

Local compositional inversion of

$$f(x) = x / (1 + b x + c x^2)$$

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The local compositional inversion of the curve $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+bx+cx^2}$ is portrayed by reflection through the quadrant bisector $y = x$ to blue and green segments of the blue and green curves with

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+bx+cx^2} \text{ red curve,}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1-bx-\sqrt{(1-bx)^2-4cx^2}}{2cx} \text{ blue curve,}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1-bx+\sqrt{(1-bx)^2-4cx^2}}{2cx} \text{ green curve,}$$

and

$y = x$ black bisecting line.

Series expansions about $x = 0$:

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+bx+cx^2}$$

$$= x + (-b) x^2 + (b^2 - c) x^3 + (2bc - b^3) x^4 + (b^4 - 3b^2c + c^2) x^5$$

$$+ (-b^5 + 4b^3c - 3bc^2) x^6 + (b^6 - 5b^4c + 6b^2c^2 - c^3) x^7$$

$$+ (-b^7 + 6b^5c - 10b^3c^2 + 4bc^3) x^8 + (b^8 - 7b^6c + 15b^4c^2 - 10b^2c^3 + c^4) x^9 + \dots$$

See OEIS [A049310](#) as primary entry for this series, but also see [A011973](#), [A092865](#), [A098925](#), [A102426](#), and [A169803](#).

Series in x of

$$g(x) = \frac{1-bx-\sqrt{(1-bx)^2-4cx^2}}{2cx}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x + (b) x^2 + (b^2 + c) x^3 + (b^3 + 3bc) x^4 + (b^4 + 6b^2c + 2c^2) x^5 \\
&+ (b^5 + 10b^3c + 10bc^2) x^6 + (b^6 + 15b^4c + 30b^2c^2 + 5c^3) x^7 \\
&+ (b^7 + 21b^5c + 70b^3c^2 + 35bc^3) x^8 + (b^8 + 28b^6c + 140b^4c^2 + 140b^2c^3 + 14c^4) x^9 + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

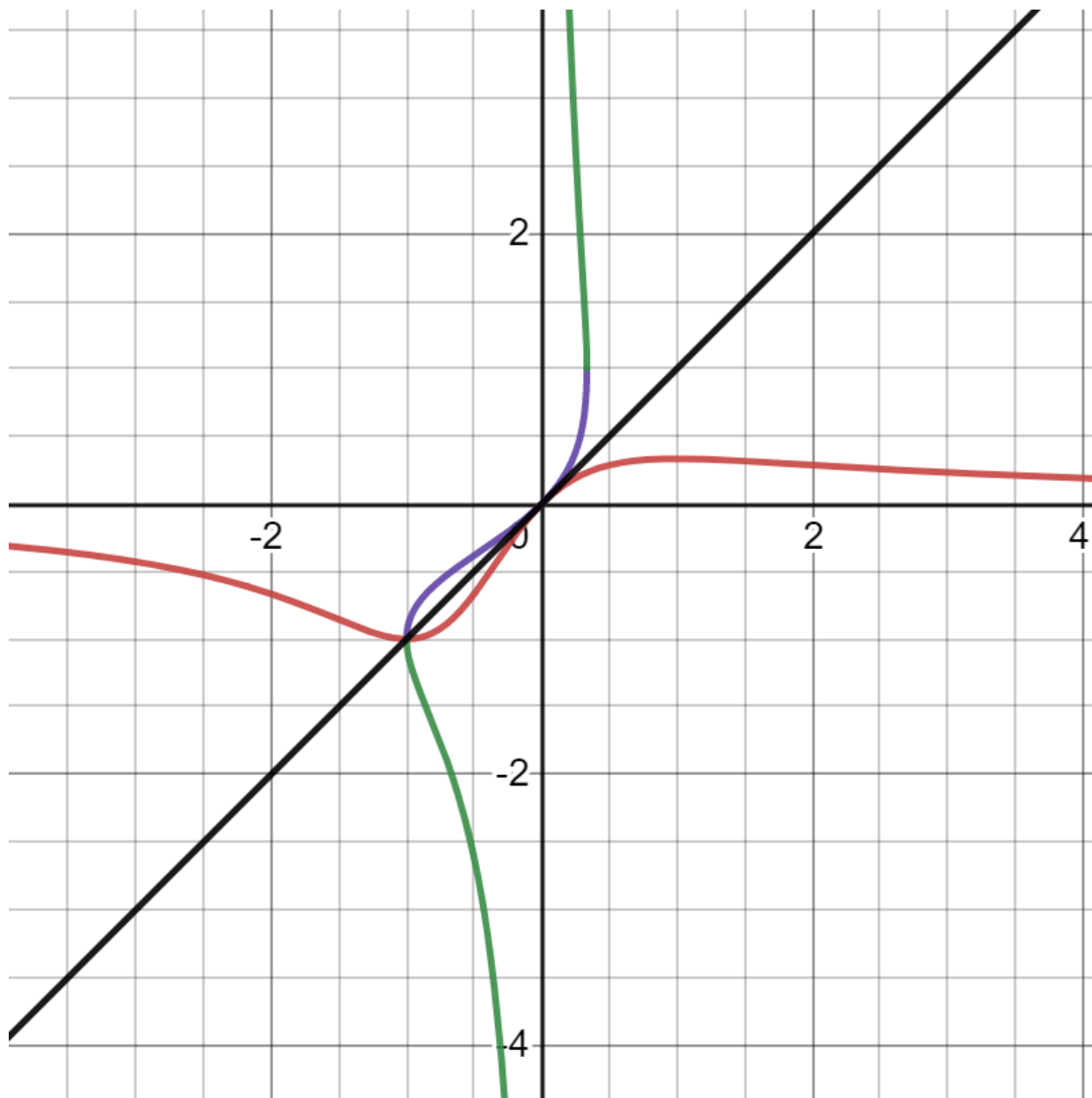
See [A097610](#) for these coefficients.

Lorentz series in x of

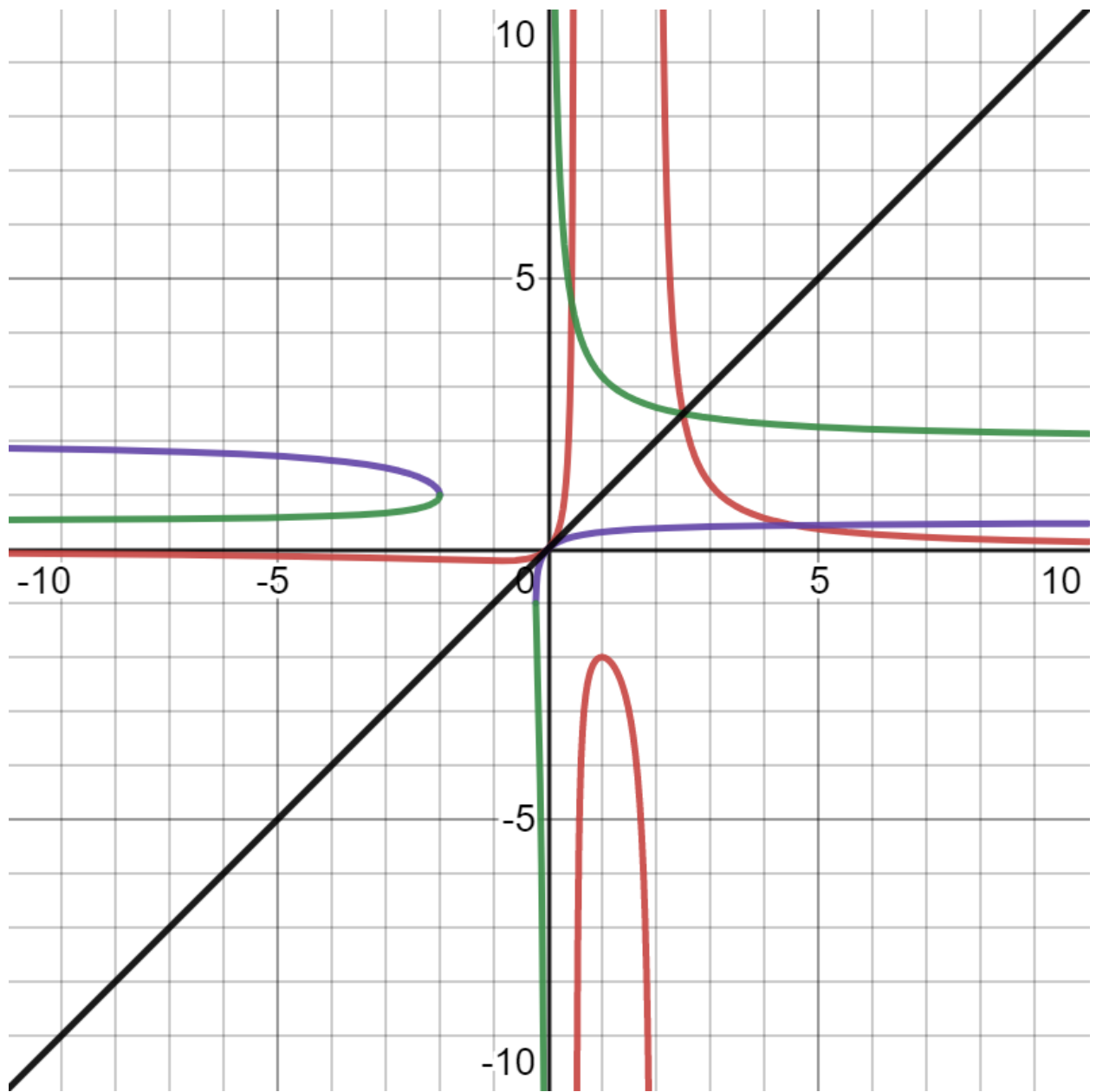
$$\begin{aligned}
h(x) &= \frac{1-bx + \sqrt{(1-bx)^2 - 4cx^2}}{2cx} \\
&= \frac{1}{cx} - \frac{b}{c} - (1)x - (b)x^2 - (b^2 + c)x^3 - (b^3 + 3bc) x^4 - (b^4 + 6b^2c + 2c^2) x^5 \\
&- (b^5 + 10b^3c + 10bc^2) x^6 - (b^6 + 15b^4c + 30b^2c^2 + 5c^3) x^7 + \dots \\
&= \frac{1-bx}{cx} - g(x).
\end{aligned}$$

(Compare this with “Appendix: Laurent series formulation” of the pdf [“Ruling the inverse universe, the inviscid Hopf-Burgers evolution equation”](#).)

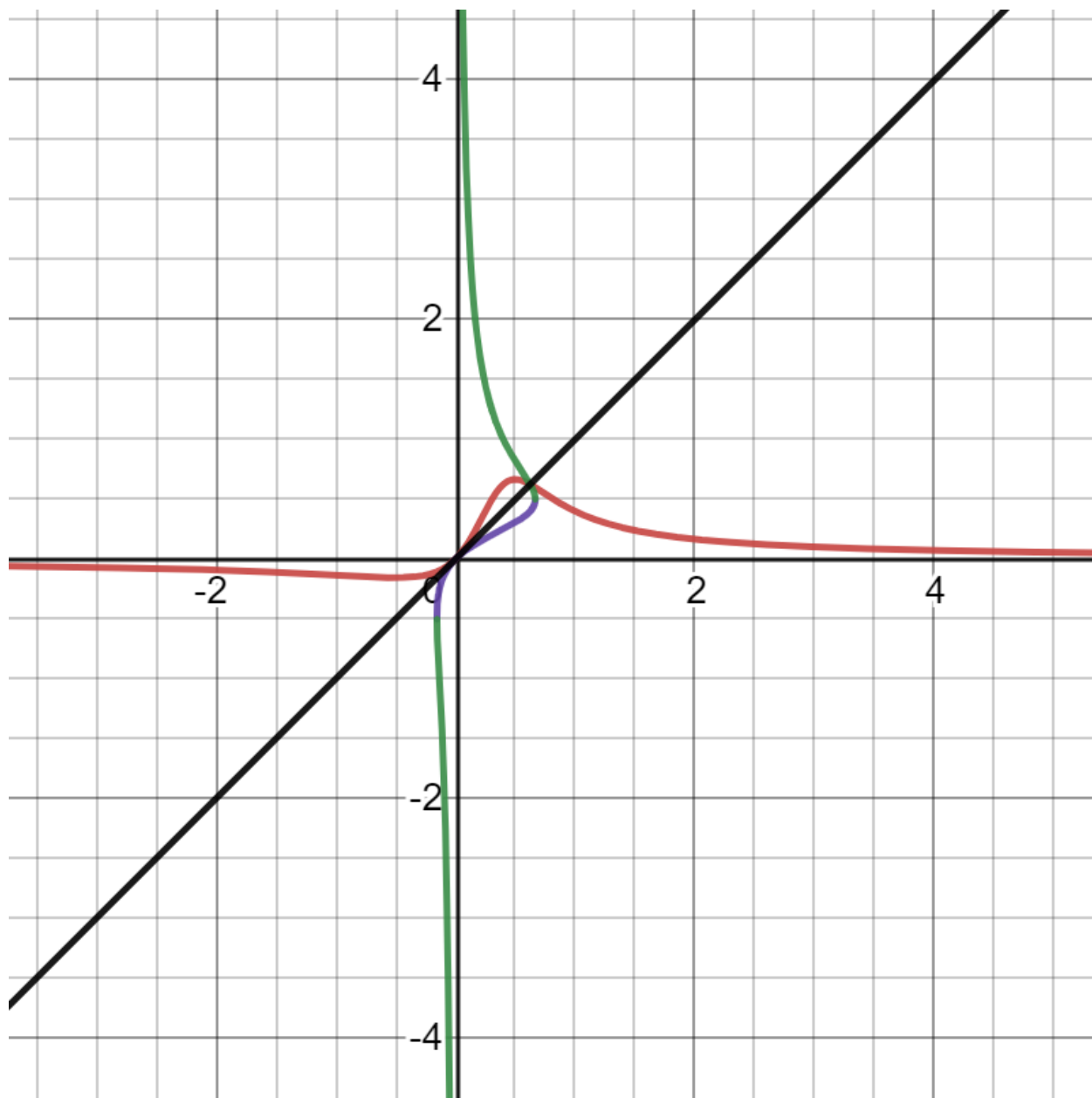
Graphs via Desmos online graphing app:



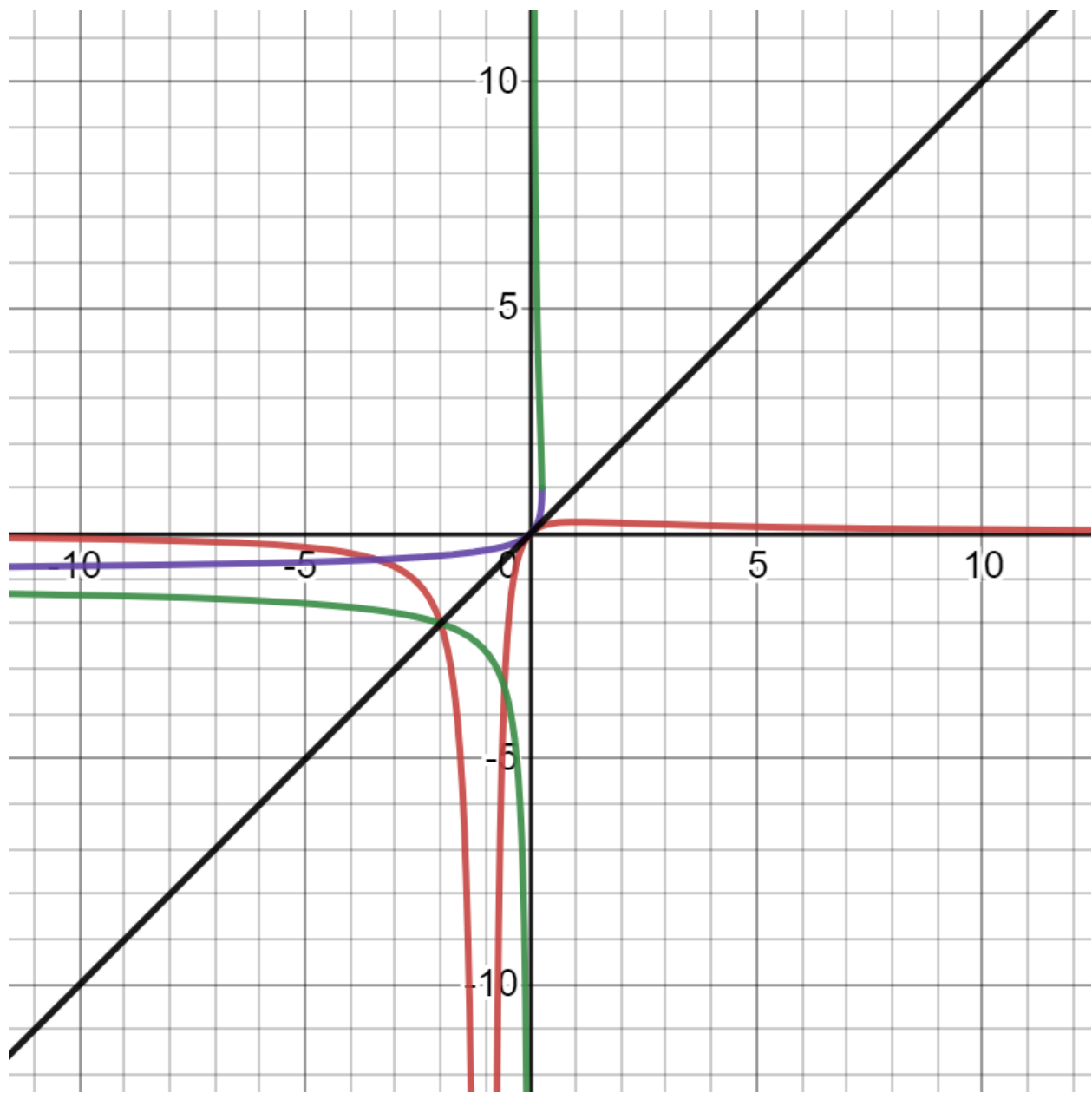
Above for $b = c = 1$.



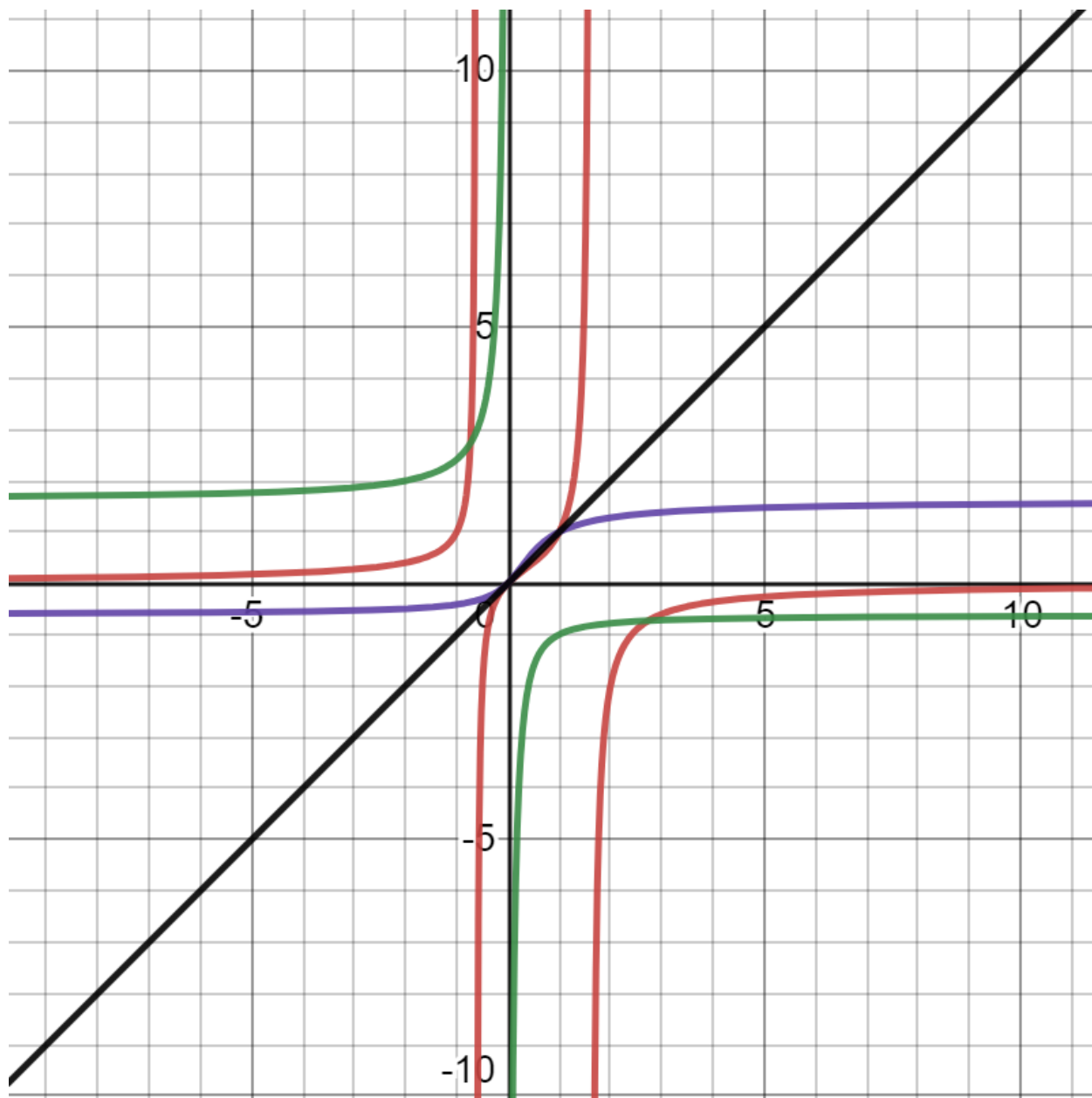
Above for $b = -2.5$ and $c = 1$.



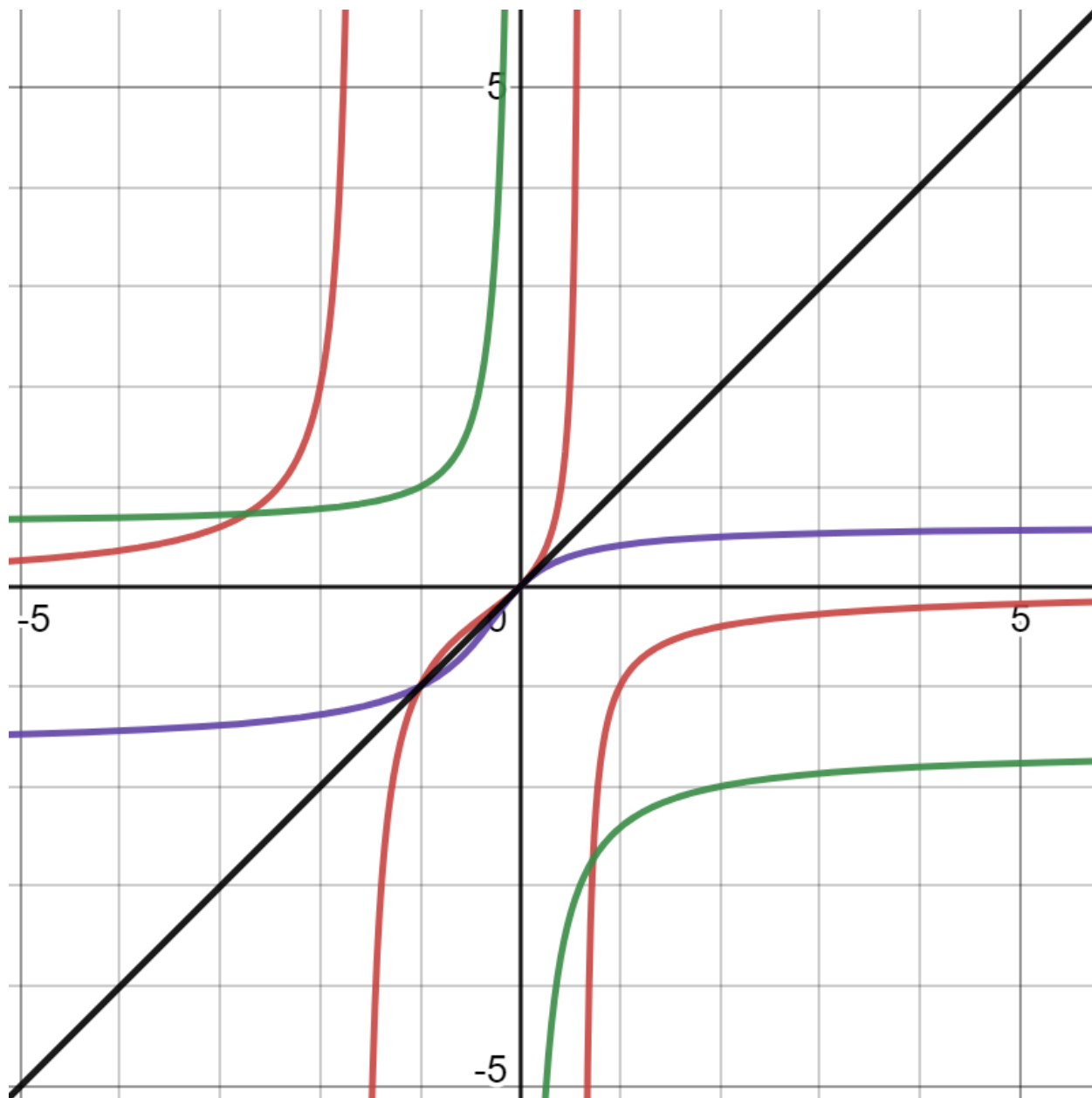
Above for $b = -2.5$ and $c = 4$.



Above for $b = 2$ and $c = 1$.



Above for $b = 1$ and $c = -1$.



Above for $b = -1$ and $c = -1$.

See also my post "[A Taste of Moonshine in Free Moments](#)" for a discussion of a particular case.