

Functions

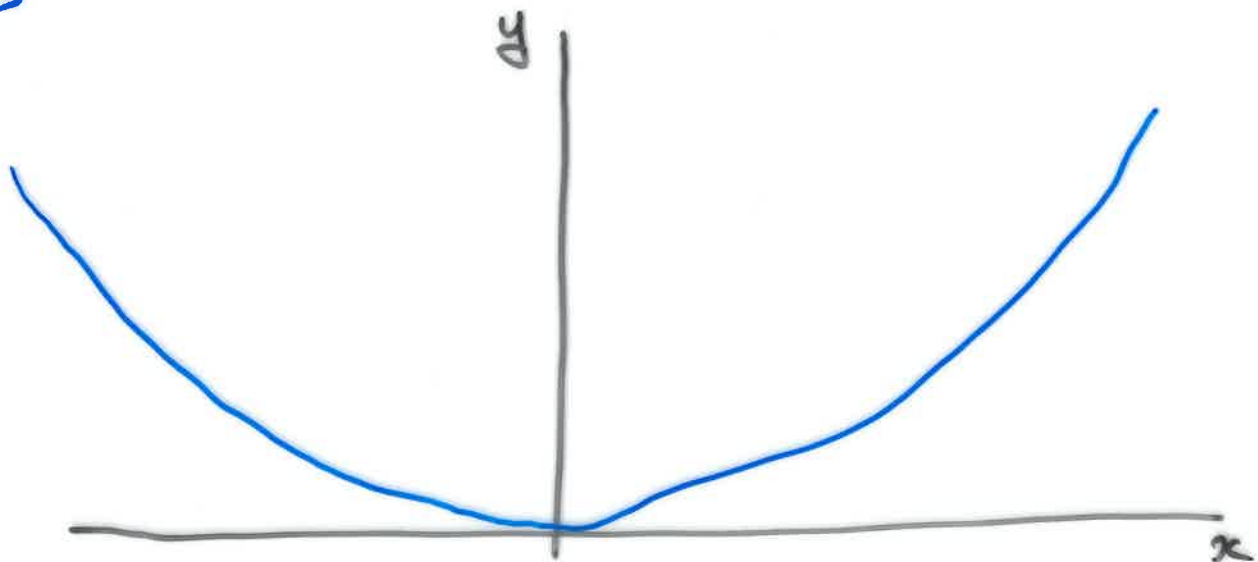
A function $f: D \rightarrow C$ consists of

- 1) a set D called the domain
- 2) a set C called the codomain
- 3) a rule that assigns precisely one element $f(x) \in C$ to each input $x \in D$.

Example $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $f(x) = x^2$

$$D = \mathbb{R}, C = \mathbb{R}$$

Its



The range of a function

$f: C \rightarrow D$ is the set

$$\text{Range}(f) = \left\{ y \in C : y = f(x) \text{ with } x \in D \right\}.$$

Example (continued)

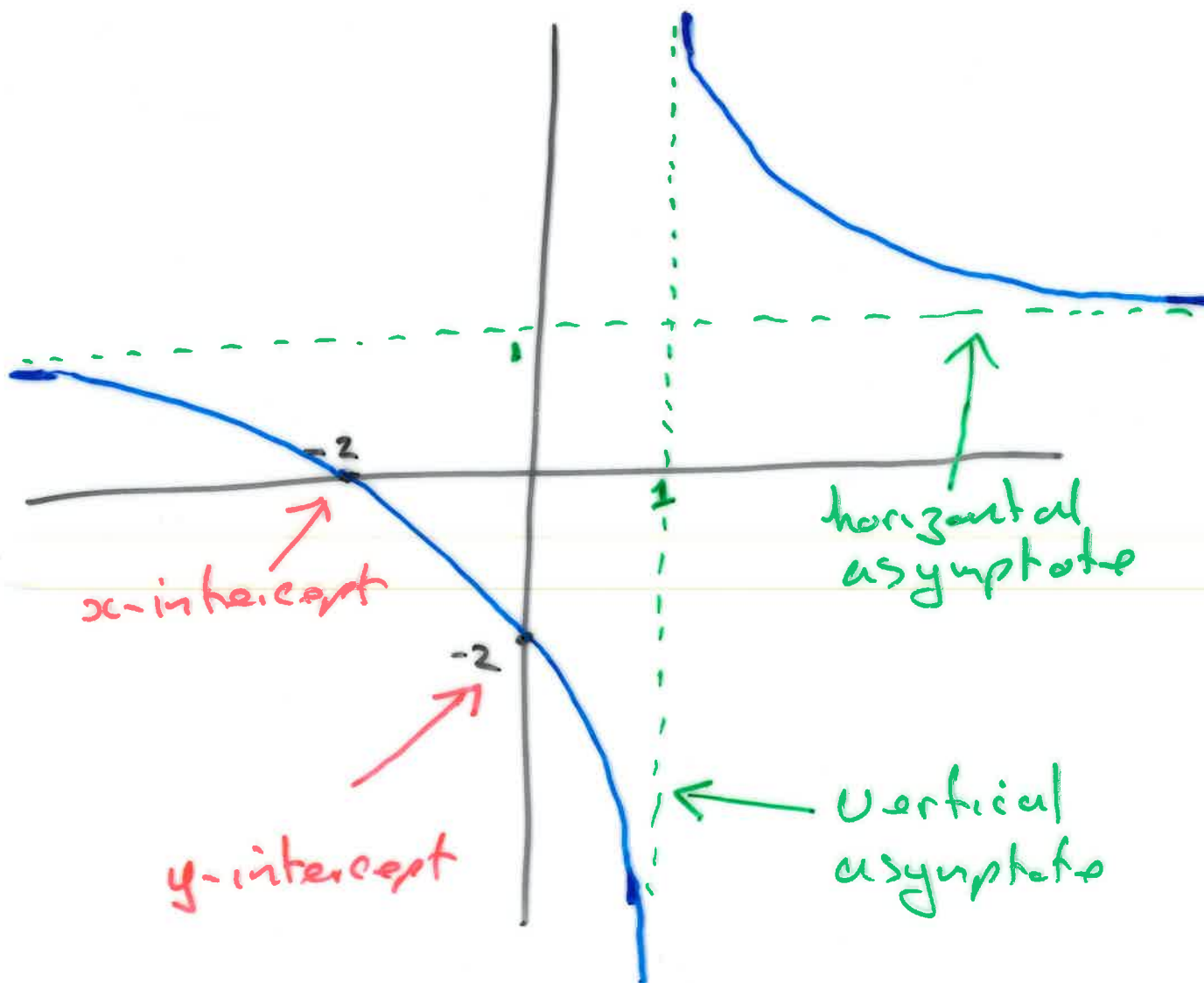
$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, x \rightarrow x^2$$

$$\text{Range}(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 0\} =: \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$$

Example $g: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

with $g(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-1}$.

$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$, $C = \mathbb{R}$



$\text{Range}(g) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$

Convention

Often we use a formula such as

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

to describe a function, without explicitly stating a domain or codomain.

In this situation we always assume that the domain is the largest possible subset of \mathbb{R} for which the formula makes sense.

We take the codomain to be \mathbb{R} .

Examples

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

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$$

$$C = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(h) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$2) q(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{positive square} \\ \text{root of } x \end{array}$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 0\}$$

$$= [0, \infty)$$

$$C = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Range}(q) = [0, \infty)$$

$$3) p(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

$$C = \mathbb{R}$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq -1\} \cup \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 1\}$$

$$\text{Range}(p) = [0, \infty)$$

$$4.) \quad r(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2x}}$$

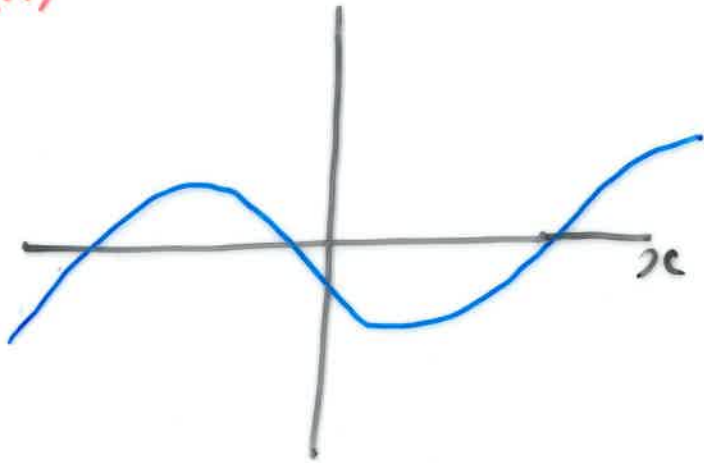
$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\} =: (0, \infty)$$

$$C = \mathbb{R}$$

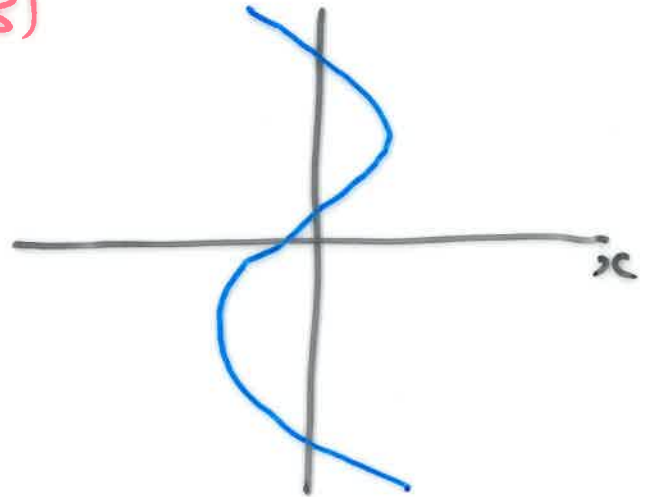
$$\text{Range}(r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\} = (0, \infty)$$

Question Which of the following are graphs of functions of x ?

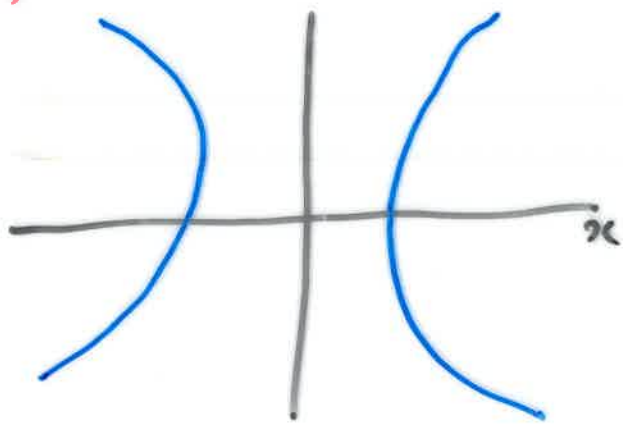
(A)



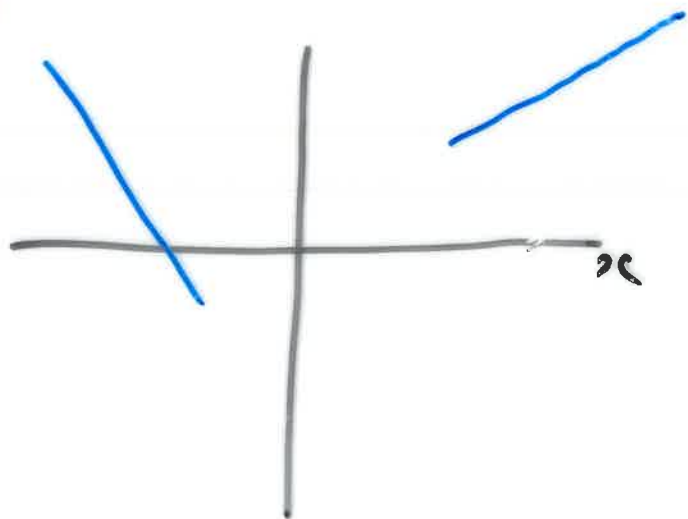
(B)



(C)



(D)



(B) is not a function

(C) is not a function

(A) is a function

(D) is a function, but its domain is a proper subset of \mathbb{R} .