# <u>Unit 1 Day 13 - Guided Notes: Inverse Functions</u>

#### Recall: What is a function?

In a function, each \_\_\_\_\_\_ can have only one \_\_\_\_\_

- In other words, each \_\_\_\_\_ can only have one \_\_\_\_\_
- Decide whether or not the relations below represent functions: 0

| Input | Output | Input | Outpu |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| -1    | 5      | 3     | 0     |
| 0     | 3      | 4     | 7     |
| 1     | 4      | 5     | 10    |
| 2     | 7      | 4     | 14    |
| 3     | 4      | 10    | 25    |

|   | or functions that                        | 0.2 | ch otho | r |
|---|--|-----|---------|---|
|   | e) {(1,2), (2,2), (3,5), (4,52)}         | YES | or N    | C |
|   | d) {(2, -9), (1, -4), (8, -8), (-4, -4)} | YES | or N    | С |
|   | c) {(0,1), (2,2), (0,3), (4,5)}          | YES | or N    | C |
|   | b) (Table 2)                             | YES | or N    | 0 |
| 1 | a) (Table 1)                             | YES | or N    | 0 |

# **Inverse Functions**

- Inverse functions are \_\_\_\_\_\_ or functions that \_\_\_\_\_\_each other
  - Think of the function  $f(x) = x^2$ . How do you "undo" squaring x?
    - $x^2$  and \_\_\_\_\_ are inverse functions
- In inverse functions, the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ values are switched from the original function
  - When x and y values switch places can you think of something else we have been learning about that might also switch?
  - When the x and y values switch, this results in a reflection over 0
- The inverse of the function f is labeled \_\_\_\_\_\_. We read this as "f inverse."

## For each table below create a table that represents the inverse. Label the inverse correctly using function notation.

| f(x) | у  | у |
|------|----|---|
| -4   | 0  |   |
| -2   | -3 |   |
| 0    | -7 |   |
| 5    | 4  |   |

- a) Does *f*(*x*) represent a function?
- b) Does  $f^{-1}(x)$  represent a function?
- c) Find *f*(0):\_\_\_\_\_
- d) What is  $f^{-1}(-3)$ ?
- e) What is  $f^{-1}(4)$ ?

| h(x) | У | у |
|------|---|---|
| -3   | 9 |   |
| -1   | 1 |   |
| 0    | 0 |   |
| 1    | 1 |   |

- f) Does *h*(*x*) represent a function?
- g) Does  $h^{-1}(x)$  represent a function?
- h) Find *h*(0):\_\_\_\_\_
- i) What is  $h^{-1}(9)$ ?
- i) What is  $h^{-1}(0)$ ?

- In the examples above, you were asked to evaluate the inverse function for a given input. Is there a pattern that you could use to evaluate the inverse of a function without creating an inverse table?
  - If the point (-5, 3) is a point on f(x), what point would be on  $f^{-1}(x)$ ?
  - If the point (8, 1) is a point on g(x), what point would be on  $g^{-1}(x)$ ?

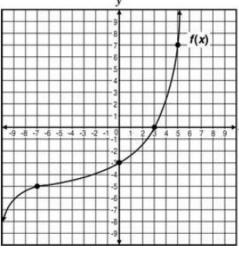
### Use the table of f(x) below to answer the following questions:

- a)  $f^{-1}(9) =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- b)  $f^{-1}(-2) =$

| x    | -5 | -2 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | 1/2 | 2  | 5  |
|------|----|----|----------------|-----|----|----|
| f(x) | 2  | 9  | 4              | -4  | -9 | -2 |

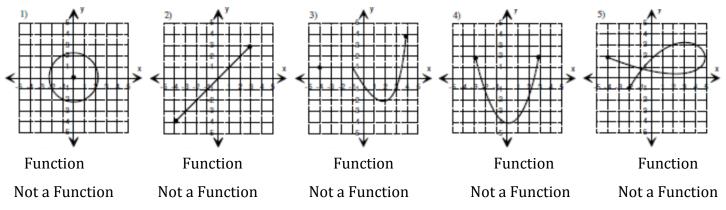
The function f(x) is shown on the graph below. Using the same approach, you used with the tables, find the inverse values requested below:

- a)  $f^{-1}(7) =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- b) f(7) = \_\_\_\_\_
- c)  $f^{-1}(0) = \_$
- d) f(3) = \_\_\_\_\_
- e)  $f^{-1}(-3) =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- f)  $f^{-1}(-5) =$ \_\_\_\_\_



### Vertical Line Test

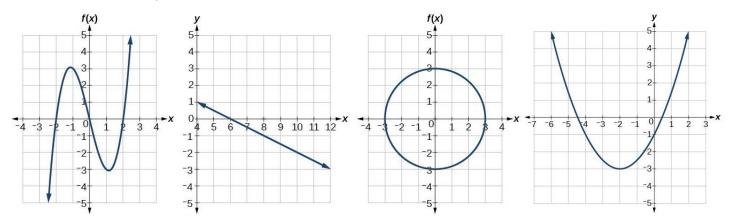
- To determine whether or not a graph represents a function we use the \_\_\_\_\_
  - If any vertical line touches the graph more than once, the graph is \_\_\_\_\_\_
  - If any possible vertical line touches the graph only once, the graph is \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Determine whether or not the graphs below represent functions:



#### Determining Inverse Functions from Graphs

- To determine whether or not a functions inverse will also be a function use the \_\_\_\_\_
  - The same rules apply for an inverse function with the horizontal line test that apply for a function and the vertical line test
- If a function does not pass the horizontal line test, it will have an inverse on a \_\_\_\_\_
  - All \_\_\_\_\_\_ functions will have an inverse function with a restricted domain along the line of symmetry

For each graph below, determine whether or not the inverse would represent a function. If an inverse does not exist, use vertical lines to create a domain where an inverse would exist.



### **Inverse Functions**

- The inverse of a linear function is always a \_\_\_\_\_\_ function
- The inverse of a quadratic function is always a \_\_\_\_\_\_ function
- The inverse of a cubic function is always a \_\_\_\_\_\_ function

#### Finding the Inverse from an Equation

- 1. Change the \_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Switch the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Solve for \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Use the notation \_\_\_\_\_\_ to represent your inverse
- (1) Find the inverse of f(x) = 4x 7

(2) Find the inverse of  $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x + 8$ 

(3) Find the inverse of  $f(x) = 8x^2 - 5$ 

(4) Find the inverse of  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{5}$ .  $x \ge -1$ 

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(5) Find the inverse of  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 4$