



## IMPORTANT NOTES / TERMS

$x$  = INPUT

$y$  = OUTPUT → ALSO

THESE MEAN  
SAME THING.

$$y = f(x)$$

DOMAIN = ALL THE INPUTS

RANGE = ALL THE OUTPUTS

CODOMAIN = ALL THE 'POSSIBLE' OUTPUTS

TWO INPUTS COULD HAVE THE SAME OUTPUT.

eg  $f(x) = x^2$

$$f(1) = (1)^2 = 1$$

AND

$$f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$$

DIFFERENT  
INPUTS

SAME OUTPUTS

BUT

ONE INPUT CAN'T HAVE TWO DIFFERENT OUTPUTS.

(i.e. THERE IS ONLY ONE OUTPUT FOR EACH INPUT.

## SUBSTITUTION

• IF YOU'RE GIVEN THE FUNCTION eg  $f(x) = 2x + 3$

• REPLACE THE  $x$  WITH EACH INPUT (IN A BRACKET)

so  $f(2) = 2(2) + 3$

$$f(2) = 7$$

$$(2, 7)$$

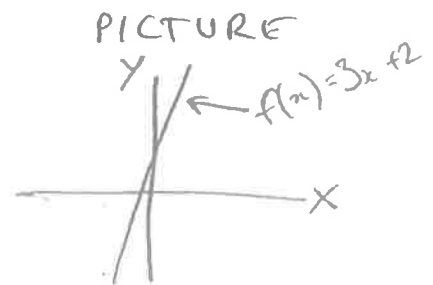
# GRAPHING FUNCTIONS

FUNCTIONS CAN BE GRAPHED ON THE X-AXIS AND Y-AXIS.

- REMEMBER THAT A FUNCTION IS A RULE THAT "maps" A PARTICULAR INPUT TO A PARTICULAR OUTPUT.  
↑  
x  
←  
y
- THESE CAN BE WRITTEN AS PAIRS OF INPUTS + OUTPUTS.  $(x, y)$  OR  $(x, f(x))$
- THESE POINTS CAN THEN BE PLOTTED ON X-AXIS / Y-AXIS, MAKING A CERTAIN SHAPE
- WE NEED TO BE FAMILIAR WITH 2 PARTICULAR TYPES OF FUNCTION :

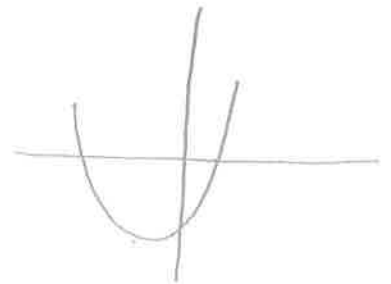
① LINEAR  
(JUST  $x$  - NO  $x^2$ 's etc)  
LOOKS LIKE A LINE

eg  
 $y = 3x + 2$   
OR  
 $f(x) = 3x + 2$



② QUADRATIC  
( $x^2$  IN IT)  
LOOKS LIKE U  
 $x^2$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 4$$




# TO GRAPH FUNCTIONS :

- 1<sup>ST</sup> WE NEED AN INPUT/OUTPUT TABLE

(SEE SEPARATE NOTES ON HOW TO USE "TABLE" FUNCTION ON YOUR CALCULATOR).

eg

INPUT ↓ x	OUTPUT ↓ f(x)	(x, y)
-2	5	(-2, 5)
-1	-2	(-1, -2)
0	-3	(0, -3)
1	2	(1, 2)
2	13	(2, 13)



- NEXT, MAKE AN EXTRA COLUMN IN THE TABLE FOR ALL THE (x, y) POINTS

- DRAW x AND y AXES .
- CHOOSE A SCALE THAT MAKES GRAPH BIG
- MARK EACH POINT CLEARLY.

- JOIN POINTS TOGETHER
  - IF IT'S LINEAR USE A RULER
  - IF IT'S QUADRATIC - DON'T