

## Warm Up 9/3

Lesson 2-1b: Functions and their Domain**Objective**

Students will...

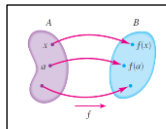
- Be able to solve word problems using functional relationship.
- Be able to find the domains of functions.
- Be able to represent functions in multiple ways.

**Definition of a Function**

So now we are ready to define what a function is.

A \_\_\_\_\_, say  $f$ , is a rule that assigns to each element (item)  $x$  in a certain set  $A$  \_\_\_\_\_ element, called  $f(x)$ , in a set  $B$ .

Ex.



Another way to define function is for every **input**, there is exactly **one output**. The set  $A$  is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_, and set  $B$  is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Word Problems Using Functions**

If an astronaut weighs 130 pounds on the surface of the earth, then her weight when she is  $h$  miles above the earth is given by the function:  $w(h) = 130 \left( \frac{3960}{3960+h} \right)^2$

- What is her weight when she is 100 mi above the earth?
- Construct a table of values of the function  $w$  that gives her weight at heights from 0 to 500 mi. What do you conclude from the table?

If the speed limit on a 100-mile stretch of road is 75 miles per hour, then the amount of time it takes a car going  $x$  miles per hour over the limit to travel the stretch is given by  $f(x) = \frac{100}{75+x}$

- How long does it take the car to travel the stretch if the car is going 10 miles per hour over the limit?
- How long does it take the car to travel the stretch if the car is not speeding at all?

**Domain of a Function**

Recall that the **domain** of a function is the set of all **inputs**. Domain may be written **explicitly**. For example, for the function  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 5$ , the domain is specifically set as all inputs between and including 0 and 5. Hence its domain is simply  $[0, 5]$ .

Whenever we have a function without the domain stated explicitly, we need to figure it out by algebraic reasoning.

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

$g(x) = \frac{1}{x-4}$

$h(x) = \sqrt{x}$

**Examples of Functions**

Find the domain of each function.

a.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - x}$

b.  $g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$

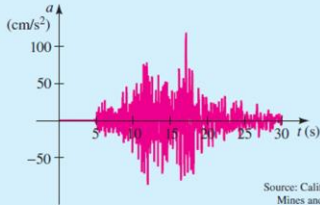
c.  $h(t) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t+1}}$

**Four Ways of Representing a Function**

To help us understand what a function is, we have used machine and arrow diagrams. We can represent a functional relationship in following ways:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (by a description in words)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (by an explicit formula)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (by a graph)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (by a table of values)

**Four Ways to Represent a Function**

| Four Ways to Represent a Function  |   |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |
|--|---|--------------|------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|----------|----------|
| <p><b>Verbal</b></p> <p>Using words:</p> <p><math>P(t)</math> is "the population of the world at time <math>t</math>"</p> <p>Relation of population <math>P</math> and time <math>t</math></p>   | <p><b>Algebraic</b></p> <p>Using a formula:</p> $A(r) = \pi r^2$ <p>Area of a circle</p>  |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |
| <p><b>Visual</b></p> <p>Using a graph:</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: Calif. Dept. of Mines and Geology</p> <p>Vertical acceleration during an earthquake</p> | <p><b>Numerical</b></p> <p>Using a table of values:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>w</math> (ounces)</th> <th><math>C(w)</math> (dollars)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><math>0 &lt; w \leq 1</math></td><td>0.37</td></tr> <tr><td><math>1 &lt; w \leq 2</math></td><td>0.60</td></tr> <tr><td><math>2 &lt; w \leq 3</math></td><td>0.83</td></tr> <tr><td><math>3 &lt; w \leq 4</math></td><td>1.06</td></tr> <tr><td><math>4 &lt; w \leq 5</math></td><td>1.29</td></tr> <tr><td><math>\vdots</math></td><td><math>\vdots</math></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Cost of mailing a first-class letter</p> | $w$ (ounces) | $C(w)$ (dollars) | $0 < w \leq 1$ | 0.37 | $1 < w \leq 2$ | 0.60 | $2 < w \leq 3$ | 0.83 | $3 < w \leq 4$ | 1.06 | $4 < w \leq 5$ | 1.29 | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ |
| $w$ (ounces)   | $C(w)$ (dollars)  |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |
| $0 < w \leq 1$   | 0.37  |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |
| $1 < w \leq 2$   | 0.60  |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |
| $2 < w \leq 3$   | 0.83  |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |
| $3 < w \leq 4$   | 1.06  |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |
| $4 < w \leq 5$   | 1.29  |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |
| $\vdots$   | $\vdots$  |              |                  |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |                |      |          |          |