

# Intro to Functions

# Objectives

- 1 Determine if a relation is a function.
- 2 Evaluate a function using function notation.

# Relations and Functions

## Relations

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## Domain

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## Range

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## Function

A **function** is a relation in which each element of the domain has only 1 element in the range.

## Example 1

Determine whether each relation represents a function. For those that do, state the domain and range.

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Domain: 1, 2, 3, 4

Range: 5, 7, 8

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$$(b) \quad \{(5, 1), (5, 2), (7, 3), (8, 4)\}$$

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$x$ -coordinates are not all different.      Is **not** a function.

# Vertical Line Test

It is also possible to determine if a relation is a function visually by using the **vertical line test**:

# Vertical Line Test

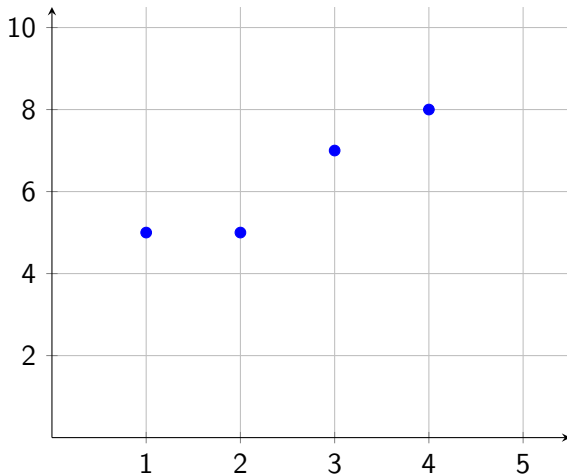
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## Vertical Line Test

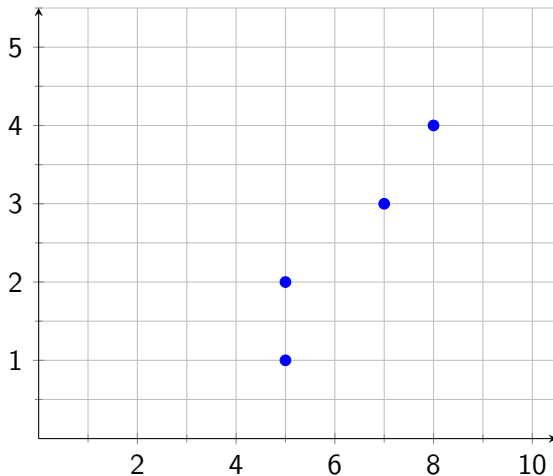
If every vertical line drawn hits the graph **at most once**, then the relation is a function.



## Example 1a Passes V.L.T.



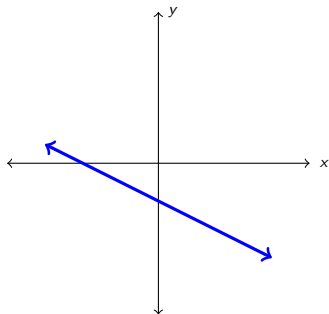
## Example 1b Fails V.L.T.



## Example 2

Determine whether the graph of each represents a function.

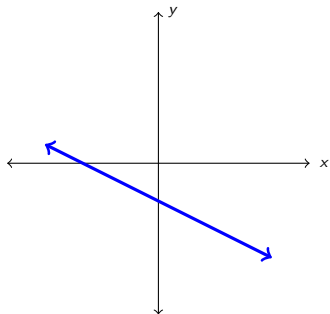
(a)



## Example 2

Determine whether the graph of each represents a function.

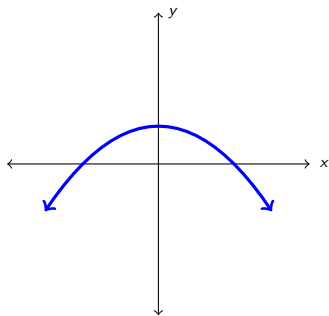
(a)



Is a function

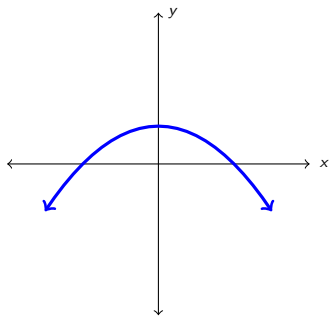
## Example 2

(b)



## Example 2

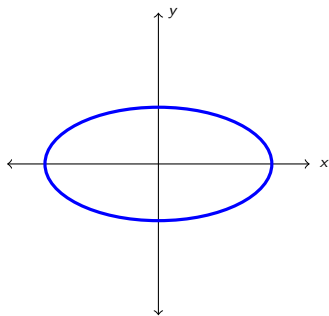
(b)



Is a function

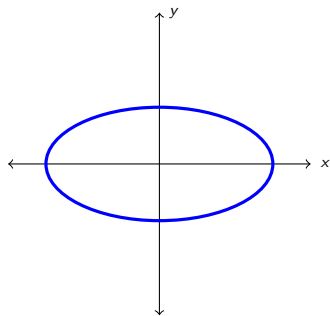
## Example 2

(c)



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Is not a function



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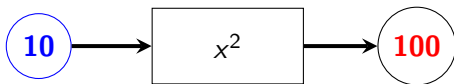
You give the function (machine) a value (input), it will process that value, and then return a value back to you (output).

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For instance, if you input 10 into the  $x^2$  function, it will return  $10^2$ , or 100:



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When we substitute a value for the variable and evaluate it, that is called **evaluating the function**.



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Evaluate  $f(2)$ ,  $f(-2)$ , and  $f(0)$  for each.

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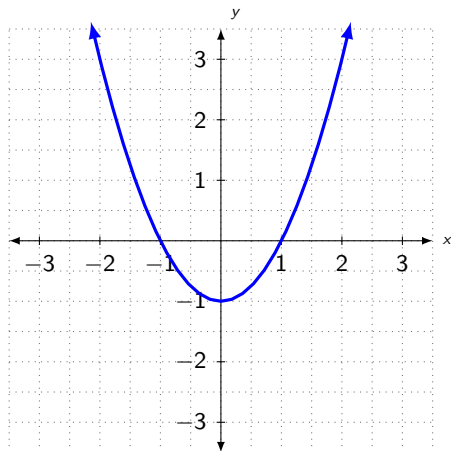
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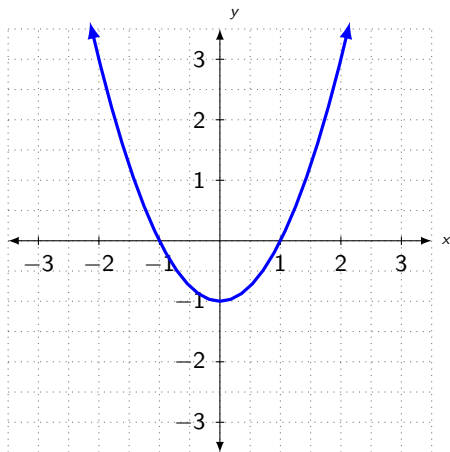
## Example 3

(c)



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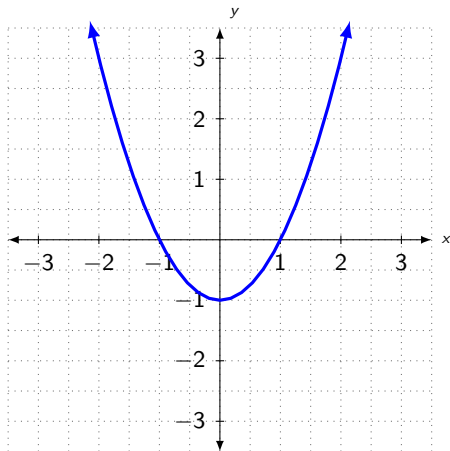


$$f(2) = 3$$



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(c)

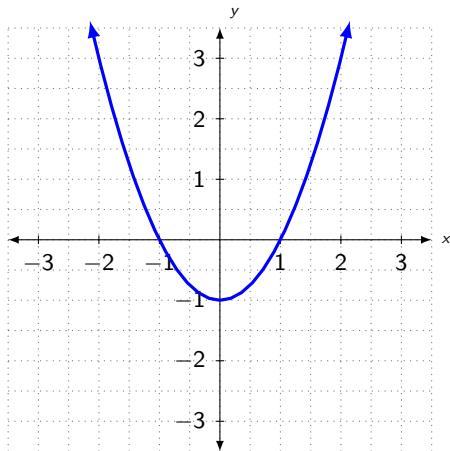


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(c)



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