3.3 Function Notation

Essential Question How can you use function notation to

represent a function?

The notation f(x), called **function notation**, is another name for *y*. This notation is read as "the value of *f* at *x*" or "*f* of *x*." The parentheses do not imply multiplication. You can use letters other than *f* to name a function. The letters *g*, *h*, *j*, and *k* are often used to name functions.

EXPLORATION 1 Matching Functions with Their Graphs

Work with a partner. Match each function with its graph.



ATTENDING TO PRECISION

To be proficient in math, you need to use clear definitions and state the meanings of the symbols you use.



Evaluating a Function

Work with a partner. Consider the function

$$f(x) = -x + 3.$$

Locate the points (x, f(x)) on the graph. Explain how you found each point.

a. (−1, *f*(−1))

b. (0, f(0))

c. (1, f(1))

d. (2, *f*(2))



Communicate Your Answer

3. How can you use function notation to represent a function? How are standard notation and function notation similar? How are they different?

Standard Notation	Function Notation
y = 2x + 5	f(x) = 2x + 5

3.3 Lesson

Core Vocabulary

function notation, p. 122

Previous linear function quadrant

READING

The notation f(x) is read as "the value of f at x" or "f of x." It does not mean "f times x."

What You Will Learn

- Use function notation to evaluate and interpret functions.
- Use function notation to solve and graph functions.
- Solve real-life problems using function notation.

Using Function Notation to Evaluate and Interpret

You know that a linear function can be written in the form y = mx + b. By naming a linear function f, you can also write the function using **function notation**.

f(x) = mx + b

Function notation

The notation f(x) is another name for y. If f is a function, and x is in its domain, then f(x) represents the output of f corresponding to the input x. You can use letters other than f to name a function, such as g or h.

EXAMPLE 1 Evaluating a Function

Evaluate f(x) = -4x + 7 when x = 2 and x = -2.

SOLUTION

f(x) = -4x + 7	Write the function.	f(x) = -4x + 7
f(2) = -4(2) + 7	Substitute for <i>x</i> .	f(-2) = -4(-2) + 7
= -8 + 7	Multiply.	= 8 + 7
= -1	Add.	= 15

When x = 2, f(x) = -1, and when x = -2, f(x) = 15.

EXAMPLE 2 Interpreting Function Notation

Let f(t) be the outside temperature (°F) t hours after 6 A.M. Explain the meaning of each statement.

b. f(6) = n**a.** f(0) = 58**c.** f(3) < f(9)

SOLUTION

- a. The initial value of the function is 58. So, the temperature at 6 A.M. is 58°F.
- **b.** The output of f when t = 6 is n. So, the temperature at noon (6 hours after 6 а.м.) is *n*°F.
- **c.** The output of f when t = 3 is less than the output of f when t = 9. So, the temperature at 9 A.M. (3 hours after 6 A.M.) is less than the temperature at 3 P.M. (9 hours after 6 A.M.).

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Evaluate the function when x = -4, 0, and 3.

1.
$$f(x) = 2x - 5$$

2.
$$g(x) = -x - 1$$

3. WHAT IF? In Example 2, let f(t) be the outside temperature (°F) t hours after 9 A.M. Explain the meaning of each statement.

b. f(m) = 70 **c.** f(2) = f(9)**a.** f(4) = 75d. f(6) > f(0)

Using Function Notation to Solve and Graph

EXAMPLE 3 Solving for the Independent Variable

For $h(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - 5$, find the value of x for which h(x) = -7.

SOLUTION

 $h(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - 5$ Write the function. $-7 = \frac{2}{3}x - 5$ Substitute -7 for h(x). +5 +5Add 5 to each side. $-2 = \frac{2}{3}x$ Simplify. $\frac{3}{2} \cdot (-2) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}x$ Multiply each side by $\frac{3}{2}$. -3 = xSimplify.

When x = -3, h(x) = -7.

EXAMPLE 4 Graphing a Linear Function in Function Notation

 $\operatorname{Graph} f(x) = 2x + 5.$

SOLUTION

Step 1 Make an input-output table to find ordered pairs.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
f(x)	1	3	5	7	9

Step 2 Plot the ordered pairs.

Step 3 Draw a line through the points.







Find the value of *x* so that the function has the given value.

4.
$$f(x) = 6x + 9$$
; $f(x) = 21$
5. $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$; $g(x) = -1$

Graph the linear function.

6. f(x) = 3x - 2 **7.** g(x) = -x + 4 **8.** $h(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x - 1$

Solving Real-Life Problems

First Flight *f(x)* 350 Distance (miles) 300 250 200 150 100 50 00 2 4 5 6 x 1 3 Hours

EXAMPLE 5

Modeling with Mathematics

The graph shows the number of miles a helicopter is from its destination after x hours on its first flight. On its second flight, the helicopter travels 50 miles farther and increases its speed by 25 miles per hour. The function f(x) = 350 - 125xrepresents the second flight, where f(x) is the number of miles the helicopter is from its destination after x hours. Which flight takes less time? Explain.

SOLUTION

- 1. Understand the Problem You are given a graph of the first flight and an equation of the second flight. You are asked to compare the flight times to determine which flight takes less time.
- **2.** Make a Plan Graph the function that represents the second flight. Compare the graph to the graph of the first flight. The x-value that corresponds to f(x) = 0represents the flight time.
- **3. Solve the Problem** Graph f(x) = 350 125x.

Step 1 Make an input-output table to find the ordered pairs.

x	0	1	2	3
f(x)	350	225	100	-25

Step 2 Plot the ordered pairs.

Step 3 Draw a line through the points. Note that the function only makes sense when x and f(x) are positive. So, only draw the line in the first quadrant.



- From the graph of the first flight, you can see that when f(x) = 0, x = 3. From the graph of the second flight, you can see that when f(x) = 0, x is slightly less than 3. So, the second flight takes less time.
- 4. Look Back You can check that your answer is correct by finding the value of x for which f(x) = 0.

f(x) = 350 - 125x	Write the function.
0 = 350 - 125x	Substitute 0 for <i>f</i> (<i>x</i>).
-350 = -125x	Subtract 350 from each side.
2.8 = x	Divide each side by –125.

So, the second flight takes 2.8 hours, which is less than 3.

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9. WHAT IF? Let f(x) = 250 - 75x represent the second flight, where f(x) is the number of miles the helicopter is from its destination after x hours. Which flight takes less time? Explain.

Vocabulary and Core Concept Check

- **1.** COMPLETE THE SENTENCE When you write the function y = 2x + 10 as f(x) = 2x + 10, you are using _____.
- **2. REASONING** Your height can be represented by a function h, where the input is your age. What does h(14) represent?

Monitoring Progress and Modeling with Mathematics

In Exercises 3–10, evaluate the function when x = -2, 0, and 5. (See Example 1.)

- **3.** f(x) = x + 6 **4.** g(x) = 3x
- **5.** h(x) = -2x + 9 **6.** r(x) = -x 7
- **7.** p(x) = -3 + 4x **8.** b(x) = 18 0.5x
- **9.** v(x) = 12 2x 5 **10.** n(x) = -1 x + 4
- INTERPRETING FUNCTION NOTATION Let c(t) be the number of customers in a restaurant t hours after 8 A.M. Explain the meaning of each statement. (See Example 2.)

a.	c(0) = 0	b.	c(3) = c(8)
c.	c(n) = 29	d.	c(13) < c(12)

- **12. INTERPRETING FUNCTION NOTATION** Let H(x) be the percent of U.S. households with Internet use *x* years after 1980. Explain the meaning of each statement.
 - **a.** H(23) = 55 **b.** H(4) = k
 - **c.** $H(27) \ge 61$
 - **d.** $H(17) + H(21) \approx H(29)$

In Exercises 13–18, find the value of *x* so that the function has the given value. (*See Example 3.*)

- **13.** h(x) = -7x; h(x) = 63
- **14.** t(x) = 3x; t(x) = 24
- **15.** m(x) = 4x + 15; m(x) = 7
- **16.** k(x) = 6x 12; k(x) = 18
- **17.** $q(x) = \frac{1}{2}x 3; q(x) = -4$
- **18.** $j(x) = -\frac{4}{5}x + 7; j(x) = -5$

In Exercises 19 and 20, find the value of x so that f(x) = 7.



- **21. MODELING WITH MATHEMATICS** The function C(x) = 17.5x 10 represents the cost (in dollars) of buying *x* tickets to the orchestra with a \$10 coupon.
 - **a.** How much does it cost to buy five tickets?
 - **b.** How many tickets can you buy with \$130?
- **22. MODELING WITH MATHEMATICS** The function d(t) = 300,000t represents the distance (in kilometers) that light travels in *t* seconds.
 - **a.** How far does light travel in 15 seconds?
 - **b.** How long does it take light to travel 12 million kilometers?



In Exercises 23–28, graph the linear function. (See Example 4.)

23. p(x) = 4x**24.** h(x) = -5**25.** $d(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x - 3$ **26.** $w(x) = \frac{3}{5}x + 2$ **27.** g(x) = -4 + 7x**28.** f(x) = 3 - 6x

29. PROBLEM SOLVING The graph shows the percent p (in decimal form) of battery power remaining in a laptop computer after t hours of use. A tablet computer initially has 75% of its battery power remaining and loses 12.5% per hour. Which computer's battery will last longer? Explain. (See Example 5.)



30. PROBLEM SOLVING The function C(x) = 25x + 50 represents the labor cost (in dollars) for Certified Remodeling to build a deck, where x is the number of hours of labor. The table shows sample labor costs from its main competitor, Master **Cost**

Remodeling. The deck is estimated to take 8 hours of labor. Which company would you hire? Explain.

- **31.** MAKING AN ARGUMENT Let P(x) be the number of people in the U.S. who own a cell phone *x* years after 1990. Your friend says that P(x + 1) > P(x) for any *x* because x + 1 is always greater than *x*. Is your friend correct? Explain.
- **32.** THOUGHT PROVOKING Let B(t) be your bank account balance after *t* days. Describe a situation in which B(0) < B(4) < B(2).
- **33. MATHEMATICAL CONNECTIONS** Rewrite each geometry formula using function notation. Evaluate each function when r = 5 feet. Then explain the meaning of the result.
 - **a.** Diameter, d = 2r
 - **b.** Area, $A = \pi r^2$
 - **c.** Circumference, $C = 2\pi r$

34. HOW DO YOU SEE IT? The function y = A(x) represents the attendance at a high school *x* weeks after a flu outbreak. The graph of the function is shown.



- **a.** What happens to the school's attendance after the flu outbreak?
- **b.** Estimate A(13) and explain its meaning.
- **c.** Use the graph to estimate the solution(s) of the equation A(x) = 400. Explain the meaning of the solution(s).
- **d.** What was the least attendance? When did that occur?
- e. How many students do you think are enrolled at this high school? Explain your reasoning.
- **35. INTERPRETING FUNCTION NOTATION** Let *f* be a function. Use each statement to find the coordinates of a point on the graph of *f*.
 - **a.** f(5) is equal to 9.
 - **b.** A solution of the equation f(n) = -3 is 5.
- **36. REASONING** Given a function *f*, tell whether the statement

f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b)

is true or false for all inputs *a* and *b*. If it is false, explain why.

Maintaining Mathematical Proficiency Reviewing what you learned in previous grades and lessons

Solve the inequality. Graph the solution.	(Section 2.5)
37. $-2 \le x - 11 \le 6$	38. $5a < -35 \text{ or } a - 14 > 1$
39. $-16 < 6k + 2 < 0$	40. $2d + 7 < -9 \text{ or } 4d - 1 > -3$
41. $5 \le 3y + 8 < 17$	42. $4v + 9 \le 5 \text{ or } -3v \ge -6$