

IV. N. Algebra Domain and Domain Issues

Domain and Domain Issues

Dr. Stan Hartzler Archer City High School

The *domain of a function* is the set of all first elements of the ordered pairs that constitute the function. Huh?

- A *relation* is a set of ordered pairs: $T = -1, 3, 1, 6, 3, 9, x, y, 1, 7$
- A function is a special kind of relation wherein each x or first element is loyal to exactly one y or second element. What pair would we remove in T above to make it a function? (We will call the function T_1 .)
- The *domain of a function* is the set of all first elements from each ordered pair that comprise the function. For T_1 above, domain = $-1, 1, 3, x$

The domain of a function is usually chosen from the set of real numbers. Unless the function involves one of the three issues that follow, the domain is the set of real numbers. This set is commonly designated by the letter $\mathfrak{R}$.

The three issues are:

1. Division by zero is not allowed; denominators must not equal zero.

Because the denominator of $\frac{7x}{x^2 - 16}$ includes a variable, the denominator might equal zero.

We prevent this by writing $x^2 - 16 \neq 0$, so $x^2 \neq 16$, and $x \neq \pm 4$

So the domain statement is, “ x can be any real number except ± 4 ”

In less plain English, “ x is an element of the set $\mathfrak{R}$ so that $x \neq \pm 4$ ”

Also, the domain is the set of all x in $\mathfrak{R}$ so that $x \neq \pm 4$.

In symbols, the domain = $x \in \mathfrak{R} \mid x \neq \pm 4$

2. Square roots of negative numbers are not allowed. For $\sqrt{n}$, n must be greater than or equal to zero.

For $\sqrt{1-x}$, $1-x$ must be greater than or equal to zero.

$$1 - x \geq 0$$

$$-x \geq -1 \quad \text{domain} = x \in \mathfrak{R} \mid x \leq 1$$

$$x \leq 1$$

3. Logarithms only exist for positive numbers. For $\log_b n$, $n > 0$.

For $\log_b 2y+10$, $2y+10 > 0$, so $y > -5$. Domain: $y \in \mathfrak{R} \mid y > -5$

Again, domain is $\mathfrak{R}$ unless you see variables (a) in denominators, (b) inside square roots symbols, or (c) in logarithm arguments. Then DO THE WORK.