Loist time: franctions

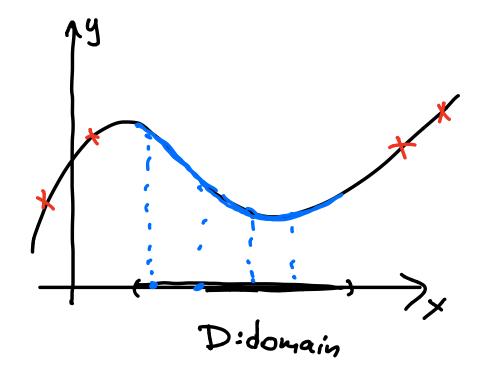
¬Rule y=f(x)

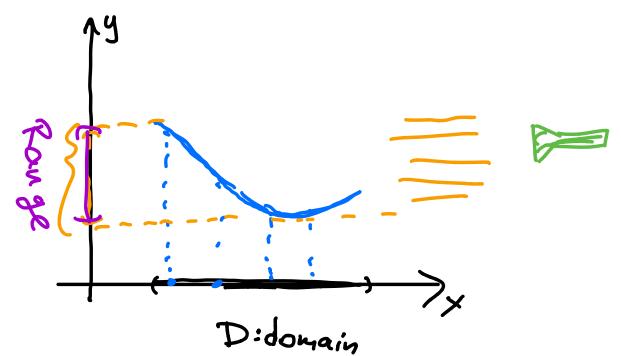
- Domain D: x value,

-> Range R: y values

Look at graph of a function.

 $\begin{cases} (x,y): y=f(x) \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x,y : y=$ 

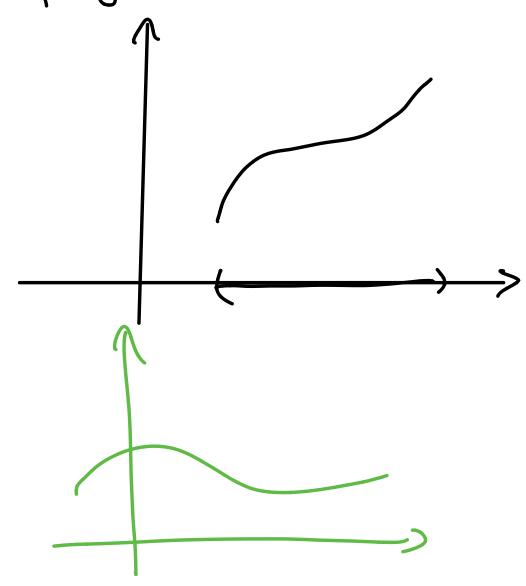




Height of point P(x) = (x, f(x))controlled by value of f at x: If  $f(x) > 0 \rightarrow P(x)$  above g axis

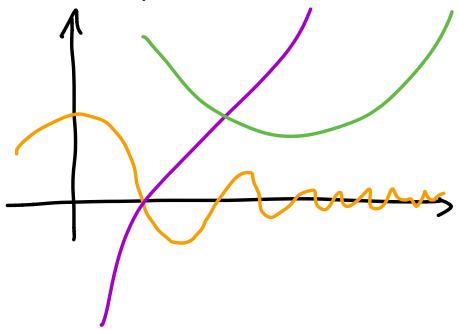
## f(x)<0→P(x) below y axis. Intercepts

x intercept: intersection w/ x axis
y intercept: int. w/ y axis



1) We can have at most 1 y intercept.

As many x intercepts as we nish



Com also take intercepts with lines y = kTo find them: solve eq's k = f(x)

change from
incr. to dea. change from
local maximum. dear. to incr.
local minimum
(minima)

values become smaller as x mores to right: Function is decreasing here.

values become larger-sincereasing

Ex: 
$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $x \in (-2, 4]$ 

Notice of this point a) Find

I this point a) Find

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Set  $y=0$ 

We creasing

b) Intercept where  $y=0$ 
 $y=0$ 

Yultipart Functions exp included 0 : point excluded Write:  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{if } 0 \le x < 1 \\ 1, & \text{if } 1 \le x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{if } 2 \le x < 3 \\ 1, & \text{if } x = 3 \end{cases}$ 

How we evaluate:

f(2.1342) = 0 bec.  $2 \le 2.1342 < 3$ 

The Most Important Multipart function: The absolute value.

G. Example: Find intercept with y=qCheck both expressions.

1st expr: x=q.

does this satisfy  $x \neq 0$ ?

Yes! (q,q) is a sol.

2nd: -x=q  $\Rightarrow x=-q$ Is x in the interval that corresponds to f(x)=-x?

Yes! (-q,q) is another sol.

Exercise: Find intercept  $\omega | y=4$ of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x \ge 0 \\ -x^2, & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$ 

If a graph has a corner (cusp) hint that you need multipart function