

## ALGEBRA of FUNCTIONS - COMBINING FUNCTIONS

The ALGEBRA of functions focuses on building a new function by  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\cdot$ ,  $/$  or "composing" functions.

By "composing" we mean one function becomes the input (independent variable) for the function, while the other function is the dependent variable (output).

### ADDING and SUBTRACTING

Given  $y = f(x)$  and  $y = g(x)$ , then we can "combine" these functions to construct new functions  $y = (f \pm g)(x)$

where

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

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

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

INTERSECTION  
(common to BOTH  $f$  and  $g$ ).

Eq. ① Given  $A = \{(1,3), (2,-5), (4,4), (-8,-1), (7,0)\}$

and  $B = \{(4,7), (7,-1), (-1,8), (2,-3), (1,1)\}$

find the following, if possible.

SOLUTION :

i)  $D_A$ ,  $D_B$  and  $D_{A+B}$

$$\therefore D_A = \{1, 2, 4, -8, 7\}$$

$$\therefore D_B = \{4, 7, -1, 2, 1\}$$

$$D_{A+B} = D_A \cap D_B$$

$$\therefore D_{A+B} = \{1, 2, 4, 7\}$$

ii)  $A+B$

$$\therefore A+B = \{(1, 4), (2, -8), (4, 11), (7, -1)\}$$

*Annotations: Blue arrows point to the second components of the first two pairs. The first arrow points from  $1+3$  to the 4 in  $(1, 4)$ . The second arrow points from  $-5+(-3)$  to the -8 in  $(2, -8)$ .*

Eq. (2) Given  $A = \{(1, 3), (2, -5), (4, 4), (-8, -1), (7, 0)\}$

and  $B = \{(4, 7), (7, -1), (-1, 8), (2, -3), (1, 1)\}$

find the following, if possible.

SOLUTION :

i)  $D_A$ ,  $D_B$  and  $D_{A-B}$

$$D_{A-B} = D_A \cap D_B$$

$$\therefore D_A = \{1, 2, 4, -8, 7\}$$

$$\therefore D_B = \{4, 7, -1, 2, 1\}$$

$$\therefore D_{A-B} = \{1, 2, 4, 7\}$$

ii)  $A-B$

$$\therefore A-B = \{(1, 2), (2, -2), (4, -3), (7, 1)\}$$

*(Note: Blue arrows point to the second components:  $3-1$  for the first element and  $-5-(-3)$  for the second element.)*

Eg. ③ Consider  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$  and  $m(x) = x-3$ .

Find the following, if possible.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } (f+g)(2) \\ &= f(2) + g(2) \\ &= 3 + \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{11}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } (g-m)(-3) \\ &= g(-3) - m(-3) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + 6 \\ &= \frac{15}{2} \end{aligned}$$

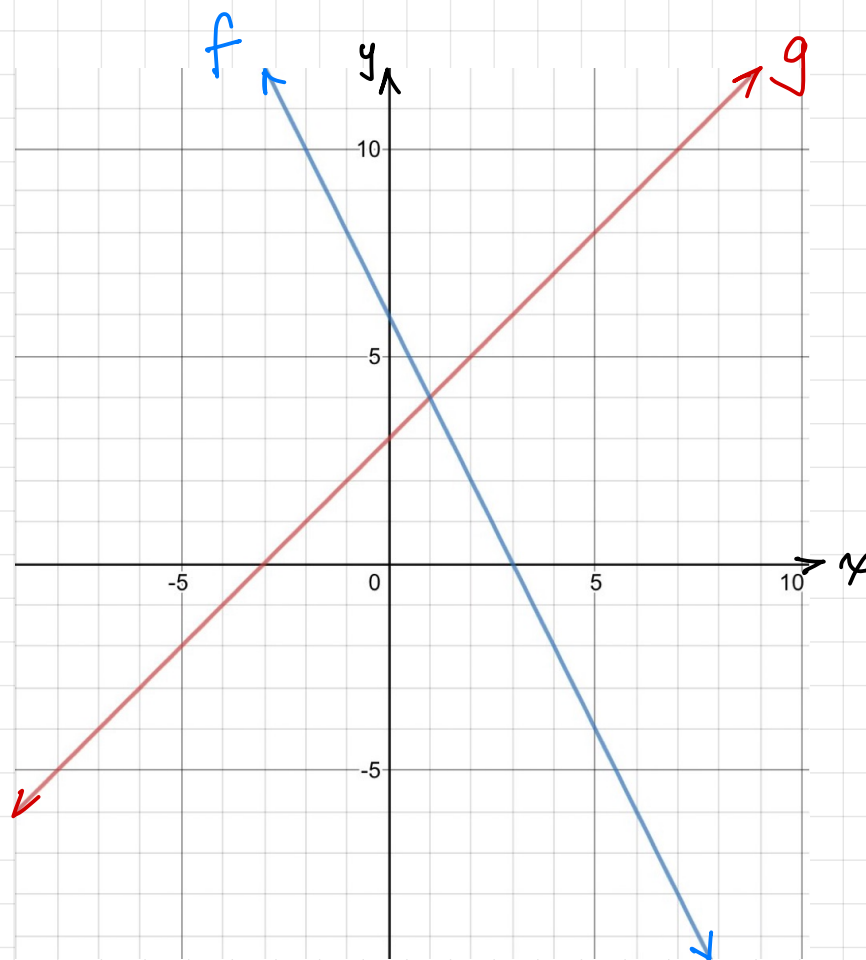
$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii) } (f+g)(x) \\ &= f(x) + g(x) \\ &= \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x}{x+1} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1 + x^2 - x}{(x-1)(x+1)} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{(x-1)(x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iv) } D_{f-g} \\ &= D_f \cap D_g \\ &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq \pm 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{v) } (g+m)(-1) \\ \text{DNE} \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{g+m} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq -1\}$$

Eq. (4) Use the graphs of the two linear functions to sketch both  $(f+g)(x)$  and  $(f-g)(x)$  and then find the equations of these new functions.



## Assigned Questions

### Algebra with Functions and Composition

1. If  $f(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 2$  and  $g(x) = 2x^2 - 5x - 6$  find  $f+g$ ,  $f-g$ ,  $fg$ , and  $f/g$

2. Let  $f(x) = 4x - 3$ ,  $g(x) = 4x^2 - 7x + 3$  and  $h(x) = x - 1$ .

Find  $(f + g)(2)$ ,  $(fh)(-1)$ ,  $(fg)(0)$  and  $(g/f)(5)$

3. Let  $f(x) = 4x - 3$ ,  $g(x) = 4x^2 - 7x + 3$  and  $h(x) = x - 1$ .

Find  $f + g$ ,  $fh$ ,  $fg$ , and  $g/f$ .

## TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

① Adding & Subtracting Functions

Pg. 528-530 # 1-7, 11, 13, 16.

② Multiplying & Dividing Functions

Pg. 537-539 # 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17.

Pg. 542 # 1 a-d, 2.

③ Composite Functions

Pg. 552 # 1-3, 5, 6.