

Name: Key

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Functions and Relations**

**Terms to Know:**

- ⊙ Relation: Any set of input that has an output.
- ⊙ Function: A relation such that every single input has exactly one and only one output.

**How do I determine if a relation is a function?**

- ⊙ Each input must have exactly one output.
- ⊙ Look at the graph....The vertical line test: No vertical line can pass through two or more points on the graph.

**You try these:** Are these relations functions?

1.  $\{(3,2),(4,3),(5,4),(6,5)\}$

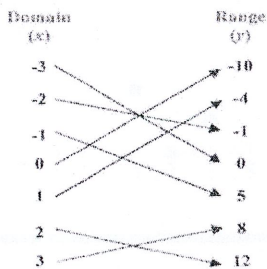
*Yes. No x-values repeat*

2.

input	8	2	0	2
output	-2	-1	0	1

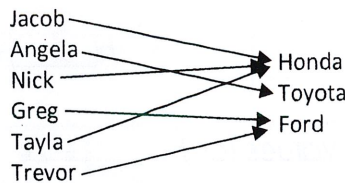
*No. The input repeats and the output doesn't.*

3.



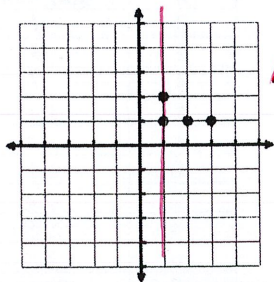
*Yes. No domain values repeat.*

4.



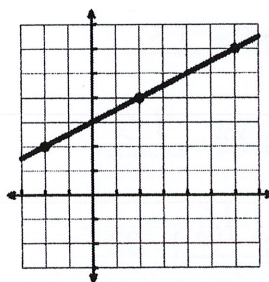
*Yes. No domain values repeat*

5.



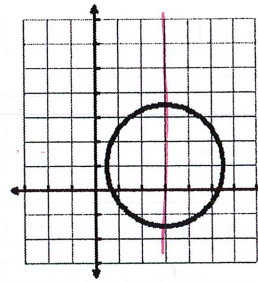
*No*

6.



*Yes*

7.



*No*

**Function Notation:**

- ⊙ Function notation is a way to name a function it is pronounced f of x.
- ⊙  $f(x)$  is a fancy way of writing y in an equation.
- Example:  $f(x) = 2x + 4$  is the same as  $y = 2x + 4$

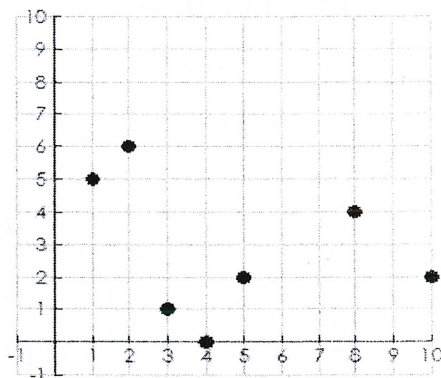
Function Notation	x-y Notation
$f(x) = 5x + 2$	$y = 5x + 2$
$f(x) = -3x - 7$	$y = -3x - 7$

**Evaluating Functions:**

8. Given $f(x) = 2x + 3$ , find $f(-2)$ $f(-2) = 2(-2) + 3$ $= -4 + 3$ $= -1$ $(-2, -1)$	9. Given $f(x) = 32(2)^x$ , find $f(3)$ $f(3) = 32(2)^3$ $= 32(8)$ $= 256$ $(3, 256)$	10. Given $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$ , find $f(-3)$ $f(-3) = (-3)^2 - 2(-3) + 3$ $= 9 + 6 + 3$ $= 18$ $(-3, 18)$	11. Given $f(x) = 3^x + 1$ , find $f(3)$ $f(3) = 3^3 + 1$ $f(3) = 27 + 1$ $= 28$ $(3, 28)$
8. Given $f(x) = -5x + 1$ , find $f(-3)$ $f(-3) = -5(-3) + 1$ $= 15 + 1$ $= 16$ $(-3, 16)$	9. Given $f(x) = 7(4)^x$ , find $f(2)$ $f(2) = 7(4)^2$ $= 7(16)$ $= 112$ $(2, 112)$	10. Given $f(x) = x^2 + 5x - 6$ , find $f(-2)$ $f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 5(-2) - 6$ $= 4 - 10 - 6$ $= -12$ $(-2, -12)$	11. Given $f(x) = 3^{x-2}$ , find $f(4)$ $f(4) = 3^{(4)-2}$ $= 3^2$ $= 9$ $(4, 9)$

Find the indicated values by using the graph.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. $h(2) = \underline{6}$ | 2. $h(4) = \underline{0}$ |
| 3. $h(1) = \underline{5}$ | 4. $h(5) = \underline{2}$ |
| 5. $h(\underline{8}) = 4$ | 6. $h(\underline{3}) = 1$ |
7. What are the values for  $h(\underline{\quad}) = 2$ ?



$h(5)$  and  $h(10)$

Find the indicated values by using the table.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8. $g(10) = \underline{21}$  | 9. $g(6) = \underline{13}$   |
| 10. $g(0) = \underline{1}$   | 11. $g(22) = \underline{45}$ |
| 12. $g(\underline{10}) = 21$ | 13. $g(\underline{16}) = 33$ |

x	$g(x) = 2x + 1$
0	1
2	5
4	9
6	13
8	17
10	21
12	25
14	29
16	33
18	37
20	41