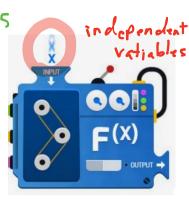
y=2x+5

1.8 - Functions, Relations, Domain and Range

A relation is a set of ordered pairs (x, y).

A **function** is a special type of relation. It can be represented in many ways:



i. as a set of ordered pairs

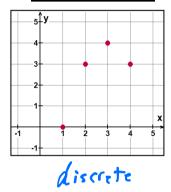
 $\{(1,0), (2,3), (3,4), (4,3)\}$

discrete

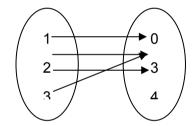
ii. as a table of values

| X | У |
|---|---|
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 |

iii. as a scatter plot/graph



iv. as a **mapping** diagram



v. by an **equation**

$$y = -(x - 3)^2 + 4$$
Quardratic
$$Vertex (3, 4)$$

vi. in words

Domain & Range

The **DOMAIN** is the set of <u>first elements</u> of the ordered pairs (the set of distinct **x values**)

- * all possible values of x looking left to right on a graph
- * all possible input values (usually x) which allows the function formula to work

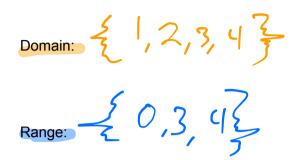
The **RANGE** is the set of <u>second elements</u> of the ordered pairs (the set of distinct **y values**)

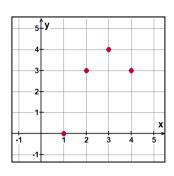
- * all possible values of y looking bottom to top on a graph
- * all possible output values (usually y) which result from using the function formula

Discrete Relations (individual ordered pairs, not producing a continuous line/curve)

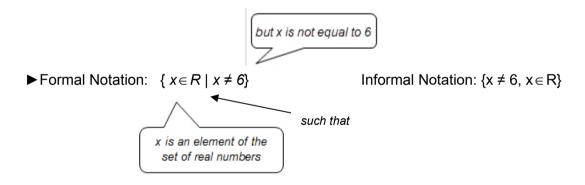
 \blacktriangleright Notation: Use $\{\ ,\ ,\ldots ,\ \}$ and list all the unique values for each

Ex. 1 Consider the relation from above { (1,0), (2,3), (3,4), (4,3) }



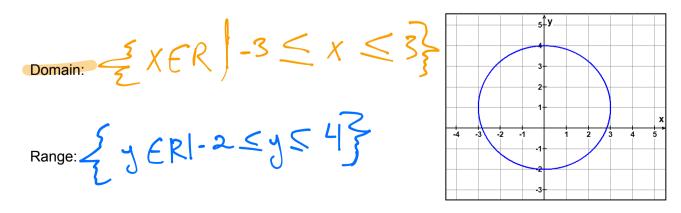


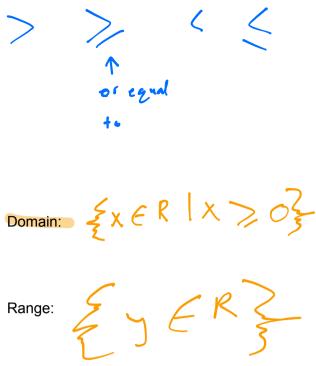
Continuous Relations (ordered pairs producing a continuous line/curve)

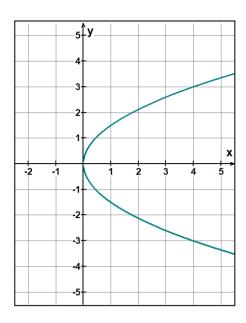


The set notation above contains three important pieces of information, and is mathematical shorthand for "the set of all x such that x is an element of the set of real numbers, and x is not equal to 6."

Ex. 2 Consider the relations as defined by the graphs:







FR- Element Real number

A **function** is a relation in which each value in the *domain* corresponds to exactly **ONE** element of *range*. It is a set of ordered pairs in which, **for every value of x**, **there is only one value of y**.

So, a relation is **NOT** a function if one x value has 2 different y-values associated with it.

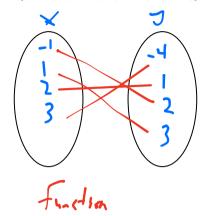
Note: More than one *x*-value can correspond to the same *y*-value.

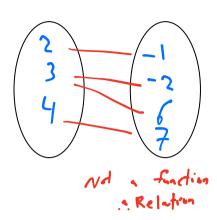
There are two ways in which to determine if a relation is a function or not.

1. By looking at the ordered pairs \rightarrow every x value can only have one y value

Ex. 3 Referring back to the earlier examples of relations (on the first page), are these relations functions?

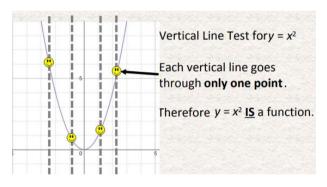
Ex. 4 Are the following relations functions? To help visualize your solution, create mapping diagrams for each.

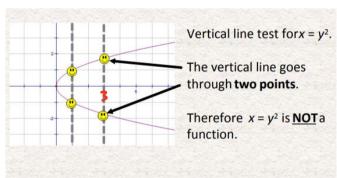




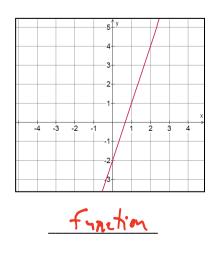
The **Vertical Line Test** on a graph. The Vertical Line Test states that a relation is a function if you can draw a vertical line through ONLY ONE point on the graph of the relation.

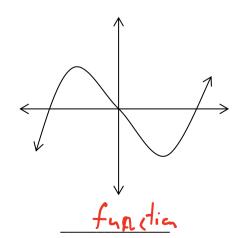
(If any vertical line passes through more than one point on the graph, then the relation is **not** a function)

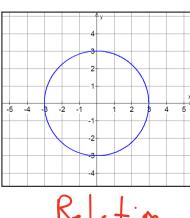


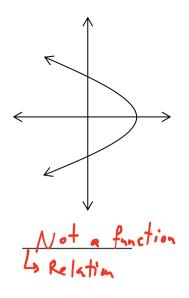


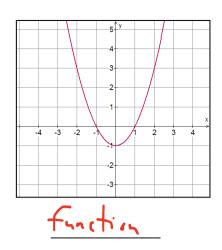
Ex. 4 Are the following relations functions? Do they pass the Vertical Line Test?









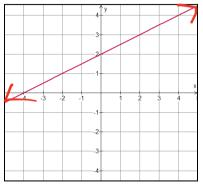




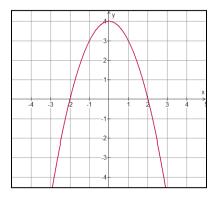
Functions & Relations ~ Worksheet

Given the following, state the domain and range of each relation and determine if the relation is a function.

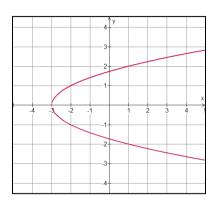
a.



b.



C.



Domain: \$\frac{3}{2}X \in R \right| \frac{3}{2}

Range: FRI 3

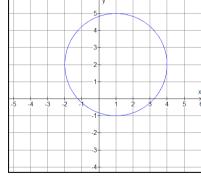
Function ?: _______

Domain: $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ Range: $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$

Function ?: 765

Domain: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2$

d.



e. {(-2, -2), (-3, 3), (-4, 4), (-3, 5), -1, 6)}

Domain: $\frac{\{-2,-3,-4,-1\}}{\{-2,3,4,5\}}$ Range: $\frac{\{-2,3,4,5\}}{\{-3,3,4,5\}}$

Function ?: Relation

Domain: $(x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -2 \leq X \leq Y)$ Range: $(y \in \mathbb{R} \mid -1 \leq y \leq 5)$ Function ?: $(y \in \mathbb{R} \mid -1 \leq y \leq 5)$