Operations

f(that): Put that in for x

$$f(x) + g(x) = (f + g)(x)$$

Add y - values

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

 $Subtract\ y - values$

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = (fg)(x)$$

Multiply y - values

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)$$

Divide y - values

Composite Functions

Domain: Inside & Final, Not Outside

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

Put g(x) into f's x

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

Put f(x) into g's x

$$(f \circ g^{-1})(x) = f(g^{-1}(x))$$

$$(f \circ g^{-1})(x) = f(g^{-1}(x))$$
 $(f^{-1} \circ g^{-1})(x) = (g \circ f)^{-1}(x)$

The Game

Pick an x-value to talk about. We aren't talking about another x-value until were done talking about that x-value. Add/Subtract/ Multiply/Divide /Substitute y - values. Draw new y - value.

Repeat

Inverse

$$y = 2x + 4$$

$$x = 2y + 4$$

$$x - 4 = 2y$$

$$\frac{x}{2} - 2 = y$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$$
Solve for $y =$

 $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$ Call it $f^{-1}(x)$

Check your answer

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

Remember: If you put $f^{-1}(x)$ into f(x), and if you put f(x) into $f^{-1}(x)$, both must solve to x.

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

$$x = \frac{y}{y+1}$$

$$x(y+1) = y$$

$$xy + x = y$$

$$x = y - xy$$

$$x = y(1-x) \qquad GCF = y$$

$$\frac{x}{1-x} = y$$

$$y = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

Switch x and y

Multiply

Distribute

Combine like terms (y's on one side)

Factor

Divide