

51

$$a. (f \circ g)(x) = f(2x+1)$$

$$= 2x+1+4 = 2x+5$$

$$b. (g \circ f)(x) = g(x+4) = 2(x+4)+1$$

$$2x+8+1$$

$$= 2x+9$$

$$c. (f \circ g)(2) = 2x+5$$

$$2(2)+5 = 9$$

$$\textcircled{54} \quad f(x) = 7x + 1$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 - 9$$

$$\begin{aligned}(f \circ g)(x) &= f(2x^2 - 9) \\ &= 7(2x^2 - 9) + 1 \\ &= 14x^2 - 63 + 1 \\ &= 14x^2 - 62\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}b \ (g \circ f)(x) &= g(7x + 1) \\ &= 2(7x + 1)^2 - 9 \\ &= 2(49x^2 + 14x + 1) - 9 \\ &= 98x^2 + 28x + 2 - 9 \\ &= 98x^2 + 28x - 7\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}c \ (f \circ g)(2) &= 14x^2 - 62 \\ &= 14(2)^2 - 62 \\ &= 56 - 62 = -6\end{aligned}$$

(57)

$$f(x) = 4 - x$$

$$g(x) = 2x^2 + x + 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } (f \circ g)(x) &= f(2x^2 + x + 5) \\ &= 4 - (2x^2 + x + 5) \\ &= -2x^2 - x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } (g \circ f)(x) &= g(4 - x) \\ &= 2(4 - x)^2 + (4 - x) + 5 \\ &= 2(16 - 8x + x^2) + 4 - x + 5 \\ &= 32 - 16x + 2x^2 - x + 9 \\ &= 2x^2 - 17x + 41 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } (f \circ g)(2) &= -2x^2 - x - 1 \\ &= -2(2)^2 - 2 - 1 \\ &= -8 - 2 - 1 = -11 \end{aligned}$$

(b0)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$g(x) = x + 2$$

$$a. (f \circ g)(x) = f(x+2) = \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$b. (g \circ f)(x) = g(\sqrt{x}) = \sqrt{x} + 2$$

$$c. (f \circ g)(2) = \sqrt{2+2} = 2$$

63

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

$$g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a } (f \circ g)(x) &= f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b } (g \circ f)(x) &= g\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c } (f \circ g)(2) = 2$$

$$(6b) \quad f(x) = \frac{5}{x+4}$$

$$x \neq 0 \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$a. \quad (f \circ g)(x) = \frac{5}{\left(\frac{1}{x} + 4\right)x} = \frac{5x}{1+4x}$$

$$b. \quad D: \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{4}, 0\right) \cup (0, \infty)$$

69

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$g(x) = x - 2$$

$$a. (f \circ g)(x) = f(x - 2) = \sqrt{x - 2}$$

$$D: [2, \infty)$$

72

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{2-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(f \circ g)(x) &= f(\sqrt{2-x}) \\ &= (\sqrt{2-x})^2 + 1 \\ &= 2 - x + 1 \\ &= 3 - x\end{aligned}$$

$$D: (-\infty, 2]$$

$$\textcircled{75} \quad h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 9}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 9$$

78

$$h(x) = |3x - 4|$$

$$f(x) = |x|$$

$$g(x) = 3x - 4$$

79.

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

$$g(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$\textcircled{90} \quad f \circ g(1)$$

$$g(1) = -5$$

$$f(-5) = 3$$

$$92 \quad (g \circ f)(-1)$$

$$f(-1) = 1$$

$$g(1) = -5$$

106  $f$  is \$5 off

$g$  is 40% off

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } (f \circ g)(x) &= f(.6x) \\ &= .6x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

40% off then \$5 off

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } (g \circ f)(x) &= g(x-5) \\ &= .6(x-5) \\ &= .6x - 3 \end{aligned}$$

\$5 off then 40% off

d  $(f \circ g)(x)$  is better