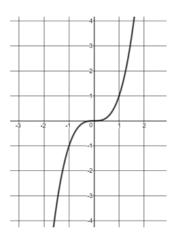
### Concept

<u>Relation</u>: any set of ordered pairs; or, anything that can be written as a set of ordered pairs, both finite and infinite

# **Examples of Relations**

$$\{(-2,6), (3,-4), (5,0), (7,8)\}$$



Х	у	
-8	18	
7	-5	
0	-1	

$$f(x) = 3x + 7$$

$$g(x) = 6x^2 - 7x + 3$$

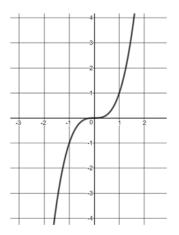
### Concept

<u>Function</u>: any relation where there is a one-to-one relationship between x-coordinates and corresponding y-coordinates; a function is a relation in which each value of the domain is paired with exactly one value of the range

## **Examples of Functions**

$$\{(-2,6), (3,-4), (5,0), (7,8)\}$$

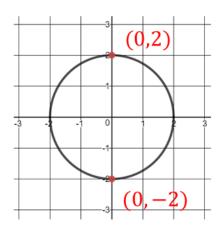
$$y = 3x + 7$$



Examples of Relations that are NOT functions

$$\{(-2,6), (3,-4), (-2,0), (7,8)\}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{x+3}$$



### Concept

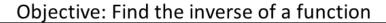
The **inverse of a function or relation** is the set of ordered pairs (b, a) obtained by interchanging (switching) the coordinates of each point (a, b) in the original relation or function.

For inverse functions, if f(x) is the original function, then  $f^{-1}(x)$  is the inverse function.  $f^{-1}(x)$  is read "the inverse of f(x)" or "f inverse of f(x)".

- Ex) a) Find the inverse of  $\{(-5,2), (-3,-9), (7,2), (0,8)\}$ .
- b) Is the inverse also a function? Explain.

### Skill

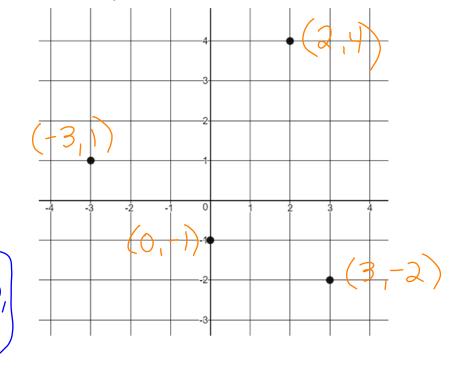
To find the inverse of a finite set of ordered pairs, interchange (switch) the x and y coordinates in all ordered pairs.



- Ex) a) Find the inverse of the function shown in the graph.
- b) Is the inverse also a function? Explain.

Strategy:

- 1. Write the ordered pairs of the given function.
- 2. Find the inverse by interchanging (switching) the coordinates of all points.



(1,-3), (-1,0), (4,2), (-2,3)}

b) The inverse is a function because each x value is paired with exactly one y value.

Ex) a) Find the inverse of the function shown in the table.

b) Is the inverse also a function? Explain.

X	у
(7	6)
(3	1)
(-3	2)
(4	1)

b) The inverse is not a
function because the x value
of 1 is paired with two y values, 3 and 4.
Two y volto > ,

### Concept

Because x and y coordinates are interchanged to create the inverse of a function, the domain of the function becomes the range of the inverse and the range of the function becomes the domain of the inverse.

Ex) a) What are the domain and range of the function?

b) What are the domain and range of the inverse?

$$\{(-5,2), (-3,-9), (7,2), (0,8)\}$$

binverse
Domain: 
$$\{2-9,2,8\}$$
Range:  $\{5-5,-3,0,7\}$ 

Ex) If 
$$f(2) = 5$$
 and  $f(-3) = -12$ , find the following.

a)  $f^{-1}(-12) = \underline{\phantom{a}}$ 

b)  $f^{-1}(5) = \underline{\phantom{a}}$ 

a) 
$$f^{-1}(-12) = \underline{\phantom{0}}$$

b) 
$$f^{-1}(5) = 2$$

# Objective: Find the inverse of a function <u>Closure</u> Explain how to find the inverse of a function. To find the inverse of a function you interchange, or switch, the x and y coordinates in every point.