2.3 Functions and Relations

✤ Functions
<u>Relation</u> – A set of ordered pairs.

Domain: The set of all input values (*x*-values) for a relation. **Range:** The set of all output values (*y*-values) for a relation. The domain (first components) and The range (second components)

Ex. Determine the domain and the range of the relation $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 5)\}.$

Domain:

Range:

Function – A relation where each element of the domain corresponds to *exactly one* element of the range.

Function Notation

y = f(x) means that y is a function of x.

f(x) reads "f of x," "f at x," or "the value of f at x."

The function $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 6$ is the same as the equation $y = x^2 + 2x - 6$.

Ex. Find the following function values for the function $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 6$:

- a) f(0) =
- b) f(-3) =

c) f(2b) =

d) f(x+h) =

♦ Graphs of Functions

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

The Vertical Line Test for Functions

If any vertical line intersects a graph in **more than one point**, the graph is **not** the graph of a function.



Obtaining Information from the graph of a function:

• A closed dot/circle indicates that the graph does not extend beyond this point and that the point belongs to the graph.

Interval Notation: [,]

• An open dot/circle indicates that the graph does not extend beyond this point and that the point does not belong to the graph.

Interval Notation: (,)

 \rightarrow An arrow indicates that the graph extends indefinitely in the direction of the arrow.

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Interval Notation: (-\infty, \infty)
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Ex. Determine the domain and range of the function.



Ex. Use the graph of *f* to solve the following:



- (a) Find f(4) =
- (b) For what value(s) of x is f(x) = 1?
- (c) State the *x*-intercept(s).
- (d) State the *y*-intercept(s).
- (e) State the domain using interval notation.
- (f) State the range using interval notation.