

# DO NOW

pg 27; 1 & 2

## 1.3 Functions and Their Graphs

Relation - between 2 sets  $X$  and  $Y$  is a set of ordered pairs  $(x, y)$  where  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$

Function - is a relation where for every  $x$ -value there is only one  $y$ -value

Vertical Line Test - helps determine if a graph is a function

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$x \rightarrow$  independent variable

$y \rightarrow$  dependent variable

"y depends upon x" or "y is a function of x"  
therefore we can write "y" as:  $f(x)$

Other symbols can be used:

$s(t), g(s), f(t)$

Note: Implicit form: Not "y =" form  
Ex:  $3x^2 + 2y = 1$

Explicit form: in "y =" form

$$\text{Ex: } y = \frac{1-3x^2}{2}$$

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Domain - possible values for  $x$   
(where function is defined)

Range - possible values for  $y$

\*\* no zero in denom.  
 $\sqrt{\text{negatives}}$

Piece-wise function - function defined by more than one equation

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) \begin{cases} 1-x & x < 1 \\ \sqrt{x-1} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

### Evaluating a Function

\*\* See page 27; 5, 12

$$12. f(x) = x^3 - x$$

$$\frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{x^3 - x - (1^3 - 1)}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{x^3 - x}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{x(x^2 - 1)}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x-1)}{x-1} = \boxed{x(x+1)}$$

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Ex: pg 27; 18 (Find the domain and range of the function.)

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}$$

domain  $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$$x-1 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 1$$

range  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

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# **HOMEWORK**

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