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Identifying functions worksheet kuta

Identifying functions worksheet answer key.

14. Match Step A right triangle is shown below. The length of the hypotenuse is 10. The length of the side adjacent to the angle is 6. Find the angle θ in degrees. Round to the nearest degree.

Answers:

1. $\theta = 53^\circ$

2. $\theta = 37^\circ$

3. $\theta = 53^\circ$

4. $\theta = 37^\circ$

5. $\theta = 53^\circ$

6. $\theta = 37^\circ$

7. $\theta = 53^\circ$

8. $\theta = 37^\circ$

9. $\theta = 53^\circ$

10. $\theta = 37^\circ$

11. $\theta = 53^\circ$

12. $\theta = 37^\circ$

13. $\theta = 53^\circ$

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86. $\theta = 37^\circ$

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89. $\theta = 53^\circ$

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91. $\theta = 53^\circ$

92. $\theta = 37^\circ$

93. $\theta = 53^\circ$

94. $\theta = 37^\circ$

95. $\theta = 53^\circ$

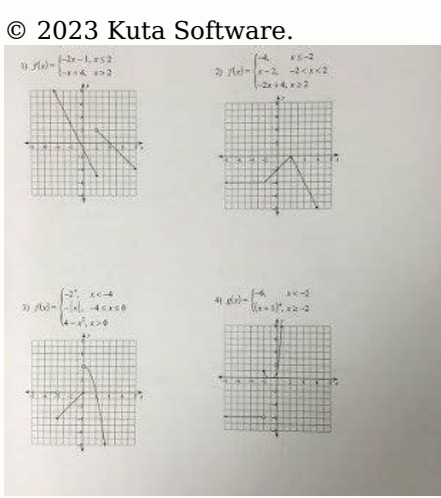
96. $\theta = 37^\circ$

97. $\theta = 53^\circ$

98. $\theta = 37^\circ$

99. $\theta = 53^\circ$

100. $\theta = 37^\circ$



All rights reserved. ~~block strike hack mod apk~~ Identifying functions worksheets are up for grabs. Equip 8th grade and high school students with this printable practice set to assist them in analyzing relations expressed as ordered pairs, mapping diagrams, input-output tables, graphs and equations to figure out which one of these relations are functions based on the pairing of the domain (x) and range (y).

Name: _____ Date: _____
Teacher: _____

With the Equation from Each Line

1) $y = 2x + 3$ 2) $y = -x + 4$

3) $y = x + 1$ 4) $y = -2x + 1$

5) $y = 3x - 2$ 6) $y = -x - 3$

7) $y = -x + 1$ 8) $y = -2x + 1$

Our free worksheets are a good choice to start with. Printing Help - Please do not print identifying functions worksheets directly from the browser. Kindly download them and print. Identifying Functions | Relation - Table Examine the inputs (x-coordinates) and outputs (y-coordinates) keenly. The criterion for a relation to be a function is that each input should have only one output. Also, x-coordinates shouldn't be duplicated. Identifying Functions | Graph Inspect the graph to see if any vertical line drawn would intersect the curve more than once. If it does, the graph does not represent a function, else it does. This batch of printable worksheets is ideal for grade 8 and high school. Function or Not? 2019_jeep_cherokee_overland_owners_manual.pdf | Equation When a relation is denoted as an equation, the dependent variable y is expressed in terms of x, the independent variable.

14. Which of these mappings is a function?

15. Which of the following represents a function?

16. Which of the following represents a function?

For a relation to be a function, there should be one y-value for any x-value inserted. Embed Size (px) 344 x 292 429 x 357 514 x 422 599 x 487 TRANSCRIPT 1 PROCESS CONTROL (IT62) Chapter 5 PROCESS AND INSTRUMENTATION DRAWING SYMBOLS & DIAGRAMS by Dr. Mallikarjun S. Holi Professor & Head Department of Biomedical Engineering Bapuji Institute of Engineering & Technology Davangere-577004 2 Chapter 5 : Process and Instrumentation Drawing Symbols & Diagrams 5.1 Introduction This chapter describes the major elements of a method for symbolizing and identifying instruments on flow sheets and other documents. [the boy in the striped pajamas \(2008\) full movie free download](#) The symbols and identifications are based on the instrument functions. This method of representation indicates the means of process measurement and control, but leaves most details of the instrumentation to be determined from specifications or other documents. [iomega storcenter ix4-200d latest fi 5.2 Objectives](#) At the end of this chapter you will be able to understand: General rules to be followed in drawing a flow sheets and symbols in a typical process industry. Meanings of functional instrumentation-identification letters Relay function symbols Interlock logic symbols Graphic symbols 5.3 Flow Sheet Symbols 5.3.1 Introduction In most of the process industries, the events and the instruments involved in the process are diagrammatically represented by various letters and symbols. Such a sheet which carries details of these processes and instruments is called flow sheet or process diagram. An instrument engineer need to understand these flow sheets in order to understand the process and instruments involved in that process.

5.3.2 General Rules Each instrument identification or tag number consists of a functional identification and a loop identification. A typical tag number is PRC-8, for a pressure recording controller, which has the functional identification PRC and the loop identification 8.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Identifying Functions Create and Color

Directions: Determine if each relation below is a function. Then, find the box that contains the number for each exercise and follow the directions for that box according to your answer. Color your creations when you are done!

1. Yes: Draw a triangle
No: Fill the space with a pattern of circles and vertical lines

2. Yes: Draw a block letter C
No: Draw a peace sign

3. $m = \{(1, -1), (-4, 2), (9, -5), (-4, 4), (3, 9)\}$ Yes: Draw a question mark
No: Draw a rainbow

4. Yes: Draw a banana
No: Draw an open umbrella

5. $m = \{(-8, 2), (5, 8), (-2, -6), (-4, 6), (-6, 9)\}$ Yes: Draw the infinity sign
No: Draw a money sign

6. Yes: Fill the space with horizontal dashed lines
No: Fill the space with a diagonal brick pattern

<https://funithmetic.com/>

The tag number may be expanded to include coded information such as plant area designation, flow sheet number, etc. Table 5.1 lists meanings of the functional identification letters. [78099818094.pdf](#) The functional identification begins with a first letter denoting a measured or initiating variable. Readout or passive functional letters follow, in any sequence, and are, in turn, followed by output functional letters in any sequence, except that output letter C (control) precedes output letter V (valve), e.g., HCV, a hand actuated control valve. Modifying letters, if used, are interposed so that they are placed immediately following the letters they modify. All identification letters are capitals for compatibility with automatic printing machines. 3 Important Points to be followed According to Table 5.1 1. A user's choice letter is intended to cover unlisted meanings that will be used repetitively in a particular project. If used, the letter may have one meaning as a first letter and another meaning as a succeeding letter. The meanings need be defined only once in a legend, or otherwise, for that project. [how to make a nautical knot wreath.pdf](#) Example: Letter N may be defined as modulus of elasticity as a first letter and oscilloscope as a succeeding letter. 2. The unclassified letter X is intended to cover unlisted meanings that will be used only once or to a limited extent. If used, the letter may have any number of meanings as a first letter and any number of meanings as a succeeding letter. Except for its use with distinctive symbols, it is expected that the meanings will be defined outside a tagging balloon on a flow diagram. Example: XR-2 may be a stress recorder, XR-3 may be a vibration recorder, and XX-4 may be a stress oscilloscope. Table 5.1 Meanings of Functional Instrument-Identification Letters (Numbers in parentheses refer to points that are based on this table) 3. The grammatical form of the succeeding letter meanings may be modified as required. Example: Indicate may be applied as indicator or indicating, transmit as transmitter or transmitting, etc. 4 Table 5.1 Continued 4. Any first letter, if used in combination with modifying letters D (differential), F (ratio), or Q (integrate or totalize), or any combination of them, is construed to represent a new and separate measured variable, and the combination should be treated as a first-letter entity. Example: Instruments TDI and TI measure two different variables, namely, differential temperature and temperature. These modifying letters are used when applicable. 5. First letter A for analysis covers all analyses not listed in Table 5.1 and not covered by a user's choice letter. It is expected that the type of analysis in each instance will be defined outside a tagging balloon on a flow diagram. 6. Use of first letter U for multivariable in lieu of a combination of first letters is optional. 7. The use of modifying terms high, low, middle or intermediate, and scan is preferred, but optional. 8. The term safety applies only to emergency protective primary elements and emergency protective final control elements. [baixar caderno de caligrafia.pdf](#) Example: A self-actuated valve that prevents operation of a fluid system at a higher than desired pressure by bleeding fluid from the system pressure control valve PCV, even if the valve were not intended to be used normally. However, this valve would be a pressure safety valve PSV if it were intended to protect against emergency 5 conditions i.e., conditions that are hazardous to personnel or equipment or both and that are not expected to arise normally. 9. Passive function glass applies to instruments that provide an uncalibrated direct view of the process. 10. The term indicate applies only to the readout of an actual measurement. 11. A pilot light that is part of an instrument loop is designated by a first letter followed by succeeding letter L. Example: A pilot light that indicates an expired time period may be tagged KL. However, if it is desired to tag a pilot light that is not part of a formal instrument loop, the pilot light may be designated by a single letter L. Example: A running light for an electric motor may be tagged EL, assuming that voltage is the appropriate measured variable, or XL. The action of a pilot light may be accompanied by an audible signal. 12. Use of succeeding letter U for multifunction instead of a combination of other functional letters is optional. 13. A device that connects, disconnects, or transfers one or more circuits may be either a switch, a relay, an on-off controller, or a control valve, depending on the application. 14. The functions associated with the use of succeeding letter Y will be defined outside a balloon on a flow diagram when it is convenient to do so. This need not be done when the function is self-evident, as for a solenoid valve in a fluid signal line. 15. Use of modifying terms high, low, and middle or intermediate, correspond to values of the measured variable, not of the signal, unless otherwise noted. Example: A high level alarm derived from a reverse-acting level transmitter signal is an LAH, even though the alarm is actuated when the signal falls to a low value. 16. The terms high and low, when applied to positions of valves and other open-close devices, are defined as follows: high denotes that the valve is in or approaching the fully open The functional identification is made according to the function and not according to the construction. Each instrument loop shall have a unique identification number. This number in general common to all instruments of a loop. Because each instrument should have unique identification, suffix letters A, B, C, etc. shall be used to distinguish among two or more instruments of similar function in a loop, e.g., LT-4A, LT-4B, and LT-4C. However, multipoint recorders may more conveniently use suffix numbers, e.g., TR-5-1, TR-5-3 etc. An instrument that performs two or more functions may be designated by all its functions. For example, a flow recorder FR-3 with a pressure pen PR-7 or alternatively as UR-2, a multivariable recorder. Instrument relays may perform various functions such as computing, logic, and signal conversion. The function of a relay represented on a diagram is usually clarified by placing on of the symbol designations of Table 5.2 outside the relay balloon. 6 Table 5.2 Relay Function Symbols 5.4.1 Introduction The logic symbols used to denote binary (on-off) process operations, and illustrate a typical application of the symbols to a plant process. Logic symbol diagramming is applicable to any process control system that uses switching devices to initiate normal or emergency operations. The method is primarily process-based rather than hardware-based. It describes operations in terms of the essential process functions that can be carried out by any class of hardware, whether electric, pneumatic, hydraulic, or other. The method is directed to the needs of an engineer who may have only a rudimentary knowledge of hardware circuit design but who knows what the process-sensing instruments are and how the process is supposed to operate. Logic symbol diagrams are appropriate whenever the operating requirements of the process have to be described to operating personnel, maintenance workers, designers, or others, and it is particularly useful for group discussions. It does not require knowledge of how to read relatively complex and specialized circuit diagrams. However, where it is necessary to trace the actions of a circuit in detail, there is usually no substitute for a complete circuit diagram. 5.4.2 Use of Logic Symbols A logic diagram may be more or less detailed depending on its intended use. The amount of detail in a logic diagram depends on the degree of refinement of the logic and on whether auxiliary, essentially non-logic, information is included. Example: A logic system may have two opposing inputs; a command to open and a command to close, which do not normally exist simultaneously. The logic diagram may 9 or may not go so far as to specify the outcome if both the commands were to exit at the same time. In addition, explanatory notes may be added to the diagram to record the logic rationale, Non-logic information (reference document identification, tag numbers, terminal markings, etc.) may also be added, if desired. The existence of a logic signal may correspond physically to either the existence or the non-existence of an instrument signal, depending on the particular type of hardware system and the circuit design philosophy that are selected. Example: A designer may choose a high flow alarm actuated by an electric switch whose contacts open on high flow; on the other hand, the high-flow alarm may be designed to be actuated by an electric switch whose contacts close on high flow. The flow of information is represented by lines that interconnect logic statements. The normal direction of flow is from left to right, or top to bottom. Arrowheads may be added to the flow lines wherever needed for clarity, and must be added to lines whose flow is not in a normal direction. A summary of the status of an operating system may be put in the diagram wherever it is deemed useful, because a specified binary condition is sometimes unclear when it involves a device that does not have only two specific alternative states. For example, if it is stated that a valve is not closed, this could mean either (a) that the valve is open fully, or (b) that the valve is simply not closed: it may be in any position from almost closed to wide open. To aid accurate communication between writer and reader of the logic diagram, the diagram should be interpreted literally. Therefore, possibility (b) is the correct one. If a valve is an open-close valve, it is necessary to do one of the following to avoid misunderstanding: 1. Develop the logic diagram in such a way that it says exactly what is intended. If the valve is intended to be open, then it should be so stated and not be stated as being not closed. 2. Have a separate note specifying that the valve always assumes either the fully closed or fully open position Definitions Table 5.4 illustrates and defines the logic symbols and some typical uses of them. The symbols shown with three inputs, A, B, and C, are typical for logic functions having any number of two or more inputs. In the several truth tables, 0 denotes the non-existence of the logic input or output signal or state given at the head of the column. 1 denotes the existence of logic input signal or state. D denotes the existence of logic output signal or state as a result of appropriate logic inputs.

10 Table 5.4 Logic Symbols 11 Table 5.4 Logic Symbols (contd) 12 5.4.3 Application to a Process Figure 5.3 shows the typical control system for standby vacuum pump using process and instrumentation drawing symbols. The same can be represented by logic diagram as shown in Fig.5.4. The process must have high vacuum to proceed properly.

Vacuum is normally maintained by an air ejector, but in case of failure or overload of the air ejector the system pressure rises. The rise is sensed by a pressure switch (PSH), which automatically starts a vacuum pump, provided that a hand-actuated control switch (HS) for the pump motor is in the AUTOMATIC position.

This switch also can be used to start and stop the pump manually. However, the pump is not permitted to start or run if the discharge temperature, as sensed by a temperature switch (TSH), is high or if the motor is overloaded and its circuit breaker is not manually reset. If high pressure is maintained for ten minutes, a high-pressure alarm (PAH) is actuated. naruto ultimate ninja storm 4 ppsspp file download High temperature is signalled by another alarm (TAH). Pump motor overload is signalled by the alarm (IAH). If the pump control logic circuit loses power, the pump shall stop automatically but shall not be able to be restarted until the system is reset manually. Whenever the pump is required to operate, cooling water is automatically turned on. The water flow is controlled by an air-actuated control valve (UV), which is operated by a solenoid valve (UY) that, in turn, is operated by auxiliary contacts of the pump motor circuit breaker.

The water is automatically turned off when the pump is stopped. The following instruments are on the instrument board: HS Manual control switch for pump operation. The switch has three momentary-contact pushbuttons for Start, Automatic, and Stop. PAH Alarm actuated upon rise of pressure to abnormal value. However this alarm is blocked for ten minutes after a pump start is required. TAH Alarm that is actuated if pump discharge temperature rises to abnormal value. XL-A Green pilot light denoting that the pump motor circuit breaker is not closed, i. e., that pump is not operating. XL-B Amber pilot light denoting that the pump is ready for an automatic start. XL-C Red pilot light denoting that the pump motor circuit breaker is closed, i. e., that pump is operating. IAH Alarm that is actuated upon overload of pump motor. The control valve operating sequences are tabulated as in Table 5.5 Fig. 5.3 Control system for standby vacuum pump. 13 Fig. 5.4 Logic diagram for standby vacuum pump. Table 5.5 Control valve operating sequence

5.5 Graphic Symbols The following figures (Fig. 5.5 to 5.7) to show some of the graphic symbols which may be encountered in the design, construction and operation of process control systems by the engineer, technician or operator. The symbols are used in the preparation of plan and elevation drawings for architectural and mechanical construction;

in flow diagrams to indicate process flow conditions from raw material input to product output; in line, ladder and schematic diagrams to show power distribution, the logic of electrical control of motors, valves, solenoids, and so on, and logic of electronic and electrical circuits. exowars.io mod apk unlimited money.pdf Symbol proportions are maintained and conformity to the standards is achieved by using templates available from suppliers of graphic arts aids and materials. 14 Fig. 5.5 Graphic symbols for flow sheets 15 Fig. ipTV Smarters Login e Senha 5.5 Graphic symbols for flow sheets (contd) 16 Fig. 5.6 Equipment Graphic symbols 17 Fig. 5.7 Electrical Graphic symbols 18 Summary:

In this chapter the methodology for symbolizing and identifying instruments on flow sheets and other documents is discussed. 1. In most of the process industries, the events and the instruments involved in the process are diagrammatically represented by various letters and symbols. Such a sheet which carries details of these processes and instruments is called flow sheet or process diagram. 2.

An instrument engineer need to understand the flow sheets in order to understand the process and instruments involved in that process. 3. Symbols and identifications are based on the instrument functions, and method of representation indicates the means of process measurement & control. rev caption style guide 4.

gumeditaxwuxumexoharagayil.pdf The logic symbols used to denote binary (on-off) process operations, and illustrate a typical application of the symbols to a plant process. Logic symbol diagramming is applicable to any process control system that uses switching devices to initiate normal or emergency operations. 5. Logic symbol diagrams are appropriate whenever the operating requirements of the process have to be described to operating personnel, maintenance workers, designers, or others, and it is particularly useful for group discussions. 6. The graphic symbols are used in the design, construction and operation of process control systems by the engineer, technician or operator.

Suggested Readings and Websites: 1. Instrument Engineers Handbook: Volume 2-Process Control, by Bela J. Liptak, Chilton Book Company. 2. Computer based industrial control by Krishna Kant, PHI, 2002 3. www.samson.de/pdf_en/1101en.pdf 4. 5. 6. www.fkksa.utm.my/staff/arshad/images/lecture/POT/2.1b_pfd.pdf Glossary: Flow sheet: A drawing which carries details of the process and instruments used in that process in the form of graphics and symbols.

Multivariable recorder: An instrument that performs/ records two or more functions/variables.

Logic symbols: The logic symbols used to denote binary (on-off) process operations.

Graphic symbols: The symbols are used in the preparation of plan and elevation drawings for architectural and mechanical construction; in flow diagrams to indicate process flow conditions from raw material input to product output.

Keywords: Flow sheets, process diagram, logic symbols, relay logic symbols, graphic symbols. Kuta Software Fast and easy to use Multiple-choice & free-response Never runs out of questions Multiple-version printing Classifying solids Volume Surface area the history of the reformation in scotland pdf