## Vocabulary Toolkit

	Term	Definition / Additional Information
3.2 T	Function	A relation between a set of inputs and a set of outputs with the property that each input is related <b><u>exactly</u></b> to one output.
3.0	Interval Notation	A shorthand alternative to expressing an interval as an inequality. When using interval notation, the symbol: (means "not included" or "open". [means "included" or "closed". For example: $2 \le x < 6$ in inequality notation. [2, 6) in interval notation. **Always minimum to maximum on a <b>continuous</b> interval!
3.2 T	Maximum Value	The greatest (highest) output value for which the function is defined. If the function goes towards $\infty$ , we say there is "no maximum".
3.2 T	Minimum Value	The least (lowest) output value for which the function is defined. If the function goes towards $-\infty$ , we say there is "no minimum".
3.2 T	Range	The set of output values for which the function is defined.
3.0	Set Notation	Notation that generally uses compound inequalities along with the symbols $\{x \}$ , placed around intervals to denote "the set of all x values such that". Note that for a discrete set, the possible values must be listed in this notation.For example: $\{x \mid x = -1, 0, 2, 5\}$ or $\{x \mid \in \mathbb{Z}, 2 \le x < 6\}$ $\{x \mid \in \mathbb{R}, 2 \le x < 6\}$ or $\{x \mid \in \mathbb{R}, -\infty < x < \infty\}$

Math 1, Module 3