

### Section 3.3 Decomposition of Functions

#### Problem 2.

(a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + 3$ .

(b)  $f(x) = x + \frac{5}{x}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ .

#### Problem 6.

Put  $f(x) = x^3$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + 7x + 1$ .

### Section 3.4 Altered Functions, Altered Graphs

#### Problem 1.

- (a) The zeros of  $m(x)$  are  $x = -4, -1, 2$ , and  $8$ .  $m(x) = 5f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0$ . Hence the zeros of  $m(x)$  and  $f(x)$  are the same.
- (b) The zeros of  $g(x)$  are  $x = -6, -3, 0$ , and  $6$ . Shifting  $f$  two units to the left shifts all zeros two units to the left:  $g(x) = f(x + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = a$  is a zero of  $g$  if and only if  $x + 2 = a + 2$  is a zero of  $f$ .
- (c) The zeros of  $h(x)$  are  $x = -2, -\frac{1}{2}, 1$ , and  $4$ . If  $h(x) = f(2x) = 0$ , then  $x = a$  is a zero of  $h$  if and only if  $2x = 2a$  is a zero of  $f$ . Hence if  $x = b$  is a zero of  $f$ , then  $x = b/2$  is a zero of  $h$ .
- (d) The zeros of  $j(x)$  are  $x = -3, 0, 3$ , and  $9$ . Shifting  $f$  one unit to right shifts all zeros one unit to the right:  $j(x) = f(x - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = a$  is a zero of  $j$  if and only if  $x - 1 = a$  is a zero of  $f$ .

#### Problem 6.

- (a) (ii)  
(b) (iv)  
(c) (v)  
(d) (vi)

#### Problem 13.

- (a) Shift the graph of  $y = x^2$  left 1 unit, then flip over the  $x$ -axis, then stretch by a factor of 2, then shift up 3 units.
- (b) Shift the graph of  $y = x^2$  left 1 unit, then stretch by a factor of 7, then shift down 7 units.

### Section 4.1 Making Predictions

#### Problem 1.

Let  $L(t)$  be the length of her workout, in pool lengths, after  $t$  days:  $L(t) = 20 + 2\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) = 20 + \frac{1}{2}t$ . This is not entirely accurate because she adds 2 lengths after every 4 days; thus her workout is still 20 lengths at  $t = 2$ , for instance, but  $L(2) = 21$ .