# Inverse Functions - Example 2 

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Consider the following expression:

$$
\begin{equation*}
f(x)=\frac{1}{\ln (x)} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

The largest possible domain is $(0,1) \cup(1, \infty)$ and the range of the function is $(-\infty, 0) \cup(0, \infty)$. To see this, note that $\ln (x)$ has the range of $(-\infty, \infty)$, so $1 / \ln (x)$ will only be missing zero in it's range. That is, since for every non-zero number $y$ there is a non-zero $x$ such that $y=1 / x$, the range of $1 / \ln (x)$ will be every non-zero real number. With respect to the domain $(0,1) \cup(1, \infty)$ and the range $(-\infty, 0) \cup(0, \infty), f$ is bijective meaning $f\left(x_{0}\right)=f\left(x_{1}\right)$ implies $x_{0}=x_{1}$, and for any value $y \in(-\infty, 0) \cup(0, \infty)$ there is a value $x$ such that $y=f(x)$. We won't prove this, but it can be verified from the graph of $1 / \ln (x)$ in Fig. 1. This means we can define the inverse of $f$. Let's try to compute what it is. To do this, we set up the equation $y=f(x)$ and apply various operations to both sides until we've isolated $x$ in the form $x=g(y)$. This function $g$ is the inverse of $f$. Let's try this.

$$
\begin{align*}
y & =f(x)  \tag{2}\\
y & =\frac{1}{\ln (x)}  \tag{3}\\
\frac{1}{y} & =\ln (x)  \tag{4}\\
\exp \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) & =x \tag{5}
\end{align*}
$$

So, the inverse function is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
f^{-1}(x)=\exp \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

The domain is $(-\infty, 0) \cup(0, \infty)$, which is precisely the range of $f$. This is not a coincidence. Like all inverse functions, the plot can be made by reflecting $f$ across the line $y=x$. This is done in Fig. 2.


Figure 1: The function $f(x)=1 / \ln (x)$


Figure 2: The function $f(x)=1 / \ln (x)$ and it's inverse

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