1.8: Operations on Functions

Basic Operations: Given two functions f(x) and g(x) you can create new functions using the basic operations on real numbers. $(+, -, \cdot, \div)$

Examples: Suppose f(x) = 5x - 1, g(x) = 3x + 2 and $h(x) = x^2 + 8$. Find the following functions.

- f + g(x)
- h f(x)
- $f \cdot g(x)$

Composition of Functions: Given two function f(x) and g(x) you can create a new function by putting the output of one function as the input of the second function. This is the idea behind composition of functions.

Definition: For two function f(x) and g(x), the composite function $f \circ g$, also called the composition of f with g is defined by

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

Example 1: If $f(t) = t^2$ and g(t) = t + 2, find

- (a) f(t+1)
- (b) f(t+h)
- (c) f(g(t))
- (d) g(f(t))

Example 2: If $f(x) = e^x$ and g(x) = 5x + 1, find (a) $f \circ g(x)$ (b) $g \circ f(x)$

Example 3: Using the following table, find $f \circ g(0)$, $g \circ f(0)$, f(g(1)), f(f(0)), and g(f(1)).

x	0	1	2	3
f(x)	3	1	-1	-3
g(x)	0	2	4	6

Example 4: Use a new variable u for the inside functions to express each of the following as a composite function:

(a)
$$y = \ln(3t)$$

(b)
$$w = 5(2x+3)^2$$

(c) $P = e^{-0.03t}$