

Function الدوال

التعريف

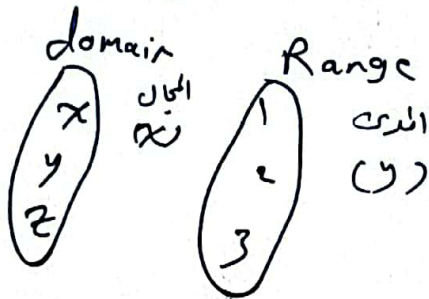
① $f(x) = 2x + 5$

or $y = 2x + 5$

x : input, Independent

y = output, dependent

② maps الخرائط



③ ordered pairs الأزواج المرتبة

$$\{(x, 1), (y, 2), (z, 3)\}$$

$\underline{D}, \underline{R}$ $\underline{D}, \underline{R}$ $\underline{D}, \underline{R}$

④ Graph

* يجب معرفة المعادله $y = f(x)$ لكل متغير x متغير
الرابعة الخريطة

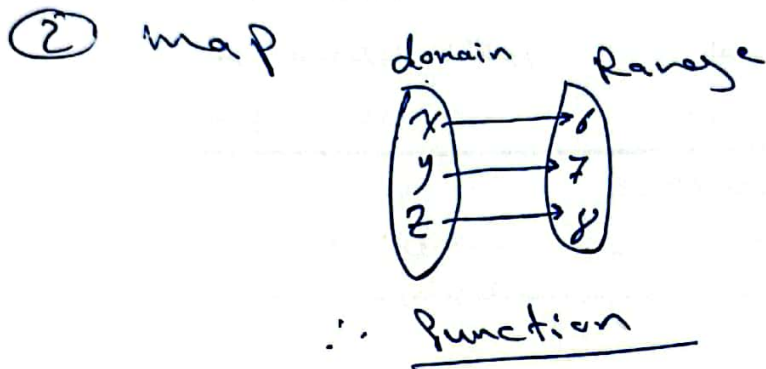
① $f(x) = 2x + 5$ or $y = 2x + 5$

$x=0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 2(0) + 5 = 5$

$x=1 \Rightarrow f(1) = 2(1) + 5 = 7$

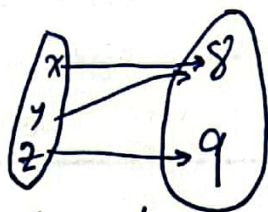
x	y
0	5
1	7
2	9

* اذا كان كل قيمة لـ x تعطي قيمة لـ y فهذا يعني ان العلاقة هي دالة

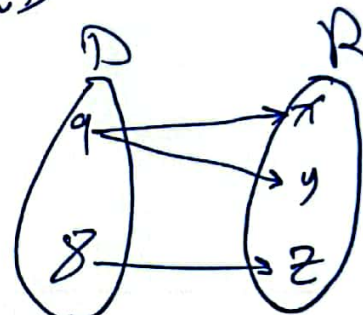


لانه كل عنصر في المجال يخرج من صورة واحدة

مثال

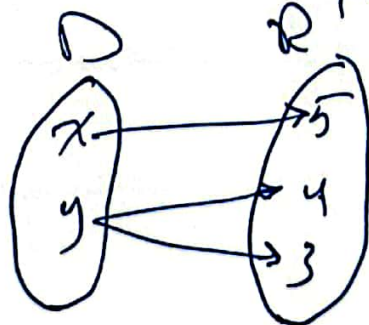


$\therefore$ function



not a function

لانه العنصر (9) يخرج من اكثر من صورة



not a function

③ ordered pairs الزواج المرتبة

ex) ① $\{ (1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6), (4, 7) \}$

domain = 1, 2, 3, 4 ✓ function

Range = 4, 5, 6, 7

١- المجال لا يوجد تكرر function تغير

② $\{ (1, 4), (2, 4), (3, 4), (4, 4) \}$

٢- لا يوجد تكرر في المجال function تغير

③ $\{ (-3, 7), (-2, 4), (0, 0), (1, 1), (-3, 8) \}$

domain = -3, -2, 0, 1, -3

not a function لوجود تكرار في المجال

ex) ~~is~~ $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ function or not

$$y^2 = 25 - x^2$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{25 - x^2}$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{25 - 16} \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{9} = \pm 3$$

$$x = 4 \begin{cases} \rightarrow 3 \\ \rightarrow -3 \end{cases} \text{ not a function}$$

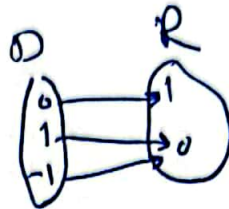
لأنه x له قيمتين y

$$\textcircled{1} x^2 + y = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 - x^2$$

$$\text{if } x=0 \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow y=0$$

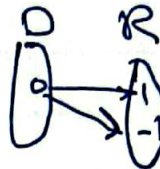
$$x=-1 \Rightarrow y=0$$



$\therefore$ It's a function

$$\textcircled{2} x + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 - x \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$\text{if } x=0 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$



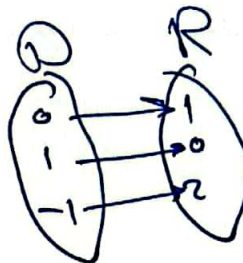
$\therefore$ It's not a function

$$\textcircled{3} x + y = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{sl}} y = 1 - x$$

$$\text{if } x=0 \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow y=0$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow y=2$$



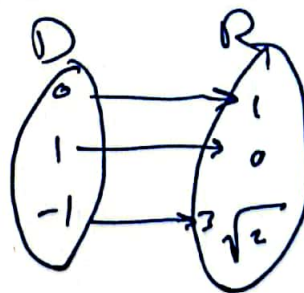
$\therefore$ It is a function

$$\textcircled{4} y^3 + x^3 = 1 \Rightarrow y^3 = 1 - x^3 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{1-x^3}$$

$$\text{if } x=0 \Rightarrow y=1$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow y=0$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{2}$$



$\therefore$ It is a function

* عن طريقه اسـ y زوديه تعتبر المعادله فـ لـ انتمـل دالهـ .

function and their graphs فونكشن

graphs of functions

if f is a function with Domain D , its graph consists of the points in the Cartesian plane whose coordinates are the input-output points for f . In set notation, the graph is

$$\{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in D\}$$

نقطة (x, y) فونكشن

متغير $y = x + 1 \Rightarrow$

$y \Rightarrow$ متغير مقصد

$x \Rightarrow$ متغير مستقل

ايضا y هي دالة (x)

لرسم الدالة

1- تحديد Domain الدالة

2- تحديد نقاط التقاطع مع المحاور

3- إيجاد نقاط التقاطع مع المحور (x) بجعل $y = 0$ (نقطة الصفر)
و نضع y لانه لايجاد فيه (x)

$\Rightarrow (x, 0)$

ج۔ سراج و شمع و لبتا و طم و محور (۶) فجل اُمہ (۸) ساء و صلا و جاد
اُمہ (۶)
(۶, ۵) ۱۵

3۔ تَحَارُّجُ مَجْمُوعٍ مِنْهُ لِنَقَاطٍ مِنْهُ ضَمٌّ مَجَالِ لَدَالٍ وَنَعْوَضُ نَبِ لَدَانِ
الاصليه كالاجاد السوء في طرئ (و و خ)

ex graph the function $y = x^2$

510 D: R منه 2 مورد

intersection points $g \cap h$

with x -axis

Let $y = 0$

$$y = x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$\therefore (0, 0)$

with y -axis

let $x = 0$

$$y = x^1$$

$$y = (0)^2 \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$\therefore (0, 0)$$

ایہ انہ کے: یہ الہ متکلی نقطہ تقاضی واحد
مع الحضور بن ایہ مکر نقطہ علی نقطہ ایہ

مَوْحِي

x مل لہا ر ط ح س ت ف ہ
ار ط ح م ن ص ی

if $y^0 = x^0 + 1$

اذا كان x من dx في y بدین (۱۱)

$$y = 70$$

$$y^2 = x + 1 \quad \text{نوع}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{ص}$$

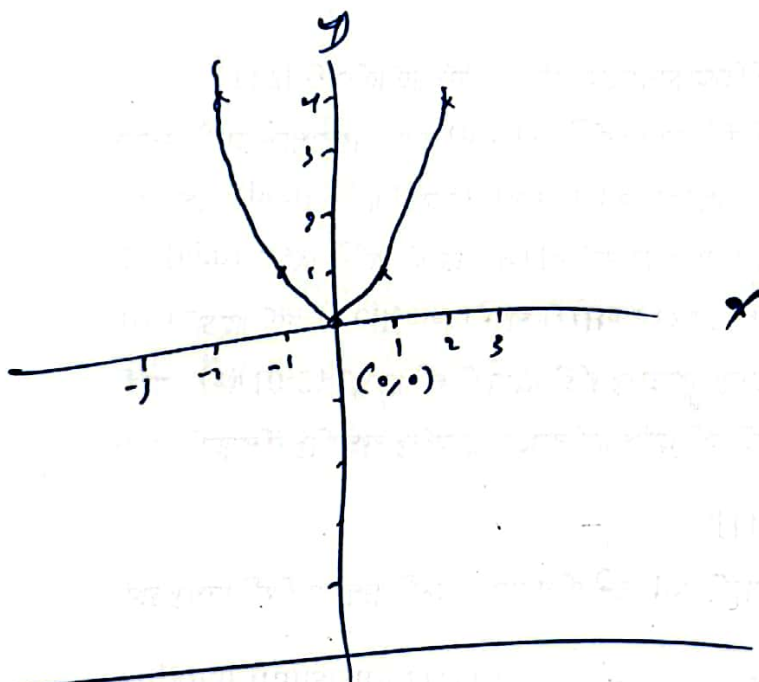
* لإيجاد نقاط تقاطع الدالة مع المحاور

نحتاج إلى إيجاد قيم x التي تجعل $y = 0$

أي إيجاد جذور المعادلة $y = x^2 + 4x + 3$

لذلك نحتاج إلى إيجاد قيم x التي تجعل $y = 0$

x	$y = x^2$	Points (x, y)
-2	$y = (-2)^2 = 4$	$(-2, 4)$
-1	$y = (-1)^2 = 1$	$(-1, 1)$
0	$y = (0)^2 = 0$	$(0, 0)$
1	$y = (1)^2 = 1$	$(1, 1)$
2	$y = (2)^2 = 4$	$(2, 4)$



ex) graph the function
 $y = x^2 + 4x + 3$

sketch D: R

Intersection points with axes

- with x-axis

let $y = 0$

$$y = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$0 = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$(x+3)(x+1) = 0$$

3x
1x = 4x ✓

$$-x+3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

$$(-3, 0)$$

$$-x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$(-1, 0)$$

- with y-axis

let $x = 0$

$$y = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$y = 3 \Rightarrow (0, 3)$$

$$(0, 3)$$

- with y-axis

let $x = 0$

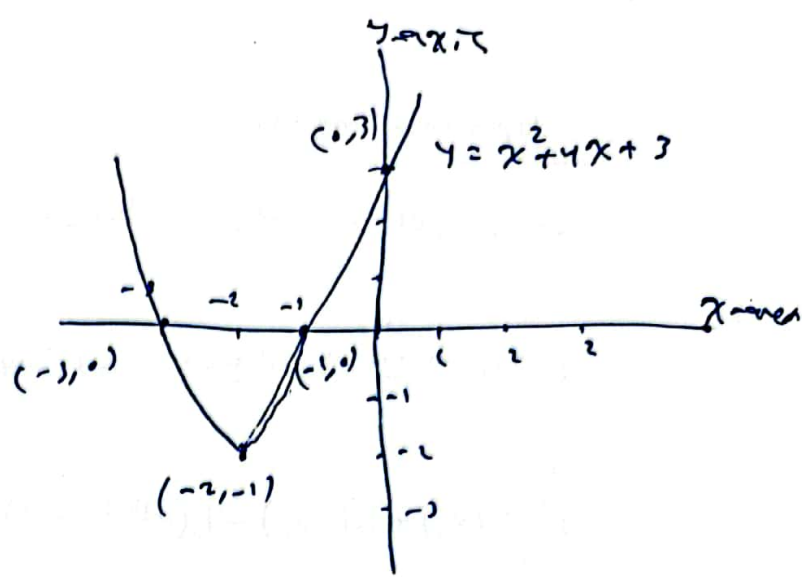
$$y = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$y = 0^2 + 4(0) + 3 = 3$$

$$(0, 3)$$

* لإيجاد نقاط تقاطع الدالة مع المحاور

x	$y = x^2 + 4x + 3$	Points (x, y)
2	$y = 2^2 + 4(2) + 3 = 15$	(2, 15)
1	$y = 1^2 + 4(1) + 3 = 8$	(1, 8)
0	$y = 0^2 + 4(0) + 3 = 3$	(0, 3)
-1	$y = (-1)^2 + 4(-1) + 3 = 0$	(-1, 0)
-2	$y = (-2)^2 + 4(-2) + 3 = -1$	(-2, -1)



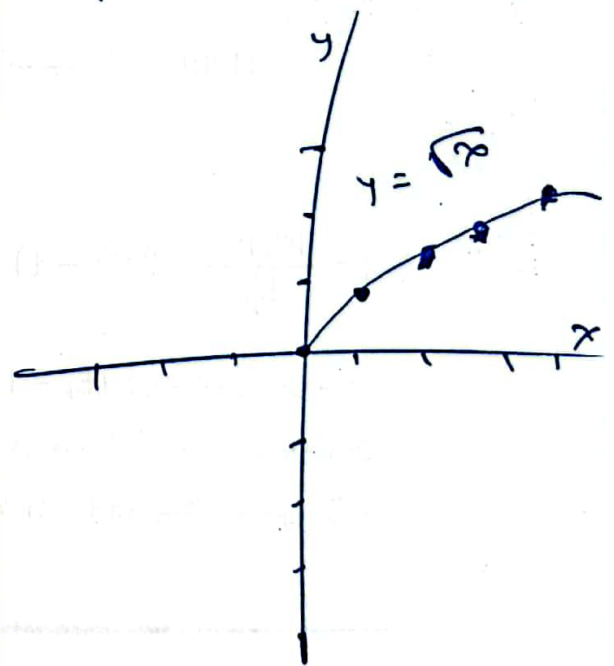
ex) Graph the function $y = \sqrt{x}$

slw) $y = \sqrt{x}$

$x \geq 0$

$D: \{x : x \geq 0\}$

x	$y = \sqrt{x}$	Points (x, y)
0	$y = \sqrt{0} = 0$	(0, 0)
1	$y = \sqrt{1} = 1$	(1, 1)
2	$y = \sqrt{2} \approx 1.4$	(2, $\sqrt{2}$)
3	$y = \sqrt{3} \approx 1.7$	(3, $\sqrt{3}$)
4	$y = \sqrt{4} = 2$	(4, 2)



* Intersection points with axis

- with x -axis, let $y = 0$

$y = \sqrt{x}$

$0 = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow (0, 0)$

- with y -axis, let $x = 0$

$y = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{0} = 0 \Rightarrow (0, 0)$

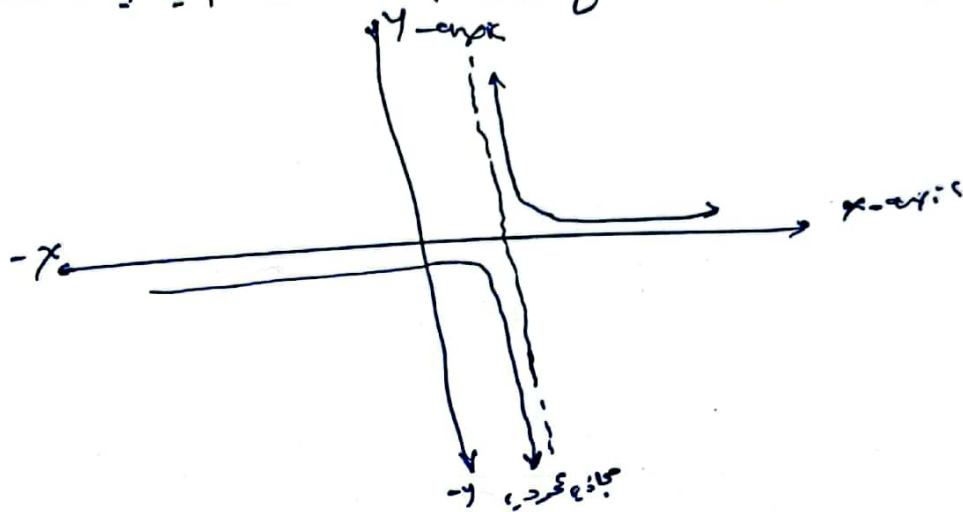
⑤

Graphs of Functions

در بردار

- Rational Functions الدوال الكسرية

* لرسم بردار كسرية نتبع نفس الخطوات السابقة بالاضافة الى ايجاد
المحاذيات ① المحاذية العمودية ② المحاذية الافقية
لا يمكننا للدالة ان تقطع هذه المحاذيات. اية من خطتين

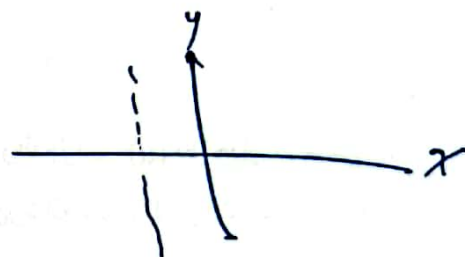


ex) Graph the function $y = \frac{2}{1+x}$

المحاذية العمودية Vertical Asymptote

هو القيمة التي تجعل المقام يساوي صفر

$$1+x=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=-1}$$



$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{2}{1+x} \Rightarrow 1+x = \frac{2}{y} \\ x &= \frac{2}{y} - 1 \\ x &= \frac{2-y}{y} \Rightarrow \boxed{y=0} \end{aligned}$$

هذه المحاذية افقية

6

or

Horizontal Asymptote

الحاذية الأفقية

إذا كانت أس المقام غير صفرية
لا بد أن أس البسط يساوي أس المقام

$$y = 0$$

إذا كانت أس المقام صفرية
بأن أس البسط أكبر من أس المقام

$$y = \frac{\text{معدل } x \text{ في البسط}}{\text{معدل } x \text{ في المقام}}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{1+x} \Rightarrow \frac{D}{\text{لايجاد}} \Rightarrow 1+x=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$$

$$D: R \setminus \{-1\}$$

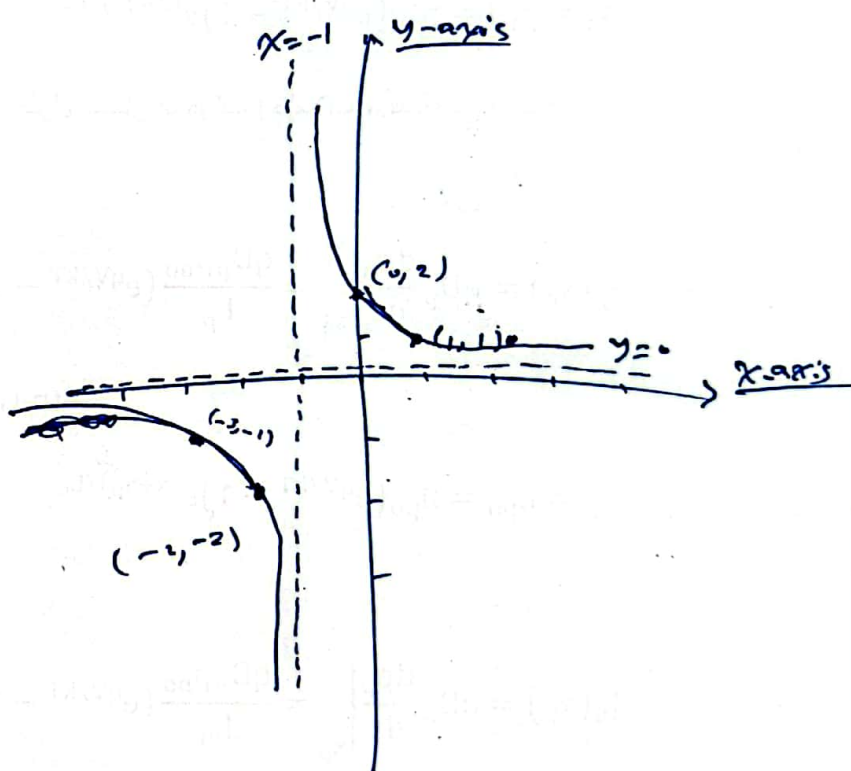
- Asymptote الحاذية الأفقية
الحاذية العمودية

$$x+1=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=-1}$$

الحاذية الأفقية
معدل x في البسط

$$y = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{y=0}$$

(معدل x في المقام)



- تقاطع المنحنى مع المحاور
Intersection points

with y -axis, let $x=0$

$$y = \frac{2}{1+0} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

(0, 2)

- With x -axis, let $y=0$

$$0 = \frac{2}{1+x} \Rightarrow 2 \neq 0$$

لا يوجد تقاطع

④

x	$y = \frac{2}{1+x}$	(x, y) points
-2	$y = \frac{2}{1+(-2)} = -2$	$(-2, -2)$
0	$y = \frac{2}{1+0} = 2$	$(0, 2)$
1	$y = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1$	$(1, 1)$
2	$y = \frac{2}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3}$	$(2, \frac{2}{3})$
-3	$y = \frac{2}{1+(-3)} = -1$	$(-3, -1)$

ex) Graph the function $y = \frac{2+3x}{4+2x}$

sol) $4+2x=0 \Rightarrow 2x=-4 \quad (\div 2) \Rightarrow \boxed{x=-2}$

$\therefore D: \{ \mathbb{R} / -2 \}$

- Asymptote المحاذيب

- العمودي

$4+2x=0 \Rightarrow 2x=-4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=-2}$

- الافقي $\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{3}{2}}$
 مع x كبير $\Rightarrow$ مع y كبير

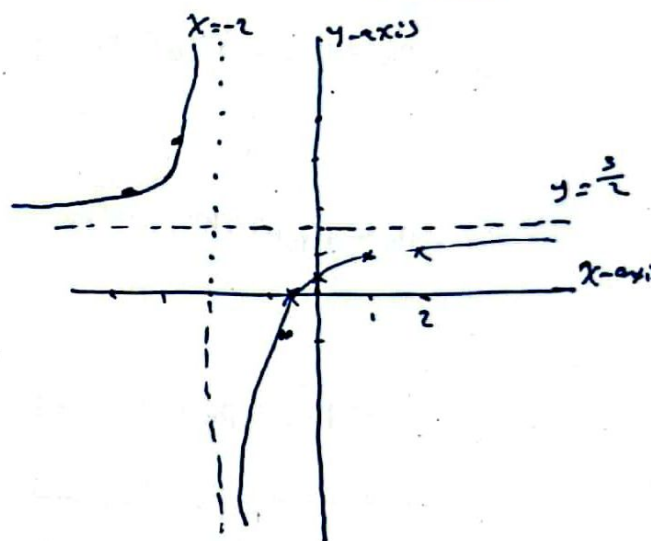
- Intersection points
 نقاط التقاطع

with x -axis, let $y=0$

$0 = \frac{2+3x}{4+2x} \Rightarrow 2+3x=0$

$3x = -2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{3}$

$\therefore (\frac{-2}{3}, 0)$



with y -axis, let $x=0$

$y = \frac{2+0}{4+0} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
 $(0, \frac{1}{2})$

x	$y = \frac{2+3x}{4+2x}$	(x, y)
2	$y = \frac{2+3(2)}{4+2(2)} = 1$	(2, 1)
1		(1, 0.82)
0		(0, 0.5)
-1		(-1, -0.5)
-3		(-3, 3.5)
-4	$y = \frac{?}{?} = \frac{5}{2}$	(-4, 2.5)

- Piecewise-Defined Function

الدوال المتقطعة
أو دوال المقاطع
=

Sometimes a function is described by using different formulas on different parts of its domain. one example is the absolute value function.

* أي يمكن أن نوصف الدالة في بعض الأحيان بصيغ مختلفة على أجزاء مختلفة من المجال الخاص بها ومنه لا مثله لغيره دوال المقاطع.

$$\text{ex} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \text{ie } |x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\downarrow$
 $f(x) = y$

$$y_1 = x, \quad x \geq 0$$

$$y_2 = -x, \quad x < 0$$

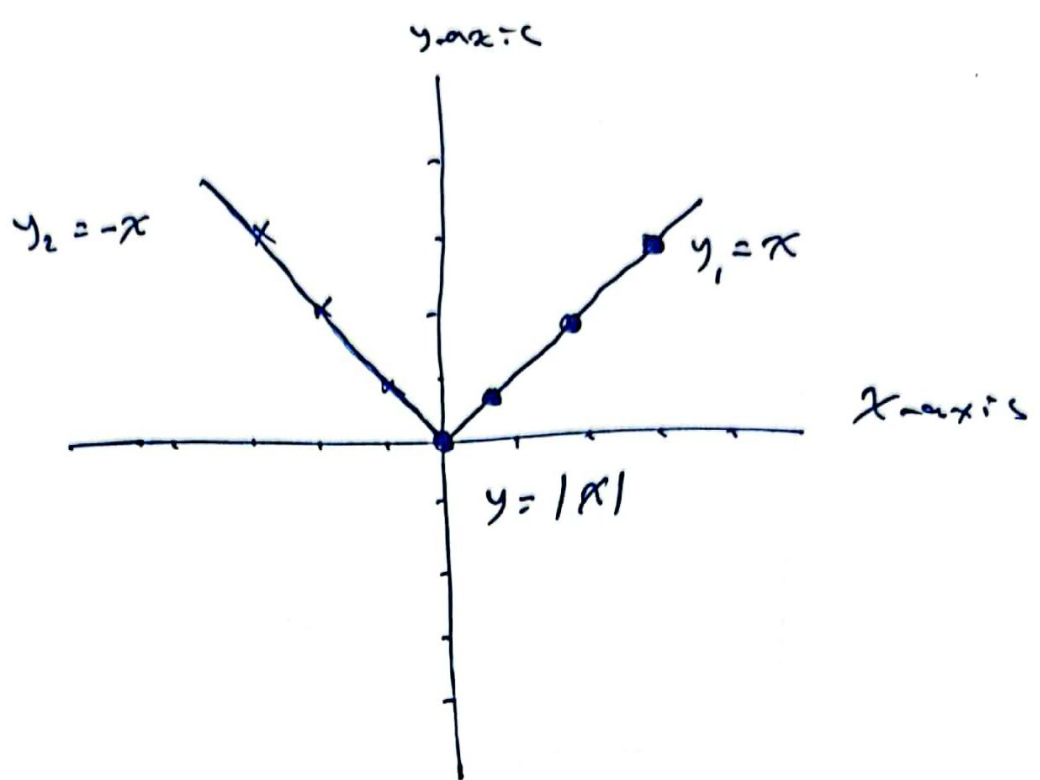
$$\text{ex} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad y = f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ -1, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

5.1

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) = y \Rightarrow y_1 = x, \quad x \geq 0, \quad y_2 = -x, \quad x < 0$$

x	$y_1 = x$	(x, y)
0	$y_1 = 0$	(0, 0)
1	$y_1 = 1$	(1, 1)
2	$y_1 = 2$	(2, 2)
3	$y_1 = 3$	(3, 3)

x	$y_2 = -x$	(x, y)
0	$y_2 = 0$	(0, 0)
-1	$y_2 = -(-1) = 1$	(-1, 1)
-2	$y_2 = -(-2) = 2$	(-2, 2)
-3	$y_2 = -(-3) = 3$	(-3, 3)



② $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ x^2, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ -1, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$y_1 = 1-x, \quad -1 \leq x < 0$

$y_2 = x^2, \quad 0 \leq x < 2$

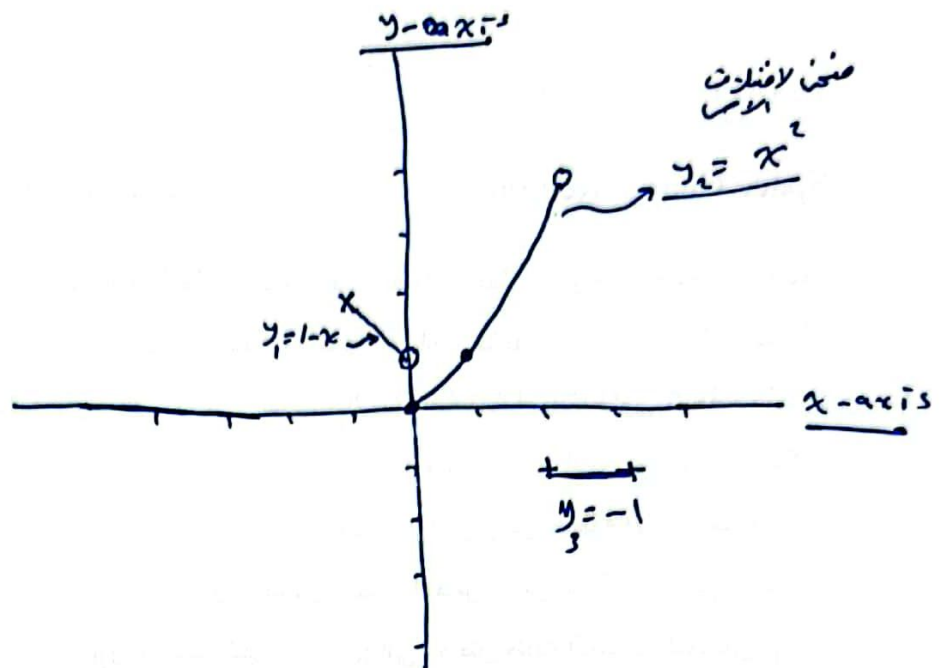
$y_3 = -1, \quad 2 \leq x \leq 3$

x	$y_1 = 1-x$	(x, y)
0	$y_1 = 1-0 = 1$	$(0, 1)$
-1	$y_1 = 1-(-1) = 2$	$(-1, 2)$

x	$y_2 = x^2$	(x, y)
0	$y_2 = 0^2 = 0$	$(0, 0)$
1	$y_2 = 1^2 = 1$	$(1, 1)$
2	$y_2 = 2^2 = 4$	$(2, 4)$

x	$y_3 = -1$	(x, y)
2	$y_3 = -1$	$(2, -1)$
3	$y_3 = -1$	$(3, -1)$

11



1-1-3 ① $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1, & x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 7, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

② $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\frac{2}{3}}, & x \geq 0 \\ x^{\frac{1}{3}}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$



Exponential Functions

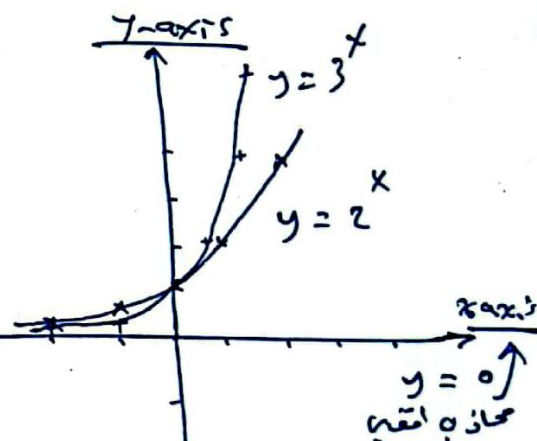
Exponential functions is a function of the form $f(x) = a^x$, where the base $a > 0$ is positive constant and $a \neq 1$ are called exponential function.

i.e) $f(x) = a^x$, $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$, $f(x) = y = a^x$

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

sl) $y = 2^x$

x	$y = 2^x$	(x, y)	$y = 3^x$	(x, y)
-2	$y = 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$	$(-2, \frac{1}{4})$	$y = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}$	$(-2, \frac{1}{9})$
-1	$y = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$	$(-1, \frac{1}{2})$	$y = 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$	$(-1, \frac{1}{3})$
0	$y = 2^0 = 1$	$(0, 1)$	$y = 3^0 = 1$	$(0, 1)$
1	$y = 2^1 = 2$	$(1, 2)$	$y = 3^1 = 3$	$(1, 3)$
2	$y = 2^2 = 4$	$(2, 4)$	$y = 3^2 = 9$	$(2, 9)$



Domain = $(-\infty, +\infty)$

Range = $(0, +\infty)$

Intersection point with axis
with x-axis, $y=0$

with y-axis

$(0, 1)$

Asymptotes

Horizontal Asymptote

$$f(x) = a^x, \quad a > 0, \quad a \neq 1$$

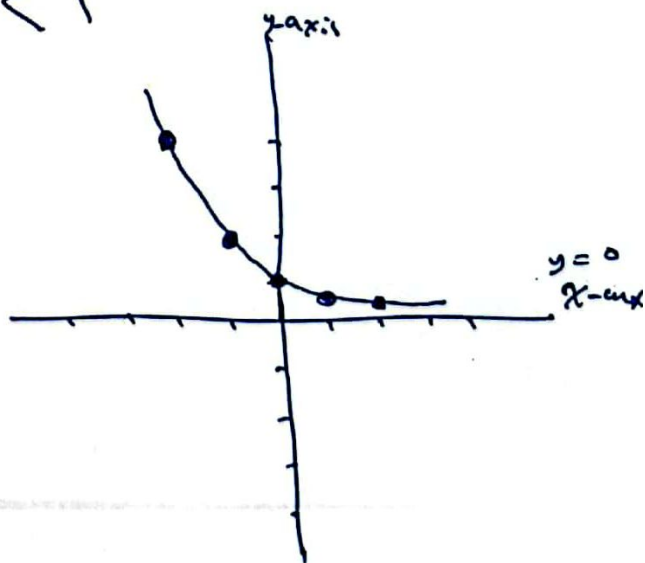
properties of exponential functions:

1. Domain: $(-\infty, +\infty)$
2. Range: $(0, +\infty)$
3. Intersection with Axis:
 - a- No intersect with x-axis
 - b- Intersect with y-axis at point $(0, 1)$
4. Function has horizontal Asymptote ($y=0$)
- 5- it's ^{دالة متزايدة} increasing function ($a > 1$)
- 6- Graph contain ^{نقطة} Following points
 $(0, 1), (1, a), (-1, \frac{1}{a})$ ex $f(x) = 4^x$
 $(0, 1), (1, 4), (-1, \frac{1}{4})$ ←

ex) $f(x) = (\frac{1}{2})^x, \quad 0 < a < 1$

ex)

x	$y = (\frac{1}{2})^x$	(x, y)
-2	$y = (\frac{1}{2})^{-2} = 4$	$(-2, 4)$
-1	$y = (\frac{1}{2})^{-1} = 2$	$(-1, 2)$
0	$y = (\frac{1}{2})^0 = 1$	$(0, 1)$
1	$y = (\frac{1}{2})^1 = \frac{1}{2}$	$(1, \frac{1}{2})$
2	$y = (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$	$(2, \frac{1}{4})$



- Domain = $(-\infty, +\infty)$

Range = $(0, +\infty)$

- intersects with y-axis
 $(0, 1)$

- Asymptote
Horizontal Asymptote
 $y = 0$

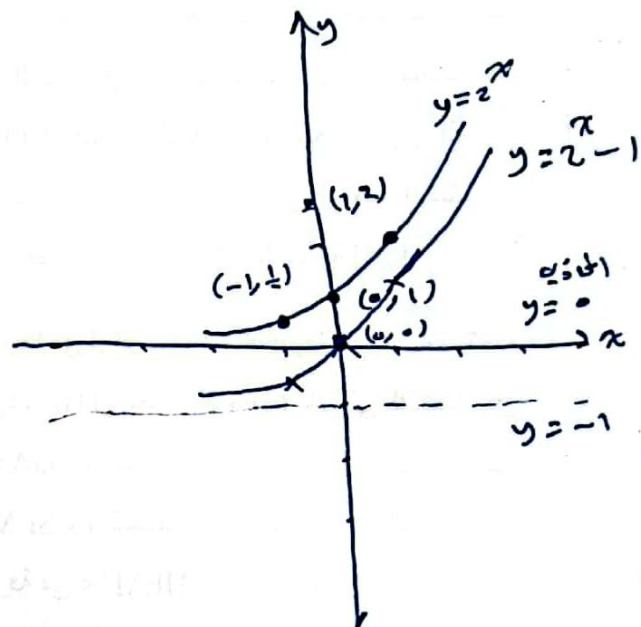
- decreasing function
متناقص

ex) $y = 2^x - 1$

sl) $y = 2^x - 1$

if $y = 2^x$

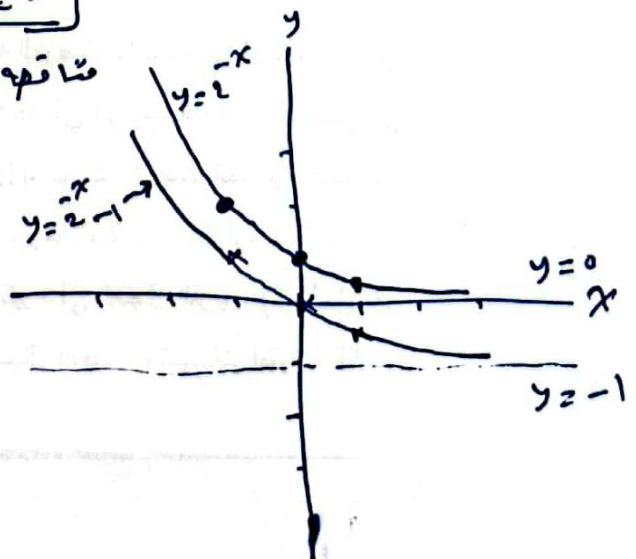
نقاط $(0, 1), (1, 2), (-1, \frac{1}{2})$
نقاط $(0, 1), (1, 2), (-1, \frac{1}{2})$



ex) $y = 2^{-x} - 1$, $(2^{-1})^x = (\frac{1}{2})^x$

$\therefore y = (\frac{1}{2})^x - 1 \Rightarrow 0 < a < 1$ متناقص

نقاط $(0, 1), (1, \frac{1}{2}), (-1, 2)$



How $y = 3^x + 2$ and $y = 3^{-x} + 2$

15.

- Logarithmic function $\log(x)$ اللوغاريتمية

- Natural logarithm function $\ln(x)$ اللوغاريتم الطبيعي

Logarithmic functions. The logarithm function with base a , $y = \log_a x$, is the inverse of the base a exponential function.

السر الذي يجب له العكس $y = \log_a x$
 $\swarrow$
 $\searrow$

* وهو دائم عليه للدائم

$$y = \log_a x \Rightarrow x = a^y, \quad a \neq 1, \quad a > 1$$

(ex) $\log_5 125 = 3, \log_7 49 = 2, \log_3 x = 4, \log_x 64 = 6$

الحل

$\log_5 125 = 3$	$\log_7 49 = 2$	$\log_3 x = 4$	$\log_x 64 = 6$
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$125 = 5^3$	$49 = 7^2$	$x = 3^4$	$64 = x^6$
		$x = 81$	$2^6 = x^6$

$x = 2$

-2	64
-2	32
-2	16
-2	8
-2	4
-2	2
0	1
1	2

$14 = 2^5$

* Rules for base a logarithms

- For any numbers $x > 0$ and $y > 0$

1- Product Rule:

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y, \quad \log_a x + \log_a y = \log_a (xy)$$

2- Quotient Rule:

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

ذلك صحيح

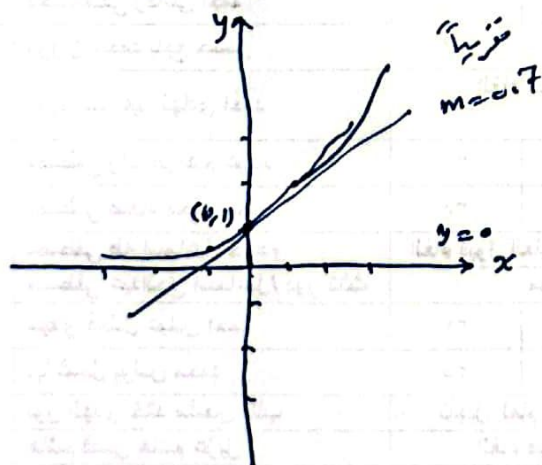
3- Reciprocal Rule:

$$\log_a \frac{1}{y} = \log_a y^{-1} = -\log_a y$$

4- Power Rule:

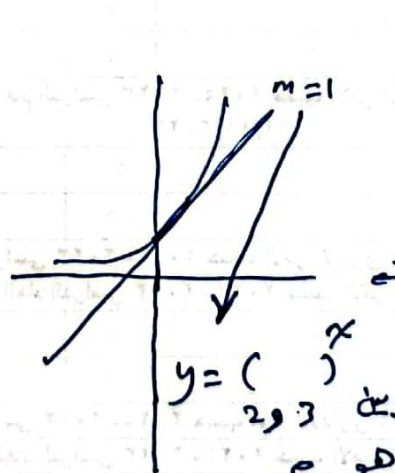
$$\log_a x^y = y \log_a x$$

if $y = 2^x, y = 3^x$



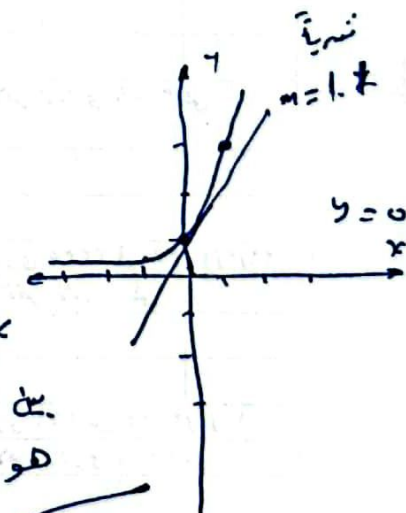
$$y = x^a, \quad a = 2$$

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



$$y = e^x$$

$$e = 2.71 \dots$$



$$y = 3^x, \quad a = ?$$

$$(0, 1), (1, 3), (-1, \frac{1}{3})$$

* The function $y = \ln x$ is called natural logarithm function

$y = \ln x$, ~~the~~ natural logarithm

- Algebraic properties of the natural logarithm

For any numbers $b > 0$ and $x > 0$, The natural logarithm satisfies the following rules:-

1- product Rule: $\ln bx = \ln(b) + \ln(x)$

2- Quotient Rule: $\ln \frac{b}{x} = \ln(b) - \ln(x)$

3- power Rule: $\ln x^r = r \ln(x)$

4- Reciprocal Rule: $\ln\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \ln(x^{-1}) = -\ln(x)$

* القيمة بين 1.0 و 1.5

$$\underline{y = \log_a x \Rightarrow a^y = x} \quad \times \ln$$

$$\ln a^y = \ln x \Rightarrow y \ln a = \ln x \quad \div \ln a$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

$$\therefore \log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

$$\log_e x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln e}$$

$$\ln e = 1$$
$$\log_{10} 10 = 1$$

$$\log x = \ln x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$$

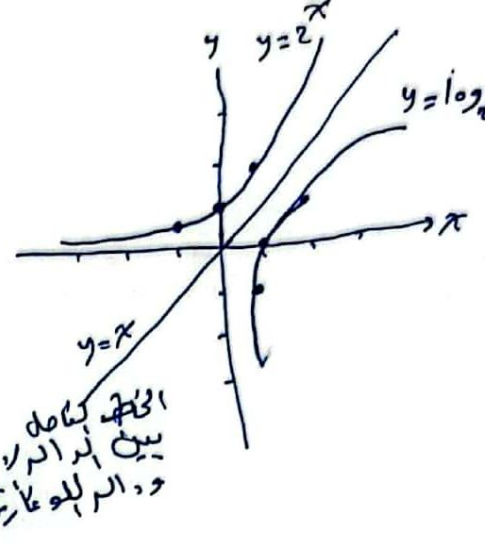
$\log_e$

$$e = 2.718 \dots$$

لا ابي لو فارقتم لا بدتس الا ساء
فان بلساء (١٥)

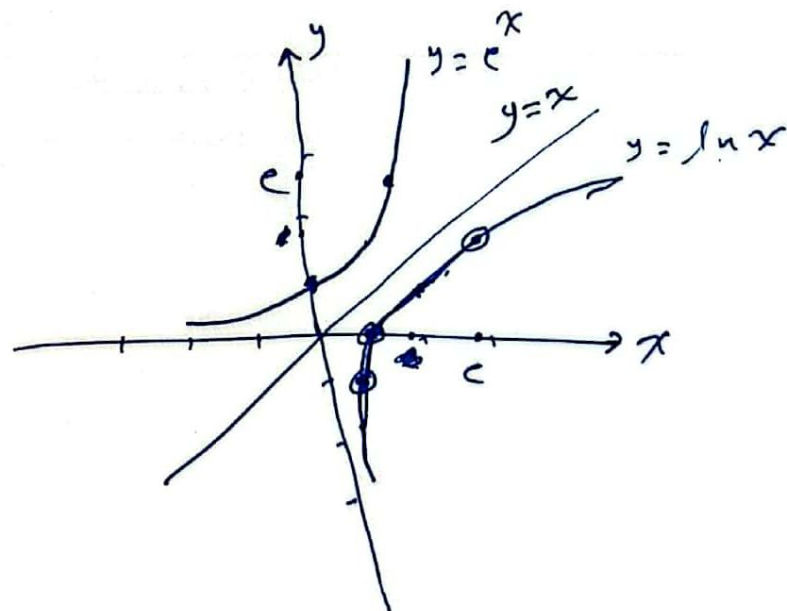
(18)

$y = 2^x$	تلك الدالة	$y = \log_2 x$
$(0, 1)$ و $(1, 2)$ و $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	تقريباً	$(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ و $(1, 0)$ و $(2, 1)$
المحاذي $(y=0)$ و $x \rightarrow -\infty$		المحاذي $(x=0)$ و $y \rightarrow -\infty$
Domain: $(-\infty, +\infty)$		Domain: $(0, +\infty)$
Range: $(0, +\infty)$		Range: $(-\infty, +\infty)$



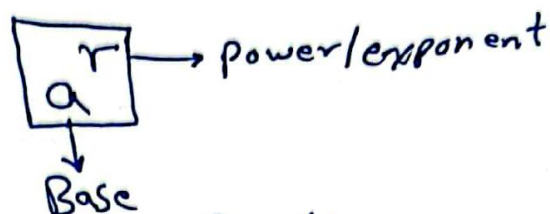
$$y = \ln x$$

$y = e^x$, $e = 2.718...$	$y = \ln x$
$(1, 0)$, $(1, e)$ و $(-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e})$	$(0, 1)$, $(e, 1)$, $(\frac{1}{e}, -1)$
المحاذي $(y=0)$ و $x \rightarrow -\infty$	المحاذي $(x=0)$ و $y \rightarrow -\infty$
Domain: $(-\infty, +\infty)$	Domain: $(0, +\infty)$
Range: $(0, +\infty)$	Range: $(-\infty, +\infty)$



①

- Power functions VS
- Exponential functions



- $f(x) = x^r$ → power functions
- $g(x) = a^x$ → Exponential functions

Power functions

$$f(x) = k x^r, \quad k \neq 0$$

where $x \dots$ and $r \dots$

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

I. 'r' is any real number $\Rightarrow x > 0$

• $r = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x} \quad \boxed{x \geq 0}$

• $r = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^0 = 1 \quad \forall \quad \boxed{x \neq 0}$

• $r = -n \Rightarrow f(x) = x^r = x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n} \quad \text{for } x \neq 0$

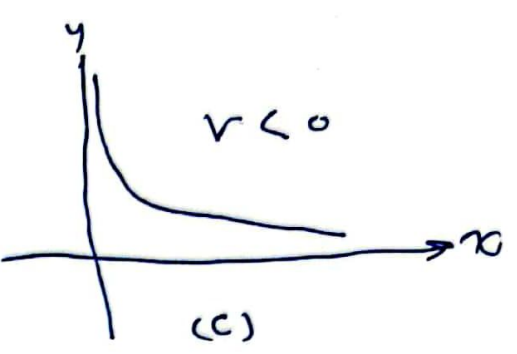
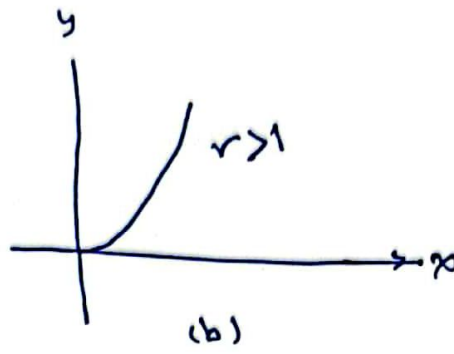
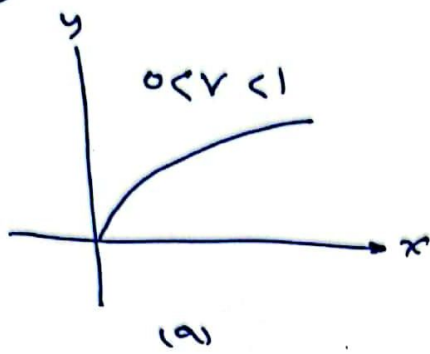
Graphs of power functions

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

where $x > 0$, and r is any real number

- graph lies in the first quadrant
- The shape of the graph depends crucially on the value of r

2

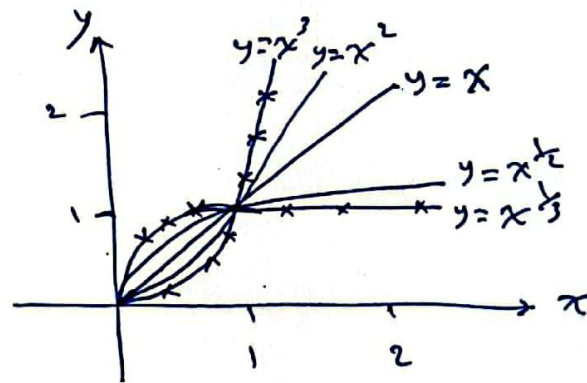


$$y = x^r$$

* Note: $f(1) = 1^r = 1$

i.e. The graph of the function passes through (1,1) in the xy-plane

$-r > 0$

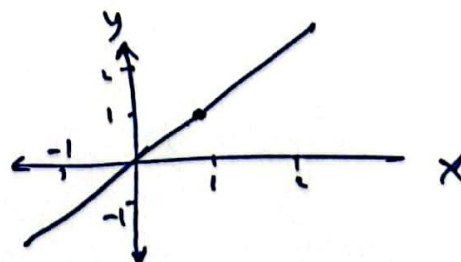


2- r is a positive integer -

$$f(x) = x^r, \text{ (No restrictions on } x \text{)}$$

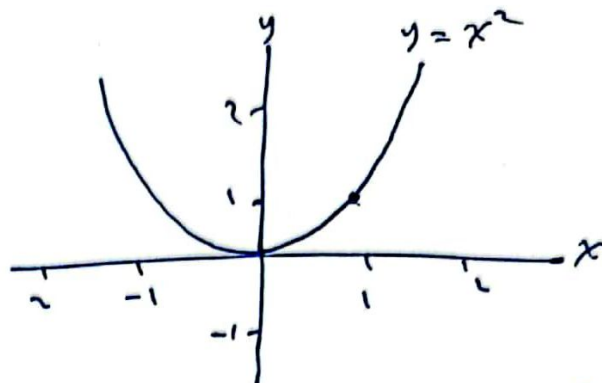
where $r = n, (n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots)$

$\cdot n = 1 \Rightarrow y = x$



③

$$n=2 \Rightarrow y=x^2$$



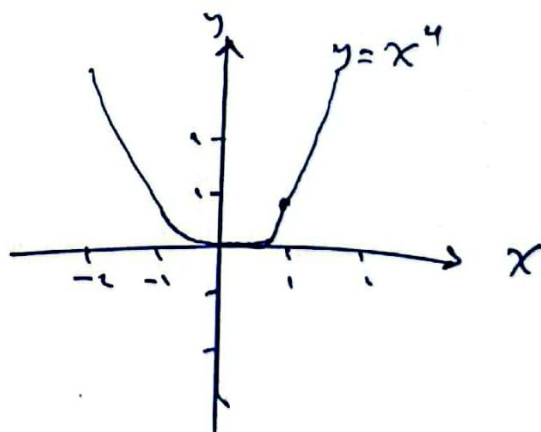
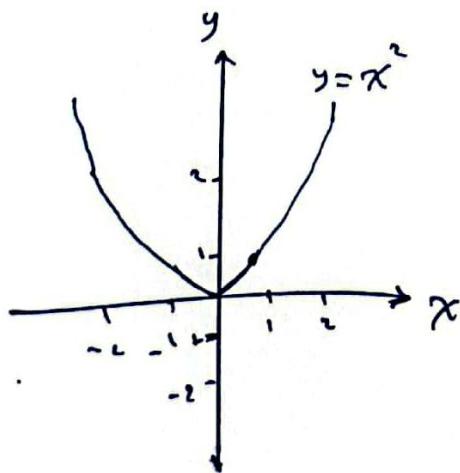
• Graphs pass through the origin for all values of n

• Note: $f(1) = 1^n = 1$ i.e. $(1,1)$

i.e. the graph of the function passes through $(1,1)$ in the xy -plane.

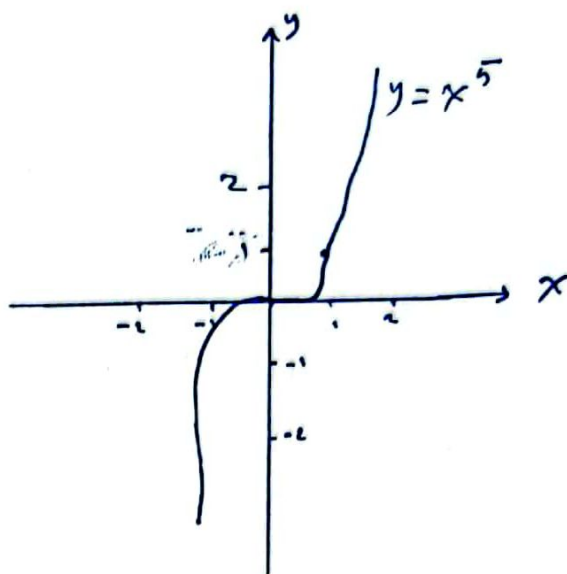
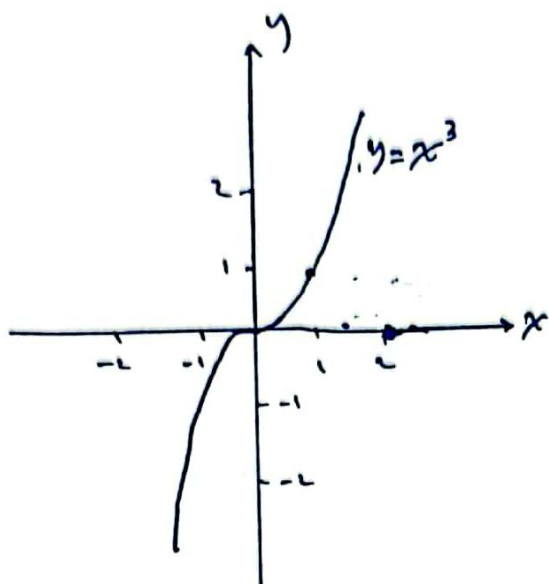
- even integer (n)

$$f(x) = x^n \quad (n = 2, 4, 6, \dots)$$



- odd integer (n)

$$f(x) = x^n \quad (n = 1, 3, 5, \dots)$$



n even

- graph of $y = x^n$ has the same general shape as that of $y = x^2$.

- function $f(x) = x^n$ is even i.e. symmetric about the y-axis.

- graph pass through $(-1, 1)$

n odd

- graph of $y = x^n$ has the same general shape that of $y = x^3$.

- function $f(x) = x^n$ is odd i.e. symmetric about the origin.

- graphs pass through $(-1, -1)$

- As n increases, the height of the graph becomes smaller over the interval $-1 < x < 1$ (except at $x = 0$ where the heights are equal) but larger over the intervals $x > 1$ and $x < -1$.

⑤

e.g. $f(x) = x^n$

Suppose, $x = 0.1$, then as $n \uparrow$, $x^n \downarrow$

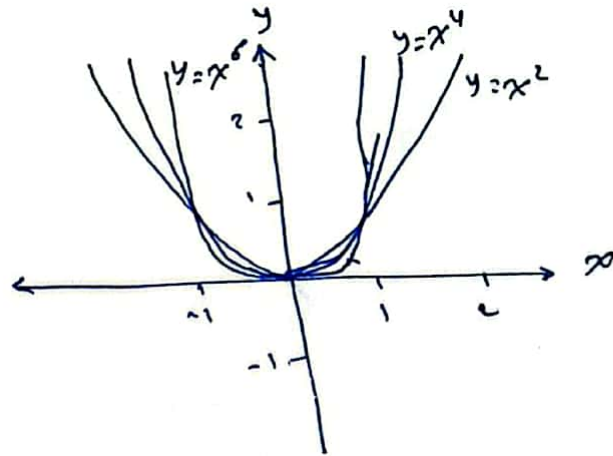
$$(0.1)^2 = 0.01, (0.1)^4 = 0.0001$$

Suppose, $x = -0.1$, then as $n \uparrow$, $|x^n| \downarrow$

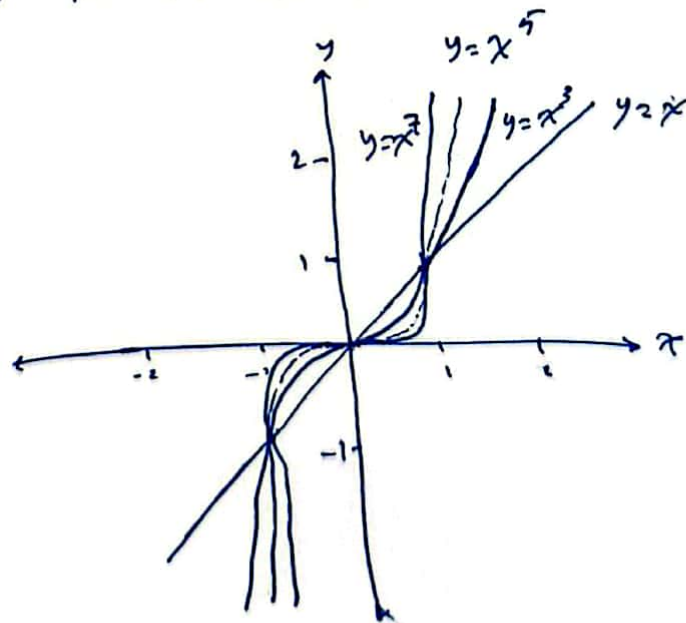
e.g. $|(-0.1)^3| = 0.001$

$$|(-0.1)^5| = 0.000001$$

- Graphs: $y = x^n$ (n even)



- Graphs: $y = x^n$ (n odd)



⑥ Exponential Functions $\rightarrow$ الدوال الأسية

$$f(x) = c a^x$$

c is an initial value

a : base, growth factor ^{النمو} ^{معدل}

$$a > 0, a \neq 1, c \neq 0$$

$$\text{if } f(0) = c a^0 = c \cdot 1 = c$$

$\therefore f(0) = c$, ~~therefor~~ ^{Therefore} c is initial value.

Theorem: $\frac{f(x+1)}{f(x)} = a \Rightarrow f(x+1) = a f(x)$
 $a > 0, a \neq 1, c \neq 0$

ex) Determine whether the given functions linear, exponential or neither, and find the linear and exponential functions.

* average rate of change: ^{slope} معدل التغير (الميل)

* Ratio of consecutive outputs: معدل خروج متتابع

⑥

x	y	$\text{slope} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$	Ratio
-1	5	$= \frac{2-5}{0-1} = -3$	$= \frac{2}{5}$
0	2	$= \frac{-1-2}{1-0} = -3$	$= -1/2$
1	-1	$= \frac{-4+1}{2-1} = -3$	$= -4/1 = 4$
2	-4	$= \frac{-7+4}{3-2} = -3$	$= -7/4 = 7/4$
3	-7		

$$\left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)$$

ملاحظة إذا نتائج الميل متساوية فخطية

إذا معدل التغير متساوي أسية

وإذا لا يعتبر خطية ولا أسية

It is a linear function

$$m = -3$$

معادله خط $y = mx + b$

نقطه $(0, 2)$

$$2 = -3(0) + b$$

$$b = 2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y = -x + 2} \Rightarrow \underline{f(x) = 3x + 2}$$

b)

x	y	slope = $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$	Ratio
-1	32	$= \frac{16-32}{1} = -16$	$= \frac{16}{32} = \frac{1}{2}$
0	16	$= \frac{8-16}{1-0} = -8$	$= \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$
1	8	$= \frac{4-8}{2-1} = -4$	$= \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$
2	4	$= \frac{2-4}{3-2} = -2$	$= \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
3	2		

It is an exponential function

$$f(x) = c a^x$$

القيمة المتوسطة $a = \frac{1}{2}$

القيمة المتوسطة $c = 16$

$f(0)$ $\therefore f(x) = 16 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

⑧

©

x	y	slope = $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$	Ratio
-1	2	$= \frac{4-2}{0-1} = \frac{2}{-1}$	$\frac{4}{2} = 2$
0	4	$= \frac{7-4}{1-0} = \frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{7}{4}$
1	7	$= \frac{11-7}{2-1} = \frac{4}{1}$	$\frac{11}{7}$
2	11	$= \frac{16-11}{3-2} = \frac{5}{1}$	$\frac{16}{11}$
3	16		

It is not a linear function

also It is not an exponential function

It is neither linear nor exponential

④ Power function
laws of exponential $a, b, s, t \in \mathbb{R}$
 $a > 0, b > 0$

- Solve Exponential function

if $a^u = a^v$, then $u = v$

ex) solve $a) = 3^{x+1} = 81$

$$3^{x+1} = 3^4$$

$$\therefore x+1 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 4-1$$

$x = 3$ ~~$3^{x+1} = 3^4$~~

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 81 \\ 3 & 27 \\ 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 \\ & 1 \end{array}$$

b) $4^{2x-1} = 8^{x+3}$

s.l $4^{2x-1} = 8^{x+3}$

$$(2^2)^{2x-1} = (2^3)^{x+3}$$

$$2^{4x-2} = 2^{3x+9}$$

$$\therefore 4x-2 = 3x+9$$

$$4x-3x = 9+2$$

$x = 11$

⑩ Ex) Solve $e^{-x^2} = (e^x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{e^3}$

Sol

$$e^{-x^2} = e^{2x} \cdot e^{-3}$$

$$e^{-x^2} = e^{2x-3}$$

$$\therefore -x^2 = 2x - 3$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x+3=0 \Rightarrow x=-3$$

$$\text{or } x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

The solutions are $\{-3, 1\}$