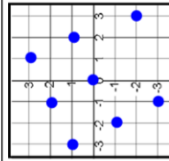


### Example 3 Evaluating functions

Function notation  
 $f(x) = y$

Reads as "f of x equals y". It means that the function named "f" has an input of x and an output of y.

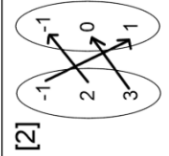
[1]



$$f(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = -1$$

[2]



$$f(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = -1$$

[3]  $f(x) = 2x + 1$

$$f(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = -1$$

[4]  $\{(2, -1), (3, 0), (2, 1), (-3, 1)\}$   $f(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$   $f(\underline{\hspace{2cm}}) = -1$

RELATION:

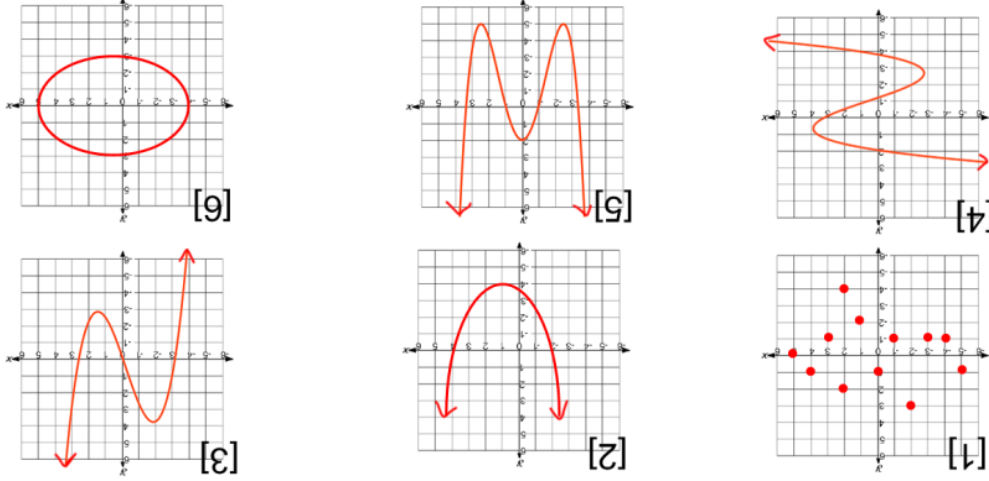
FUNCTION:

## Relations & Functions

### Example 2 Vertical line test

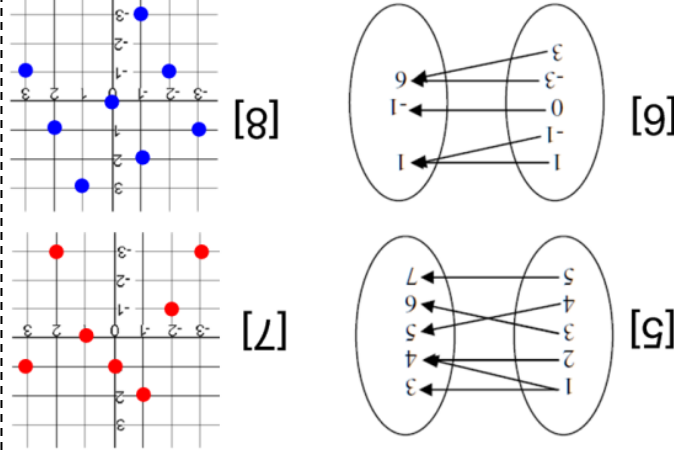
Like in the scatter plot example on the last page, if a vertical line drawn on the graph of a relation passes through more than one point, it is NOT a function.

Determine if each graph shows a function or a relation only.



### Example 1 Function or relation only?

[1]  $\{(-1, 2), (0, 3), (1, 2), (3, 1), (2, 0)\}$   
 [2]  $\{(2, -1), (3, 0), (2, 1), (-3, 1), (1, 0)\}$



x	y
1	0
-3	2
0	1
2	2
-1	0
3	2
0	1
-1	0
3	2

A relation can be represented as an equation or in these ways:

Ordered pairs	Table	Graph	Mapping Diagram				
$\{(-2,3),(2,0),(-2,0), (1,3),(1,0)\}$	<table><tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	x	y				
x	y						
	<table><tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	x	y				
x	y						