

Domain - set of all x-values for which a function is defined
Range - set of all y-values for which a function is defined

Define Domain Algebraically

Case 1: Polynomial
 $f(x) = 4x^3 - x^2 + 5x - 1$

D: All Real #'s or $\mathbb{R}$
or $(-\infty, \infty)$

Case 2: Fraction

$$f(x) = \frac{2x-6}{x+10}$$

Set denominator equal to zero
 $x+10=0$
 $x=-10$

D: $\mathbb{R}$ except $x=-10$

or $(-\infty, -10) \cup (-10, \infty)$
-10 excluded

Case 3: Square Root

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

$x = -3$ ✓
 $x = -2$ ✓
 $x = 0$ ✓
 $x = 1$ ✓
 $x = 3$ ✓
 $x = 4$ ✗
 $x = 5$ ✗

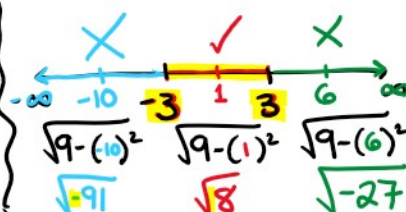
① Set inside $\sqrt{\quad}$ equal to zero

$$9-x^2=0$$
$$\pm\sqrt{9-x^2}$$
$$\pm 3=x$$
$$\sqrt{9-(\pm 3)^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{0}=0$$

② Plot #'s on number line

③ Pick a # in each region

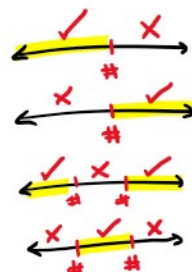
④ Plug in #'s to $f(x)$



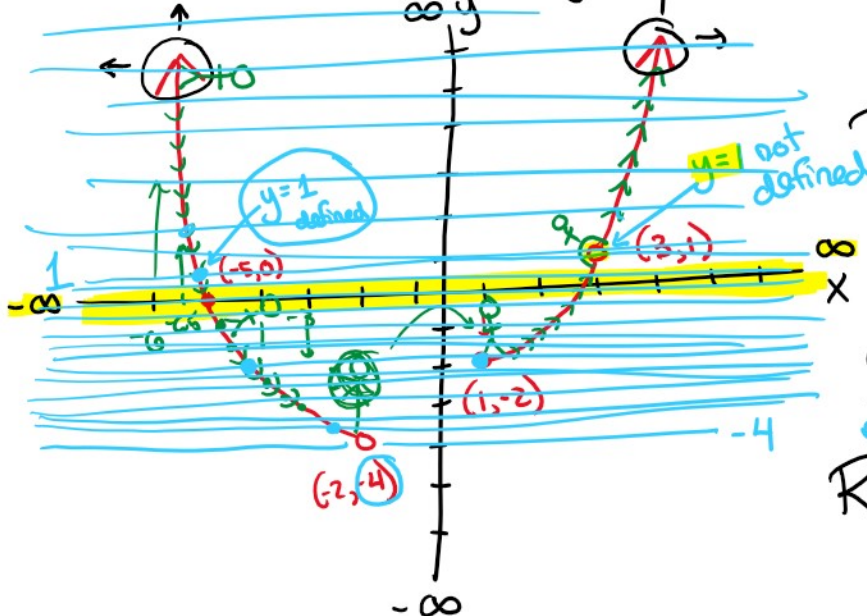
⑤ Define Domain using Interval Notation

D: $[-3, 3]$

MIDDLE
 ~~$(-\infty, -3]$ LEFT~~
 ~~$[3, \infty)$ RIGHT~~



Define Domain and Range Graphically



Read graph from left to right

Domain (set of x-values)

D: $(-\infty, -2) \cup [1, 3] \cup (3, \infty)$

↑ left-most part of graph
↑ hole at -2
↑ next x-value
↑ hole

Read graph bottom to top

Range (set of y-values)

R: $(-4, \infty)$

↑ lowest y-value

$-\infty$

lowest
y-value

↑
only stop if
graph is not
defined at all
for a specific
y-value