# Chapter 1

# **Functions and Graphs**

# **Checkpoint Solutions**

## 1.1 Evaluating Functions

### Instruction

For the function  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 5$  evaluate

- (a) f(1)
- (b) f(a+h)

### **Solution**

(a) 
$$f(1) = 1^2 - 3 \cdot 1 + 5 = 1 - 3 + 5 = 3$$

(b) 
$$f(a+h) = (a+h)^2 - 3(a+h) + 5 = a^2 + 2ah + h^2 - 3a - 3h + 5$$

### **Answer**

(a) 
$$f(1) = 3$$

(b) 
$$f(a+h) = a^2 + 2ah + h^2 - 3a - 3h + 5$$

# 1.2 Finding Domain and Range

### Instruction

Find the domain and range for  $f(x) = \sqrt{4-2x} + 5$ .

- i To find the domain of f, we need the expression  $4 2x \ge 0$ , due to that real negative numbers do not have a square root. Solving this inequality, we conclude that the domain is  $\{x \mid x \le 2\}$ .
- ii To find the range of f, we note that since  $\sqrt{4-2x} \ge 0$ , it follows that  $f(x) = \sqrt{4-2x} + 5 \ge 5$ . Therefore, the range of f must be a subset of the set  $\{y \mid y \ge 5\}$ .

To show that every element in this set is in the range of f, we need to show that for all y in this set, there exists a real number x in the domain such that f(x) = y. Let  $y \ge 5$ . Then, f(x) = y if and only if

$$\sqrt{4-2x}+5=y.$$

Solving this equation for *x*, we see that *x* must solve the equation

$$\sqrt{4-2x} = y - 5.$$

Since  $y \ge 5$ , such an x could exist. Squaring both sides of the above equation we have

$$4-2x=(y-5)^2$$
.

Therefore we need

$$-2x = (y-5)^2 - 4,$$

which implies

$$x = 2 - \frac{(y-5)^2}{2}.$$

We just need to verify that *x* is in the domain of *f*. Since the domain of *f* consists of all real numbers less or equal to 2, and

$$2 - \frac{(y-5)^2}{2} \le 2,$$

there does exist an x in the domain of f. We conclude that the range of f is  $\{y \mid y \ge 5\}$ .

#### **Answer**

Domain = 
$$\{x \mid x \le 2\}$$
, range =  $\{y \mid y \ge -4\}$ 

## 1.3 Finding Zeroes

### Instruction

Find the zeroes of  $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x$ .

The zeroes of a function are the values of x where f(x) = 0. To find the zeroes, we need to solve

$$f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0.$$

Factor out x

$$f(x) = x(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0.$$

We can continue factoring by pure inspection, with the goal of finding a pair of numbers that add up to -5 and whose product is 6. This pair of numbers turns out to be -2 and -3, leading to the factoring

$$f(x) = x(x-2)(x-3) = 0.$$

From the above complete factoring of f, we conclude that there are three zeroes when x is 0, 2, and 3.

### **Answer**

$$x = 0.2.3$$

# 1.4 Combining Functions Using Mathematical Operations

### Instruction

For  $f(x) = x^2 + 3$  and g(x) = 2x - 5, find (f/g)(x) and state its domain.

### **Solution**

$$\frac{f}{g}(x) = \frac{x^2+3}{2x-5}$$
. The domain of this function is  $\{x \mid x \neq \frac{5}{2}\}$ .

### **Answer**

$$\frac{f}{g}(x) = \frac{x^2+3}{2x-5}$$
. The domain is  $\{x \mid x \neq \frac{5}{2}\}$ .

# 1.5 Compositions of Functions

#### Instruction

Let 
$$f(x) = 2 - 5x$$
. Let  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ . Find  $(f \circ g)(x)$ .

### **Solution**

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{x}) = 2 - 5\sqrt{x}$$

#### **Answer**

$$(f \circ g)(x) = 2 - 5\sqrt{x}$$

## 1.6 Application Involving a Composite Function

### Instruction

If items are on sale for 10% off their original price, and a customer has a coupon for an additional 30% off, what will be the final price for an item that is originally x dollars, after applying the coupon to the sale price?

### **Solution**

Since the sale price 10% off the original price, if an item is x dollars, its sale price is given by

$$f(x) = 0.90x.$$

Since the coupon entitles an individual to 30% off the price of any item, if an item is *y* dollars, the price after applying the coupon, is given by

$$g(y) = 0.70y.$$

Therefore, if the price is originally x dollars, its price after applying the coupon to the sale price will be

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = (0.70)0.90x = 0.63x..$$

#### Answer

$$(g \circ f)(x) = 0.63x$$

# **Exercise Solutions**

For the following exercises, (a) determine the domain and the range of each relation, and (b) state whether the relation is a function.

### 1.1.1

### Instruction

Relation:

| X  | y             |
|----|---------------|
| -3 | <u>у</u><br>9 |
| -2 | 4             |
| -1 | 1             |
| 0  | 0             |
| 1  | 1             |
| 2  | 4             |
| 3  | 9             |
|    |               |

(a) The domain of the relation is the set of unique *x* values,

$$\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}.$$

The range of the relation is the set of unique *y* values,

$$\{0,1,4,9\}.$$

(b) This relation is a function, each input is a assigned to exactly one output.

### **Answer**

- (a) Domain =  $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$ , range =  $\{0, 1, 4, 9\}$
- (b) Yes, a function

# 1.1.2

### Instruction

Relation:

| $\overline{x}$ | y              |
|----------------|----------------|
| -3             | $\frac{y}{-2}$ |
| -2             | -8             |
| -1             | -1             |
| 0              | 0              |
| 1              | 1              |
| 2              | 8              |
| 3              | -2             |
|                |                |

(a) The domain of the relation is the set of unique *x* values,

$$\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}.$$

The range of the relation is the set of unique *y* values,

$$\{-8, -2, -1, 0, 1, 8\}.$$

(b) This relation is a function, each input is a assigned to exactly one output.

### **Answer**

- (a) Domain =  $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$ , range =  $\{-8, -2, -1, 0, 1, 8\}$
- (b) Yes, a function