

## 2.7 Composite functions

## 2.7.1 Graph the composition of two functions

Suppose you want graph  $(f \circ g)(x)$  for the following functions:

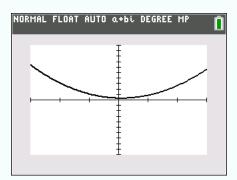
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5,$$
  $g(x) = \frac{x+3}{4}.$ 

- ① Enter the two functions f and g as  $\Psi_1$  and  $\Psi_2$  by pressing y=, and deactivate the graph of the two functions (see points ① and ② of subtopic 2.3.3 on page 29 for the details)
- <sup>2</sup> Select  $Y_3$ , and write the following:

Y<sub>1</sub>

	NORMAL F	'LOAT AU1	10 a+bi	DEGREE	MP	Ū	
	Plot1	Plot2	Plot3				
	■ <b>\</b> Y1=>	<²−2X+	5				
	■ <b>\</b> Y2=·	<u>X+3</u> 4					
	∎NY3⊟'	/i(Y2)					
	■NY4=						
	■NY5= ■NY6=						
	NY 7=						
	NY 8=						
	L						
and $\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{z}}$	are ac	cessed	l by p	ressin	g alph		calc f4 trace

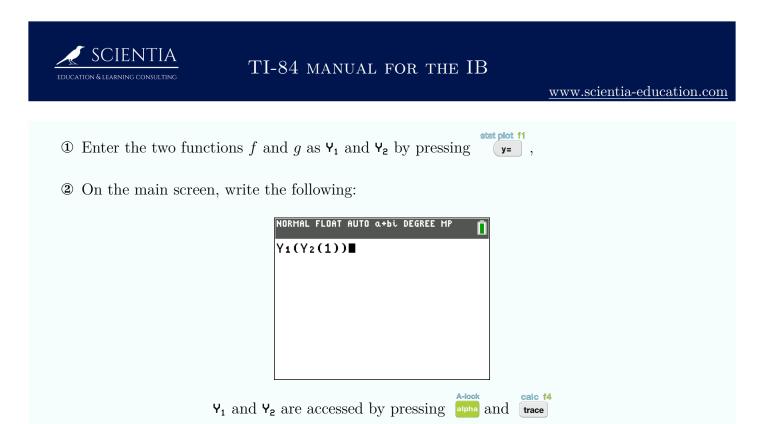
③ Choose an appropriate window (see 2.3.2 on page 27 for the details). The following graph should be displayed (with Xmin=-30, Xmax=30, Ymin=-100, Xmax=100:



## 2.7.2 Compute specific value of the composition of two functions

Suppose you want to evaluate  $(f \circ g)(1)$  for the following functions:

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5$$
  $g(x) = \frac{x+3}{4}$ .



The result should be 4. Thus  $(f \circ g)(1) = 4$ .