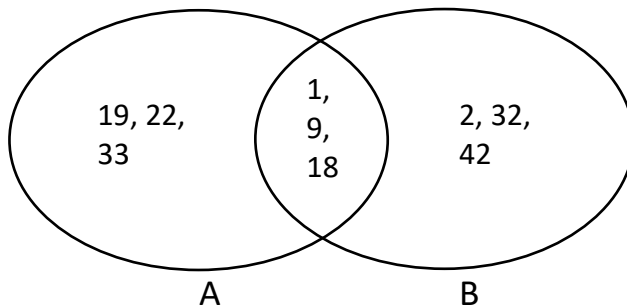


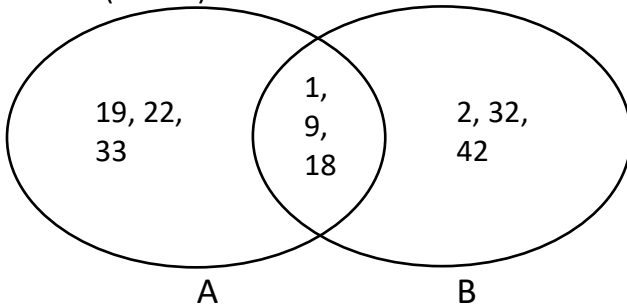
# Function Composition: Domain and Range

Here are some vocabularies to know before we dive deep into domain and range of some composite functions:

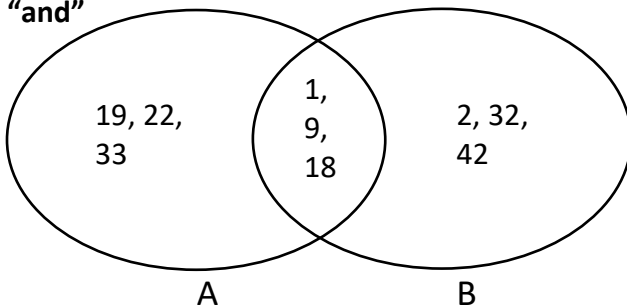
Suppose there are two sets of numbers, set A and B:



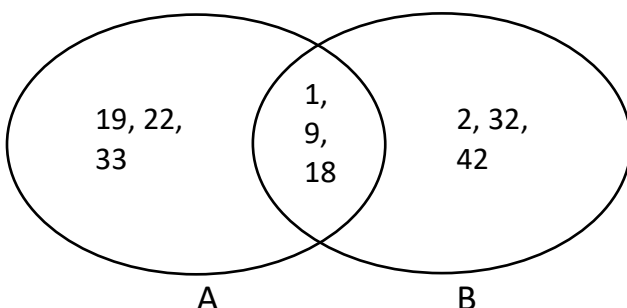
**Subset ( $A \subset B$ ):** A set of numbers that are contained in a larger set.



**Intersection of sets ( $A \cap B$ ):** The intersection of two sets contains **only** the elements that are in **both** sets. – “and”



**Union of sets ( $A \cup B$ ):** The union of two sets contains all the elements contained in **either** set (or **both** sets). – “or”



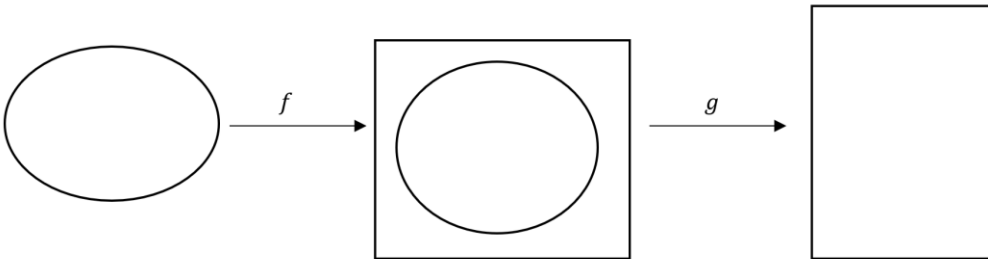
The big part that we need to **understand** this unit is how domain and range of individual function are changed when they combine (because they may not match perfectly in the middle).

Consider the functions:

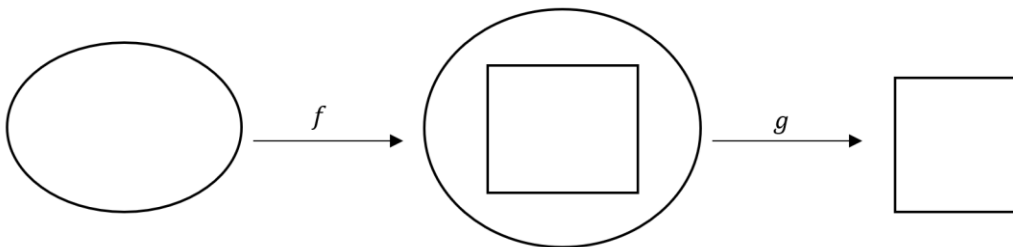
$$f: A \rightarrow B \text{ and } g: C \rightarrow D$$

Where  $B \neq C$

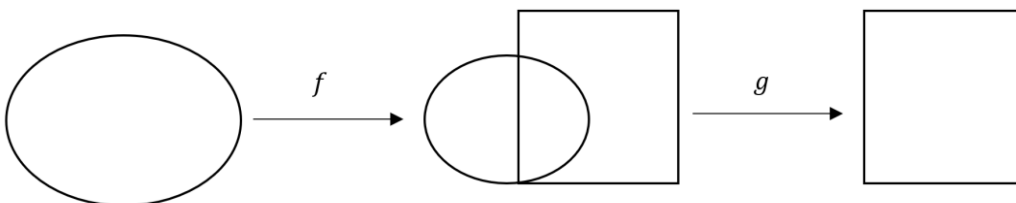
**Case 1:**  $B \subset C$  ( $B$  is a subset of  $C$ )



**Case 2:**  $C \subset B$  ( $C$  is a subset of  $B$ )



**Case 3:**  $B \cap C$  Neither B nor C is a subset of each other.





**Extra Practice:**

1. If  $f(x) = 8x$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , determine domain and range of  $g \circ f$ :

2. If  $f(x) = (x - 2)^2$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{4 - x}$ , determine domain and range of  $g \circ f$ :