

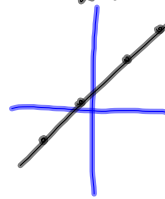
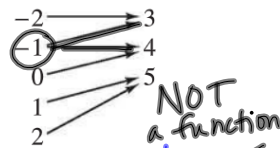
## PreCalculus - Warm Up - 8/23/17

Let  $f(x) = x^2 - 2$  and find the following:

1.  $f(2) = 2$     2.  $f(-4) = 14$     3.  $f(x-1) = x^2 - 2x - 1$

Do the relation or ordered pairs in the sets shown represent a function? Explain.

4. Domain    Range

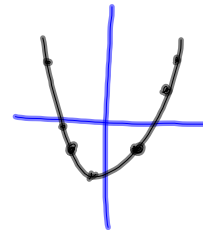


5.  $A = \{a, b, c\}$  and  $B = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

(a)  $\{(a, 1), (c, 2), (c, 3), (b, 3)\}$  NO

(b)  $\{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3)\}$  YES

(c)  $\{(1, a), (0, a), (2, c), (3, b)\}$  YES



NO repeated inputs  
↓  
IS a function

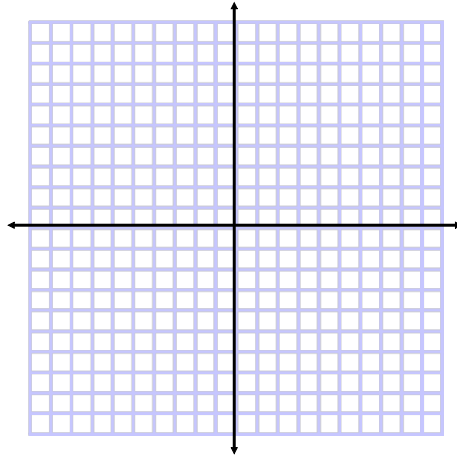
# Functions

## Section 1.2

Evaluate the following function when  $x = -1$  and when  $x = 1$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & x \leq 1 \\ -2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Graph the piecewise defined function.



### Part 1: Piecewise Functions

Evaluate the function when  $x = -1$  and  $x = 0$ .

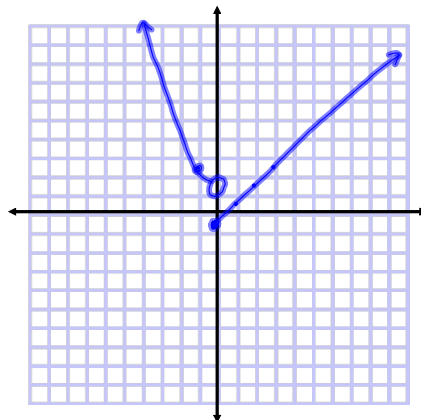
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x < 0 \\ x - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

*(0, 1) open circle*

$$f(-1) = 2 \quad f(0) = -1$$

*(-1, 2)      (0, -1) closed circle*

Graph the piecewise-defined function.



$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+2 & x \leq -4 \\ -4 & x > -4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-2) = -4 \quad f(10) = -4$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = \begin{cases} -3x+1 & x \leq 6 \\ \frac{2}{3}x+3 & x > 6 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-2) = 7 \quad f(10) = \frac{2}{3}(\frac{10}{1}) + 3$$

$$\frac{20}{3} + \frac{3^1}{1 \cdot 3}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{29}{3}}$$

If  $g(x) = x^2 + 4x + 1$ , find the following values:

a)  $g(2) = 13$

b)  $g(x+2) = (x+2)^2 + 4(x+2) + 1$   
 $x^2 + 4x + 4 + 4x + 8 + 1$

c)  $g(x+h)$

$$\boxed{x^2 + 8x + 13}$$

$$\rightarrow (x+h)^2 + 4(x+h) + 1$$

$$(x+h)(x+h)$$

$$\underline{x^2 + 2hx + h^2 + 4x + 4h + 1}$$

### Part 3: Difference Quotients

One of the basic definitions in calculus employs the ratio

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad h \neq 0.$$

For  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 7$ , find:

$$\textcircled{1} f(x+h) = (x+h)^2 - 4(x+h) + 7$$

$$x^2 + 2hx + h^2 - 4x - 4h + 7$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x+h) - f(x) = x^2 + 2hx + h^2 - 4x - 4h + 7 - (x^2 - 4x + 7)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{2hx + h^2 - 4h}{h}$$

$$\frac{h(2x + h - 4)}{h}$$

$$\boxed{2x + h - 4}$$

## Attachments

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Function definition