

Unit 3: Relations, functions, and graphs

Table, Graph, Formula

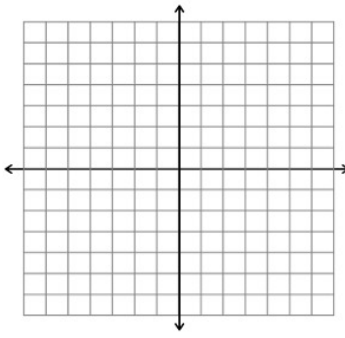
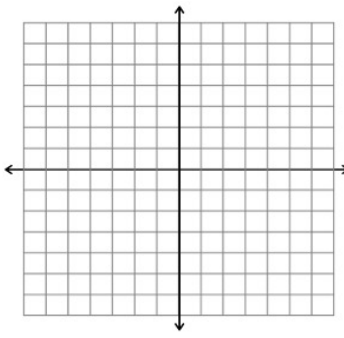
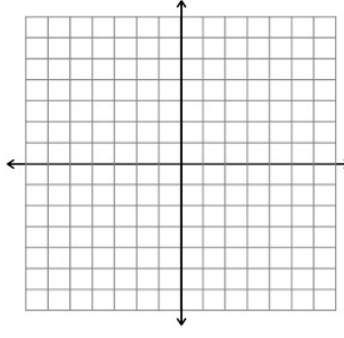
(Chapter 3, page 104)

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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>Graph</p> <p>Terms to know:</p> <p>---- Cartesian coordinate system; Origin</p> <p>---- Quadrants</p> <p>---- x-axis, y-axis</p> <p>---- Coordinate of a point</p> <p>---- x-coordinate, abscissa ; y-coordinate, ordinate</p>	<p>Page 110</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Function</p> <p>Relation in which each input has exactly one output.</p> <p>---- <u>Vertical line test</u></p>	<p>Page 117</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>One-to-One function</p> <p>Function in which each output originated from exactly one input.</p> <p>---- <u>Horizontal line test</u></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>(plot examples in the next table cell)</p> </div>

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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:		

Function composition

$f(x) = 3x + 5$; $g(x) = x + 2$

$f(g(x)) =$ _____
 (Hint: $f(\blacksquare) = 3\blacksquare + 5$, and $\blacksquare = x + 2$)

$g(f(x)) =$ _____

Notation: $f(g(x)) = f \circ g$

Definition
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