

Let $f(x) = 2x + 3$, $g(x) = x^2 - 1$, and $h(x) = \frac{x+1}{5}$. Find the indicated value.

13. $f(g(1))$	14. $h(g(4))$	15. $f(h(-6))$
16. $g(f(2))$	17. $h(f(-3))$	18. $g(g(2))$

$f(g(1))$ $f(0)$ $= 3$	$h(f(-3))$ $h(-3)$ $= -\frac{2}{5}$	$g(g(2))$ $g(3)$ $= 8$
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Let $f(x) = 2x^{-1}$, $g(x) = 2x + 5$, and $h(x) = \frac{x-4}{2}$. Perform the indicated operation.

19. $f(g(x))$	20. $g(h(x))$
21. $f(h(x))$	22. $g(f(x))$
23. $h(f(x))$	24. $g(g(x))$

$f(g(x)) = f(2x+5)$ $= \frac{2}{(2x+5)^1}$ $= \frac{2}{2x+5}$	$h(f(x)) = h(2x^{-1})$ $\frac{2x^{-1} - 4}{2} = \frac{x^{-1} - 2}{1}$ $= \frac{1}{x} - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{x}$ $= \frac{1-2x}{x} = \frac{-2x+1}{x}$
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Let $f(x) = 2x^{-1}$, $g(x) = 2x + 5$, and $h(x) = \frac{x-4}{2}$. Perform the indicated operation.

19. $f(g(x))$

21. $f(h(x))$

23. $h(f(x))$

Handwritten solution for 21:

$$f(h(x)) = f\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2(x-4)} = \frac{1}{x-4}$$

The final result $\frac{1}{x-4}$ is circled in blue.

20. $g(h(x))$

22. $g(f(x))$

24. $g(g(x))$

Handwritten solution for 20:

$$g(h(x)) = g\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{x-4}{2}\right) + 5$$

$$= x - 4 + 5 = x + 1$$

The final result $x + 1$ is circled in green.

Let $f(x) = 2x + 2$, $g(x) = x^2$, and $h(x) = \frac{3}{x-2}$. State the domain of the operation.

25. $f(x) + g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2$; All real #'s

27. $h(x) \cdot g(x)$

29. $h(g(x))$

Handwritten solution for 29:

$$h(g(x)) = \frac{3}{g(x)-2} = \frac{3}{x^2-2}$$

Domain: $x \neq \pm\sqrt{2}$

26. $h(x) - f(x)$

28. $\frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{x^2}{2x+2}$; $x \neq -1$

30. $f(g(x))$

Handwritten solution for 30:

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

Domain: $x \neq 2$

Handwritten solution for 30 (boxed):

$$f(x^2) = 2(x^2) + 2 = 2x^2 + 2; \mathbb{R}$$

