

Composition of Functions 5

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What is the composition of functions?

The composition of functions means, one function is inserted into the another function where a variable would normally go. If we consider functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, the composition of two functions f and g means, the function g is inserted into the function f as the value of x , or $x = g(t)$ for $f(x)$. Let's look at an example to get a better idea of what this means and looks like.

Example

Let's look at the composition of two polynomials. For example, let's consider

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 1 \text{ and } g(t) = t + 1.$$

What is the composition of f and g or in notation, what is $f \circ g$?

Solution The composition of f and g looks like,

$$f \circ g(t) \text{ or } f(g(t))$$

and is given by,

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(t)) &= f(t + 1), \text{ where } x = g(t) = t + 1 \\ &= (t + 1)^2 + 3(t + 1) - 1 \\ &= (t^2 + 2t + 1) + (3t + 3) - 1 \\ &= t^2 + 2t + 1 + 3t + 3 - 1 \\ \therefore f(g(t)) &= t^2 + 5t + 3 \end{aligned}$$

is the resulting polynomial.
Let's try another example.

Example

Given $f(x) = 2 - x$ and $g(x) = \frac{2}{5-x}$ determine $f \circ g(x)$ and $g \circ f(x)$.

Solution: Let's start with $f \circ g(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &= f\left(\frac{2}{5-x}\right) = 2 - \frac{2}{5-x} = \frac{2(5-x) - 2}{5-x} \\ &= \frac{10 - 2x - 2}{5-x} = \frac{8 - 2x}{5-x} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $f(g(x)) = \frac{8-2x}{5-x}$.

Now $g \circ f(x)$.

$$g \circ f(x) = g(2-x) = \frac{2}{5-(2-x)} = \frac{2}{5-2+x} = \frac{2}{3+x}$$

Therefore, $g(f(x)) = \frac{2}{3+x}$.

Exercises

1. For the following pairs of functions determine $f \circ g(x)$ and $g(f(x))$.

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

e) $f(x) = x + 5$, $g(x) = 2x + 1$

b) $f(x) = 2 - x + 2x^2$, $g(x) = 2x^2 + x - 2$

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

c) $f(x) = 2 - x$, $g(x) = \frac{2}{5-2}$

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

d) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$, $g(x) = \frac{2}{5-2}$

h) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2}$, $g(x) = 5 - x^2$

2. For each pair of functions in #4 determine,

a) the domain of $f \circ g$

b) the range of $f \circ g$.