

§2.1 36, 43, 46 Questions.

An equation defines  $y$  as a function of  $x$  if you can solve for  $y$  and get a single expression in  $x$

**NONEXAMPLE**  $x + y^2 = 7$

$$y^2 = -x + 7$$
$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{-x + 7} \begin{cases} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{-x + 7} \\ \text{OR} \\ \rightarrow y = -\sqrt{-x + 7} \end{cases}$$

Each  $x$  must result in exactly one  $y$ .  
But we have two expressions, here.

Note that  $x = 0 \rightarrow$

**NOT A  
FUNCTION**

$$y = \sqrt{7}$$

OR

$$y = -\sqrt{7}$$

This gives two ordered pairs in the RELATION.

$$(0, -\sqrt{7}), (0, \sqrt{7})$$

No function can assign two outputs to a single input.

Another nonexample  $y = |3x+2|$  *oops. IS a function.*

Here's a NON-example:

$$|y| = 3x+2$$

$$|y| = \begin{cases} y & \text{if } y \geq 0 \\ -y & \text{if } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3x+2 = |y|$$

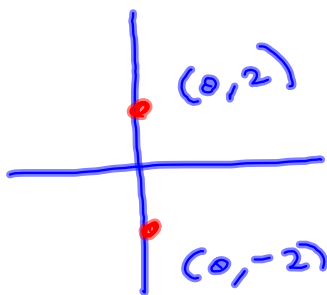
$$|x| = 3$$

$$x = 3 \quad \text{OR} \quad x = -3$$

$$|y| = 3x+2$$

$$y = 3x+2 \quad \text{OR} \quad y = -(3x+2)$$

$$x=0: \quad y=2 \quad \text{OR} \quad y=-2$$



This gives 2 ordered pairs with same input, but two different outputs.

$$(0, 2), (0, -2)$$

Flunks Vertical Line Test.

Other than  $y^2$ ,  $|y|$ ,  $y^4$ ,  $y^6$ , ...,  $y^{2n}$ ,  
any time you see an equation in  $x$  &  $y$ ,  
you typically can solve for  $y$  and get  
one answer.

(33)

$$x = 3y - 9$$

Yes.  $I$ s a function

$$3y - 9 = x$$

$$3y = x + 9$$

$$y = \frac{x+9}{3}$$

one # out for every  
 $x$  I put in.

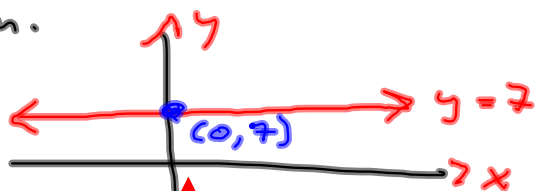
#5 43-54 Determine the domain and range of each relation.

(45)  $\{(x, y) \mid y = 7\}$

$(3, 7) \in$  this relation

$(-11, 7)$  is in this relation

$(\pi, 7)$  " " " "



Function



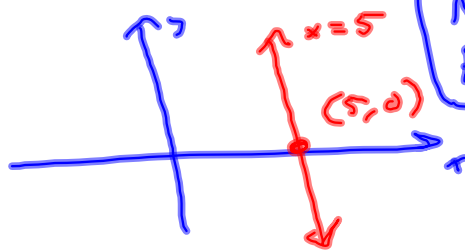
Domain = set of inputs that give real outputs. =  $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range = set of all outputs =  $\{7\}$

(46)  $\{(x, y) \mid x = 5\}$

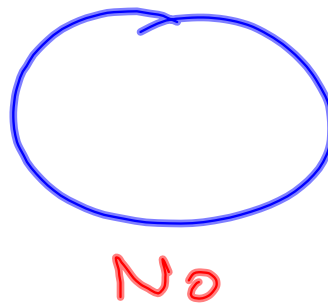
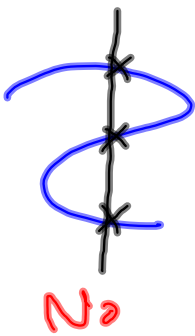
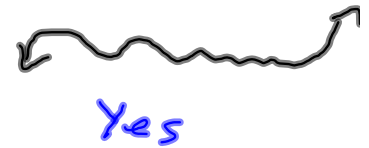
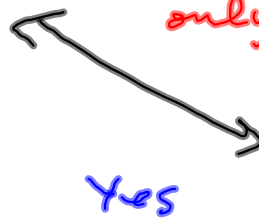
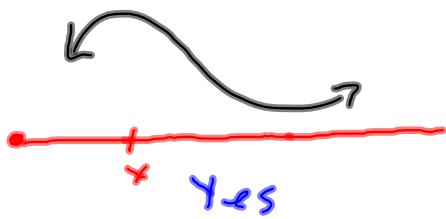
Domain =  $\{5\} \neq 5$

Range =  $(-\infty, \infty)$



Not a Function

For each  $x$ , there is only one  $y$ .



Vertical Line Test

Let  $f = \{(1, 2), (-5, 11), (6, 24)\}$

$$\& g = 5x - 3$$

Evaluation

$$f(-5) = 11$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(2) &= 5(2) - 3 \\ &= 10 - 3 \\ &= 7 = g(2) \end{aligned}$$

Equation - Solving.

Find  $x$  such that  
 $f(x) = 24$ .

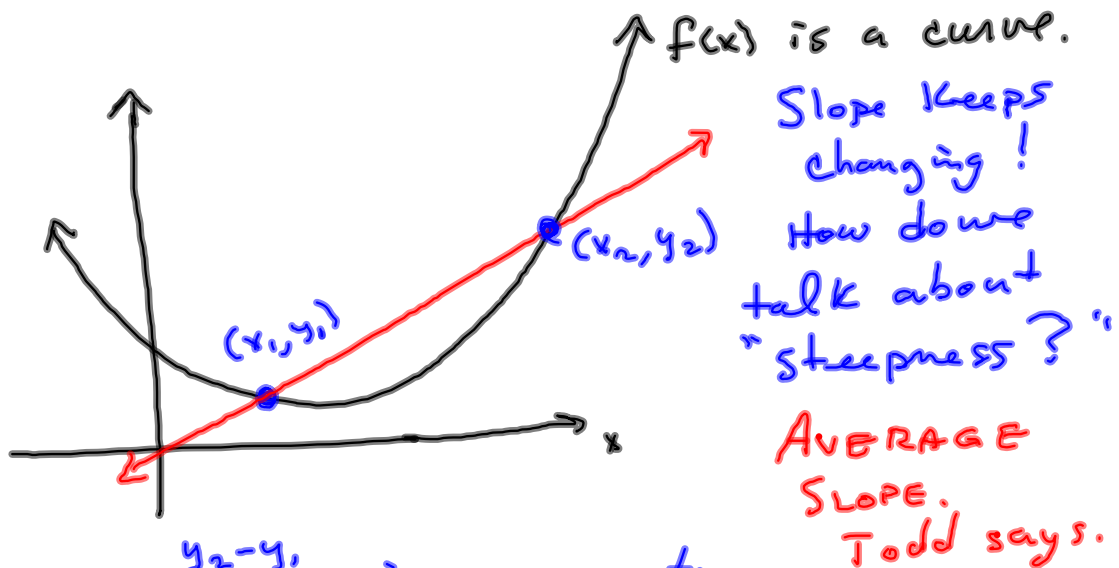
$$\text{It's } x = 6$$

Find  $x$  such that  
 $g(x) = 8$ . This means

$$5x - 3 = 8$$

$$5x = 11$$

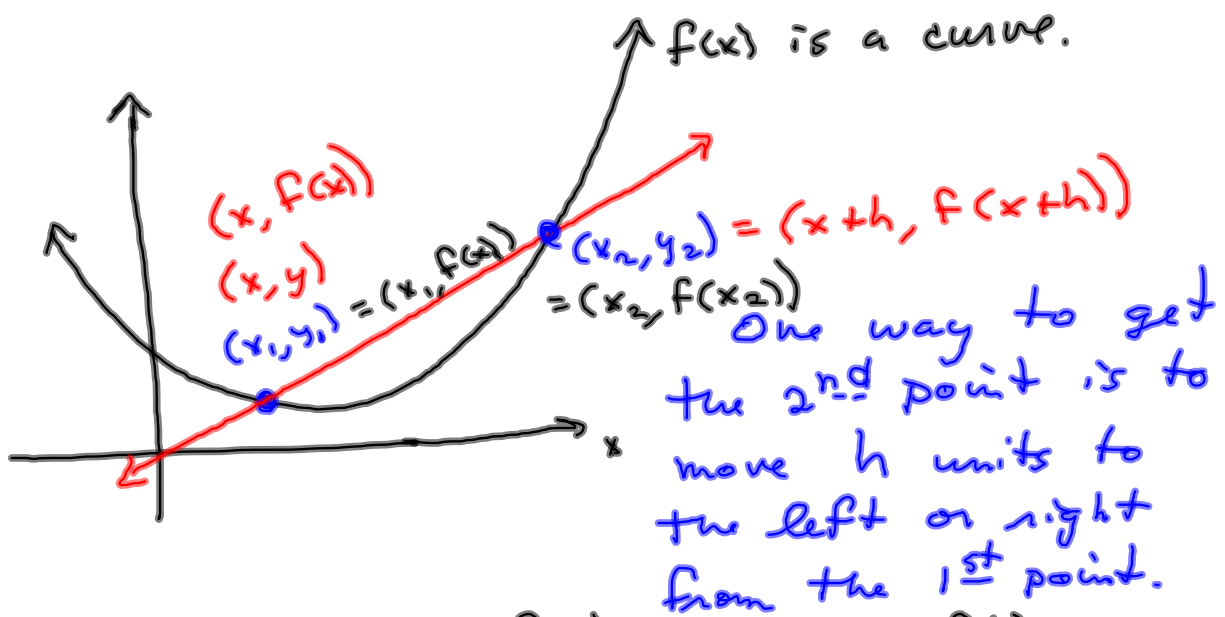
$$x = \frac{11}{5}$$



$m_{AVG} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$  is a way to estimate the slope at a point. The closer  $x_2$  is to  $x_1$ , the closer our average slope will be to the actual slope.

In Calculus we take the second point infinitely close to the 1<sup>st</sup>, without touching.

For Now, we just work with the mechanics.



$$m_{AVG} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$h$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $x+h - x$   
 $\downarrow$   
 just moved  $h$  units away from  $x$



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

$$f(x-5) = (x-5)^2 - 2$$

$$f(\boxed{\phantom{x}}) = \boxed{\phantom{x}}^2 - 2$$

$$f(\boxed{x-5}) = \boxed{x-5}^2 - 2$$

$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^2 - 2$$

$$(x+h)^2 = x^2 + 2xh + h^2$$
$$(x+h)(x+h) = x^2 + xh + hx + h^2$$

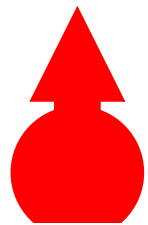
For  $f(x) = x^2 - 2$ , find the difference quotient.

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^2 - 2 - (x^2 - 2)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 2 - x^2 + 2}{h}$$

$$= \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} = h \frac{(2x + h)}{h} = \boxed{2x + h} = \text{avg}$$

Ben, Crystal  
& everybody  
but  
Steve.



#107  $R(x) = 20000x - 500x^2$  is revenue from ticket sales as a function of the price per ticket.

Find the difference quotient when  $x=18$ ,  $h=0.1$ . Interpret.

One approach:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{R(x+h) - R(x)}{h} = \\ & \frac{20000(x+h) - 500(x+h)^2 - (20000x - 500x^2)}{h} \\ & = \frac{20000x + 20000h - 500(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - 20000x + 500x^2}{h} \\ & = \frac{+20000h - 500x^2 - 1000xh - 500h^2 + 500x^2}{h} \end{aligned}$$

Brian

$$= \frac{20000h - 1000xh - 500h^2}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{h} (20000 - 1000x - 500h)}{\cancel{h}}$$

$$= 20000 - 1000x - 500h.$$

Let  $h=1$ ,  $x=18$ . Then we have

$$20000 - 18000 - 500$$

$$= 2000 - 500$$

$$= 1500$$

This means for every \$1 increase in price, they get \$1500 more.