

4.2: Inverse Functions

DEFINITION 1. A function of domain X is said to be a **one-to-one** function if no two elements of X have the same image, i.e.

if $x_1 \neq x_2$ then $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$.

Equivalently, if $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ then $x_1 = x_2$.

Horizontal line test: A function is one-to-one if and only if no horizontal line intersects its graph more than once.

EXAMPLE 2. Are the following functions one-to-one?

$$f(x) = x^3, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x} + 3, \quad u(x) = |x|, \quad w(x) = \sin x,$$

EXAMPLE 3. Prove that $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+3}$ is one-to-one ($x \neq -3$).

DEFINITION 4. Let f be a one-to-one function with domain X and range Y . Then the inverse function f^{-1} has the domain Y and range X and is defined for any y in Y by

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

REMARK 5. Reversing roles of x and y in the last formula we get:

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

REMARK 6. If $y = f(x)$ is one-to-one function with the domain X and the range Y then

$$\text{for every } x \text{ in } X \quad f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

and

$$\text{for every } x \text{ in } Y \quad f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$$

CAUTION: $f^{-1}(x)$ does **NOT** mean $\frac{1}{f(x)}$.

TO FIND THE INVERSE FUNCTION OF A ONE-TO-ONE FUNCTION f :

1. Write $y = f(x)$.
2. Solve this equation for x in terms of y (if possible).
3. Interchange x and y . The resulting equation is $y = f^{-1}(x)$.

EXAMPLE 7. (cf. Example 3) Find the inverse function of $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+3}$. Find the domain and the range of both f and f^{-1} .

	Domain	Range
Function f		
Function f^{-1} (Inverse of f)		

FACT: The graph of f^{-1} is obtained by reflecting the graph of f about the line $y = x$.

THEOREM 8. *If f is a one-to-one differentiable function with inverse function $g = f^{-1}$ and $f'(g(a)) \neq 0$, then the inverse function is differentiable at a and*

$$g'(a) = \frac{1}{f'(g(a))}.$$

Proof.

EXAMPLE 9. *Suppose that g is inverse of f . Find $g'(a)$ where*

(a) $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+3}$, $a = 3$ (cf. Example 3)

(b) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1}$, $a = 2$

(c) $f(x) = 4 + 3x + e^{3(x-1)}$, $a = 8$.