

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Algebra II  
Quiz 0.1

**Problem 1.** The following sets of points are in the form  $(x, y)$  where the  $x$  values are considered as inputs and  $y$  values are outputs and thereby define a rule. Determine which of these define functions and for those that don't, explain why.

- (a)  $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5)\}$  defines a function
- (b)  $\{(4, 2), (3, 3), (3, 2), (1, 5)\}$  is not a function (3 maps to 2 different outputs)
- (c)  $\{(2.01, 1.32), (2.02, 3.1), (2.03, 2.4), (2.001, 5.7)\}$  defines a function
- (d)  $\{(2.01, 2.02), (2.02, 2.02), (2.03, 2.02), (2.001, 2.02)\}$  defines a function
- (e)  $\{(\text{red}, \beta), (\text{green}, \gamma), (\text{blue}, \alpha), (\text{white}, \delta)\}$  defines a function
- (f)  $\{(2^3, 2), (3, 3), (2, 3), (8, 5)\}$  is not a function ( $2^3 = 8$  maps to 2 different numbers)
- (g)  $\{(2^3, 2), (3, 3), (2, 3), (8, 2)\}$  defines a function ( $2^3 = 8$  maps to only one number)

**Problem 2.** The following graphs define relationships between inputs (on the horizontal, or  $x$ , axis) and outputs (on the  $y$  axis). Determine which ones define functions and which do not. Briefly explain your choices.

- (a) defines a function
- (b) defines a function
- (c) is not a function (fails vertical line test / has 2 outputs for many inputs)
- (d) is not a function (fails vertical line test / has multiple outputs for many inputs)
- (e) defines a function
- (f) is not a function (fails vertical line test / has multiple outputs for all inputs  $\geq 0$ )

**Problem 3.** Graph the following lines and write its slope. Be sure to label your axes, and if applicable, the  $x$  and  $y$  intercepts.

- (a)  $y = -2x$ :  $x$ -intercept = 0,  $y$ -intercept = 0, slope =  $-2$ , see video for graph
- (b)  $y = 5$ :  $x$ -intercept does not exist,  $y$ -intercept = 5, slope = 0, see video for graph
- (c)  $y = 2x + 3$ :  $x$ -intercept =  $-\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $y$ -intercept = 3, slope = 2, see video for graph
- (d)  $x + y = 1$ :  $x$ -intercept = 1,  $y$ -intercept = 1, slope =  $-1$ , see video for graph
- (e)  $x = -3$ :  $x$ -intercept =  $-3$ ,  $y$ -intercept does not exist, slope is undefined, see video for graph
- (f)  $2x - 3y = 5$ :  $x$ -intercept =  $\frac{5}{2}$ ,  $y$ -intercept =  $-\frac{5}{3}$ , slope =  $\frac{2}{3}$ , see video for graph
- (g) Do these lines define functions? How do you know? For each line, what's the domain? What's the range?  
They all define functions except for the vertical line  $x = -3$  in part (e). The domain of each one is all real numbers,  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , except for the vertical line  $x = -3$  in part (e) whose domain is the singleton  $\{3\}$ . The range of each one is all real numbers,  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , except for the horizontal line  $y = 5$  in part (b), whose range is the singleton  $\{5\}$ .

**Problem 4.** Graph the following functions. Be sure to label your axes, and if applicable, the axes intercepts.

- (a)  $f(x) = x^2$ :  $x$ -intercept = 0,  $f$ -intercept = 0, see video for graph
- (b)  $g(z) = -z^2$ :  $z$ -intercept = 0,  $g$ -intercept = 0, see video for graph
- (c)  $h(a) = a^2 - 4$ :  $a$ -intercepts =  $\{-2, 2\}$ ,  $h$ -intercept =  $-4$ , see video for graph
- (d)  $y(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$ :  $x$ -intercept = 2,  $y$ -intercept =  $-1$ , see video for graph
- (e)  $z(t) = 1 - t^2$ :  $t$ -intercepts =  $\{-1, 1\}$ ,  $z$ -intercept = 1, see video for graph
- (f)  $q(p) = -\frac{3}{2}p + 1$ :  $p$ -intercept =  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $q$ -intercept = 1, see video for graph

**Problem 5.** Let  $f(x) = x + 1$ ,  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , and  $h(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ . Compute the following.

- (a)  $f(-2) = -1$
- (b)  $g(4) = 2$
- (c)  $h(0)$  is not defined
- (d)  $f(g(x)) = \sqrt{x} + 1$ , Domain:  $[0, \infty)$
- (e)  $g(f(x)) = \sqrt{x + 1}$ , Domain:  $[-1, \infty)$
- (f)  $h(g(f(x))) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ , Domain:  $(-1, \infty)$

(g)  $f(h(g(x))) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 1$ , Domain:  $(0, \infty)$

(h) Domains are indicated above

(i)  $f^{-1}(x) = x - 1$

(j)  $g^{-1}(x) = x^2$

(k)  $h^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x}$