4COSCOO2W MATHEMATICS FOR COMPUTING

Week 4 Seminar Tasks

Relations and Functions

READING

Lecture 3 Notes (available on Blackboard)

Chapters 16-20. Croft, T and Davison R (2016) Foundation maths, 6th ed. Harlow: Pearson.

Chapter 6,7. *Grossman*, P., 2017. Discrete mathematics for computing. Bloomsbury Publishing.

TASK 1. FUNCTIONS VS RELATIONS

See Lectures 3 Notes -Slides 15-20

Let A = {Mary, John, Peter, Chris} and B = {Accountant, Lawyer, Programmer, Lecturer}.

Which of the following relations is a function with input A and output B:

- 1. {<Mary, Accountant>, <John, Lawyer>, <Peter, Programmer>, <Chris, Lecturer>}
- 2. {<Mary, Accountant>, <John, Lawyer>, <Peter, Programmer>, <Chris, Programmer>}
- 3. {<Mary, Accountant>, <John, Lawyer>, <Peter, Programmer>}
- 4. {<Mary, Programmer>, <John, Programmer>, <Peter, Programmer>, <Chris, Programmer>}
- 5. {<Mary, Accountant>, <John, Lawyer>, <Peter, Lecturer>, <Peter, Programmer>, <Chris, Programmer>}

TASK 2. Analysis of a Function

See Lectures 3 Notes -Slides 16, 23-26

Given the function:

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{4}$$

- 1. Identify the type of the function.
- 2. Evaluate the output for the input values: -2, -1, 0, 1, 2. Form the *ordered pairs of x-y values*.
- 3. Create a table of x-y values.
- 4. Find the points at which the function intersects the x-axis and y-axis.
- 5. Draw the graph of the function on paper using the information you got in the previous tasks.
- 6. Plot the function in https://www.desmos.com/calculator, and check if you got the same function.

TASK 3. SLOPE OF A LINE

See Lectures 3 Notes -Slides 24

Find the equation of the straight line that passes through the points (6, -1) and (-2, 7) and sketch it by hand. Check your plot on https://www.desmos.com/calculator.

TASK 4. TYPES OF FUNCTIONS

See Lectures 3 Notes -Slides 23, 31-33

Consider the 5 standard functions below:

- 1. $f(x)=e^x$
- 2. g(x)=1/x
- 3. $h(x)=x^2$
- 4. u(x)=x
- 5. v(x)=ln(x)

Plot the curves of the above functions on the same graph on https://www.desmos.com/calculator. Identify the curves of each function on the graph.

TASK 5. THE INTERSECTION OF TWO FUNCTIONS

See Lectures 3 Notes -Slides 27-30

Given the functions p and q:

$$p(x)=x^2-4x-5$$

$$q(x)=x+1$$

Find the intersection points of these functions (using the factorisation method).

Check your answer using https://www.desmos.com/calculator.

TASK 6. THE INVERSE OF A FUNCTION

See Lectures 3 Notes -Slides 21-22

Given the function:

$$h(x) = \frac{3x - 4}{2}$$

- 1. Find the inverse of the function h(x).
- 2. Confirm that the original function and its inverse are reflections across the line y = x using algebraic verification.
- 3. Plot the graphs of h(x), $h^{-1}(x)$, and y = x to visually confirm that h and h^{-1} are reflections of each other across the line y = x.

TASK 7. RECURSIVE FUNCTIONS

See Lectures 3 Notes -Slides 34-36

Task 7.1. Explore a sequence p(n) defined for all non-negative integers using the following recursive definition:

```
Base Case (BC): p(0) = 2
```

Recursive Case (RC): $p(n+1) = p(n)^2 + 1$, for $n \ge 0$.

Calculate the value of p(4).

Note: You may need to use a calculator for this task.

Task 7.2. Let t(n) be a sequence defined for all non–negative integers by the following recursive definition:

```
Base Case (BC): t(0) = 1; t(1) = 3
```

Recursive Case (RC): t(n) = t(n-2) + t(n-1), for $n \ge 2$

Find out the value of t(7).

Task 7.3. Investigate a sequence f(n) that employs the *Factorial function* in its definition for all non-negative integers:

Base Case (BC): f(0)=1

Recursive Case (RC): f(n+1)=f(n)+n! for $n \ge 0$

Determine the value of f(4).