function and the graph of its inverse. Here is the graph of the function and inverse from the first two examples. This will always be the case with the graphs of a function and its inverse.

## Chapter 2 : Inverse trigonometric functions - Wikipedia

*An inverse function goes the other way! Let us start with an example: Here we have the function  $f(x) = 2x+3$ , written as a flow diagram: The Inverse Function goes the other way: So the inverse of:  $2x+3$  is:  $(y-3)/2$ .*

Donna Roberts Inverse functions were examined in Algebra 1. See the Refresher Section to revisit those skills. A function takes a starting value, performs some operation on this value, and creates an output answer. A function composed with its inverse function yields the original starting value. Think of them as "undoing" one another and leaving you right where you started. If functions  $f$  and  $g$  are inverse functions,. Basically speaking, the process of finding an inverse is simply the swapping of the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates. This newly formed inverse will be a relation, but may not necessarily be a function. The inverse of a function may not always be a function! The original function must be a one-to-one function to guarantee that its inverse will also be a function. A function is a one-to-one function if and only if each second element corresponds to one and only one first element. Each  $x$  and  $y$  value is used only once. Use the horizontal line test to determine if a function is a one-to-one function. Remember that the vertical line test is used to show that a relation is a function. An inverse relation is the set of ordered pairs obtained by interchanging the first and second elements of each pair in the original function. If the graph of a function contains a point  $a, b$ , then the graph of the inverse relation of this function contains the point  $b, a$ . Should the inverse relation of a function  $f$  also be a function, this inverse function is denoted by  $f^{-1}$ . If the original function is a one-to-one function, the inverse will be a function. If a function is composed with its inverse function, the result is the starting value. Think of it as the function and the inverse undoing one another when composed. The answer is the starting value of 2. If your function is defined as a list of ordered pairs, simply swap the  $x$  and  $y$  values. Remember, the inverse relation will be a function only if the original function is one-to-one. Given function  $f$ , find the inverse relation. Is the inverse relation also a function? Therefore, the inverse function is: Determine the inverse of this function. Is the inverse also a function?

### Chapter 3 : The inverse of a function, how to solve for it and what it is. The inverse is simply when

*We could say  $f$  inverse as a function of  $y$ -- so we can have 10 or so now the range is now the domain for  $f$  inverse.  $f$  inverse as a function of  $y$  is equal to  $1/2y$  minus 2.*

Site Navigation Inverse Functions There are a couple of ways to think about the inverse of a function. We can approach inverses by looking at graphs or performing algebraic operations. In either case, it comes down to the basic notion that the inverse of a function reverses the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates. In other words, for every ordered pair in a function there will be an ordered pair in the inverse function. When we look at a graph, a function is reflected over the line to create the inverse of the function. By reflecting over the line we are achieving the goal of reversing the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates. In the graph below, the original function is reflected over the line which is shown as a dotted line and gives us the inverse function. The notation indicates that we are talking about the inverse of a function. A graphical approach is helpful to: We were told what those two functions were and could look at the graph and see that they are inverses of each other. But where did those two functions come from? If we are given just an original function, how do we go about finding an inverse on our own? It goes back to the idea of reversing the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates. What is the process used to find the inverse? A step by step process is shown below. Remember that  $f$  is just the name of our function and is often used interchangeably with  $y$ . So we write as Interchange the  $x$  and  $y$ . Remember this is the foundation behind an inverse. So the equation will now become Solve the new equation for  $y$ . Remember that equations are usually easier to deal with if we have  $y$  on one side and everything else on the other side. In solving for  $y$ , we get We then simplify this equation to Change the  $y$  to inverse notation. This step just helps to ensure that we clearly indicate the inverse. So we end up with the inverse as. This is a good thing since we already showed in the graph that the two functions are inverses.

## Chapter 4 : Inverse Functions - Cool math Algebra Help Lessons - How to Find the Inverse of a Function

*Function pairs that exhibit this behavior are called inverse functions. Before formally defining inverse functions and the notation that we're going to use for them we need to get a definition out of the way.*

I fell into the trap that many web developers fall into. I knew what was in the menus and so clearly all the users would as well. It was appearing that many new users were not aware of the Practice Problems on the site so I added a set of links at the top to allow for easy switching between the Notes, Practice Problems and Assignment Problems. They will only appear on the class pages which have Practice and Assignment problems. The links should stay at the top as you scroll through the page. Paul November 7, Mobile Notice You appear to be on a device with a "narrow" screen width. Due to the nature of the mathematics on this site it is best views in landscape mode. If your device is not in landscape mode many of the equations will run off the side of your device should be able to scroll to see them and some of the menu items will be cut off due to the narrow screen width. Consider the following evaluations. In the second case we did something similar. Note that we really are doing some function composition here. We get back out of the function evaluation the number that we originally plugged into the composition. So, just what is going on here? In some way we can think of these two functions as undoing what the other did to a number. Function pairs that exhibit this behavior are called inverse functions. Before doing that however we should note that this definition of one-to-one is not really the mathematically correct definition of one-to-one. This can sometimes be done with functions. Showing that a function is one-to-one is often a tedious and difficult process. We did need to talk about one-to-one functions however since only one-to-one functions can be inverse functions. In most cases either is acceptable. For the two functions that we started off this section with we could write either of the following two sets of notation. The process for finding the inverse of a function is a fairly simple one although there is a couple of steps that can on occasion be somewhat messy. This is done to make the rest of the process easier. This is the step where mistakes are most often made so be careful with this step. This work can sometimes be messy making it easy to make mistakes so again be careful. Most of the steps are not all that bad but as mentioned in the process there are a couple of steps that we really need to be careful with. For all the functions that we are going to be looking at in this section if one is true then the other will also be true. However, there are functions they are far beyond the scope of this course however for which it is possible for only one of these to be true. This is brought up because in all the problems here we will be just checking one of them. We just need to always remember that technically we should check both. However, it would be nice to actually start with this since we know what we should get. This will work as a nice verification of the process. Here are the first few steps. Without this restriction the inverse would not be one-to-one as is easily seen by a couple of quick evaluations. The next example can be a little messy so be careful with the work here. With this kind of problem it is very easy to make a mistake here. That was a lot of work, but it all worked out in the end. We did all of our work correctly and we do in fact have the inverse. There is one final topic that we need to address quickly before we leave this section. There is an interesting relationship between the graph of a function and its inverse. Here is the graph of the function and inverse from the first two examples. This will always be the case with the graphs of a function and its inverse.

## Chapter 5 : Algebra - Inverse Functions

*Algebra > Inverse Functions > How to Find the Inverse of a Function. Page 1 of 3. How to Find the Inverse of a Function. This is easy -- it's just a list of steps.*

## Chapter 6 : Calculus I - Inverse Functions

*Then the inverse is  $y = (x + 2) / 3$ . If you need to find the domain and range, look at the original function and its calendrierdelascience.com domain of the original function is the set of all allowable x-values; in this case, the function*

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*was a simple polynomial, so the domain was "all real numbers".*

### Chapter 7 : Inverse function definition - Math Insight

*Inverse functions, in the most general sense, are functions that "reverse" each other. For example, here we see that function  $f$  takes 1 to  $x$ , 2 to  $z$ , and 3 to  $y$ .*

### Chapter 8 : Intro to inverse functions (video) | Khan Academy

*Inverse of a function, step by step example. Learn how to find the inverse of a function, and more at [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)*

### Chapter 9 : Functions Inverse Calculator - Symbolab

*The problems in this lesson cover inverse functions, or the inverse of a function, which is written as  $f^{-1}(x)$ , or 'f-1 of x.' To find the inverse of a function, such as  $f(x) = 2x - 4$ , think of the function as  $y = 2x - 4$ .*