

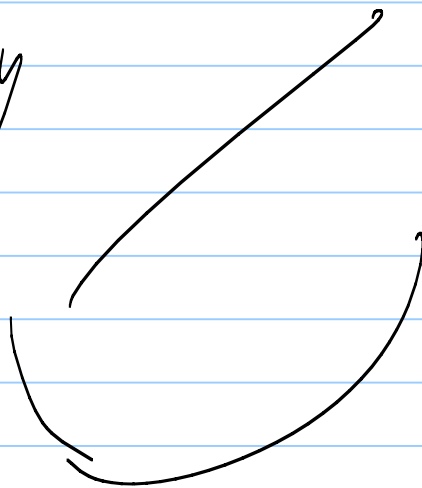
More Functions (Section 3.3)

Note Title

9/30/2009

Previously

Linear



Quadratic Function

Combinations

$$\text{Avg. Cost} = \frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\# \text{ Items}}$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Revenue} - \text{Cost}$$

Power Functions

$$f(x) = ax^r$$

some constant

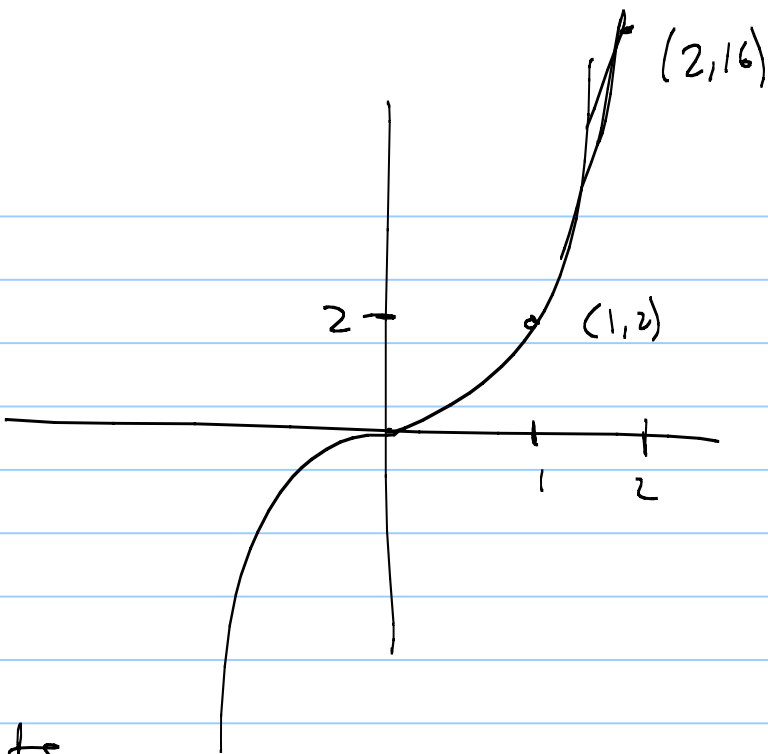
some constant

Example $f(x) = 2x^3$

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

$$2 \cdot 1^3 = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$2 \cdot 2^3 = 2 \cdot 8 = 16$$



Rules of Exponents

$$x^2 \cdot x^3 = \underbrace{x \cdot x}_{x^2} \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot x \cdot x}_{x^3} = x^5$$

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

$$\text{General Rule } x^a \cdot x^b = x^{a+b}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x^r$$

$$\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{x} = x$$

$$x^r \cdot x^r = x^1$$

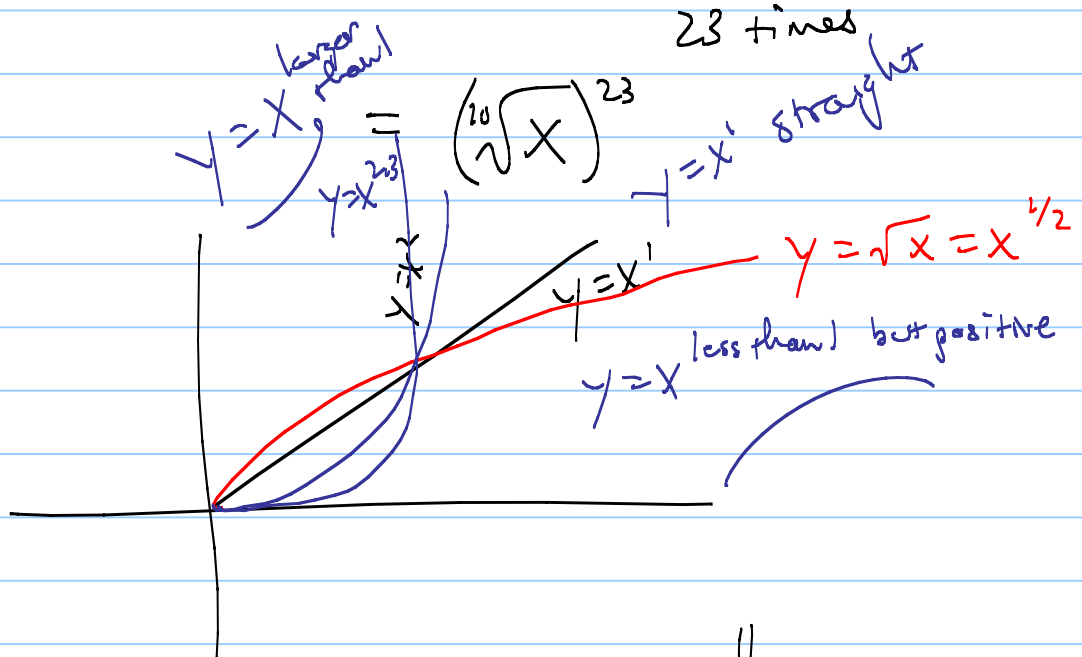
$$r + r = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{X} = X^{1/3}$$

$$X^{2.3} = X^{23/10} = \underbrace{X^{1/10} \cdot X^{1/10} \cdots X^{1/10}}_{23 \text{ times}}$$



$$\frac{1}{X} \cdot X^2 = X$$

$$\frac{1}{X} = X^{-1}$$

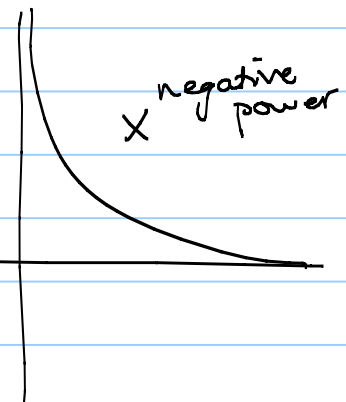
$$X^r \cdot X^2 = X^1$$

$$\frac{1}{X^2} = X^{-2}$$

$$r+2=1$$

⋮

$$r=-1$$



Evaluate $f(2.7)$

$$f(x) = 3x^{1.3}$$

Use \wedge button on calculator

Absolute Value Function

$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$f(2) = |2| = 2$$

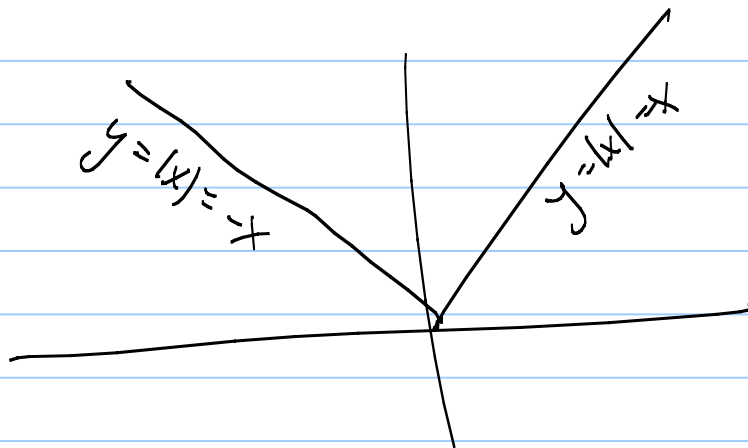
$$f(-2) = |-2| = 2$$

$$f(x) = x^{1/2}$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^{1/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{-1}$$

TROUBLE

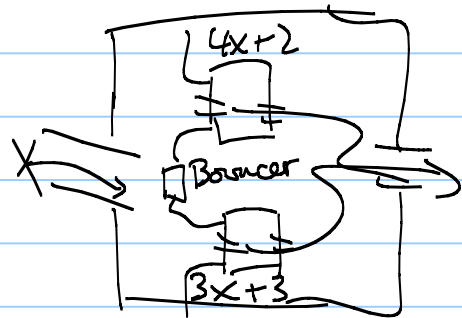


Piecewise Functions

$$f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Another example

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x+2 & x > 1 \\ 3x+3 & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$



$$f(2) = 4 \cdot 2 + 2 = 10 \quad / \quad f(-3) = 3(-3) + 3 = -9 + 3 = -6$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1.09x + 50 & 250 \leq x < 500 \\ .95x + 50 & 500 \leq x < 1000 \\ .9x + 50 & 1000 \leq x < 2500 \\ .85x + 50 & 2500 \leq x < 5000 \\ .79x + 50 & 5000 \leq x \end{cases}$$

