

Section 4.2: Operations on Functions

Essential Question:

What is a composite function?

Given f and g are functions...

1. **Sum of f and g :** $(f + g)(x) = \underline{f(x) + g(x)}$

2. **Difference of f and g :** $(f - g)(x) = \underline{f(x) - g(x)}$

3. **Product of f and g :** $(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

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

Example: #1) Given $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x + 1$

a) Find the sum
 $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = (x^2) + (x + 1) = \boxed{x^2 + x + 1}$

b) Find the difference
 $(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = (x^2) - (x + 1) = \boxed{x^2 - x - 1}$

* Distribute Negative Sign

c) Find the product
 $(fg)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = (x^2)(x + 1) = \boxed{x^3 + x^2}$

The Composite Function

- Given functions f and g , denoted $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$
- Read as "f of g" (the open circle is **NOT** a multiplication symbol)
- x is in the domain of function g and $g(x)$ is in the domain of function f

Example: use the same functions f and g above

Ex2) $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x + 1) = (x + 1)^2 = (x + 1)(x + 1)$ FOIL

Ex3) $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = (x^2) + 1 = \boxed{x^2 + 1}$
 * Notice Different → $= \boxed{x^2 + 2x + 1}$

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Given $f(x) = x^2 + x$ and $g(x) = x + 1$

5) $(f + g)(x) = (x^2 + x) + (x + 1)$
 $x^2 + 2x + 1$

6) $(f - g)(x) =$
 $(x^2 + x) - (x + 1)$
 $x^2 + x - x - 1 = x^2 - 1$

7) $(f \cdot g)(x) =$
 $(x^2 + x)(x + 1)$
 $= x^3 + x^2 + x^2 + x = x^3 + 2x^2 + x$

8) $(f \div g)(x) =$
 $\frac{x^2 + x}{x + 1} = \frac{x(x + 1)}{x + 1} = x$
 $x \neq -1$

9) a) $f(g(2)) =$
 $g(2) = 2 + 1 = 3$
 $f(3) = 3^2 + 3 = 9 + 3$
 $= 12$

b) $(f \circ g)(x) =$
 $f(g(x)) = f(x + 1) = (x + 1)^2 + (x + 1)$
 $= x^2 + 2x + 1 + (x + 1)$
 $= x^2 + 3x + 2$

10) a) $(g \circ f)(2) =$
 $f(2) = 2^2 + 2 = 4 + 2 = 6$
 $g(6) = 6 + 1 = 7$

b) $(g \circ f)(x) =$
 $f(x) = x^2 + x$
 $g(f(x)) = g(x^2 + x) = (x^2 + x) + 1$
 $x^2 + x + 1$

Section 4.2 Summary:

A composite function is plugging a function into a function. The composite of "F of G" is written as $(f \circ g)(x)$ or $f(g(x))$.

what you plug into g first = $g(x)$
 then plug $g(x)$ into function f.