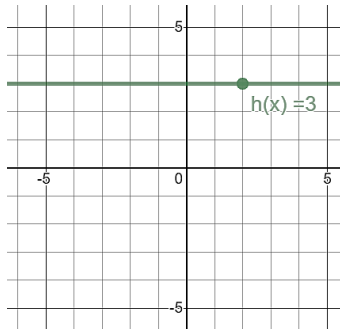


**Combinations and Composition of Functions Investigation**

1.  $h(x) = (f + g)(x)$  and  $h(x)$  is graphed below. Come up with equations for  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  that would produce  $h(x)$ , then sketch, and label, the graphs in. Note, neither can be equations with a slope of 0.

$f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

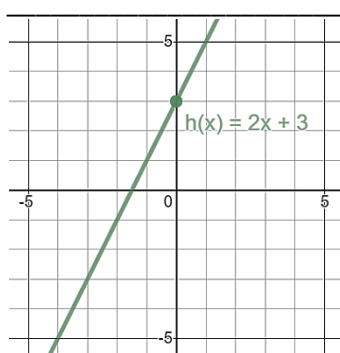
$g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



2.  $h(x) = (f + g)(x)$  and  $h(x)$  is graphed below. Come up with equations for  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  that would produce  $h(x)$ , then sketch, and label, the graphs in. Note, neither can be equations with a slope of 0.

$f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



3. Verify your work to problem 1 above by filling in the tables below.

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$					

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$g(x)$					

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$h(x)$					

4. Verify your work to problem 2 above by filling in the tables below.

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$					

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$g(x)$					

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$h(x)$					

5.  $h(x) = (fg)(x)$  and  $h(x) = x^2 + 4x - 12$ . Come up with equations for  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  that would produce  $h(x)$ . Note, each equation must contain a variable.

$f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $h(x) = (f/g)(x)$  and  $h(x) = \frac{1}{x-7}$ . Come up with equations for  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  that would produce  $h(x)$ . Note, each equation must contain a variable.

$f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $h(x) = (f - g)(x)$  and  $h(2) = 20$ . Come up with equations for  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  that would produce  $h(x)$ . Note, one equation must be of degree 3 and the other degree 2.

$f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8.  $h(x) = (fg)(x)$  and  $h(4) = 100$ . Come up with equations for  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  that would produce  $h(x)$ . Note, one equation must be of degree 2 and the other degree 1.

$f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

<p>9. <math>k(x) = f(g(x))</math> and <math>k(x) = (x - 3)^2</math>. Come up with equations for <math>f(x)</math> and <math>g(x)</math> that would produce <math>k(x)</math>.</p> <p><math>f(x) =</math> _____</p> <p><math>g(x) =</math> _____</p>	<p>10. <math>k(x) = f(g(x))</math> and <math>k(x) = \sqrt{x + 4} + 5</math>. Come up with equations for <math>f(x)</math> and <math>g(x)</math> that would produce <math>k(x)</math>.</p> <p><math>f(x) =</math> _____</p> <p><math>g(x) =</math> _____</p>
---	---

<p>11. <math>k(x) = f(g(x))</math> and <math>k(6) = 10</math>. Come up with equations for <math>f(x)</math> and <math>g(x)</math> that would produce <math>k(x)</math>. Note, one of the equations must have degree 2.</p> <p><math>f(x) =</math> _____</p> <p><math>g(x) =</math> _____</p>	<p>12. <math>k(x) = f(g(x))</math> and <math>k(-4) = 10</math>. Come up with equations for <math>f(x)</math> and <math>g(x)</math> that would produce <math>k(x)</math>. Note, one of the equations must have degree 2.</p> <p><math>f(x) =</math> _____</p> <p><math>g(x) =</math> _____</p>
--	---

13. In chemistry, one regular conducts mole conversions to convert grams of a substance to number of atoms. It turns out this process is just a composition of functions.

For chlorine, to convert from moles to atoms, you use the following function:  $a(m) = m(6.02 \cdot 10^{23})$

For chlorine, to convert from grams to moles, you use the following function:  $m(g) = \frac{g}{35.5}$

i) Simplify the following to get a function that takes you directly from grams to atoms:  
 $a(m(g)) =$

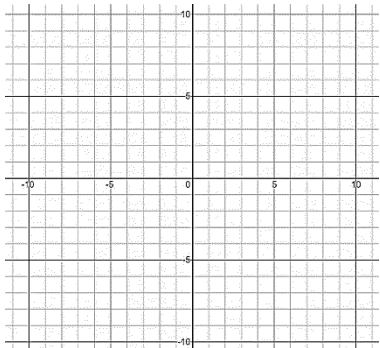
ii) Use your finding from part (i) to determine how many atoms are in 83 grams of chlorine.

14. Find equations for  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  that satisfy the following conditions. Then record and graph them.

- $f(g(x)) = x$
- $g(f(x)) = x$
- Both equations are linear
- $f(x)$  has a negative slope
- $g(x)$  has a negative y-intercept

$f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$g(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_



15. Fill in a table of points for each function and record what you notice.

$x$					
$f(x)$					

$x$					
$g(x)$					

Noticing: