

Salahaddin University-Erbil
College of Engineering
Department of Architectural Engineering
First Year Students
2nd Semester



Mathematics I

Function and Graphs (Ch.1)

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1.2. Function and the Graphs

• Sums, differences, products, and Quotients

Like numbers, functions can be added, subtracted, multiplied, and divided (except where the denominator is zero) to produce new functions

• Example

The function $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are defined as $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{1-x}$

<u>Function</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Domain</u>
$f + g$	$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x}$	$[0,1]$
$f - g$	$\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{1-x}$	$[0,1]$
$g - f$	$\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x}$	$[0,1]$
$f \cdot g$	$\sqrt{x(1-x)}$	$[0,1]$
f/g	$\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$	$[0,1)$
g/f	$\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}$	$(0,1]$

1.2. Function and the Graphs

- Composite function

if f and g are functions, the **composite** function $f \circ g$ is defined by

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x))$$

The domain of $f \circ g$ consists of the numbers x in the domain of g for which $g(x)$ lies in the domain of f .

- Example

if $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = x + 1$

Find

$$f \circ g(x)$$

$$g \circ f(x)$$

$$f \circ f(x)$$

$$g \circ g(x)$$

$$g \circ g(5)$$

1.2. Function and the Graphs

- Absolute values and absolute functions

- Definition: An **absolute value** function is a function that contains an algebraic expression within absolute value symbols. Recall that the absolute value of a number is its distance from 0 on the number line.

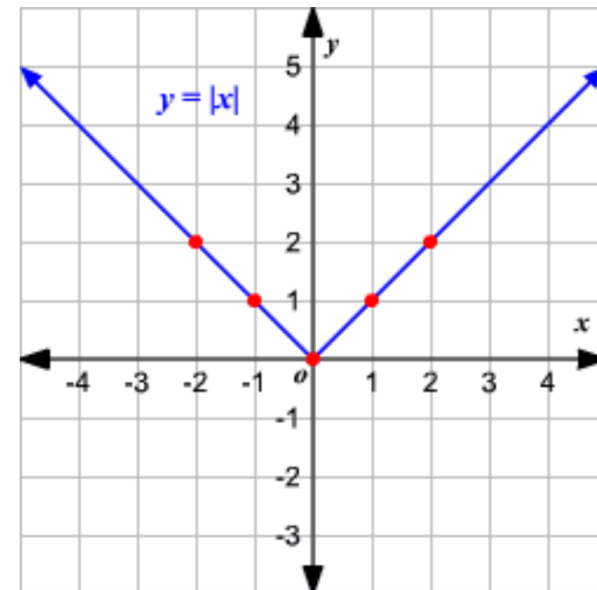
The absolute value function written as $f(x) = |x|$, is defined as

$$f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

- Graph of $f(x) = |x|$

- Example

- Solve $|2x - 3| = 11$



1.2. Function and the Graphs

- Rules

1. $| -a | = | a |$

2. $| ab | = | a | | b |$

3. $\left| \frac{a}{b} \right| = \frac{| a |}{| b |}$

- Triangle inequality

4. $| a + b | \leq | a | + | b |$

- **Note:** For same signs variables are equal but for differ signs it will be less than

- **Example**

$$\begin{array}{c} | -3 + 5 | \\ | -3 - 5 | \end{array}$$

- The number $| a - b |$ are always equal to $| b - a |$ because

$$| a - b | = | (-1)(b - a) | = | -1 | | b - a | = | b - a |$$

1.2. Function and the Graphs

Absolute Values and Intervals

If a is any positive number, then

- 5. $|x| = a$ if and only if $x = \pm a$
- 6. $|x| < a$ if and only if $-a < x < a$
- 7. $|x| > a$ if and only if $x > a$ or $x < -a$
- 8. $|x| \leq a$ if and only if $-a \leq x \leq a$
- 9. $|x| \geq a$ if and only if $x \geq a$ or $x \leq -a$

1.2. Function and the Graphs

- Example

What values of x satisfy the inequality

$$|x - 5| < 9$$

- Example

What value of x satisfy the inequality $\left|\frac{2x}{3}\right| \leq 1$

For next lecture we will learn

- Derivatives