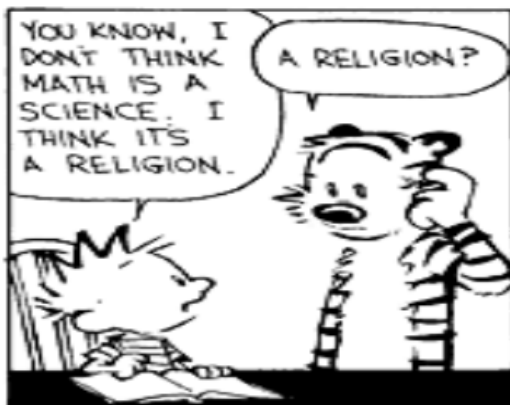
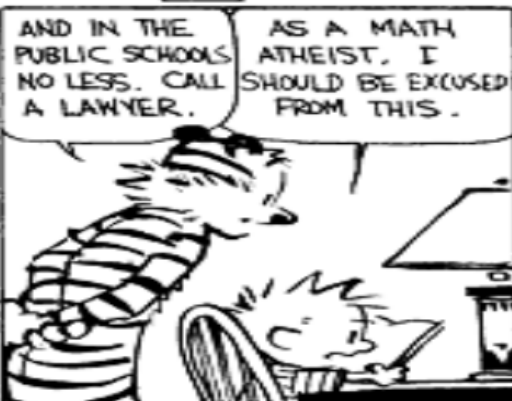
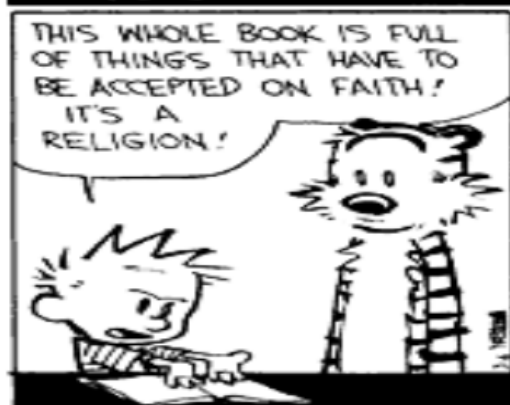


Combination of Functions

(2.6)



YEAH. ALL THESE EQUATIONS ARE LIKE MIRACLES. YOU TAKE TWO NUMBERS AND WHEN YOU ADD THEM, THEY MAGICALLY BECOME ONE *NEW* NUMBER! NO ONE CAN SAY HOW IT HAPPENS. YOU EITHER BELIEVE IT OR YOU DON'T.



The suggested retail price of a new hybrid car is p dollars. The dealership advertises a factory rebate of \$2000 and a 10% discount.

$$f(p) = p - 2000$$
$$g(p) = .9p$$



Notes 2-6 Combinations of Functions

1. Sum: $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

2. Difference: $(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

3. Product: $(fg)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

4. Quotient: $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, g(x) \neq 0$

Domain?

a domain in common
to all.

Ex 1 $f(x) = x^2 + 3x$ and $g(x) = 4x - 1$.
Find the following.

a) $(f - g)(x) = x^2 + 3x - (4x - 1)$
 $= x^2 - x + 1$

b) $(fg)(x) = (x^2 + 3x)(4x - 1)$
 $4x^3 - x^2 + 12x^2 - 3x = 4x^3 + 11x^2 - 3x$

c) $(f+g)(2) = x^2 + 3x + 4x - 1$
 $= x^2 + 7x - 1$
 $= (2)^2 + 7(2) - 1 = 17$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\text{find } \frac{f}{g}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}, \quad 0 \leq x < 2$$

$$\text{find } \frac{g}{f}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad 0 < x \leq 2$$

The composition of the function f with the function g is

$$f \circ g = (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$$

Ex 2 $f(x) = \sqrt{x+4}$ and $g(x) = x^2$
 $x \geq -4$ $\text{all } \mathbb{R}'\text{'s} \Rightarrow x \geq -4$

Find the following:

a) $f \circ g = f(g(x)) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}, x \geq -4$

b) $g \circ f = g(f(x)) = (\sqrt{x+4})^2 = x+4, x \geq -4$

Domain?

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+4} \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = x^2$$

domain of $f(g(x))$?

domain of $g(f(x))$?

The suggested retail price of a new hybrid car is p dollars. The dealership advertises a factory rebate of \$2000 and a 10% discount.

$$f(p) = p - 2000$$

$$g(p) = .9p$$



$$f(g(p)) = (.9p) - 2000 = .9p - 2000$$

$$g(f(p)) = .9(p - 2000) = .9p - 1800$$

Find two functions f and g
such that $(f \circ g)(x) = h(x)$

$$h(x) = (1 - x)^3$$

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$g(x) = 1 - x$$

$$f(g(x)) = (1 - x)^3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x^3 \\ g(x) = 1 - x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(x) = (1 - x)^3 \\ g(x) = x \end{array}$$

$$f(g(x)) = (1 - (x))^3$$

HW: Pg. 238

8-11, 17-21, 36-42 evens,
48, 49, 63