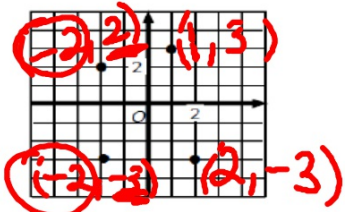
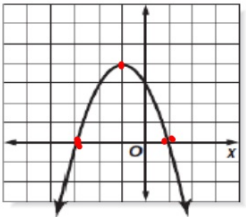
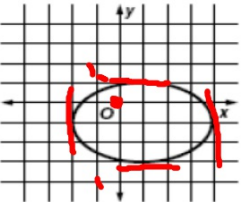


# WARM-UP!!

<p>1</p> <p><math>\{(-5, 3), (-1, 0), (3, -4), (-1, -2)\}</math></p>	<p>Domain: <math>-5, -1, 3,</math></p> <p>Range: <math>0, -4, 2, 3</math></p> <p>Function? <b>NO</b></p>
<p>2</p> 	<p>Domain: <math>-2, 1, 2</math></p> <p>Range: <math>2, 3, -3</math></p> <p>Function? <b>NO</b></p>
<p>3</p> 	<p>Domain: <b>All real numbers</b></p> <p>Range: <math>y \leq 4</math></p> <p>Function? <b>YES</b></p>
<p>4</p> 	<p>Domain: <math>-2 \leq x \leq 4</math></p> <p>Range: <math>-3 \leq y \leq 1</math></p> <p>Function? <b>NO</b></p>

## FUNCTION NOTATION

Equations can be written in a form called function notation.  
We use this as a quick way to evaluate functions for a given input.

Example:

$$y = 2x - 8$$



$$f(x) = 2x - 8$$

This is read as f of x

## Evaluating Functions

To evaluate a function for a specific value, substitute the value in for X.

1  $f(x) = x + 7$

a.  $f(5) = (5) + 7 = 12$

b.  $f(-1) = (-1) + 7 = 6$

c.  $f(-3) = (-3) + 7 = 4$

2  $g(x) = 3x - 8$

a.  $g(1) = 3(1) - 8$   
 $3 - 8 = -5$

b.  $g(-3) = 3(-3) - 8$   
 $-9 - 8 = -17$

c.  $g(0) = 3(0) - 8$   
 $0 - 8 = -8$

$$\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \frac{-3}{1} = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$$

**3**  $h(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$

a.  $h(-3) = \frac{2}{3}(-3) - 1$   
 $= -2 - 1 = -3$

b.  $h(0) = \frac{2}{3}(0) - 1$   
 $= 0 - 1 = -1$

c.  $h(9) = \frac{2}{3}(9) - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$

**4**  $f(x) = x^2 - x$

a.  $f(-4) = (-4)^2 - (-4)$   
 $= 16 + 4 = 20$

b.  $f(-1) = (-1)^2 - (-1)$   
 $= 1 + 1 = 2$

c.  $f(7) = (7)^2 - (7)$   
 $= 49 - 7 = 42$

5  $h(x) = 3x^2 + 7$

a.  $h(-4) = 3(-4)^2 + 7$   
 $= 3(16) + 7 = 48 + 7 = 55$

b.  $h(-2) = 3(-2)^2 + 7$   
 $= 3(4) + 7 = 12 + 7 = 19$

c.  $h(0) = 3(0)^2 + 7 = 3(0) + 7$   
 $= 0 + 7 = 7$

6  $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 4$

a.  $f(-3) = -(-3)^2 + 6(-3) - 4$   
 $= -(9) - 18 - 4 = -9 - 18 - 4$

b.  $f(-1) = -31$   
 $= -(-1)^2 + 6(-1) - 4$   
 $= -1 - 6 - 4 = -11$

c.  $f(5) = -25 + 30 - 4$   
 $= -5 + 4 = 1$

**7**  $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 9$

a.  $g(-8)$

b.  $g(-2)$

c.  $g(0)$

**8**  $h(x) = 2 - 4x$

a.  $h(-5)$

b.  $h(-2)$

c.  $h(4)$

**9**  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 9$

a.  $f(-8)$

b.  $f(-5)$

c.  $f(-2)$

**10**  $g(x) = |x - x^2|$

a.  $g(4)$

b.  $g(-7)$

c.  $g(-3)$

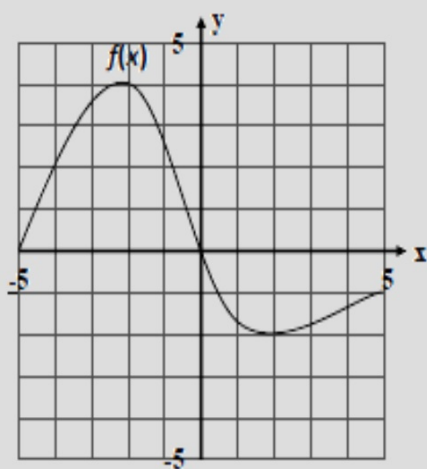
**11** Anthropologists use the length of certain bones of human skeleton to estimate the height of the living person. One of these bones is the femur. To estimate the height in centimeters of a female with a femur length of  $x$ , the function  $h(x) = 61.41 + 2.32x$  can be used.

a. Find  $h(46)$

b. What does this mean?



- 12** Given the graph of the function  $f(x)$ , find each of the following.



- $f(-4)$
- $f(0)$
- $f(2)$
- $f(5)$

