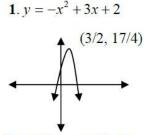


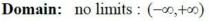
LEARNING COMMONS

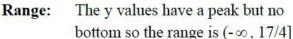
Functions – Finding their Domain and Range.

Domain deals with the acceptable values for the x variable and Range deals with the subsequent values for the y variable. Below are some examples that show some of the various types of problems most students encounter. Mainly two things limit your domain: a fraction, and an even radical. The range is the easiest to determine when looking at a graph of the function. Quadratic Functions

Hint: for the range find the lowest or highest point.

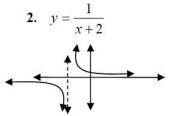






Rational Functions

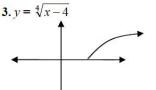
Hint: the denominator cannot be zero; thus we set the bottom equal to 0 and solve for x.



Domain: $(-\infty, -2) \bigcup (-2, +\infty)$ **Range:** $(-\infty, 0) \bigcup (0, +\infty)$

Even indexed roots

Hint: these roots have to be greater than or equal to zero if they are not in the denominator.

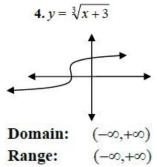


Domain: $[4, +\infty)$ **Range:** since y never gets less than 0, $[0, +\infty)$

This instructional aid was prepared by the Tallahassee Community College Learning Commons.

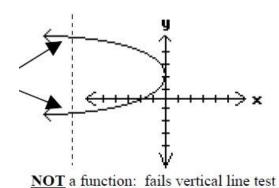
Odd indexed roots No values of x will give undefined values, nor are any values of y not used.

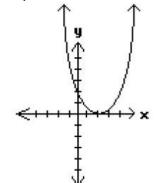
This hold true for any odd index.



Testing whether or not a relation is a function.

A function is a relation where each x value has only one y value. The vertical line test can be used to determine if the graph or a relation is a function. If a vertical line passed through more than one point anywhere on the graph, then it is not a function. See the examples below:





IS a function: passes vertical line test

Test for a Function

An equation is not a function if there exists:

- A plus or minus symbol on a x expression or
- Even powers of y or
- Y variable expression inside absolute value symbols or Inequality symbols.

In all other cases the equation is a function.

This instructional aid was prepared by the Tallahassee Community College Learning Commons.