

## Section 2.5: Properties of Functions

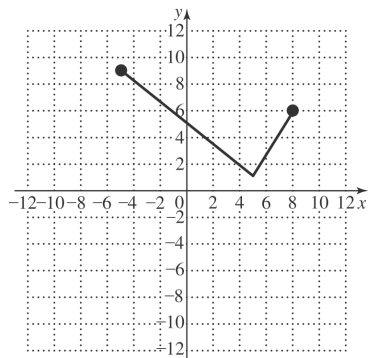
**Key Topics:** increasing, decreasing, constant, even, odd, and piecewise functions, average rate of change, difference quotient

### Increasing, Decreasing, and Constant Functions

Let  $f$  be a function and let  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  be any two numbers in an open interval  $(a, b)$  contained in the domain of  $f$ . See Figure 1.61. The symbols  $a$  and  $b$  may represent real numbers,  $-\infty$ , or  $\infty$ . Then

- (i)  $f$  is called an \_\_\_\_\_ on  $(a, b)$  if  $x_1 < x_2$  implies  $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ .
- (ii)  $f$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_ on  $(a, b)$  if  $x_1 < x_2$  implies  $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ .
- (iii)  $f$  is \_\_\_\_\_ on  $(a, b)$  if  $x_1 < x_2$  implies  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ .

From the graph of the function  $g$ , find the interval over which  $g$  is increasing.



- (a)  $(3, 8)$
- (b)  $(-6, 3)$
- (c)  $(1, 6)$
- (d)  $(1, 9)$

Find the interval over which  $g$  is decreasing.

**Relative Maximum and Relative Minimum**

If  $a$  is in the domain of a function  $f$ , we say that the value  $f(a)$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ if there is an interval  $(x_1, x_2)$  containing  $a$  such that

$$f(a) \geq f(x) \text{ for every } x \text{ in the interval } (x_1, x_2).$$

We say that the value  $f(a)$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ if there is an interval  $(x_1, x_2)$  containing  $a$  such that

$$f(a) \leq f(x) \text{ for every } x \text{ in the interval } (x_1, x_2).$$

**Even-Odd Functions**

A function  $f$  is called an \_\_\_\_\_ if, for each  $x$  in the domain of  $f$ ,  $-x$  is also in the domain of  $f$  and

$$f(-x) = f(x).$$

The graph of an even function is symmetric with respect to the  $y$ -axis.

A function  $f$  is an \_\_\_\_\_ if for each  $x$  in the domain of  $f$ ,  $-x$  is also in the domain of  $f$  and

$$f(-x) = -f(x).$$

The graph of an odd function is symmetric with respect to the origin.

**The Average Rate of Change of a Function**

Let  $(a, f(a))$  and  $(b, f(b))$  be two points on the graph of a function  $f$ . Then the **average rate of change** of  $f(x)$  as  $x$  changes from  $a$  to  $b$  is defined by

$$\text{ARC of } f \text{ from } a \text{ to } b = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}, \text{ where } \Delta y = f(b) - f(a) \text{ and } \Delta x = b - a.$$

**Difference Quotient**

For a function  $f$ , the **difference quotient** is

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, \text{ where } h \neq 0.$$

Find and simplify the difference quotient for  $f(x) = x^2 + 4x - 5$ .