

## Functions: the language of Calculus

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

Means

$$f(\text{thing}) = \underbrace{\left(\text{thing}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(\text{thing}\right)}_{\text{can simplify or evaluate using algebra}} + 1$$

can simplify  
or evaluate  
using algebra

the Domain of f is the set of input #'s x  
where  $f(x)$  is defined

the Range of f is the set of output #'s y  
i.e. the #'s  $y$  s.t.  $f(x) = y$   
for some input  $x$

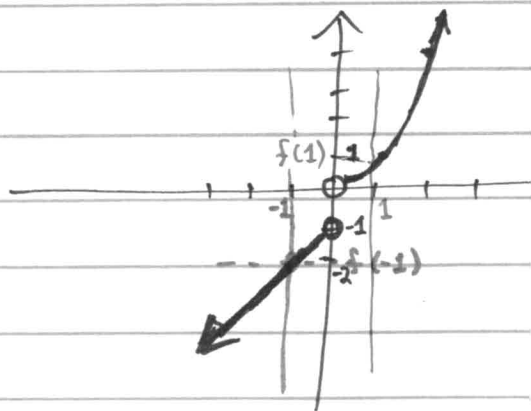
to graph a function

plot the point  $(x, f(x))$

for each  $x$  in the domain of f

↑  
where  $f$  is defined

Eg: Graph  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x^2 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$



Carefully Explain this!

to graph  $x-1$  if  $x < 0$   
 step 1: graph  $x-1$   
 step 2: erase the parts above  $x=0$

to graph  $x^2$  if  $x > 0$   
 step 1 } similar  
 step 2 }

we'll need to be able to evaluate functions  
 by plugging in #'s.

we'll also need to know ~~how~~.

How to Read a Graph:

to find  $f(x)$

① go to  $x$

② draw a vertical line through  $x$

③ go over from the point of intersection to find  $f(x)$

Eg: find  $f(1) = \text{follow 3 steps} = 1$

$f(-1) = \text{follow 3 steps} = -2$

~~Before we can understand the vertical line test~~

AT MOST ONE output

Notice: the way we read graphs gives us

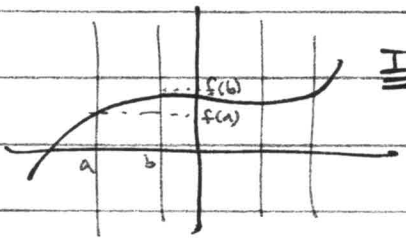
### The Vertical Line Test

$f$  is a function  $\iff$

every vertical line intersects its graph **at most once**

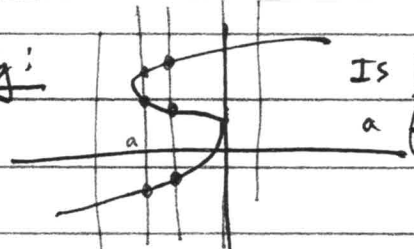
2-5

Eg:



IS a function

Eg:



IS NOT a function

what is  $f(a)$ ? IS ILL-DEFINED  
" 3 ft of wine costs \$1 \$5, or \$15 is very hard

In our Example Above:

$f(x)$  is defined  $x \neq 0$  (graph of  $f$  is above  $x \neq 0$ )

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Domain}} \text{ of } f = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

5

$f(x)$  hits all  $y > 0$

and all  $y < -1$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Range}} \text{ of } f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, \infty)$$

Eg:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

① Graph Carefully

② examine Domain

③ examine Range

Ranges are tricky... you often need to think about it  
can often find domains algebraically.

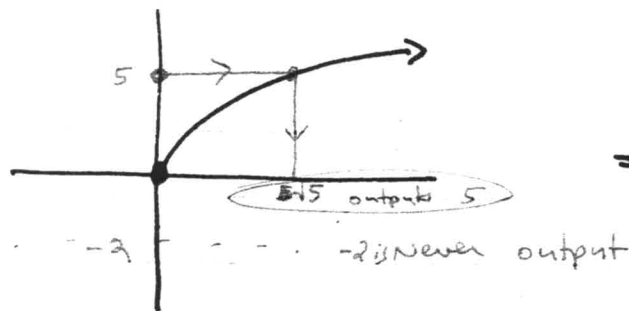
Eg: ~~xxxxxx~~  
Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{2x}$

$$\sqrt{2x} \text{ is defined } \Leftrightarrow 2x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$$

~~xxxxxx~~

the domain of  $f$  is  $\mathbb{R} [0, \infty)$

to find the range, sketch!

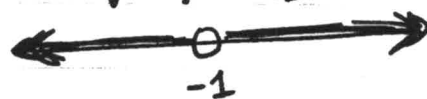


This outputs <sup>all</sup>  $y \geq 0$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Range is  $[0, \infty)$

Eg:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$

~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~  $\frac{1}{x+1}$  is defined  $\Leftrightarrow x+1 \neq 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x \neq -1$

$\Rightarrow$  The domain of  $f$  is



which is  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$ .