

A function is a set of ordered pairs  $(x, y)$  in which each  $x$ -coordinate is paired with only one  $y$ -coordinate. In a list of ordered pairs belonging to a function, no  $x$ -coordinate is repeated.

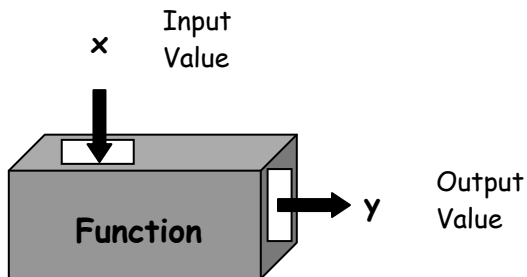
You can use a table to represent a function. Suppose you read a book at a constant rate of 50 pages an hour.

Elapsed Time	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pages Read	50	100	150	200	250	300

The number of pages you read can be described in terms of the number of hours you read.

In a functional relationship, for any given input there is a unique output.

In a functional relationship, for any given input there is a unique output.



If you are given an  $x$ -value belonging to a function, you can find the corresponding  $y$ -value.

If you input 5 hours into the function above, the output will be 250 pages.

There are two ways to test a set of ordered pairs to see whether it is a function.

Examine the list of ordered pairs.

If a set of ordered pairs is a function, no  $x$ -coordinate in the set is repeated. No  $x$ -coordinate should be listed with two different  $y$ -coordinates.

Is the set of ordered pairs a function?  
 $\{(0, 4), (-2, 2), (0, 0)\}$

- Two ordered pairs,  $(0, 4)$  and  $(0, 0)$ , have the same  $x$ -coordinate. In a functional relationship, no  $x$ -coordinate should repeat.

This set of ordered pairs is not a function.

Is the set of ordered pairs a function?  
 $\{(5, -1), (-3, 4), (0, -1), (2, 7)\}$

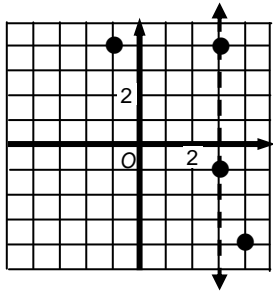
- Two ordered pairs,  $(5, -1)$  and  $(0, -1)$  have different  $x$ -coordinates but the same coordinate for  $y$ . This does not prevent the set of ordered pairs from being a functional relationship.

This set of ordered pairs is a function.

Examine a graph of the function.

Use a vertical line to determine whether two points have the same x-coordinate. If two points in the function lie on the same vertical line, then they have the same x-coordinate, and the set of ordered pairs is not a function.

Do the ordered pairs graphed below represent a function?



The ordered pairs  $(3, 4)$  and  $(3, -1)$  lie on a common vertical line.

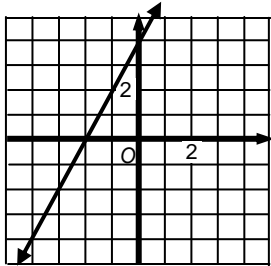
They have the same x-coordinate, 3, but different y-coordinates, 4 and -1.

This graph does not represent a function because two points lie on the same vertical line.

In a function, the y-coordinate is described in terms of the x-coordinate. The value of the y-coordinate depends on the value of the x-coordinate.

Functional relationships can be represented in a variety of ways.

Method	Description	Example										
List	List the ordered pairs.	$\{(-3, -2), (-1, 2), (1, 6), (3, 10)\}$										
Table	Place the ordered pairs in a table.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-3</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	x	y	-3	-2	-1	2	1	6	3	10
x	y											
-3	-2											
-1	2											
1	6											
3	10											
Mapping	Draw a picture that shows how the ordered pairs are formed.											

Verbal Description	Use words to describe the functional relationship.	The y-values for the set of points are 4 more than twice the corresponding x-values.
Equation	Write an equation that describes the y-coordinate in terms of the x-coordinate.	$y = 2x + 4$
Function Notation	Write a special type of equation that uses $f(x)$ to represent $y$ .	$f(x) = 2x + 4$
Graph	Graph the ordered pairs.	

To use **function notation** to describe a function, give the function a name, typically a letter such as  $f$ ,  $g$ , or  $h$ . Then use an algebraic expression to describe the y-coordinate of an ordered pair.

Suppose  $f(x) = 2x + 5$ .

- This function is read as "f of x equals 2 times x plus 5."
- If you input  $x$ , the output will be  $2x + 5$ .
- This means that the y-coordinate of an ordered pair is  $2x + 5$ .

The function described by  $f(x) = 2x + 5$  is the same as the function described by  $y = 2x + 5$ .