

## Unit 4 – Final Exam Review Relations and Functions

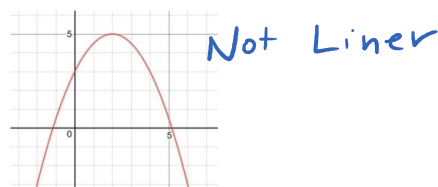
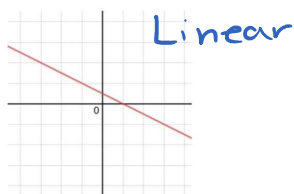
### 1) Linear Relation

- A linear relation is composed of one or two variables with **singular exponents**.
  - Example:  $y = 3x + 2$        $5x + 2y - 11 = 0$   
 $y = 3$                        $x = 2$
- In a linear relation, the variables (dependent and independent) change by **constant variation**.
  - Example:

	x	y
+1	2	8
+1	3	11
+1	4	14
+1	5	17

*(Handwritten notes: Brackets on the left indicate x increases by +1. Brackets on the right indicate y increases by +3.)*

- A **linear** relation is a relation whose graphical representation has the shape of a line.
  - Example:



- A **function** is a particular relation that associates each element of the first set (independent variable) to one and only one element of the second set (dependent variable).
  - Example: these relations are also functions

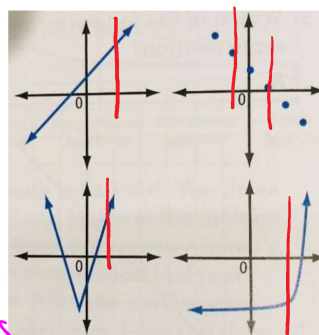
*all different x-values*

x	y
5	10
6	-15
7	20
8	10

*(Handwritten note: A pink oval circles the x-values 5, 6, 7, and 8.)*

$\{(-2, -5), (0, 4), (2, 13), (4, 22)\}$

*all different x-values*



- Vertical Line Test** If a vertical line passes through the graph only once then the relation is A FUNCTION

## 2) Function Notation

**Function notation** is a way of expressing the function stating the independent variable.

**Example 1** : Write each equation in function notation.

a)  $y = 2x - 3$

b)  $y = n^2 + 5$

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$f(n) = n^2 + 5$$

**Example 2** : Determine the value of the function when the value of the independent variable is given.

$f(x) = -4x + 7$ ; find  $f(3)$ .

$f(3)$  independent variable =  $x$   
 $x = 3$

$$f(3) = -4(3) + 7$$

$$f(3) = -12 + 7$$

$$f(3) = -5$$

**Example 3**: Determine the value of the independent variable when the value of the function is given.

$f(x) = -2 + 9x$ ; find the value of  $x$  when  $f(x) = -10$ .

Find  $x$  given the dependent

$y$

$$-10 = -2 + 9x$$

$+2$        $+2$

$$\frac{-8}{9} = \frac{9x}{9}$$

$$-\frac{8}{9} = x$$

### 3) Domain and Range

**Domain** is the set of all possible values for the independent variable.

Domain = x-values

**Range** is the set of all possible values for the dependent variable

Range = y-values

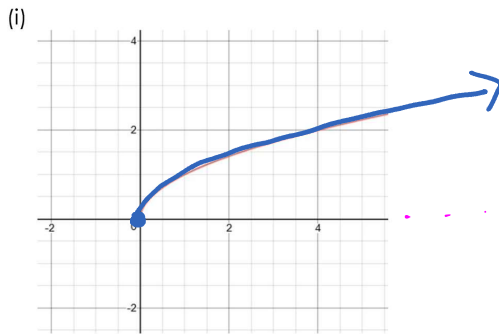
There are different ways to express the domain and image of a relation:

- Brackets (discrete data) (set of points or ordered pairs)
- Set Notation  $\geq, \leq, >, <$
- Interval Notation  $[, ], (, )$

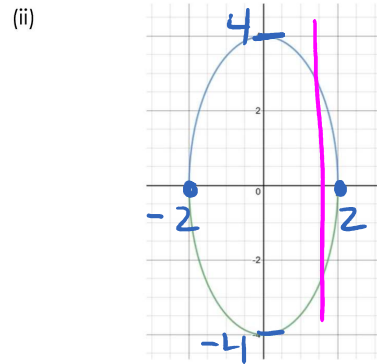
a) **Ordered Pairs**:  $\{(-3, 4), (5, -6), (-2, 7), (5, 3), (6, -3)\}$  Discrete data

Domain:  $\{-3, -2, 5, 6\}$   
 Range:  $\{-6, -3, 3, 4, 7\}$

### b) Set Notation and Interval Notation



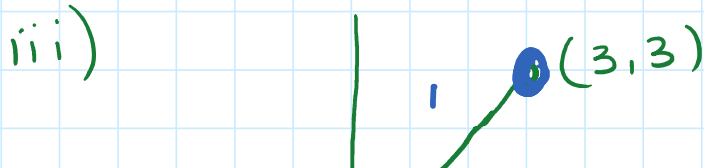
Domain:  $x \geq 0$   $[0, \infty)$   
 Range:  $y \geq 0$   $[0, \infty)$   
 Function: Yes No

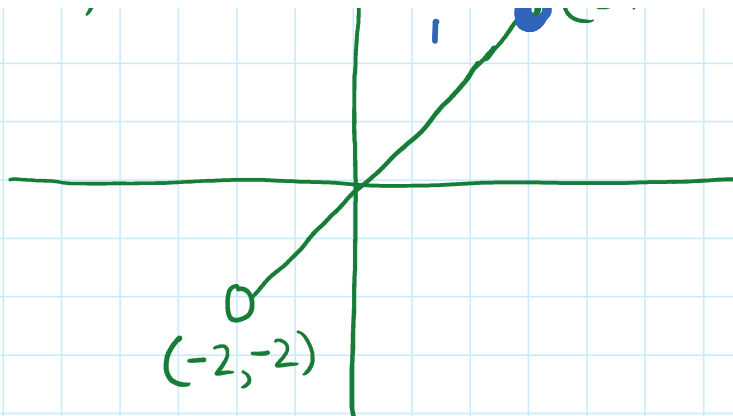


Domain:  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$   $[-2, 2]$   
 Range:  $-4 \leq y \leq 4$   $[-4, 4]$   
 Function: Yes No

### 4) Rate of change

• Rate of change = slope =  $\frac{\text{dependent (change)}}{\text{independent (change)}} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$





domain  $-2 < x \leq 3$

$[-2, 3]$

Range  $-2 < y \leq 3$

$[-2, 3]$