

QMI Lesson 2: Functions, Their Graphs, & Their Algebra

C C Moxley

Samford University Brock School of Business

Functions

Definition (Function)

A function is a rule which assigns to each element in a set D exactly one element from the set R .

Functions

Definition (Function)

A function is a rule which assigns to each element in a set D exactly one element from the set R .

Definition (Domain and Range)

D in the above is called the domain. It's the set of input values of a function. R in the above is called the range. It contains the set of all output values.

Functions

Definition (Function)

A function is a rule which assigns to each element in a set D exactly one element from the set R .

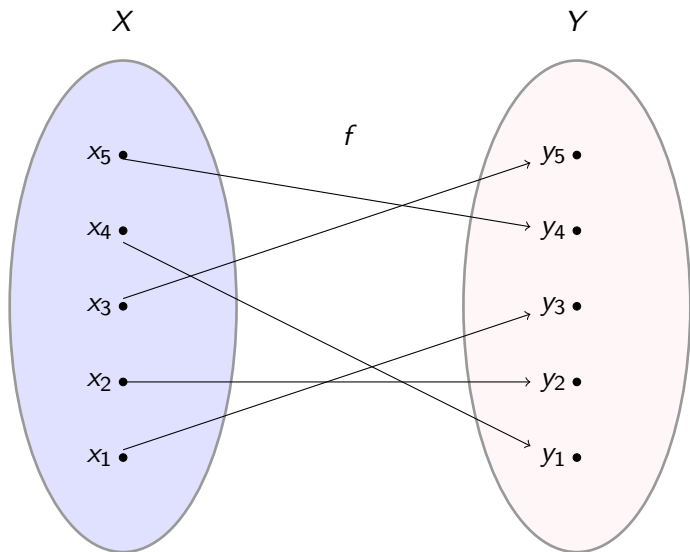
Definition (Domain and Range)

D in the above is called the domain. It's the set of input values of a function. R in the above is called the range. It contains the set of all output values.

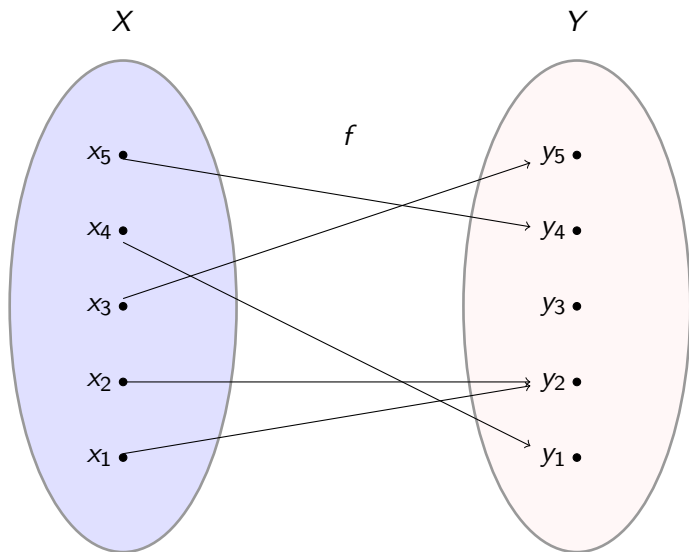
Example (Function)

Let p represent the price assignment at a car lot. Because every car is associated with exactly one dollar value, p is a function from C to P , where C is the set of cars in the lot and P is the set of all possible prices.

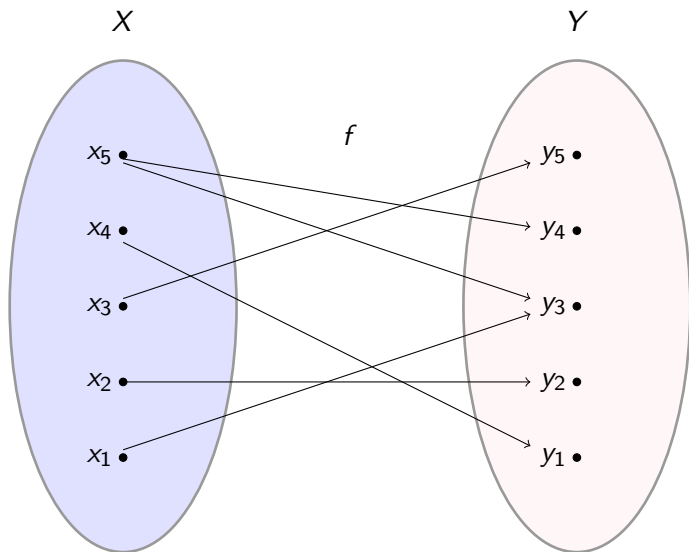
Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions



Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions



Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions



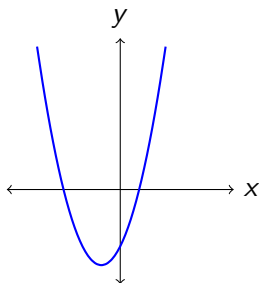
Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions

Often equations can be used to define a function. Consider $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$. Does this define a function?

Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions

Often equations can be used to define a function. Consider $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$. Does this define a function?

Yes! No two unique inputs give a different output. You can see this in the graph of the function! (The graph of a function f is the set of all $(x, f(x))$ where x is in the domain of f .)

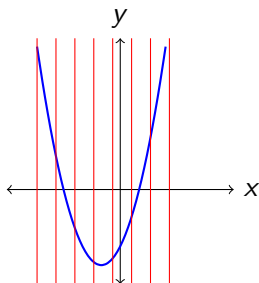


Vertical line test! We now may write $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$.

Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions

Often equations can be used to define a function. Consider $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$. Does this define a function?

Yes! No two unique inputs give a different output. You can see this in the graph of the function! (The graph of a function f is the set of all $(x, f(x))$ where x is in the domain of f .)



Vertical line test! We now may write $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$.

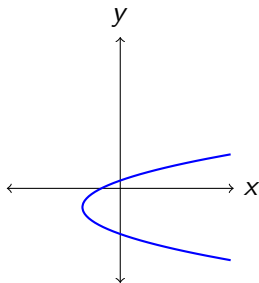
Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions

What about the equation $(y + 1)^2 = x + 2$. Does this define a function (from X to Y)?

Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions

What about the equation $(y + 1)^2 = x + 2$. Does this define a function (from X to Y)?

No! The input $x = 2$ has outputs $y = -3, 1$.

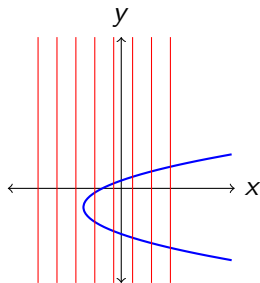


The graph of the equation fails the vertical line test, so the equation cannot be used to define a function.

Abstract Examples & Non-examples of Functions

What about the equation $(y + 1)^2 = x + 2$. Does this define a function (from X to Y)?

No! The input $x = 2$ has outputs $y = -3, 1$.



The graph of the equation fails the vertical line test, so the equation cannot be used to define a function.

Evaluating a Function

When a function is determined by an equation, you may evaluate the function simply by plugging in.

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot x^3 + 2x - \frac{1}{x} \implies$$

Evaluating a Function

When a function is determined by an equation, you may evaluate the function simply by plugging in.

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot x^3 + 2x - \frac{1}{x} \implies$$

$$f(3) = 2 \cdot (3)^3 + 2(3) - \frac{1}{(3)} = \frac{179}{3} \text{ and}$$

Evaluating a Function

When a function is determined by an equation, you may evaluate the function simply by plugging in.

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot x^3 + 2x - \frac{1}{x} \implies$$

$$f(3) = 2 \cdot (3)^3 + 2(3) - \frac{1}{(3)} = \frac{179}{3} \text{ and}$$

$$f(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1)^3 + 2(-1) - \frac{1}{(-1)} = -2 - 2 + 1 = -3$$

Domains of Functions

Often, a function is given without an explicit domain. In this case, the domain must be inferred. In this class, there are three rules you must not break:

Domains of Functions

Often, a function is given without an explicit domain. In this case, the domain must be inferred. In this class, there are three rules you must not break:

- 1 Do not divide by zero.

Domains of Functions

Often, a function is given without an explicit domain. In this case, the domain must be inferred. In this class, there are three rules you must not break:

- 1 Do not divide by zero.
- 2 You cannot take the even root of a negative number, i.e. we are only dealing with real numbers and not with complex numbers.

Domains of Functions

Often, a function is given without an explicit domain. In this case, the domain must be inferred. In this class, there are three rules you must not break:

- 1 Do not divide by zero.
- 2 You cannot take the even root of a negative number, i.e. we are only dealing with real numbers and not with complex numbers.
- 3 Area, volume, length, and many other measurements must be positive.

Domains of Functions

Often, a function is given without an explicit domain. In this case, the domain must be inferred. In this class, there are three rules you must not break:

- 1 Do not divide by zero.
- 2 You cannot take the even root of a negative number, i.e. we are only dealing with real numbers and not with complex numbers.
- 3 Area, volume, length, and many other measurements must be positive.

You can use these rules to infer domains.

Domains of Functions: Example 1

A piece of cardboard (4-by-5 feet) has squares cut out of its corners. The cardboard is then folded into a box. Write an equation for the volume of the box when squares of side x are cut out of the corners. Determine its domain.

Domains of Functions: Example 1

A piece of cardboard (4-by-5 feet) has squares cut out of its corners. The cardboard is then folded into a box. Write an equation for the volume of the box when squares of side x are cut out of the corners. Determine its domain.

Length of base: $4 - 2x$

Width of base: $5 - 2x$

Height of box: x

Domains of Functions: Example 1

A piece of cardboard (4-by-5 feet) has squares cut out of its corners. The cardboard is then folded into a box. Write an equation for the volume of the box when squares of side x are cut out of the corners. Determine its domain.

Length of base: $4 - 2x$

Width of base: $5 - 2x$

Height of box: x

Thus, $V(x) = (4 - 2x)(5 - 2x)(x) = 20x - 18x^2 + 4x^3$.

Domains of Functions: Example 1

A piece of cardboard (4-by-5 feet) has squares cut out of its corners. The cardboard is then folded into a box. Write an equation for the volume of the box when squares of side x are cut out of the corners. Determine its domain.

Length of base: $4 - 2x$

Width of base: $5 - 2x$

Height of box: x

Thus, $V(x) = (4 - 2x)(5 - 2x)(x) = 20x - 18x^2 + 4x^3$. Now, the dimensions must all be non-negative, so $x \geq 0$, $4 - 2x \geq 0$, $5 - 2x \geq 0 \implies 0 \leq x, x \leq 2, x \leq 2.5$. Therefore, the domain must be $0 \leq x \leq 2$.

Domains of Functions: Example 2

Give the domain of $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$.

Domains of Functions: Example 2

Give the domain of $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$.

Well, we need $4 - x^2 \geq 0$ and $\sqrt{4 - x^2} \neq 0 \implies$

Domains of Functions: Example 2

Give the domain of $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$.

Well, we need $4 - x^2 \geq 0$ and $\sqrt{4 - x^2} \neq 0 \implies$

$$4 - x^2 > 0 \implies (2 - x)(2 + x) > 0 \implies$$

Domains of Functions: Example 2

Give the domain of $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$.

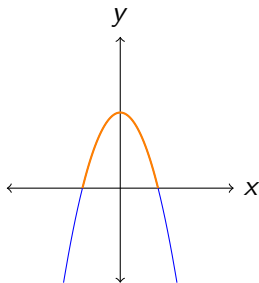
Well, we need $4 - x^2 \geq 0$ and $\sqrt{4 - x^2} \neq 0 \implies$

$$4 - x^2 > 0 \implies (2 - x)(2 + x) > 0 \implies$$

The domain is $(-2, 2)$.

Domains of Functions: Example 2 Graph

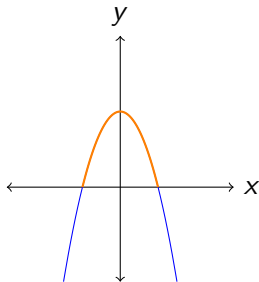
When determining where $(2 - x)(2 + x) > 0$, you can look at the graph $g(x) = (2 - x)(2 + x)$.



What's the range of $g(x)$?

Domains of Functions: Example 2 Graph

When determining where $(2 - x)(2 + x) > 0$, you can look at the graph $g(x) = (2 - x)(2 + x)$.



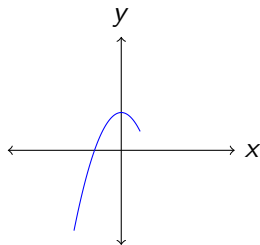
What's the range of $g(x)$? $(-\infty, 4)$.

Piecewise Functions

Definition (Piecewise-Defined Functions)

A piecewise-defined function is one which has a different definition on different parts of its domain.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x > 1 \\ -x^2 + 2 & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

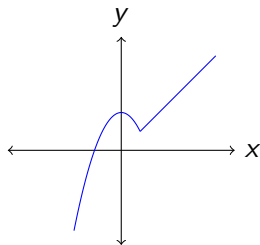


Piecewise Functions

Definition (Piecewise-Defined Functions)

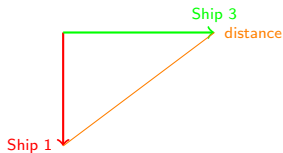
A piecewise-defined function is one which has a different definition on different parts of its domain.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x > 1 \\ -x^2 + 2 & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



Example

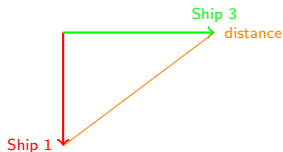
A ship leaves port headed south at 15mph. Another ship leaves headed east at 20mph. Create a formula for the distance between these two ships after t hours. How far are they apart after 4 hours?



The distance in t of Ship 1 from Ship 2, then must be this distance between the two points, which are $(0, -15t)$ and $(20t, 0)$, so $d(t) = \sqrt{(-20t)^2 + (15t)^2} = 25\sqrt{t^2} = 25t$.

Example

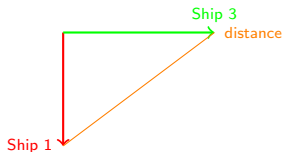
A ship leaves port headed south at 15mph. Another ship leaves headed east at 20mph. Create a formula for the distance between these two ships after t hours. How far are they apart after 4 hours?



The distance in t of Ship 1 from Ship 2, then must be this distance between the two points, which are $(0, -15t)$ and $(20t, 0)$, so $d(t) = \sqrt{(-20t)^2 + (15t)^2} = 25\sqrt{t^2} = 25t$.
(What is the domain of $d(t)$?)

Example

A ship leaves port headed south at 15mph. Another ship leaves headed east at 20mph. Create a formula for the distance between these two ships after t hours. How far are they apart after 4 hours?



The distance in t of Ship 1 from Ship 2, then must be this distance between the two points, which are $(0, -15t)$ and $(20t, 0)$, so $d(t) = \sqrt{(-20t)^2 + (15t)^2} = 25\sqrt{t^2} = 25t$.

(What is the domain of $d(t)$?)

So, we have then that $d(4) = 100$ miles.

Examples

Determine if the given statements are true or not.

Examples

Determine if the given statements are true or not.

- If $f(a) = f(b)$, then $a = b$.

Examples

Determine if the given statements are true or not.

- If $f(a) = f(b)$, then $a = b$. **False.**

Examples

Determine if the given statements are true or not.

- If $f(a) = f(b)$, then $a = b$. **False.**
- The domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{-x}$ is $[-2, 0]$.

Examples

Determine if the given statements are true or not.

- If $f(a) = f(b)$, then $a = b$. **False.**
- The domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{-x}$ is $[-2, 0]$. **True.**

Examples

Determine if the given statements are true or not.

- If $f(a) = f(b)$, then $a = b$. **False.**
- The domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{-x}$ is $[-2, 0]$. **True.**
- If f is a linear function, then $f(hx + ky) = kf(x) + hf(y)$.

Examples

Determine if the given statements are true or not.

- If $f(a) = f(b)$, then $a = b$. **False.**
- The domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{-x}$ is $[-2, 0]$. **True.**
- If f is a linear function, then $f(hx + ky) = kf(x) + hf(y)$. **False.**

Arithmetic Operations of Functions

$$\underline{\text{Sum/Difference} \mid (f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)}$$

Arithmetic Operations of Functions

Sum/Difference	$(f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$
Product	$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$

Arithmetic Operations of Functions

Sum/Difference	$(f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$
Product	$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$
Quotient	$(f/g)(x) = f(x)/g(x)$

Arithmetic Operations of Functions

Sum/Difference	$(f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$
Product	$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$
Quotient	$(f/g)(x) = f(x)/g(x)$

Say f has domain F and g has domain G . Then in the product and sum/difference operations, the domain of $f \pm g$ and fg is $F \cap G$.

Arithmetic Operations of Functions

Sum/Difference	$(f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$
Product	$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$
Quotient	$(f/g)(x) = f(x)/g(x)$

Say f has domain F and g has domain G . Then in the product and sum/difference operations, the domain of $f \pm g$ and fg is $F \cap G$. Let \tilde{G} denote the part of the domain of G where $g(x) = 0$.

Arithmetic Operations of Functions

Sum/Difference	$(f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$
Product	$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$
Quotient	$(f/g)(x) = f(x)/g(x)$

Say f has domain F and g has domain G . Then in the product and sum/difference operations, the domain of $f \pm g$ and fg is $F \cap G$. Let \tilde{G} denote the part of the domain of G where $g(x) = 0$. Then the domain of f/g is $(F \cap G) \setminus \tilde{G}$.

Example

Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ and $g(x) = -x + 2$. Then

Example

Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ and $g(x) = -x + 2$. Then

$$(f + g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - x + 2$$

Example

Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ and $g(x) = -x + 2$. Then

$$(f + g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - x + 2$$

$$(f - g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} + x - 2$$

Example

Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ and $g(x) = -x + 2$. Then

$$(f + g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - x + 2$$

$$(f - g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} + x - 2$$

$$(fg)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \cdot (-x + 2) = (2 - x)\sqrt{x+1}$$

Example

Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ and $g(x) = -x+2$. Then

$$(f+g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - x + 2$$

$$(f-g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} + x - 2$$

$$(fg)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \cdot (-x+2) = (2-x)\sqrt{x+1}$$

$$(f/g)(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{-x+2} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2-x}.$$

Example

Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ and $g(x) = -x+2$. Then

$$(f+g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} - x + 2$$

$$(f-g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} + x - 2$$

$$(fg)(x) = \sqrt{x+1} \cdot (-x+2) = (2-x)\sqrt{x+1}$$

$$(f/g)(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{-x+2} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2-x}.$$

What are the domains of these functions?

Definition (Fixed, Variable, and Total Costs)

The fixed cost of producing a product or service does not depend on the number of units produced.

Definition (Fixed, Variable, and Total Costs)

The fixed cost of producing a product or service does not depend on the number of units produced. The variable cost is the cost which depends on the number of units produced.

Definition (Fixed, Variable, and Total Costs)

The fixed cost of producing a product or service does not depend on the number of units produced. The variable cost is the cost which depends on the number of units produced. The total cost is the sum of these two.

Definition (Fixed, Variable, and Total Costs)

The fixed cost of producing a product or service does not depend on the number of units produced. The variable cost is the cost which depends on the number of units produced. The total cost is the sum of these two.

Definition (Total Profit)

The total profit is the difference between the total revenue and the total cost.

Example

Purifi creates water filters. The firm runs a total monthly fixed cost of \$12000, and its cost per unit (x) is given by $-0.002x^2 + 12x$. Its revenue per unit is given by $0.0001x^2 + 20x$. Give a formula for total profit. What profit is realized when 5000 units are sold?

Example

Purifi creates water filters. The firm runs a total monthly fixed cost of \$12000, and its cost per unit (x) is given by $-0.002x^2 + 12x$. Its revenue per unit is given by $0.0001x^2 + 20x$. Give a formula for total profit. What profit is realized when 5000 units are sold?

Well, $P(x) = R(x) - (F(x) + V(x))$.

Example

Purifi creates water filters. The firm runs a total monthly fixed cost of \$12000, and its cost per unit (x) is given by $-0.002x^2 + 12x$. Its revenue per unit is given by $0.0001x^2 + 20x$. Give a formula for total profit. What profit is realized when 5000 units are sold?

Well, $P(x) = R(x) - (F(x) + V(x))$. So,
 $P(x) = 0.0021x^2 + 8x - 12000$.

Example

Purifi creates water filters. The firm runs a total monthly fixed cost of \$12000, and its cost per unit (x) is given by $-0.002x^2 + 12x$. Its revenue per unit is given by $0.0001x^2 + 20x$. Give a formula for total profit. What profit is realized when 5000 units are sold?

Well, $P(x) = R(x) - (F(x) + V(x))$. So,
 $P(x) = 0.0021x^2 + 8x - 12000$. And $P(5000) = 80500$.

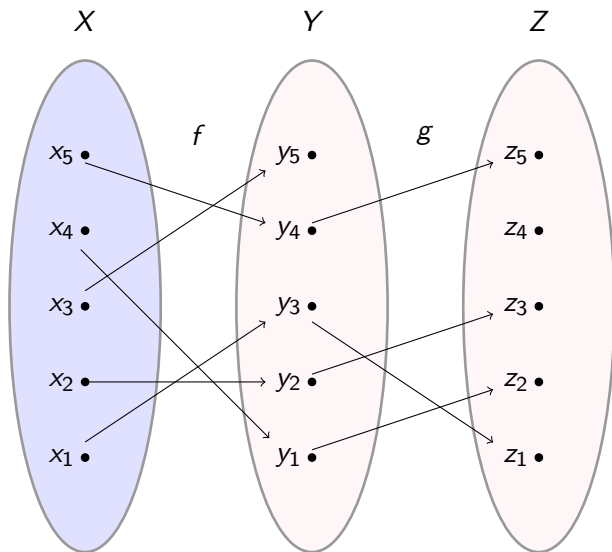
Composition of Functions

Definition (Composition of Functions)

If f and g are two functions, then the composition of f and g is the function $g \circ f$ defined by $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$.

The domain of $g \circ f$ is the set of all x in the domain of f such that $f(x)$ is in the domain of g .

Composition of Functions: Abstract Example



Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Well, $(f \circ g)(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 - 1 =$

Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Well, $(f \circ g)(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 - 1 = 2x - 3$.

Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Well, $(f \circ g)(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 - 1 = 2x - 3$.

Now, the domain of $f \circ g$ is

Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Well, $(f \circ g)(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 - 1 = 2x - 3$.

Now, the domain of $f \circ g$ is $[1, \infty)$.

Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Well, $(f \circ g)(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 - 1 = 2x - 3$.

Now, the domain of $f \circ g$ is $[1, \infty)$.

And, $(g \circ f)(x) = \sqrt{(2x^2 - 1) - 1} =$

Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Well, $(f \circ g)(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 - 1 = 2x - 3$.

Now, the domain of $f \circ g$ is $[1, \infty)$.

And, $(g \circ f)(x) = \sqrt{(2x^2 - 1) - 1} = \sqrt{2x^2 - 2}$.

Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Well, $(f \circ g)(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 - 1 = 2x - 3$.

Now, the domain of $f \circ g$ is $[1, \infty)$.

And, $(g \circ f)(x) = \sqrt{(2x^2 - 1) - 1} = \sqrt{2x^2 - 2}$.

The domain of $g \circ f$ is

Example

Let $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Well, $(f \circ g)(x) = 2(\sqrt{x - 1})^2 - 1 = 2x - 3$.

Now, the domain of $f \circ g$ is $[1, \infty)$.

And, $(g \circ f)(x) = \sqrt{(2x^2 - 1) - 1} = \sqrt{2x^2 - 2}$.

The domain of $g \circ f$ is $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$.

Examples

Are the following statements true or false?

Examples

Are the following statements true or false?

- If f and g are functions, then $f + g = g + f$.

Examples

Are the following statements true or false?

- If f and g are functions, then $f + g = g + f$. **True.**

Examples

Are the following statements true or false?

- If f and g are functions, then $f + g = g + f$. **True.**
- If f and g are functions, then $f \circ g = g \circ f$.

Examples

Are the following statements true or false?

- If f and g are functions, then $f + g = g + f$. **True.**
- If f and g are functions, then $f \circ g = g \circ f$. **False.**

Assignment

Read 2.3. Do problems 14, 16, 20, 22, 36, 74 in 2.1 and 6, 18, 30, 34, 40, 66 in 2.2.