## FUNCTIONS

Math 130 - Essentials of Calculus

6 September 2019

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Functions

6 September 2019 1 / 13

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Find the domain of the following functions:

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{3x-1}$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{x}{3x - 1}$$
  
•  $g(t) = \sqrt{2t + 4}$   
•  $h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ 

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#### VERTICAL LINE TEST

#### Theorem

A curve in the xy-plane is the graph of a function of x if and only if no vertical line intersects the graph more than once.

DEFINITION

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$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$

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•  $f(x) = 1 + 3x^2 - x^5$ 

•  $k(t) = 1 - t + t^2$ 

When combining functions, we can add, subtract, multiply, and divide them.

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When combining functions, we can add, subtract, multiply, and divide them.

EXAMPLE

If  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x$  and g(x) = 3x + 12, write a formula for each of the following functions: • A(x) = f(x) + g(x)

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D(x) = f(x)/g(x)

#### EXAMPLE

The annual revenue of a small store, in thousands of dollars, is given by R(t) = 645 + 21t, where t is the ear, with t = 0 corresponding to 2000. Similarly, the store's annual profit is given by  $P(t) = 175 + 16t - 0.3t^2$ .

- Write a formula for the annual cost function C(t) for the store.
- **2** Compute C(3) and interpret the result in this context.

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Another way to combine functions is by composition.

#### DEFINITION

Given two functions f and g, the composition of f and g is defined by

h(x)=f(g(x)).

Essentially, this is just putting the output of g in as an input of f.

#### EXAMPLE

- Let  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$  and g(t) = 4t 2. Let h(t) = f(g(t)) and k(x) = g(f(x)).
  - Compute h(3), then find a formula for h(t).
  - 2 Compute k(3), then find a formula for k(x).

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#### **DECOMPOSING FUNCTIONS**

It is often useful to be able to recognize a function as the composition of two functions as it will allow us to use certain techniques in calculus.

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Find functions f and g such that h(x) = f(g(x)).

• 
$$h(x) = \sqrt{x^3 - 1}$$
  
•  $h(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5}$ 

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There are also two ways to stretch a function: vertically or horizontally. Suppose *c* is a positive number, then we have the following transformations of the graph of y = f(x):

- y = cf(x) stretches the graph vertically by a factor of *c*
- 2  $y = \frac{1}{c}f(x)$  compresses the graph vertically by a factor of *c*

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- **3** y = f(cx) stretches the graph horizontally by a factor of *c*
- $y = f(\frac{1}{c}x)$  compresses the graph horizontally by a factor of *c*

#### **Reflecting Functions**

There are two ways to reflecting a function that we'll discuss: about the *x*-axis and about the *y*-axis.

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#### GRAPHING TRANSFORMATIONS

#### EXAMPLE

Sketch a graph of  $f(x) = x^2$ . Then graph the following transformations of f(x).

• 
$$y = 2f(x)$$
  
•  $y = f(x) - 3$   
•  $y = \frac{1}{4}f(x) + 2$