

hence, if f is a function, then f^{-1} is a function, and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$ for all x in the domain of f .
With this in mind, we can now define the inverse of a function f .
Let f be a function. The inverse of f , denoted by f^{-1} , is the function defined by $f^{-1}(y) = x$ if and only if $f(x) = y$.

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A 2×2 matrix V

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