## Aim: How do find the domain of a function?

## I. Do Now:

1. Which of the following are functions of x? Justify your answer.

(a) 
$$x = 4$$

(b) 
$$y = 2$$

(c) 
$$y = 2x - 3$$

(c) 
$$y = 2x - 3$$
 (d)  $x^2 - y^2 = 9$  (e)  $x = y^5$ 

(e) 
$$x = y^5$$

2. Evaluate the following piecewise functions:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & x < 0 \\ x, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

(i) 
$$f(3)$$

(ii) 
$$f(0)$$

$$(iii) f(-4)$$

(b) 
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -x+1, & x \le 0 \\ x^2+2, & 0 < x \le 3 \\ 5, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

(i) 
$$g(-2)$$

(i) 
$$g(0)$$

(iv) 
$$g(100)$$

## II. Development:

The domain of a function is the set of x-values. It must be restricted, if needed, to prevent the following:

- 1) division by zero
- 2) the square root (or fourth root, or sixth root, etc.) of a negative number
- 3) the logarithm of a non-positive number
- 4) a combination of the above
- **III.** Applications: Find the domain of each function.

3. 
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 - 9} \left| 4$$
.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \left| 5$ .  $f(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} \left| 6$ .  $f(x) = \frac{x+4}{\sqrt{x-6}} \left| 7$ .  $h(x) = 2x+3 \left| 8$ .  $g(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \right|$ 

$$5. \ f(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$6. f(x) = \frac{x+4}{\sqrt{x-6}}$$

7. 
$$h(x) = 2x + 3$$

8. 
$$g(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

IV. Further Applications: Find the domain of each function.

9. 
$$f(x) = \{(-3,0), (-1,7), (0,2), (2,2)\}$$
 | 10.  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x+4}$  | 11.  $V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$  | 12.  $h(x) = \sqrt{5-x}$ 

10. 
$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x+4}$$

11. 
$$V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

12. 
$$h(x) = \sqrt{5-x}$$

13. What is the domain of the functions in #2?

## MPS21 Homework 10

Is it a function of x? Justify your answer. (a) x + y = 7 (b)  $y^2 = x + 4$  (c) x = 0 (d) y = |x| (e)  $x = y^4 + 1$ 

(a) 
$$x + y = 7$$

(b) 
$$v^2 = x + 4$$

(c) 
$$x = 0$$

(d) 
$$y = |x|$$

(e) 
$$x = y^4 + 1$$

2. Find the domain of each function.

(a) 
$$f(x) = \frac{3}{x+2}$$
 (b)  $g(x) = \frac{x}{8}$  (c)  $A(r) = \pi r^2$  (d)  $g(x) = \sqrt{x-6}$ 

(b) 
$$g(x) = \frac{3}{5}$$

(c) 
$$A(r) = \pi r$$

(d) 
$$g(x) = \sqrt{x-6}$$

(e) 
$$r(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}$$
 (f)  $f(x) = \ln(x)$  (g)  $f(x) = \ln(x + 4)$ 

(f) 
$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$

(g) 
$$f(x) = \ln(x+4)$$

3.

(a) 
$$(9x+2)(3x-4)-(3x-4)^2$$

Factor completely: (a) 
$$(9x+2)(3x-4)-(3x-4)^2$$
 (b)  $7(3x+2)^2(1-x)^2+(3x+2)(1-x)^3$