

RELATIONS, FUNCTIONS, & TABLES

Relation- a set of ordered pairs (x, y)

$$\{(-7, 5), (0, -4), (1, 3), (-2, 0)\}$$

Domain- the set of all possible values of the first variable (also called the input)

x-values $\{-7, 0, 1, -2\}$

Range- the set of all possible values of the second variable (also called the output)

y-values $\{5, -4, -3, 0\}$

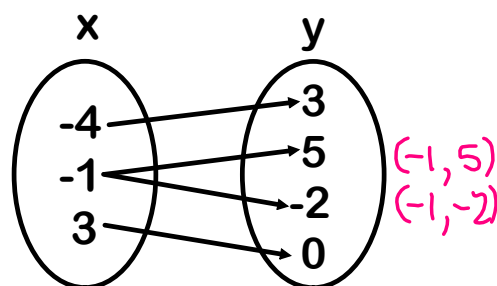
Relations can also be shown using a **table**, a **mapping**, or a **graph**.

Consider the relation $\{(-4, 3), (-1, 5), (-1, -2), (3, 0)\}$.

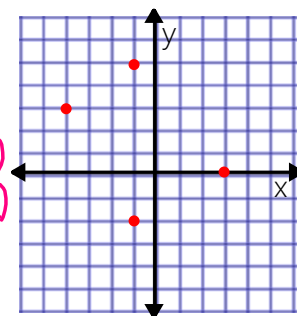
table

x	y
-4	3
-1	5
-1	-2
3	0

mapping



graph



Express each relation below as a set of ordered pairs. Determine the domain and range.

1.

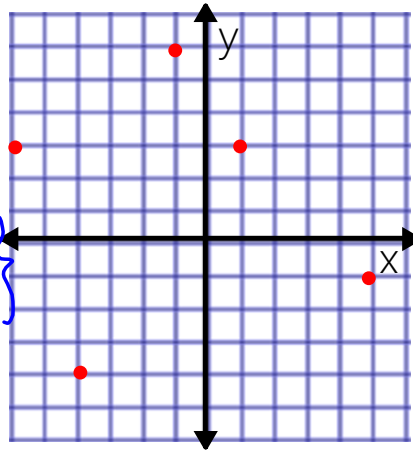
x	y
-3	7
-2	-5
0	6
1	1
4	-2

$\{(-3,7), (-2,-5), (0,6), (1,1), (4,-2)\}$

$D: \{-3, -2, 0, 1, 4\}$

$R: \{7, -5, 6, 1, -2\}$

2.



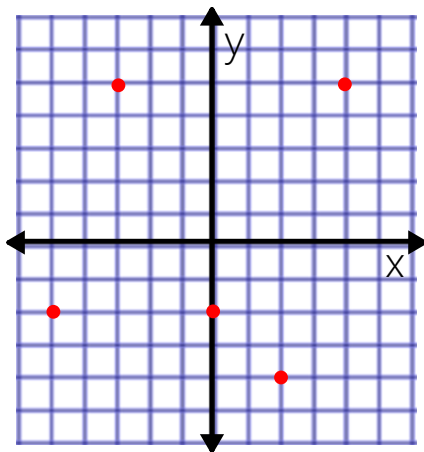
$\{(-6,3), (-4,-4), (-1,6), (1,3), (5,-1)\}$

$D: \{-6, -4, -1, 1, 5\}$

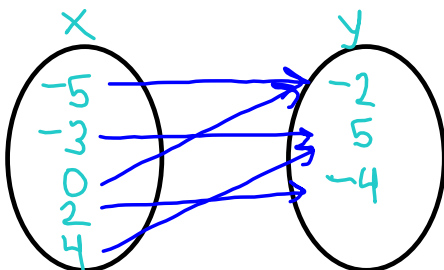
$R: \{3, -4, 6, -1\}$

Draw a mapping for each relation below.

3.

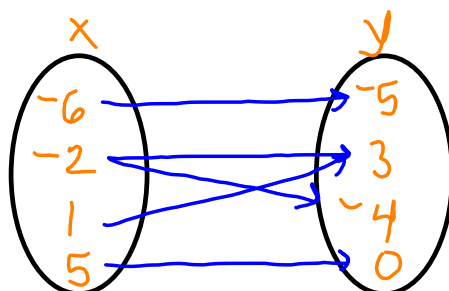


$(-5,-2), (-3,5), (0,-2), (2,-4), (4,5)$



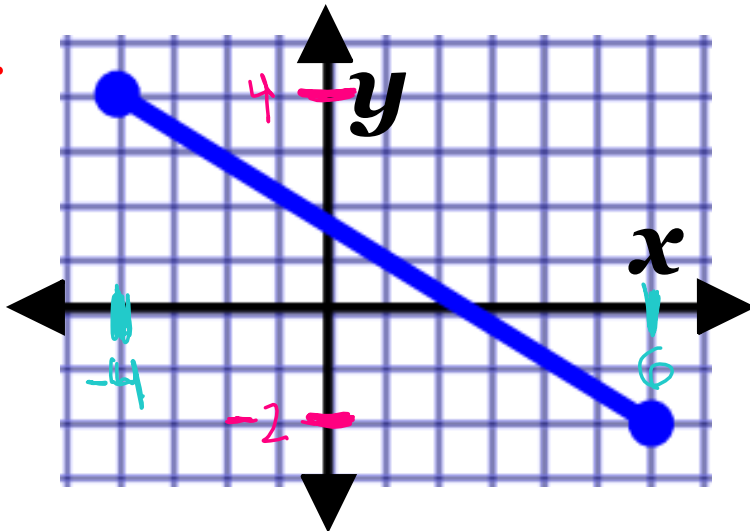
4.

x	y
-6	-5
-2	3
-2	-4
1	3
5	0



Based on the graph below, state the domain and range.

5.



left to
right

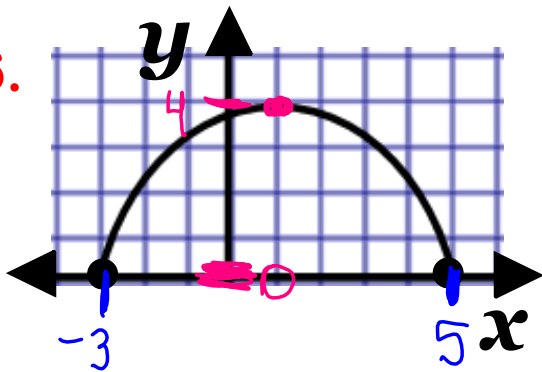
low to
high

$$D: -4 \leq x \leq 6$$

$$R: -2 \leq y \leq 4$$

Based on the graphs below, state the domain and range.

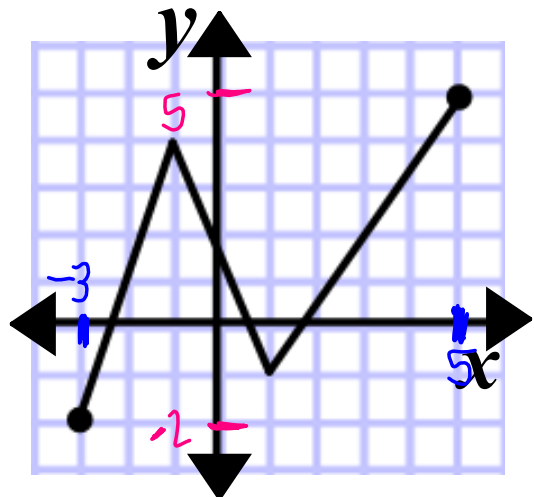
6.



$$D: -3 \leq x \leq 5$$

$$R: 0 \leq y \leq 4$$

7.



$$D: -3 \leq x \leq 5$$

$$R: -2 \leq y \leq 5$$

A **function** is a relation in which each element of the domain is paired with **exactly one** element of the range.

every x has exactly one y → x's cannot repeat

8. Are each of the following relations also functions? Why are why not? *repeat*

a) $\{(5,-2), (3,2), (4,-1), (-2,2)\}$

function b/c x's don't repeat

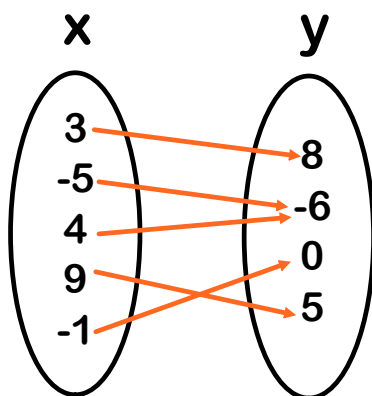
b) $\{(-1,5), (-9,4), (-1,-4), (3,0)\}$

not a function b/c -1 repeats

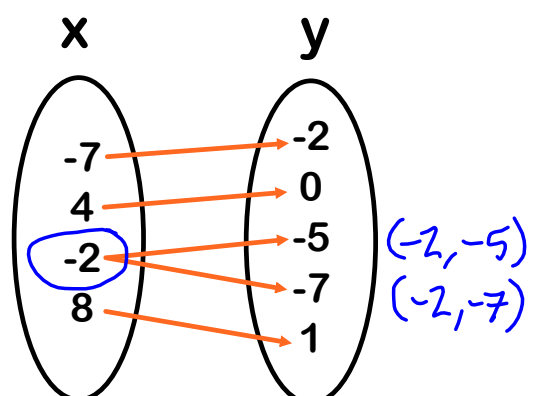
c) $\{(3,2), (8,-6), (-6,2), (7,4)\}$

function b/c x's don't repeat

9. Which mapping represents a function?



function



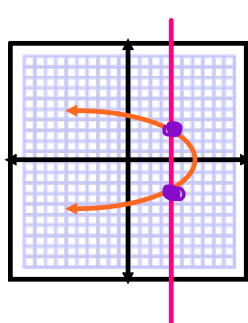
*(-2, -5)
(-2, -7)*

not a function

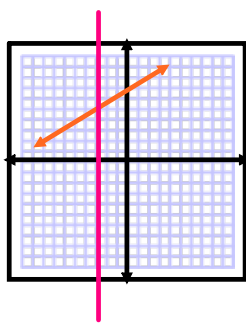
Vertical Line Test

If any vertical line passes through no more than one point of the graph of a relation, then the relation is a function.

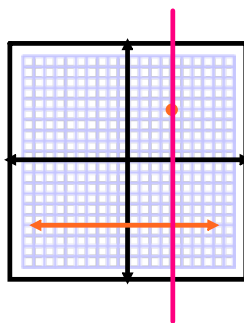
10. Use the vertical line test to determine if each relation is a function.



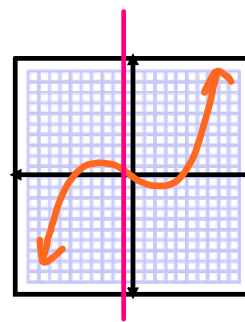
not a
function



function



not a
function



function

Equations that represent functions can be written in function notation. The equation

$y = 2x + 1$ can be written $f(x) = 2x + 1$.

The symbol $f(x)$ is read "**f of x**".

**** $f(x)$ does NOT represent multiplication!****

If you see **$f(3)$** , that means you are **plugging the value 3 in for x**.

11. If $f(x) = 3x - 7$, find each of the following.

a) $f(2)$

$$f(2) = 3(2) - 7$$

$$f(2) = 6 - 7$$

$$f(2) = -1$$

$$(2, -1)$$

b) $f(-4)$

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

$$f(-4) = -12 - 7$$

$$f(-4) = -19$$

c) $2[f(\frac{3}{4})] = -\frac{19}{2}$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}) = 3(\frac{3}{4}) - 7$$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{9}{4} - 7 \cdot \frac{4}{4}$$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{28}{4}$$

$$f(\frac{3}{4}) = \frac{-19}{4}$$

$$2[f(\frac{3}{4})] = 2[\frac{-19}{4}] = \frac{-38}{4} = \frac{-19}{2}$$

12. If $h(x) = -x + 8$, find each of the following.

a) $h(-9)$

$$h(-9) = -(-9) + 8$$

$$h(-9) = 9 + 8$$

$$h(-9) = 17$$

b) $h(\frac{2}{3})$

$$h(\frac{2}{3}) = -(\frac{2}{3}) + 8$$

$$h(\frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{24}{3}$$

$$h(\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{22}{3}$$

c) $3[h(6)] = 6$

$$h(6) = -(6) + 8$$

$$h(6) = -6 + 8$$

$$h(6) = 2$$

$$3[h(6)] = 3[2] = 6$$

13. The domain of the function $y = x + 4$ is 0, 2, 5, 7, & 8. Make an input-output table for the function. Write your answer as a set of ordered pairs.

x		y
0	$0 + 4$	4
2	$2 + 4$	6
5	$5 + 4$	9
7	$7 + 4$	11
8	$8 + 4$	12

$$\{(0,4), (2,6), (5,9), (7,11), (8,12)\}$$

14. The domain of the function $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$ is 4, 6, 8, & 12. Make an input-output table for the function. Write your answer as a set of ordered pairs.

x		y
4	$\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{4}{1}\right) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{9}{3} = 3$
6	$\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{6}{1}\right) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{12}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{13}{3}$
8	$\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{8}{1}\right) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{17}{3}$
12	$\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{12}{1}\right) + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{24}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{25}{3}$

$\left\{ (4, 3), \left(6, \frac{13}{3}\right), \left(8, \frac{17}{3}\right), \left(12, \frac{25}{3}\right) \right\}$

15. The domain of the function $y = \frac{7}{4}x - 2$ is 2, 5, & 8. Make an input-output table for the function. Write your answer as a set of ordered pairs.

x		y
2	$\frac{7}{4}\left(\frac{2}{1}\right) - 2 = \frac{14}{4} - \frac{2 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 4}$	$\frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$
	$\frac{14}{4} - \frac{8}{4}$	
5	$\frac{7}{4}\left(\frac{5}{1}\right) - 2 = \frac{35}{4} - \frac{8}{4}$	$\frac{27}{4}$
8	$\frac{7}{4}\left(\frac{8}{1}\right) - 2 = \frac{56}{4} - \frac{8}{4}$	$\frac{48}{4} = 12$

$\left\{ \left(2, \frac{3}{2}\right), \left(5, \frac{27}{4}\right), (8, 12) \right\}$