

MATH 110. 9/21/16.

- Study.

REF #1.

$$x(f) = f^2 + 3f$$

$$y(g) = -g + 3$$

$$(x+y)(2) = x(2) + y(2)$$

$$= 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2 + (-2 + 3)$$

$$= 4 + 6 + 1$$

$$= 11$$

Operations on
functions.

If f, g are two
functions, we
can define $f+g$
by

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

$$f/g, \quad f-g$$

$$f \cdot g$$

f/g is defined by
$$f/g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}.$$

For $x(f) = f^2 + 3f$

$$y(g) = -g + 3.$$

$$(x+y)(t).$$

$$= t^2 + 3t - t + 3$$

$$= t^2 + 2t + 3.$$

REF.

$$f \cdot g(x) = x^2 - 1.$$

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

$$= f(x)(x+1).$$

$$f(x)(x+1) = x^2 - 1.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)\cancel{(x+1)}}{\cancel{x+1}} = x - 1.$$

Composition of functions—

Start w 2
functions, f, g

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

$$x \xrightarrow{f} f(x) \xrightarrow{g} g(f(x))$$

"The composition
of g and f ."

REF #3.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}(f \circ g)(x) &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2) + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2 + 3}\end{aligned}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + 2$$

REF#4.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 2 \\ x^2, & x < 2. \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} |x+2|, & x < -3 \\ 3-2x, & x \geq -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(-4) &= |-4+2| \\ &= |-2| = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(2) = 2.$$

Find

$$f(f \dots (f(x)) \dots)$$



2016 f's.

$$\text{For } f(x) = 1/x.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f \circ f(x) &= \frac{1}{f(x)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \\
 &= 1 \cdot \frac{x}{1} = x.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{f \circ f \circ \dots \circ f}_{n \text{ times}}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & n \text{ odd} \\ x, & n \text{ even.} \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{f \circ f(x)} = \frac{1}{x}.$$