

# Numbers and Functions

Math 140 - Calculus I

Catalin Zara

UMass Boston

September 10, 2009

# Numbers

# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):

# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...

# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...
- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):

# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...
- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):  
Naturals + negatives (-1,-2,-3, ...)

# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...
- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):  
Naturals + negatives (-1,-2,-3, ...)
- Rational numbers ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ):

# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...
- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):  
Naturals + negatives (-1,-2,-3, ...)
- Rational numbers ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ):  
Integers + fractions ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{7}{5}$ , ...)



# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):

0,1,2, ...

- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):

Naturals + negatives (-1,-2,-3, ...)

- Rational numbers ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ):

Integers + fractions ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{7}{5}$ , ...)

- Real numbers ( $\mathbb{R}$ ):

# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...
- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):  
Naturals + negatives (-1,-2,-3, ...)
- Rational numbers ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ):  
Integers + fractions ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{7}{5}$ , ...)
- Real numbers ( $\mathbb{R}$ ):  
Rationals + other (e.g.  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\pi$ , ...)

# Numbers

- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...
- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):  
Naturals + negatives (-1,-2,-3, ...)
- Rational numbers ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ):  
Integers + fractions ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{7}{5}$ , ...)
- Real numbers ( $\mathbb{R}$ ):  
Rationals + other (e.g.  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\pi$ , ...)
- Complex numbers ( $\mathbb{C}$ ):

# Numbers

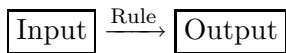
- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...
- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):  
Naturals + negatives (-1,-2,-3, ...)
- Rational numbers ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ):  
Integers + fractions ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{7}{5}$ , ...)
- Real numbers ( $\mathbb{R}$ ):  
Rationals + other (e.g.  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\pi$ , ...)
- Complex numbers ( $\mathbb{C}$ ):  
Reals + imaginary ( ... )

# Numbers

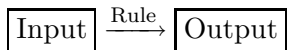
- Natural numbers ( $\mathbb{N}$ ):  
0,1,2, ...
- Integer numbers ( $\mathbb{Z}$ ):  
Naturals + negatives (-1,-2,-3, ...)
- Rational numbers ( $\mathbb{Q}$ ):  
Integers + fractions ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $-\frac{7}{5}$ , ...)
- Real numbers ( $\mathbb{R}$ ):  
Rationals + other (e.g.  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\pi$ , ...)
- Complex numbers ( $\mathbb{C}$ ):  
Reals + imaginary (...)  
$$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C} \subset \dots$$

# Functions

# Functions



# Functions

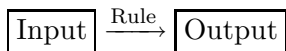


- Notation:

Name: Domain  $\rightarrow$  Range



# Functions



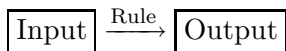
- Notation:

Name: Domain  $\rightarrow$  Range

- Terminology:

Function **name** defined on **domain** with values in **range**

# Functions



- Notation:

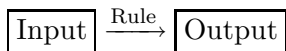
Name: Domain  $\rightarrow$  Range

- Terminology:

Function **name** defined on **domain** with values in **range**

Function **Cos** defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with values in  $\mathbb{R}$

# Functions



- Notation:

Name: Domain  $\rightarrow$  Range

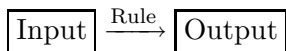
- Terminology:

Function **name** defined on **domain** with values in **range**

Function **Cos** defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with values in  $\mathbb{R}$

Function **Cos** defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with values in  $[-1, 1]$

# Functions



- Notation:

Name: Domain  $\rightarrow$  Range

- Terminology:

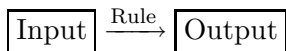
Function **name** defined on **domain** with values in **range**

Function **Cos** defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with values in  $\mathbb{R}$

Function **Cos** defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with values in  $[-1, 1]$

Function **Cos** defined on  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  with values in  $[-1, 1]$

# Functions



- Notation:

Name: Domain  $\rightarrow$  Range

- Terminology:

Function **name** defined on **domain** with values in **range**

Function **Cos** defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with values in  $\mathbb{R}$

Function **Cos** defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  with values in  $[-1, 1]$

Function **Cos** defined on  $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  with values in  $[-1, 1]$

- Numerical Functions

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{OR} \quad f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ with } A \subset \mathbb{R}$$

# Constant functions

# Constant functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = c$

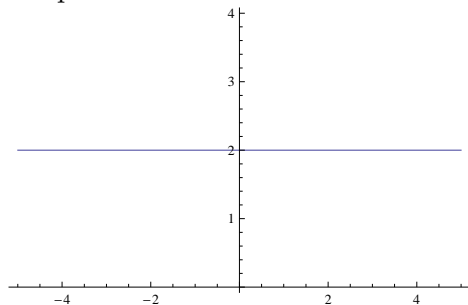
# Constant functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = c$
- Example:  $f(x) = 2$  (sometimes denoted by  $f(x) \equiv 2$ )



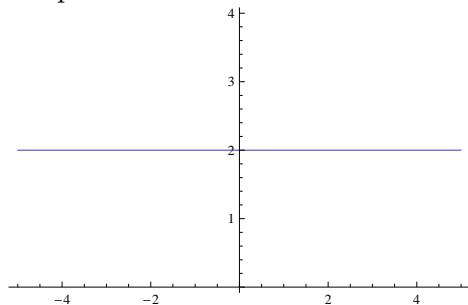
# Constant functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = c$
- Example:  $f(x) = 2$  (sometimes denoted by  $f(x) \equiv 2$ )
- Graph:



# Constant functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = c$
- Example:  $f(x) = 2$  (sometimes denoted by  $f(x) \equiv 2$ )
- Graph:



- Important, but boring ...

# Linear functions

# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = ax$

# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = ax$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = 2x, f(x) = -\pi x$

# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = ax$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = 2x, f(x) = -\pi x$
- $a$ : slope

# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = ax$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = 2x, f(x) = -\pi x$
- $a$ : slope
- Properties:

# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = ax$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = 2x$ ,  $f(x) = -\pi x$
- $a$ : slope
- Properties:

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(kx) = kf(x)$$



# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = ax$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = 2x, f(x) = -\pi x$
- $a$ : slope
- Properties:

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(kx) = kf(x)$$

- ▶ The **only** functions for which the above rule works!

# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = ax$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = 2x, f(x) = -\pi x$
- $a$ : slope
- Properties:

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(kx) = kf(x)$$

- ▶ The **only** functions for which the above rule works!
- Linear for calculus:  $f(x) = ax + b$

# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = ax$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = 2x, f(x) = -\pi x$
- $a$ : slope
- Properties:

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(kx) = kf(x)$$

- ▶ The **only** functions for which the above rule works!
- Linear for calculus:  $f(x) = ax + b$ 
  - ▶ Example:  $f(x) = 2x - 4, f(x) = 3(x - 1) + 5$
  - ▶ Do not satisfy the above rules unless  $b = 0!!$

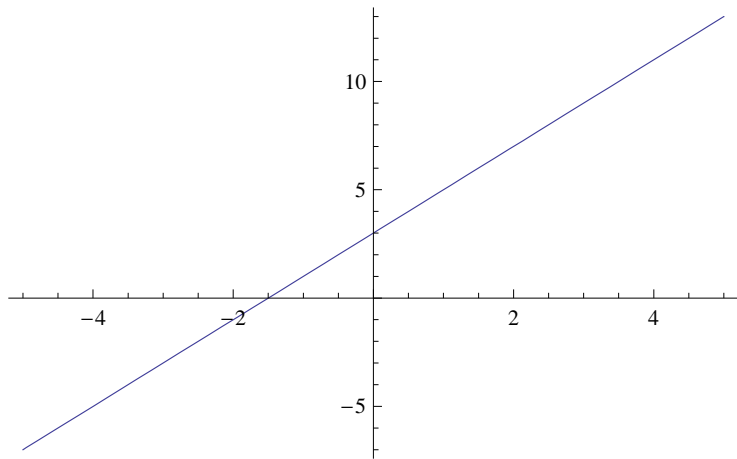
# Linear functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = ax$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = 2x, f(x) = -\pi x$
- $a$ : slope
- Properties:

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(kx) = kf(x)$$

- ▶ The **only** functions for which the above rule works!
- Linear for calculus:  $f(x) = ax + b$ 
  - ▶ Example:  $f(x) = 2x - 4, f(x) = 3(x - 1) + 5$
  - ▶ Do not satisfy the above rules unless  $b = 0!!$
- $a$ : slope,  $b$ : intercept



# Power functions

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$



# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

- ▶ What does  $x^\pi$  really mean?

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

- ▶ What does  $x^\pi$  really mean?
- Power Rules

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

- ▶ What does  $x^\pi$  really mean?
- Power Rules
  - ▶  $x^m \cdot x^n =$

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

- ▶ What does  $x^\pi$  really mean?
- Power Rules
  - ▶  $x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

- ▶ What does  $x^\pi$  really mean?
- Power Rules
  - ▶  $x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$
  - ▶  $\frac{x^m}{x^n} =$



# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

- ▶ What does  $x^\pi$  really mean?
- Power Rules
  - ▶  $x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$
  - ▶  $\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3, f(x) = x^{-1}, f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

- ▶ What does  $x^\pi$  really mean?
- Power Rules
  - ▶  $x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$
  - ▶  $\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$
  - ▶  $(x^m)^n =$

# Power functions

- General form:  $f: M \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = x^a$ 
  - ▶ Examples:  $f(x) = x^3$ ,  $f(x) = x^{-1}$ ,  $f(x) = x^{1/2}$
  - ▶ Variable **base**, constant **exponent**
  - ▶ Domain is not always all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ If  $p$  is integer and  $q$  is natural

$$x^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{x^p}$$

- ▶ What does  $x^\pi$  really mean?
- Power Rules
  - ▶  $x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$
  - ▶  $\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$
  - ▶  $(x^m)^n = x^{m \cdot n}$

# Polynomial functions

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = -x^3 + 4\pi x$ ,



# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = -x^3 + 4\pi x$ , degree 3  $\rightarrow$  cubic polynomial

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = -x^3 + 4\pi x$ , degree 3  $\rightarrow$  cubic polynomial
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , general form of quadratic

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = -x^3 + 4\pi x$ , degree 3  $\rightarrow$  cubic polynomial
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , general form of quadratic
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax + b$ , linear (for calculus)

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = -x^3 + 4\pi x$ , degree 3  $\rightarrow$  cubic polynomial
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , general form of quadratic
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax + b$ , linear (for calculus)
  - ▶ Domain is all  $\mathbb{R}$ !

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = -x^3 + 4\pi x$ , degree 3  $\rightarrow$  cubic polynomial
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , general form of quadratic
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax + b$ , linear (for calculus)
  - ▶ Domain is all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ Long term behavior  
(larger and larger, or smaller and smaller values of  $x$ )?

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = -x^3 + 4\pi x$ , degree 3  $\rightarrow$  cubic polynomial
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , general form of quadratic
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax + b$ , linear (for calculus)
  - ▶ Domain is all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ Long term behavior  
(larger and larger, or smaller and smaller values of  $x$ )?  
depends on degrees and leading coefficient

# Polynomial functions

- Combination of powers with natural exponents
- Exponent of highest power: degree
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = -x^3 + 4\pi x$ , degree 3  $\rightarrow$  cubic polynomial
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ , general form of quadratic
  - ▶  $f(x) = ax + b$ , linear (for calculus)
  - ▶ Domain is all  $\mathbb{R}$ !
  - ▶ Long term behavior  
(larger and larger, or smaller and smaller values of  $x$ )?  
depends on degrees and leading coefficient
  - ▶ Non-example:  $f(x) = 4x^3 + x^{-2}$

# Rational functions



# Rational functions

- Ratios of polynomial functions

# Rational functions

- Ratios of polynomial functions
- $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

# Rational functions

- Ratios of polynomial functions

- $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

- Examples

- ▶  $f(x) = 4x^3 + x^{-2} = \frac{4x^5+1}{x^2}$

- ▶  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - \pi x}{x^2 + 1}$

# Rational functions

- Ratios of polynomial functions

- $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

- Examples

- ▶  $f(x) = 4x^3 + x^{-2} = \frac{4x^5+1}{x^2}$

- ▶  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - \pi x}{x^2 + 1}$

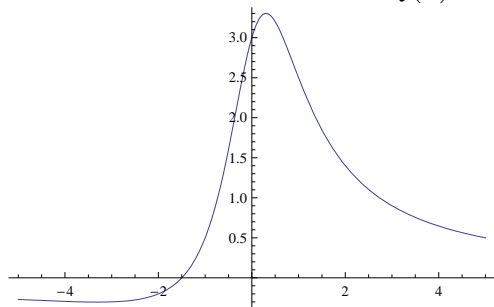
- Domain:

# Rational functions

- Ratios of polynomial functions
- $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = 4x^3 + x^{-2} = \frac{4x^5+1}{x^2}$
  - ▶  $f(x) = \frac{x^3-\pi x}{x^2+1}$
- Domain: exclude  $x$  for which  $Q(x) = 0$

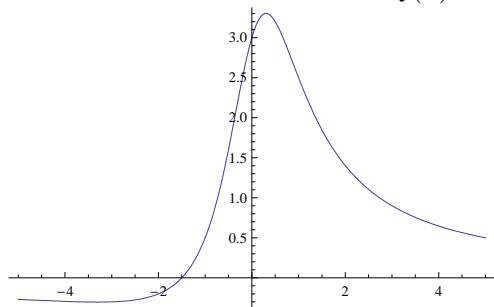
# Rational functions

- Ratios of polynomial functions
- $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = 4x^3 + x^{-2} = \frac{4x^5+1}{x^2}$
  - ▶  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - \pi x}{x^2 + 1}$
- Domain: exclude  $x$  for which  $Q(x) = 0$



# Rational functions

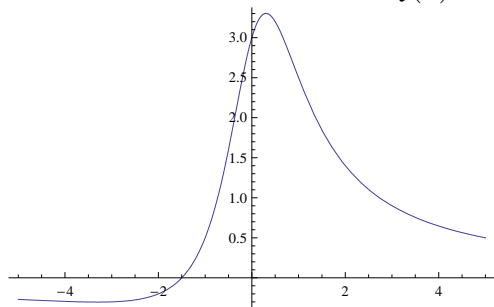
- Ratios of polynomial functions
- $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = 4x^3 + x^{-2} = \frac{4x^5+1}{x^2}$
  - ▶  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - \pi x}{x^2 + 1}$
- Domain: exclude  $x$  for which  $Q(x) = 0$



- Long term behavior

# Rational functions

- Ratios of polynomial functions
- $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$
- Examples
  - ▶  $f(x) = 4x^3 + x^{-2} = \frac{4x^5+1}{x^2}$
  - ▶  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - \pi x}{x^2 + 1}$
- Domain: exclude  $x$  for which  $Q(x) = 0$



- Long term behavior depends on degrees and leading coefficients



# Trigonometric functions

# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$

# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains

# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$

# Trigonometric functions

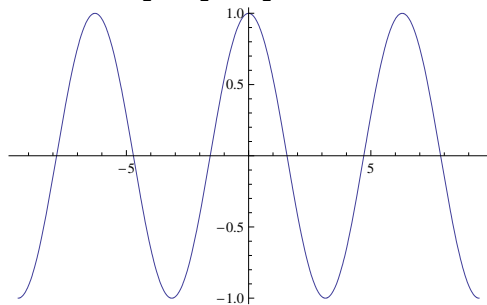
- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$

# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}$

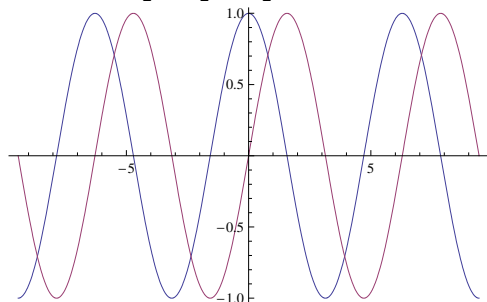
# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}$



# Trigonometric functions

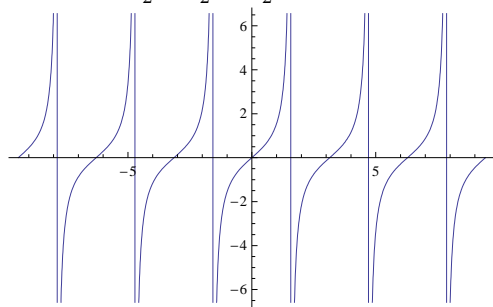
- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x \neq \pm\frac{\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{5\pi}{2}$





# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x \neq \pm\frac{\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm\frac{5\pi}{2}$



# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}$
- Periodicity  $f(x + T) \equiv f(x)$  for all  $x$ .

# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}$
- Periodicity  $f(x + T) \equiv f(x)$  for all  $x$ .
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos, \sec$ : period  $2\pi$

# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}$
- Periodicity  $f(x + T) \equiv f(x)$  for all  $x$ .
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos, \sec$ : period  $2\pi$
  - ▶  $\tan$ : period  $\pi$

# Trigonometric functions

- $\sin, \cos, \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}, \sec = \frac{1}{\cos}$
- Domains
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos$ : all  $\mathbb{R}$
  - ▶  $\tan, \sec$ : exclude  $x$  for which  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{3\pi}{2}, \pm \frac{5\pi}{2}$
- Periodicity  $f(x + T) \equiv f(x)$  for all  $x$ .
  - ▶  $\sin, \cos, \sec$ : period  $2\pi$
  - ▶  $\tan$ : period  $\pi$
- Fundamental formula:

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \equiv 1$$

# Exponential functions

# Exponential functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$

# Exponential functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$
- Defined everywhere only for  $a > 0$



# Exponential functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$
- Defined everywhere only for  $a > 0$
- Constant base, variable exponent

# Exponential functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$
- Defined everywhere only for  $a > 0$
- Constant base, variable exponent
- Examples:  $f(x) = 2^x$ ,  $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$

# Exponential functions

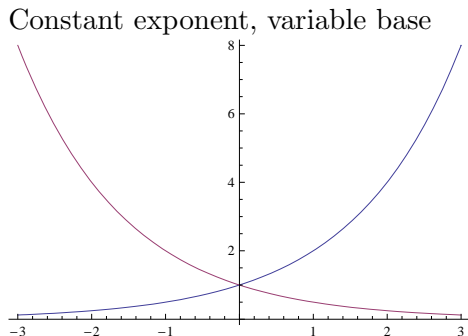
- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$
- Defined everywhere only for  $a > 0$
- Constant base, variable exponent
- Examples:  $f(x) = 2^x$ ,  $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
- DO NOT CONFUSE with power functions!!

# Exponential functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$
- Defined everywhere only for  $a > 0$
- **Constant base**, **variable exponent**
- Examples:  $f(x) = 2^x$ ,  $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
- **DO NOT CONFUSE** with power functions!!  
Constant exponent, variable base

# Exponential functions

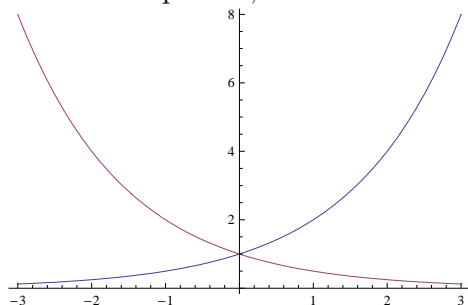
- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$
- Defined everywhere only for  $a > 0$
- **Constant base**, **variable exponent**
- Examples:  $f(x) = 2^x$ ,  $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
- **DO NOT CONFUSE** with power functions!!



# Exponential functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$
- Defined everywhere only for  $a > 0$
- **Constant base**, **variable exponent**
- Examples:  $f(x) = 2^x$ ,  $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
- **DO NOT CONFUSE** with power functions!!

Constant exponent, variable base

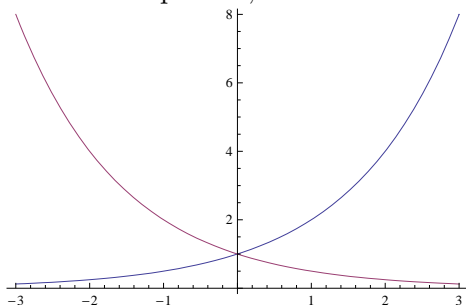


- Long term behavior

# Exponential functions

- General form:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = a^x$
- Defined everywhere only for  $a > 0$
- **Constant base**, **variable exponent**
- Examples:  $f(x) = 2^x$ ,  $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$
- **DO NOT CONFUSE** with power functions!!

Constant exponent, variable base



- Long term behavior
- What does  $\pi^x$  really mean?

# Logarithmic functions



# Logarithmic functions

- To **what power** should we raise 2 to get 16?

# Logarithmic functions

- To **what power** should we raise 2 to get 16?
- $\log_2 16 = 4$

# Logarithmic functions

- To **what power** should we raise 2 to get 16?
- $\log_2 16 = 4$
- Logarithmic function:  $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \log_a x$

# Logarithmic functions

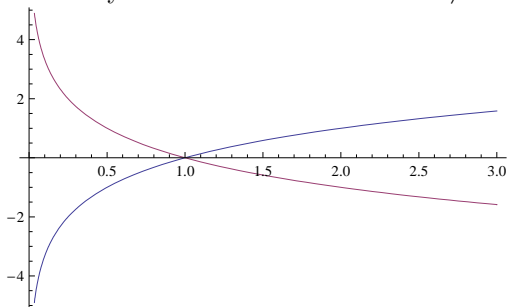
- To **what power** should we raise 2 to get 16?
- $\log_2 16 = 4$
- Logarithmic function:  $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \log_a x$ 
  - ▶ To **what power** should we raise  $a$  to get  $x$ ?

# Logarithmic functions

- To **what power** should we raise 2 to get 16?
- $\log_2 16 = 4$
- Logarithmic function:  $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \log_a x$ 
  - ▶ To **what power** should we raise  $a$  to get  $x$ ?
  - ▶ Only makes sense if  $a > 0$  and  $a \neq 1$

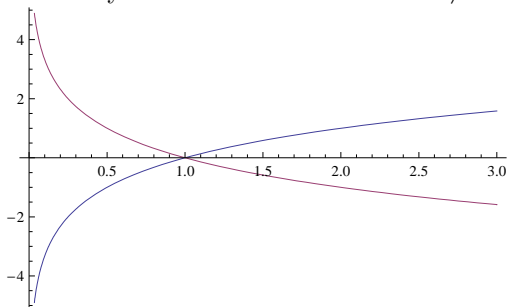
# Logarithmic functions

- To **what power** should we raise 2 to get 16?
- $\log_2 16 = 4$
- Logarithmic function:  $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \log_a x$ 
  - ▶ To **what power** should we raise  $a$  to get  $x$ ?
  - ▶ Only makes sense if  $a > 0$  and  $a \neq 1$



# Logarithmic functions

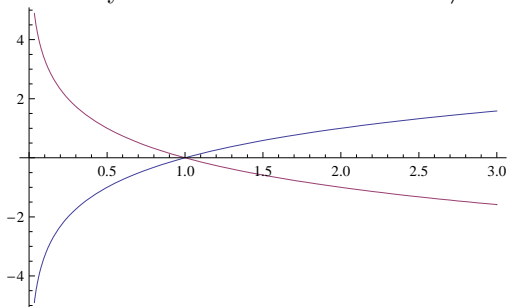
- To **what power** should we raise 2 to get 16?
- $\log_2 16 = 4$
- Logarithmic function:  $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \log_a x$ 
  - ▶ To **what power** should we raise  $a$  to get  $x$ ?
  - ▶ Only makes sense if  $a > 0$  and  $a \neq 1$



- Exponentials and logarithms

# Logarithmic functions

- To **what power** should we raise 2 to get 16?
- $\log_2 16 = 4$
- Logarithmic function:  $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \log_a x$ 
  - ▶ To **what power** should we raise  $a$  to get  $x$ ?
  - ▶ Only makes sense if  $a > 0$  and  $a \neq 1$



- Exponentials and logarithms

$$a^{\log_a x} = x \quad \log_a(a^x) = x$$