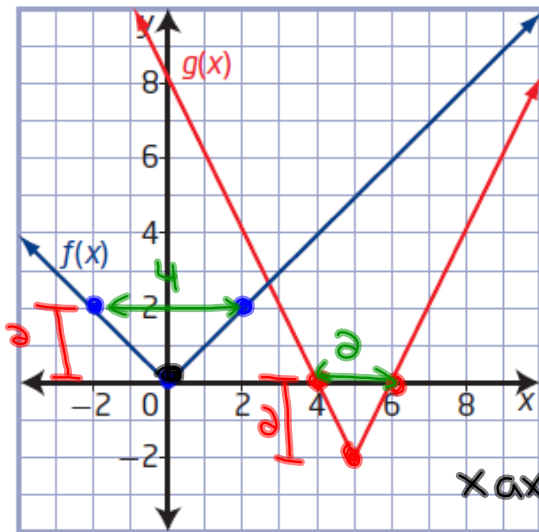


Review

11. Write the equation for the graph of $g(x)$ as a transformation of the equation for the graph of $f(x)$.



① VSF: $\frac{2}{2} = 1$ $a = 1$

② HSF: $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ $b = 2$

③ Reflections: None

④ VT:

x axis $(0, 0) \rightarrow (5, -2)$

Down 2 $k = -2$

$$g(x) = f(2(x - 5)) - 2$$

⑤ HT

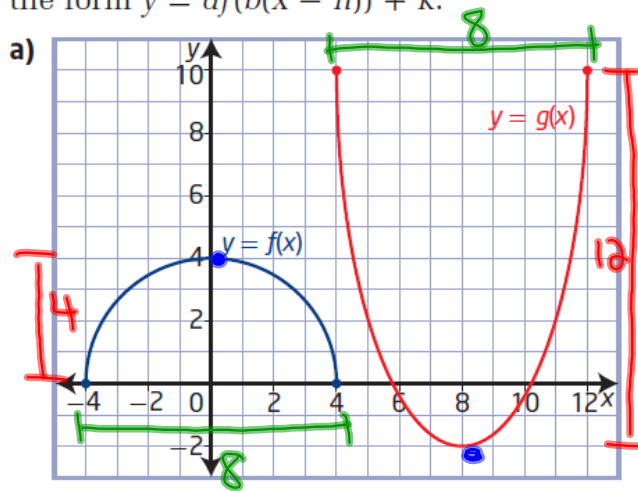
y axis $(0, 0) \rightarrow (5, -2)$

Right 5 $h = 5$

$$g(x) = |f(2(x - 5)) - 2|$$

Review

10. The graph of the function $y = g(x)$ represents a transformation of the graph of $y = f(x)$. Determine the equation of $g(x)$ in the form $y = af(b(x - h)) + k$.



$$y = -3f(x - 8) + 10$$

① VSF: $\frac{12}{4} = 3$ $a = 3$

② HSF: $\frac{8}{4} = 2$ $b = \frac{1}{2}$

* b is the reciprocal of the horizontal stretch

③ Reflections:

Vertical reflection in x -axis ($a < 0$)

④ VT:

x -axis $(4, 0) \rightarrow (8, 0)$

Up 10 units $k = 10$

⑤ HT:

y -axis $(0, 4) \rightarrow (8, 4)$

8 units right $h = 8$

$$y = af(b(x-h)) + k$$

$$y = -3f((x-8)) + 10$$

RST

7. Describe, using an appropriate order, how to obtain the graph of each function from the graph of $y = f(x)$. Then, give the mapping for the transformation.

reflection in the y-axis, horizontal stretch by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, vertical stretch by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$, and translation of 6 units right and 2 units up;
 $(x, y) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}x + 6, \frac{1}{3}y + 2\right)$

$$3y - 6 = f(-2x + 12)$$

$$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{1}{3} f(-2x + 12) + \frac{6}{3} \quad (\text{Divide } a \leftarrow k)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} f(-2x + 12) + 2 \quad (\text{Factor})$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} f(\underline{-2}(x - \underline{6})) + 2$$

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

$$b = -2$$

$$h = 6$$

$$k = 2$$

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

$$HSF = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$HT = \text{Right } 6$$

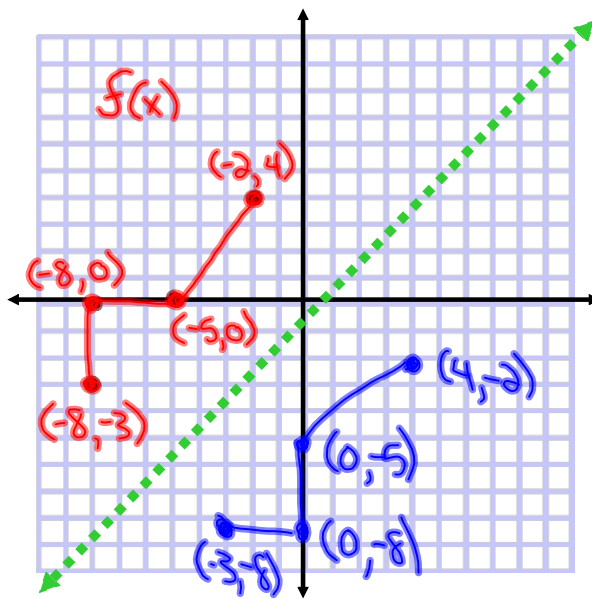
$$VT = \text{Up } 2$$

+ horizontal reflection in y-axis.

Mapping Rule:

$$(x, y) \longrightarrow \left[\frac{-1}{2}(x) + 6, \frac{1}{3}y + 2 \right]$$

Inverse Relations



a) Sketch the Inverse

$$(x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$$

b) Is the Inverse a function?

No because $f(x)$ does not pass the horizontal line test

a) Determine the Inverse of $f(x) = 3\sqrt{x-5} + 8$

$$\textcircled{1} y = 3\sqrt{x-5} + 8$$

$$\textcircled{2} x = 3\sqrt{y-5} + 8$$

$$\textcircled{3} x - 8 = 3\sqrt{y-5}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(x-8) = \sqrt{y-5}$$

$$\frac{1}{9}(x-8)^2 = y-5$$

$$\frac{1}{9}(x-8)^2 + 5 = y$$

$$\textcircled{4} f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{9}(x-8)^2 + 5$$

b) State the domain of $f(x)$ and $f^{-1}(x)$

$$f(x) = 3\sqrt{x-5} + 8$$

$$D: x \in [5, \infty)$$

$$R: y \in [8, \infty)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{9}(x-8)^2 + 5$$

$$D: x \in [8, \infty)$$

$$R: y \in [5, \infty)$$

Composite Functions

Given the three functions....

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

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$h(x) = x^2 + 5$$

Evaluate each of the following:

$$1. (f \circ g)(3) = f(g(3))$$

$$2. (g \circ h)(0) = g(h(0))$$

$$3. (g \circ g \circ f)(-7) = g(g(f(-7)))$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \textcircled{1} g(3) = \sqrt{3+1} = 2 & \textcircled{2} h(0) = (0)^2 + 5 = 5 & \textcircled{3} f(-7) = 1 - (-7) = 8 \\ f(2) = 1 - 2 = -1 & g(5) = \sqrt{5+1} = \sqrt{6} & g(8) = \sqrt{8+1} = 3 \\ & & g(3) = \sqrt{3+1} = 2 \end{array}$$

Page 507: $f(x) = 3x + 4$ $g(x) = x^2 - 1$

$$\textcircled{4} a) f(g(a))$$

$$g(a) = a^2 - 1$$

$$f(a^2 - 1) = 3(a^2 - 1) + 4$$

$$= 3a^2 - 3 + 4$$

$$= 3a^2 + 1$$

Combining Functions

Example

- If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$, find the functions $f+g$, $f-g$, fg , and f/g .

**Also examine the domain of each of these new functions

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ← radicand ≥ 0
 $x \geq 0$
 $D: \{x \mid x \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$g(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$ ← radicand ≥ 0
 Factor $4-x^2 \geq 0$ ← positive by values
 $(2-x)(2+x) \geq 0$

$D: \{x \mid -2 \leq x \leq 2, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Common to both
 $\{x \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, x \in \mathbb{R}\} [0, 2]$

a) $f(x) + g(x)$
 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4-x^2}$
 $\{x \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

b) $f(x) - g(x)$
 $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{4-x^2}$
 $\{x \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

c) $f(x) \cdot g(x)$ Ex $\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}}$
 $\sqrt{x} \cdot \sqrt{4-x^2}$
 $\sqrt{x(4-x^2)}$
 $\sqrt{4x-x^3}$
 $\{x \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

d) $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$
 $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ $\left(\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}\right)$
 $\frac{\sqrt{4x-x^3}}{4-x^2}$ ← Non-permissible values
 $4-x^2 \neq 0$
 $4 \neq x^2$
 $\pm 2 \neq x$
 $\{x \mid 0 \leq x < 2, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Homework

Chapter Review from textbook...

Pages 56-57

#2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16

Practice Test

Pages 58-59

All questions

Chapter 10 Review

Pages 510-511 #1-11 (omit #5, 8, 9)

Unit Test:

- Function notation
- combinations:
- compositions:
- catalogue of essential functions
- transformations:

↳ Reflections, Stretches, Translations

↳ $y = a f(b(x-h)) + k$ ← vertical translation shift up/down

• vertical stretch by a factor of a

• if $a < 0$ reflect in x-axis

• horizontal stretch by a factor of $\frac{1}{|b|}$

• if $b < 0$ reflect in y-axis

• horizontal translation shift left/right

- Mapping:

$$(x, y) \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{b}x + h, ay + k \right)$$

⇒ Inverse Functions

- Switch "x" & "y" (Domain & Range)
- Sketch Inverses from a given graph
(Reflects in line $y=x$)
- One-one function (Horizontal line)
- Switch to inverse algebraically

ie. $f(x) = x + 7$

$$x = y + 7$$

$$x - 7 = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x - 7$$