Basic Method: Use graph paper to draw your picture.

1. Draw \( AC \perp \text{y=x} \), s.t. \( AB = BC \).
2. Draw \( EC \) through \( pt. C \), \( \parallel \) to the \( x \)-axis.
3. Draw \( AF \) through \( pt. A \), \( \parallel \) to the \( y \)-axis.
4. Since the line \( y=x \) makes a 45° angle with \( x \)-axis, \( \angle ACE = 45° \).
5. Similar reasoning \( \Rightarrow \angle CAE = 45° \).
6. \( \triangle ACD \) is isosceles, i.e. \( AD = DC \).
7. Since \( AC \perp \text{y=x} \), \( AB = BC \). The line \( y=x \) is the \( \perp \) bisector of \( AC \), and never goes through \( B \), i.e. the \( pt. D \) (the intersection of \( AF \) and \( EC \)) is on the line \( y=x \) as the picture indicates.
8. \( ED = DF \) (\( D \) lies on \( y=x \)), \( EC = AD \) (#6)
   \( \Rightarrow \) \( EC = AF \), or \( b_0 = a_0 \).
9. \( ED = DC \) \( \Rightarrow \) \( a_0 = a \).

i.e. \( (b_0, a_0) = (b, a) \) so the pt \( (b_0, a_0) \) is the graphical pt. of \( f^{-1} \), assoc. with \( (a, b) \) of \( f \).