

Obj 2: Algebra of functions.

f, g are functions in x .

You can add them : $f + g$

subtract them : $f - g$

multiply them : fg

divide them : $\frac{f}{g}$.

E.g. Given $f(x) = x - 5$; $g(x) = x^2 - 1$.

(a) Find $f + g$

$$\underbrace{(f + g)}_{\text{name of function}}(x) = \underbrace{(x - 5)}_{f(x)} + \underbrace{(x^2 - 1)}_{g(x)}$$

$$= x^2 + x - 6$$

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

Domain: all real numbers.

$$D = (-\infty, \infty)$$

Find $(f + g)(-1)$?

$$\begin{aligned} (f + g)(-1) &= (-1)^2 + (-1) \\ &\quad - 6 \\ &= 1 - 1 - 6 \\ &= \boxed{-6} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Find $f - g$

$$\underbrace{(f - g)}_{\text{name of function}}(x) = \underbrace{(x - 5)}_{f(x)} - \underbrace{(x^2 - 1)}_{g(x)}$$

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

(c) Find fg

$$\underbrace{(fg)}_{\text{name of new function}}(x) = \underbrace{(x - 5)}_{f(x)} \underbrace{(x^2 - 1)}_{g(x)}$$

multiplication

$$(fg)(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 5$$

Evaluate $(fg)(0) = (0)^3 - 5(0)^2 - 0 + 5$

$$(fg)(0) = 5$$

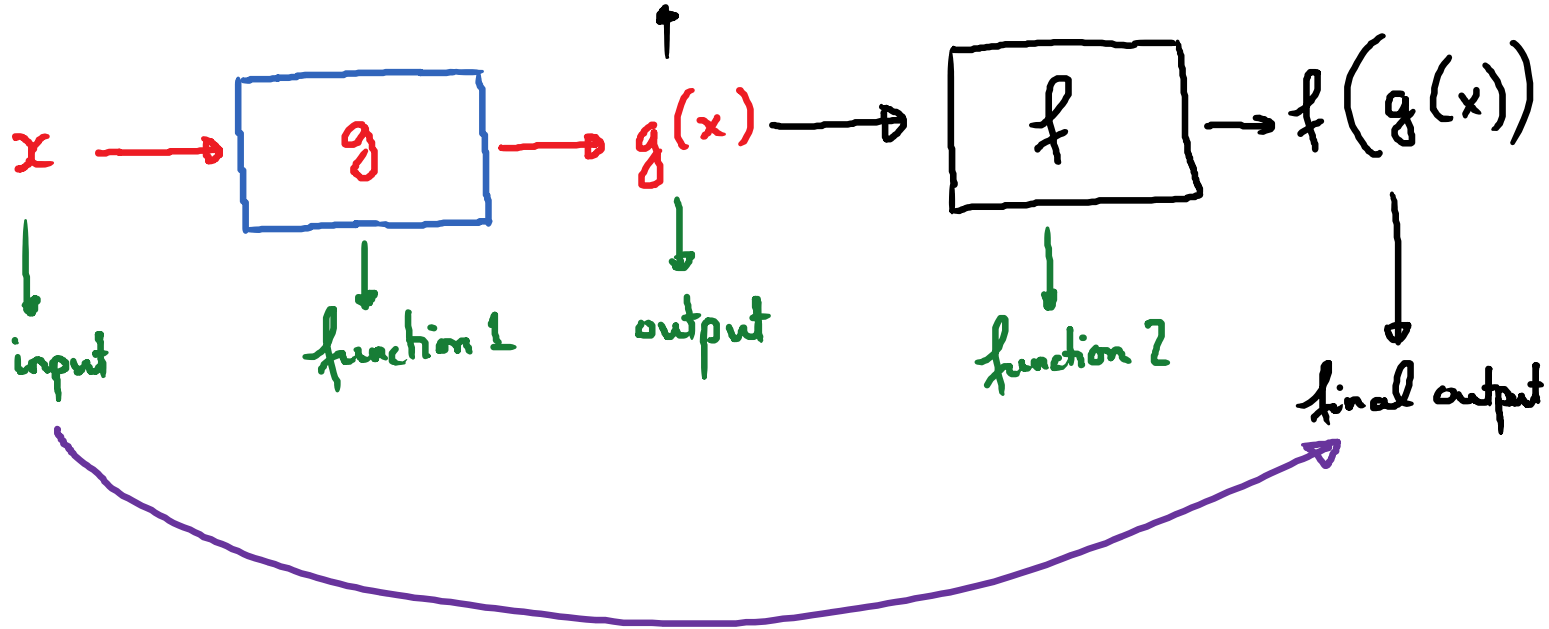
(d) Find $\frac{f}{g}$.

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{\underbrace{x - 5}_{f(x)}}{\underbrace{x^2 - 1}_{g(x)}}$$

Domain?

$$D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

Obj 3: Composition of Functions



The composition of f and g .

Notation: $f \circ g$

read as f circle g

or f of g

or f composed with g

The composition of the function f with the function g is a function, denoted by $f \circ g$ (read as f circle g or f of g), and it is defined as:

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

Important Note:

$$(f \circ g)(x) \neq (fg)(x)$$

E.g. Given that $f(x) = 4x - 3$.

$$g(x) = 5x^2 - 2$$

① Find $f \circ g$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{By definition: } (f \circ g)(x) &= f(g(x)) \\ &= f(5x^2 - 2) \\ &= 4(5x^2 - 2) - 3 \\ &= 20x^2 - 8 - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = 20x^2 - 11$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Evaluate } (f \circ g)(2) &= 20 \cdot (2)^2 - 11 = 20 \cdot 4 - 11 \\ &= 80 - 11 = \boxed{69} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \rightarrow \boxed{g(x) = 5x^2 - 2} \rightarrow 18 \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = 4x - 3} \rightarrow 69$$

$(f \circ g)(2)$

⑥ Find $g \circ f$?

$$\begin{aligned}(g \circ f)(x) &= g(f(x)) = g(4x - 3) \\&= 5(4x - 3)^2 - 2 \\&= 5 \cdot [(4x - 3)(4x - 3)] - 2 \\&= 5 \cdot (16x^2 - 24x + 9) - 2 \\&= 80x^2 - 120x + 45 - 2\end{aligned}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = \boxed{80x^2 - 120x + 43}$$

Note: The order matters when we compose functions.

In general, $(f \circ g)(x) \neq (g \circ f)(x)$.

E.g. $f(x) = \frac{4}{x+2}$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

(a) Find $f \circ g$.

$$(f \circ g)(x) = \frac{4}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2 \cdot x}{1 \cdot x}} = \frac{\frac{4}{1}}{\frac{1+2x}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{1} \cdot \frac{x}{1+2x} = \boxed{\frac{4x}{1+2x}}$$