

**Unit 7: Combinations of Functions**

Dec 20/2018

Sums & Differences of Functions

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

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

"f plus g of 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.

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Functions can only be combined for x-values which are valid for both functions. This is where the domains of both functions overlap, which is called the intersection of the domains.

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



Ex.1 Given  $f = \{(1,3), (2,-5), (3,7)\}$

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

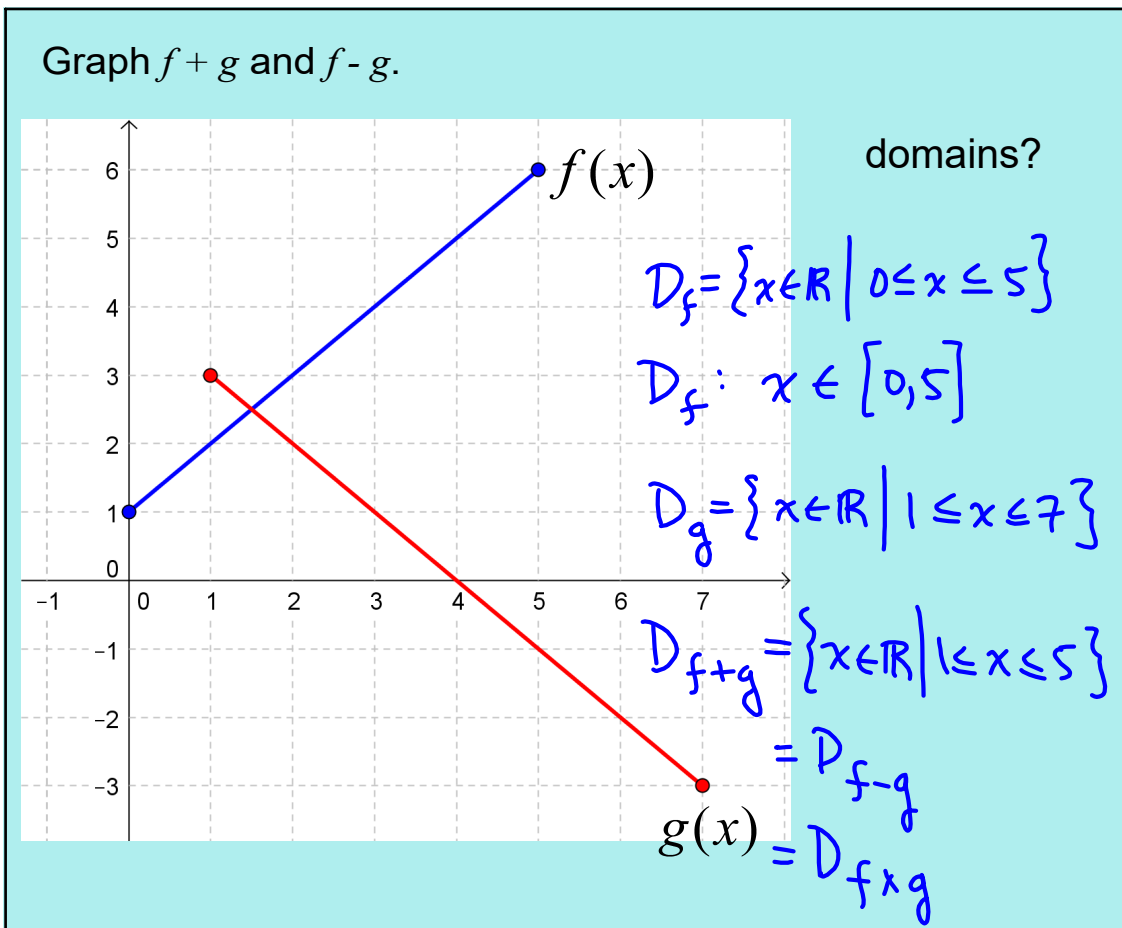
- determine the domain of each function.
- determine the domain of  $f + g$ .
- determine  $f + g$ .

$$(a) D_f = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad D_g = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$(b) D_{f+g} = \{2, 3\}$$

$$(c) f+g = \{(2,-7), (3,10)\}$$

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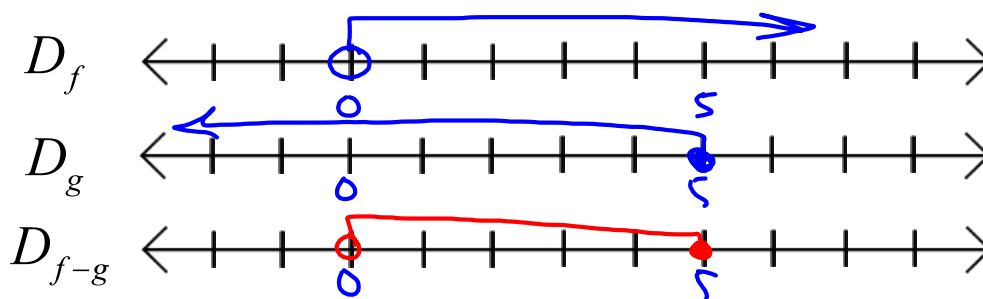


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Ex.2 Given  $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x > 0\}$

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

- (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.

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

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Recall:

(1) An even function has reflective symmetry with respect to the y-axis.

(2) An odd function has rotational symmetry with respect to the origin.

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

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

or

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

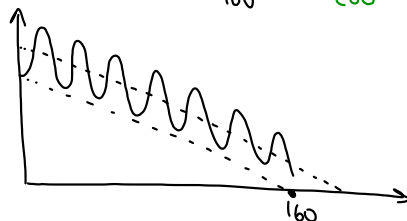
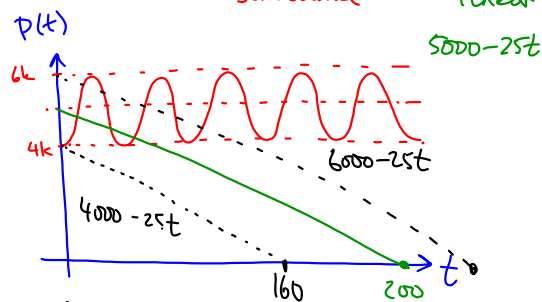
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Assigned Work:

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

b

$$11(b) \quad P(t) = \underbrace{5000 - 1000 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}t\right)}_{\text{sinusoidal}} - \underbrace{25t}_{\text{linear}}$$



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