Warm Up





a)
$$y = 3x + 4$$

$$y = -3(x-2)^2 + 4 \quad c) \quad y = 2(x-3)^3 + 5$$

$$D = \{x \in R\} D = \{x \in R\}$$

$$) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

a)
$$y = 3x + 4$$
 b) $y = -3(x - 2)^2 + 4$ c) $y = 2(x - 3)^3 + 5$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}\$$

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\}\$$

$$P = \{y \in \mathbb{R}\}\$$

$$P = \{y \in \mathbb{R}\}\$$



Domain and Range Part 3

Lesson objectives

- I know how to find the domain and range of a circle
- I know how to find the domain and range of an absolute value function
- I know how to find the domain and range of a root function

Lesson objectives

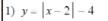
Teachers' notes

Lesson notes

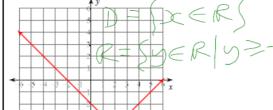
Homework - Complete domain and range for the handout

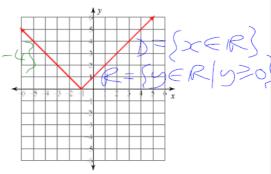
Domain and Range - The Absolute Value Function

Examples 1 & 2 from the Absolute Value GraphsHandout Determine the domain and range.



2)
$$y = |x+1|$$





Is there anything that will change our domain and range for an absolute value function?

The change on domain $D = \{x \in R\}$ Range affected by "a" and "c" [Same as for a quadratic]

Domain and Range - The Absolute Value Function



For an absolute value function the domain is never restricted.

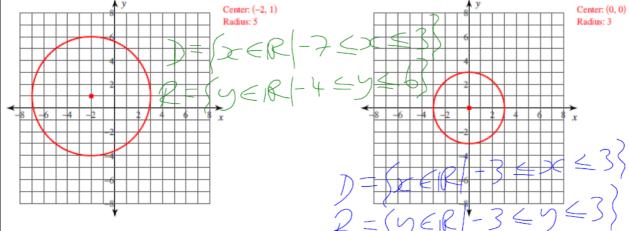
The range is dependent on the "vertex" and direction of opening.

It behaves in the same way as a parabola.



Domain and Range - The Circle

Examples from the Circle Graphs Handout Determine the domain and range.



What affects the domain and range of a circle?

Domain and Range - The Circle



The domain and the range of a circle have a lower and upper value.

To determine the values, we need to determine the centre and the radius.

The centre is the point (d,c).

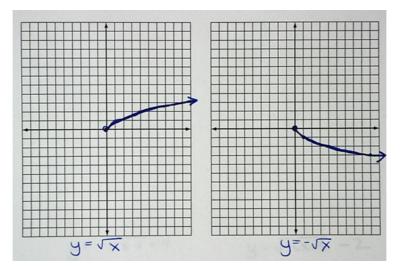
The restrictions on the domain are "d" ± the radius.

The restrictions on the range are "c" ± the radius.



Domain and Range - The Root Function

Examples 1 & 2 from the Root Functions Graphs Handout Determine the domain and range.



Is there anything that will change our domain and range for a root function?

Domain and Range - The Root Function



The domain of a root function is restricted by the horizontal shift (d value) and the sign of k.

The range is restricted by the direction of opening (sign of a) and the vertical shift (c value).

$$y = a\sqrt{k(x - d)} + c$$

a is positive/negative — → opens up/down k is positive/negative — → opens right/left

Root starts from the "vertex" (d,c).

