

CALC 20 Version 2- getting ready for calculus

1. Solve for x: $-4 + ax = 9x + 7$ [280]

$$\begin{aligned} ax - 9x &= 7 + 4 \\ x(a - 9) &= 11 \\ x &= \frac{11}{a-9} \end{aligned}$$

2. Solve $4x^3 + 10x^2 - 14x = 0$ [281]

$$\begin{aligned} x(4x^2 + 10x - 14) &= 0 \\ x(2x - 2)(2x + 7) &= 0 \\ x = 0 \quad x = 1 \quad x = -\frac{7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

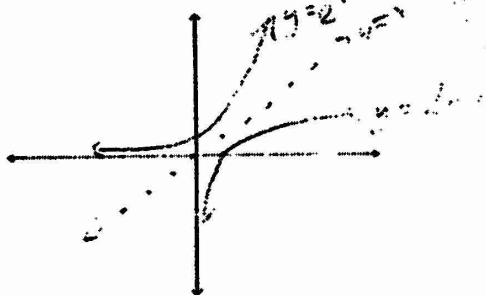
3. Factor and solve $5e^{2x} - 13e^x - 6 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} [282] \text{ let } u = e^x \quad 5u^2 - 13u - 6 &= 0 \\ (5u + 2)(u - 3) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = -\frac{2}{5} \quad u = 3 \\ e^x = -\frac{2}{5} \quad e^x = 3 \\ \text{no sol.} \quad x = \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

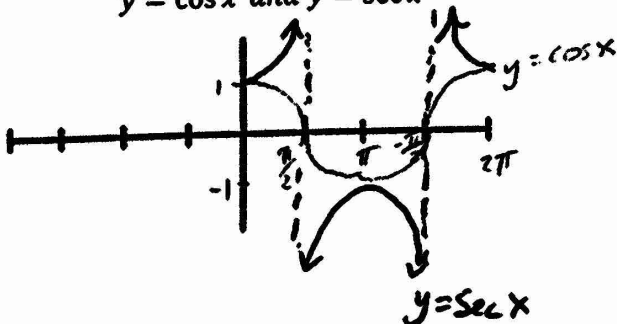
4. Make a rough sketch of each of the following on the same graph: [283]

$y = e^x$ and $y = \ln x$ and $y = x$



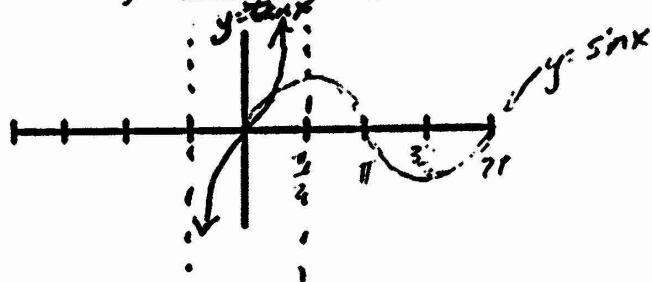
5. Make a rough sketch of each of the following -LABEL both Axes: [284]

$y = \cos x$ and $y = \sec x$



6. Make a rough sketch of each of the following - LABEL both of the Axes: [285]

$y = \sin x$ and $y = \tan x$



7. What is the equation for a circle and that equation solved for y=? [286]

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= r^2 \\ y^2 &= r^2 - x^2 \\ y &= \pm \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \end{aligned}$$

8. Solve for y by knowing what multiplying by negative one really does to subtract:

$-2m = r^2 - \ln 5$ [287]

$m = \frac{r^2 - \ln 5}{2}$ or $\frac{\ln 5 - r^2}{2}$

9. Exponentiate from base 3 to solve for y:

$\log_3 y = 2x + \log_3 4$ [288]

$y = 3^{2x} \cdot 3^{\log_3 4}$ so... $y = 3^{2x} \cdot 4$

10. Exponentiate from base e to solve for y:

$\ln |y + 4| = 2x^2 + e^5$ [289]

$|y + 4| = e^{2x^2 + e^5}$

$y + 4 = \pm e^{(2x^2 + e^5)}$

$y = \pm e^{(2x^2 + e^5)} - 4$

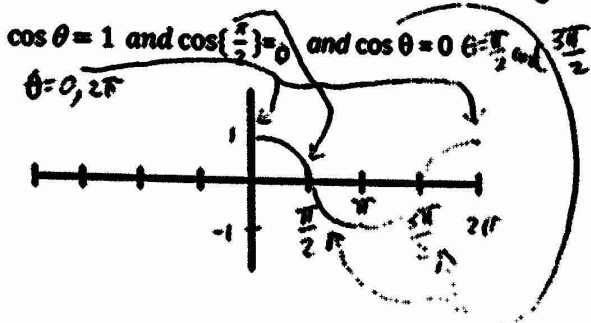
11. Take the log of both sides to solve for x:

$8^x = 14$ [290] I chose to use log base 8

$\log_8 8^x = \log_8 14$

$x = \log_8 14$

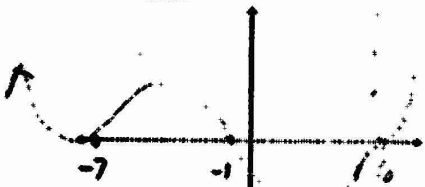
12. Make a detailed graph of one period of $y = \cos x$ to answer the following questions: (221)



13. Make a detailed graph of the following polynomial to answer the following:

$$f(x) = (x+7)^2(x-6)^3(x+1) \quad (222)$$

solve $f(x) \leq 0$, answer in interval notation.



$$[-1] \cup [6, \infty)$$

14. Use long division to see if $x = 3$ is a

root of $f(x) = 5x^2 - 13x - 6$ (223)

$$f(3) = 5(3)^2 - 13(3) - 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x+2 \\ x-3 \overline{) 5x^2-13x-6} \\ \underline{-5x^2+15x} \\ 2x-6 \\ \underline{-2x+6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

45 - 39 - 6 = 0
 Since $f(3) = 0$
 it's a zero!

yes!

15. Prove that this fn is even or odd:

$$f(x) = x^3 + 8x \quad (224)$$

$$f(x) = f(x) \text{ for even}$$

$$f(x) = -f(x) \text{ for odd}$$

$$f(-x) = (-x)^3 + 8(-x)$$

$$f(-x) = -x^3 - 8x$$

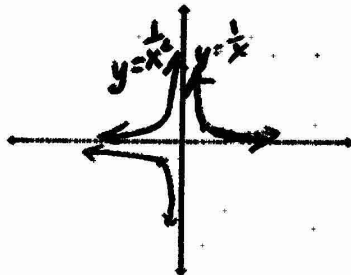
$$\begin{aligned} -f(x) &= -(x^3 + 8x) \\ &= -x^3 - 8x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } f(x) = -f(x)$$

(odd)

16. Make a rough sketch of each of the following: (225)

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ and } y = \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ make one dashed.}$$



17. Use long division to make $\frac{x-9}{x+2}$ into 1 plus a fraction (226)

$$\begin{array}{r} x-9 \overline{) x+2} \\ \underline{-x+9} \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$1 + \frac{11}{x+2}$$

18. Build an inverse of this function:

$$y = \frac{3x}{x+7} \quad (227) \quad x = \frac{3y}{y+7}$$

$$x(y+7) = 3y$$

$$xy + 7x = 3y$$

$$xy - 3y = -7x$$

$$19. \text{ Solve: } \frac{2x+\frac{1}{2}+3}{(2x)\frac{1}{2x}} = 5 \quad (228) \quad y(x-3) = -7x$$

$$y = \frac{-7x}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{y+6x}{1} = 5$$

$$6x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{6}$$

20. If $f(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 4$, find and simplify $f(x+h)$ (229)

$$f(x+h) = -(x+h)^2 - 2(x+h) + 4$$

$$-(x^2 + 2hx + h^2) - 2x - 2h + 4$$

$$-x^2 - 2hx - h^2 - 2x - 2h + 4$$