

## Composite functions

Given two functions

$$f: D \rightarrow C, \quad g: C \rightarrow E$$

then we define their composite

$$g \circ f: D \rightarrow E$$

by the formula

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x))$$

for  $x \in D$ .

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## Symmetries

- A function  $f$  is even if

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

for all  $x$  in the domain of  $f$ .

- A function  $f$  is odd if

$$f(-x) = -f(x).$$

## Example

- $\cos(x) = \cos(-x)$

So  $\cos(x)$  is an even function.

- $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$

So  $\sin(x)$  is odd.

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## Example

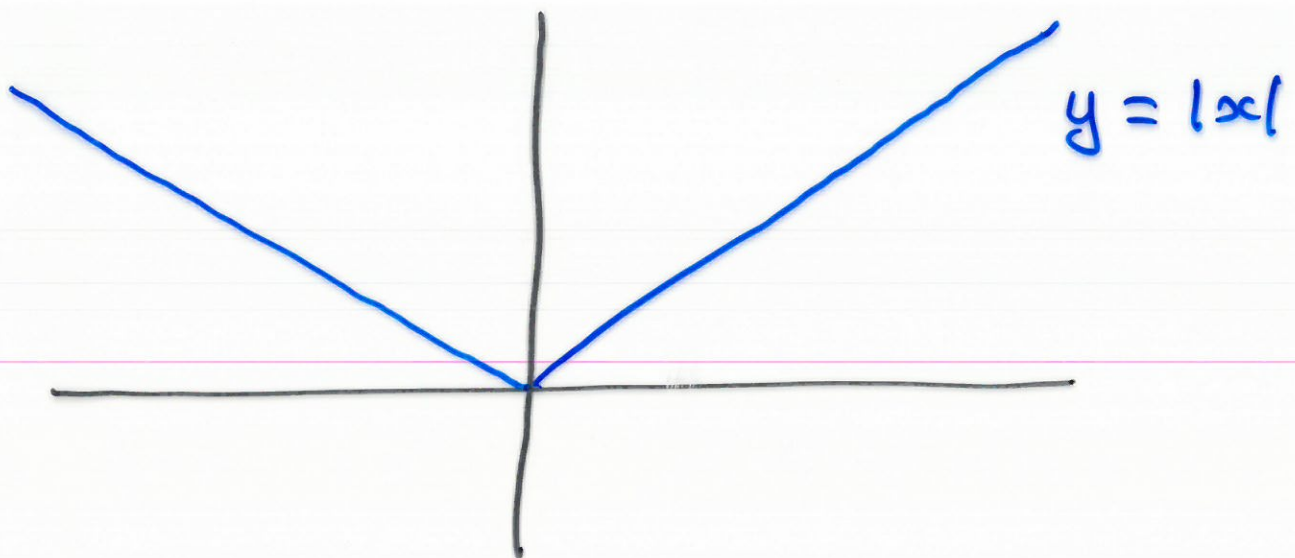
$$|-3| = 3$$

$$|4| = 4$$

$f(x) = |x|$  has domain  $\mathbb{R}$ .

This function is given by the formula

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



This function is even since

$$|x| = |-x|$$

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# Proposition

Suppose

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

both exist. Then

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) + g(x)) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) .$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} k \cdot f(x) = k \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) .$$

$$iii) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) =$$

$$= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \right)$$

$$iv) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$$

provided  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$ .

## Example

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 5}{x^2 + 5}$$

$$\underline{\underline{(iv)}} \quad \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 4x + 5)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 5)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{(i) \& (ii)}} \quad \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 + 4 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 5}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 5}$$

$$= \frac{4 + 8 + 5}{4 + 5} = \frac{17}{9}$$

## Sandwich Lemma

Suppose

$$f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$$

for all  $x$  near  $a$  (except possibly for  $x=a$ ). Suppose also

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = l.$$

Then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = l.$$

Example Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

Sol<sup>n</sup>  $g(x) = x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

$$f(x) = -x^2$$

$$h(x) = x^2$$

for  $x$  near 0 and  $x \neq 0$

we have

$$-x^2 \leq x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2$$

The Sandwich Lemma tells

us  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$ .

