

Precalculus Section 1.2b**WARM-UP**

(1) Simplify $\frac{2xh + h^2 - 4h}{h}$

$$\cancel{h}(2x + h - 4)$$

(2) Evaluate $f(2), f(a), f(a+h)$ when $f(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 3$

$$f(2) = 2(2)^2 - 4(2) + 3 = 3$$

$$f(a) = 2a^2 - 4a + 3$$

$$f(a+h) = 2(a+h)^2 - 4(a+h) + 3$$

$$2(a^2 + 2ah + h^2) - 4a - 4h + 3$$

$$[2a^2 + 4ah + 2h^2 - 4a - 4h + 3]$$

WARM-UP

(1) Simplify $\frac{2xh + h^2 - 4h}{h} = \cancel{h}(2x + h - 4) = \boxed{2x + h - 4}$
(as long as $h \neq 0$)

(2) Evaluate $f(2), f(a), f(a+h)$ when $f(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 3$

$$f(2) = 2(2)^2 - 4(2) + 3 = 2(4) - 8 + 3 = \boxed{3}$$

$$f(a) = 2a^2 - 4a + 3$$

$$f(a+h) = 2(a+h)^2 - 4(a+h) + 3 = 2(a^2 + 2ah + h^2) - 4a - 4h + 3$$

$$\boxed{2a^2 + 4ah + 2h^2 - 4a - 4h + 3}$$

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Questions from 1.2a?**The Domain of a Function**

The implied domain is the set of all real numbers (x's) for which the function (y) is defined.

THE 2 SCENARIOS TO WATCH OUT FOR for now:

- Any number that causes division by Zero.
- Any number that causes a negative inside a square root (or fourth or sixth root, etc.)

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So when you see:

$$f(x) = \text{anything} \quad \text{or} \quad f(x) = \sqrt{\text{_____}}$$

Then you need to make sure:

den. $\neq 0$

value ≥ 0

Example

Find the domain of each function.

$$[A] f : \{(-3, 0), (-1, 4), (0, 2), (2, 2), (4, -1)\}$$

$$[B] g(x) = -3x^2 + 4x + 5$$

$$D: \{-3, -1, 0, 2, 4\}$$

$$R: (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$[C] h(x) = \frac{1}{x+5}$$

$$x \neq -5$$

$$[D] k(x) = \sqrt{4-3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4-3x &\geq 0 \\ -3x &\geq -4 \\ x &\leq \frac{4}{3} \\ (-\infty, \frac{4}{3}] \end{aligned}$$

p. 26: 54, 56 (HW)

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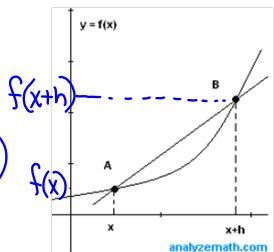
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Difference Quotients

One of the most important concepts in calculus is **SLOPE**.

Q: How can we write the y-values of the points A and B?

$$A: (x, f(x)) \quad B: (x+h, f(x+h))$$



Q: Write the slope of the line going through the points A and B.

$$A: \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{x+h - x} = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, h \neq 0$$

This ratio is called the **DIFFERENCE QUOTIENT**. It is **SUPER IMPORTANT**.

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad \text{for } h \neq 0$$

Example 1

[A] Find the difference quotient for $f(x) = 4x$.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x+h) = 4(x+h) = 4x+4h$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = 4x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{Simplify}$$

$$4 \quad h \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x+4h-4x \\ \hline 4h \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

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[B] Find the difference quotient for $f(x) = x^2 + x + 5$.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(3+h) = (3+h)^2 + (3+h) + 5$$

$$= 9+6h+h^2+3+h+5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(3) = 3^2 + 3 + 5$$

$$= 9+3+5$$

$$= 17$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{Simplify } h^2+7h+17; h \neq 0$$

$$\frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h}$$

$$\frac{h^2+7h+17-17}{h}$$

$$\frac{h^2+7h}{h}$$

$$\frac{h(h+7)}{h}$$

p. 29, #89 (HW)

Example 2

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{4+t} \quad \boxed{\frac{f(t)-f(1)}{t-1}}, t \neq 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(t) = \frac{1}{4+t}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(1) = \frac{1}{4+1} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{4+t} - \frac{1}{5}}{t-1}$$

$$\text{num. } \cancel{\frac{5-(4+t)}{5(4+t)}} = \frac{5-4-t}{5(4+t)}$$

$$\frac{1-t}{5(4+t)}$$

$$\frac{1-t}{5(4+t)} \cdot \frac{1}{t-1}$$

$$\frac{-1(-1-t)}{5(4+t)} \cdot \frac{1}{t-1} = \frac{-1}{5(4+t)}$$

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Summary of Function Terminology

- Function: A **function** is a relationship between two variables such that to each value of the independent variable there corresponds exactly one value of the dependent variable.

- Function Notation: $y=f(x)$

f is the name of the function

y is the **dependent variable**

x is the **independent variable**

$f(x)$ is the value of the function at x

CAUTION: $f(x)$ does NOT mean f times x . It is simply notation for the y -value.

HOMEWORK

...some difference quotients so you can become a calculus genius

1.2b (p.27): 74, 87-92, 99

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