## Lesson 10: Combining Functions

* Let’s make some new functions using other functions.

### 10.1: Notice and Wonder: Are Book Sales Improving?

What do you notice? What do you wonder?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| $t$ (years since 2010) | number of books soldin the US (millions) | population ofthe US (millions) |
| 0 | 2,530 | 309.35 |
| 1 | 2,400 | 311.64 |
| 2 | 2,730 | 313.99 |
| 3 | 2,720 | 316.23 |
| 4 | 2,700 | 318.62 |
| 5 | 2,710 | 321.04 |
| 6 | 2,700 | 323.41 |

### 10.2: How Many Books Can One Person Have?

The table shows the values of two functions, $P$ and $B$, where $P(t)$ is the population of the US, in millions, $t$ years after 2010, and $B(t)$ is the number of books sold per year, in millions, $t$ years after 2010.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| $t$ (years since 2010) | $B(t)$ (millions) | $P(t)$ (millions) | $R(t)$ |
| 0 | 2,530 | 309.35 |                   |
| 1 | 2,400 | 311.64 |   |
| 2 | 2,730 | 313.99 |   |
| 3 | 2,720 | 316.23 |   |
| 4 | 2,700 | 318.62 |   |
| 5 | 2,710 | 321.04 |   |
| 6 | 2,700 | 323.41 |   |

1. Plot the values of $B$ as a function of $t$. What does the plot tell you about book sales?
* 
1. How many books were sold per person in 2010 and 2016? What do these values tell you about book sales?
2. Define a new function $R$ by $R(t)=\frac{B(t)}{P(t)}$. Complete the table and then graph the values of $R(t)$. What do the values of $R$ tell you?

### 10.3: Adding Functions

1. Here are the graphs of two functions, $E$ and $L$. Define a new function $S$ by adding $E$ and $L$, so $S(x)=E(x)+L(x)$. On the same axes, sketch what you think the graph of $S$ looks like.
* 
1. Sketch the graph of the sum of $E$ and each of the following functions.
* 
* 
* 
* 

#### Are you ready for more?

Here are the graphs of two functions, $U$ and $V$. Define a new function $W$ by multiplying $U$ and $V$, so $W(x)=U(x)V(x)$. On the same axes, sketch what you think the graph of $W$ looks like.



### Lesson 10 Summary

We can add, subtract, multiply, and divide functions to get new functions. For example, the cost in dollars of producing $n$ cups of lemonade at a lemonade stand is $C(n)=5+0.8n$. The revenue (amount of money collected) from selling $n$ cups is $R(n)=2n$ dollars. The profit $P(n)$ from selling $n$ cups is the revenue minus the cost, so

$P(n)=R(n)−C(n)=2n−(5+0.8n)=1.2n−5$

Here are the graphs of $C$, $R$, and $P$. Can you see how each value on $P$ is the result of the difference between the corresponding points on $R$ and $C$?

The average profit per cup, $A(n)$, from selling $n$ cups, is the quotient of the profit and the number of cups, so

$A(n)=\frac{P(n)}{n}=\frac{1.2n−5}{n}=1.2−\frac{5}{n}$



Here are the graphs of $P$ and $A$. Can you see how the value of $A(n)$ is the result of the quotient of $P(n)$ and $n$? Why does it make sense that both functions are negative when $n<4\frac{1}{6}$ and positive when $n>4\frac{1}{6}$?



Since $n$ can only be positive, $P(n)$ and $A(n)$ always have the same sign for a given $n$ value. Notice that for the average profit to be positive, the seller has to sell at least 5 cups (since $4\frac{1}{6}$ is not in the domain, we must round up). It is also true that for a large number of cups, the average profit is close to $1.20 per cup.



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