16.1 Functions and Graphs

<u>Relation:</u> A set of ordered pairs.

Domain: The set of all *x*-values (first elements) for a relation.

Range: The set of all y-values (second elements) for a relation.

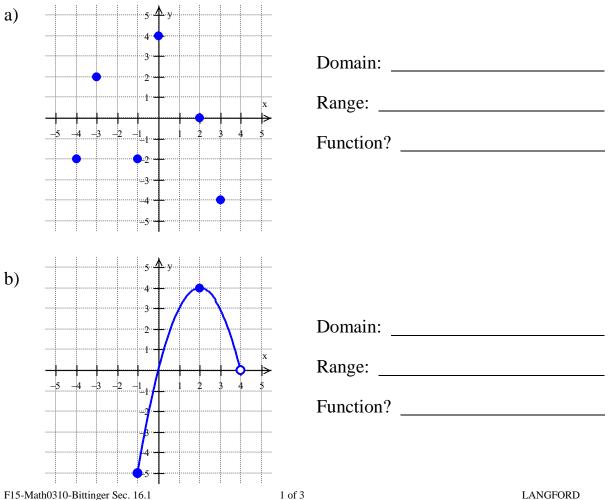
Function: A relation in which <u>every</u> value in the <u>domain</u> is paired with <u>exactly one</u> value in the <u>range</u>.

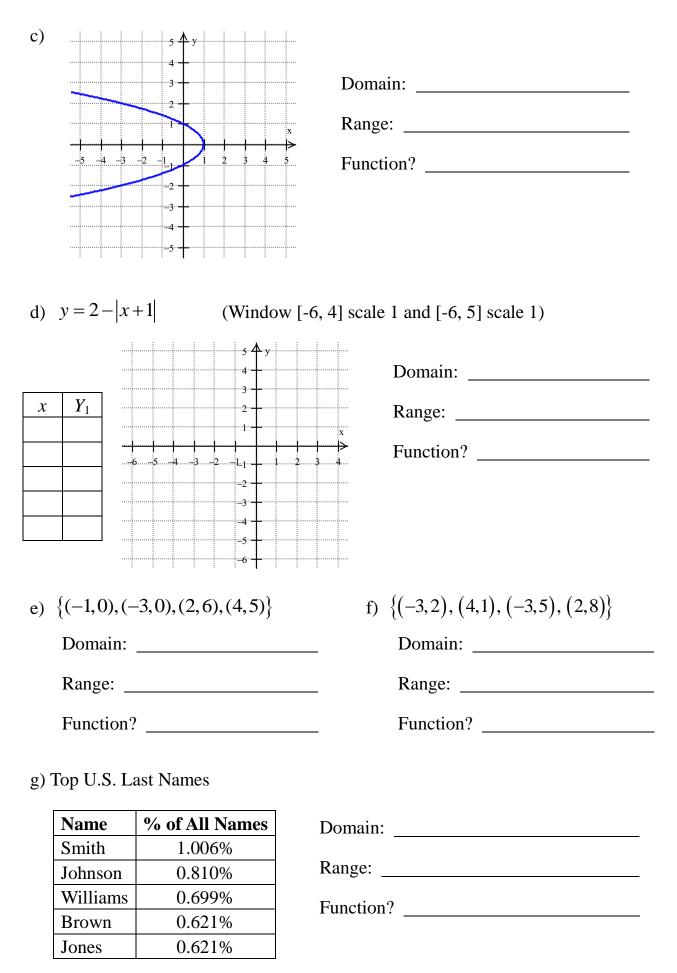
The Vertical Line Test

To determine whether a relation is a function from its graph, perform a vertical line test:

- 1. Draw or imagine vertical lines through each point in the domain.
- 2. If each vertical line intersects the graph at only one point, then the graph is the graph of a function.
- 3. If any vertical line intersects the graph more than once, then the graph is not the graph of a function.

Ex. Determine the domain and the range of the relation and determine whether it is a function.





Ex. Which of the following equations are functions?

- (a) y = -x + 1
- (b) x = -5
- (c) $y = x^2 4$
- (d) 2y + 4 = 6

Note: All <u>linear equations</u> are functions <u>except</u> those of the form x = a, which are <u>vertical lines</u>.

✤ FIND THE VALUE OF A FUNCTION

The **notation** of a function is:
$$f(x)$$

read "f of x," "f at x," or "the value of f at x"

Equation in two variables:

Function notation:

$$y = -4x^{2} + 1$$

$$f(x) = -4x^{2} + 1$$

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x - 5$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - 5$$

Ex. Find the function values.

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 5$$

(a) $f(-1)$ (b) $f(3)$ (c) $f(a)$

Ex. Given g(x) = |2-x|, find the values of the function.

(a) g(-2) (b) g(0) (c) g(3)