1.2 Functions and Their Properties

Domain, Range, & Continuity of Functions

Target 1B: Analyze functions using specific properties

Review of Prior Concepts

Is the formula a function? (Graph them to complete the vertical line test).

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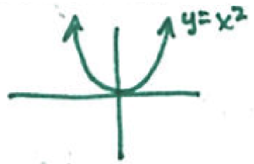
1. $y = x^2$



passes vertical line test

$\therefore$, $y=x^2$ is a function

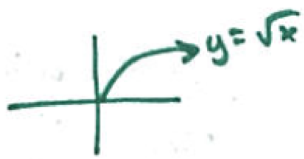
$\therefore \rightarrow$ therefore

2. $y^2 = x$

fails vertical line test

$\therefore$, $y^2=x$ is <u>NOT</u> a function

3. $y = \sqrt{x}$



passes vertical line test

$\therefore$, $y=\sqrt{x}$ is a function

4. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$x^2+y^2=r^2$ circle

fails vertical line test

$\therefore$, $x^2+y^2=4$ is <u>NOT</u> a function

More Practice

Is it a Function?

http://www.mathwarehouse.com/algebra/relation/vertical-line-test.php
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zT69oxcMhPw
https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-eighth-grade-math/cc-8th-linear-equations-functions/cc-8th-function-intro/e/recog-func-2

SAT Connection

Passport to Advanced Math

13. Use function notation, and interpret statements using function notation.

Example:

$$g(x) = ax^2 + 24$$

For the function g defined above, a is a constant and $g(4) = 8$. What is the value of $g(-4)$?

A) 8

B) 0

C) -1

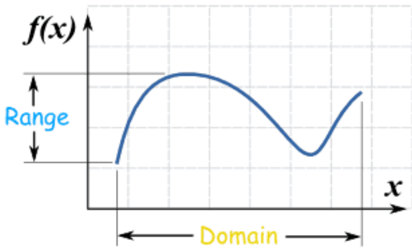
D) -8

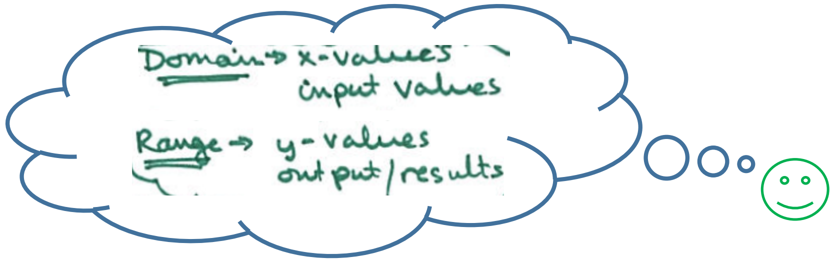
$g(4) = a(4)^2 + 24$
$8 = 16a + 24$
$-16 = 16a$
$-1 = a$

$g(x) = -x^2 + 24$
$g(-4) = -(-4)^2 + 24$
$= -16 + 24$
$= 8$

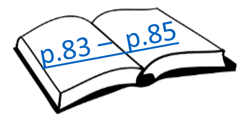
Solution

Domain & Range





Find the domain algebraically & the range graphically of each function.



Example 1:

$f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2-3x-4}$

Domain

can't divide by zero, so set denominator ≠ to zero

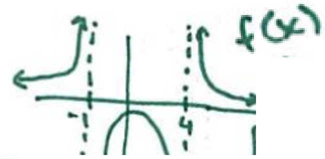
$x^2-3x-4 \neq 0$

$(x-4)(x+1) \neq 0$

$x \neq 4,\ x \neq -1$

$\boxed{\text{Domain: } (-\infty,-1) \cup (-1,4) \cup (4,\infty)}$

Range



$\boxed{\text{Range: } (-\infty,0) \cup (0,\infty)}$

Example 2:

$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{x^2-3x-4}$

Domain

see above, $x \neq -1$, $x \neq 4$

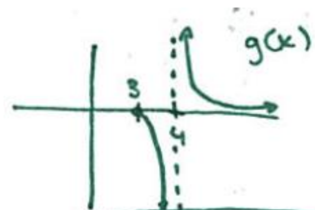
also, can't $\sqrt{\ }$ negative #s

so, $x-3 \geq 0$

$x \geq 3$

$\boxed{\text{Domain: } [3,4) \cup (4,\infty)}$

Range



$\boxed{\text{Range: } (-\infty,\infty)}$

Example 3:

$h(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-3x}$

Domain

$x^2-3x \neq 0$

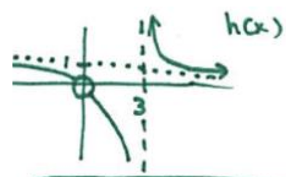
$x(x-3) \neq 0$

$x \neq 0,\ x-3 \neq 0$

$x \neq 3$

$\boxed{\text{Domain: } (-\infty,0) \cup (0,3) \cup (3,\infty)}$

Range



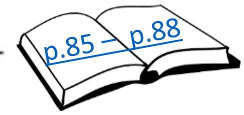
$\boxed{\text{Range: } (-\infty,0) \cup (0,1) \cup (1,\infty)}$

More Practice

Domain & Range

http://www.coolmath.com/algebra/15-functions/06-finding-the-domain-01
https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra/algebra-functions/domain-and-range/v/domain-of-a-function-intro
http://www.intmath.com/functions-and-graphs/2a-domain-and-range.php

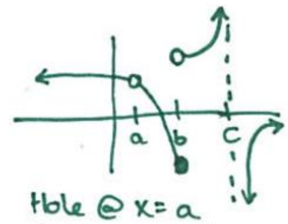
Continuity & Discontinuity



- Functions are continuous if there are no jumps, holes or asymptotes (no breaks in the graphs)

- Removable discontinuity
  (can make the discontinuity go away)
  HOLE in the graph @ x = a

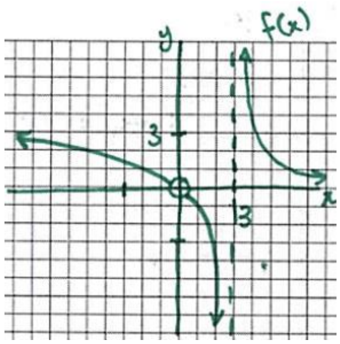
- Non-removable discontinuity (can't make discont. go away)
  - JUMP
  - INFINITE (vertical asymptote)



Hole @ x = a
Jump @ x = b
Infinite (V.A.) @ x = c

Graph the function. Identify any points of discontinuity and describe the type of discontinuity.

Example 4: $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-3x}$



infinite discontinuity (non-removable) @ x = 3

hole @ x = 0 (removable)

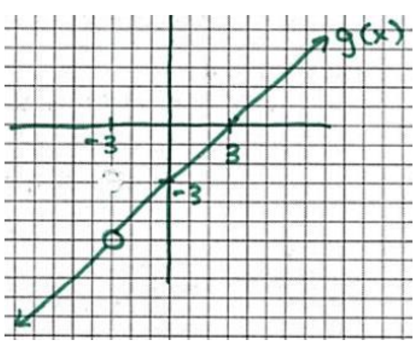
check algebraically

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-3x}$

$= \frac{\cancel{x} \cdot x}{\cancel{x}(x-3)}$ → non-removable: $x-3=0$, $x=3$ (V.A.)

removable @ x = 0 (hole)

Example 5: $g(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{x+3}$



hole @ x = -3 (removable)

check algebraically

$g(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{x+3}$

$= \frac{(x-3)\cancel{(x+3)}}{\cancel{x+3}}$ → removable: $x+3=0$, $x=-3$ (hole)

$= x-3$

More Practice

Continuity

http://www.ck12.org/Analysis/Discrete-and-Continuous-Functions/lesson/Continuity-and-Discontinuity-PCALC/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2n5VzMFJQVY

Homework Assignment

p.98 #1,3,13,14,15,18,19

SAT Connection
Solution

Choice A is correct. Since g is an even function, $g(-4) = g(4) = 8$.

Alternatively: First find the value of a, and then find $g(-4)$. Since $g(4) = 8$, substituting 4 for x and 8 for $g(x)$ gives $8 = a(4)^2 + 24 = 16a + 24$. Solving this last equation gives $a = -1$. Thus $g(x) = -x^2 + 24$, from which it follows that $g(-4) = -(-4)^2 + 24$; $g(-4) = -16 + 24$; and $g(-4) = 8$.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because g is a function and there can only be one value of $g(-4)$.