

2.2. Functions and Graphs

Thursday, August 30, 2018

12:01 PM

Objectives: ① Identifying Functions

② Finding Function Values

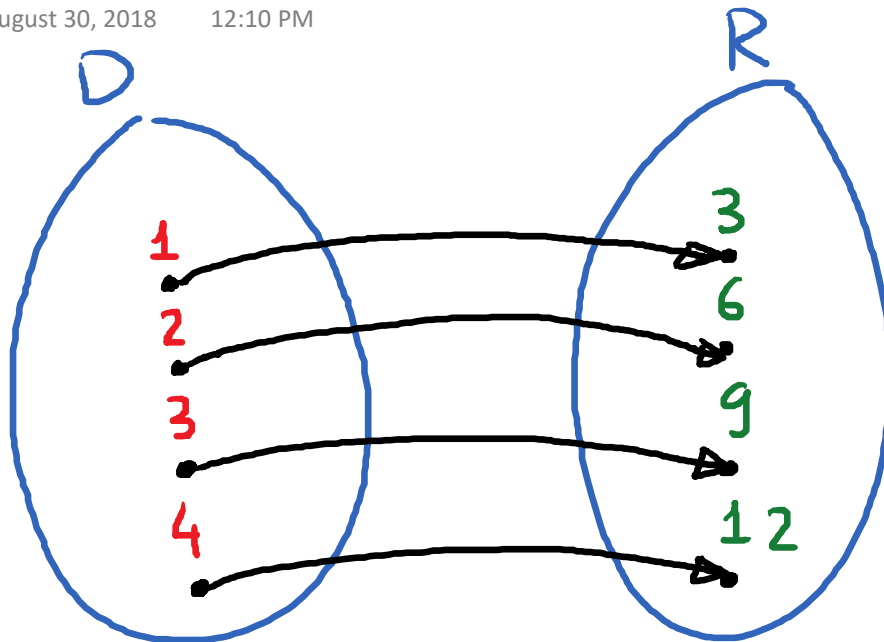
③ Graphs of Functions

④ The Vertical-line Test

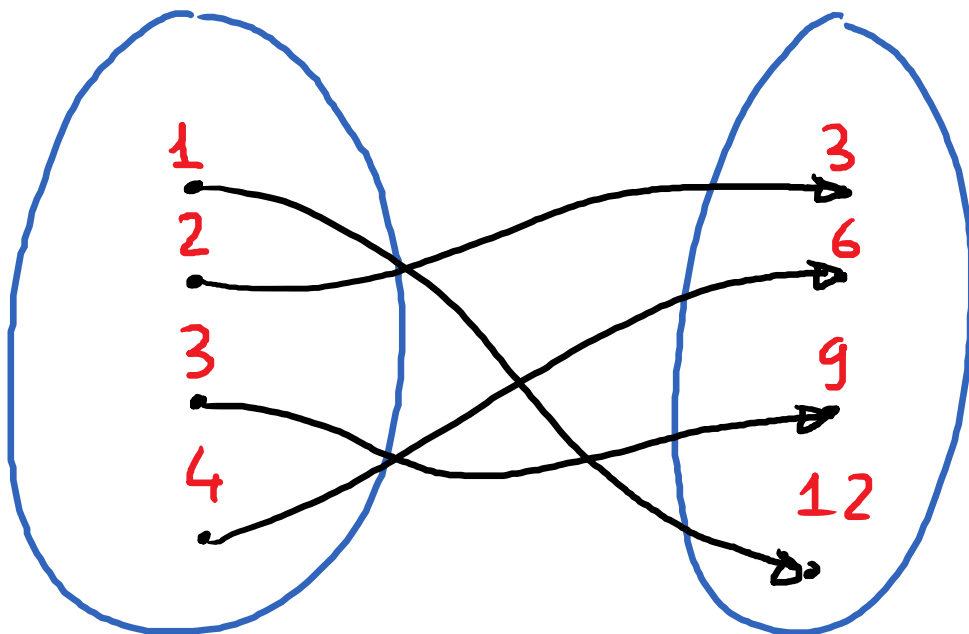
① Definition of a function:

A function is a correspondence between a first set called the domain and a second set called a range such that each member of the domain corresponds to exactly one member of the range.

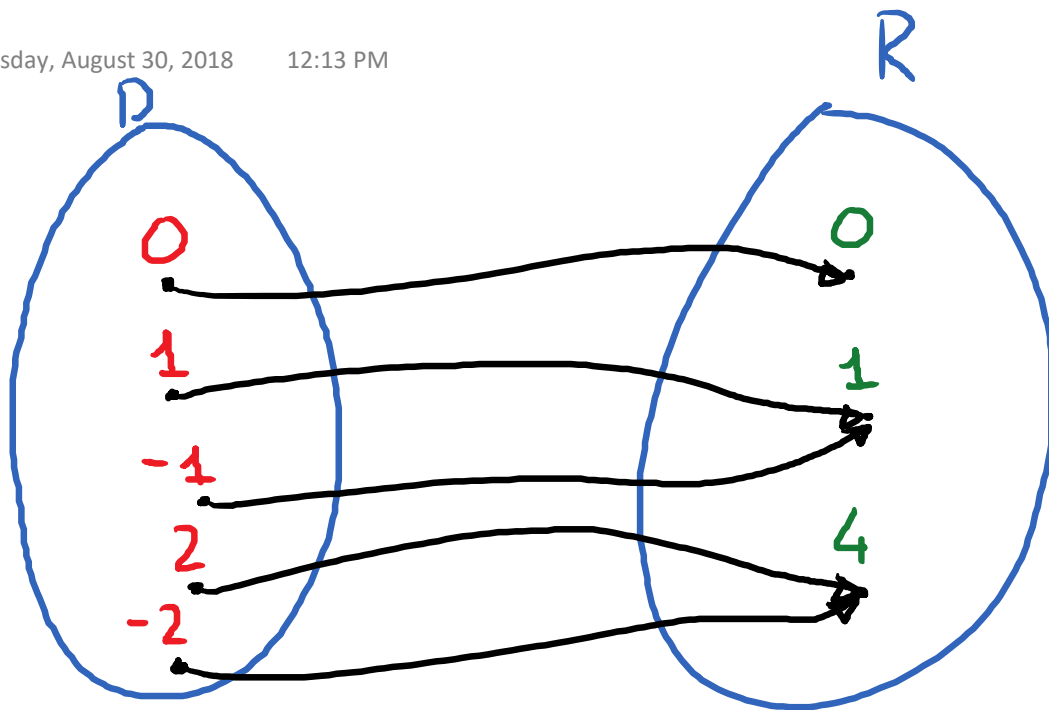
E.g.



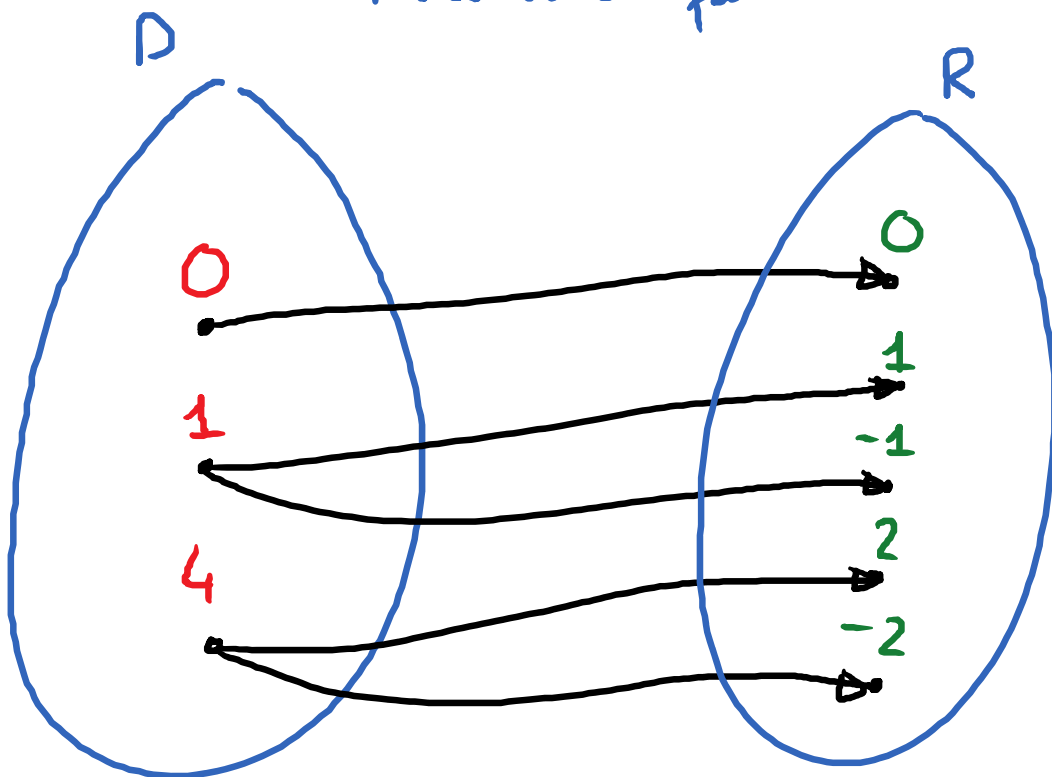
This is a function



This is a function.



This is a function.



Because
 1 in D
corresponds
to more than
one members
of the
range

This is not a function.

E.g. Domain: a set of numbers

Range: a set of numbers

Correspondence: take a number in the domain and take the cube of it to obtain a number in the range.

$$y = x^3$$

② Finding function values.

Most functions will be given to us as an equation.

For e.g. $y = x^3$ or $y = x^2$ or $y = \sqrt{x}$; etc.

We use the notation:

$$f(x) = x^3 \text{ or } f(x) = x^2 \text{ or } \underline{f(x) = \sqrt{x}}; \text{ etc.}$$

to denote these functions.

read as f of x
or the value of the
function f at x .

→ name of the function.

E.g. $f(x) = x^2$. → placeholder

$$f(2) = (2)^2 = 4$$

read as f of 2 and it means we need to find the value in the range that corresponds to $x=2$ in the domain

$$f(-2) = (-2)^2 = 4.$$


More examples of evaluating functions.

E.g. $g(x) = 3 - 4x$

Find $g(0) = 3 - 4 \cdot (0) = 3$

$$g(-1) = 3 - 4 \cdot (-1) = 7$$

$$g(1) = 3 - 4 \cdot (1) = 3 - 4$$


$$g(x+1) = 3 - 4 \cdot (x+1)$$
$$= 3 - 4x - 4 = -4x - 1$$

$$g(2x) = 3 - 4(2x) = 3 - 8x.$$

$$g(-x+2) = 3 - 4(-x+2)$$
$$= 3 + 4x - 8 = -5 + 4x$$