

Compositions of Functions

When the input in a function is another function, the result is called a **composite function**. If

$$f(x) = 3x + 2 \text{ and } g(x) = 4x - 5$$

then $f[g(x)]$ is a composite function. The statement $f[g(x)]$ is read "f of g of x" or "the composition of f with g." $f[g(x)]$ can also be written as

$$(f \circ g)(x) \text{ or } f \circ g(x) \quad (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$$

The symbol between f and g is a small open circle. When replacing one function with another, be very careful to get the order correct because compositions of functions are not necessarily commutative (as you'll see).

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &= 3(g(x)) + 2 & f(\text{☺}) &= 3(\text{☺}) + 2 \\ &= 3(4x - 5) + 2 \\ &= 12x - 15 + 2 \\ &= 12x - 13 \end{aligned}$$

Can do this algebraically

$$f(g(2)) = 12(2) - 13 = 11$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} g(2) &= 4(2) - 5 \\ &= 3 \\ f(3) &= 3(3) + 2 \\ &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(x) \\ g[f(x)] \\ g(f(x)) &= 4(f(x)) - 5 \\ &= 4(3x + 2) - 5 \\ &= 12x + 8 - 5 \\ &= 12x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ g \circ g)(x) \\ f[g(g(x))] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(g(x)) &= 4(g(x)) - 5 \\ &= 4(4x - 5) - 5 \\ &= 16x - 20 - 5 \\ &= 16x - 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(16x - 25) &= 3(16x - 25) + 2 \\ &= 48x - 75 + 2 \\ &= 48x - 73 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = 3x + 2 \text{ and } g(x) = 4x - 5$$

$$(g \circ f \circ f)(-1)$$

Method:

$$f(-1) = 3(-1) + 2 = -1$$

$$f(-1) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(-1) &= 4(-1) - 5 \\ &= -9 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1

If $f(x) = 3x + 2$ and $g(x) = 4x - 5$, find each of the following.

1. $f[g(4)]$

① $g(4) = 16 - 5 = 11$

2. $f(4) = 3(4) + 2 = 14$

2. $g \circ f(4)$

$f(11) = 3(11) + 2 = 35$

$g(14) = 4(14) - 5 = 51$

3. $f[g(x)]$

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

③ $f(g(x)) = 3(g(x)) + 2$
 $= 3(4x - 5) + 2$
 $= 12x - 13$

④ $g(f(x)) = 4(f(x)) - 5$
 $= 4(3x + 2) - 5$
 $= 12x + 3$

Warm Up

If $f(x) = \frac{4}{x-1}$ and $g(x) = 2x$, then the solution set of $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$ is

- (A) $\left\{\frac{1}{3}\right\}$ (B) $\{2\}$ (C) $\{3\}$ (D) $\{-1, 2\}$ (E) $\left\{\frac{1}{3}, 2\right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &= \frac{4}{g(x)-1} \\ &= \frac{4}{2x-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(f(x)) &= 2\left(\frac{4}{x-1}\right) \\ &= \frac{8}{x-1} \end{aligned}$$

Cross-Multiply

$$\frac{4}{2x-1} = \frac{8}{x-1}$$
$$\rightarrow 4x - 4 = 16x - 8$$

$$\frac{4}{12} = \frac{12x}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = x$$

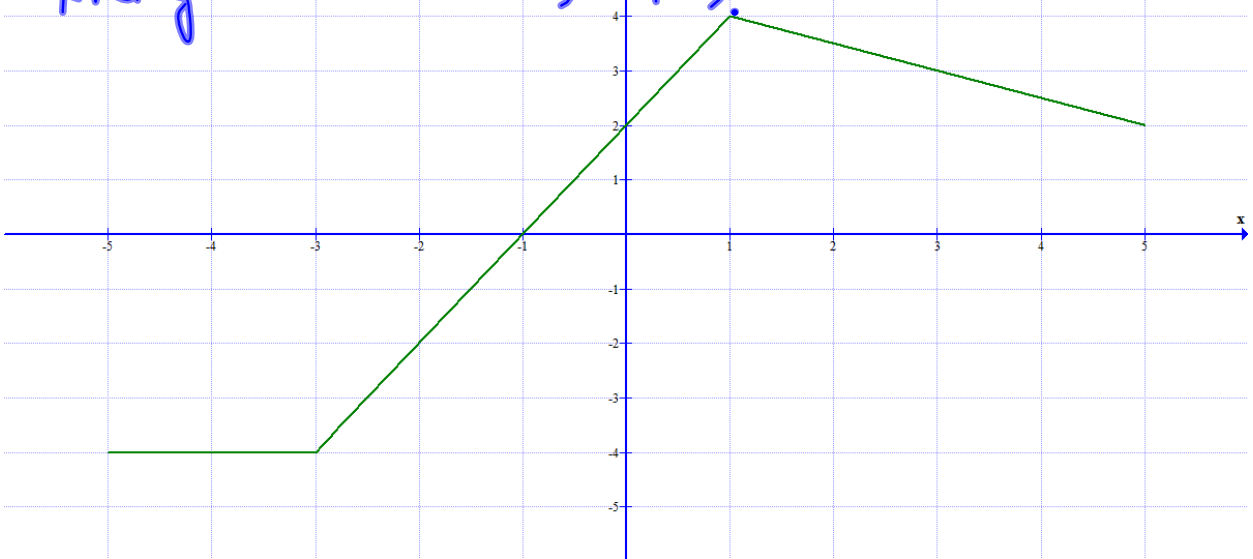
Given the graph of $f(x)$ shown below, evaluate the following:

$f(1)$
 When $x=1$
 What is
 the y -value?!

$$\frac{3f(1) - 5[f(3) - 7f(0)]}{2f(-2) - 3f(-4)}$$

$$= \frac{3(4) - 5[3 - 7(2)]}{2(-2) - 3(-4)} = \frac{12 + 55}{-4 + 12} = \frac{67}{8}$$

$f(x) = -4$
$f(x) = 2x + 2$
$f(x) = -0.5x + 9/2$



t	$H(t)$
-1	7.4
3.1	.8

t	$G(t)$
0	3.1
7.4	2
→ 8	-1

$$(H \circ G)(0) = 7.4$$

$$(G \circ H)(3.1) = 8$$

Practice Set:

Pg. 1

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. -19 | 6. 145 |
| 2. 99 | 7. 29 |
| 3. 1731 | 8. 730 |
| 4. 290 | 9. 219 |
| 5. -3 | |

Pg. 2

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 10. 42 | 17. 10 |
| 11. -11 | 18. -81 |
| 12. 13 | |
| 13. 14 | |
| 14. 130 | |
| 15. 110 | |
| 16. 6 | |