

2.1/2.2R Decomposition of Functions into Even and Odd Parts

A. Symmetric Domains

The domain of a function is symmetric if the domain contains the same values to the right of the origin as to the left.

i.e. symmetric domains: $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$[-3, 3]$$

$$(-4, 4)$$

$$[-6, -2) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (2, 6]$$

not symmetric: $[0, 4]$

$$(1, \infty)$$

$$[-2, 1)$$

$$(-5, 5]$$

B. Decomposition

1. Statement: Any function (even/odd/neither) with a symmetric domain can be decomposed into the sum of an even function and an odd function.

2. Formulas:

$$a. f_{\text{even}}(x) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x) + f(-x)]$$

$$b. f_{\text{odd}}(x) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x) - f(-x)]$$

3. Comments

a. Note, by definition, f_{even} is an even function and f_{odd} is an odd function.

b. Note, also, that $f_{\text{even}}(x) + f_{\text{odd}}(x) = f(x)$

C. Examples

Example 1: Decompose f into even and odd parts where $f(x) = (x-1)^2$, if possible.

Solution

dom $f = (-\infty, \infty)$ symmetric ✓

Now use the formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{even}}(x) &= \frac{1}{2}[f(x) + f(-x)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(x-1)^2 + (-x-1)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[x^2 - 2x + 1 + x^2 + 2x + 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[2x^2 + 2] = x^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{odd}}(x) &= \frac{1}{2}[f(x) - f(-x)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(x-1)^2 - (-x-1)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[x^2 - 2x + 1 - (x^2 + 2x + 1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(-4x) = -2x \end{aligned}$$

Ans:
$$\begin{cases} f_{\text{even}}(x) = x^2 + 1 \\ f_{\text{odd}}(x) = -2x \end{cases}$$

Note: $f_{\text{even}}(x) + f_{\text{odd}}(x) = x^2 + 1 - 2x = (x-1)^2 = f(x)$

Example 2: Decompose g into even and odd parts
where $g(x) = x^3$

Solution

$\text{dom } g = (-\infty, \infty)$ symmetric ✓

Use formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\text{even}}(x) &= \frac{1}{2} [g(x) + g(-x)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [x^3 + (-x)^3] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^3 - x^3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\text{odd}}(x) &= \frac{1}{2} [g(x) - g(-x)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [x^3 - (-x)^3] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [x^3 + x^3] = \frac{1}{2} (2x^3) = x^3 \end{aligned}$$

Ans:
$$\begin{cases} g_{\text{even}}(x) = 0 \\ g_{\text{odd}}(x) = x^3 \end{cases}$$
 ← No surprise, really
 g was already odd.