

Set

$$U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, a, b, c\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{1\}$$

$$A - B = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$A' = \{5, 6\}$$

Ex

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{5, 2, 3\}$$

Cartesian Product

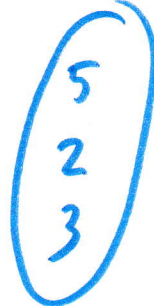
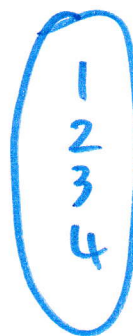
$$A \times B = \{(1, 5), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 5), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 5), (3, 2), (3, 3), (4, 5), (4, 2), (4, 3)\}$$

A, B Set & $A, B \neq \emptyset$

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

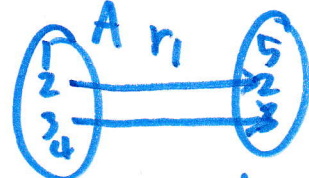
A

B



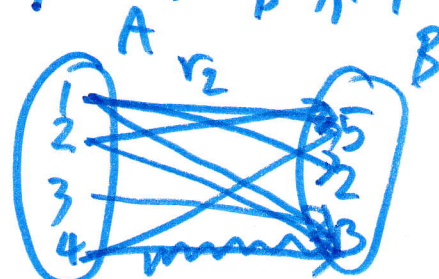
ยกตัว r_1 เป็นความสัมพันธ์ที่จับคู่สมาชิกของ A กับสมาชิกของ B

$$r_1 = \{(2, 2), (3, 3)\}$$



ยกตัว r_2 เป็นความสัมพันธ์ที่จับคู่สมาชิกของ A กับสมาชิกของ B

$$r_2 = \{(1, 5), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 5), (2, 3), (3, 5), (4, 5)\}$$



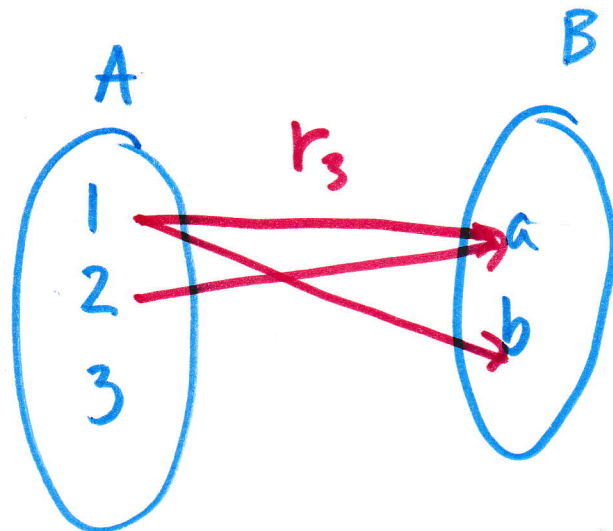
$$r \subseteq A \times B$$

ความสัมพันธ์แบบฟังก์ชัน

$$f \subseteq A \times B$$

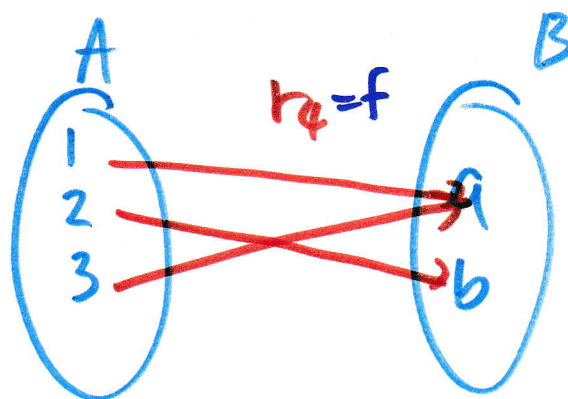
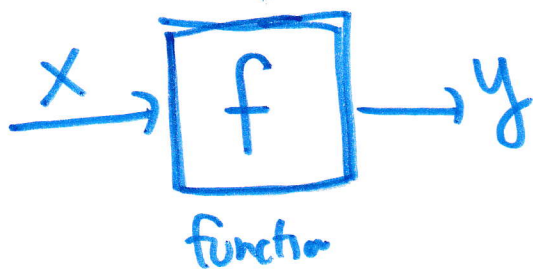
f เป็นฟังก์ชัน
จาก A ไป B

ถ้า $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in f$ แล้ว $y_1 = y_2$



$$r_3 = \{(1, a), (1, b), (2, a)\}$$

ไม่เป็นฟังก์ชัน เพราะ มี $(1, a), (1, b)$ ที่ $a \neq b$
 ตามใจความสัมพันธ์ที่ว่า ตัวหน้าส่งไปได้แค่ตัวเดียว
 ตัวเดียว



$$f = r_4 = \{(1, a), (2, b), (3, a)\}$$

เป็นฟังก์ชัน.

$$(x, y) \in f \Rightarrow y = f(x)$$

$$\text{Domain } D_f = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$R_f = \{a, b\}$$

Chapter 3 Functions and Graphs

Definition: Let A and B be nonempty sets. Then $A \times B$ is a set of order pairs, i.e.,

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}.$$

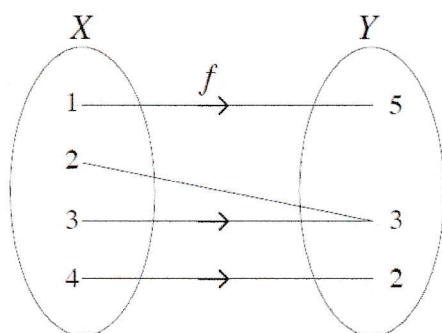
Given $f \subseteq A \times B$, f is said to be a **function from A to B** if and only if for any $x \in A$, if $(x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in f$, then $y_1 = y_2$.

- If f is a function, then we denote $(x, y) \in f$ by $y = f(x)$ and call $f(x)$ a value of f at x .
- The set $\{x \mid (x, y) \in f\}$ is called the **domain** of f , denoted by D_f .
- The set $\{y \mid (x, y) \in f\}$ is called the **range** of f , denoted by R_f .

Note: If f is not a function, we can't use $y = f(x)$ notation since $f(x)$ may not be unique.

Example 1 Indicate whether each figure specifies a function. Explain why.

(1)



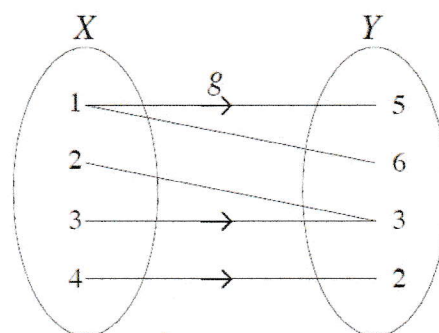
เป็นฟังก์ชัน

$$f = \{(1, 5), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 2)\}$$

$$D_f = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$R_f = \{5, 3, 2\}$$

(2)



ไม่เป็นฟังก์ชัน

$$g = \{(1, 5), (1, 6), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 2)\}$$

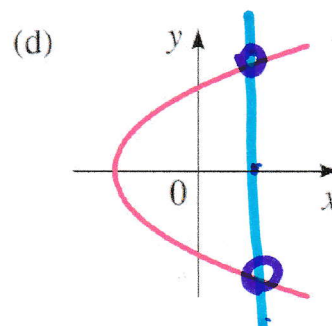
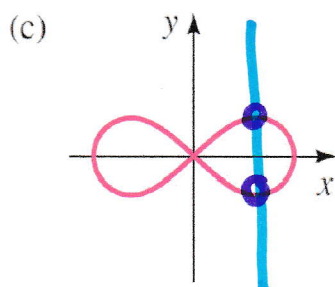
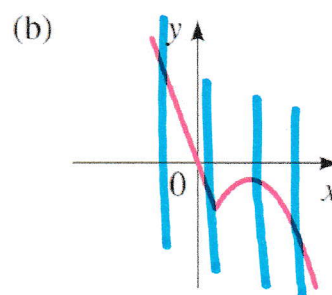
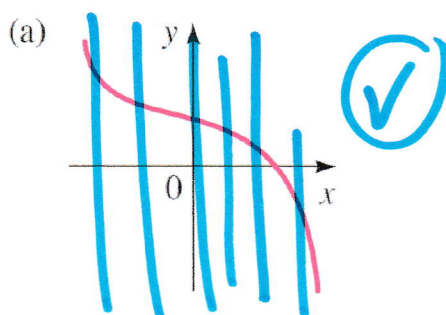
ฟังก์ชัน: $f(x) = 2x - 1$
 1. $f(1) = 2(1) - 1 = 1$ แต่ใน Y ไม่มี 1
 2. $f(2) = 2(2) - 1 = 3$ แต่ใน Y มี 3
 3. $f(3) = 2(3) - 1 = 5$ แต่ใน Y มี 5
 4. $f(4) = 2(4) - 1 = 7$ แต่ใน Y ไม่มี 7

Ex $f(x) = 2x - 1$
 $f(5) = 2(5) - 1 = 9$
 $(2, 5) \in f$

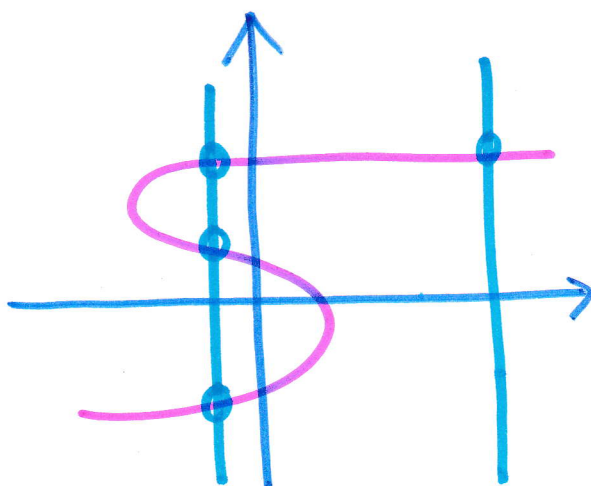
Vertical Line Test for a Function

If there is a vertical line that passes through two or more points on the graph of an equation, then the equation does not specify a function.

Example 2 Use a vertical line test to indicate whether each graph specifies a function.



Note: If we draw a vertical line and it passes through less than two points on the graph of an equation, we can't conclude that the equation specifies a function. There may be another vertical line that passes through two or more points on the graph of an equation.



$$f(8) = 2 \cdot 8 - 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(5+h) &\neq f(5) + f(h) \\ f(a+b) &\neq f(a) + f(b) \end{aligned}$$

Example 3 For $f(x) = 2x - 3$, find

1. $f(5)$

$$f(5) = 2(5) - 3 = 7$$

2. $f(5) + f(h)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(5) + f(h) &= 7 + 2(h) - 3 \\ &= 2h + 4 \end{aligned}$$

3. $f(5+h)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(5+h) &= 2(5+h) - 3 \\ &= 10 + 2h - 3 = 2h + 7 \end{aligned}$$

4. $\frac{f(5+h) - f(5)}{h}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(5+h) - f(5)}{h} &= \frac{(2h+7) - 7}{h} \\ &= \frac{2h}{h} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Example 4 Find the domain of each function.

1. $f(x) = 2x + 1$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

3. $F(x) = \sqrt{4x-7}$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x-7 &\geq 0 \\ 4x &\geq 7 \\ x &\geq \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$D_F = \left[\frac{7}{4}, \infty\right)$$

2. $g(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-2} \neq 0$

ตัวส่วนห้ามเป็น 0

$$x-2 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq 2$$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$$

4. $G(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-5}}$

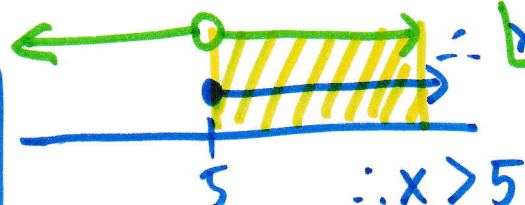
① $x-5 \geq 0$

② $\sqrt{x-5} \neq 0$

① $x-5 \geq 0$
 $x \geq 5$

② $\sqrt{x-5} \neq 0$
 $\sqrt{(x-5)^2} \neq 0$

$x-5 \neq 0$
 $x \neq 5$



$$D_G = (5, \infty)$$

หมายเหตุ

$$\begin{aligned} ① \frac{1}{\Delta} &\Rightarrow \Delta \neq 0 \\ ② \sqrt{\bullet} &\Rightarrow \bullet \geq 0 \\ ③ |\heartsuit| &\Rightarrow \heartsuit \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$