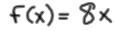
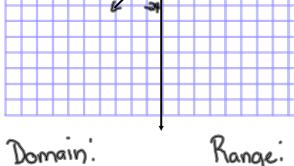
## **Combining Functions**

Suppose Bob works at a clothing store and makes \$8 an hour. Create an equation f(x) that represents his earnings.

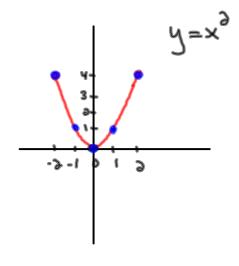
- **Graph this equation below** 
  - State the domain and range.



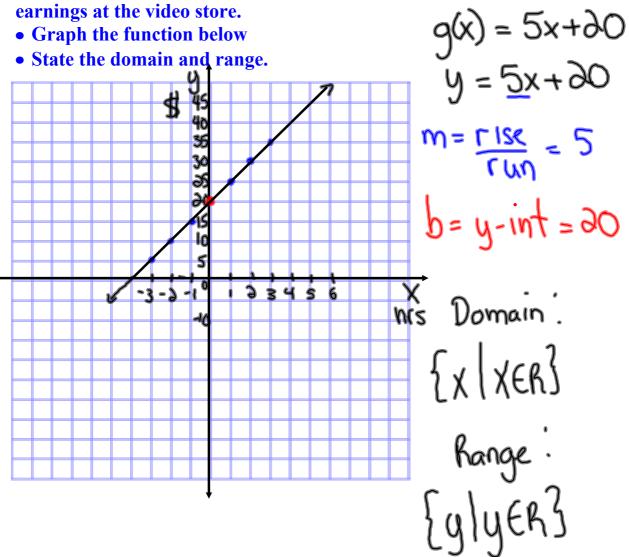


[x|XER]

Range: {y|YER}



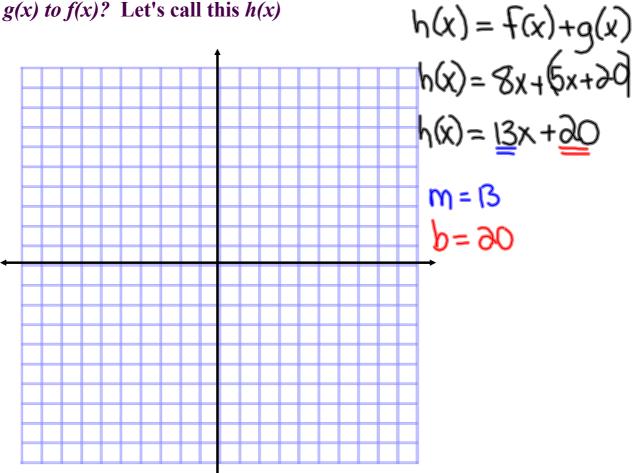
Now let's suppose that Bob also has a job at the video store where he is paid a flat rate of \$20 a shift, plus an additional \$5 an hour. Create an equation g(x), that represents his earnings at the video store.



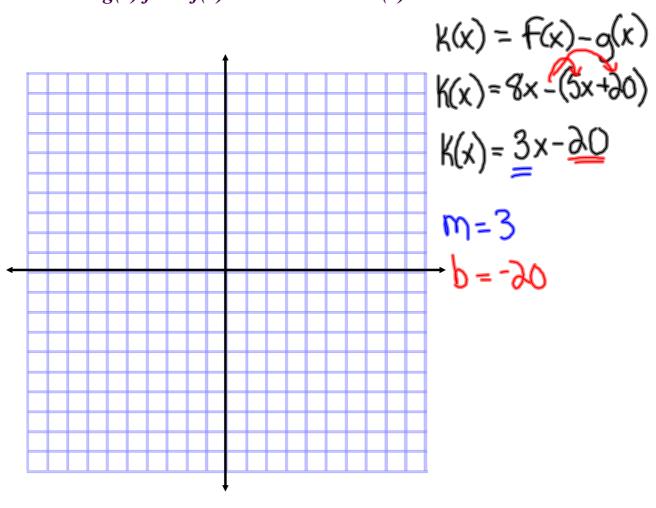
## Combining Functions

What do you suppose would happen if we added

g(x) to f(x)? Let's call this h(x)



What do you suppose would happen if we subtracted g(x) from f(x)? Let's call this k(x)



What do you suppose would happen if we multiplied f(x) and g(x)?

• What would this graph look like?  $\longrightarrow$  parabola (quadratic)

- Which way would it open? Up
- Where would the vertex be? (-2, -150)

$$f(x) = 8x$$

$$g(x) = 5x + 20$$

$$y = 8x(5x + 20)$$

$$y = 40x^3 + 160x$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \text{ eneral form}$$

$$\text{Completing the square}$$

$$y = 40(x^3 + 4x)$$

$$y + 160 = 40(x + 2)^3$$

$$y = 40(x + 2)^3 - 160$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \text{ tandard form}$$

$$\text{Vertex:} (-3, -160)$$

## **HOMEWORK**

(3) 
$$y = x^3 - 5x - 14$$
  
 $y + 14 = x^3 - 5x$   
 $y + \frac{14}{1} + \frac{35}{4} = (x^3 - 5x + \frac{35}{4})$   
 $y + \frac{56}{4} + \frac{35}{4} = (x - 5x)^3$   
 $y + \frac{81}{4} = (x - 5x)^3$   
 $y = (x - 5x)^3 - 8\frac{1}{4}$   
Vertex:  $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{-8}{4})$