

# Elementary Mathematics.

→ **Function:** A relation from a set of input to a set of outputs is a function.

\* It is like machine that has an input & an output.

& the output is somehow related to the input.

\* 3 parts of functions:

a) input      b) relationship      c) output

e.g., Multiply by '2' is a very simple function.

Input	Relationship	Output
0	$\times 2$	0
1	$\times 2$	2
7	$\times 2$	14
10	$\times 2$	20
...	...	...

or

"A relation or expression involving one or more variables is a function."

Examples:-

- 1) Volume of gas depends upon 'T' at given 'P'  $\rightarrow$  constant  
Variable variable
- 2) Dipole moment depends upon polarity
- 3) The height of child grows with age.
- 4) Rate constant 'k' increases with 'T'

$\rightarrow$  Explain the concept of dependent & independent variables.

Mathematically:

$$y = x + 1 \quad \text{if } x = 1, 2, 3$$

$$y = 1 + 1 = 2 \quad y = 2 + 1 = 3$$

So, value of 'y' depends upon 'x' & 'x' is independent variable but 'y' is dependent.

Representation of function:-

$$y = f(x) \quad \text{function of 'x'}$$

→ one 'x' value only gives one y value  
So,  $y^2 = x$  is not a function.

bcz if  $x = 16$  then  $y = +4, -4$ .

e.g.,  $y^2 = f(x)$   $\therefore x = 16$

$$\sqrt{y^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$y = \pm 4$$

So,  $y = x$  is possible

but  $y^2 = x$  is not possible as function

$y = j, g, h$  may also represent.

→ Domain & Range of Function:

Domain: Set of all possible or input values of independent variable (x) which is shown on x-axis.

Range: Set of all possible output values of dependent variables (y) which is shown on y-axis.

⇒ Types of Functions

1) Linear Function:-

Those functions whose graph is a straight line.



A linear function has one dependent & one independent variables.

$$y = mx + c$$

$y$  = dependent variable

$x$  = independent variable.

$c$  = constant / intercept

$m$  = coefficient of independent variable.

It is also known as slope & gives the rate of change of dependent variable.

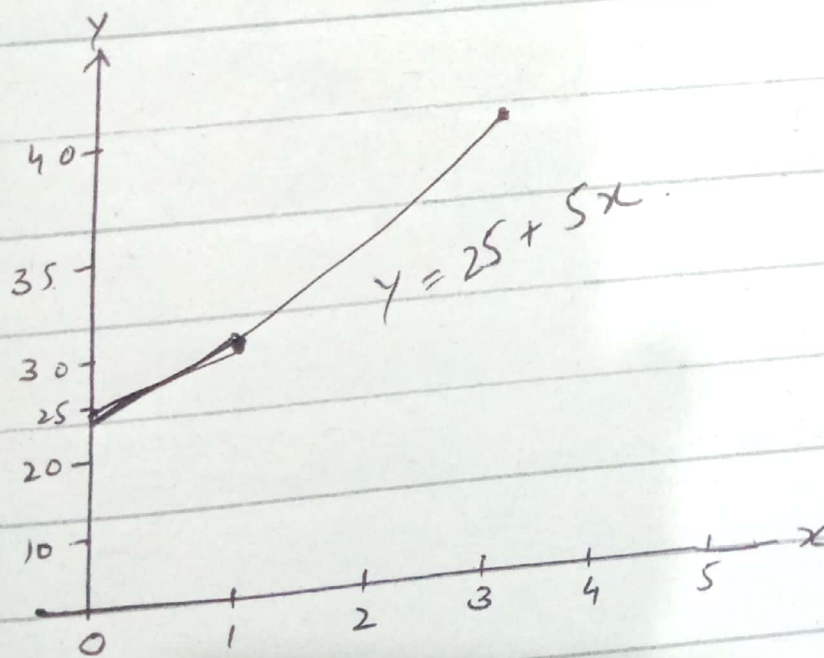
→ Graph:

$$y = 25 + 5(x)$$

$$\text{let } x = 1$$

$$y = 25 + 5(1) = 30$$

$$y = 25 + 5(3) = 40 \quad \text{let } x = 3$$



2) Quadratic Function:

$$y = x^2 + c \quad (\text{parabolic curve})$$

3) Single valued Function: is one in which a single value of  $x$  results in a single value of  $y$ .

one value of  $x_1 = y_1$

(both have one value)

4) Many valued Function: is one in which a single value of  $x$  results in more than one value of ' $y$ ' e.g.,

$$y^2 = x \quad (\text{possible}) \quad (\pm)$$

5) Function of many variables:-

$$PV = nRT$$

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V}$$

$\therefore R = \text{constant}$  but

$T, V, n$  are many variables.

# Exponential Function:-

"Some constant power variables functions"

"A function whose value is constant raised to the power of independent variable"

$$y = b^x \quad \text{'b' is base}$$

'x' is in exponent is exponential function.  $\therefore b \neq 0$

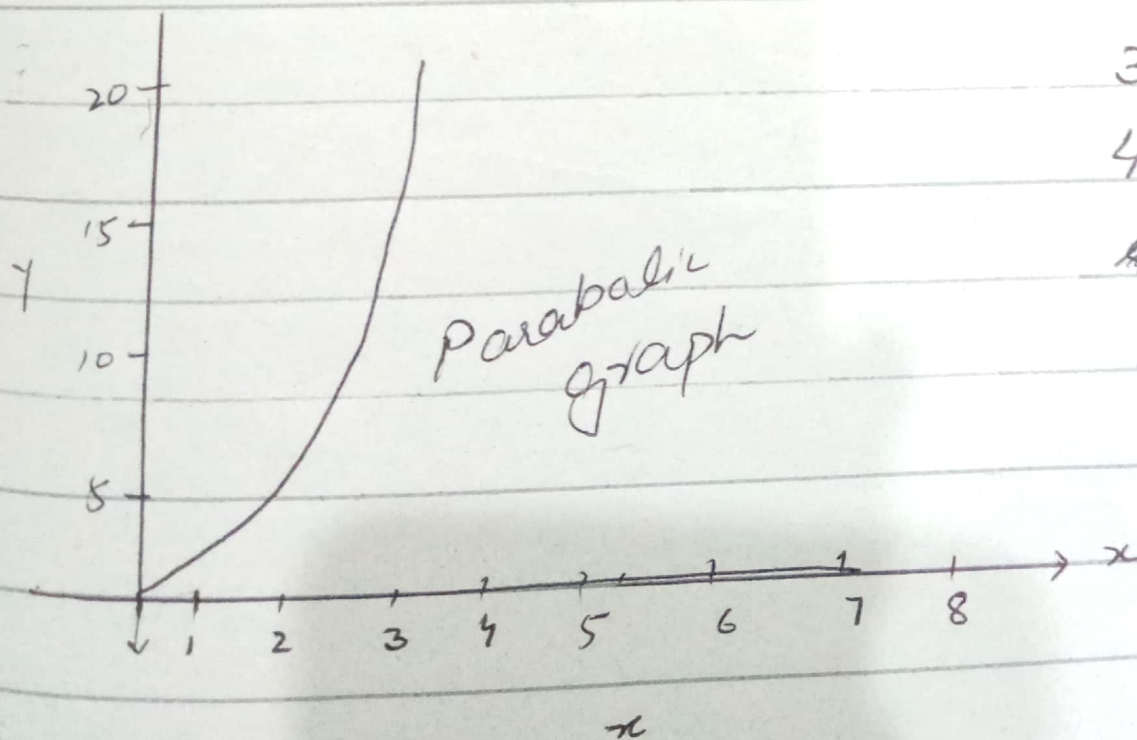
$$b > 0$$

$$b > 1$$

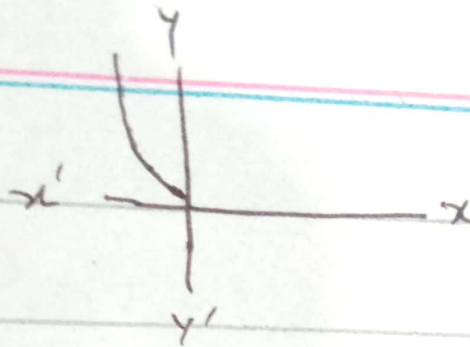
$$y = 2^x \quad \text{and } x \text{ is}$$

$$\text{if } y = 0 = 0 \text{ so } b \neq 0$$

x	y
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
<del>5</del>	<del>2</del>
⋮	⋮



i)  $y = 2^{-x}$



Representation:  $y = 10^x, a^x, e^x$

Mostly we use  $e^x$  in Chemistry.

Example:

population growth



## A Polynomial Function:

A function which involves only non-negative integer powers.

e.g.,  $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + c$

It has powers 3, 2, 1 & so on.

but power cannot be a negative integer.

$f(x) = 3x^3 + 4x + 1$  is polynomial

but  $f(x) = 5x^3 + 2x - 1$  is not a polynomial

because  $5x^3 + 2x - x^{-1}$

→ Find the value of 'x':

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$\frac{16}{9} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 \text{ but we have } \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \text{ so}$$

$$x \text{ must be } -2 \quad \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{-2}$$

Take another example.

$$3^{x-2} = 4^{2x+1}$$



$$3^{x-2} = 4^{2x+1}$$

Take a log on both sides so exponent becomes base.

$$\log 3^{x-2} = \log 4^{2x+1}$$

$$(x-2) \log 3 = (2x+1) \log 4$$

$$x \log 3 - 2 \log 3 = 2x \log 4 + \log 4$$

$$x \log 3 - \log 3^2 = x \log 4^2 + \log 4$$

$$x \log 3 - \log 9 = x \log 16 + \log 4$$

$$x \log 3 - x \log 16 = \log 4 + \log 9$$

multiply

$$x (\log 3 - \log 16) = \log 36$$

$$x \left( \log \frac{3}{16} \right) = \log 36$$

$$x = \frac{\log 36}{\log \frac{3}{16}} = \frac{1.556}{-0.726} = -2.1467$$