## L4 – 8.3 Composite Functions MHF4U

Two functions, f and g can be combined using a process called composition, which can be represented by:

$$f(g(x))$$
 OR  $(f \circ g)(x)$ 

This is read as "f composite g"

## Part 1: Determine the Composition of Two Functions

To determine an equation for a composite function, substitute the second function into the first.

To determine f(g(x)), substitute g(x) in for x in to f(x)

**Example 1:** If  $f(x) = x^2$  and g(x) = x + 3, determine an equation for each composite function and then graph the function.

a) $(f \circ g)(x)$	<b>b)</b> $(g \circ f)(x)$	c) $g^{-1}(g(x))$
=f(g(x))	=g(f(x))	Start by finding $g^{-1}(x)$
= f(x+3)	$=g(x^2)$	y = x + 3
$=(x+3)^2$	$= x^2 + 3$	x = y + 3
		x-3=y
		$g^{-1}(x) = x - 3$
		Now find $g^{-1}(g(x))$
		$=g^{-1}(x+3)$
		= (x+3)-3
		= x

a) 
$$(f \circ g)(x) = (\chi + 3)^{2}$$

$$\frac{\chi}{-5} \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\frac{3}{-3} \frac{6}{1}$$

(a) 
$$(g \circ f)(x) = x^2 + 3$$

$$\frac{x + y}{-x + 7}$$

$$-1 + y$$

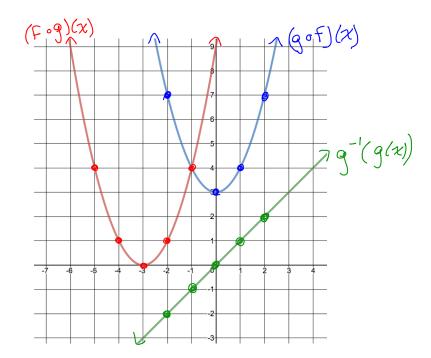
$$0 + 3$$

$$1 + y$$

$$2 + 7$$

c) 
$$g^{-1}(g(x)) = \chi$$

$$\frac{\chi}{-2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$



## Part 2: Evaluate a Composite Function

To evaluate a composite function f(g(x)) at a specific value, evaluate g(x) at the specific value and then substitute the result in to f(x).

**Example 2:** If  $u(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$  and  $w(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$ 

a) Evaluate 
$$(u \circ w)(2)$$

**b)** Evaluate 
$$w(u(-3))$$

= 
$$U(w(2))$$
  
=  $U(1)$   
=  $(1)^{2} + 3(1) + 2$   
=  $6$ 

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \omega(2) = \frac{1}{2^{-1}} \\ = 1 \\ \end{array}\right)$$

$$w(u(-3)) = w(2)$$

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

$$= 1$$

$$= U(w(2))$$

$$= U(1)$$

$$= (1)^{2} + 3(1) + 2$$

$$= U(w(2))$$

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

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

$$= 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$= 1$$

## **Part 3: Application**

**Example 3:** The number of rabbits, R, in a wildlife reserve as a function of time, t, in years can be modelled by the function  $R(t) = 50\cos(t) + 100$ . The number of wolves, W, in the same reserve can be modelled by the function W(t) = 0.2[R(t-2)]. Find the full equation for W(t)

$$R(t-2) = 50\cos(t-2) + 100$$

$$W(t) = 0.2[R(t-2)]$$

$$W(t) = 0.2[50\cos(t-2) + 100]$$

$$W(t) = 10\cos(t-2) + 20$$