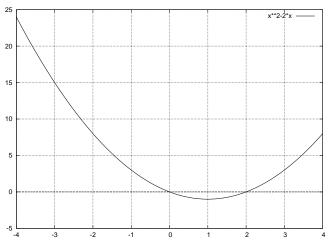
BASIC CALCULUS I Class 3 Wednesday September 5 New Functions From Old Functions

Creating new functions from old ones

We can create new functions from old ones by adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, *shift-ing*, *stretching*, and *composing*. You may be familiar with the first four operations. Lets discuss in detail the other three. Consider the graph of the function $g(x) = x^2 - 2x$ below:



Shifting

How would you change $g(x) = x^2 - 2x$ to shift the graph up 3 units vertically? Write down the function G(x) which would represent this new, related function.

How would you change g(x) to shift the graph 2 units to the left? Write down the function G(x) which would represent this new, related function.

How would you change g(x) to shift the graph 1 unit to the right? Write down the function G(x) which would represent this new, related function.

SUMMARY F(x) Shifts f(x) To The Left D Units

F(x) Shifts f(x) To The Right D Units

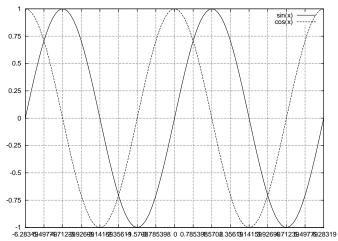
F(x) Shifts f(x) Up D Units

F(x) Shifts f(x) Down D Units

Stretching

What does the graph of $\frac{1}{2}g(x)$ look like? (Sketch it on the axes)

Now consider the graph of $s(x) = \sin(x)$ and $c(x) = \cos(x)$ below



Odd and Even functions

A function f(x) is called *odd* if f(-x) = -f(x). Odd functions are symmetric with respect to _____. A function f(x) is called *even* if f(-x) = f(x). Even functions are symmetric with respect to _____. <u>GROUPWORK</u>

a. Are either of functions c(x) and s(x) even or odd?

b. Show that it is possible to shift c(x) to be identical to s(x) by writing down an equation involving c and s

Composition: Functions of functions

We call f(g(x)) or $f \circ g(x)$ a composite function. The function g(x) is called the *inner function*. It should be clear that the domain of f should contain the range of g.

Notice that when you shift a function f(x) left or right D units you are actually composing f(x) with a linear function g(x) = x + D (D units to the left) or g(x) = x - D (D units to the right)