

Introduction to Functions

To define a function we must first start by defining a **relation** or **relationship**.

A **relation** is... a set of ordered pairs.

A set of (x, y) values.

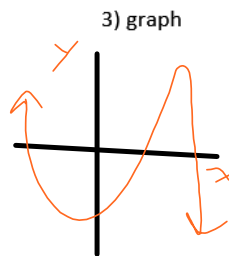
The first value (x) is called the independent variable and the second is the dependent variable.

A relation can be defined using:

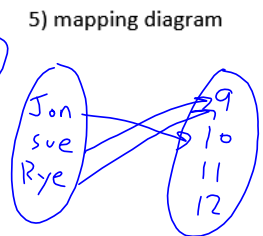
1) Set of ordered points
 $\{(1,1), (2,3), (3,7)\}$

2) table

x	y
0	0
1	1
2	4
3	9
4	16



4) equation
 $y = x^2$
 $y = 3x - 1$



So what is a **function**?

A function is a relationship such that every value of x (or the independent variable) only corresponds to one value of y . (or the dependent variable).

1. Which relations are functions?

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

yes

b)

Shoe Size	Height (cm)
8	158 cm
9	165 cm
10	170 cm
10	174 cm
11	183 cm

no

c) $y = x^2 - 4$

$(5, 21)$
 $(2, 0)$
 $(1, -3)$

yes

d) $y = 10x + 4$

yes

$(0, 4)$
 $(1, 14)$

e) $y^2 = x$

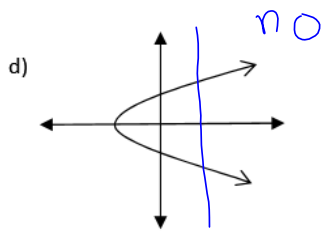
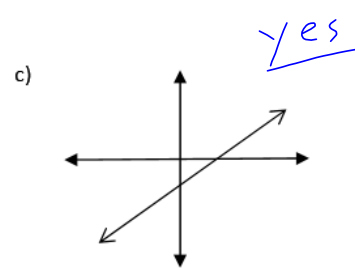
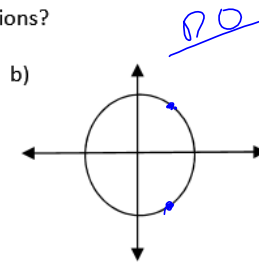
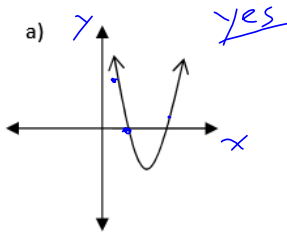
$(4, 2)$
 $(4, -2)$

no

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Unit 1, Lesson 3

2. Examine the graphs below, which are functions?



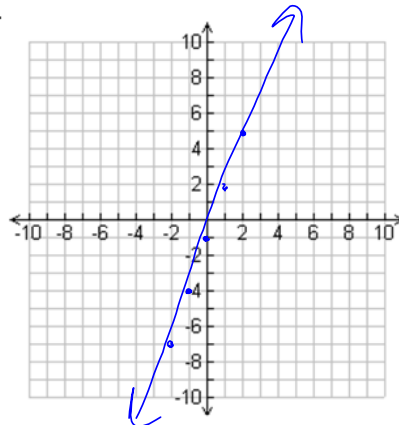
We can use the **vertical line test** to determine whether a graph represents a function or not. (see page 8 of textbook)

3. Graph each function below by completing a table of values.

$y = mx + b$
a) $y = 3x - 1$

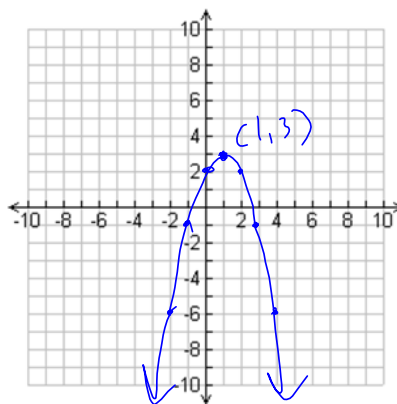
x	y
-2	-7
-1	-4
0	-1
1	2
2	5

$y = 3(-2) - 1$
 $= -6 - 1$



b) $y = -x^2 + 2x + 2$

x	y
-3	-13
-2	-6
-1	-1
0	2
1	3
2	2
3	-1



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Unit 1, Lesson 3

Text page 12 #1,3,5,7, 12 (just pick a couple players/teams from any sport you know, or make it up!)

Text page 5 #2, 3