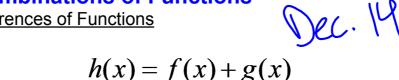
Sum:

Unit 7: Combinations of Functions

Sums & Differences of Functions



$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

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

"f minus g of x"

To graph, pick an x-value and determine y-values for each function, then add or subtract the y-values.

Algebraically, combine the two functions, simplifying where possible.

Jan 5-8:11 PM

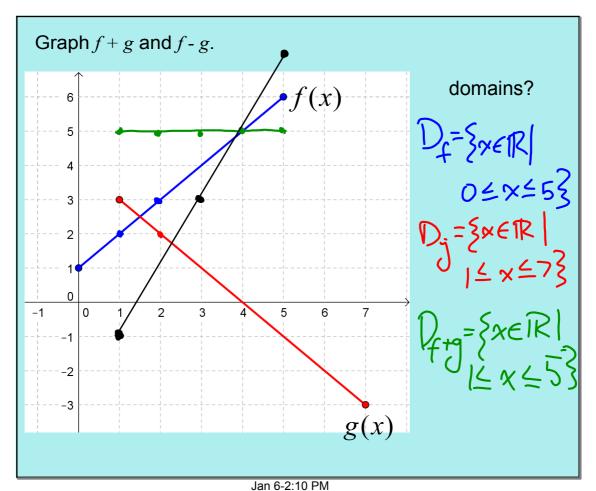
Functions can only be combined for x-values which are alid for but poth functions overlap, he domains. $D_{f+g}=D_f\cap D_g$ intersects" Ex.1 Given $f=\{(1,3),(2,-5),(3,7)\}$ $g=\{(2,-2),(3,3),(4,1)\}$ $D_f=\{1,2,\dots,3\}$ valid for both functions. This is where the domains of

$$D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g$$
 "intersects"

$$g = \{(2,-2),(3,3),(4,1)\}$$

(c) determine f + g.

$$(++9) = \{(2,-7), (3.10)\}$$



Ex.2 Given
$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 0\}$$

$$D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq 5\}$$

- (a) represent each domain on a number line.
- (b) represent the domain of f g on the same line.

(c) represent the domain of f - g using set notation.

$$D_{f-g} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | 0 < x \le 5\}$$

= $x \in (0,5]$

Jan 6-10:45 AM

Recall:

- (1) An <u>even function</u> has reflective symmetry with respect to the y-axis.
- f(x) = f(-x)
- (2) An <u>odd function</u> has rotational symmetry with respect to the origin.

$$f(x) = -f(-x)$$
or
$$-f(x) = f(-x)$$

Jan 6-10:53 AM

Assigned Work:

p.528 # 1ace, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9acef, 10, 11

10.(a)
$$f(x) = f(-x)$$
 $g(x) = g(-x)$
even even

define:
$$h(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

 $h(-x) = f(-x) + g(-x)$
 $= f(x) + g(x)$
 $= h(x)$
 $\therefore h(x)$ is ever

Jan 6-9:35 AM

