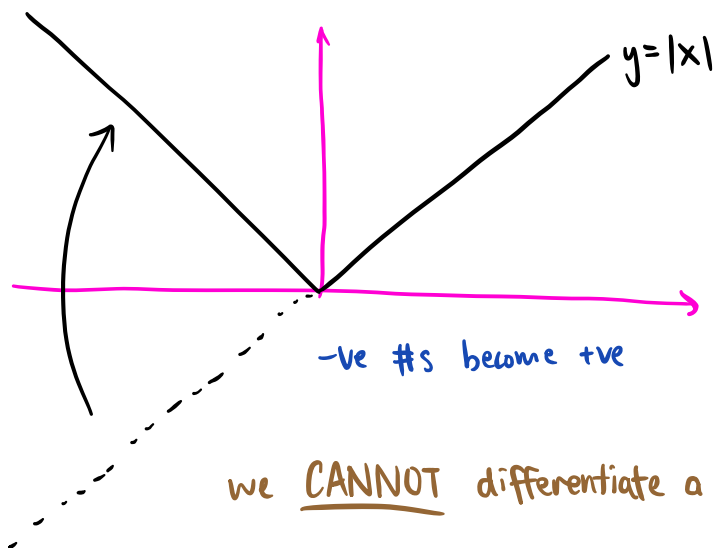


Functions & Graphs

The modulus function $|x|$

$|x| = |-x| = x$ ($x > 0$) Returns a positive #
(Returns the magnitude of #)



we CANNOT differentiate a modulus function

Solving Modulus eg 1:

$$|x-6|=18 \rightarrow 2 \text{ options:}$$

$$x-6=18$$

OR

$$x-6=-18$$

$$x=24$$

$$x=-12$$

$$x = -12, 24$$

But wait!

$$|3x+4|=x$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$3x+4=x$$

$$2x=-4$$

$$x=-2$$

$$\searrow$$
$$3x+4=-x$$

$$4x=-4$$

$$x=-1$$

Since $|3x+4| > x$,

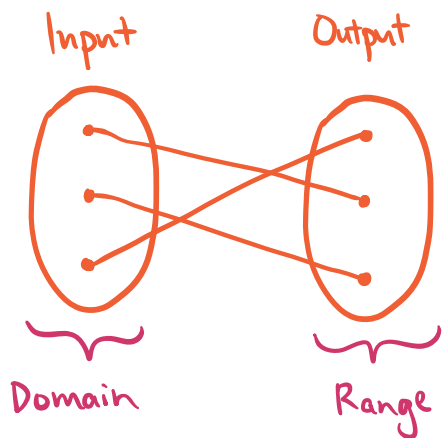
$$x=-2 \text{ \& } x=-1$$

are inadmissible.

That's it!

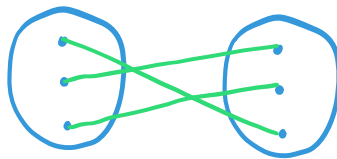
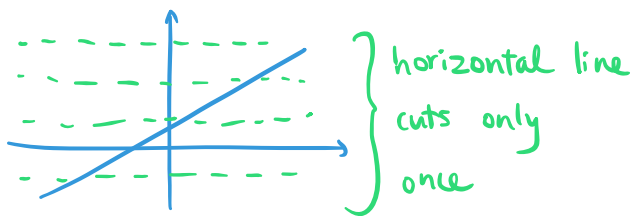
Functions & Mapping

Mapping: A rule which transforms one set of numbers to another set

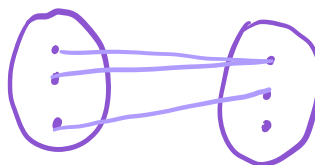
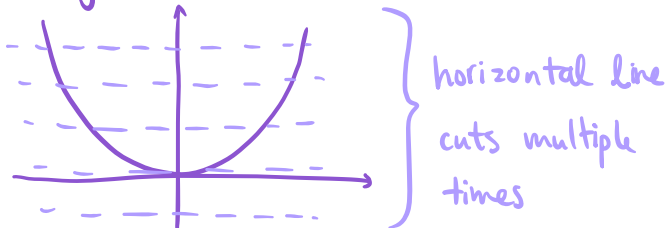


Types of mapping

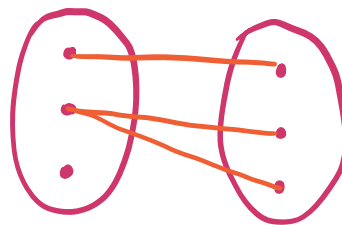
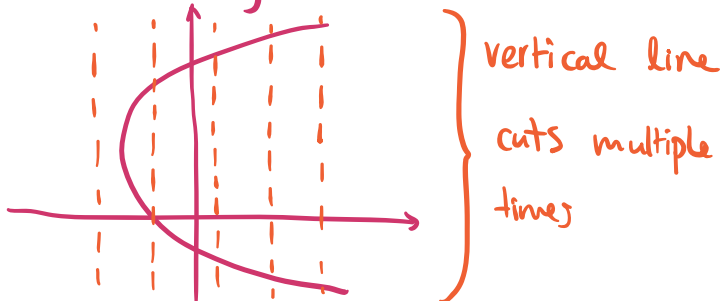
One-to-one



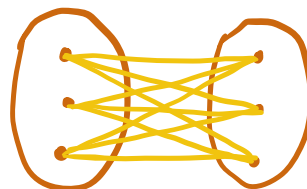
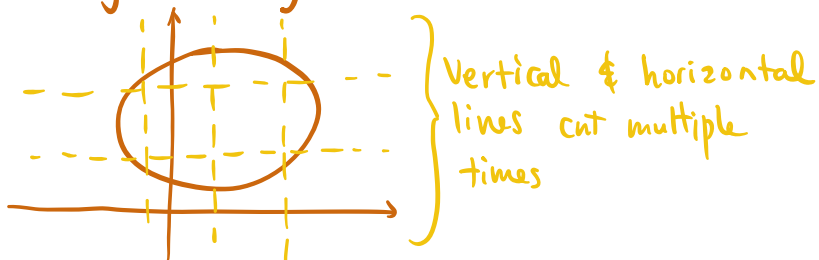
Many-to-one



One-to-many



Many-to-many



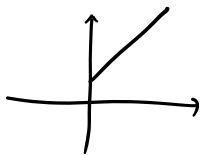
Only these are functions

$$f: x \mapsto 3x+2$$

"mapped to"

$$x > 0$$

domain

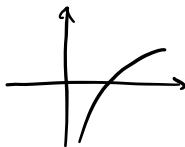


A function is defined as the mapping AND the domain.

$$f: x \mapsto 7 \log x$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0$$

rewrite as $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$

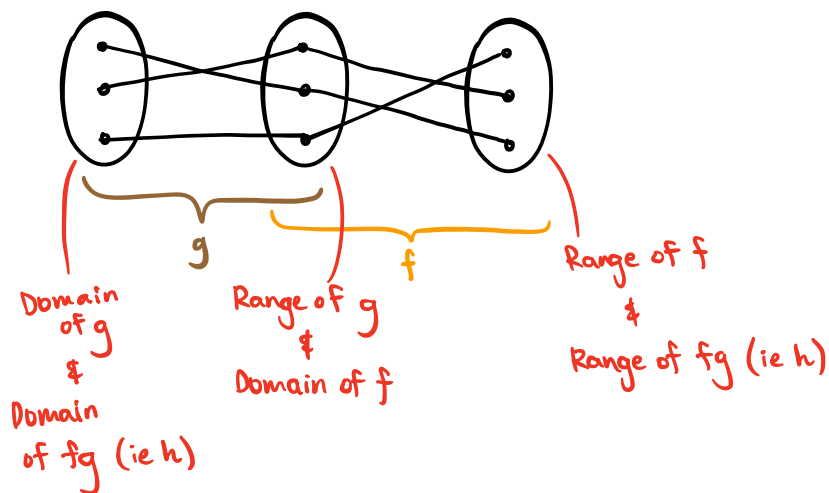


Composite Functions

"To be made up / many parts"

Try not to use this notation.

$$h(x) = f(g(x)) \text{ or } f \circ g(x) \text{ or } fg(x)$$



When can a composite function be formed?

Consider $f(x) = \ln(x)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$g(x) = 2x+3, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Can $fg(x)$ be formed?

Can $gf(x)$ be formed?

Ex 2C (p. 34)

① $p(x) = 1 - 3x$ $q(x) = \frac{x}{4}$ $r(x) = (x-2)^2$

a) $q(-8) = -2$ $\therefore pq(-8) = p(-2) = 1 + 6 = 7$

b) $r(5) = 9$ $\therefore qr(5) = q(9) = \frac{9}{4}$

c) $q(6) = \frac{3}{2}$ $\therefore r_q(6) = r(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$

More Transformations!

$|f(x)| \Rightarrow$ reflect anything below x-axis to above x-axis

$f(|x|) \Rightarrow$ only plot positive values of x , then reflect to left side

