Tuesday, October 16, 2018 11:54 AM

B.1 Notes: Function Notation

Function Notation:

Reg Notation	Function Notation
$y = 2x + 3$	$f(x) = 2x + 3$

$f(x) = 2x+3$ ⟶ What would it look like if I wanted to plug in 3?

$f(\heartsuit) = 2(\heartsuit) + 3$

$f(\smile) = 2(\smile) + 3$

$f(n) = 2n + 3$

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

$6 + 3$

$f(3) = 9$

#1: Use ① $f(x) = 3x - 5$, ② $c(n) = n + 2$, and ③ $h(t) = t^2 + 3t - 1$ to find the following.

a) $c(3)$

$c(3) = 3 + 2$

$c(3) = 5$

b) $h(2)$

$h(2) = (2)^2 + 3(2) - 1$

$4 + 3(2) - 1$

$4 + 6 - 1$

$10 - 1$

$h(2) = 9$

c) $f(-3)$

$f(-3) = 3(-3) - 5$

$-9 - 5$

$f(-3) = -14$

$-4^2 = -4 \cdot 4$

#2: Use ① $g(x) = -2x + 10$, ② $m(k) = k^2 - 2$, and ③ $c(n) = -n + 5$ to find the following.

a) $c(-3)$

$c(-3) = -(-3) + 5$

$3 + 5$

$c(-3) = 8$

b) $m(-4)$

$m(-4) = (-4)^2 - 2$

$16 - 2$

$m(-4) = 14$

c) $g(-1)$

$g(-1) = -2(-1) + 10$

$2 + 10$

$g(-1) = 12$

d) $g(3)$

$g(3) = -2(3) + 10$

$-6 + 10$

e) $m(2)$

$m(2) = 2^2 - 2$

$4 - 2$

$g(3) = -2(3) + 10$

$-6 + 10$

$g(3) = 4$

$m(2) = 2^{\wedge} - 2$

$4 - 2$

$m(2) = 2$