Foundations of Algebra Unit 5: Linear Functions Notes

Understanding Function Notation

While visiting her grandmother, Fiona found markings on the inside of a closet door showing the heights of her mother, Julia, and Julia's brothers and sisters on their birthdays growing up. From the markings in the closet, Fiona wrote down her mother's height each year from ages 2 to 16. Her grandmother found the measurements at birth and one year by looking in her mother's baby book. The data is provided in the table below, with heights rounded to the nearest inch.



1. Which variable is the independent variable, and which is the dependent variable? Explain your choice.

Indep: X = age (yrs) } Julia's height is dependent Depend: y = height (in) on age 2. What is the value or n(1)? What does this mean in context?

h(1) = 62 At 11 years old, Julia was 62" tall.

3. When x is 3, what is the value of y? Express this fact using function notation.

4. Find an x such that $h(x) \neq 53$ What does your answer mean in context? X = 8. Julia was 53 when she was 8 years old.

5. Find an x such that h(x) = 65. What does your answer mean in context?

X= 13,14. Julia was 65" when she was 13 and 14 y.o.

6. Describe what happens to h(x) as x increases from 0 to 16. What can you say about h(x) for x greater than 16?

X: 0 > 16

Julia's height stays the h(x): increases

Same at age 16+

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)=Indep. (x) _= Depend.(y)

Day 3 - Creating Function Rules

Scenario: Consider the following situations...

The number of hours worked and the money earned

#of hrs work > \$ ear ned

Your grade on a test and the number of hours you studied

of hrs studied >> grade on test

• The number of people working on a particular job and the time it takes to complete a job

of people working => time to complete

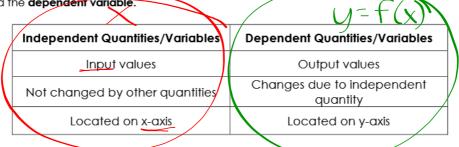
The total cost of a pizza delivery and the number of pizzas ordered

of pizzas => total cost

The speed of a car and how far the drive pushes down on the gas peda

pushing on gas => speed of car

There are two quantities changing in each situation. When one quantity depends on the other in a problem situation, it is said to be the **dependent quantity**. The quantity that the dependent quantity depends on is called the **independent quantity**. When you have a function, the input value that represents the independent quantity is considered the **independent variable** and the output value that represents the dependent quantity is considered the **dependent variable**.



In the scenarios listed above, circle the independent quantity and underline the <u>dependent quantity</u>. Then name a variable to represent the independent and dependent quantities.

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Creating Function Rules from a Context

Creating functions is very similar to creating equations. You will want to define a variable, identify the changing value, and the constant value. An algebraic expression that defines a function is a function rule.

Scenario: An art teacher has \$500 for supplies and plans to spend \$25 per week.

A. Name the independent and dependent quantities.

remaining

that relates the independent and dependent quantities.

C. How much money will be remaining after 4 weeks?

E. After 8 weeks? D. After 6 weeks?

G. How long did it take to spend all the money?

F. How many weeks did it take to have \$100 remaining?



500

out-output table and then graph your points.

n. Creare an input	porpor rable and me
X	U
4	400
6	350
8	300
16	100
20	

300 -



I. What is a reasonable domain? What's a reasonable range?

8

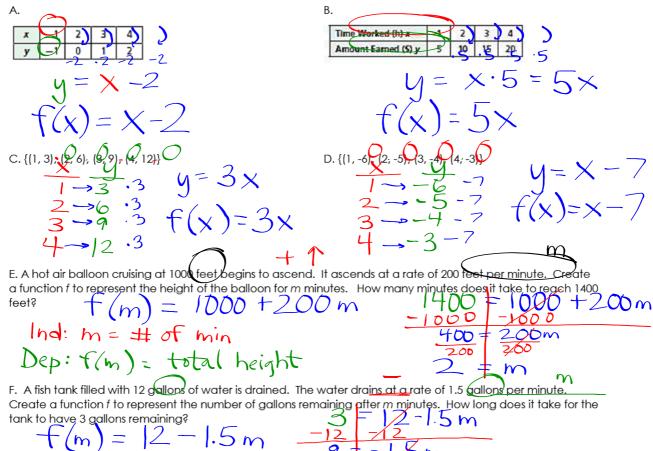
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Creating Function Rules

Ex. Create a function rule for the tables below:



Ex. Create a function rule for each person

Dep: f(m)= gal remain

Maya runs 7 miles per week and increases her distance by 1 mile each week. Matthew runs 4 miles per week and increases his distance by 2 miles each week.

a. Maya's Function Rule:

c. Who has run farther after 4 weeks?

$$f(4) = 7 + 1(4)$$

 $f(4) = 11 \text{ miles}$

b. Matthew's Function Rule:

$$m^{att}f(4) = 4 + 2(4)$$

 $f(4) = 12 \text{ miles}$

f(w) = 4 + 2w