## 32 Composite Functions

## Due:

12/15/2015 at 06:00am EST.
Students will be able to:

- Evaluate the sum, difference, product and quotient of functions
- Evaluate composition of functions given by their formulas
- Evaluate composition of functions given by their graphs
- Determine the domain of composition and arithmetic combination of two functions
- Decompose a function into a composition of two simpler functions


## Functions and symbols that WeBWorK understands.

## Links to some useful WeBWorK pages for students

1. ( 1 pt ) This problem gives you some practice identifying how more complicated functions can be built from simpler functions.

Let $f(x)=x^{3}-27$ and let $g(x)=x-3$. Match the functions defined below with the letters labeling their equivalent expressions.

1. $f(g(x))$
2. $g(f(x))$
3. $(f(x))^{2}$
4. $f(x) / g(x)$
A. $-54+27 x-9 x^{2}+x^{3}$
B. $-30+x^{3}$
C. $9+3 x+x^{2}$
D. $729-54 x^{3}+x^{6}$
5. ( 1 pt ) Let $f$ be the linear function (in blue) and let $g$ be the parabolic function (in red) below.


Evaluate the following:

1. $(f \circ g)(2)=$
2. $(g \circ f)(2)=$
3. $(f \circ f)(2)=$
4. $(g \circ g)(2)=$
5. $(f+g)(4)=$
6. $(f / g)(2)=$ $\qquad$
Enter "DNE" if an answer does not exist.
7. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$ If the function $h(x)=(x-5)^{5}$ is expressed in the form $f \circ g$ with $f(x)=x^{5}$, then find the function $g(x)$.
$g(x)=$ $\qquad$
8. (1 pt) If the function $h(x)=\frac{1}{x+8}$ is expressed in the form $f \circ g$ with $g(x)=x+8$, then find the function $f(x)$.
$f(x)=$ $\qquad$
9. (1 pt) Let $f, g$ and $h$ be defined as below. Evaluate $(f \circ g \circ h)(x)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f(x)=x^{4}+6 \\
& g(x)=x-3 \\
& h(x)=\sqrt{x}
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$\qquad$

## 6. ( 1 pt ) If the answer is $\infty$, input infinity;

if the answer is $-\infty$, input -infinity.
Given that $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$ and $g(x)=9 x-7$, calculate
(a) $f \circ g(x)=\longrightarrow$, its domain is all real numbers except
(b) $g \circ f(x)=$ $\qquad$ , its domain is all real numbers except
(c) $f \circ f(x)=$ $\qquad$ its domain is all real numbers except
(d) $g \circ g(x)=$ $\qquad$ its domain is ( $\qquad$ -)
7. (1 pt) For this question, input infinity for $\infty$ and input -infinity for $-\infty$.
Given that $f(x)=x^{2}-3 x$ and $g(x)=x+10$, find
(a) $f+g=$ $\qquad$ and its domain is ( $\quad, \quad-\quad$ )
(b) $f-g=$ $\qquad$ and its domain is ( $\qquad$
(c) $f g=$ $\qquad$ and its domain is ( $\qquad$
(d) $f / g=$ $\qquad$ and its domain is $x \neq$ $\qquad$
8. $(1 \mathrm{pt})$ Let $f(x)=\frac{1}{5 x}, g(x)=3 x^{3}$, and $h(x)=8 x^{2}+8$.

Then $f \circ g \circ h(1)=$ $\qquad$
9. (1 pt) Let $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$ and $g(x)=9 x-9$. Evaluate the following:

1. $(f \circ g)(x)=$ $\qquad$
2. $(g \circ f)(x)=$ $\qquad$
3. $(f \circ f)(x)=$
4. $(g \circ g)(x)=$
5. (1 pt) Given that $f(x)=|x|$ and $g(x)=9 x+3$, calculate
(a) $f \circ g(x)=$ $\qquad$ , its domain is ( $\qquad$ -
(b) $g \circ f(x)=$ $\qquad$ , its domain is ( $\quad$, ,
(c) $f \circ f(x)=$ $\qquad$ , its domain is ( $\quad$, $\quad$ _ )
(d) $g \circ g(x)=$ $\qquad$ its domain is (
Note: If needed enter $\infty$ as infinity and $-\infty$ as -infinity .
6. (1 pt) Given that $f(x)=x^{2}-8 x$ and $g(x)=x+10$, find
(a) $f+g=$ $\qquad$
(b) $f-g=$ $\qquad$
(c) $f g=$ $\qquad$
(d) $f / g=$ $\qquad$
7. (1 pt) Let $f(x)=3 x+4$ and $g(x)=3 x^{2}+3 x$. $(f+g)(7)=$ $\qquad$
8. (1 pt) Use substitution to compose $D=9 p-2$ and $p=5 q^{4}$. Enter your answer as an equation, and simplify your answer as much as possible.
9. (1 pt) Use substitution to compose $y=2 u^{2}$ and $u=3 x-4$. Enter your answer as an equation, and simplify your answer as much as possible.
10. ( 1 pt ) Express the function $y=\sqrt{x^{2}+8}$ as a composition $y=f(g(x))$ of two simpler functions $y=f(u)$ and $u=g(x)$.
$f(u)=$ $\qquad$
$g(x)=$ $\qquad$
11. (1 pt) Express the function $y=2(x-6)^{5}$ as a composition $y=f(g(x))$ of two simpler functions $y=f(u)$ and $u=g(x)$.
$f(u)=$ $\qquad$
$g(x)=$ $\qquad$
12. ( 1 pt ) Use substitution to compose $y=4 u^{2}+3 u+5$ and $u=3 x^{4}$. Enter your answer as an equation, and simplify your answer as much as possible.
13. (1 pt) Suppose $f(x)=x^{3}+2$ and $g(x)=\sqrt{x}$. Then
$f(g(x))=$ $\qquad$
$g(f(x))=$ $\qquad$
14. (1 pt) If $f(g(x))=5\left(x^{7}+2\right)^{3}$ and $g(x)=x^{7}+2$, find $f(x)$.
$f(x)=$ $\qquad$
15. (1 pt) Let $f(x)=x^{2}+9 x$ and $g(x)=x-3$. Evaluate the following:
16. $(f \circ g)(x)=$ $\qquad$
17. $(g \circ f)(x)=$
18. $(f \circ f)(x)=$
19. $(g \circ g)(x)=$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
20. (1 pt) Given that $f(x)=5 x-6$ and $g(x)=3-x^{2}$, calculate
(a) $f \circ g(x)=$ $\qquad$
(b) $g \circ f(x)=$ $\qquad$
21. (1 pt) Use abs(x) for $|x|$.

Given that $f(x)=|x|$ and $g(x)=9 x-6$, calculate
(a) $f \circ g(x)=$ $\qquad$
(b) $g \circ f(x)=$ $\qquad$
(c) $f \circ f(x)=$ $\qquad$
(d) $g \circ g(x)=$ $\qquad$
23. ( 1 pt ) Let $f$ be the linear function (in blue) and let $g$ be the parabolic function (in red) below.


Note: If the answer does not exist, enter 'DNE':

1. $(f \circ g)(2)=$ $\qquad$
2. $(g \circ f)(2)=$ $\qquad$
3. $(f \circ f)(2)=$ $\qquad$
4. $(g \circ g)(2)=$
5. $(f+g)(4)=$
6. $(f / g)(2)=$ $\qquad$ -
7. (1 pt) The functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are given in the graph below $(f(x)$ in red and $g(x)$ in blue).


Note: Click on the graph to view a larger graph

Find the corresponding function values.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (f+g)(5)= \\
& (f-g)(5)=
\end{aligned}
$$

