

Ch7 Transcendental funs

Note Title

22/02/12

7.1 Inverse funs and their Derivatives

One-to-One funs

DEFINITION A function $f(x)$ is **one-to-one** on a domain D if $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ whenever $x_1 \neq x_2$ in D .

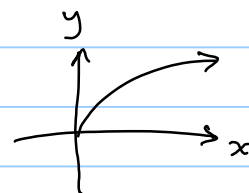
or equivalently, f is 1-1 whenever,

$$" f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2 "$$

Example: 1) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $x \geq 0$

is 1-1, since whenever $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies$

$$\sqrt{x_1} = \sqrt{x_2} \implies x_1 = x_2$$



2) $f(x) = x^2$ is not 1-1 on \mathbb{R} , since

$$2 \neq -2 \text{ and } f(-2) = 4 = f(2)$$

3) $f(x) = x^2$ is 1-1 on $[1, 4]$

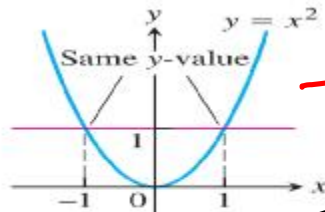
pf: $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1^2 = x_2^2 \implies \sqrt{x_1^2} = \sqrt{x_2^2}$

$$|x_1| = |x_2| \implies x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{since } x_1, x_2 > 0$$

The Horizontal Line Test for One-to-One Functions

A function $y = f(x)$ is one-to-one if and only if its graph intersects each horizontal line at most once.

1) $y = x^2$,

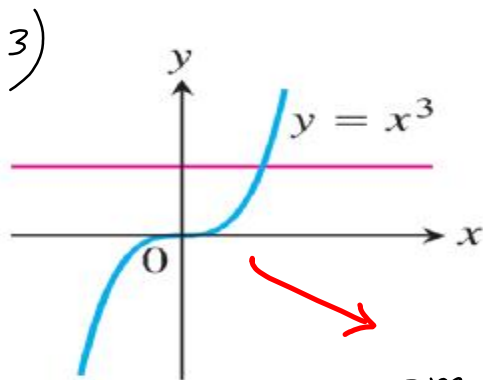
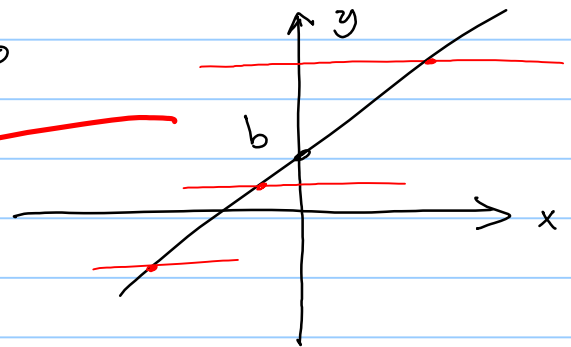


is not 1-1

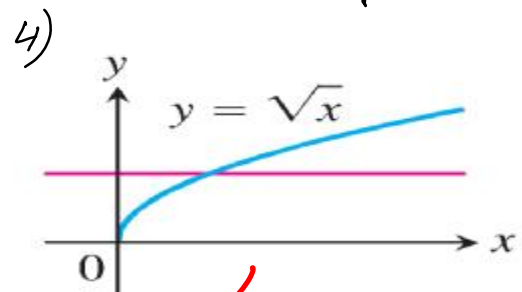
إذا قطع أي خط أفقي الدالة في أكثر من نقطة فإنه هذا يعني أنه هناك عدة نقاط مختلفة صورتها متساوية وبالتالي فإنه الدالة ليست 1-1

2) $y = mx + b$, $m \neq 0$

is 1-1

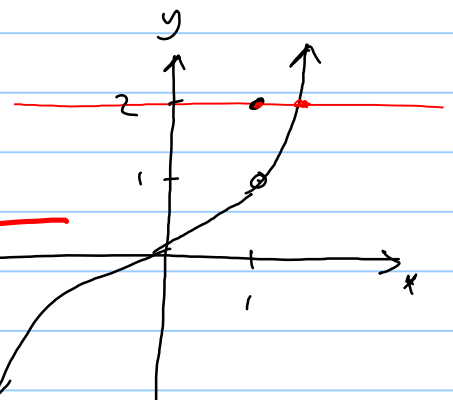


are 1-1



4) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & x \neq 1 \\ 2, & x = 1 \end{cases}$

is not 1-1



Remark: ① If $f(x)$ is \nearrow or \searrow on $[a, b]$

then $f(x)$ is 1-1 on $[a, b]$

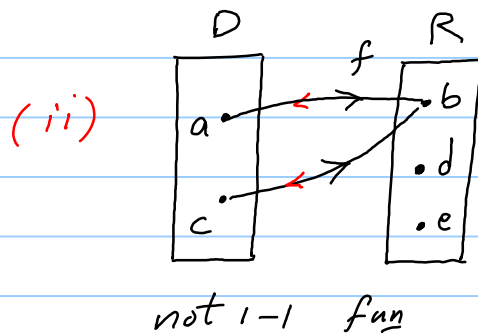
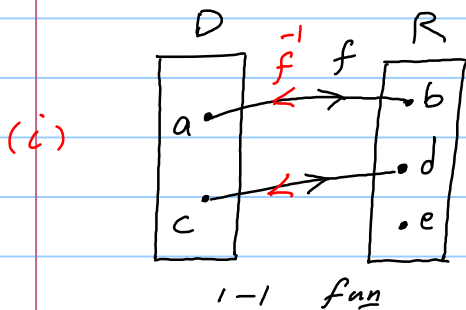
PF: Suppose f is \nearrow suppose

$x_1 \neq x_2$, WLOG, suppose $x_1 < x_2$

$\implies f(x_1) < f(x_2) \implies f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$

2) fns that are neither \nearrow nor \searrow may be still 1-1

Inverses of fns



$$f(a) = b \iff f^{-1}(b) = a$$

لاحظ أنه في الدوال 1-1 يمكنه عكس اتجاه الدالة لنحصل على دالة أخرى تسمى دالة عكسية مجالها هو مدى الدالة (الصلية) بينما في الدوال التي تكون ليست 1-1 فإنه بعكس اتجاه الدالة لا نحصل على دالة لأنه إحدى النقاط ستكون مرتبطة بأكثر من نقطة. [من الأمثلة (ii) فإنه بعكس اتجاه الدالة تكون τ ارتبطت ب a/c]

DEFINITION Suppose that f is a one-to-one function on a domain D with range R . The inverse function f^{-1} is defined by

$$f^{-1}(b) = a \text{ if } f(a) = b.$$

The domain of f^{-1} is R and the range of f^{-1} is D .

range of f

domain of f .

Remarks: 1) If f is 1-1, then the following hold:

$$f \circ f^{-1}(x) = x \quad \text{and} \quad f^{-1} \circ f(x) = x.$$

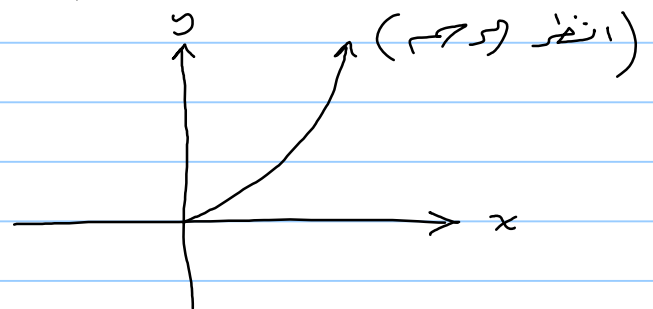
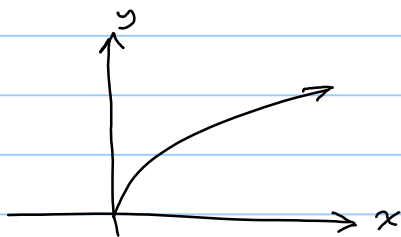
2) The symbol f^{-1} does not mean $\frac{1}{f(x)}$.

Example: 1) We know that $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $x \geq 0$ is 1-1 fun, so it has an inverse fun. If $g(x) = x^2$, $x \geq 0$, then consider

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$\text{and} \quad g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = (f(x))^2 = (\sqrt{x})^2 = x.$$

Therefore $f^{-1}(x) = g(x) = x^2$, $x \geq 0$.



EXAMPLE 2 Suppose a one-to-one function $y = f(x)$ is given by a table of values

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$f(x)$	3	4.5	7	10.5	15	20.5	27	34.5

A table for the values of $x = f^{-1}(y)$ can then be obtained by simply interchanging the values in the columns of the table for f :

y	3	4.5	7	10.5	15	20.5	27	34.5
$f^{-1}(y)$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note that $f \circ f^{-1}(y) = y \quad \forall y \in R(f)$ and $f^{-1} \circ f(x) = x \quad \forall x \in D(f)$

For Example:

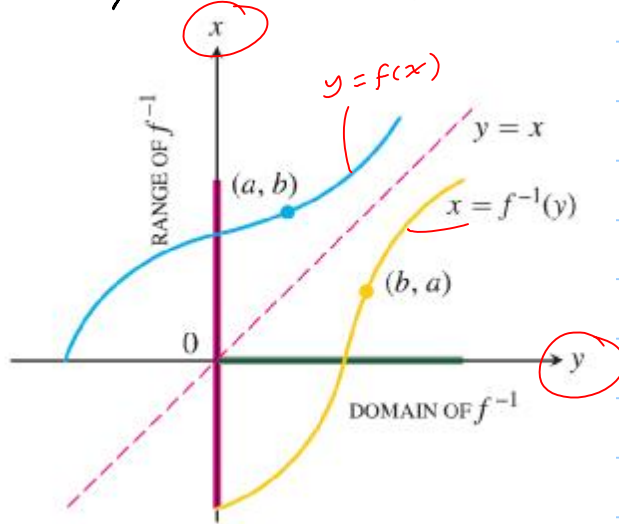
$$f \circ f^{-1}(10.5) = f(f^{-1}(10.5)) = f(4) = 10.5$$

and

$$f^{-1} \circ f(7) = f^{-1}(f(7)) = f^{-1}(27) = 7.$$

Finding Inverse:

هندسياً: إذا كان لدينا دالة $y = f(x)$ وإذا كانت (مثلاً) x فإنه يمكن الحصول على صورة الدالة العكسية $y = f^{-1}(x)$ عن طريق تبادل المحاور x بـ y ، وهو ما يمكن تطبيقه بعكس (صورة حول الخط $y = x$) في هذه الحالة نحصل على صورة f^{-1} ولا نحصل على قانون (النظر (صورة)



جبرياً: العملية الهندسية السابقة يمكن تطبيقها جبرياً للحصول على قانونه f^{-1} بالتعويض التاليفي:

(أ) حل (متغير x بـ y وذلك بكتابة العلاقة $y = f(x)$ بالصورة $x = g(y)$

(ب) ابدال x بـ y للحصول على الدالة العكسية $y = g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$

Examples: Find the inverse of the following functions

1) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $x \geq 0$

sol:

$$y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y^2 = (\sqrt{x})^2 = x \Rightarrow \text{هنا نجد } x \text{ بـ } y \text{ لنحصل على الدالة العكسية}$$

$$y = f^{-1}(x) = x^2$$

2) $f(x) = \frac{x}{4} + 3$

sol: $y = \frac{x}{4} + 3 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} = y - 3 \Rightarrow x = 4y - 12$

$$\Rightarrow y = f^{-1}(x) = 4x - 12$$

$$3) f(x) = x^2 + 1, \quad x \in [-4, -3].$$

sol: Firstly, note that $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ is not 1-1 in general but it is 1-1 on the restricted domain $[-4, -3]$.

$$y = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = y - 1 \Rightarrow |x| = \sqrt{y - 1} \quad (x < 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \sqrt{y - 1} \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{y - 1}$$

$$\therefore f^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x - 1}.$$

Derivatives of Inverses of Differentiable fns

THEOREM 1—The Derivative Rule for Inverses If f has an interval I as domain and $f'(x)$ exists and is never zero on I , then f^{-1} is differentiable at every point in its domain (the range of f). The value of $(f^{-1})'$ at a point b in the domain of f^{-1} is the reciprocal of the value of f' at the point $a = f^{-1}(b)$:

$$(f^{-1})'(b) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(b))} \quad (1)$$

مشتقة العكس هي مقلوب المشتقة للدالة f عند $a = f^{-1}(b)$

or

$$\left. \frac{df^{-1}}{dx} \right|_{x=b} = \frac{1}{\left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x=f^{-1}(b)}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} \quad \text{مقلوب مشتق عكس كل شيء}$$

EXAMPLE 5a) The function $f(x) = x^2, x \geq 0$ and its inverse $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$ have derivatives $f'(x) = 2x$ and $(f^{-1})'(x) = 1/(2\sqrt{x})$. Verify the above Thm.

sol:

From the theorem above, we have that

$$\frac{df^{-1}}{dx} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{2(f^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

b) Find $\left. \frac{df^{-1}}{dx} \right|_{x=4}$.

