### 4.4 Part 1 Domain and Range

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10:31 AM

### 4.4 Domain and Range Part 1

There are different ways to express the domain and range of a relation.
A. Brackets
B. Set Notation
C. Interval Notation

## A. Brackets

Curly brackets $\}$ are used to note the domain and range of discrete data/values.
Discrete data: Finite number of outcomes

- The number of items in a list
- The number of people in a room
- Set of ordered pairs

Example 1 : Determine the domain and range of each relation. Determine if the relation is a
function. ordered pairs $(x, y)$
a) $\{(-3,4),(5,-6),(-2,7),(5,3),(6,-3)\}$
b)
$X$-valu edomain:
$y$-values Range:


Function:


## Two points have an $x$-value of 5

Domain:
Range :


Function: Yes

## Two points that have

 the same $x$-value $x=2$range
Signs of inequality are used to note the domain and linage of continuous data/values. This notation is called set notation. is called set notation. Infinite number of outcomes

- The speed of a car
- The time it takes to complete a task

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Review: Inequalities
< less than
> greater than
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$\leq$ less than or equal to
greater than or equal to

The dots indicate the ends. A solid dot indicates that the number is included. An open dot indicates that the number is not included. The arrow indicates that the numbers extend to the right or left.

Write the $X$ first


When there are points at each end indicating a numerical line, two inequality symbols are used.


Example 2 : Determine the domain and range of each relation using set notation. Determine if the relation is a function.

b)

Domain:

c)

all real numbers (oil Domain: $\times \in R$
Range:
Function:


Range


