

Ch 3 Practice Test Key

1) Determine the domain of the relation:

$(\underline{-1}, 4), (\underline{-2}, 4), (\underline{-3}, 4), (\underline{0}, 5)$

↳ possibilities for x

$$\boxed{\{-3, -2, -1, 0\}}$$

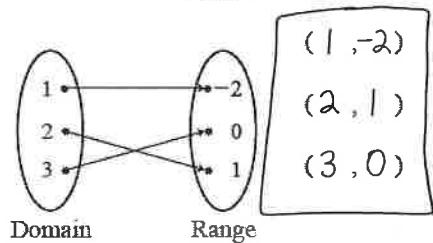
2) Determine the range of the relation:

$(-1, \underline{4}), (-2, \underline{4}), (-3, \underline{4}), (0, \underline{5})$

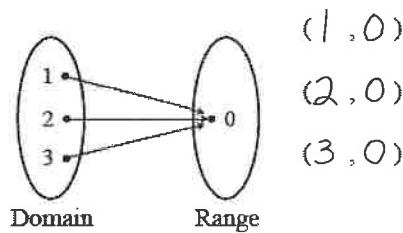
↳ possibilities for y

$$\boxed{\{4, 5\}}$$

3) Write the mapping diagram in ordered pair notation.

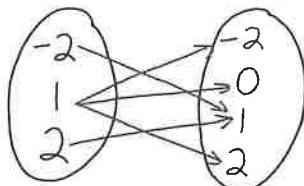


4) Write the mapping diagram in ordered pair notation.



5) Draw a mapping diagram for the ordered pair.

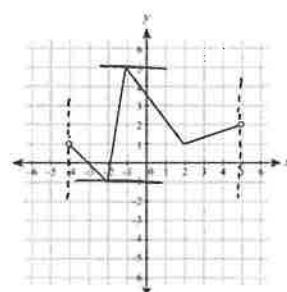
$(1, \underline{2}), (\underline{1}, -2), (\underline{1}, 0), (\underline{2}, 1), (\underline{-2}, \underline{1})$



*numerical order

*don't list repeats!

6) Determine the domain and range



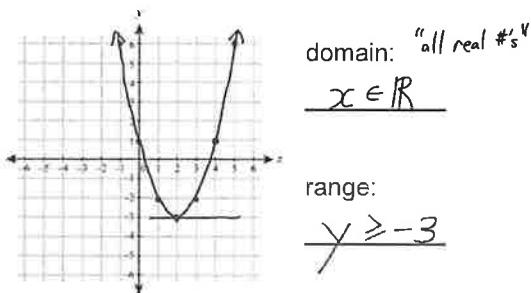
domain:

$$\underline{-4 < x < 5}$$

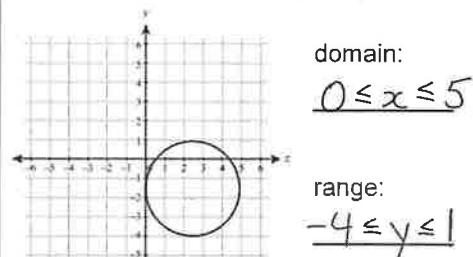
range:

$$\underline{-1 \leq y \leq 5}$$

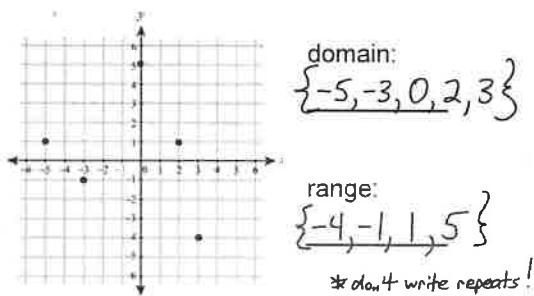
7) Determine the domain and range



8) Determine the domain and range



9) Determine the domain and range



10) Are the following relations also functions?

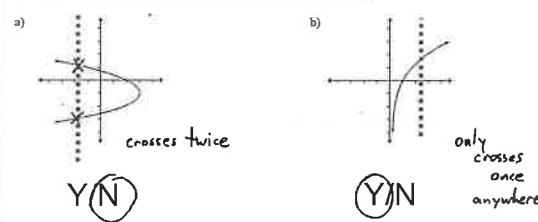
- a) $(4, 2), (3, 2), (2, 2), (1, 2)$ $\textcircled{Y}\textcircled{N}$
no repeats in domain
- b) $(2, 4), (4, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1)$ $\textcircled{Y}\textcircled{N}$
repeated 2's in domain
- c) $(\underline{\text{Mr. F}}, \text{math}), (\underline{\text{Ms. J}}, \text{math})$ $\textcircled{Y}\textcircled{N}$
no repeats in domain

11) Are the following functions also one-to-one functions?

- a) $(3, 2), (4, 3), (5, 4), (6, 5)$ $\textcircled{Y}\textcircled{N}$
no repeats...
- b) $(2, 4), (4, 2), (1, 3), (3, 4)$ $\textcircled{Y}\textcircled{N}$
repeated 4's...
- c) $(\underline{\text{Mr. F}}, \text{math}), (\underline{\text{Mr. Baker}}, \text{PE})$ $\textcircled{Y}\textcircled{N}$
no repeats

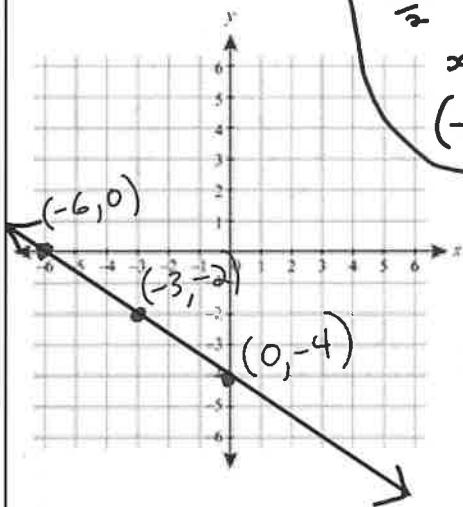
12)

Apply the vertical line test to determine if the relation is a function.



13) Graph the linear equation, and determine if it's a function

$$2x + 3y = -12$$



x-int (set $y=0$)

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3(0) &= -12 \\ 2x &= -12 \\ \frac{2x}{2} &= \frac{-12}{2} \\ x &= -6 \\ (-6, 0) & \end{aligned}$$

y-int (set $x=0$)

$$\begin{aligned} 2(0) + 3y &= -12 \\ 3y &= -12 \\ \frac{3y}{3} &= \frac{-12}{3} \\ y &= -4 \\ (0, -4) & \end{aligned}$$

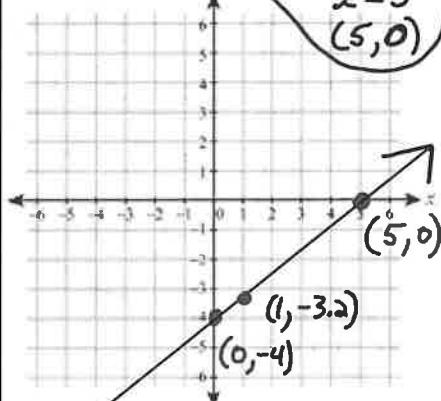
choose $x = -3$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(-3) + 3y &= -12 \\ -6 + 3y &= -12 + 6 \\ 3y &= -6 \\ \frac{3y}{3} &= \frac{-6}{3} \\ y &= -2 \quad \text{so... } (-3, -2) \end{aligned}$$

Function: YN

14) Graph the linear equation, and determine if it's a function

$$4x - 5y = 20$$



x-int ($y=0$)

$$\begin{aligned} 4x - 5(0) &= 20 \\ 4x &= 20 \\ \frac{4x}{4} &= \frac{20}{4} \\ x &= 5 \\ (5, 0) & \end{aligned}$$

y-int ($x=0$)

$$\begin{aligned} 4(0) - 5y &= 20 \\ -5y &= 20 \\ \frac{-5y}{-5} &= \frac{20}{-5} \\ y &= -4 \\ (0, -4) & \end{aligned}$$

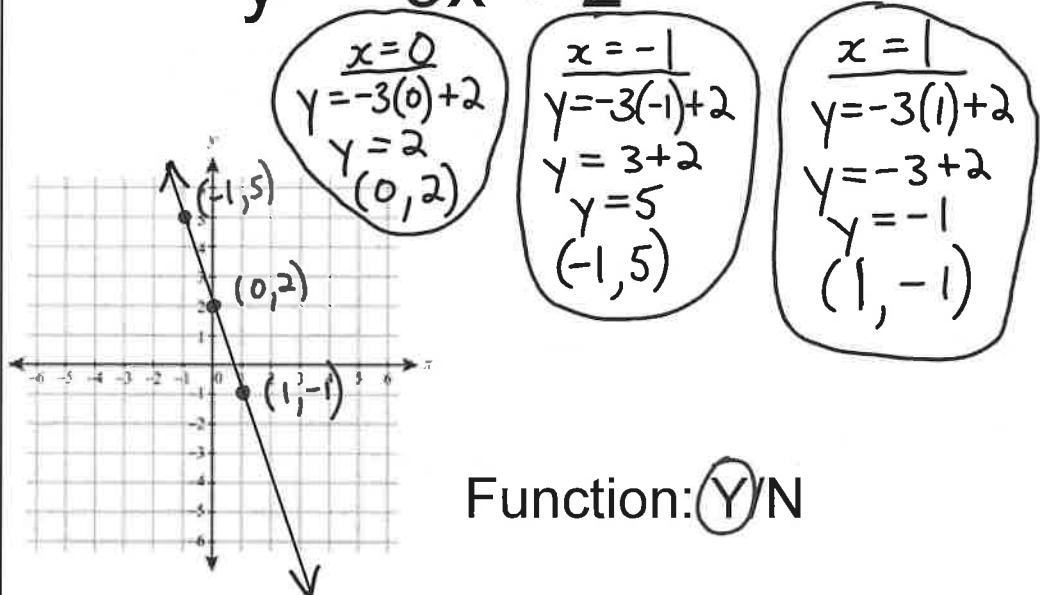
choose $x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} 4(1) - 5y &= 20 \\ 4 - 5y &= 20 \\ -5y &= 20 - 4 \\ -5y &= 16 \\ \frac{-5y}{-5} &= \frac{16}{-5} \\ y &= -3.2 \\ (1, -3.2) & \end{aligned}$$

Function: YN

15) Graph the linear equation, and determine if it's a function

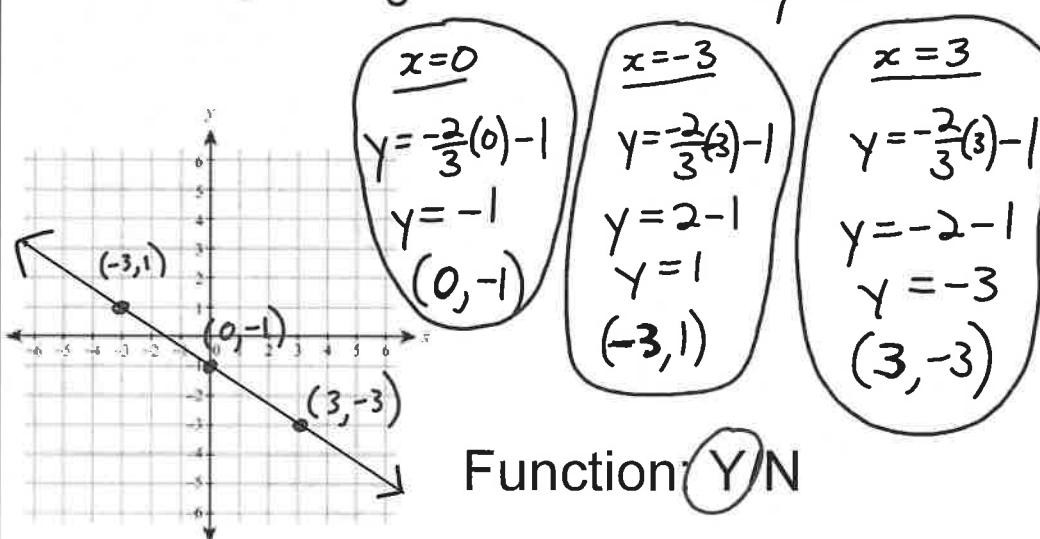
$$y = -3x + 2$$



16) Graph the linear equation, and determine if it's a function

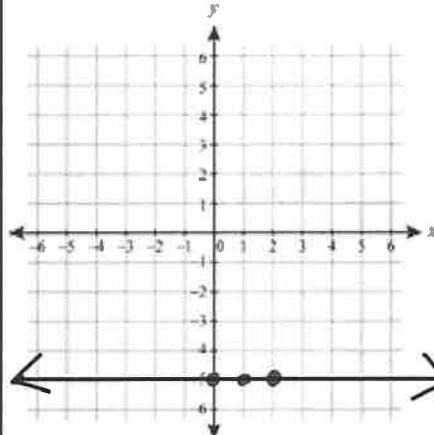
$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 1$$

pick 3 x's divisible
by 3...



17) Graph the linear equation, and determine if it's a function

$$y = -5$$



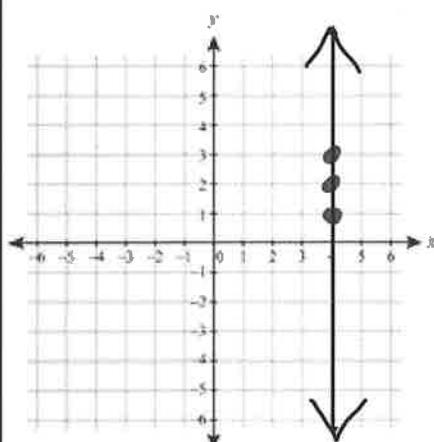
x	y
0	-5
1	-5
2	-5

horizontal line
@ $y = -5$!

Function: Y/N

18) Graph the linear equation, and determine if it's a function

$$x = 4$$



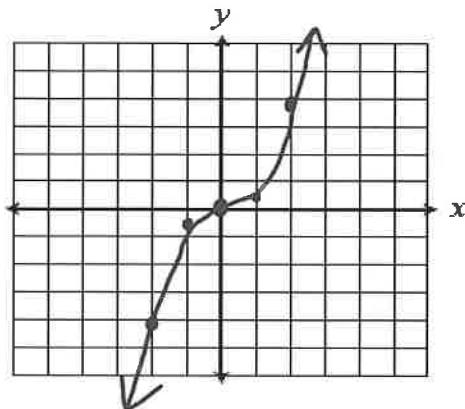
x	y
4	1
4	2
4	3

vertical line
@ $x = 4$

Function: Y/N
fails V.L.T.!
→ slide over graph

19)

Graph the non-linear equation, and determine if the relation is also a function by the vertical line test.



$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^3$$

Function Y/N

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	-13.5	-4	-1/2	0	1/2	4	13.5

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(-3)^3 \quad \frac{1}{2}(-2)^3 \quad \frac{1}{2}(-1)^3 \\ & = \frac{1}{2}(-27) \quad = \frac{1}{2}(-8) \quad = \frac{1}{2}(-1) \\ & = -13.5 \quad = -4 \quad = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(1)^3 \quad \frac{1}{2}(2)^3 \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \quad = \frac{1}{2}(8) \\ & = 4 \end{aligned}$$