

## Step Functions

Objectives:

I can write and graph step function problem situations.  
I can analyze the graphs of step functions.

In 2004, Georgia had 6 income tax brackets. The tax rate on every dollar of income was:

- 1% for incomes more than \$0 and up to and including \$750
- 2% for incomes more than \$750 and up to and including \$2250
- 3% for incomes more than \$2250 and up to and including \$3750
- 4% for incomes more than \$3750 and up to and including \$5250
- 5% for incomes more than \$5250 and up to and including \$7000
- 6% for incomes more than \$7000

1. Write a piecewise function  $f(x)$  for the tax paid in Georgia for income  $x$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} .01x & 0 < x \leq 750 \\ .02x & 750 < x \leq 2250 \\ .03x & 2250 < x \leq 3750 \\ .04x & 3750 < x \leq 5250 \\ .05x & 5250 < x \leq 7000 \\ .06x & x > 7000 \end{cases}$$

2. Calculate the amount of tax paid with an income of:

a. \$750

$$.01(750) = \$7.50$$

b. \$751

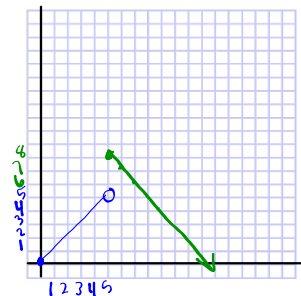
$$.02(751) = \$15.04$$

Let's consider the linear piecewise function,  $f(x)$ , and how to create a graph.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 \leq x < 5 \\ -x + 13 & x \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

*y-value*  
*x-value*

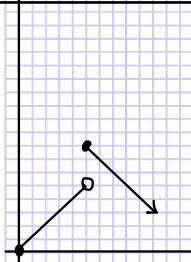
$(0, 0)$   
 $(5, 8)$



3. Analyze the linear piecewise function in the worked example.

- a. Notice that the function is not continuous. At what x-value is there a break in the graph? Why do you think that break occurs?

5, changed equation



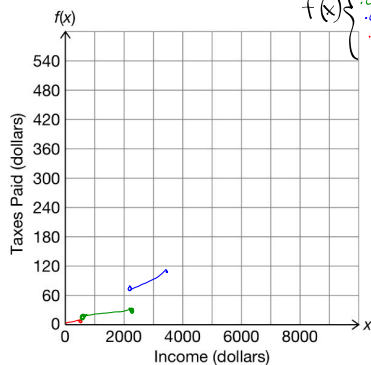
5. Analyze the function you wrote to represent the tax brackets in Georgia from Question 1.

- a. Would the lines that represent each piece of the function on the graph be connected or contain breaks? Explain.

Breaks, changed equations

- b. Describe the endpoints of the line representing each interval. Explain.

6. Graph  $f(x)$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 10,000$ .



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} .01x & 0 \leq x \leq 2000 \\ .02x & 2000 < x \leq 5000 \\ .03x & 5000 < x \leq 7000 \\ .06x & 7000 < x \leq 10000 \end{cases}$$

7. Describe the rate of change when:

- a.  $0 \leq x \leq 750$

$\frac{1}{100}$  slowly increasing

- b.  $750 < x \leq 1000$

$\frac{2}{100}$  faster than a but not too fast

8. Calculate the amount of tax paid on an income of:

a. \$2250 ~~= \$45~~ in taxes per month

b. \$2251 ~~= \$67.53~~ per month

c. \$7000 = \$350

d. \$7001 = \$420

9. Describe the method you used to calculate the amount of tax for year income.

None  
No good

## Problem 2: Taxi Fares

In 2006, the rate for a taxi ride in Macon, Georgia, was \$1.20 for the first mile or part of a mile, and \$1.20 for each additional mile or part of a mile.

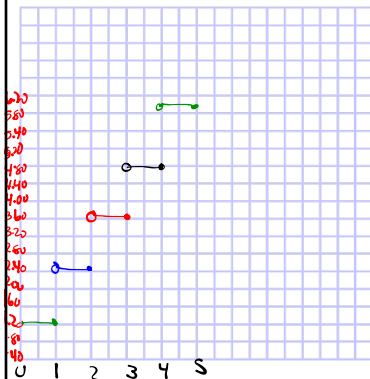
1. Define a piecewise function,  $g(x)$ , for the cost of a taxi ride up to 5 miles.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \$1.20 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \$2.40 & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ \$3.60 & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ \$4.80 & 3 < x \leq 4 \\ \$6.00 & 4 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

2. What is the slope of each interval? Explain your reasoning.

Slope is 0 No change = horizontal line

3. Graph  $g(x)$  for  $x < 5$  miles.



1. Define a piecewise function,

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \$1.20 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \$2.40 & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ \$3.60 & 2 < x \leq 3 \\ \$4.80 & 3 < x \leq 4 \\ \$6.00 & 4 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

4. Describe the graph of the function as either increasing or decreasing.

Increasing

You have just graphed a step function. A step function is a piecewise function whose pieces are disjoint constant functions.

5. Why do you think this function is called a step function?

### Problem 3 Special Step Functions

The *greatest integer function* is a special kind of step function. The **greatest integer function**, also known as the **floor function**,  $G(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor$  is defined as the greatest integer less than or equal to  $x$ .

1. Evaluate each using the greatest integer function.

a.  $\lfloor 2 \rfloor = \underline{2}$

b.  $\lfloor 0.17 \rfloor = \underline{0}$

c.  $\lfloor 2.34 \rfloor = \underline{2}$

d.  $\lfloor -1.2 \rfloor = \underline{-2}$

e.  $\lfloor 2.99999 \rfloor = \underline{2}$

f.  $\lfloor -0.2 \rfloor = \underline{-1}$

2. Graph  $G(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor$ .

