

key

Identifying the Domain of a Function

The domain of any function is the \mathbb{R} set of all real numbers unless the function includes:

- Division with a variable $\frac{\quad}{x} \rightarrow \neq 0$ No "0" in denominator
- Finding the even root of a variable $\sqrt{x} \geq 0$ No negative $\sqrt{\quad}$

Example 1: Find the domain of each function.

a) $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x$

Domain: \mathbb{R} , all reals, $(-\infty, \infty)$

b) $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 - x - 6}$

$$x^2 - x - 6 \neq 0$$

$$(x+2)(x-3) \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -2, x \neq 3$$

Domain: \mathbb{R} , $x \neq -2, x \neq 3$

c) $f(x) = \sqrt{x-9}$

$$x-9 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 9$$

Domain: $[9, \infty)$

d) $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x-9}}$

$$x-9 > 0$$

$$x > 9$$

Domain: $(9, \infty)$

e) $\frac{\sqrt{x-4}}{x^2-25}$

$$x-4 \geq 0 \quad x^2-25 \neq 0$$

$$x \geq 4 \quad x^2 \neq 25$$

$$x \neq \pm 5$$

Domain: $[4, \infty)$, $x \neq 5$

Composite Functions

A composite function is the result of substituting one function for the variable of another function.

Example 2: find the composition of the function f with g and the composition of the function g with f . Then the composition of f with k and the composition of k with j .

$$f(x) = x + 5 \qquad g(x) = 10x^2 + 3x + 1$$

a) $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = (10x^2 + 3x + 1) + 5 = 10x^2 + 3x + 6$

Domain: \mathbb{R}

b) $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = 10(x+5)^2 + 3(x+5) + 1 = 10(x^2 + 10x + 25) + 3x + 15 + 1 = 10x^2 + 100x + 250 + 3x + 16 = 10x^2 + 103x + 266$

Domain: \mathbb{R}

$$(x+5)(k+5) = x^2 + 10x + 25$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5x}{x} \qquad k(x) = \frac{10}{6x}$$

c. $(f \circ k)(x) = f(k(x)) = 5\left(\frac{10}{6x}\right) = \frac{50}{3x}$

d. $(k \circ f)(x) = k(f(x)) = \frac{10}{6\left(\frac{5x}{x}\right)} = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$

Composite Functions

Students will be able to form composite functions and decompose functions.

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Example 3: find the composition of the function f with g and the composition of the function g with f .

$$f(x) = 4x \qquad g(x) = \frac{3}{x+2}$$

a) $(f \circ g) = f(g(x)) = 4\left(\frac{3}{x+2}\right) = \frac{12}{x+2}$

b) $(g \circ f) = g(f(x)) = \frac{3}{(4x)+2} = \frac{3}{4x+2}$

c) $g(f(1))$
 $f(1) = 4(1) = 4$
 $g(4) = \frac{3}{4+2} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

d) $f(g(4))$
 $g(4) = \frac{1}{2}$
 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

Example 4:

A consumer advocacy company conducted a study to research the pricing of fruits and vegetables. They collected data on the size and price of produce items, including navel oranges. They found that, for a given chain of stores, the price of oranges was a function of the weight of the oranges, $p = f(w)$.

w weight in pounds	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
p price in dollars	0.26	0.32	0.39	0.52	0.65	0.78	0.91

The company also determined that the weight of the oranges measured was a function of the radius of the oranges, $w = g(r)$.

r radius in inches	1.5	1.65	1.7	1.9	2	2.1
w weight in pounds	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.48	0.5	0.53

Use the table to evaluate $f(g(2))$

$$g(2) = 0.5$$

$$f(0.5) = 0.65$$

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functions.

Decomposing Functions

Decomposing a function means reversing a composite. Identify $f(x)$ and $g(x)$.
Think of $g(x)$ as the inside function and $f(x)$ is the outside function.

Example 4: Decompose the function.

a) $h(x) = (3x - 5)^2$

$f(x) = x^2$

$g(x) = 3x - 5$

b) $h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+12}}{5}$

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{5}$

$g(x) = x + 12$

c) $h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 8}$

$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

$g(x) = x^2 - 8$