

section 3.4

3.4 11

2) "see 1st gray box of online text"

4) "see 15th & 16th gray box of online text."

6) $f(x) = -3x^2 + x$ domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ $g(x) = 5$ domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = (-3x^2 + x) + (5) = \underline{\underline{-3x^2 + x + 5}}$$

$$(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = (-3x^2 + x) - (5) = \underline{\underline{-3x^2 + x - 5}}$$

$$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) = (-3x^2 + x)(5) = \underline{\underline{-15x^2 + 5x}}$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{(-3x^2 + x)}{(5)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-3x^2 + x}{5} = -\frac{3}{5}x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x}}$$

8) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-4}$, domain: $(-\infty, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$; $g(x) = \frac{1}{6-x}$ domain: $(-\infty, 6) \cup (6, \infty)$

$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x-4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6-x}\right) = \frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{1}{6-x}$$

$$(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x+4}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{6-x}\right) = \frac{1}{x+4} - \frac{1}{6-x}$$

$$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x+4}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6-x}\right) = \frac{1}{(x+4)(6-x)}$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+4}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{6-x}\right)} = \left(\frac{1}{x+4}\right)\left(\frac{6-x}{1}\right) = \frac{6-x}{x+4}$$

$$10) f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \text{ domain: } [0, \infty); g(x) = |x-3| \text{ domain: } (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$\left(\frac{g}{f}\right)(x) = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{(|x-3|)}{(\sqrt{x})} = \frac{|x-3|}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{domain: } [0, \infty)$$

$$12) f(x) = x^2 + 1, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{x+2}) = (\sqrt{x+2})^2 + 1 = (x+2) + 1 = \underline{\underline{x+3}}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2 + 1) = \sqrt{(x^2 + 1) + 2} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}}$$

$$14) f(x) = |x|, \quad g(x) = 5x + 1$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(5x + 1) = |(5x + 1)| = \underline{\underline{|5x + 1|}}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(|x|) = 5(|x|) + 1 = \underline{\underline{5|x| + 1}}$$

$$16) f(x) = \frac{1}{x-6}, \quad g(x) = \frac{7}{x} + 6$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{7}{x} + 6\right) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{7}{x} + 6\right) - 6} = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{x}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{x}{7}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(x) &= g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{1}{x-6}\right) = \frac{7}{\left(\frac{1}{x-6}\right)} + 6 = 7(x-6) + 6 \\ &= 7x - 42 + 6 = \underline{\underline{7x - 36}} \end{aligned}$$

$$18) f(x) = x^4 + 6, \quad g(x) = x - 6, \quad h(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$(f \circ g \circ h)(x) = f(g(h(x))) = f(g(\sqrt{x})) = f((\sqrt{x}) - 6) = f(\sqrt{x} - 6) \\ = \underline{\underline{(\sqrt{x} - 6)^4 + 6}}$$

$$20) f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ domain: } (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty); \quad g(x) = x - 3, \text{ domain: } (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$a) (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x - 3) = \frac{1}{(x - 3)} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x - 3}}}$$

$$b) \begin{matrix} x - 3 = 0 \\ x = 3 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{domain: } (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)}}$$

$$c) (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x} - 3}}$$

$$d) x = 0 \Rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{domain: } (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)}}$$

$$e) \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x - 3} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{1}{x - 3}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x(x - 3)}}}$$

$$22) f(x) = \frac{1 - x}{x}, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

$$a) (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{1 - x}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - x}{x}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1 - 2x + x^2}{x^2}\right)} \\ = \frac{1}{1\left(\frac{x^2}{x^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1 - 2x + x^2}{x^2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1 - 2x + 2x^2}{x^2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{x^2}{1 - 2x + 2x^2}}}$$

$$b) (g \circ f)(2) = g(f(2)) = \frac{(2)^2}{1 - 2(2) + 2(2)^2} = \frac{4}{1 - 4 + 8} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{5}}}$$

using part a)

$$24) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, \text{ domain: } (0, \infty); h(x) = x^2 - 9, \text{ domain: } (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$a) \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)}{(x^2 - 9)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(x^2 - 9)}$$

$$\sqrt{x}(x^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x}(x+3)(x-3)$$

$$x+3=0 \mid x-3=0$$

$$x=-3 \mid x=3$$

for $\sqrt{x}$ on bottom $x > 0$
 $0 < x < 3$
 $(0, \infty)$

domain: $(0, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

$$b) f(h(x)) = f(x^2 - 9) = \sqrt{x^2 - 9} = \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$$

$$x^2 - 9 \geq 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-3) \geq 0$$

$$x+3=0 \mid x-3=0$$

$$x=-3 \mid x=3$$

	$(-\infty, -3)$	$(-3, 3)$	$(3, \infty)$
$(x+3)$	neg	POS	POS
$(x-3)$	neg	neg	POS
$(x+3)(x-3)$	POS	neg	POS

domain: $(-\infty, -3] \cup [3, \infty)$

$$c) h(f(x)) = h\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 - 9 = \frac{1}{x} - 9$$

$$x > 0 \rightarrow (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

domain: $(0, \infty)$

$h(x) = f(g(x))$ find $f(x)$ and $g(x)$

$$26) h(x) = (x+2)^2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2, g(x) = x+2$$

$$28) h(x) = \frac{3}{x-5} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{3}{x}, g(x) = x-5$$

$$30) h(x) = 4 + \sqrt[3]{x} \rightarrow f(x) = 4+x, g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$32) h(x) = \frac{1}{(3x^2-4)^{-3}} \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{-3}}, g(x) = 3x^2-4$$

$$34) h(x) = \left(\frac{8+x^3}{8-x^3}\right)^4 \rightarrow f(x) = x^4, g(x) = \frac{8+x^3}{8-x^3}$$

$$36) h(x) = (5x-1)^3 \rightarrow f(x) = x^3, g(x) = 5x-1$$

$$38) h(x) = |x^2+7| \rightarrow f(x) = |x|, g(x) = x^2+7$$

$$40) h(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2x-3}\right)^2 \rightarrow f(x) = x^2, g(x) = \frac{1}{2x-3}$$

$$42) f(g(3)) = f(4) = \underline{0} \quad ; \quad 44) g(f(1)) = g(3) = \underline{4}$$

$$46) f(f(5)) = f(1) = \underline{3} \quad ; \quad 48) g(g(2)) = g(0) = \underline{2}$$

$$50) g(f(1)) = g(1) = \underline{1} \quad ; \quad 52) f(g(4)) = f(2) = \underline{4}$$

$$54) f(h(2)) = f(2) = \underline{4} \quad ; \quad 56) f(g(h(4))) = f(g(4)) = f(2) = \underline{4}$$

$$58) f(g(8)) = f(4) = \underline{4} \quad ; \quad 60) g(f(5)) = g(0) = \underline{9}$$

$$62) f(f(4)) = f(4) = \underline{4} \quad ; \quad 62) g(g(2)) = g(6) = \underline{7}$$

$$66) (f \circ g)(1) = f(g(1)) = f(0) = \underline{5} \quad ; \quad 68) (g \circ f)(2) = g(f(2)) = g(1) = \underline{0}$$

$$70) (g \circ g)(1) = g(g(1)) = g(0) = \underline{1}$$

$$72) f(x) = 4x + 8, \quad g(x) = 7 - x^2$$

$$f(g(0)) = f(7 - (0)^2) = f(7) = 4(7) + 8 = 28 + 8 = \underline{\underline{36}}$$

$$g(f(0)) = g(4(0) + 8) = g(8) = 7 - (8)^2 = 7 - 64 = \underline{\underline{-57}}$$

$$74) f(x) = \sqrt{x+4}, \quad g(x) = 12 - x^3$$

$$f(g(0)) = f(12 - (0)^3) = f(12) = \sqrt{(12)+4} = \sqrt{16} = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

$$g(f(0)) = g(\sqrt{(0)+4}) = g(\sqrt{4}) = g(2) = 12 - (2)^3 = 12 - 8 = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 1, \quad g(x) = 3x + 5$$

$$76) f(g(2)) = f(3(2) + 5) = f(11) = 2(11)^2 + 1 = 2(121) + 1 \\ = 242 + 1 = \underline{\underline{243}}$$

$$78) g(f(-3)) = g(2(-3)^2 + 1) = g(2(9) + 1) = g(18 + 1) = g(19) \\ = 3(19) + 5 = 57 + 5 = \underline{\underline{62}}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1, \text{ domain: } (-\infty, \infty); \quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1}, \text{ domain: } (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$80) (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt[3]{x-1}) = (\sqrt[3]{x-1})^3 + 1 = (x-1) + 1 = x$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^3 + 1) = \sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 1) - 1} = \sqrt[3]{x^3} = x$$

$$82) \text{ domain of } (g \circ f)(x) \text{ is } \underline{\underline{(-\infty, \infty)}}$$

$$84) f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$a) (f \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = x$$

b) no because if $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$ then

$$(f \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+1} + 1 \cdot \frac{x+1}{x+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1+x+1}{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{x+2}{x+1}} = \frac{x+1}{x+2} \neq x$$

86) True

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2 \text{ for } x \geq 0 \text{ } [0, \infty) \quad \text{and } g(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$88) (g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a)) = g(a^2 + 2) = \sqrt{a^2 + 2 - 2} \\ = \sqrt{a^2} = a$$

$$(f \circ g)(a) = f(g(a)) = f(\sqrt{a-2}) = (\sqrt{a-2})^2 + 2 \\ = (a-2) + 2 = a$$