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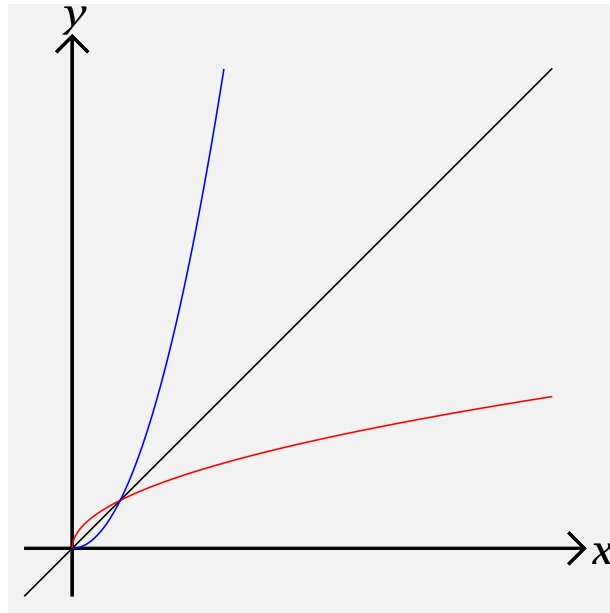
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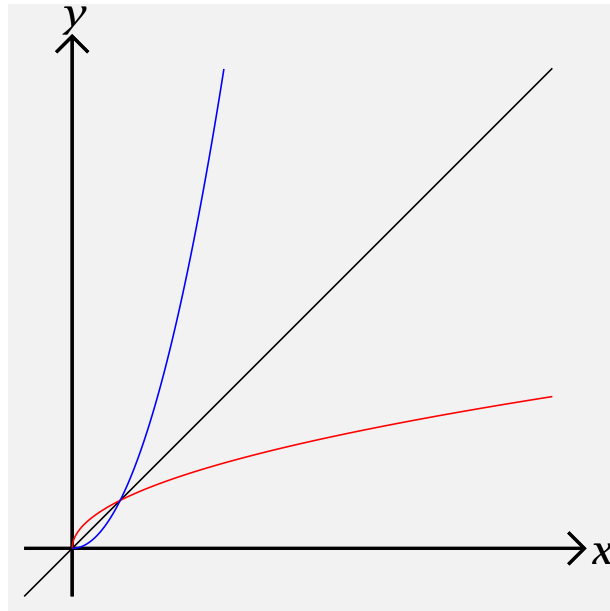
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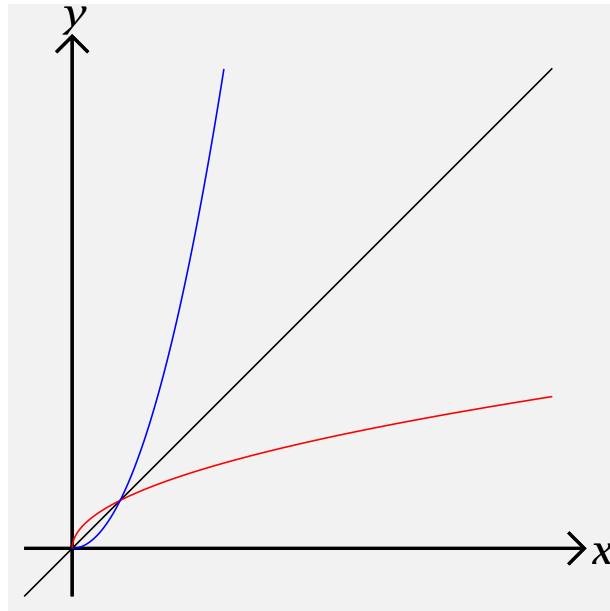


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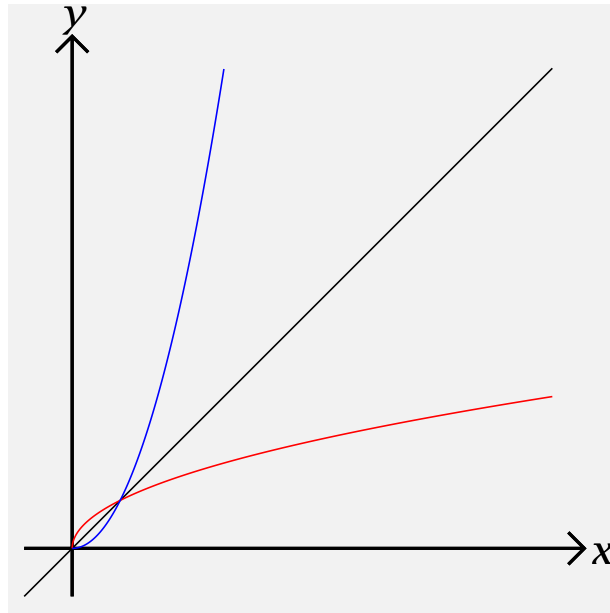
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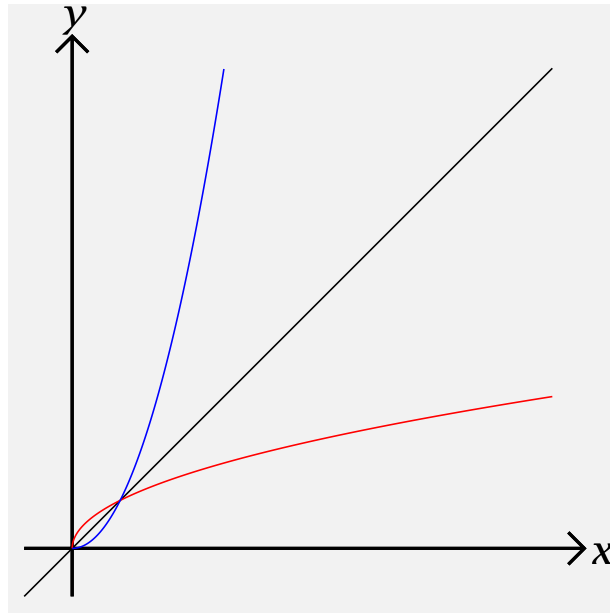
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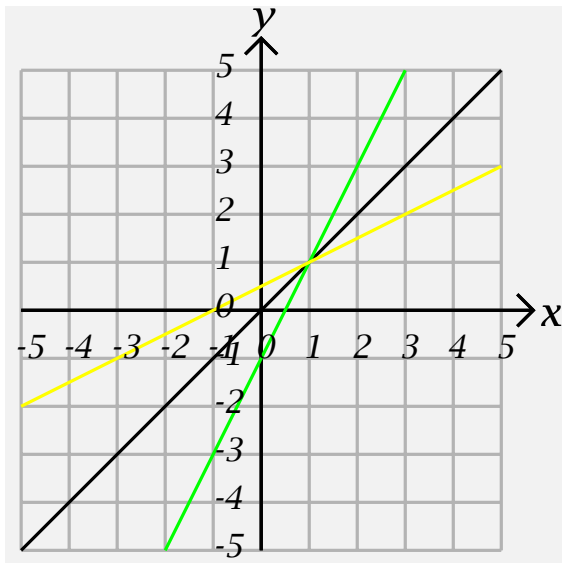
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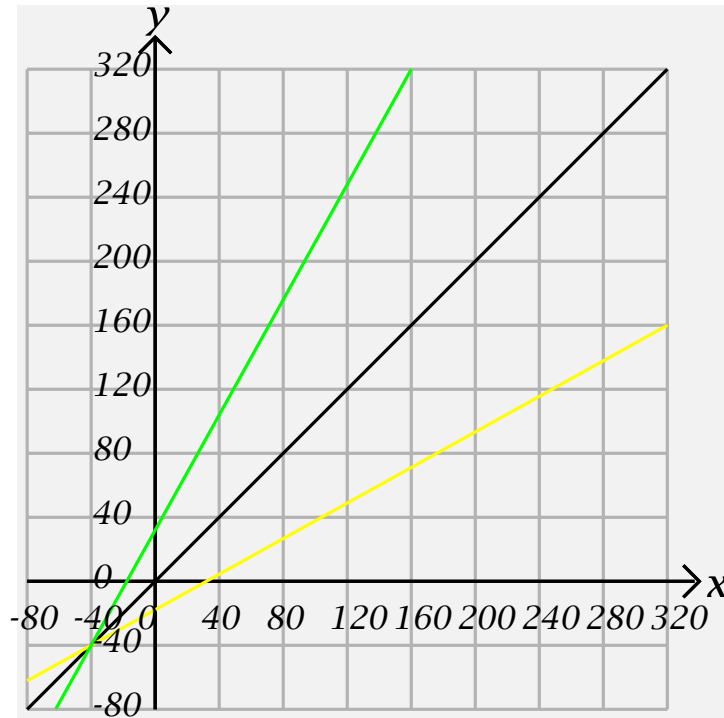
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These two formulas are usually written as  $C = \frac{5}{9}F - \frac{160}{9}$  and  $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$ , where  $F$  and  $C$  represent the Fahrenheit and Celsius temperatures respectively.



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Interchanging  $x$  and  $y$  in this equation, we get  $y = (x - 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . Thus the formula for  $f^{-1}$  is  $f^{-1}(x) = f^{inv}(x) = (x - 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . We then check to see that the cancellation laws are satisfied:

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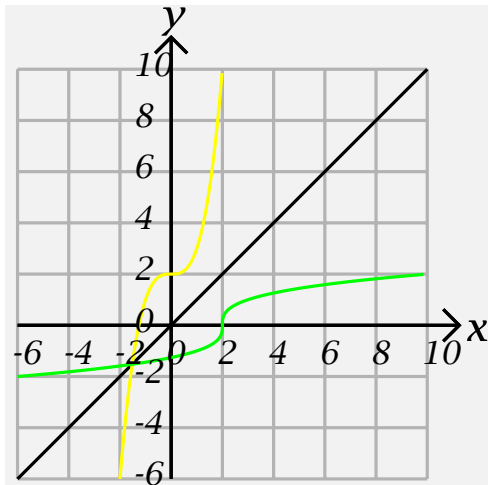
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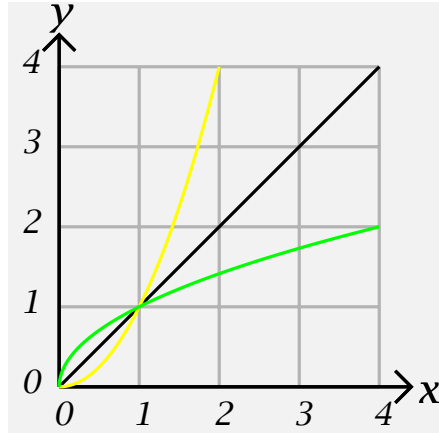
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**Example 3:**  $f(x) = x^2$  is 1:1 on the interval  $[0, \infty)$ ,

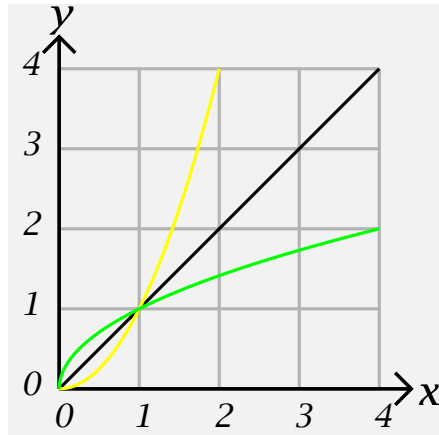
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