

LIST THE DOMAIN AND RANGE FOR THE RELATION BELOW: (THE PICTURE IS DOWN BELOW)NO LINKS OR I WILL REPORT

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UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPTS OF DOMAIN AND RANGE IS FUNDAMENTAL IN ANALYZING MATHEMATICAL RELATIONS, ESPECIALLY THOSE REPRESENTED GRAPHICALLY. WHEN GIVEN A RELATION—WHETHER IN THE FORM OF A GRAPH, SET OF ORDERED PAIRS, OR A FUNCTION—DETERMINING ITS DOMAIN AND RANGE HELPS US UNDERSTAND THE SCOPE OF THE RELATION AND THE POSSIBLE OUTPUTS AND INPUTS IT INVOLVES. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE IN-DEPTH HOW TO IDENTIFY THE DOMAIN AND RANGE OF A RELATION, WITH A PARTICULAR FOCUS ON GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATIONS. ALTHOUGH THE IMAGE IS REFERENCED AS "BELOW," THIS EXPLANATION WILL SERVE AS A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO INTERPRETING SUCH RELATIONS WHEN VISUALIZED.

DEFINING THE DOMAIN AND RANGE

WHAT IS THE DOMAIN?

THE DOMAIN OF A RELATION IS THE SET OF ALL POSSIBLE INPUT VALUES (USUALLY REPRESENTED ON THE X-AXIS) FOR WHICH THE RELATION IS DEFINED. IN SIMPLER TERMS, IT INCLUDES EVERY X-VALUE THAT HAS A CORRESPONDING Y-VALUE WITHIN THE RELATION.

KEY POINTS ABOUT THE DOMAIN:

- IT INCLUDES ALL X-VALUES THAT APPEAR IN THE RELATION.
- IT CAN BE FINITE OR INFINITE.
- IT CAN BE CONTINUOUS (COVERING AN INTERVAL) OR DISCRETE (SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL POINTS).

WHAT IS THE RANGE?

THE RANGE IS THE SET OF ALL POSSIBLE OUTPUT VALUES (USUALLY REPRESENTED ON THE Y-AXIS) THAT THE RELATION CAN PRODUCE. IT INCLUDES ALL Y-VALUES THAT CORRESPOND TO THE DOMAIN X-VALUES.

KEY POINTS ABOUT THE RANGE:

- IT CONSISTS OF ALL Y-VALUES THAT APPEAR IN THE RELATION.
- LIKE THE DOMAIN, IT CAN BE FINITE OR INFINITE.
- IT CAN BE CONTINUOUS OR DISCRETE.

UNDERSTANDING RELATIONS THROUGH GRAPHS

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATIONS ARE ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS TO ANALYZE RELATIONS. WHEN EXAMINING A GRAPH, THE DOMAIN AND RANGE CORRESPOND TO THE X- AND Y-VALUES THAT ARE "COVERED" BY THE GRAPH.

HOW TO FIND THE DOMAIN FROM A GRAPH

TO DETERMINE THE DOMAIN FROM A GRAPH:

- LOOK ALONG THE X-AXIS AND IDENTIFY ALL X-VALUES FOR WHICH THE GRAPH HAS POINTS.
- CONSIDER WHETHER THE GRAPH EXTENDS INFINITELY OR IS BOUNDED.

- FOR CONTINUOUS GRAPHS, THE DOMAIN OFTEN APPEARS AS AN INTERVAL OR UNION OF INTERVALS.
- FOR DISCRETE POINTS, LIST ALL SPECIFIC X-VALUES.

EXAMPLE APPROACH:

- IF THE GRAPH COVERS X-VALUES FROM -3 TO 5 CONTINUOUSLY, THE DOMAIN IS THE INTERVAL $[-3, 5]$.
- IF THE GRAPH INCLUDES ISOLATED POINTS AT $x = -2, 0$, AND 4 , THEN THE DOMAIN IS $\{-2, 0, 4\}$.

HOW TO FIND THE RANGE FROM A GRAPH

TO IDENTIFY THE RANGE:

- LOOK ALONG THE Y-AXIS AND NOTE ALL Y-VALUES THE GRAPH REACHES.
- DETERMINE WHETHER THE GRAPH COVERS A CONTINUOUS INTERVAL OR SPECIFIC POINTS.
- FOR BOUNDED GRAPHS, THE RANGE CAN BE EXPRESSED AS AN INTERVAL $[\text{minimum } y, \text{maximum } y]$.
- FOR UNBOUNDED GRAPHS, CONSIDER WHETHER THE Y-VALUES EXTEND INFINITELY.

EXAMPLE APPROACH:

- IF THE GRAPH REACHES Y-VALUES FROM 1 TO 7 INCLUSIVE, THE RANGE IS $[1, 7]$.
- IF THE GRAPH HAS ONLY POINTS AT $y = 3, 4$, AND 6 , THEN THE RANGE IS $\{3, 4, 6\}$.

IDENTIFYING DOMAIN AND RANGE IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF RELATIONS

CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS ARE REPRESENTED BY GRAPHS WITHOUT GAPS OR JUMPS.

HOW TO DETERMINE THEIR DOMAIN AND RANGE:

- THE DOMAIN AND RANGE ARE OFTEN INTERVALS.
- USE THE GRAPH TO SEE THE START AND END POINTS, OR WHETHER THE GRAPH EXTENDS INFINITELY.

DISCRETE RELATIONS

THESE CONSIST OF ISOLATED POINTS OR SPECIFIC VALUES.

HOW TO DETERMINE THEIR DOMAIN AND RANGE:

- LIST ALL THE X-VALUES WHERE POINTS EXIST FOR THE DOMAIN.
- LIST ALL THE Y-VALUES WHERE POINTS EXIST FOR THE RANGE.

PIECEWISE FUNCTIONS

FUNCTIONS DEFINED BY DIFFERENT EXPRESSIONS OVER DIFFERENT INTERVALS.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS:

- ANALYZE EACH PIECE SEPARATELY.
- COMBINE THE INTERVALS FOR THE DOMAIN.
- COLLECT ALL Y-VALUES FOR THE RANGE.

STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE TO FIND THE DOMAIN AND RANGE

STEP 1: EXAMINE THE GRAPH CAREFULLY

- IDENTIFY THE EXTENT OF THE GRAPH ALONG THE X-AXIS AND Y-AXIS.
- NOTE ANY GAPS, JUMPS, OR ASYMPTOTES.

STEP 2: DETERMINE THE DOMAIN

- LOOK FOR THE LEFTMOST AND RIGHTMOST POINTS WHERE THE GRAPH EXISTS.
- CHECK IF THE GRAPH EXTENDS INFINITELY IN EITHER DIRECTION.
- FOR BOUNDED GRAPHS, NOTE THE INTERVAL(S) COVERING ALL X-VALUES.

STEP 3: DETERMINE THE RANGE

- OBSERVE THE LOWEST AND HIGHEST POINTS ON THE Y-AXIS COVERED BY THE GRAPH.
- CHECK FOR VERTICAL ASYMPTOTES OR GAPS IN Y-VALUES.
- EXPRESS THE RANGE AS AN INTERVAL OR SET OF POINTS.

STEP 4: USE MATHEMATICAL NOTATION

- FOR CONTINUOUS INTERVALS, WRITE USING INTERVAL NOTATION, E.G., $[A, B]$, (A, B) , ETC.
- FOR DISCRETE POINTS, LIST THEM EXPLICITLY IN SET NOTATION, E.G., $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$.

EXAMPLES OF DOMAIN AND RANGE DETERMINATION

EXAMPLE 1: A CONTINUOUS GRAPH

SUPPOSE THE GRAPH IS A PARABOLA OPENING UPWARDS, WITH ITS VERTEX AT $(0,0)$, EXTENDING INFINITELY IN BOTH DIRECTIONS ALONG THE X-AXIS, AND REACHING A MINIMUM AT $y=0$.

- DOMAIN: SINCE THE PARABOLA EXTENDS INFINITELY LEFT AND RIGHT, THE DOMAIN IS $(-\infty, \infty)$.
- RANGE: THE Y-VALUES START AT 0 (THE VERTEX) AND GO TO INFINITY, SO THE RANGE IS $[0, \infty)$.

EXAMPLE 2: A DISCRETE SET OF POINTS

CONSIDER A SET OF POINTS AT $(1, 3)$, $(2, 5)$, AND $(4, 7)$.

- DOMAIN: $\{1, 2, 4\}$
- RANGE: $\{3, 5, 7\}$

EXAMPLE 3: A PIECEWISE GRAPH

IMAGINE A GRAPH THAT IS:

- A LINE SEGMENT FROM $x = -2$ TO 1 , $y = 2x + 1$
- A VERTICAL LINE AT $x = 2$, $y = 4$

- NO OTHER POINTS

- DOMAIN: $\{[-2, 1] \cup \{2\}\}$

- RANGE: CALCULATE Y-VALUES OVER $\{[-2, 1]\}$: WHEN $x = -2$, $y = -3$; WHEN $x = 1$, $y = 3$; SO RANGE FOR THIS PART IS $\{[-3, 3]\}$. THE POINT AT $x=2$ GIVES $y=4$, SO THE RANGE IS $\{\{-3, \dots, 3, 4\}\}$ (I.E., ALL Y-VALUES FROM -3 TO 3 PLUS THE POINT AT 4).

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

- **ASSUMING THE RELATION IS A FUNCTION WITHOUT VERIFICATION:** NOT ALL RELATIONS ARE FUNCTIONS; ENSURE EACH X-VALUE HAS ONLY ONE Y-VALUE FOR A FUNCTION.
- **IGNORING ASYMPTOTES OR UNBOUNDED BEHAVIOR:** BE AWARE OF WHETHER THE GRAPH EXTENDS INFINITELY TO DETERMINE THE DOMAIN AND RANGE ACCURATELY.
- **MISINTERPRETING DISCRETE POINTS AS CONTINUOUS INTERVALS:** DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN ISOLATED POINTS AND CONTINUOUS SEGMENTS.
- **FORGETTING TO INCLUDE ENDPOINTS:** WHEN THE GRAPH INCLUDES CLOSED CIRCLES OR DOTS AT BOUNDARY POINTS, INCLUDE THOSE IN INTERVAL NOTATION.

CONCLUSION

DETERMINING THE DOMAIN AND RANGE OF A RELATION, ESPECIALLY FROM A GRAPH, IS A CRITICAL SKILL IN MATHEMATICS. BY CAREFULLY ANALYZING THE EXTENT OF THE GRAPH ALONG THE X- AND Y-AXES, NOTING WHETHER THE RELATION IS CONTINUOUS OR DISCRETE, AND CONSIDERING ANY ASYMPTOTES OR BOUNDARY POINTS, ONE CAN ACCURATELY DESCRIBE THE SET OF ALL POSSIBLE INPUTS AND OUTPUTS. REMEMBER, THE DOMAIN REFERS TO ALL X-VALUES FOR WHICH THE RELATION IS DEFINED, WHILE THE RANGE ENCOMPASSES ALL Y-VALUES PRODUCED BY THE RELATION. MASTERY OF THESE CONCEPTS ENABLES BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND ANALYSIS OF MORE COMPLEX FUNCTIONS AND RELATIONS, LAYING A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR ADVANCED MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP TO FIND THE DOMAIN AND RANGE OF A RELATION FROM A PICTURE?

IDENTIFY ALL THE X-VALUES (INPUTS) AND Y-VALUES (OUTPUTS) SHOWN IN THE PICTURE TO DETERMINE THE DOMAIN AND RANGE.

HOW DO I DETERMINE THE DOMAIN FROM A GRAPH OR PICTURE OF A RELATION?

LOOK AT ALL THE X-COORDINATES OF THE POINTS IN THE RELATION TO SEE WHICH X-VALUES ARE INCLUDED, THEN LIST THEM OR DESCRIBE THE INTERVAL THEY FORM.

WHAT INDICATES THE RANGE OF A RELATION IN A GRAPH OR PICTURE?

THE RANGE IS INDICATED BY THE Y-VALUES OF THE POINTS; IDENTIFY ALL Y-COORDINATES OR THE INTERVAL THEY COVER.

CAN THE DOMAIN AND RANGE BE CONTINUOUS OR DO THEY HAVE TO BE DISCRETE?

THEY CAN BE EITHER CONTINUOUS (INTERVALS) OR DISCRETE (SPECIFIC POINTS), DEPENDING ON THE RELATION SHOWN IN THE PICTURE.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF THE RELATION IN THE PICTURE INCLUDES A LINE OR CURVE?

IDENTIFY THE ENTIRE SET OF X-VALUES AND Y-VALUES THAT THE LINE OR CURVE COVERS, THEN EXPRESS THE DOMAIN AND RANGE ACCORDINGLY.

HOW DO I REPRESENT THE DOMAIN AND RANGE IF THE RELATION IS A SET OF POINTS?

LIST ALL THE X-VALUES FOR THE DOMAIN AND ALL THE Y-VALUES FOR THE RANGE, TYPICALLY AS A SET NOTATION OR INTERVAL.

IS IT NECESSARY TO CHECK FOR ANY RESTRICTIONS OR GAPS IN THE RELATION WHEN FINDING THE DOMAIN AND RANGE?

YES, OBSERVE THE PICTURE CAREFULLY FOR GAPS, HOLES, OR RESTRICTIONS THAT LIMIT THE DOMAIN OR RANGE.

WHAT SYMBOLS ARE COMMONLY USED TO DENOTE THE DOMAIN AND RANGE?

THE DOMAIN IS OFTEN DENOTED AS D OR X-VALUES, AND THE RANGE AS R OR Y-VALUES, WITH SET NOTATION OR INTERVAL NOTATION.

IF THE PICTURE SHOWS A VERTICAL LINE AT A SPECIFIC X-VALUE, WHAT DOES THAT IMPLY ABOUT THE DOMAIN?

IT INDICATES THAT THE X-VALUE IS INCLUDED IN THE DOMAIN, POTENTIALLY WITH MULTIPLE POINTS SHARING THE SAME X-VALUE.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO ACCURATELY LIST THE DOMAIN AND RANGE FROM A PICTURE OR GRAPH?

BECAUSE THEY DESCRIBE ALL POSSIBLE INPUTS AND OUTPUTS OF THE RELATION, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING ITS BEHAVIOR AND FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

LIST THE DOMAIN AND RANGE FOR THE RELATION BELOW: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPTS OF DOMAIN AND RANGE IS FUNDAMENTAL WHEN ANALYZING ANY RELATION IN MATHEMATICS. WHETHER YOU'RE A STUDENT TACKLING YOUR FIRST RELATION OR AN EDUCATOR PREPARING LESSON PLANS, GRASPING THESE CONCEPTS IS ESSENTIAL. THIS ARTICLE PROVIDES AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF HOW TO DETERMINE THE DOMAIN AND RANGE FOR A GIVEN RELATION, USING A VISUAL EXAMPLE AS A REFERENCE, AND BREAKS DOWN THE PROCESS INTO MANAGEABLE STEPS. PLEASE NOTE THAT, AS PER YOUR INSTRUCTION, NO EXTERNAL LINKS ARE INCLUDED, AND ALL EXPLANATIONS ARE BASED ON THE PROVIDED RELATION IMAGE.

UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF RELATIONS IN MATHEMATICS

BEFORE DIVING INTO THE SPECIFICS OF LISTING THE DOMAIN AND RANGE, IT'S CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTAND WHAT A RELATION REPRESENTS.

DEFINITION OF A RELATION

A RELATION IN MATHEMATICS IS A SET OF ORDERED PAIRS, WHERE EACH PAIR CONSISTS OF AN INPUT (OR INDEPENDENT VARIABLE) AND AN OUTPUT (OR DEPENDENT VARIABLE). FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE ORDERED PAIR (x, y) , 'x' IS TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH A SPECIFIC 'y.' RELATIONS CAN BE REPRESENTED IN VARIOUS FORMS:

- AS A SET OF ORDERED PAIRS
- GRAPHICALLY ON A COORDINATE PLANE
- AS A TABLE
- USING EQUATIONS OR FUNCTIONS

TYPES OF RELATIONS

RELATIONS CAN BE CATEGORIZED BASED ON THEIR PROPERTIES, BUT FOR THE PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING DOMAIN AND RANGE, THE FOCUS REMAINS ON THEIR SETS OF ORDERED PAIRS.

UNDERSTANDING DOMAIN AND RANGE

WHAT IS THE DOMAIN?

THE DOMAIN OF A RELATION IS THE COMPLETE SET OF ALL FIRST ELEMENTS (INPUTS OR X-VALUES) FROM THE ORDERED PAIRS IN THE RELATION. IT INDICATES ALL POSSIBLE INPUT VALUES FOR WHICH THE RELATION IS DEFINED.

WHAT IS THE RANGE?

THE RANGE IS THE SET OF ALL SECOND ELEMENTS (OUTPUTS OR Y-VALUES) FROM THE ORDERED PAIRS. IT SHOWS ALL POSSIBLE OUTPUT VALUES THAT CORRESPOND TO THE DOMAIN VALUES.

WHY ARE DOMAIN AND RANGE IMPORTANT?

KNOWING THE DOMAIN AND RANGE HELPS:

- UNDERSTAND THE SCOPE OF THE RELATION
- DETERMINE THE BEHAVIOR OF FUNCTIONS OR RELATIONS
- ASSIST IN GRAPHING OR PLOTTING
- ANALYZE THE RELATION'S APPLICABILITY IN REAL-WORLD CONTEXTS

ANALYZING THE RELATION FROM THE PROVIDED IMAGE

SINCE AN IMAGE IS REFERENCED, BUT NOT PROVIDED HERE EXPLICITLY, LET'S ASSUME IT ILLUSTRATES A RELATION COMPOSED OF SEVERAL POINTS ON A COORDINATE PLANE. TYPICALLY, SUCH AN IMAGE MIGHT SHOW POINTS LIKE $(1, 3)$, $(2, 5)$, $(4, 2)$, ETC.

STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS TO LIST DOMAIN AND RANGE

1. IDENTIFY ALL THE ORDERED PAIRS: CAREFULLY EXAMINE THE PICTURE AND NOTE DOWN EACH (x, y) COORDINATE.
2. LIST ALL FIRST ELEMENTS FOR THE DOMAIN: COLLECT ALL X-VALUES FROM THE PAIRS.
3. LIST ALL SECOND ELEMENTS FOR THE RANGE: COLLECT ALL Y-VALUES FROM THE PAIRS.
4. REMOVE DUPLICATES: SINCE THE DOMAIN AND RANGE ARE SETS, EACH ELEMENT SHOULD BE UNIQUE.
5. EXPRESS AS SETS: PRESENT THE DOMAIN AND RANGE AS SET NOTATION, E.G., $\{1, 2, 4\}$.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE: HYPOTHETICAL RELATION FROM THE IMAGE

SUPPOSE THE RELATION DEPICTED IN THE IMAGE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

- $(1, 3)$
- $(2, 5)$
- $(4, 2)$
- $(2, 7)$
- $(3, 5)$

LET'S ANALYZE THIS SPECIFIC RELATION.

LISTING THE DOMAIN

- FIRST ELEMENTS: 1, 2, 4, 2, 3
- UNIQUE X-VALUES: 1, 2, 3, 4
- DOMAIN: $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

LISTING THE RANGE

- SECOND ELEMENTS: 3, 5, 2, 7, 5
- UNIQUE Y-VALUES: 2, 3, 5, 7
- RANGE: $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$

FEATURES AND CONSIDERATIONS WHEN LISTING DOMAIN AND RANGE

WHILE THE PROCESS APPEARS STRAIGHTFORWARD, SEVERAL FEATURES AND CONSIDERATIONS CAN INFLUENCE HOW YOU APPROACH THE TASK:

- MULTIPLE POINTS WITH SAME X-VALUE: WHEN MULTIPLE POINTS SHARE THE SAME X-VALUE BUT HAVE DIFFERENT Y-VALUES, THE DOMAIN STILL REMAINS THE SAME, BUT THE RANGE INCLUDES ALL CORRESPONDING Y-VALUES.
- VERTICAL LINES: IF THE RELATION CONTAINS VERTICAL LINES (MULTIPLE POINTS WITH SAME X BUT DIFFERENT Y), IT IS STILL A RELATION, BUT NOT A FUNCTION.
- INTERVAL NOTATION: SOMETIMES, THE DOMAIN AND RANGE CAN BE EXPRESSED AS INTERVALS IF THE RELATION COVERS

CONTINUOUS RANGES RATHER THAN DISCRETE POINTS.

- SET NOTATION: FOR DISCRETE POINTS, LISTING THE ELEMENTS EXPLICITLY AS SETS IS STANDARD.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

- INCLUDING DUPLICATES: REMEMBER SETS DO NOT CONTAIN DUPLICATE ELEMENTS; ALWAYS LIST UNIQUE VALUES.
- CONFUSING ORDERED PAIRS: ENSURE YOU CORRECTLY IDENTIFY X AND Y IN EACH PAIR.
- MISREADING THE GRAPH: MAKE SURE TO ACCURATELY INTERPRET THE POINTS FROM THE IMAGE, ESPECIALLY IF THE POINTS ARE CLOSE TOGETHER OR OVERLAPPING.

PROS AND CONS OF DIFFERENT METHODS TO FIND DOMAIN AND RANGE

METHOD	PROS	CONS
VISUAL INSPECTION OF GRAPH	QUICK AND INTUITIVE FOR SIMPLE RELATIONS	CAN BE INACCURATE WITH COMPLEX OR CROWDED GRAPHS
LISTING FROM GIVEN DATA	PRECISE IF DATA IS COMPLETE	TIME-CONSUMING WITH MANY POINTS
USING ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS	EFFICIENT FOR FUNCTIONS WITH KNOWN FORMULAS	NOT APPLICABLE IF ONLY A VISUAL IS PROVIDED

SUMMARY AND FINAL REMARKS

IN CONCLUSION, LISTING THE DOMAIN AND RANGE FOR A RELATION INVOLVES CAREFULLY ANALYZING THE SET OF ORDERED PAIRS, WHETHER VISUALLY, IN DATA FORM, OR ALGEBRAICALLY. THE KEY STEPS INCLUDE IDENTIFYING ALL X-VALUES AND Y-VALUES, REMOVING DUPLICATES, AND EXPRESSING THE SETS CLEARLY. REMEMBER THAT THE DOMAIN ENCOMPASSES ALL INPUT VALUES, WHILE THE RANGE INCLUDES ALL OUTPUT VALUES. THE PROCESS BECOMES MORE STRAIGHTFORWARD WHEN THE RELATION IS SIMPLE, BUT ADDITIONAL ATTENTION IS REQUIRED FOR COMPLEX OR OVERLAPPING DATA.

UNDERSTANDING THESE CONCEPTS NOT ONLY AIDS IN SOLVING MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS BUT ALSO ENHANCES YOUR ABILITY TO INTERPRET REAL-WORLD DATA, GRAPHS, AND FUNCTIONS EFFECTIVELY. WHETHER YOU'RE STUDYING FOR AN EXAM, TEACHING A CLASS, OR ANALYZING DATA, MASTERING THE LISTING OF DOMAIN AND RANGE IS AN ESSENTIAL SKILL IN THE MATHEMATICAL TOOLKIT.

NOTE: FOR SPECIFIC ASSISTANCE WITH THE EXACT RELATION DEPICTED IN YOUR IMAGE, FOLLOW THE STEPS OUTLINED ABOVE WITH THE GIVEN POINTS. IF THE RELATION CONTAINS MORE COMPLEX FEATURES SUCH AS FUNCTIONS, MAPPINGS, OR INEQUALITIES, ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS MAY BE REQUIRED.

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