## MAT137 - Week 9 Lecture 2

- Today's lecture will assume you have watched videos 4.3,4.4 4.5

For Monday's lecture, watch videos 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4

## Absolute value and inverses

Let

$$
h(x)=x|x|+1
$$

( Calculate $h^{-1}(-8)$.
(2) Find an equation for $h^{-1}(x)$.

- Sketch the graphs of $h$ and $h^{-1}$.
- Verify that for every $t \in$ ???, $h\left(h^{-1}(t)\right)=t$, and that for every $t \in ? ? ?$, $h^{-1}(h(t))=t$.


## Warm-up. Did you watch the videos?

Problem 1. Let $f$ be a function with domain $D$. Write the definition of

$$
f \text { is injective on } D \text {. }
$$

Problem 2. What is the relationship between injectivity and the existence of inverses?

## Left and right inverses

Let $f: A \rightarrow B$
Problem 1: Which of the following is a sufficient condition for the existence of an inverse?
(1) There exists a function $g: B \rightarrow A$ such that $\forall x \in A, g(f(x))=x$ (We call $g$ a left inverse)
(2) There exists a function $g: B \rightarrow A$ such that $\forall y \in B, f(g(y))=y$ (We call $g$ a right inverse)
(3) There exists a function $g: B \rightarrow A$ such that

- $\forall x \in A, g(f(x))=x$
- $\forall y \in B, f(g(y))=y$

Problem 2: In each case, what extra assumption do we need on $f$ so that $f$ will have an inverse?

## Composition of injective functions - part one

Assume that all functions in this problem have domain $\mathbb{R}$.
Prove the following theorem:

## Theorem

Let $f$ and $g$ be functions.
IF $f$ and $g$ are injective, THEN $f \circ g$ is injective.

How to proceed:
(1) Write the definition of what you want to prove.
(2) Figure out the structure of the proof.
(3) Complete the proof, making sure you have used both hypotheses.

## Composition of injective functions - part two

Do this as an exercise.
Assume that all functions in this problem have domain $\mathbb{R}$.
Prove the following theorem:

## Theorem

Let $f$ and $g$ be functions.
IF $f \circ g$ is injective, THEN $g$ is injective.

How to proceed:
(1) Write the definition of what you want to prove.
(2) Figure out the structure of the proof.
(3) Complete the proof, making sure you have used both hypotheses.

