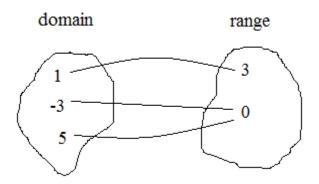
Domain/Range & Functions/Relations

Notes, examples, and quiz (with answers)



Topics include absolute value, graphs, radicals, vertical line test, piecewise functions, and more.

Mathplane.com

Domain & Range: Notes and Examples

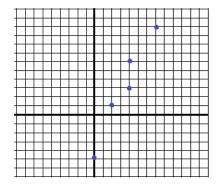
What is the domain and range? Domain --- "all the X values" Range --- "all the Y values"

Example: For the relation, (4, 3) (2, 1) (0, -5) (4, 6) (7, 10)

Domain =
$$\{0, 2, 4, 7\}$$

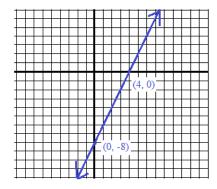
Range = $\{-5, 1, 3, 6, 10\}$

(numbers that are represented by points in the graph)



Example: For the function, f(x) = 2x - 8

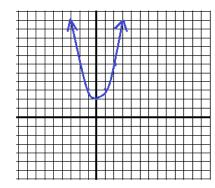
(any real number can go into x; and this will produce all possible real numbers)



Example: For the function, $y = x^2 + 2$

Domain = {all real numbers}
Range =
$$\{y \ge 2\}$$

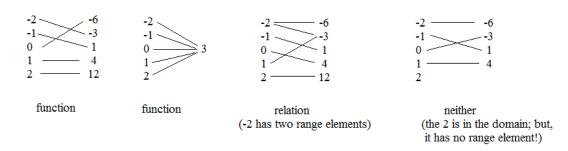
(any number can go into x; but, it will only produce real numbers that are ≥ 2)



X	у
-3	11
-2	6
-1	3
0	2
1	3
2	6
3	11

Relation --- a set containing pairs of related numbers (elements)
Function --- a relation where for each input value (X), there is
only one output value (Y)

Note: All functions are relations... But, not all relations are functions.

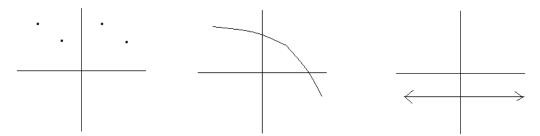


Vertical Line Test --- To determine if a set of pairs is a function, try the vertical line test.

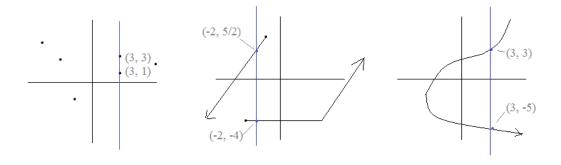
Graph the set.

If you can draw a vertical line through 2 or more points, then it is <u>not</u> a function.

(Note: "if a set of ordered pairs has 2 or more X values, then it is not a function")



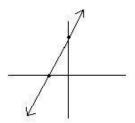
Functions: Every x has only one y value; passes vertical line test



Relations that are not functions: sets of number pairs; but, each fails the vertical line test

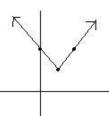
Domain and Range examples and "exceptions"

 y = 3x + 5 linear equation; domain: all real numbers range: all real numbers It is a function...



2) f(x) = |x - 2| + 3 absolute value equation;

domain: all real numbers
(any number can go into x)
range: all real numbers ≥ 3
(there is no possible way to
get an output less than 3)



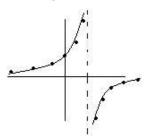
It is a function

domain: all real numbers # 2 (can't have 0 in denominator)

range: all real numbers $\neq 0$

It is a function

(passes vertical line test; It has an asymptote at x=2, so it is not continuous. Nevertheless, it is a function)



"Set Notation or Interval Notation"

3) f(x) =

-7 -4 -1 2 5 8

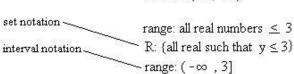
1/2

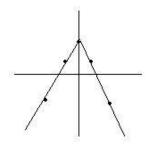
-1/2

-1/3

undefined

4) y = -2 |x| + 3 domain: all real numbers D: {all real numbers} domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

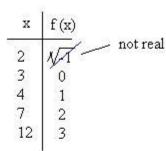


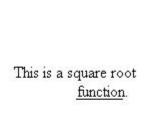


5)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$$

domain: all numbers ≥ 3

range: all numbers ≥ 0





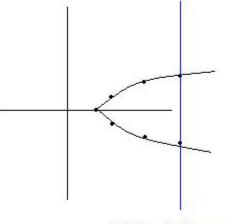
5a)
$$y = \sqrt{x-3}$$

domain: [3, ∞)

range: ($-\infty$, ∞)

x	у
3	0
4	<u>±</u> 1
7	<u>+</u> 2
12	±3
19	±4

This is a square root relation.



fails "vertical line test" Not a function

Mapping: Domain/Range, Functions/Relations

Try this exercise: for the following sets of ordered pairs, determine

- 1) (1, 1) (1, 2) (1, 3) (1, 4)
- 2) (3, 3) (4, 3) (5, 3) (6, 3)
- 3) (-3, 7) (0, 0) (1, 6) (6, 1)
- 4) (1,0) (0,1) (2,0) (0,2)

- a) domain
- b) range
- c) whether the set is a function..

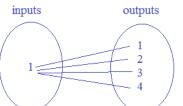
then,

d) map the relationships

SOLUTIONS....

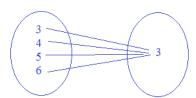
1) (1, 1) (1, 2) (1, 3) (1, 4) domain: { 1 } range: {1, 2, 3, 4}

not a function



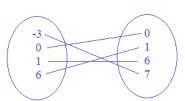
2) (3, 3) (4, 3) (5, 3) (6, 3) domain: {3, 4, 5, 6} range: {3}

function (each input has only one output..)



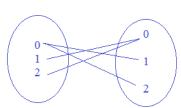
3) (-3, 7) (0, 0) (1, 6) (6, 1) domain: { -3, 0, 1, 6} range: { 0, 1, 6, 7}

function



4) (1, 0) (0, 1) (2, 0) (0, 2) domain: {0, 1, 2} range: {0, 1, 2}

not a function (because input 0 has 2 different outputs!)





LanceAF #68 1-18-13 www.mathplane.com

Practice Quiz-→

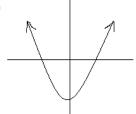
Relations and Functions

1) Which of the following relations are functions?

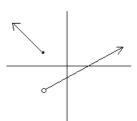
a)



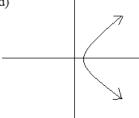
b)



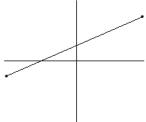
c)



d)



e)



- 2) The following points represent *relation* y: (-1, 4) (-1, 8) (1, -4) (6, -4) (0, 0) Remove one point that would change the set to a *function*.
 - a) (-1, 4)
 - b) (-1, 8)
 - c) (1, -4)
 - d) (6, -4)
 - e) (0, 0)
- 3) Determine the domain of $f(x) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{x-3}}$
 - a) x > 3
 - b) $x \ge 3$
 - c) x = 5
 - d) all real numbers
 - e) all positive real numbers

What is the range of y = -|x + 4| + 2?

- a) $y \ge -4$
- b) $y \le -4$
- c) $y \ge 2$
- d) $y \le 2$
- e) all positive real numbers

a)
$$y = -6$$

b)
$$x = 3$$

c)
$$y = 3x^2$$

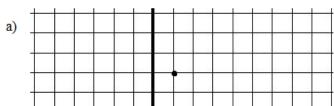
d)
$$x = y^2 + 2$$

e)
$$y = \frac{4}{x}$$

- 5) Consider the 26 letters of the alphabet.
 - a) Identify 3 letters that when mapped on a coordinate plane, the result could be a function.
 - b) Identify 3 letters that when mapped on a coordinate plane, the result would not be a function.
- 6) What is the domain and range of $g(x) = x^2 6x + 5$?

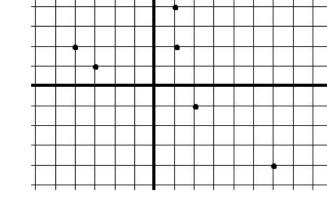
7) What is the domain and range of the following piecewise function?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 - x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } 0 \le x < 5 \\ x - 9 & \text{if } x \ge 5 \end{cases}$$



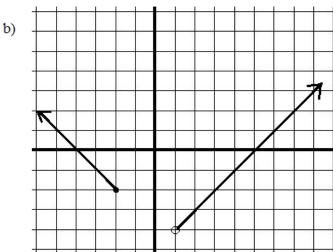
Domain:

Range:



Domain:

Range:

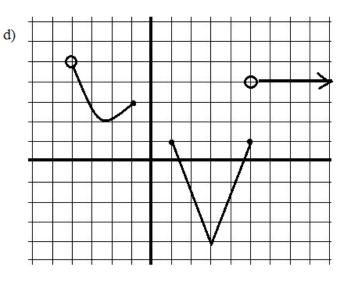


c)

Domain:

Range:

Write the domain and range of each relation/function (in set notation or interval notation).



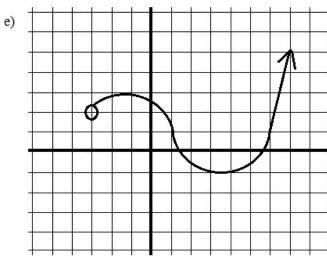
Domain:

Range:

Increasing Invervals:

Decreasing Intervals:

Constant Intervals:



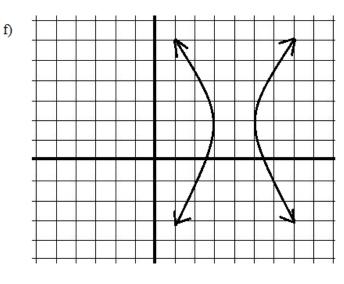
Domain:

Range:

Increasing Invervals:

Decreasing Intervals:

Constant Intervals:



Domain:

Range:

Increasing Invervals:

Decreasing Intervals:

Constant Intervals:

 Determine if the relation given by the set of ordered pairs shown is a function. Justify your answer.

- a) { (2, 4) (3, 4) (5, -4) (0, 0) (1, 1) }
- b) $\{(1,2)(2,3)(3,4)(4,5)(5,6)\}$
- c) $\{(10, 5) (10, -5) (5, 0) (-5, 0) (0, 0)\}$
- d) domain range
- e) domain range
- f) domain range $\begin{array}{c|c}
 1 & \sqrt{7} \\
 \sqrt{2} & 11 \\
 5 & 13
 \end{array}$

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Domain Worksheet

Determine the domain of the following functions.

1)
$$y = \frac{x+2}{3x-2}$$

2)
$$y = x + \sqrt{6}$$

3)
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{x}$$

4)
$$g(x) = \frac{3}{x^2 + 5}$$

5)
$$y = \sqrt{3-x} + 5$$

6)
$$h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$

7)
$$y = \frac{3}{x^2 + 12x}$$

8)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 21}}$$
 9) $y = \frac{x+7}{|x-3|-5|}$

9)
$$y = \frac{x+7}{|x-3|-5|}$$

10)
$$y = ln(x + 5)$$

11)
$$y = \frac{1}{\log_2(x)}$$

12)
$$f(x) = \sin^{-1}(\frac{x}{3})$$

Numbers of you get into problems....

.... For help, call 1-800-EQUATES ...

Expert advice from

Dr. Maxwell Nathan Teger Math Psychologist

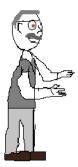


"We order pairs, so that relations can function."



LanceAF #55 (10-20-12) www.mathplane.com

"It's helpful to compromise and be more rational."



"I admit, I'm difficult to figure out.... But, you're the only one for me."



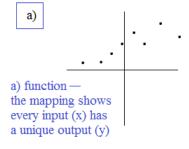


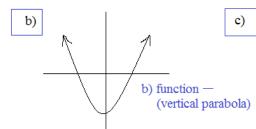
$$|\sqrt{3}|=1$$

Thanks to Max N. Teger, countless pairs have ended up together.

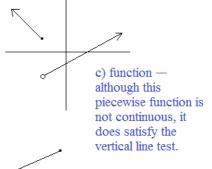
Solutions-→

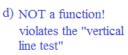
1) Which of the following relations are functions?

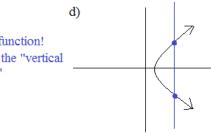


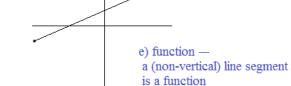


e)









- 2) The following points represent relation y: (-1, 4) (-1, 8) (1, -4) (6, -4) (0, 0) Remove a point that would change the set to a function.
 - a) (-1, 4) a) or b) b) (-1, 8)
- In the relation, -1 has TWO outputs. Therefore, removing either point would change the set ot a function.

- c) (1, -4) d) (6, -4) e) (0, 0)
- 3) Determine the domain of $f(x) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{x-3}}$
 - a) x > 3b) $x \ge 3$
 - c) x = 5
 - d) all real numbers
 - e) all positive real numbers

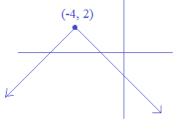
- a) correct: any real number > 3 can go into the function
- b) wrong: at x = 3, the function is undefined! f(0) = 5/0
- c) wrong: x = 5 is only one element in the infinite domain
- d) wrong: x = 3, f(x) is undefined; x < 3, there is a negative number under the radical
- e) wrong: counter-example: let x = 2

What is the range of y = -|x + 4| + 2?

- a) $y \ge -4$
- The range represents all the possible "y values/outputs"
- b) $y \le -4$
- 2 is the maximum value; and, there in no minimum.

 $(-\infty, 2]$

- c) $y \ge 2$ d) $y \le 2$
- Note: $|x + 4| \ge 0$; therefore, $-|x + 4| \le 0$



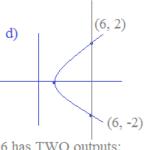
e) all positive real numbers

4) Which of the following are functions?

Solutions

Relations and Functions

- a) y = -6 function (horizontal line)
- b) x = 3 NOT a function (vertical line)
- c) $y = 3x^2$ function (parabola -- satisfies the "vertical line test"
- d) $x = y^2 + 2$ NOT a function ('horizontal parabola' -- fails "vertical line test")
- e) $y = \frac{4}{x}$ function (inverse function with asymptotes) every x input has a unique y input!



6 has TWO outputs; not a function

- 5) Consider the 26 letters of the alphabet.
 - a) Identify 3 letters that when mapped on a coordinate plane, the result could be a function.

Examples may include M, V, and W

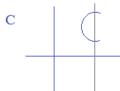






b) Identify 3 letters that when mapped on a coordinate plane, the result would not be a function.

Examples include C, A, and X... All fail the vertical line test...



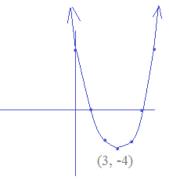




6) What is the domain and range of $g(x) = x^2 - 6x + 5$?

Domain is all real numbers... (Any real number can be put into the function)

Range is $[-4, \infty)$ $y \ge -4$

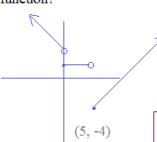


range: $[-4, \infty)$

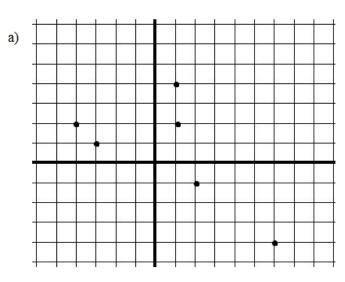
- 3 is the minimum value (the vertex of the parabola/quadratic)
- 7) What is the domain and range of the following piecewise function?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 - x & \text{if} & x < 0 \\ 2 & \text{if} & 0 \le x < 5 \\ x - 9 & \text{if} & x \ge 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{domain: all real numbers}$$



8) Write the domain and range of each relation/function (in set notation or interval notation).

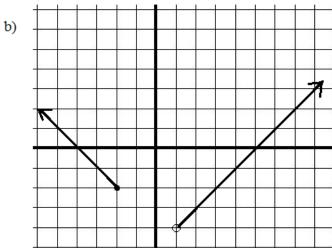


Domain: (all the x values)

Range: (all the y values)

(this is a relation because x = 1 has TWO possible outputs!)

Solutions



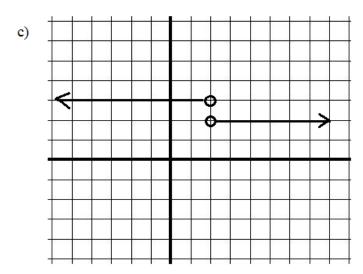
Domain: $(-\infty, -2]$ U $(1, \infty)$

$$D = \{x \le 2 \text{ or } x \ge 1\}$$

Range: (-4, ∞)

$$R = \{y > -4\}$$

(outputs/y values will be every number 'above' -4)



Domain: $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

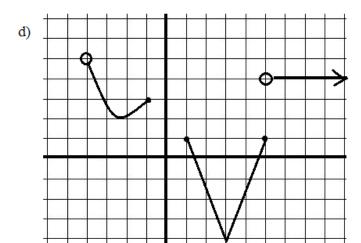
 $D = \{\text{all real numbers, where } x \neq 2\}$

Range: $R = \{2, 3\}$

(this is a function with an infinite domain and a range of just 2 values)

Write the domain and range of each relation/function (in set notation or interval notation).

Solutions

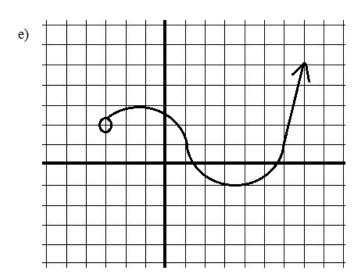


Range: [-4, 1] U [2, 5)

Increasing Invervals: (-2.5, 1) U (3, 5)

Decreasing Intervals: (-4, -2.5) U (1, 3)

Constant Intervals: (5, ∞)



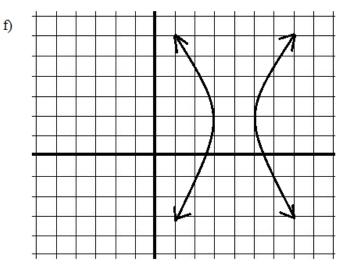
Domain:
$$(-3, \infty)$$

Range: (-1, ∞)

Increasing Invervals: (-3, -1.5) U (3.5, ∞)

Decreasing Intervals: (-1.5, 3.5)

Constant Intervals: None



Domain:
$$(-\infty, 3) \cup (5, \infty)$$

Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Increasing Invervals: Ambiguous

Decreasing Intervals: (It's not a function!)

Constant Intervals: None

9) Determine if the relation given by the set of ordered pairs shown is a function. Justify your answer.

Solutions

Relations and Functions

a) $\{(2,4),(3,4),(5,-4),(0,0),(1,1)\}$

Function:

every input -- 2, 3, 5, 0, and 1 -- has a unique output

b) { (1, 2) (2, 3) (3, 4) (4, 5) (5, 6) }

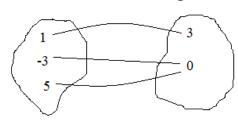
Function:

every input -- x value in each ordered pair -has a unique output y

{ (10, 5) (10, -5) (5,0) (-5,0) (0,0)

Relation: The input 10 has more than one possible output --- 5 or -5 (Not a function)

d) domain



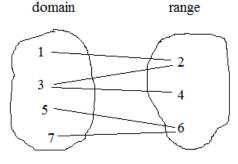
range

mapping: (1, 3)(-3, 0)

(5, 0)

Function: each input has a specific output...

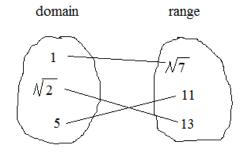
e) domain



NOT a function:

If x = 3, then y can be 2 OR 4

f)



one-to-one Function

Domain Worksheet

Determine the domain of the following functions.

1)
$$y = \frac{x+2}{3x-2}$$

$$3x \pm 2 \neq 0$$

all reals where $x \neq 2/3$

(-∞, 2/3) U (2/3, ∞)

4)
$$g(x) = \frac{3}{x^2 + 5}$$

since x² is positive, the denominator will never equal 0

all real numbers $(-\infty, \infty)$

7)
$$y = \frac{3}{x^2 + 12x}$$

 $x^2 + 12x \neq 0$

$$x(x + 12) \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 0, -12$$

all reals, except -12 or 0

10)
$$y = ln(x + 5)$$

$$x + 5 > 0$$

What to look for:

- a) denominator cannot equal 0
- b) no negatives under square root
- c) logarithms > 0
- d) inverse cosine/sine: $-1 \le x \le 1$

2)
$$y = x + \sqrt{6}$$

it's a line...

all real numbers

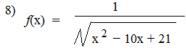
(-∞, ∞)

5)
$$y = \sqrt{3-x} + 5$$

find where $3 - x \ge 0$

$$x \leq 3$$

$$(-\infty, 3]$$



$$x^2 - 10x + 21 > 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-7) > 0$$
 (test points
on number line)



11)
$$y = \frac{1}{\log_2(x)}$$

x > 0 (log must be > 0)

then, $\log_2(x)$ cannot equal zero in the denominator

$$\log_{2}(1) = 0$$

$$x > 0$$
 and $x \neq 1$

 $(0,1) \cup (1,\infty)$

SOLUTIONS

3)
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{x}$$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$x+4 > 0 \qquad x \ge -4$$

6)
$$h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$

cube root of negative is acceptable..

so, domain is all real numbers

9)
$$y = \frac{x+7}{|x-3|-5|}$$

$$|x-3|-5 \neq 0$$

$$|x-3| \neq 5$$

$$x \neq 8 \text{ or } -2$$

all reals, except -2 or 8

12)
$$f(x) = \sin^{-1}(\frac{x}{3})$$

$$-1 \le \frac{X}{3} \le 1$$

$$-3 \le x \le 3$$

[-3, 3]

matholane con

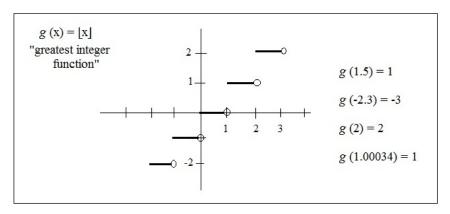
One more topic....

Greatest Integer Function

A function that maps a real number to the largest previous integer.

It shows the greatest integer that is not greater than the input.

The greatest integer function is commonly called the floor function.



Notation and symbols: There are several ways the greatest (or least) integer function may be expressed.

Note: Instead of an open bracket (with the top cut off), the greatest integer function may use brackets in various forms: open bracket bracket bold bracket double bracket $\begin{bmatrix} x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \end{bmatrix} = 6$

The least integer function or "ceiling function" maps a rational number to the next smallest integer.

ceil(x) or ceiling(x) = [x] is the smallest integer not less than x.

$$[4.33] = 5$$
 $[3.] = 3$ $[-7.89] = -7$

Application of greatest integer function:

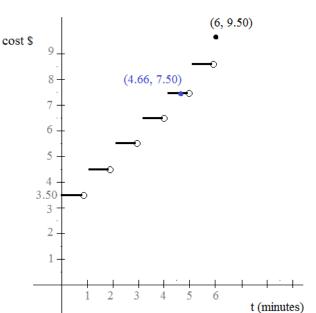
Example: The telephone company charges \$3.50 to connect and \$1 per minute for an international call.

Write an equation that shows the cost of making an international call. (Use the greatest integer, or floor, function). Graph the function, representing calls of 0 to 6 minutes.

How much would a 4 minute and 40 second call cost?

Cost of = \$3.50 + $\left[4\frac{2}{3}\right]$ x (\$1) 4 minute 40 second call

$$= \$3.50 + 4(\$1) = \$7.50$$



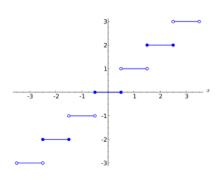
Nearest integer function:

The nearest integer function is used in computer science.

Round the 1/2 numbers to the nearest even integer.

(or, round up, round down, round away from zero, or randomly round up or down)

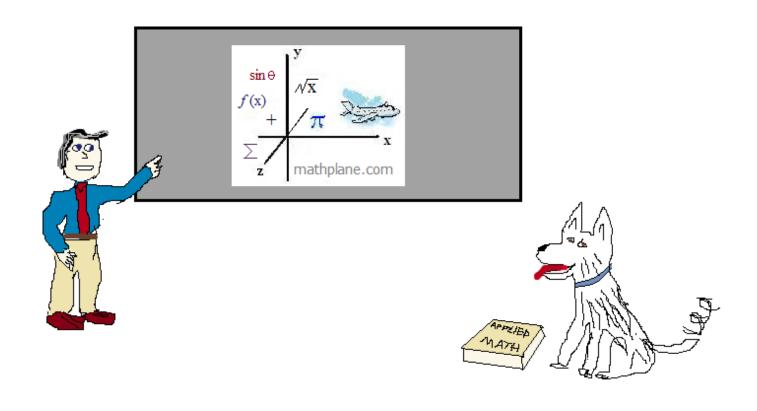
$$nint(x)$$
 or $Round(x)$ X



Thanks for visiting. (Hope it helped!)

If you have questions, suggestions, or requests, let us know.

Cheers



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