## Unit 2 - Functions

Functions, Domain, and Range

A <u>relation</u> is any <u>set</u> of ordered pairs (x, y) relating an <u>independent variable</u> (typically x) to a <u>dependent variable</u> (typically y).

For example:  $\{(0,1), (3,4), (2,-5)\}$  is a set of ordered pairs.

## Reminders:

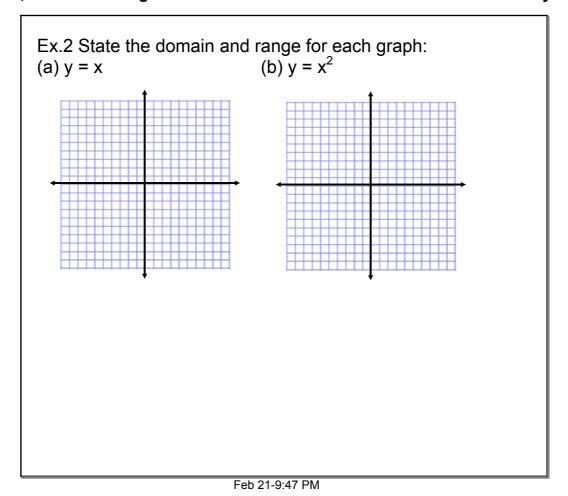
- {} enclose elements of a set
- , separates elements within the brackets
- R means real numbers
- I means integers
- € means "an element of"

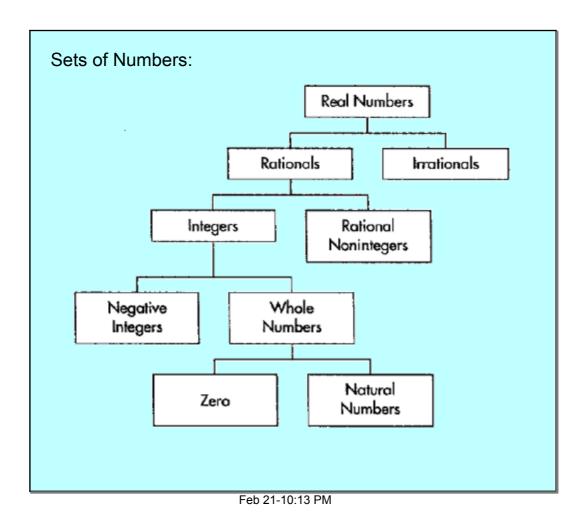
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<u>Domain</u> is the <u>set</u> of all possible values for the independent variable.

Range is the <u>set</u> of all possible values for the dependent variable.

Ex.1 State the domain and range for { (0, 1), (3, 4), (2, -5) }





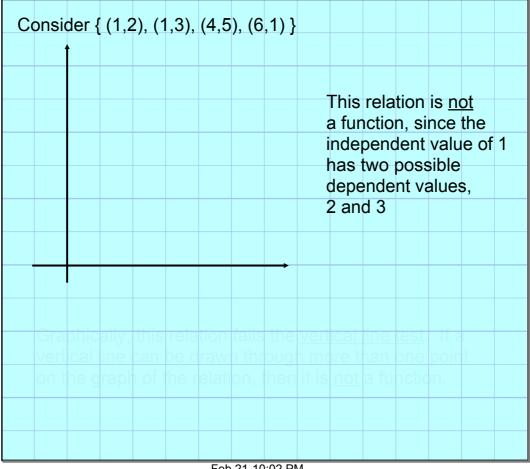
A <u>function</u> is a special type of relation where each value x yields only a single value of y.

Many mathematical techniques can only be applied to functions, so it is important to be able to determine if a relation is a function.

Ex.3 State the domain and range, and determine which are functions.

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(a) \{ (1,2), (3,1), (4,2), (7,2) \}
(b) \{ (1,2), (1,3), (4,5), (6,1) \}
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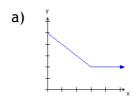
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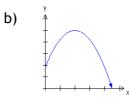


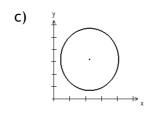
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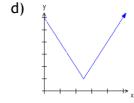
If any vertical line passes through more than one point on the graph of a relation, it is not a function. This is known as the vertical line test.

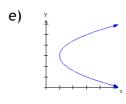
Ex.4 Which graphs are functions?

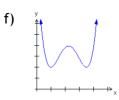












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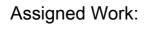
The equation of a relation which is a function can be written using a special notation, function notation.

$$\frac{x-y \text{ notation}}{y = 3x + 2}$$

$$\frac{\text{function notation}}{f(x) = 3x + 2}$$

Ex.5 If f(x) = 3x + 2, evaluate:

- a) f(5)
- b) f(-1) c) f(2/3)



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