Math 130 - Essentials of Calculus

2 September 2019

Math 130 - Essentials of Calculus

Functions

2 September 2019 1 / 6

3

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト

When we model phenomena mathematically, we use functions as a way to describe a relation between parameters and outcomes.

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

When we model phenomena mathematically, we use functions as a way to describe a relation between parameters and outcomes.

- The category level of a hurricane is a function of its sustained wind speed.
- Atmospheric pressure is a function of altitude.

• • • • • • • •

When we model phenomena mathematically, we use functions as a way to describe a relation between parameters and outcomes.

- The category level of a hurricane is a function of its sustained wind speed.
- Atmospheric pressure is a function of altitude.

#### DEFINITION (FUNCTION)

A function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output.

We typically refer to a function by using a letter, such as *f*. If *x* represents an input to the function *f*, the corresponding output is f(x).

(I) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1))

We typically refer to a function by using a letter, such as *f*. If *x* represents an input to the function *f*, the corresponding output is f(x).

• The set of all allowable inputs is called the *domain* of the function.

(I) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1))

We typically refer to a function by using a letter, such as *f*. If *x* represents an input to the function *f*, the corresponding output is f(x).

- The set of all allowable inputs is called the *domain* of the function.
- The set of all possible output values is the *range* of the function.

く 戸 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

We typically refer to a function by using a letter, such as *f*. If *x* represents an input to the function *f*, the corresponding output is f(x).

- The set of all allowable inputs is called the *domain* of the function.
- The set of all possible output values is the *range* of the function.
- The symbol representing an arbitrary input to the function is called a *independent variable*.

We typically refer to a function by using a letter, such as *f*. If *x* represents an input to the function *f*, the corresponding output is f(x).

- The set of all allowable inputs is called the *domain* of the function.
- The set of all possible output values is the *range* of the function.
- The symbol representing an arbitrary input to the function is called a *independent variable*.
- A symbol representing a number in the range of the function is called a *dependent variable*.

化电压 化固定 化回应 化电压

#### EXAMPLE

#### EXAMPLE

A nursery sells potting soil for \$0.40 per pound, and the soil is available in 4lb, 10lb, and 50lb bags. If f(x) is the price of a bag of potting soil that weighs x pounds

(A) find and interpret the value of f(10).

(B) determine the domain and range of f.

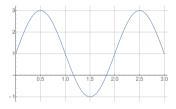
N 4 E N 4

# GRAPHING A FUNCTION

For a function f(x) we graph it in a 2D-plane. For each number x in the domain of f, we set y = f(x) and graph the point (x, y) in the plane where x is placed according to the horizontal axis and y is placed according to the vertical axis.

# GRAPHING A FUNCTION

For a function f(x) we graph it in a 2D-plane. For each number x in the domain of f, we set y = f(x) and graph the point (x, y) in the plane where x is placed according to the horizontal axis and y is placed according to the vertical axis.



#### EXAMPLE

For the function f(x) graphed above:

- what is f(1)? f(2.5)?
- What are the domain and range of f?

## GRAPHING A FUNCTION

#### EXAMPLE

Graph the functions

**1** 
$$f(x) = x^2 \text{ on } -2 \le x \le 2$$

**2** g(t) = 2t - 1 on  $-1 \le t \le 3$ 

32

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト