Introduction to Function Notation

Function Notation is written $f(x)$ ("f of x"). This is a special type of equation that uses $f(x)$ to represent $y$. The "f" can also be substituted for another letter such as "g" or "h" as in $g(x)$ or $h(x)$.

Example:

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

To find $f(-1)$, you would replace the "x" with "-1".

$$f(-1) = 2(-1) + 3$$
$$f(-1) = -2 + 3$$
$$f(-1) = 1$$

So when $x$ is -1, $y$ is 1. (-1, 1)

1. $f(5) = -2x - 4$

2. $g(-2) = x^2 - 3$

3. $h(-4) = 3x - 7$

4. $f(9) = -x + 6$

Find the values indicated.

5. For $h = \{(-2, 6), (2, 8), (4, 10), (6, 12), (8, 14)\}$

   $h(6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

   $h(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

   $h(8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. If $f(x) = 2 - 3x$ and $g(x) = 2x^2 - 1$, find the following.

   $f(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

   $g(5) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

   $f(4) + g(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$