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## Using Function Notation f(x)

- 1) Write down the formula for function *f*
- 2) Insert parentheses around the input variable x
- 3) Erase and replace x with input expression or value
- 4) Evaluate or simplify the result with PEMDAS

## Synonyms

The input for a function is sometimes also called: *x*-value, domain value, argument

The output of a function is sometimes also called: *y*-value, range value, function-value

## Some Examples of Function Notation

Difference Quotient – the input is another expression like x+h

Evaluate 
$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Piecewise Functions – the input is just a number like -2

Evaluate 
$$f(-2)$$
 when  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-5 & \text{if } x > 3 \\ 3x^2 + 4 & \text{if } x \le 3 \end{cases}$ 

Composition of Two Functions – the input is another function g(x)

Evaluate 
$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$$
 when  $f(x) = 2x - 5$  and  $g(x) = 3x^2 + 4$ 

Transformations – the input uses the **y-values** of the function f(x)

Graph 
$$g(x) = 2 \times f(x-1) + 4$$
 if  $f(x)$  has the graph:

