

Closure:

For ANY given function, $m(x)$, describe how you could determine $m(2x + 1)$.

Homework: Consider the functions $f(x) = x^3 + 1$, $g(x) = -3x^2$, and $h(x) = -5x$. Determine each of the following.

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{a. } f(4x) & \text{b. } g(8x - 9) & \text{c. } f(2x)h(10x - 3) & \text{d. } \frac{g(8x)h(-x)}{8} \\ \text{e. } h(-2x + 3) - g(2x) & \text{f. } f(2x) + g(-x) & & \end{array}$$

Solutions:

$$\text{a. } f(4x) = 64x^3 + 1 \quad \text{b. } g(8x - 9) = -192x^2 + 432x - 243$$

$$\text{c. } f(2x)h(10x - 3) = (8x^3 + 1)(-50x + 15) = -400x^4 + 120x^3 - 50x + 15$$

$$\text{d. } \frac{g(8x)h(-x)}{8} = \frac{-192x^2 + 5x}{8} = \frac{-960x^3}{8} = -120x^3$$

$$\text{e. } h(-2x + 3) - g(2x) = \cancel{15x} - \cancel{15x} - 12x^2 + 10x - 15$$

$$\text{f. } f(2x) + g(-x) = \cancel{8x^3 + 1} - 3x^2 = 8x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$$

Super Quick Review

If $b(x) = x^2 + 5$, $c(x) = x^3$, and $d(x) = -3x$, determine each of the following.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{1. } b(x+2) - d(-x+1) & \text{2. } \frac{c(2x)d(4)}{2} \\ \cancel{b(x+2)} - x^2 + 5 & d(x) = -3x \\ b(x+2) = (x+2)^2 + 5 & d(-x+1) = -3(-x+1) \\ = (x^2 + 4x + 4) + 5 & d(-x+1) = -3(x-3) \\ = (x^2 + 4x + 9) - (3x - 3) & \\ \textcircled{X^2 + X + 12} & \end{array}$$

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Given any two functions, $m(x)$ and $n(x)$,
how will the outputs of $h(x)$ and $g(x)$ DIFFER?

$$h(x) = (m + n)(3)$$

$$g(x) = (m + n)(3x)$$

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Describe the similarities and
differences between the
expressions, in regards to how
they can be simplified:

$$\frac{6x^2 + 8x}{4x} \quad \frac{6x^2 \pm 8}{4x}$$

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