

## One-to-One Functions

In a one-to one function, each x-value corresponds to only \_\_\_\_\_ y-value, and each y-value corresponds to only \_\_\_\_\_ x-value.

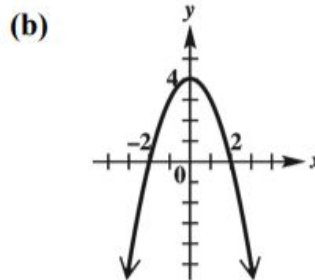
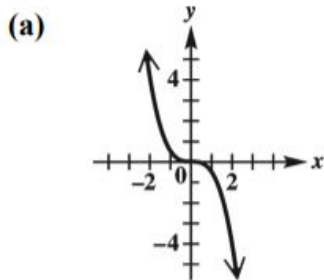
1. Determine whether each function is one-to-one.

a.  $f(x) = -3x + 7$

b.  $f(x) = \sqrt{49 - x^2}$

## Horizontal Line Test

2. Determine whether each graph is the graph of a one-to-one function.



## Inverse Functions

### **Inverse Function**

Let  $f$  be a one-to-one function. Then  $g$  is the **inverse function** of  $f$  if

$$(f \circ g)(x) = x \quad \text{for every } x \text{ in the domain of } g,$$

and  $(g \circ f)(x) = x$  for every  $x$  in the domain of  $f$ .

*The condition that  $f$  is one-to-one in the definition of inverse function is essential. Otherwise,  $g$  will not define a \_\_\_\_\_.*

3. Let functions  $f$  and  $g$  be defined respectively by

$$f(x) = 2x + 5 \text{ and } g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 5$$

Is  $g$  the inverse function of  $f$ ?

**\*By the definition of inverse function, the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f^{-1}$ , and the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f^{-1}$**

4. Find the inverse of each function that is one-to-one.

(a)  $F = \{(-2, -8), (-1, -1), (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 8)\}$

(b)  $G = \{(-2, 5), (-1, 2), (0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 5)\}$

### **Equations of Inverses**

The inverse of a one-to-one function is found by interchanging the  $x$ - and  $y$ -values of each of its ordered pairs. The equation of the inverse function defined by  $y = f(x)$  is found in the same way.

5. Determine whether each equation defines a one-to-one function. If so, find the equation of the inverse.

a.  $f(x) = |x|$

b.  $y = 4x - 7$

c.  $h(x) = x^3 + 2$

6. The following rational function is one-to-one. Find its inverse.

$$f(x) = \frac{-3x+1}{x-5}, x \neq 5$$

7. Let  $f(x) = x^2 + 4, x \leq 0$ . Find  $f^{-1}(x)$ .

**Important Facts about Inverses:**

1. If  $f$  is one-to-one, then  $f^{-1}$  \_\_\_\_\_
2. The domain of  $f$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f^{-1}$ , and the range of  $f$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f^{-1}$
3. If the point  $(a, b)$  lies on the graph of  $f$ , then the point \_\_\_\_\_ lies on the graph of  $f^{-1}$ . The graphs of  $f$  and  $f^{-1}$  are reflections of each other across the line \_\_\_\_\_.
4. To find the equation for  $f^{-1}$ , replace  $f(x)$  with  $y$ , interchange \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and solve for  $y$ . This gives  $f^{-1}(x)$ .