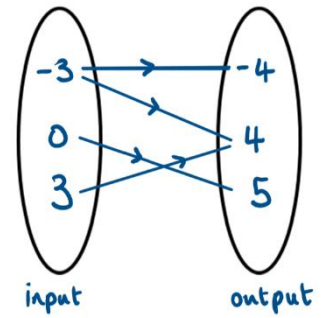


## Functions – The Basics

A relation is a relationship between sets of values.

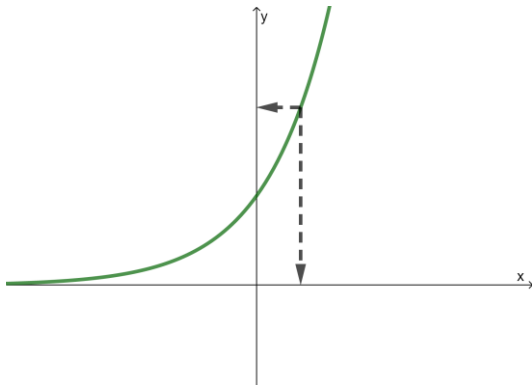
The set of **inputs** makes up the **domain**.

The set of **outputs** makes up the **range**.



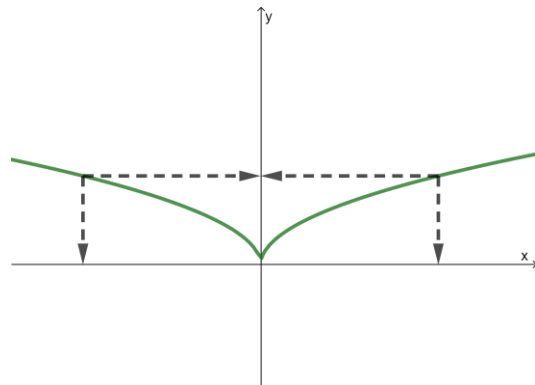
### Different types of relation

#### One-to-one function



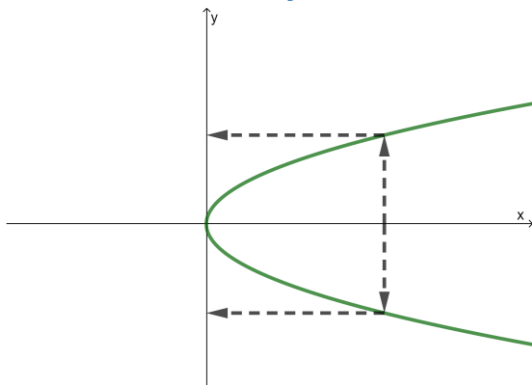
...has an inverse

#### Many-to-one function



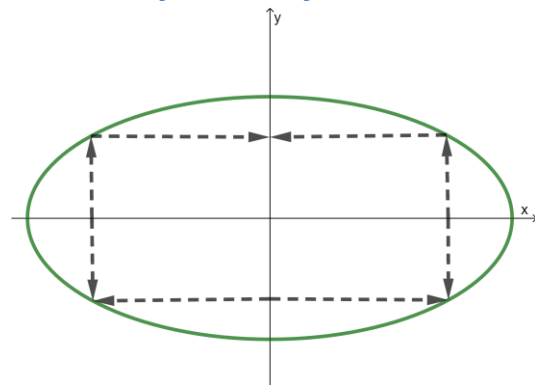
...does not have an inverse

#### One-to-many relation



...is not a function

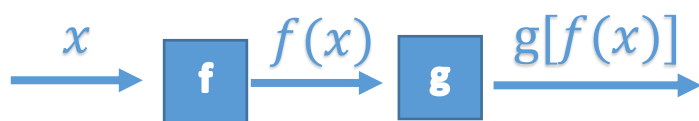
#### Many-to-many relation



...is not a function

## Composite functions

$g[f(x)]$  represents the composition of 2 functions. In this case we 'do'  $f$  first then we 'do'  $g$



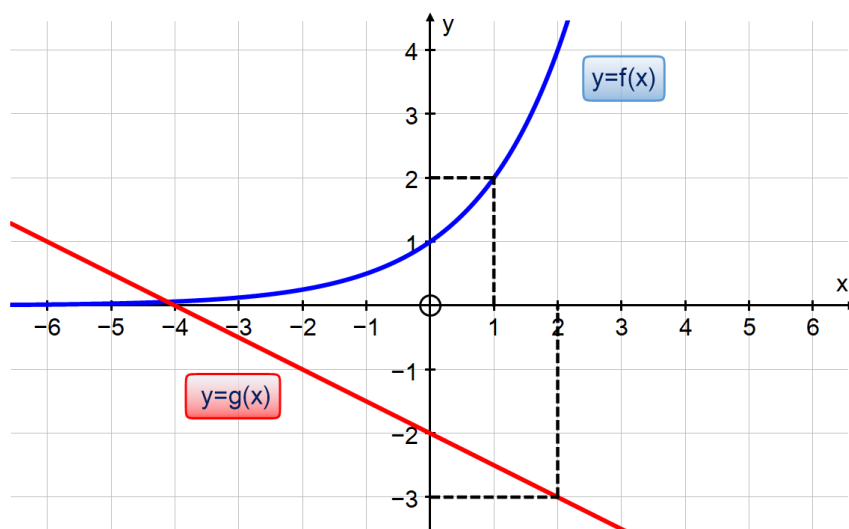
$g[f(x)]$  can be written  $g \circ f(x)$  or  $gf(x)$

The order in which we carry out the functions is important. Usually,  $g[f(x)] \neq f[g(x)]$

Often, we are required to think about composite functions graphically.

In this graph, we can see that

$$g[f(1)] = -3$$



## Inverse functions

For the inverse of a function to exist, the function must be a one-to-one function.

Note that,

domain of  $f^{-1}$  = range of  $f$

Often, we are required to think about inverse functions graphically.

In this graph, we can see that

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

