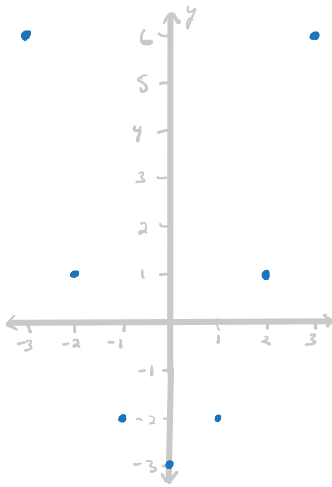
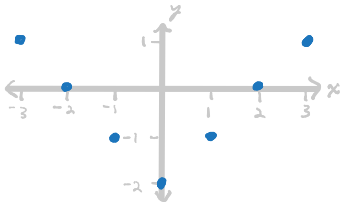


HOMEWORK 1 (SOLUTIONS)

2)



4)



6) x -INT: $(-2, 0)$, y -INT: $(0, 2)$

8) x -INT: $(5, 0)$, y -INT: NONE

10) $\sim 35\%$

12) 1990, $\sim 28\%$

16) DOMAIN: $\{1, 2, 13\}$, RANGE: $\{10, 500, \pi\}$

18) $2x + y = 8$

$$y = 8 - 2x$$

YES, y IS A FUNCTION OF x . EVERY x -VALUE INPUT HAS EXACTLY ONE y -VALUE OUTPUT.

20) $2x + y^2 = 6$

$$y^2 = 6 - 2x$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{6 - 2x}$$

NO, y IS NOT A FUNCTION OF x . THERE IS AT LEAST ONE x -VALUE THAT OUTPUTS TWO y -VALUES.

$$22) a) g(0) = 3(0)^2 - 5(0) + 2 = 0 - 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$b) g(-2) = 3(-2)^2 - 5(-2) + 2 = 12 + 10 + 2 = 24$$

$$\begin{aligned} c) g(x-1) &= 3(x-1)^2 - 5(x-1) + 2 = 3(x^2 - 2x + 1) - 5x + 5 + 2 \\ &= 3x^2 - 6x + 3 - 5x + 5 + 2 \\ &= 3x^2 - 11x + 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$d) g(-x) = 3(-x)^2 - 5(-x) + 2 = 3x^2 + 5x + 2.$$

26) YES, FUNCTION.

28) NO, NOT A FUNCTION.

30) YES, FUNCTION.

32) a) DOMAIN: $(-\infty, \infty)$ OR \mathbb{R}

b) RANGE: $(-\infty, 3]$ OR $\{y \mid y \leq 3\}$

c) X-INT: $(-2, 0)$ AND $(3, 0)$

d) Y-INT: $(0, 3)$

e) INCREASING ON $(-\infty, 0)$

DECREASING ON $(0, \infty)$

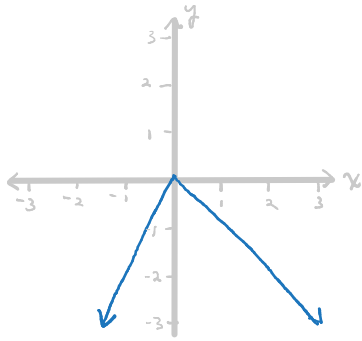
f) $f(-2) = 0$, $f(6) = -3$

34) a) RELATIVE MAX AT $(0, -2)$

b) RELATIVE MINS AT $(-2, -3)$ AND $(3, -5)$

36) ODD

40) a)



b) RANGE: $(-\infty, 0]$ OR $\{y \mid y \leq 0\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 42) \quad \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \frac{-2(x+h)^2 + (x+h) + 10 - (-2x^2 + x + 10)}{h} \\
 &= \frac{-2(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) + x + h + 10 + 2x^2 - x - 10}{h} \\
 &= \frac{-2x^2 + 4xh + h^2 + x + h + 10 + 2x^2 - x - 10}{h} \\
 &= \frac{4xh + h^2 + h}{h} \\
 &= 4x + h + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$46) \quad \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{(-4) - (-2)}{(-3) - (-1)} = \frac{-4 + 2}{-3 + 1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1. \quad \text{LINE RISES.}$$

$$48) \quad \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{(10) - (5)}{(-2) - (-2)} = \frac{10 - 5}{-2 + 2} = \frac{5}{0} = \text{UNDEFINED. LINE IS VERTICAL.}$$

$$50) \quad \text{SLOPE} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{(6) - (2)}{(1) - (-1)} = \frac{6 - 2}{1 + 1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2.$$

$$\text{POINT-SLOPE FORM: } (y - 2) = 2(x + 1)$$

$$y = 2(x + 1) + 2 = 2x + 2 + 2 = 2x + 4$$

$$\text{SLOPE-INTERCEPT FORM: } y = 2x + 4.$$

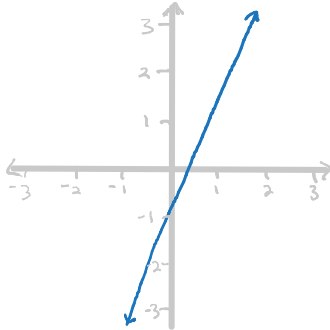
52) SLOPE of $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 4$ is $\frac{1}{3}$. PERPENDICULAR SLOPE IS $-\frac{1}{(\frac{1}{3})} = -3$.

$$\text{POINT-SLOPE FORM: } (y-6) = -3(x+3)$$

$$y = -3(x+3) + 6 = -3x - 9 + 6 = -3x - 3$$

$$\text{SLOPE-INTERCEPT FORM: } y = -3x - 3$$

54) SLOPE: $\frac{2}{5}$, y-INT: $(0, -1)$



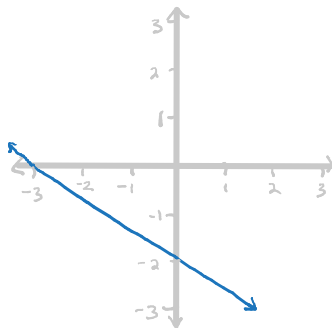
56) $2x + 3y + 6 = 0$

$$3y = -2x - 6$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{6}{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 2$$

SLOPE: $-\frac{2}{3}$, y-INT: $(0, -2)$



$$\begin{aligned} 62) \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} &= \frac{f(9) - f(5)}{9 - 5} = \frac{(9)^2 - 4(9) - ((5)^2 - 4(5))}{4} \\ &= \frac{81 - 36 - 25 + 20}{4} = \frac{40}{4} = 10. \end{aligned}$$

AVG RoC = 10.

