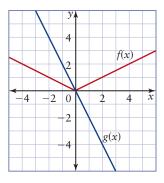
8.1 Sums and Differences of Functions

1. a) Copy the graph.



b) Use the superposition principle to generate a graph of each function.

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

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

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

2. Let f(x) = x - 2, $g(x) = x^2 + 3x - 3$, and $h(x) = 2^x$. Determine an algebraic and a graphical model for each combined function. Identify the domain and range in each case.

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

b) $y = f(x) + g(x) + h(x)$
c) $y = f(x) - h(x)$

- **3. Use Technology** Use graphing technology to check your answers to question 2.
- **4.** Max can earn \$6/h as a waiter, plus an additional \$9/h in tips.
 - **a)** Graph Max's earnings from wages as a function of hours worked.
 - **b)** Graph Max's earnings from tips as a function of hours worked.
 - **c)** Develop an algebraic and a graphical model for Max's total earnings.
 - **d)** How much can Max earn if he works 52 h in one week?

8.2 Products and Quotients of Functions

- **5.** Let $u(x) = x^2$ and $v(x) = \cos x$. Work in radians.
 - a) What type of symmetry do you predict the combined function y = u(x)v(x) will have? Explain your reasoning.
 - **b) Use Technology** Use graphing technology to check your prediction.
- 6. Let $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = \cos x$.
 - **a)** Graph f(x) and g(x) on the same set of axes.
 - **b)** Sketch a graph of the combined function $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}.$
 - **c)** Identify the domain and range of this function.
 - d) Use your understanding of trigonometric identities to identify the graph of $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$.
- **7.** Refer to question 6.
 - **a)** Graph the combined function $y = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$.
 - **b)** Identify the domain and range of this function.

c) How is
$$y = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$$
 related to $y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ in terms of transformations?

8.3 Composite Functions

8. Let $f(x) = x^2 + 3x$ and g(x) = 2x - 5. Determine an equation for each composite function, graph the function, and give its domain and range.

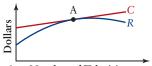
a)
$$y = f(g(x))$$

b) $y = g(f(x))$
c) $y = g(g(x))$
d) $y = g^{-1}(g(x))$

- **9.** Assume that a function f(x) and its inverse $f^{-1}(x)$ are both defined for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 - a) Give a geometric interpretation of the composite function $y = f(f^{-1}(x))$.
 - **b)** Illustrate your answer to part a) with two examples.

8.4 Inequalities of Combined Functions

- **10.** Let $f(x) = 1.2^x$ and $g(x) = 0.92^x + 5$.
 - **a**) Identify the region for which
 - **i)** f(x) > g(x)
 - **ii)** g(x) > f(x)
 - **b)** Illustrate this inequality graphically in two different ways.
- **11.** Refer to question 10.
 - **a**) Write a real-world scenario that these functions could model.
 - **b)** Pose and solve two problems based on your scenario.
- **12.** The cost, *C*, and revenue, *R*, as functions of the number of televisions sold by an electronics store are shown on the graph.



0 Number of Televisions

- a) Identify the region(s) for which
 - **i)** C > R
 - ii) R > C

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- **b)** What can you conclude about this business venture?
- **c)** What suggestions would you give to the store owner in order to help him or her improve the situation?

8.5 Making Connections: Modelling with Combined Functions

Refer to the chromatic music scale on page 463.

- **13.** A D-minor chord is formed by striking the following notes together:
 - D F A high D
 - a) Double the frequency of D in the table to determine the frequency of high D.
 - **b)** Graph the combined function formed by these four notes. Describe the waveform.

$\mathsf{C} \mathsf{O} \mathsf{N} \mathsf{N} \mathsf{E} \mathsf{C} \mathsf{T} \mathsf{I} \mathsf{O} \mathsf{N} \mathsf{S}$

Minor chords tend to have a sad sound to them. They combine with major chords (which sound happier) to create musical tension.

- **14.** Experiment with various note combinations from the chromatic scale.
 - **a**) Identify two chords that you think would make a good sound.
 - **b)** Identify two chords that you think would make a discordant (unpleasant) sound.
 - c) Use mathematical reasoning to justify your choices. Then, test your theories using a well-tuned guitar or piano. You may need to do a little research to identify the correct notes.

PROBLEM WRAP-UP

- The number, *S*, in thousands, of Funky Teddy Bears that can be supplied by Funky Stuff as a function of price, *p*, in dollars, can be modelled by the function S(p) = p + 3.
- The demand, *D*, for the bears can be modelled by the function D(p) = -0.1(p + 8)(p - 12).
 - a) For what interval is D(p) > S(p)? What does this imply about the availability of Funky Teddy Bears?
- b) For what interval is D(p) < S(p)? What does this imply about the availability of Funky Teddy Bears?
- c) Graph these functions on the same set of axes. Identify their point of intersection. Explain what the coordinates of this point mean.
- d) Graph the function y = S(p) D(p) and explain what it shows.