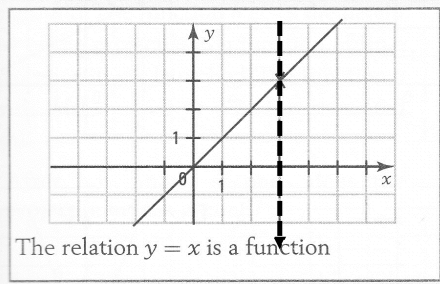
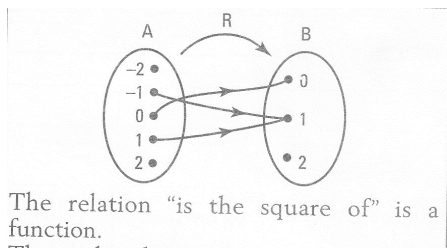


Functions

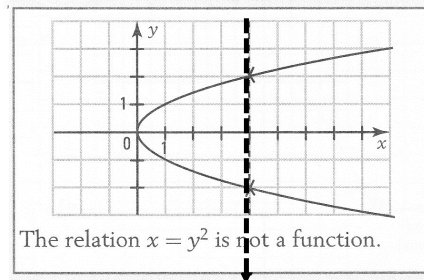
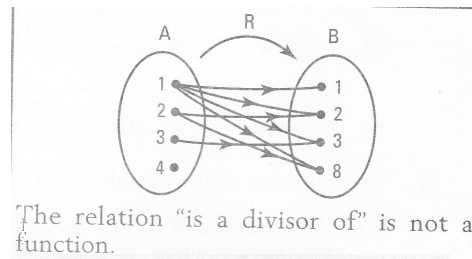
A **function** is a relation where there is **only one y-value for each x-value**.

Functions



The relation whose set of ordered pairs is: $\{(0, 1), (1, 1), (2, 8), (3, 27)\}$ is a function.

Not Functions



The relation whose set of ordered pairs is: $\{(0, 0), (1, -1), (1, 1)\}$ is not a function

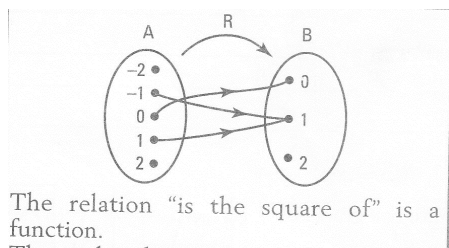
Properties of Functions

1) DOMAIN and RANGE

Domain: All possible **X-VALUES** of the function

Range: All possible **Y-VALUES** of the function

Examples:



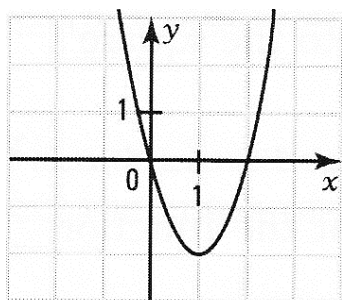
$\{(0, 1), (1, 1), (2, 8), (3, 27)\}$ is a function.

dom f: _____

ran f: _____

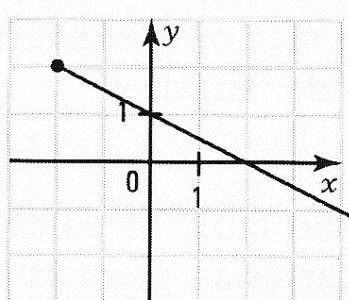
dom f: _____

ran f: _____



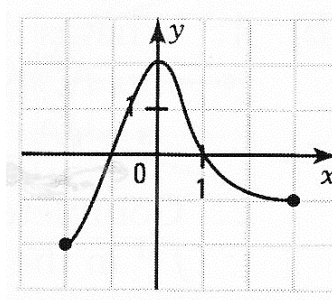
dom f: _____

ran f: _____



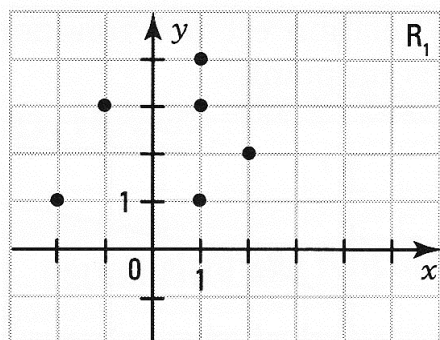
dom f: _____

ran f: _____



dom f: _____

ran f: _____



dom f: _____

ran f: _____

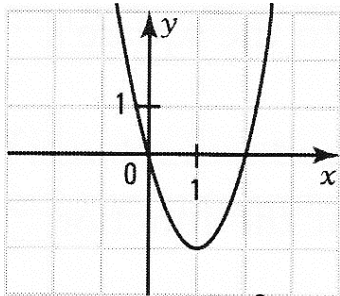
2) ZERO and INITIAL VALUE

Zero: Value of x(s) when y=0 (X, 0)

(x-intercept)

Initial Value: Value of y (s) when x=0 (0, Y)

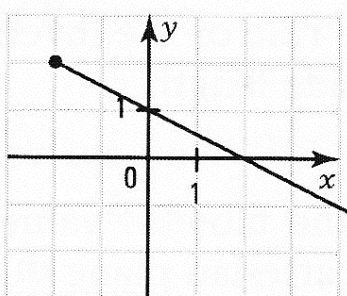
(y-intercept)



$$f(x) = 2(x - 1)^2 - 2$$

Zero (X,0):

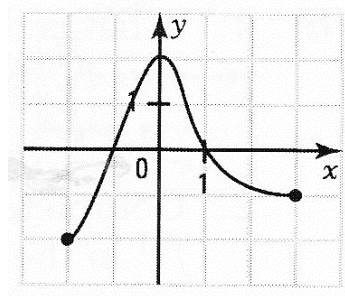
Initial Value (0,Y):



$$f(x) = -0.5x + 1$$

Zero (X,0):

Initial Value (0,Y):



Zero (X,0):

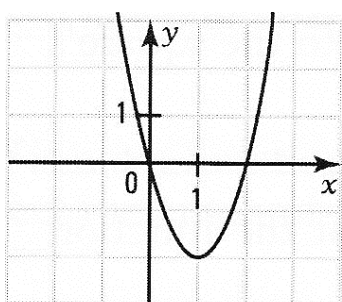
Initial Value (0,Y):

3) SIGN of a Function (Positive & Negative)

Studying the **SIGN** of a function means **FINDING THE VALUES of X** for which the function is:

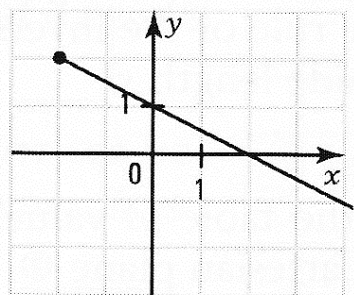
- **POSITIVE** (When Y is greater or equal to 0)
- **NEGATIVE** (When Y is less or equal to 0)

EXAMPLES:



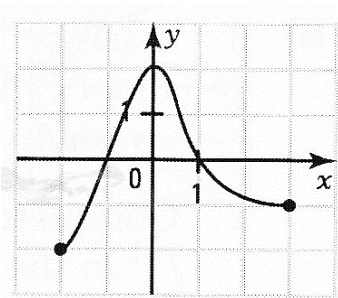
+ :

- :



+ :

- :

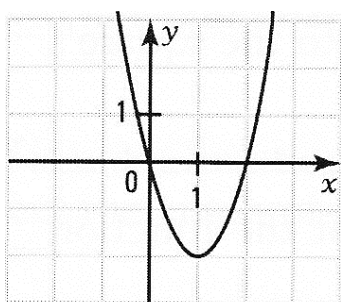


+ :

- :

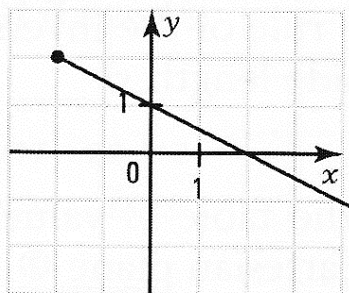
4) Variation of a Function (Increasing & Decreasing)

EXAMPLES:



↑
:

↓
:

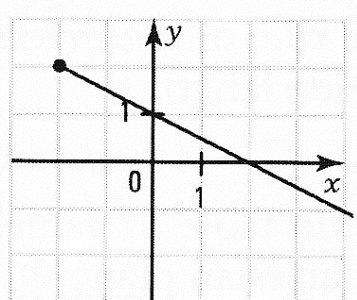


↑
:

↓
:

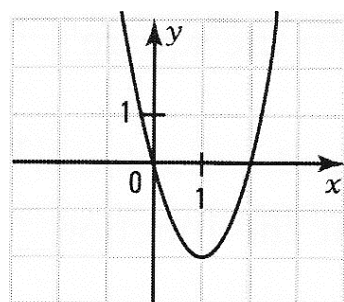
5) Extrema (Maximum & Minimum)

EXAMPLES:



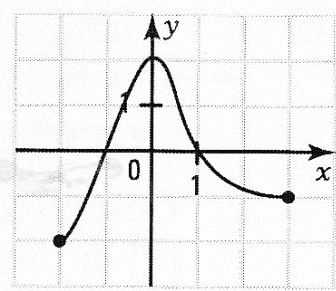
Max:

Min:



Max:

Min:



Max:

Min: