

# Introduction To Functions Test Answer Key

MCF 1M	Name _____
Test 1: Quadratic Functions	Date _____
A	

**Multiple Choice:** Place the letter answer on the line. (1 mark each)

1. Which number is NOT included in the domain  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -4 < x < 4\}$ ?

a. 2	c. 3
b. 2.5	d. 5.5

2. Which set of ordered pairs is not a function?

a. $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5)\}$	c. $\{(2, 3), (3, 2), (5, 4), (4, 2)\}$
b. $\{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3), (5, 6)\}$	d. $\{(2, 4), (4, 3), (5, 5), (3, 2)\}$

3. Given the equation  $f(x) = -6x - 2$ , find  $f(6)$ .

a. -24	c. 36
b. -28	d. -22

4. Which equation is not a quadratic function?

a. $10 - 2x - 17^2 = 4x$	c. $40 = 4x^2 - 5x$
b. $x = -4x^2 + 3$	d. $2(x + 2) + 24 = x$

5. What is the axis of symmetry for a parabola that goes through the points  $(3, 10)$  and  $(7, 10)$ ?

a. $x = -4$	c. $x = 1$
b. $x = 4$	d. $x = 7$

**Short Answer:** Place final answer on the line. (1 mark each line)

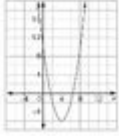
6. Given  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 8$ , evaluate

a) $f(-2)$	_____
b) $f(1)$	_____
c) $f(3) - f(-2)$	_____

7. Given  $g(x) = 6 - 2x$ , determine  $x$  when  $g(x) = 16$ .

8. The graph on the right represents  $f(x)$ . Determine

a) $f(2)$	_____
b) $x$ when $f(x) = 10$	_____
c) the vertex of $f(x)$	_____
d) the equation of the axis of symmetry of $f(x)$	_____



**Introduction to functions test answer key** is an essential topic for students learning mathematics, particularly in algebra and calculus. Understanding functions is crucial, as they form the foundation for many advanced concepts in mathematics and its applications. This article provides an overview of functions, different types, their properties, and examples of test questions with corresponding answers to enhance comprehension.

## Understanding Functions

A function is a special relationship between two sets, typically referred to as the domain and the range. For every input from the domain, there is exactly one output in the range. Functions can be represented in various forms, including equations, graphs, and tables.

## Key Components of a Function

1. **Domain:** The set of all possible input values (x-values) for the function.
2. **Range:** The set of all possible output values (y-values) that the function can produce.
3. **Mapping:** The process of associating each element in the domain with an element in the range.
4. **Notation:** Functions are commonly denoted by letters such as  $f$ ,  $g$ , or  $h$ . For example,  $f(x)$  represents the output of function  $f$  for input  $x$ .

# Types of Functions

Functions can be classified into various types based on their characteristics:

1. **Linear Functions:** These functions have a constant rate of change and can be represented by the equation  $y = mx + b$ , where  $m$  is the slope and  $b$  is the  $y$ -intercept.
2. **Quadratic Functions:** Represented by the equation  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , these functions graph as parabolas and have a variable rate of change.
3. **Polynomial Functions:** Functions that involve variables raised to whole number exponents, such as  $y = a_nx^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$ .
4. **Rational Functions:** These are functions that can be expressed as the ratio of two polynomials, e.g.,  $y = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ , where  $q(x) \neq 0$ .
5. **Exponential Functions:** These functions grow or decay at an increasing rate and can be represented as  $y = a \cdot b^x$ , where  $b$  is a positive constant.
6. **Logarithmic Functions:** The inverse of exponential functions, expressed as  $y = \log_b(x)$ , where  $b$  is the base of the logarithm.
7. **Trigonometric Functions:** Functions related to angles and their relationships, including sine, cosine, and tangent.

# Properties of Functions

Understanding the properties of functions is vital for solving problems and analyzing their behaviors.

## Key Properties

1. **Injective (One-to-One):** A function  $f$  is injective if different inputs always lead to different outputs. In other words, if  $f(a) = f(b)$ , then  $a$  must equal  $b$ .
2. **Surjective (Onto):** A function is surjective if every element in the range has a corresponding element in the domain. This means that the function covers the entire range.
3. **Bijjective:** A function is bijective if it is both injective and surjective, establishing a perfect pairing between domain and range.

#### 4. Even and Odd Functions:

- Even Functions: Symmetric about the y-axis, satisfying  $f(x) = f(-x)$ .
- Odd Functions: Symmetric about the origin, satisfying  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ .

## Sample Functions Test Questions and Answers

To reinforce understanding of functions, here are some sample test questions along with their answers.

### Question 1: Identify the Type of Function

Given the function  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$ , classify this function.

Answer: This function is a quadratic function because it is in the form of  $ax^2 + bx + c$ , where  $a = 2$ ,  $b = -3$ , and  $c = 1$ .

### Question 2: Determine the Domain and Range

Consider the function  $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 2}$ . What are the domain and range of this function?

Answer:

- Domain: The function is defined for  $x - 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$ . Therefore, the domain is  $[2, \infty)$ .
- Range: The output of the square root function is always non-negative, so the range is  $[0, \infty)$ .

### Question 3: Find the Slope of the Linear Function

Given the linear function  $h(x) = 4x + 5$ , what is the slope?

Answer: The slope ( $m$ ) of the linear function  $h(x) = mx + b$  is 4.

### Question 4: Is the Function Odd, Even, or Neither?

Determine whether the function  $f(x) = x^3 - 4x$  is odd, even, or neither.

Answer:

To check if  $f(x)$  is odd, we evaluate  $f(-x)$ :

$$f(-x) = (-x)^3 - 4(-x) = -x^3 + 4x = -(x^3 - 4x) = -f(x).$$

Since  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ , the function is odd.

## Question 5: Evaluate the Function at a Given Point

Evaluate the function  $p(x) = 3x + 2$  at  $x = 4$ .

Answer:

$$p(4) = 3(4) + 2 = 12 + 2 = 14.$$

## Question 6: Find the Inverse of a Function

Find the inverse of the function  $f(x) = 2x - 3$ .

Answer:

To find the inverse, we swap  $x$  and  $y$ :

1. Start with  $y = 2x - 3$ .
2. Swap:  $x = 2y - 3$ .
3. Solve for  $y$ :  $2y = x + 3 \Rightarrow y = (x + 3)/2$ .

Thus, the inverse function is  $f^{-1}(x) = (x + 3)/2$ .

## Conclusion

Understanding functions is a pivotal part of mathematics, serving as a gateway to more complex topics. Mastery of the concepts surrounding functions, including their types, properties, and applications, is essential for students to succeed in math. The sample questions and answers provided in this article can serve as a useful guide for both self-study and preparation for examinations. As students become proficient in identifying and working with functions, they will find themselves better equipped to tackle more advanced mathematical challenges.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is a function in mathematics?

A function is a relation that assigns exactly one output for each input from a specified set, known as the domain.

## How can you determine if a relationship is a function?

You can determine if a relationship is a function by using the vertical line test; if a vertical line intersects the graph of the relation more than once, it is not a function.

## What are the parts of a function?

A function consists of three main parts: the domain (set of inputs), the codomain (set of potential outputs), and the rule or relationship that defines how each input is related to an output.

## What is the difference between a linear function and a nonlinear function?

A linear function has a constant rate of change and can be represented by a straight line, while a nonlinear function does not have a constant rate of change and can be represented by curves.

## What is function notation?

Function notation is a way to represent functions using symbols, typically denoted as  $f(x)$ , where 'f' names the function and 'x' is the input variable.

## What does it mean for a function to be one-to-one?

A function is one-to-one if it assigns different outputs to different inputs, meaning no two distinct inputs produce the same output.

## What is the importance of the inverse function?

The inverse function reverses the effect of the original function, taking the output back to the input, and helps solve equations involving the function.

## How do you evaluate a function at a certain value?

To evaluate a function at a certain value, substitute the given value into the function's expression and simplify to find the output.

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