

Unit 3: Relations, functions, and graphs (With focus on linear functions and lines)

(Chapter 3, page 104)

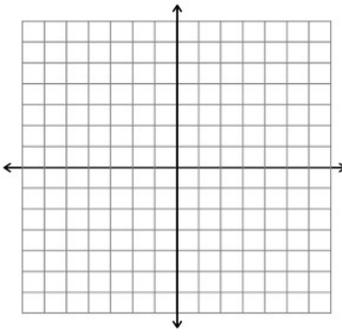
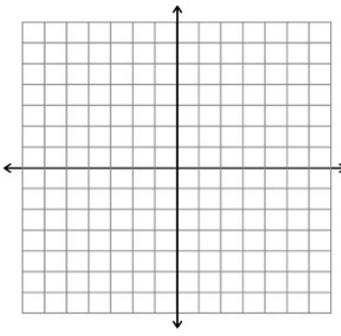
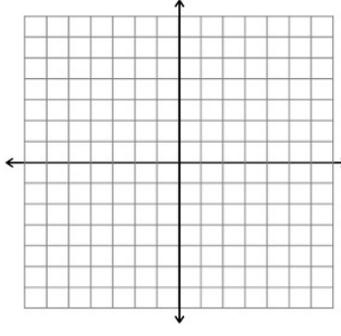
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Relation is set of ordered pairs.</p> <p>Domain: _____</p> <p>Range: _____</p> <p>---- Examples:</p>	<p>Definition Page 107</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Set builder notation:</p> $\{x 2 < x < 8\} = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$	<p>Page 108</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Graph Terms to know: ---- Cartesian coordinate system; Origin ; Quadrants ---- x-axis, y-axis ---- Coordinate of a point ---- x-coordinate, abscissa ; y-coordinate, ordinate</p>	<p>Page 110</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Function Relation in which each input has exactly one output. ---- <u>Vertical line test</u></p>	<p>Page 117</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>One-to-One function Function in which each output originated from exactly one input. ---- <u>Horizontal line test</u></p>	<p>(plot examples in the next table cell)</p>

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Plot an example of a relation, a function, and one-to-one function.

Relation	Function	One-to-one function
		

Domain:
Range:
Vertical line test:
Horizontal line test:

<p><input type="checkbox"/> Function composition</p> <p>$f(x) = x^2$; $g(x) = x + 2$</p> <p>$f(g(x)) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (Hint: $f(\blacksquare) = \blacksquare^2$, and $\blacksquare = x + 2$)</p> <p>$g(f(x)) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>Notation: $f(g(x)) = f \circ g$</p> <p>---- Example: Put an example of function composition</p>	<p>Definition Page 149</p>
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	Lines	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><u>Slope-intercept form</u> Useful for:</p> <p><u>Point-slope form</u> Useful for:</p> <p><u>Two-point form</u> Useful for:</p> <p><u>Standard form</u> Useful for:</p> <p>---- Examples: (transforming between the representation; when each is useful)</p>	<p>Theorem 3-7</p> <p>Theorem 3-5</p> <p>Theorem 3-6</p> <p>Theorem 3-8</p>

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