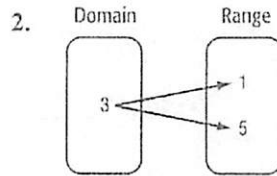
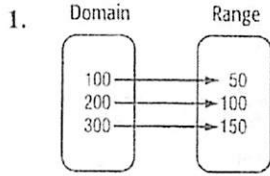


2.1/2.2 Homework

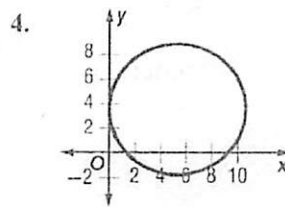
Relations and Functions

State the domain and range of each relation. Then determine whether each relation is a *function*.



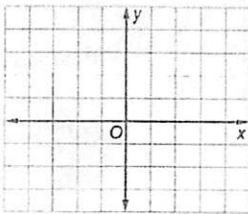
3.

x	y
1	2
2	4
3	6

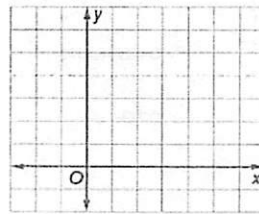


Graph each relation or equation and determine the domain and range. Then determine if the relation is a function.

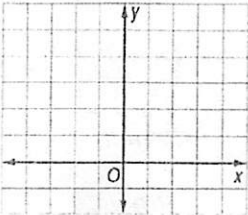
5. $\{(2, -3), (2, 4), (2, -1)\}$



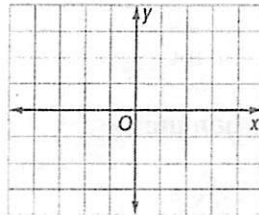
6. $\{(2, 6), (6, 2)\}$



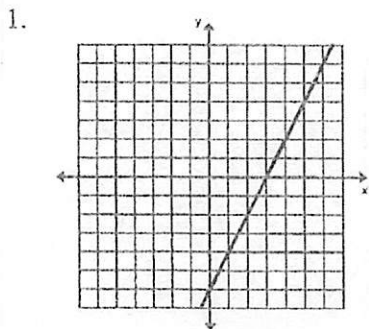
7. $\{(-3, 4), (-2, 4), (-1, -1), (3, -1)\}$



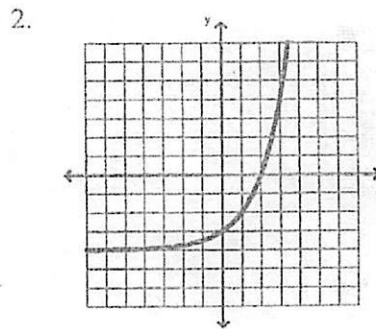
8. $x = -2$



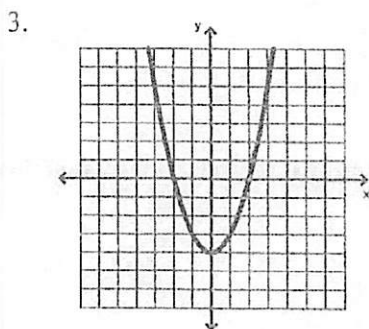
For each of the following graphs or tables:
Identify the domain, range; be sure to put your answers in interval notation.
Then identify x- and y-intercepts of the function.



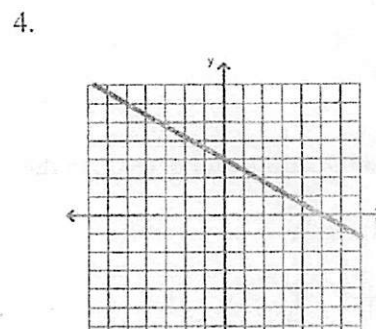
x-int: _____
y-int: _____
domain: _____
range: _____



x-int: _____
y-int: _____
domain: _____
range: _____



x-int: _____
y-int: _____
domain: _____
range: _____



x-int: _____
y-int: _____
domain: _____
range: _____

5.

x	y
-2	5
-1	0
0	-5
1	-10
2	-15

x-int: _____
y-int: _____
domain: _____
range: _____

6.

x	y
-3	-10
-1	-6
0	-4
2	0
4	4

x-int: _____
y-int: _____
domain: _____
range: _____

7.

x	y
-3	0
-1	-6
0	-7
1	-7.5
2	-7.75

x-int: _____
y-int: _____
domain: _____
range: _____

8.

x	y
-5	0
-3	12
0	15
2	7
3	0

x-int: _____
y-int: _____
domain: _____
range: _____

NAME _____

DATE _____

PERIOD _____

Algebraically determine the following domains.

1. $d(y) = y + 3$

2. $g(k) = 2k^2 + 4k - 6$

3. $b(n) = \sqrt{2n - 8}$

4. $m(t) = \sqrt{9 - 3t}$

5. $u(x) = \frac{x - 5}{2x + 4}$

6. $a(r) = r + \frac{1}{r - 1}$

7. $y(c) = \frac{2}{c^2 + 3c}$

8. $q(w) = \frac{w + 4}{w^2 + 1}$

9. $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x + 3}}$

10. $n(t) = \sqrt{\frac{t}{1 + t}}$

11. $x(y) = y^4 + 2y + \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{y}$

Find each value if $f(x) = 2x - 1$ and $g(x) = 2 - x^2$.

12. $f(0)$

13. $f(12)$

14. $g(4)$

15. $f(-2)$

16. $g(-1)$

17. $f(d)$

2.1/2.2 Homework

Relations and Functions

State the domain and range of each relation. Then determine whether each relation is a *function*.

1. Domain: {100, 200, 300} Range: {50, 100, 150}

D: {100, 200, 300}
R: {50, 100, 150}
yes

2. Domain: {3} Range: {1, 5}

D: {3}
R: {1, 5}
yes

3. Table:

x	y
1	2
2	4
3	6

D: {1, 2, 3}
R: {2, 4, 6}
yes

4. Circle graphed on a coordinate plane.

D: [0, 10]
R: [-2, 8]
no

Graph each relation or equation and determine the domain and range. Then determine if the relation is a function.

5. {(2, -3), (2, 4), (2, -1)}

D: {2}
R: {-3, -1, 4}
no

6. {(2, 6), (6, 2)}

D: {2, 6}
R: {2, 6}
yes

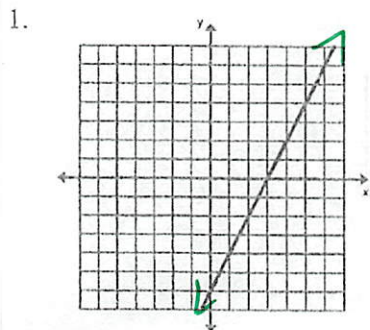
7. {(-3, 4), (-2, 4), (-1, -1), (3, -1)}

D: {-3, -2, -1, 3}
R: {-1, 4}
yes

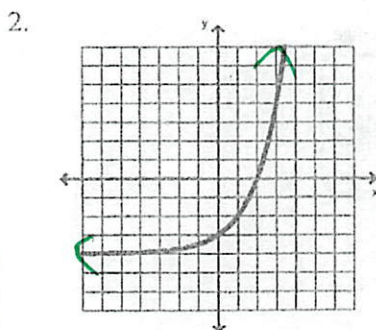
8. $x = -2$

D: {-2}
R: $(-\infty, \infty)$
no

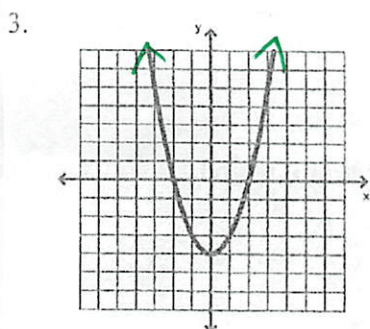
For each of the following graphs or tables:
Identify the domain, range; be sure to put your answers in interval notation.
Then identify x- and y-intercepts of the function.



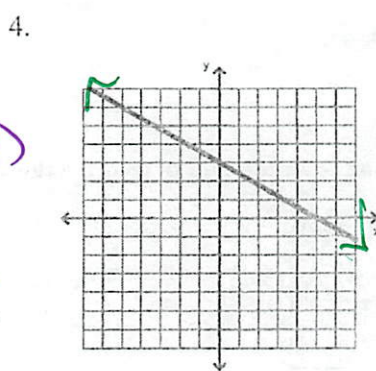
x-int: (3, 0)
y-int: (0, -6)
domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
range: $(-\infty, \infty)$



x-int: (2, 0)
y-int: (0, -3)
domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
range: $(-4, \infty)$



x-int: (-2, 0) (2, 0)
y-int: (0, -4)
domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
range: $(-4, \infty)$



x-int: (5, 0)
y-int: (0, -3)
domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

5.

x	y
-2	5
-1	0
0	-5
1	-10
2	-15

x-int: (-1, 0)
y-int: (0, -5)
domain: $(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2)$
range: $(-15, -10, -5, 0, 5)$

6.

x	y
-3	-10
-1	-6
0	-4
2	0
4	4

x-int: (2, 0)
y-int: (0, -4)
domain: $(-3, -1, 0, 2, 4)$
range: $(-10, -6, -4, 0, 4)$

7.

x	y
-3	0
-1	-6
0	-7
1	-7.5
2	-7.75

x-int: (-3, 0)
y-int: (0, -7)
domain: $(-3, -1, 0, 1, 2)$
range: $(-7.75, -7.5, -7, -6, 0)$

8.

x	y
-5	0
-3	12
0	15
2	7
3	0

x-int: (-5, 0) (3, 0)
y-int: (0, 15)
domain: $(-5, -3, 0, 2, 3)$
range: $(0, 7, 12, 15)$

Algebraically determine the following domains.

1. $d(y) = y + 3$ $(-\infty, \infty)$
2. $g(k) = 2k^2 + 4k - 6$
 $2(k^2 + 2k - 3)$ $(-\infty, \infty)$
3. $b(n) = \sqrt{2n - 8}$
 $2n - 8 \geq 0$ $n \geq 4$ $[4, \infty)$
4. $m(t) = \sqrt{9 - 3t}$ $[-4, \infty)$
5. $u(x) = \frac{x - 5}{2x + 4}$ $2x + 4 \neq 0$
 $x \neq -2$
6. $a(r) = r + \frac{1}{r - 1}$ $r \neq 1$
7. $y(c) = \frac{2}{c^2 + 3c} = \frac{2}{c(c + 3)}$ $c \neq 0$
 $c \neq -3$
8. $q(w) = \frac{w + 4}{w^2 + 1}$ $(-\infty, \infty)$
9. $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x + 3}}$ $x + 3 > 0$
 $x > -3$
 $(-3, \infty)$
10. $n(t) = \sqrt{\frac{t}{1 + t}}$ $(-\infty, -1) \cup [0, \infty)$
11. $x(y) = y^4 + 2y + \sqrt{y} + \frac{1}{y}$ $y \geq 0$ $y \neq 0$
 $(0, \infty)$

Find each value if $f(x) = 2x - 1$ and $g(x) = 2 - x^2$.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>12. $f(0)$
 $f(0) = 2(0) - 1$
 $f(0) = -1$</p> | <p>13. $f(12)$
 $f(12) = 2(12) - 1$
 $f(12) = 23$</p> | <p>14. $g(4)$
 $g(4) = 2 - (4)^2$
 $g(4) = -14$</p> |
| <p>15. $f(-2)$
 $f(-2) = 2(-2) - 1$
 $f(-2) = -5$</p> | <p>16. $g(-1)$
 $g(-1) = 2 - (-1)^2$
 $g(-1) = 1$</p> | <p>17. $f(d)$
 $f(d) = 2(d) - 1$
 $f(d) = 2d - 1$</p> |

Revised #10 $\frac{t}{1+t}$
 $1+t > 0$
 $t > -1$ $(-1, \infty)$