Precalculus
a Concise Course

Larson

Eighth Edition

Precalculus: A Concise Course

Second Edition

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The Pennsylvania State University
The Behrend College

With the assistance of
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Precalculus: A Concise Course, Second Edition
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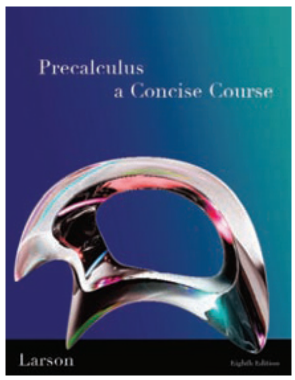
A Word from the Author

Welcome to the Second Edition of *Precalculus: A Concise Course*! We are proud to offer you a new and revised version of our textbook. With the Second Edition, we have listened to you, our users, and have incorporated many of your suggestions for improvement.



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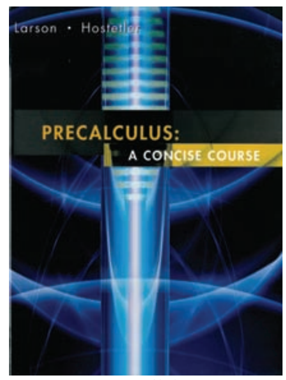


1st Edition

In this edition, we continue to offer instructors and students a text that is pedagogically sound, mathematically precise, and still comprehensible. There are many changes in the mathematics, art, and design; the more significant changes are noted here.

- ***New Chapter Openers*** Each *Chapter Opener* has three parts, *In Mathematics, In Real Life*, and *In Careers*. *In Mathematics* describes an important mathematical topic taught in the chapter. *In Real Life* tells students where they will encounter this topic in real-life situations. *In Careers* relates application exercises to a variety of careers.
- ***New Study Tips and Warning/Cautions*** Insightful information is given to students in two new features. The *Study Tip* provides students with useful information or suggestions for learning the topic. The *Warning/Caution* points out common mathematical errors made by students.
- ***New Algebra Helps*** *Algebra Help* directs students to sections of the textbook where they can review algebra skills needed to master the current topic.
- ***New Side-by-Side Examples*** Throughout the text, we present solutions to many examples from multiple perspectives—algebraically, graphically, and numerically. The side-by-side format of this pedagogical feature helps students to see that a problem can be solved in more than one way and to see that different methods yield the same result. The side-by-side format also addresses many different learning styles.

- ***New Capstone Exercises*** *Capstones* are conceptual problems that synthesize key topics and provide students with a better understanding of each section's concepts. Capstone exercises are excellent for classroom discussion or test prep, and teachers may find value in integrating these problems into their reviews of the section.
- ***New Chapter Summaries*** The *Chapter Summary* now includes an explanation and/or example of each objective taught in the chapter.
- ***Revised Exercise Sets*** The exercise sets have been carefully and extensively examined to ensure they are rigorous and cover all topics suggested by our users. Many new skill-building and challenging exercises have been added.

For the past several years, we've maintained an independent website—**CalcChat.com**—that provides free solutions to all odd-numbered exercises in the text. Thousands of students using our textbooks have visited the site for practice and help with their homework. For the Second Edition, we were able to use information from CalcChat.com, including which solutions students accessed most often, to help guide the revision of the exercises.

I hope you enjoy the Second Edition of *Precalculus: A Concise Course*. As always, I welcome comments and suggestions for continued improvements.

Ron Larson

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the many people who have helped me prepare the text and the supplements package. Their encouragement, criticisms, and suggestions have been invaluable.

Thank you to all of the instructors who took the time to review the changes in this edition and to provide suggestions for improving it. Without your help, this book would not be possible.

Reviewers

Chad Pierson, *University of Minnesota-Duluth*; Sally Shao, *Cleveland State University*; Ed Stumpf, *Central Carolina Community College*; Fuzhen Zhang, *Nova Southeastern University*; Dennis Shepherd, *University of Colorado, Denver*; Rhonda Kilgo, *Jacksonville State University*; C. Altay Özgener, *Manatee Community College Bradenton*; William Forrest, *Baton Rouge Community College*; Tracy Cook, *University of Tennessee Knoxville*; Charles Hale, *California State Poly University Pomona*; Samuel Evers, *University of Alabama*; Seongchun Kwon, *University of Toledo*; Dr. Arun K. Agarwal, *Grambling State University*; Hyounkyun Oh, *Savannah State University*; Michael J. McConnell, *Clarion University*; Martha Chalhoub, *Collin County Community College*; Angela Lee Everett, *Chattanooga State Tech Community College*; Heather Van Dyke, *Walla Walla Community College*; Gregory Buthusiem, *Burlington County Community College*; Ward Shaffer, *College of Coastal Georgia*; Carmen Thomas, *Chatham University*

My thanks to David Falvo, The Behrend College, The Pennsylvania State University, for his contributions to this project. My thanks also to Robert Hostetler, The Behrend College, The Pennsylvania State University, and Bruce Edwards, University of Florida, for their significant contributions to the previous edition of this text.

I would also like to thank the staff at Larson Texts, Inc. who assisted with proofreading the manuscript, preparing and proofreading the art package, and checking and typesetting the supplements.

On a personal level, I am grateful to my spouse, Deanna Gilbert Larson, for her love, patience, and support. Also, a special thanks goes to R. Scott O'Neil. If you have suggestions for improving this text, please feel free to write to me. Over the past two decades I have received many useful comments from both instructors and students, and I value these comments very highly.

Ron Larson

Ron Larson

Supplements

Supplements for the Instructor

Annotated Instructor's Edition This AIE is the complete student text plus point-of-use annotations for the instructor, including extra projects, classroom activities, teaching strategies, and additional examples. Answers to even-numbered text exercises, Vocabulary Checks, and Explorations are also provided.

Complete Solutions Manual This manual contains solutions to all exercises from the text, including Chapter Review Exercises and Chapter Tests.

Instructor's Companion Website This free companion website contains an abundance of instructor resources.

PowerLecture™ with ExamView® The CD-ROM provides the instructor with dynamic media tools for teaching Precalculus. PowerPoint® lecture slides and art slides of the figures from the text, together with electronic files for the test bank and a link to the Solution Builder, are available. The algorithmic ExamView allows you to create, deliver, and customize tests (both print and online) in minutes with this easy-to-use assessment system. Enhance how your students interact with you, your lecture, and each other.

Solutions Builder This is an electronic version of the complete solutions manual available via the PowerLecture and Instructor's Companion Website. It provides instructors with an efficient method for creating solution sets to homework or exams that can then be printed or posted.

Supplements for the Student

Student Companion Website This free companion website contains an abundance of student resources.

Instructional DVDs Keyed to the text by section, these DVDs provide comprehensive coverage of the course—along with additional explanations of concepts, sample problems, and applications—to help students review essential topics.

Student Study and Solutions Manual This guide offers step-by-step solutions for all odd-numbered text exercises, Chapter and Cumulative Tests, and Practice Tests with solutions.

Premium eBook The Premium eBook offers an interactive version of the textbook with search features, highlighting and note-making tools, and direct links to videos or tutorials that elaborate on the text discussions.

Enhanced WebAssign Enhanced WebAssign is designed for you to do your homework online. This proven and reliable system uses pedagogy and content found in Larson's text, and then enhances it to help you learn Precalculus more effectively. Automatically graded homework allows you to focus on your learning and get interactive study assistance outside of class.

Functions and Their Graphs

1

In Mathematics

Functions show how one variable is related to another variable.

In Real Life

Functions are used to estimate values, simulate processes, and discover relationships. For instance, you can model the enrollment rate of children in preschool and estimate the year in which the rate will reach a certain number. Such an estimate can be used to plan measures for meeting future needs, such as hiring additional teachers and buying more books. (See Exercise 113, page 64.)

Jose Luis Pelaez/Getty Images

IN CAREERS

There are many careers that use functions. Several are listed below.

- Financial analyst
  Exercise 95, page 51
- Biologist
  Exercise 73, page 91
- Tax preparer
  Example 3, page 104
- Oceanographer
  Exercise 83, page 112

1.1 RECTANGULAR COORDINATES

What you should learn

- Plot points in the Cartesian plane.
- Use the Distance Formula to find the distance between two points.
- Use the Midpoint Formula to find the midpoint of a line segment.
- Use a coordinate plane to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

The Cartesian plane can be used to represent relationships between two variables. For instance, in Exercise 70 on page 11, a graph represents the minimum wage in the United States from 1950 to 2009.

The Cartesian Plane

Just as you can represent real numbers by points on a real number line, you can represent ordered pairs of real numbers by points in a plane called the **rectangular coordinate system,** or the **Cartesian plane,** named after the French mathematician René Descartes (1596–1650).

The Cartesian plane is formed by using two real number lines intersecting at right angles, as shown in Figure 1.1. The horizontal real number line is usually called the ***x*-axis,** and the vertical real number line is usually called the ***y*-axis.** The point of intersection of these two axes is the **origin,** and the two axes divide the plane into four parts called **quadrants.**

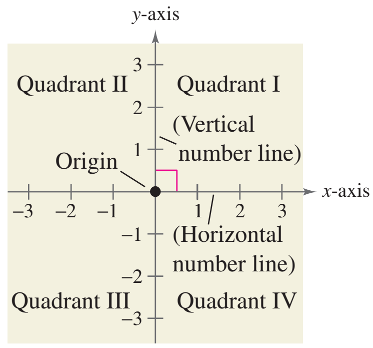


FIGURE 1.1

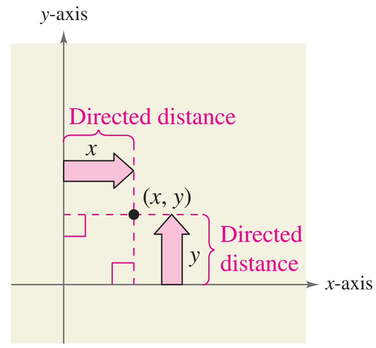


FIGURE 1.2

Each point in the plane corresponds to an **ordered pair** (x, y) of real numbers x and y, called **coordinates** of the point. The ***x*-coordinate** represents the directed distance from the y-axis to the point, and the ***y*-coordinate** represents the directed distance from the x-axis to the point, as shown in Figure 1.2.

Directed distance from y-axis → (x, y) ← Directed distance from x-axis

The notation (x, y) denotes both a point in the plane and an open interval on the real number line. The context will tell you which meaning is intended.

Example 1 Plotting Points in the Cartesian Plane

Plot the points $(-1, 2)$, $(3, 4)$, $(0, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, and $(-2, -3)$.

Solution

To plot the point $(-1, 2)$, imagine a vertical line through -1 on the x-axis and a horizontal line through 2 on the y-axis. The intersection of these two lines is the point $(-1, 2)$. The other four points can be plotted in a similar way, as shown in Figure 1.3.

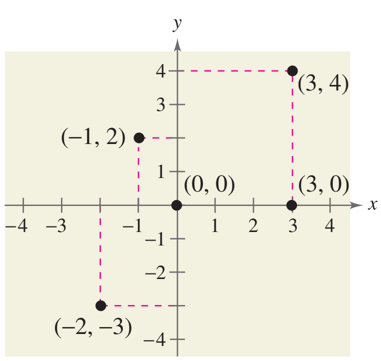


FIGURE 1.3

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 7.

The beauty of a rectangular coordinate system is that it allows you to *see* relationships between two variables. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of Descartes's introduction of coordinates in the plane. Today, his ideas are in common use in virtually every scientific and business-related field.

Sketching a Scatter Plot

Year, t	Subscribers, N
1994	24.1
1995	33.8
1996	44.0
1997	55.3
1998	69.2
1999	86.0
2000	109.5
2001	128.4
2002	140.8
2003	158.7
2004	182.1
2005	207.9
2006	233.0
2007	255.4

From 1994 through 2007, the numbers N (in millions) of subscribers to a cellular telecommunication service in the United States are shown in the table, where t represents the year. Sketch a scatter plot of the data. (Source: CTIA-The Wireless Association)

Solution

To sketch a *scatter plot* of the data shown in the table, you simply represent each pair of values by an ordered pair (t, N) and plot the resulting points, as shown in Figure 1.4. For instance, the first pair of values is represented by the ordered pair (1994, 24.1). Note that the break in the t-axis indicates that the numbers between 0 and 1994 have been omitted.

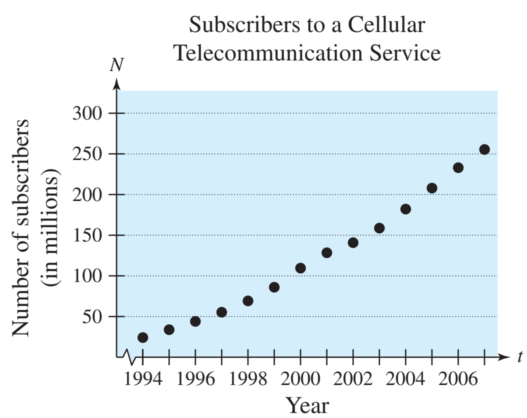


FIGURE 1.4

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 25.

In Example 2, you could have let $t = 1$ represent the year 1994. In that case, the horizontal axis would not have been broken, and the tick marks would have been labeled 1 through 14 (instead of 1994 through 2007).

TECHNOLOGY

The scatter plot in Example 2 is only one way to represent the data graphically. You could also represent the data using a bar graph or a line graph. If you have access to a graphing utility, try using it to represent graphically the data given in Example 2.

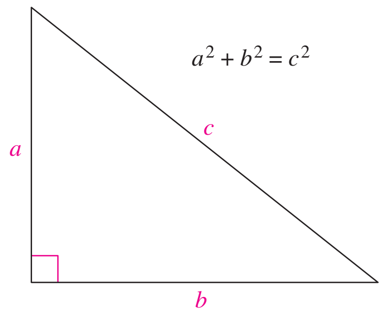


FIGURE 1.5

The Pythagorean Theorem and the Distance Formula

The following famous theorem is used extensively throughout this course.

Pythagorean Theorem

For a right triangle with hypotenuse of length c and sides of lengths a and b, you have $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, as shown in Figure 1.5. (The converse is also true. That is, if $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then the triangle is a right triangle.)

Suppose you want to determine the distance d between two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) in the plane. With these two points, a right triangle can be formed, as shown in Figure 1.6. The length of the vertical side of the triangle is $|y_2 - y_1|$, and the length of the horizontal side is $|x_2 - x_1|$. By the Pythagorean Theorem, you can write

$$d^2 = |x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2$$

$$d = \sqrt{|x_2 - x_1|^2 + |y_2 - y_1|^2} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}.$$

This result is the **Distance Formula.**

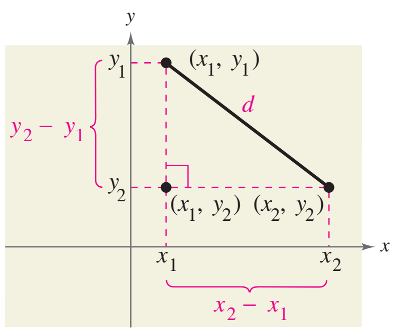


FIGURE 1.6

The Distance Formula

The distance d between the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) in the plane is

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}.$$

Finding a Distance

Find the distance between the points $(-2, 1)$ and $(3, 4)$.

Algebraic Solution

Let $(x_1, y_1) = (-2, 1)$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (3, 4)$. Then apply the Distance Formula.

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} && \text{Distance Formula} \\ &= \sqrt{[3 - (-2)]^2 + (4 - 1)^2} && \text{Substitute for } x_1, y_1, x_2, \text{ and } y_2. \\ &= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (3)^2} && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= \sqrt{34} && \text{Simplify.} \\ &\approx 5.83 && \text{Use a calculator.} \end{aligned}$$

So, the distance between the points is about 5.83 units. You can use the Pythagorean Theorem to check that the distance is correct.

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} 3^2 + 5^2 && \text{Pythagorean Theorem} \\ \left(\sqrt{34}\right)^2 &\stackrel{?}{=} 3^2 + 5^2 && \text{Substitute for } d. \\ 34 &= 34 && \text{Distance checks. ✓} \end{aligned}$$

Graphical Solution

Use centimeter graph paper to plot the points $A(-2, 1)$ and $B(3, 4)$. Carefully sketch the line segment from A to B. Then use a centimeter ruler to measure the length of the segment.

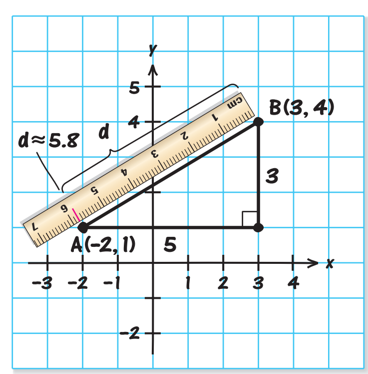


FIGURE 1.7

The line segment measures about 5.8 centimeters, as shown in Figure 1.7. So, the distance between the points is about 5.8 units.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 31.

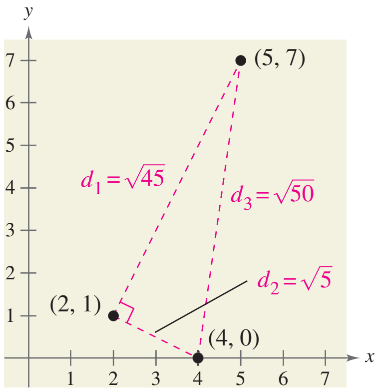


FIGURE 1.8

Verifying a Right Triangle

Show that the points (2, 1), (4, 0), and (5, 7) are vertices of a right triangle.

Solution

The three points are plotted in Figure 1.8. Using the Distance Formula, you can find the lengths of the three sides as follows.

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (7-1)^2} = \sqrt{9+36} = \sqrt{45}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (0-1)^2} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$d_3 = \sqrt{(5-4)^2 + (7-0)^2} = \sqrt{1+49} = \sqrt{50}$$

Because

$$(d_1)^2 + (d_2)^2 = 45 + 5 = 50 = (d_3)^2$$

you can conclude by the Pythagorean Theorem that the triangle must be a right triangle.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for evaluating a radical in Appendix A.2.

The Midpoint Formula

To find the **midpoint** of the line segment that joins two points in a coordinate plane, you can simply find the average values of the respective coordinates of the two endpoints using the **Midpoint Formula.**

The Midpoint Formula

The midpoint of the line segment joining the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is given by the Midpoint Formula

$$\text{Midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right).$$

For a proof of the Midpoint Formula, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 122.

Finding a Line Segment's Midpoint

Find the midpoint of the line segment joining the points $(-5, -3)$ and $(9, 3)$.

Solution

Let $(x_1, y_1) = (-5, -3)$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (9, 3)$.

$$\text{Midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right) \qquad \text{Midpoint Formula}$$

$$= \left(\frac{-5 + 9}{2}, \frac{-3 + 3}{2}\right) \qquad \text{Substitute for } x_1, y_1, x_2, \text{ and } y_2.$$

$$= (2, 0) \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

The midpoint of the line segment is (2, 0), as shown in Figure 1.9.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 47(c).

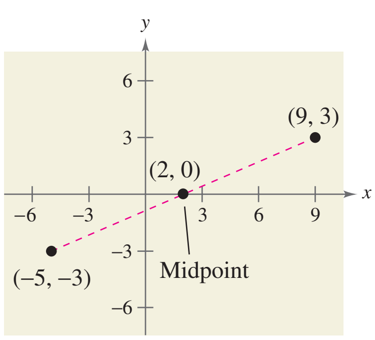


FIGURE 1.9

Applications

Finding the Length of a Pass

A football quarterback throws a pass from the 28-yard line, 40 yards from the sideline. The pass is caught by a wide receiver on the 5-yard line, 20 yards from the same sideline, as shown in Figure 1.10. How long is the pass?

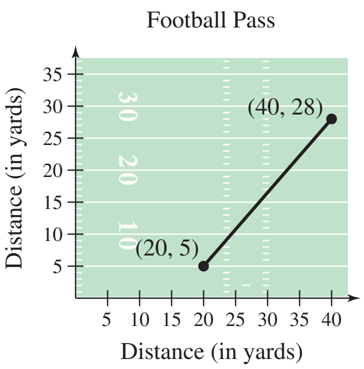


FIGURE 1.10

Solution

You can find the length of the pass by finding the distance between the points (40, 28) and (20, 5).

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} && \text{Distance Formula} \\ &= \sqrt{(40 - 20)^2 + (28 - 5)^2} && \text{Substitute for } x_1, y_1, x_2, \text{ and } y_2. \\ &= \sqrt{400 + 529} && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= \sqrt{929} && \text{Simplify.} \\ &\approx 30 && \text{Use a calculator.} \end{aligned}$$

So, the pass is about 30 yards long.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

In Example 6, the scale along the goal line does not normally appear on a football field. However, when you use coordinate geometry to solve real-life problems, you are free to place the coordinate system in any way that is convenient for the solution of the problem.

Estimating Annual Revenue

Barnes & Noble had annual sales of approximately \$5.1 billion in 2005, and \$5.4 billion in 2007. Without knowing any additional information, what would you estimate the 2006 sales to have been? (Source: Barnes & Noble, Inc.)

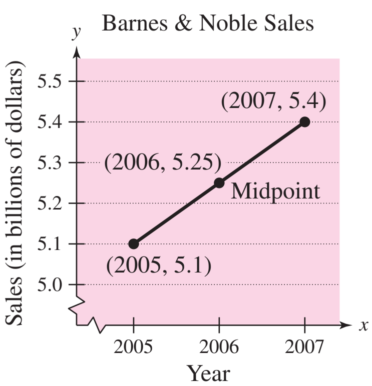


FIGURE 1.11

Solution

One solution to the problem is to assume that sales followed a linear pattern. With this assumption, you can estimate the 2006 sales by finding the midpoint of the line segment connecting the points (2005, 5.1) and (2007, 5.4).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Midpoint} &= \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right) && \text{Midpoint Formula} \\ &= \left(\frac{2005 + 2007}{2}, \frac{5.1 + 5.4}{2}\right) && \text{Substitute for } x_1, x_2, y_1 \text{ and } y_2. \\ &= (2006, 5.25) && \text{Simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

So, you would estimate the 2006 sales to have been about \$5.25 billion, as shown in Figure 1.11. (The actual 2006 sales were about \$5.26 billion.)

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 59.

Paul Morrell

Much of computer graphics, including this computer-generated goldfish tessellation, consists of transformations of points in a coordinate plane. One type of transformation, a translation, is illustrated in Example 8. Other types include reflections, rotations, and stretches.

Translating Points in the Plane

The triangle in Figure 1.12 has vertices at the points $(-1, 2)$, $(1, -4)$, and $(2, 3)$. Shift the triangle three units to the right and two units upward and find the vertices of the shifted triangle, as shown in Figure 1.13.

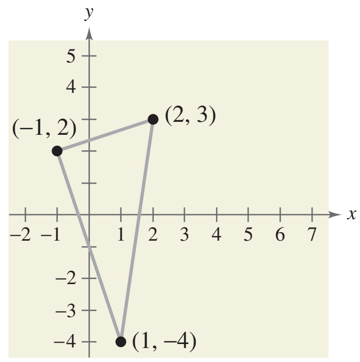


FIGURE 1.12

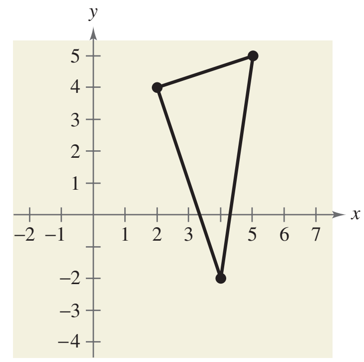


FIGURE 1.13

Solution

To shift the vertices three units to the right, add 3 to each of the x-coordinates. To shift the vertices two units upward, add 2 to each of the y-coordinates.

Original Point	*Translated Point*
$(-1, 2)$	$(-1 + 3, 2 + 2) = (2, 4)$
$(1, -4)$	$(1 + 3, -4 + 2) = (4, -2)$
$(2, 3)$	$(2 + 3, 3 + 2) = (5, 5)$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 61.

The figures provided with Example 8 were not really essential to the solution. Nevertheless, it is strongly recommended that you develop the habit of including sketches with your solutions—even if they are not required.

Classroom Discussion

Extending the Example Example 8 shows how to translate points in a coordinate plane. Write a short paragraph describing how each of the following transformed points is related to the original point.

Original Point	*Transformed Point*
(x, y)	$(-x, y)$
(x, y)	$(x, -y)$
(x, y)	$(-x, -y)$

1.1 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

1. Match each term with its definition.

(a) x-axis	(i) point of intersection of vertical axis and horizontal axis
(b) y-axis	(ii) directed distance from the x-axis
(c) origin	(iii) directed distance from the y-axis
(d) quadrants	(iv) four regions of the coordinate plane
(e) x-coordinate	(v) horizontal real number line
(f) y-coordinate	(vi) vertical real number line

In Exercises 2–4, fill in the blanks.

2. An ordered pair of real numbers can be represented in a plane called the rectangular coordinate system or the ________ plane.

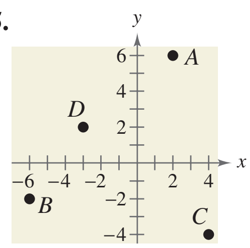
3. The ________ ________ is a result derived from the Pythagorean Theorem.

4. Finding the average values of the representative coordinates of the two endpoints of a line segment in a coordinate plane is also known as using the ________ ________.

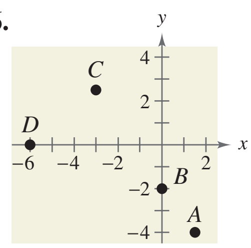
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5 and 6, approximate the coordinates of the points.

5.



6.



In Exercises 7–10, plot the points in the Cartesian plane.

7. $(-4, 2), (-3, -6), (0, 5), (1, -4)$

8. $(0, 0), (3, 1), (-2, 4), (1, -1)$

9. $(3, 8), (0.5, -1), (5, -6), (-2, 2.5)$

10. $\left(1, -\frac{1}{3}\right), \left(\frac{3}{4}, 3\right), (-3, 4), \left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$

In Exercises 11–14, find the coordinates of the point.

11. The point is located three units to the left of the y-axis and four units above the x-axis.

12. The point is located eight units below the x-axis and four units to the right of the y-axis.

13. The point is located five units below the x-axis and the coordinates of the point are equal.

14. The point is on the x-axis and 12 units to the left of the y-axis.

In Exercises 15–24, determine the quadrant(s) in which (x, y) is located so that the condition(s) is (are) satisfied.

15. $x > 0$ and $y < 0$

16. $x < 0$ and $y < 0$

17. $x = -4$ and $y > 0$

18. $x > 2$ and $y = 3$

19. $y < -5$

20. $x > 4$

21. $x < 0$ and $-y > 0$

22. $-x > 0$ and $y < 0$

23. $xy > 0$

24. $xy < 0$

In Exercises 25 and 26, sketch a scatter plot of the data shown in the table.

25. NUMBER OF STORES The table shows the number y of Wal-Mart stores for each year x from 2000 through 2007. (Source: Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.)

Year, x	Number of stores, y
2000	4189
2001	4414
2002	4688
2003	4906
2004	5289
2005	6141
2006	6779
2007	7262

26. METEOROLOGY The table shows the lowest temperature on record y (in degrees Fahrenheit) in Duluth, Minnesota for each month x, where $x = 1$ represents January. (Source: NOAA)

Month, x	Temperature, y
1	-39
2	-39
3	-29
4	-5
5	17
6	27
7	35
8	32
9	22
10	8
11	-23
12	-34

In Exercises 27–38, find the distance between the points.

27. $(6, -3), (6, 5)$

28. $(1, 4), (8, 4)$

29. $(-3, -1), (2, -1)$

30. $(-3, -4), (-3, 6)$

31. $(-2, 6), (3, -6)$

32. $(8, 5), (0, 20)$

33. $(1, 4), (-5, -1)$

34. $(1, 3), (3, -2)$

35. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{3}\right), (2, -1)$

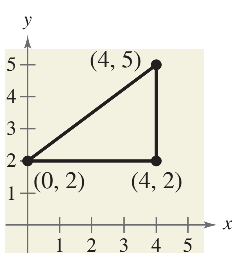
36. $\left(-\frac{2}{3}, 3\right), \left(-1, \frac{5}{4}\right)$

37. $(-4.2, 3.1), (-12.5, 4.8)$

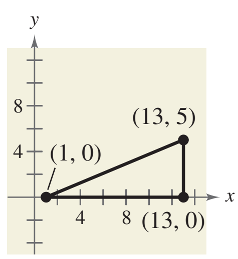
38. $(9.5, -2.6), (-3.9, 8.2)$

In Exercises 39–42, (a) find the length of each side of the right triangle, and (b) show that these lengths satisfy the Pythagorean Theorem.

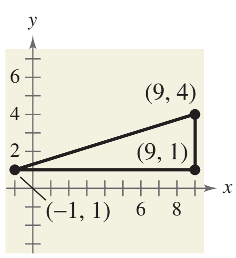
39.



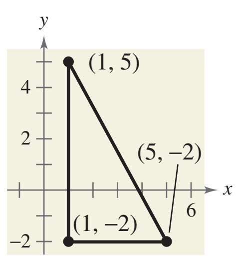
40.



41.



42.



In Exercises 43–46, show that the points form the vertices of the indicated polygon.

43. Right triangle: $(4, 0), (2, 1), (-1, -5)$

44. Right triangle: $(-1, 3), (3, 5), (5, 1)$

45. Isosceles triangle: $(1, -3), (3, 2), (-2, 4)$

46. Isosceles triangle: $(2, 3), (4, 9), (-2, 7)$

In Exercises 47–56, (a) plot the points, (b) find the distance between the points, and (c) find the midpoint of the line segment joining the points.

47. $(1, 1), (9, 7)$

48. $(1, 12), (6, 0)$

49. $(-4, 10), (4, -5)$

50. $(-7, -4), (2, 8)$

51. $(-1, 2), (5, 4)$

52. $(2, 10), (10, 2)$

53. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right), \left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$

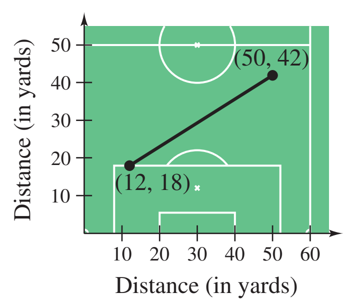
54. $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

55. $(6.2, 5.4), (-3.7, 1.8)$

56. $(-16.8, 12.3), (5.6, 4.9)$

57. FLYING DISTANCE An airplane flies from Naples, Italy in a straight line to Rome, Italy, which is 120 kilometers north and 150 kilometers west of Naples. How far does the plane fly?

58. SPORTS A soccer player passes the ball from a point that is 18 yards from the endline and 12 yards from the sideline. The pass is received by a teammate who is 42 yards from the same endline and 50 yards from the same sideline, as shown in the figure. How long is the pass?



SALES In Exercises 59 and 60, use the Midpoint Formula to estimate the sales of Big Lots, Inc. and Dollar Tree Stores, Inc. in 2005, given the sales in 2003 and 2007. Assume that the sales followed a linear pattern. (Source: Big Lots, Inc.; Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.)

59. Big Lots

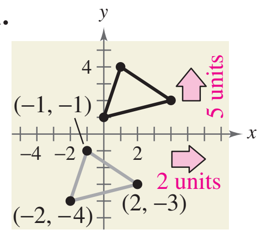
Year	Sales (in millions)
2003	\$4174
2007	\$4656

60. Dollar Tree

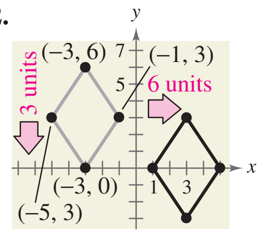
Year	Sales (in millions)
2003	$2800
2007	$4243

In Exercises 61–64, the polygon is shifted to a new position in the plane. Find the coordinates of the vertices of the polygon in its new position.

61.



62.



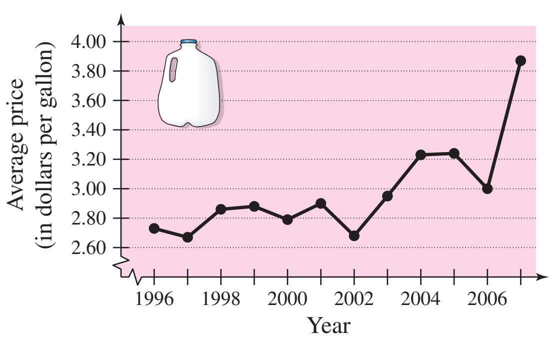
63. Original coordinates of vertices: $(-7, -2), (-2, 2), (-2, -4), (-7, -4)$

Shift: eight units upward, four units to the right

64. Original coordinates of vertices: $(5, 8)$, $(3, 6)$, $(7, 6)$, $(5, 2)$

Shift: 6 units downward, 10 units to the left

RETAIL PRICE In Exercises 65 and 66, use the graph, which shows the average retail prices of 1 gallon of whole milk from 1996 to 2007. (Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)



65. Approximate the highest price of a gallon of whole milk shown in the graph. When did this occur?

66. Approximate the percent change in the price of milk from the price in 1996 to the highest price shown in the graph.

67. ADVERTISING The graph shows the average costs of a 30-second television spot (in thousands of dollars) during the Super Bowl from 2000 to 2008. (Source: Nielson Media and TNS Media Intelligence)

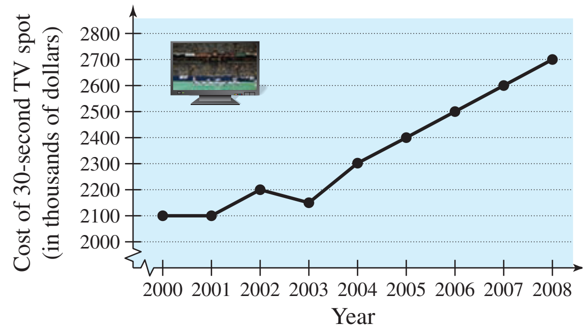
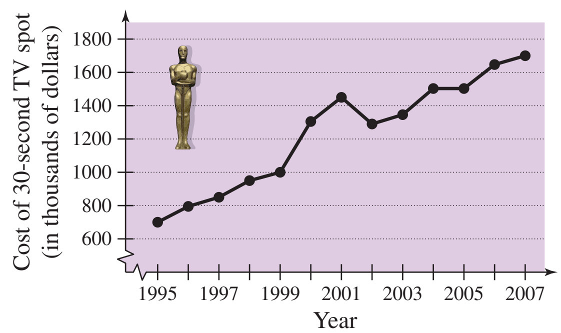


FIGURE FOR 67

(a) Estimate the percent increase in the average cost of a 30-second spot from Super Bowl XXXIV in 2000 to Super Bowl XXXVIII in 2004.

(b) Estimate the percent increase in the average cost of a 30-second spot from Super Bowl XXXIV in 2000 to Super Bowl XLII in 2008.

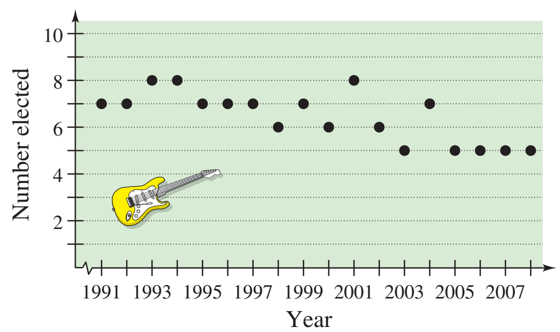
68. ADVERTISING The graph shows the average costs of a 30-second television spot (in thousands of dollars) during the Academy Awards from 1995 to 2007. (Source: Nielson Monitor-Plus)



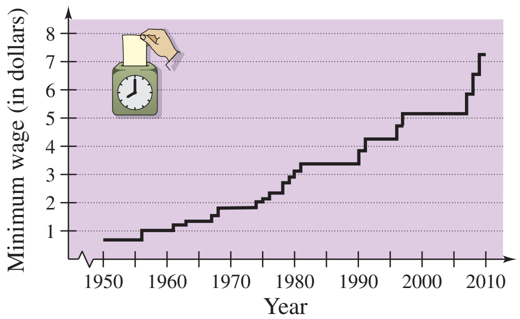
(a) Estimate the percent increase in the average cost of a 30-second spot in 1996 to the cost in 2002.

(b) Estimate the percent increase in the average cost of a 30-second spot in 1996 to the cost in 2007.

69. MUSIC The graph shows the numbers of performers who were elected to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame from 1991 through 2008. Describe any trends in the data. From these trends, predict the number of performers elected in 2010. (Source: rockhall.com)



70. LABOR FORCE Use the graph below, which shows the minimum wage in the United States (in dollars) from 1950 to 2009. (Source: U.S. Department of Labor)



(a) Which decade shows the greatest increase in minimum wage?

(b) Approximate the percent increases in the minimum wage from 1990 to 1995 and from 1995 to 2009.

(c) Use the percent increase from 1995 to 2009 to predict the minimum wage in 2013.

(d) Do you believe that your prediction in part (c) is reasonable? Explain.

71. SALES The Coca-Cola Company had sales of \$19,805 million in 1999 and \$28,857 million in 2007. Use the Midpoint Formula to estimate the sales in 2003. Assume that the sales followed a linear pattern. (Source: The Coca-Cola Company)

72. DATA ANALYSIS: EXAM SCORES The table shows the mathematics entrance test scores x and the final examination scores y in an algebra course for a sample of 10 students.

x	22	29	35	40	44	48	53	58	65	76
y	53	74	57	66	79	90	76	93	83	99

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Find the entrance test score of any student with a final exam score in the 80s.

(c) Does a higher entrance test score imply a higher final exam score? Explain.

73. DATA ANALYSIS: MAIL The table shows the number y of pieces of mail handled (in billions) by the U.S. Postal Service for each year x from 1996 through 2008. (Source: U.S. Postal Service)

Year, x	Pieces of mail, y
1996	183
1997	191
1998	197
1999	202
2000	208
2001	207
2002	203
2003	202
2004	206
2005	212
2006	213
2007	212
2008	203

TABLE FOR 73

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Approximate the year in which there was the greatest decrease in the number of pieces of mail handled.

(c) Why do you think the number of pieces of mail handled decreased?

74. DATA ANALYSIS: ATHLETICS The table shows the numbers of men's M and women's W college basketball teams for each year x from 1994 through 2007. (Source: National Collegiate Athletic Association)

Year, x	Men's teams, M	Women's teams, W
1994	858	859
1995	868	864
1996	866	874
1997	865	879
1998	895	911
1999	926	940
2000	932	956
2001	937	958
2002	936	975
2003	967	1009
2004	981	1008
2005	983	1036
2006	984	1018
2007	982	1003

(a) Sketch scatter plots of these two sets of data on the same set of coordinate axes.

(b) Find the year in which the numbers of men's and women's teams were nearly equal.

(c) Find the year in which the difference between the numbers of men's and women's teams was the greatest. What was this difference?

EXPLORATION

75. A line segment has (x_1, y_1) as one endpoint and (x_m, y_m) as its midpoint. Find the other endpoint (x_2, y_2) of the line segment in terms of x_1, y_1, x_m, and y_m.

76. Use the result of Exercise 75 to find the coordinates of the endpoint of a line segment if the coordinates of the other endpoint and midpoint are, respectively,

(a) $(1, -2), (4, -1)$ and (b) $(-5, 11), (2, 4)$.

77. Use the Midpoint Formula three times to find the three points that divide the line segment joining (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) into four parts.

78. Use the result of Exercise 77 to find the points that divide the line segment joining the given points into four equal parts.

(a) $(1, -2), (4, -1)$ (b) $(-2, -3), (0, 0)$

79. MAKE A CONJECTURE Plot the points $(2, 1)$, $(-3, 5)$, and $(7, -3)$ on a rectangular coordinate system. Then change the sign of the x-coordinate of each point and plot the three new points on the same rectangular coordinate system. Make a conjecture about the location of a point when each of the following occurs.

(a) The sign of the x-coordinate is changed.

(b) The sign of the y-coordinate is changed.

(c) The signs of both the x- and y-coordinates are changed.

80. COLLINEAR POINTS Three or more points are *collinear* if they all lie on the same line. Use the steps below to determine if the set of points $\{A(2, 3), B(2, 6), C(6, 3)\}$ and the set of points $\{A(8, 3), B(5, 2), C(2, 1)\}$ are collinear.

(a) For each set of points, use the Distance Formula to find the distances from A to B, from B to C, and from A to C. What relationship exists among these distances for each set of points?

(b) Plot each set of points in the Cartesian plane. Do all the points of either set appear to lie on the same line?

(c) Compare your conclusions from part (a) with the conclusions you made from the graphs in part (b). Make a general statement about how to use the Distance Formula to determine collinearity.

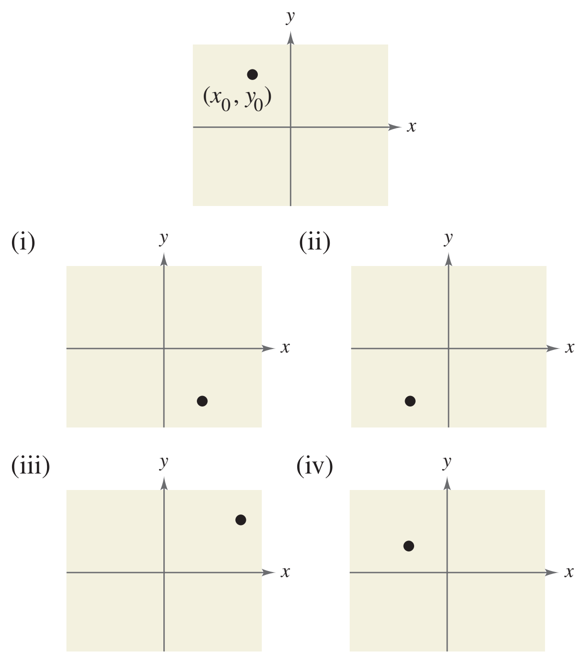
TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 81 and 82, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

81. In order to divide a line segment into 16 equal parts, you would have to use the Midpoint Formula 16 times.

82. The points $(-8, 4)$, $(2, 11)$, and $(-5, 1)$ represent the vertices of an isosceles triangle.

83. THINK ABOUT IT When plotting points on the rectangular coordinate system, is it true that the scales on the x- and y-axes must be the same? Explain.

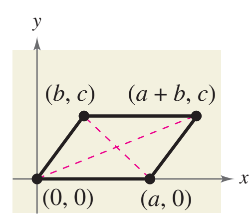
84. CAPSTONE Use the plot of the point (x_0, y_0) in the figure. Match the transformation of the point with the correct plot. Explain your reasoning. [The plots are labeled (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).]



(a) $(x_0, -y_0)$ (b) $(-2x_0, y_0)$

(c) $\left(x_0, \frac{1}{2}y_0\right)$ (d) $(-x_0, -y_0)$

85. PROOF Prove that the diagonals of the parallelogram in the figure intersect at their midpoints.



1.2 GRAPHS OF EQUATIONS

What you should learn

- Sketch graphs of equations.
- Find x- and y-intercepts of graphs of equations.
- Use symmetry to sketch graphs of equations.
- Find equations of and sketch graphs of circles.
- Use graphs of equations in solving real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

The graph of an equation can help you see relationships between real-life quantities. For example, in Exercise 87 on page 23, a graph can be used to estimate the life expectancies of children who are born in 2015.

The Graph of an Equation

In Section 1.1, you used a coordinate system to represent graphically the relationship between two quantities. There, the graphical picture consisted of a collection of points in a coordinate plane.

Frequently, a relationship between two quantities is expressed as an **equation in two variables.** For instance, $y = 7 - 3x$ is an equation in x and y. An ordered pair (a, b) is a **solution** or **solution point** of an equation in x and y if the equation is true when a is substituted for x and b is substituted for y. For instance, $(1, 4)$ is a solution of $y = 7 - 3x$ because $4 = 7 - 3(1)$ is a true statement.

In this section you will review some basic procedures for sketching the graph of an equation in two variables. The **graph of an equation** is the set of all points that are solutions of the equation.

Example 1 Determining Solution Points

Determine whether (a) $(2, 13)$ and (b) $(-1, -3)$ lie on the graph of $y = 10x - 7$.

Solution

a.

$y = 10x - 7$	Write original equation.
$13 \stackrel{?}{=} 10(2) - 7$	Substitute 2 for x and 13 for y.
$13 = 13$	$(2, 13)$ is a solution. ✓

The point $(2, 13)$ *does* lie on the graph of $y = 10x - 7$ because it is a solution point of the equation.

b.

$y = 10x - 7$	Write original equation.
$-3 \stackrel{?}{=} 10(-1) - 7$	Substitute -1 for x and -3 for y.
$-3 \neq -17$	$(-1, -3)$ is not a solution.

The point $(-1, -3)$ *does not* lie on the graph of $y = 10x - 7$ because it is *not* a solution point of the equation.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 7.

The basic technique used for sketching the graph of an equation is the **point-plotting method.**

Sketching the Graph of an Equation by Point Plotting

1. If possible, rewrite the equation so that one of the variables is isolated on one side of the equation.
2. Make a table of values showing several solution points.
3. Plot these points on a rectangular coordinate system.
4. Connect the points with a smooth curve or line.

Algebra Help

When evaluating an expression or an equation, remember to follow the Basic Rules of Algebra. To review these rules, see Appendix A.1.

Sketching the Graph of an Equation

Sketch the graph of

$$y = 7 - 3x.$$

Solution

Because the equation is already solved for y, construct a table of values that consists of several solution points of the equation. For instance, when $x = -1$,

$$y = 7 - 3(-1)$$
$$= 10$$

which implies that $(-1, 10)$ is a solution point of the graph.

x	$y = 7 - 3x$	(x, y)
-1	10	$(-1, 10)$
0	7	$(0, 7)$
1	4	$(1, 4)$
2	1	$(2, 1)$
3	-2	$(3, -2)$
4	-5	$(4, -5)$

From the table, it follows that

$$(-1, 10),\ (0, 7),\ (1, 4),\ (2, 1),\ (3, -2),\ \text{and } (4, -5)$$

are solution points of the equation. After plotting these points, you can see that they appear to lie on a line, as shown in Figure 1.14. The graph of the equation is the line that passes through the six plotted points.

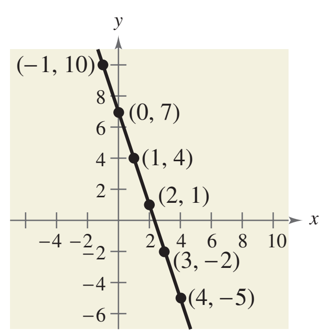


FIGURE 1.14

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 15.

Sketching the Graph of an Equation

Sketch the graph of

$$y = x^2 - 2.$$

Solution

Because the equation is already solved for y, begin by constructing a table of values.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$y = x^2 - 2$	2	-1	-2	-1	2	7
(x, y)	$(-2, 2)$	$(-1, -1)$	$(0, -2)$	$(1, -1)$	$(2, 2)$	$(3, 7)$

Next, plot the points given in the table, as shown in Figure 1.15. Finally, connect the points with a smooth curve, as shown in Figure 1.16.

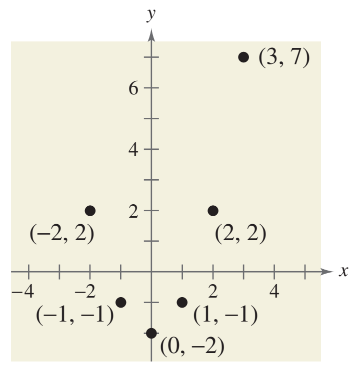


FIGURE 1.15

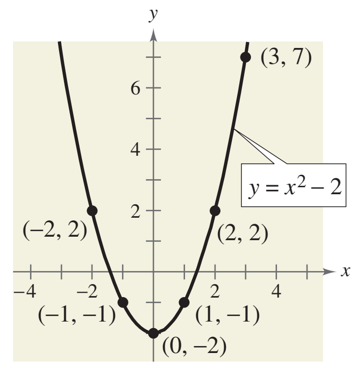


FIGURE 1.16

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 17.

The point-plotting method demonstrated in Examples 2 and 3 is easy to use, but it has some shortcomings. With too few solution points, you can misrepresent the graph of an equation. For instance, if only the four points

$$(-2, 2), (-1, -1), (1, -1), \text{ and } (2, 2)$$

in Figure 1.15 were plotted, any one of the three graphs in Figure 1.17 would be reasonable.

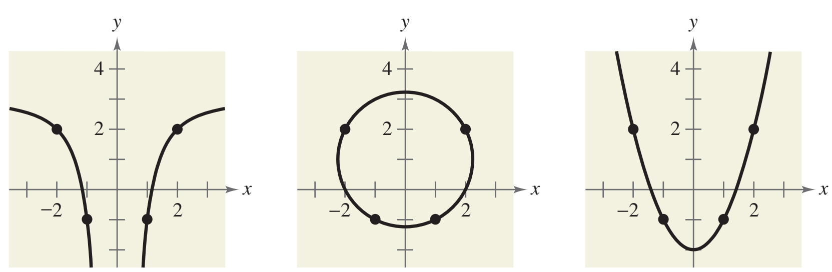


FIGURE 1.17

Study Tip

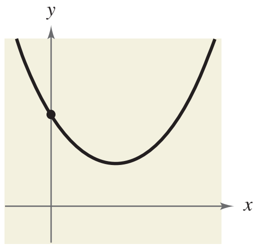
One of your goals in this course is to learn to classify the basic shape of a graph from its equation. For instance, you will learn that the *linear equation* in Example 2 has the form

$$y = mx + b$$

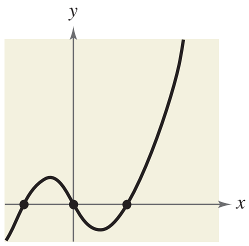
and its graph is a line. Similarly, the *quadratic equation* in Example 3 has the form

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

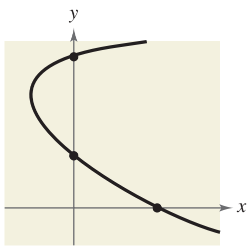
and its graph is a parabola.



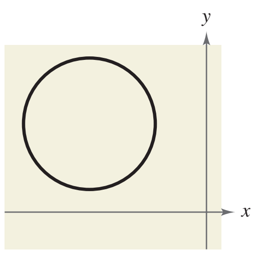
No x-intercepts; one y-intercept



Three x-intercepts; one y-intercept



One x-intercept; two y-intercepts



No intercepts

FIGURE 1.18

TECHNOLOGY

To graph an equation involving x and y on a graphing utility, use the following procedure.

1. Rewrite the equation so that y is isolated on the left side.
2. Enter the equation into the graphing utility.
3. Determine a *viewing window* that shows all important features of the graph.
4. Graph the equation.

Intercepts of a Graph

It is often easy to determine the solution points that have zero as either the x-coordinate or the y-coordinate. These points are called **intercepts** because they are the points at which the graph intersects or touches the x- or y-axis. It is possible for a graph to have no intercepts, one intercept, or several intercepts, as shown in Figure 1.18.

Note that an x-intercept can be written as the ordered pair $(x, 0)$ and a y-intercept can be written as the ordered pair $(0, y)$. Some texts denote the x-intercept as the x-coordinate of the point $(a, 0)$ [and the y-intercept as the y-coordinate of the point $(0, b)$] rather than the point itself. Unless it is necessary to make a distinction, we will use the term *intercept* to mean either the point or the coordinate.

Finding Intercepts

1. To find x-intercepts, let y be zero and solve the equation for x.
2. To find y-intercepts, let x be zero and solve the equation for y.

Finding x- and y-Intercepts

Find the x- and y-intercepts of the graph of $y = x^3 - 4x$.

Solution

Let $y = 0$. Then

$$0 = x^3 - 4x = x(x^2 - 4)$$

has solutions $x = 0$ and $x = \pm 2$.

x-intercepts: $(0, 0), (2, 0), (-2, 0)$

Let $x = 0$. Then

$$y = (0)^3 - 4(0)$$

has one solution, $y = 0$.

y-intercept: $(0, 0)$ See Figure 1.19.

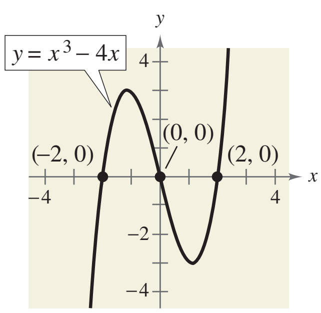


FIGURE 1.19

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

Symmetry

Graphs of equations can have **symmetry** with respect to one of the coordinate axes or with respect to the origin. Symmetry with respect to the x-axis means that if the Cartesian plane were folded along the x-axis, the portion of the graph above the x-axis would coincide with the portion below the x-axis. Symmetry with respect to the y-axis or the origin can be described in a similar manner, as shown in Figure 1.20.

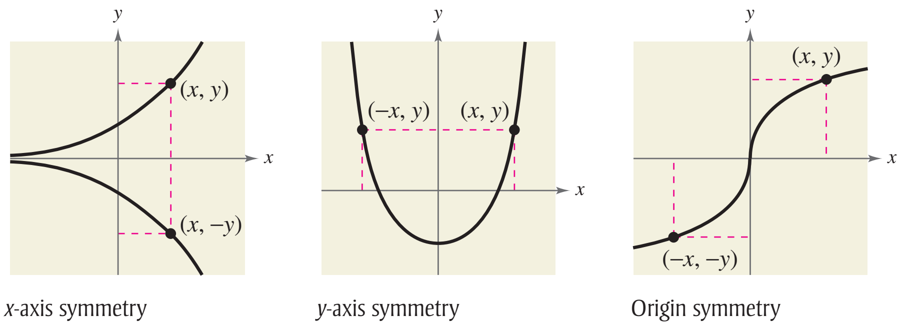


FIGURE 1.20

Knowing the symmetry of a graph *before* attempting to sketch it is helpful, because then you need only half as many solution points to sketch the graph. There are three basic types of symmetry, described as follows.

Graphical Tests for Symmetry

1. A graph is **symmetric with respect to the x-axis** if, whenever (x, y) is on the graph, $(x, -y)$ is also on the graph.
2. A graph is **symmetric with respect to the y-axis** if, whenever (x, y) is on the graph, $(-x, y)$ is also on the graph.
3. A graph is **symmetric with respect to the origin** if, whenever (x, y) is on the graph, $(-x, -y)$ is also on the graph.

You can conclude that the graph of $y = x^2 - 2$ is symmetric with respect to the y-axis because the point $(-x, y)$ is also on the graph of $y = x^2 - 2$. (See the table below and Figure 1.21.)

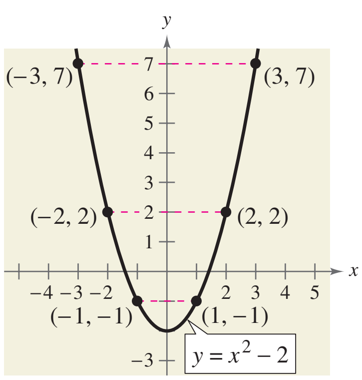


FIGURE 1.21 y-axis symmetry

x	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3
y	7	2	-1	-1	2	7
(x, y)	$(-3, 7)$	$(-2, 2)$	$(-1, -1)$	$(1, -1)$	$(2, 2)$	$(3, 7)$

Algebraic Tests for Symmetry

1. The graph of an equation is symmetric with respect to the x-axis if replacing y with $-y$ yields an equivalent equation.
2. The graph of an equation is symmetric with respect to the y-axis if replacing x with $-x$ yields an equivalent equation.
3. The graph of an equation is symmetric with respect to the origin if replacing x with $-x$ and y with $-y$ yields an equivalent equation.

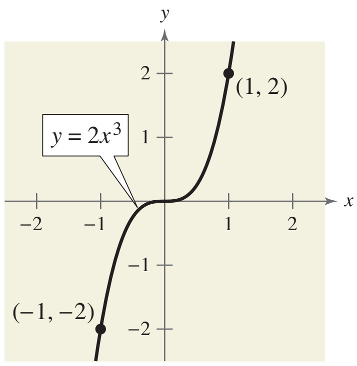


FIGURE 1.22

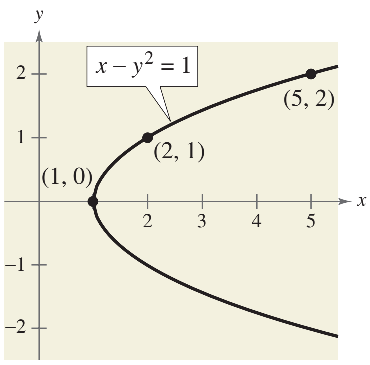


FIGURE 1.23

Testing for Symmetry

Test $y = 2x^3$ for symmetry with respect to both axes and the origin.

Solution

x-axis:	$y = 2x^3$	Write original equation.
	$-y = 2x^3$	Replace y with $-y$. Result is *not* an equivalent equation.
y-axis:	$y = 2x^3$	Write original equation.
	$y = 2(-x)^3$	Replace x with $-x$.
	$y = -2x^3$	Simplify. Result is *not* an equivalent equation.
Origin:	$y = 2x^3$	Write original equation.
	$-y = 2(-x)^3$	Replace y with $-y$ and x with $-x$.
	$-y = -2x^3$	Simplify.
	$y = 2x^3$	Equivalent equation

Of the three tests for symmetry, the only one that is satisfied is the test for origin symmetry (see Figure 1.22).

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 33.

Using Symmetry as a Sketching Aid

Use symmetry to sketch the graph of $x - y^2 = 1$.

Solution

Of the three tests for symmetry, the only one that is satisfied is the test for x-axis symmetry because $x - (-y)^2 = 1$ is equivalent to $x - y^2 = 1$. So, the graph is symmetric with respect to the x-axis. Using symmetry, you only need to find the solution points above the x-axis and then reflect them to obtain the graph, as shown in Figure 1.23.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 49.

Algebra Help

In Example 7, $|x - 1|$ is an absolute value expression. You can review the techniques for evaluating an absolute value expression in Appendix A.1.

Sketching the Graph of an Equation

Sketch the graph of $y = |x - 1|$.

Solution

This equation fails all three tests for symmetry and consequently its graph is not symmetric with respect to either axis or to the origin. The absolute value sign indicates that y is always nonnegative. Create a table of values and plot the points, as shown in Figure 1.24. From the table, you can see that $x = 0$ when $y = 1$. So, the y-intercept is $(0, 1)$. Similarly, $y = 0$ when $x = 1$. So, the x-intercept is $(1, 0)$.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$y = \lvert x - 1\rvert$	3	2	1	0	1	2	3
(x, y)	$(-2, 3)$	$(-1, 2)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, 0)$	$(2, 1)$	$(3, 2)$	$(4, 3)$

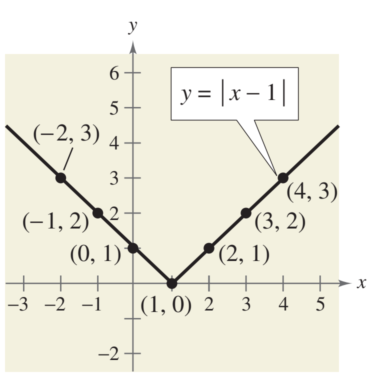


FIGURE 1.24

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 53.

Throughout this course, you will learn to recognize several types of graphs from their equations. For instance, you will learn to recognize that the graph of a second-degree equation of the form

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

is a parabola (see Example 3). The graph of a **circle** is also easy to recognize.

Circles

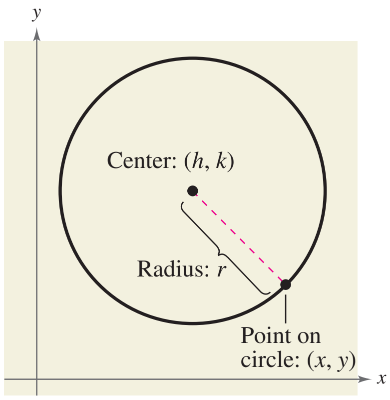


FIGURE 1.25

Consider the circle shown in Figure 1.25. A point (x, y) is on the circle if and only if its distance from the center (h, k) is r. By the Distance Formula,

$$\sqrt{(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2} = r.$$

By squaring each side of this equation, you obtain the **standard form of the equation of a circle.**

Standard Form of the Equation of a Circle

The point (x, y) lies on the circle of **radius** r and **center** (h, k) if and only if

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2.$$

WARNING / CAUTION

Be careful when you are finding h and k from the standard equation of a circle. For instance, to find the correct h and k from the equation of the circle in Example 8, rewrite the quantities $(x + 1)^2$ and $(y - 2)^2$ using subtraction.

$$(x + 1)^2 = [x - (-1)]^2,$$
$$(y - 2)^2 = [y - (2)]^2$$

So, $h = -1$ and $k = 2$.

From this result, you can see that the standard form of the equation of a circle *with its center at the origin,* $(h, k) = (0, 0)$, is simply

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2. \qquad \text{Circle with center at origin}$$

Finding the Equation of a Circle

The point $(3, 4)$ lies on a circle whose center is at $(-1, 2)$, as shown in Figure 1.26. Write the standard form of the equation of this circle.

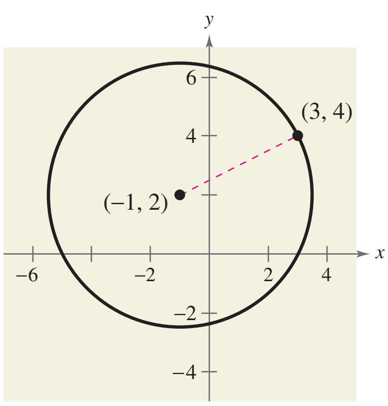


FIGURE 1.26

Solution

The radius of the circle is the distance between $(-1, 2)$ and $(3, 4)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
r &= \sqrt{(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2} && \text{Distance Formula} \\
&= \sqrt{[3 - (-1)]^2 + (4 - 2)^2} && \text{Substitute for } x, y, h, \text{ and } k. \\
&= \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} && \text{Simplify.} \\
&= \sqrt{16 + 4} && \text{Simplify.} \\
&= \sqrt{20} && \text{Radius}
\end{aligned}$$

Using $(h, k) = (-1, 2)$ and $r = \sqrt{20}$, the equation of the circle is

$$\begin{aligned}
(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 &= r^2 && \text{Equation of circle} \\
[x - (-1)]^2 + (y - 2)^2 &= (\sqrt{20})^2 && \text{Substitute for } h, k, \text{ and } r. \\
(x + 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 &= 20. && \text{Standard form}
\end{aligned}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 73.

Application

In this course, you will learn that there are many ways to approach a problem. Three common approaches are illustrated in Example 9.

A *Numerical Approach:* Construct and use a table.
A *Graphical Approach:* Draw and use a graph.
An *Algebraic Approach:* Use the rules of algebra.

Study Tip

You should develop the habit of using at least two approaches to solve every problem. This helps build your intuition and helps you check that your answers are reasonable.

Recommended Weight

The median recommended weight y (in pounds) for men of medium frame who are 25 to 59 years old can be approximated by the mathematical model

$$y = 0.073x^2 - 6.99x + 289.0, \quad 62 \le x \le 76$$

where x is the man's height (in inches). (Source: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company)

a. Construct a table of values that shows the median recommended weights for men with heights of 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, and 76 inches.

b. Use the table of values to sketch a graph of the model. Then use the graph to estimate *graphically* the median recommended weight for a man whose height is 71 inches.

c. Use the model to confirm *algebraically* the estimate you found in part (b).

Solution

a. You can use a calculator to complete the table, as shown at the left.

Height, x	Weight, y
62	136.2
64	140.6
66	145.6
68	151.2
70	157.4
72	164.2
74	171.5
76	179.4

b. The table of values can be used to sketch the graph of the equation, as shown in Figure 1.27. From the graph, you can estimate that a height of 71 inches corresponds to a weight of about 161 pounds.

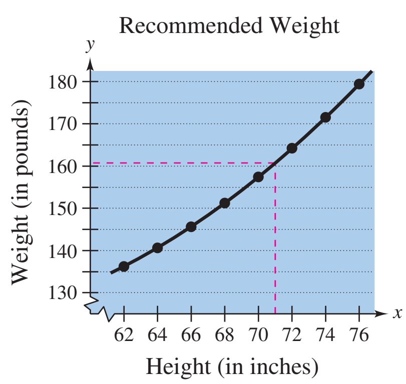


FIGURE 1.27

c. To confirm algebraically the estimate found in part (b), you can substitute 71 for x in the model.

$$y = 0.073(71)^2 - 6.99(71) + 289.0 \approx 160.70$$

So, the graphical estimate of 161 pounds is fairly good.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 87.

1.2 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. An ordered pair (a, b) is a ________ of an equation in x and y if the equation is true when a is substituted for x, and b is substituted for y.
2. The set of all solution points of an equation is the ________ of the equation.
3. The points at which a graph intersects or touches an axis are called the ________ of the graph.
4. A graph is symmetric with respect to the ________ if, whenever (x, y) is on the graph, $(-x, y)$ is also on the graph.
5. The equation $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$ is the standard form of the equation of a ________ with center ________ and radius ________.
6. When you construct and use a table to solve a problem, you are using a ________ approach.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–14, determine whether each point lies on the graph of the equation.

	Equation	*Points*	
7.	$y = \sqrt{x + 4}$	(a) $(0, 2)$	(b) $(5, 3)$
8.	$y = \sqrt{5 - x}$	(a) $(1, 2)$	(b) $(5, 0)$
9.	$y = x^2 - 3x + 2$	(a) $(2, 0)$	(b) $(-2, 8)$
10.	$y = 4 - \lvert x - 2\rvert$	(a) $(1, 5)$	(b) $(6, 0)$
11.	$y = \lvert x - 1\rvert + 2$	(a) $(2, 3)$	(b) $(-1, 0)$
12.	$2x - y - 3 = 0$	(a) $(1, 2)$	(b) $(1, -1)$
13.	$x^2 + y^2 = 20$	(a) $(3, -2)$	(b) $(-4, 2)$
14.	$y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2$	(a) $\left(2, -\frac{16}{3}\right)$	(b) $(-3, 9)$

In Exercises 15–18, complete the table. Use the resulting solution points to sketch the graph of the equation.

15. $y = -2x + 5$

x	-1	0	1	2	$\frac{5}{2}$
y					
(x, y)					

16. $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$

x	-2	0	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	2
y					
(x, y)					

17. $y = x^2 - 3x$

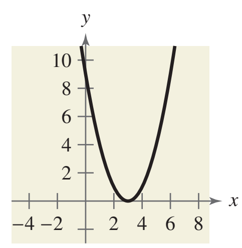
x	-1	0	1	2	3
y					
(x, y)					

18. $y = 5 - x^2$

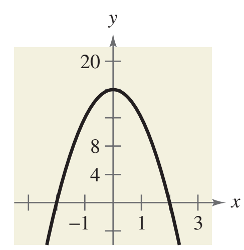
x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y					
(x, y)					

In Exercises 19–22, graphically estimate the x- and y-intercepts of the graph. Verify your results algebraically.

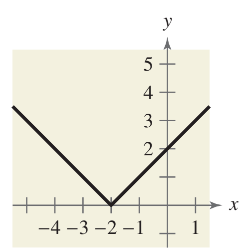
19. $y = (x - 3)^2$



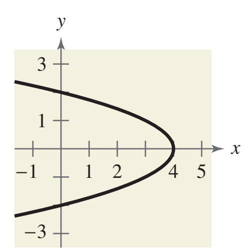
20. $y = 16 - 4x^2$



21. $y = \lvert x + 2\rvert$



22. $y^2 = 4 - x$



In Exercises 23–32, find the x- and y-intercepts of the graph of the equation.

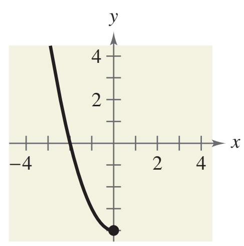
23. $y = 5x - 6$
24. $y = 8 - 3x$
25. $y = \sqrt{x + 4}$
26. $y = \sqrt{2x - 1}$
27. $y = \lvert 3x - 7\rvert$
28. $y = -\lvert x + 10\rvert$
29. $y = 2x^3 - 4x^2$
30. $y = x^4 - 25$
31. $y^2 = 6 - x$
32. $y^2 = x + 1$

In Exercises 33–40, use the algebraic tests to check for symmetry with respect to both axes and the origin.

33. $x^2 - y = 0$
34. $x - y^2 = 0$
35. $y = x^3$
36. $y = x^4 - x^2 + 3$
37. $y = \dfrac{x}{x^2 + 1}$
38. $y = \dfrac{1}{x^2 + 1}$
39. $xy^2 + 10 = 0$
40. $xy = 4$

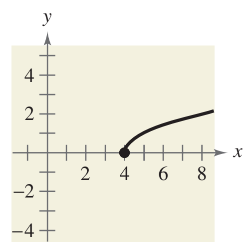
In Exercises 41–44, assume that the graph has the indicated type of symmetry. Sketch the complete graph of the equation. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.

41.



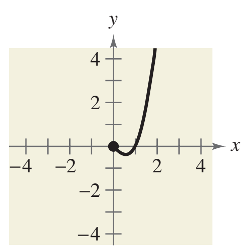
y-axis symmetry

42.



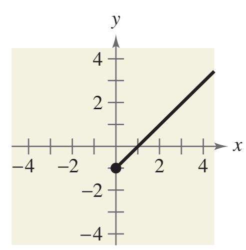
x-axis symmetry

43.



Origin symmetry

44.



y-axis symmetry

In Exercises 45–56, identify any intercepts and test for symmetry. Then sketch the graph of the equation.

45. $y = -3x + 1$
46. $y = 2x - 3$
47. $y = x^2 - 2x$
48. $y = -x^2 - 2x$
49. $y = x^3 + 3$
50. $y = x^3 - 1$
51. $y = \sqrt{x - 3}$
52. $y = \sqrt{1 - x}$
53. $y = |x - 6|$
54. $y = 1 - |x|$
55. $x = y^2 - 1$
56. $x = y^2 - 5$

In Exercises 57–68, use a graphing utility to graph the equation. Use a standard setting. Approximate any intercepts.

57. $y = 3 - \frac{1}{2}x$
58. $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$
59. $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$
60. $y = x^2 + x - 2$
61. $y = \dfrac{2x}{x - 1}$
62. $y = \dfrac{4}{x^2 + 1}$
63. $y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2$
64. $y = \sqrt[3]{x + 1}$
65. $y = x\sqrt{x + 6}$
66. $y = (6 - x)\sqrt{x}$
67. $y = |x + 3|$
68. $y = 2 - |x|$

In Exercises 69–76, write the standard form of the equation of the circle with the given characteristics.

69. Center: $(0, 0)$; Radius: 4
70. Center: $(0, 0)$; Radius: 5
71. Center: $(2, -1)$; Radius: 4
72. Center: $(-7, -4)$; Radius: 7
73. Center: $(-1, 2)$; Solution point: $(0, 0)$
74. Center: $(3, -2)$; Solution point: $(-1, 1)$
75. Endpoints of a diameter: $(0, 0)$, $(6, 8)$
76. Endpoints of a diameter: $(-4, -1)$, $(4, 1)$

In Exercises 77–82, find the center and radius of the circle, and sketch its graph.

77. $x^2 + y^2 = 25$
78. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$
79. $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 9$
80. $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$
81. $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$
82. $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = \frac{16}{9}$

83. DEPRECIATION A hospital purchases a new magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machine for \$500,000. The depreciated value y (reduced value) after t years is given by $y = 500{,}000 - 40{,}000t$, $0 \le t \le 8$. Sketch the graph of the equation.

84. CONSUMERISM You purchase an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) for \$8000. The depreciated value y after t years is given by $y = 8000 - 900t$, $0 \le t \le 6$. Sketch the graph of the equation.

85. GEOMETRY A regulation NFL playing field (including the end zones) of length x and width y has a perimeter of $346\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1040}{3}$ yards.

(a) Draw a rectangle that gives a visual representation of the problem. Use the specified variables to label the sides of the rectangle.

(b) Show that the width of the rectangle is $y = \dfrac{520}{3} - x$ and its area is $A = x\left(\dfrac{520}{3} - x\right)$.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the area equation. Be sure to adjust your window settings.

(d) From the graph in part (c), estimate the dimensions of the rectangle that yield a maximum area.

(e) Use your school's library, the Internet, or some other reference source to find the actual dimensions and area of a regulation NFL playing field and compare your findings with the results of part (d).

The symbol indicates an exercise or a part of an exercise in which you are instructed to use a graphing utility.

86. GEOMETRY A soccer playing field of length x and width y has a perimeter of 360 meters.

(a) Draw a rectangle that gives a visual representation of the problem. Use the specified variables to label the sides of the rectangle.

(b) Show that the width of the rectangle is $y = 180 - x$ and its area is $A = x(180 - x)$.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the area equation. Be sure to adjust your window settings.

(d) From the graph in part (c), estimate the dimensions of the rectangle that yield a maximum area.

(e) Use your school's library, the Internet, or some other reference source to find the actual dimensions and area of a regulation Major League Soccer field and compare your findings with the results of part (d).

87. POPULATION STATISTICS The table shows the life expectancies of a child (at birth) in the United States for selected years from 1920 to 2000. (Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics)

Year	Life Expectancy, y
1920	54.1
1930	59.7
1940	62.9
1950	68.2
1960	69.7
1970	70.8
1980	73.7
1990	75.4
2000	77.0

A model for the life expectancy during this period is

$$y = -0.0025t^2 + 0.574t + 44.25, \quad 20 \le t \le 100$$

where y represents the life expectancy and t is the time in years, with $t = 20$ corresponding to 1920.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the data from the table and the model in the same viewing window. How well does the model fit the data? Explain.

(b) Determine the life expectancy in 1990 both graphically and algebraically.

(c) Use the graph to determine the year when life expectancy was approximately 76.0. Verify your answer algebraically.

(d) One projection for the life expectancy of a child born in 2015 is 78.9. How does this compare with the projection given by the model?

(e) Do you think this model can be used to predict the life expectancy of a child 50 years from now? Explain.

88. ELECTRONICS The resistance y (in ohms) of 1000 feet of solid copper wire at 68 degrees Fahrenheit can be approximated by the model

$$y = \frac{10{,}770}{x^2} - 0.37, \quad 5 \le x \le 100$$

where x is the diameter of the wire in mils (0.001 inch). (Source: American Wire Gage)

(a) Complete the table.

x	5	10	20	30	40	50
y						

x	60	70	80	90	100
y					

(b) Use the table of values in part (a) to sketch a graph of the model. Then use your graph to estimate the resistance when $x = 85.5$.

(c) Use the model to confirm algebraically the estimate you found in part (b).

(d) What can you conclude in general about the relationship between the diameter of the copper wire and the resistance?

EXPLORATION

89. THINK ABOUT IT Find a and b if the graph of $y = ax^2 + bx^3$ is symmetric with respect to (a) the y-axis and (b) the origin. (There are many correct answers.)

90. CAPSTONE Match the equation or equations with the given characteristic.

(i) $y = 3x^3 - 3x$ (ii) $y = (x + 3)^2$

(iii) $y = 3x - 3$ (iv) $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$

(v) $y = 3x^2 + 3$ (vi) $y = \sqrt{x + 3}$

(a) Symmetric with respect to the y-axis

(b) Three x-intercepts

(c) Symmetric with respect to the x-axis

(d) $(-2, 1)$ is a point on the graph

(e) Symmetric with respect to the origin

(f) Graph passes through the origin

1.3 LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES

What you should learn

- Use slope to graph linear equations in two variables.
- Find the slope of a line given two points on the line.
- Write linear equations in two variables.
- Use slope to identify parallel and perpendicular lines.
- Use slope and linear equations in two variables to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Linear equations in two variables can be used to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 129 on page 36, you will use a linear equation to model student enrollment at the Pennsylvania State University.

Courtesy of Pennsylvania State University

Using Slope

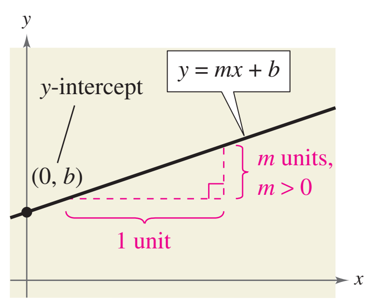
The simplest mathematical model for relating two variables is the **linear equation in two variables** $y = mx + b$. The equation is called *linear* because its graph is a line. (In mathematics, the term *line* means *straight line*.) By letting $x = 0$, you obtain

$$y = m(0) + b \qquad \text{Substitute 0 for } x.$$
$$= b.$$

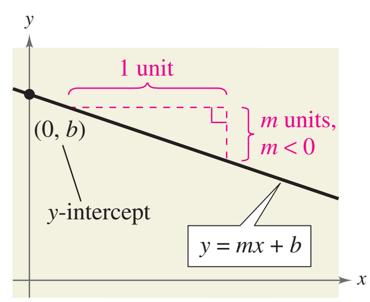
So, the line crosses the y-axis at $y = b$, as shown in Figure 1.28. In other words, the y-intercept is $(0, b)$. The steepness or slope of the line is m.

$$y = \underbrace{m}_{\text{Slope}}x + \underbrace{b}_{y\text{-Intercept}}$$

The **slope** of a nonvertical line is the number of units the line rises (or falls) vertically for each unit of horizontal change from left to right, as shown in Figure 1.28 and Figure 1.29.



Positive slope, line rises.
FIGURE 1.28



Negative slope, line falls.
FIGURE 1.29

A linear equation that is written in the form $y = mx + b$ is said to be written in **slope-intercept form.**

The Slope-Intercept Form of the Equation of a Line

The graph of the equation

$$y = mx + b$$

is a line whose slope is m and whose y-intercept is $(0, b)$.

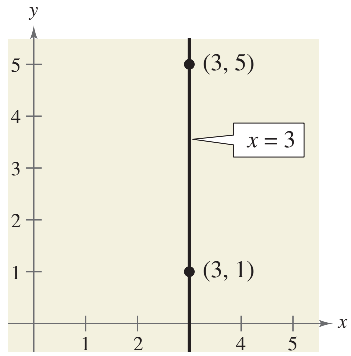


FIGURE 1.30 Slope is undefined.

Once you have determined the slope and the y-intercept of a line, it is a relatively simple matter to sketch its graph. In the next example, note that none of the lines is vertical. A vertical line has an equation of the form

$x = a.$ Vertical line

The equation of a vertical line cannot be written in the form $y = mx + b$ because the slope of a vertical line is undefined, as indicated in Figure 1.30.

Graphing a Linear Equation

Sketch the graph of each linear equation.

a. $y = 2x + 1$

b. $y = 2$

c. $x + y = 2$

Solution

a. Because $b = 1$, the y-intercept is $(0, 1)$. Moreover, because the slope is $m = 2$, the line *rises* two units for each unit the line moves to the right, as shown in Figure 1.31.

b. By writing this equation in the form $y = (0)x + 2$, you can see that the y-intercept is $(0, 2)$ and the slope is zero. A zero slope implies that the line is horizontal—that is, it doesn't rise *or* fall, as shown in Figure 1.32.

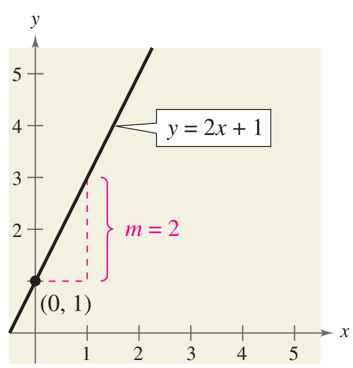
c. By writing this equation in slope-intercept form

$x + y = 2$ Write original equation.

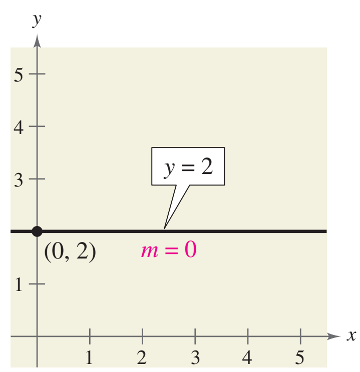
$y = -x + 2$ Subtract x from each side.

$y = (-1)x + 2$ Write in slope-intercept form.

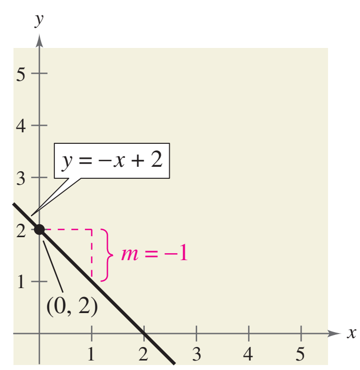
you can see that the y-intercept is $(0, 2)$. Moreover, because the slope is $m = -1$, the line *falls* one unit for each unit the line moves to the right, as shown in Figure 1.33.



When m is positive, the line rises.
FIGURE 1.31



When m is 0, the line is horizontal.
FIGURE 1.32



When m is negative, the line falls.
FIGURE 1.33

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 17.

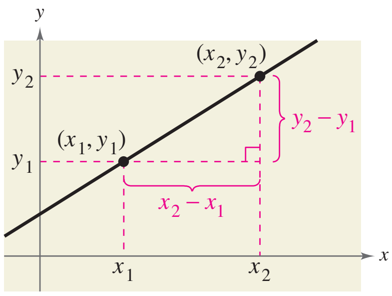


FIGURE 1.34

Finding the Slope of a Line

Given an equation of a line, you can find its slope by writing the equation in slope-intercept form. If you are not given an equation, you can still find the slope of a line. For instance, suppose you want to find the slope of the line passing through the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2), as shown in Figure 1.34. As you move from left to right along this line, a change of $(y_2 - y_1)$ units in the vertical direction corresponds to a change of $(x_2 - x_1)$ units in the horizontal direction.

$$y_2 - y_1 = \text{the change in } y = \text{rise}$$

and

$$x_2 - x_1 = \text{the change in } x = \text{run}$$

The ratio of $(y_2 - y_1)$ to $(x_2 - x_1)$ represents the slope of the line that passes through the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slope} &= \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}\\ &= \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}\\ &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}\end{aligned}$$

The Slope of a Line Passing Through Two Points

The **slope** m of the nonvertical line through (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

where $x_1 \neq x_2$.

When this formula is used for slope, the *order of subtraction* is important. Given two points on a line, you are free to label either one of them as (x_1, y_1) and the other as (x_2, y_2). However, once you have done this, you must form the numerator and denominator using the same order of subtraction.

$$\underbrace{m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}}_{\text{Correct}} \qquad \underbrace{m = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}}_{\text{Correct}} \qquad \underbrace{\cancel{m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_1 - x_2}}}_{\text{Incorrect}}$$

For instance, the slope of the line passing through the points $(3, 4)$ and $(5, 7)$ can be calculated as

$$m = \frac{7 - 4}{5 - 3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

or, reversing the subtraction order in both the numerator and denominator, as

$$m = \frac{4 - 7}{3 - 5} = \frac{-3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

Finding the Slope of a Line Through Two Points

Find the slope of the line passing through each pair of points.

a. $(-2,\ 0)$ and $(3, 1)$ **b.** $(-1,\ 2)$ and $(2, 2)$
c. $(0, 4)$ and $(1, -1)$ **d.** $(3, 4)$ and $(3, 1)$

Solution

a. Letting $(x_1, y_1) = (-2,\ 0)$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (3, 1)$, you obtain a slope of

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1 - 0}{3 - (-2)} = \frac{1}{5}.$$ See Figure 1.35.

b. The slope of the line passing through $(-1, 2)$ and $(2, 2)$ is

$$m = \frac{2 - 2}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{0}{3} = 0.$$ See Figure 1.36.

c. The slope of the line passing through $(0, 4)$ and $(1, -1)$ is

$$m = \frac{-1 - 4}{1 - 0} = \frac{-5}{1} = -5.$$ See Figure 1.37.

d. The slope of the line passing through $(3, 4)$ and $(3, 1)$ is

$$m = \frac{1 - 4}{3 - 3} = \cancel{\frac{-3}{0}}.$$ See Figure 1.38.

Because division by 0 is undefined, the slope is undefined and the line is vertical.

Algebra Help

To find the slopes in Example 2, you must be able to evaluate rational expressions. You can review the techniques for evaluating rational expressions in Appendix A.4.

Study Tip

In Figures 1.35 to 1.38, note the relationships between slope and the orientation of the line.

a. Positive slope: line rises from left to right
b. Zero slope: line is horizontal
c. Negative slope: line falls from left to right
d. Undefined slope: line is vertical

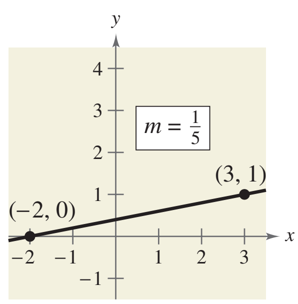


FIGURE 1.35

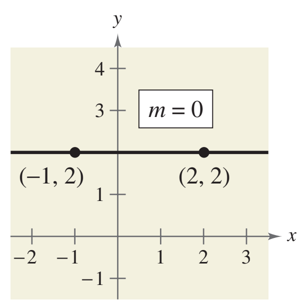


FIGURE 1.36

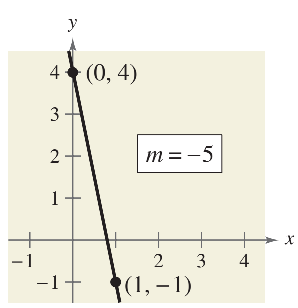


FIGURE 1.37

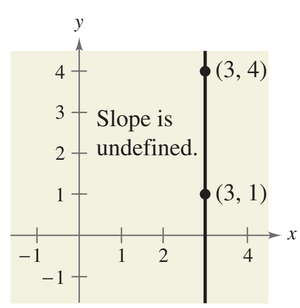


FIGURE 1.38

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 31.

Writing Linear Equations in Two Variables

If (x_1, y_1) is a point on a line of slope m and (x, y) is *any other* point on the line, then

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m.$$

This equation, involving the variables x and y, can be rewritten in the form

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

which is the **point-slope form** of the equation of a line.

Point-Slope Form of the Equation of a Line

The equation of the line with slope m passing through the point (x_1, y_1) is

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1).$$

The point-slope form is most useful for *finding* the equation of a line. You should remember this form.

Using the Point-Slope Form

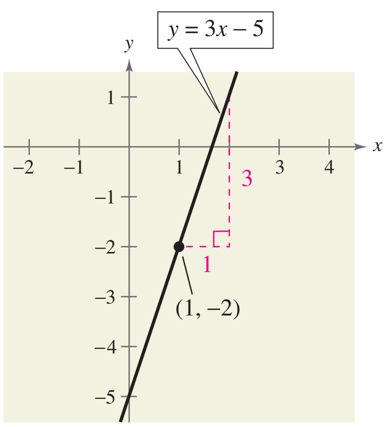


FIGURE 1.39

Find the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line that has a slope of 3 and passes through the point $(1, -2)$.

Solution

Use the point-slope form with $m = 3$ and $(x_1, y_1) = (1, -2)$.

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \qquad \text{Point-slope form}$$

$$y - (-2) = 3(x - 1) \qquad \text{Substitute for } m, x_1, \text{ and } y_1.$$

$$y + 2 = 3x - 3 \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$y = 3x - 5 \qquad \text{Write in slope-intercept form.}$$

The slope-intercept form of the equation of the line is $y = 3x - 5$. The graph of this line is shown in Figure 1.39.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 51.

The point-slope form can be used to find an equation of the line passing through two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2). To do this, first find the slope of the line

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}, \quad x_1 \neq x_2$$

and then use the point-slope form to obtain the equation

$$y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1). \qquad \text{Two-point form}$$

This is sometimes called the **two-point form** of the equation of a line.

Study Tip

When you find an equation of the line that passes through two given points, you only need to substitute the coordinates of one of the points in the point-slope form. It does not matter which point you choose because both points will yield the same result.

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Slope can be used to decide whether two nonvertical lines in a plane are parallel, perpendicular, or neither.

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

1. Two distinct nonvertical lines are **parallel** if and only if their slopes are equal. That is, $m_1 = m_2$.
2. Two nonvertical lines are **perpendicular** if and only if their slopes are negative reciprocals of each other. That is, $m_1 = -1/m_2$.

Finding Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Find the slope-intercept forms of the equations of the lines that pass through the point $(2, -1)$ and are (a) parallel to and (b) perpendicular to the line $2x - 3y = 5$.

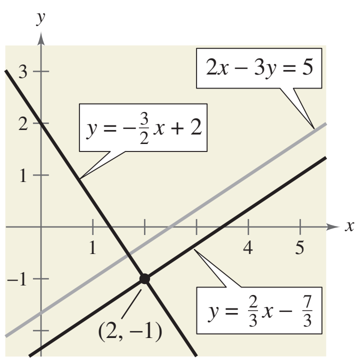


FIGURE 1.40

Solution

By writing the equation of the given line in slope-intercept form

$$2x - 3y = 5 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$
$$-3y = -2x + 5 \qquad \text{Subtract } 2x \text{ from each side.}$$
$$y = \tfrac{2}{3}x - \tfrac{5}{3} \qquad \text{Write in slope-intercept form.}$$

you can see that it has a slope of $m = \frac{2}{3}$, as shown in Figure 1.40.

a. Any line parallel to the given line must also have a slope of $\frac{2}{3}$. So, the line through $(2, -1)$ that is parallel to the given line has the following equation.

$$y - (-1) = \tfrac{2}{3}(x - 2) \qquad \text{Write in point-slope form.}$$
$$3(y + 1) = 2(x - 2) \qquad \text{Multiply each side by 3.}$$
$$3y + 3 = 2x - 4 \qquad \text{Distributive Property}$$
$$y = \tfrac{2}{3}x - \tfrac{7}{3} \qquad \text{Write in slope-intercept form.}$$

b. Any line perpendicular to the given line must have a slope of $-\frac{3}{2}$ $\left(\text{because } -\frac{3}{2}\right.$ is the negative reciprocal of $\left.\frac{2}{3}\right)$. So, the line through $(2, -1)$ that is perpendicular to the given line has the following equation.

$$y - (-1) = -\tfrac{3}{2}(x - 2) \qquad \text{Write in point-slope form.}$$
$$2(y + 1) = -3(x - 2) \qquad \text{Multiply each side by 2.}$$
$$2y + 2 = -3x + 6 \qquad \text{Distributive Property}$$
$$y = -\tfrac{3}{2}x + 2 \qquad \text{Write in slope-intercept form.}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 87.

Notice in Example 4 how the slope-intercept form is used to obtain information about the graph of a line, whereas the point-slope form is used to write the equation of a line.

TECHNOLOGY

On a graphing utility, lines will not appear to have the correct slope unless you use a viewing window that has a square setting. For instance, try graphing the lines in Example 4 using the standard setting $-10 \le x \le 10$ and $-10 \le y \le 10$. Then reset the viewing window with the square setting $-9 \le x \le 9$ and $-6 \le y \le 6$. On which setting do the lines $y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{5}{3}$ and $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 2$ appear to be perpendicular?

Applications

In real-life problems, the slope of a line can be interpreted as either a *ratio* or a *rate*. If the x-axis and y-axis have the same unit of measure, then the slope has no units and is a **ratio.** If the x-axis and y-axis have different units of measure, then the slope is a **rate** or **rate of change.**

Using Slope as a Ratio

The maximum recommended slope of a wheelchair ramp is $\frac{1}{12}$. A business is installing a wheelchair ramp that rises 22 inches over a horizontal length of 24 feet. Is the ramp steeper than recommended? (Source: *Americans with Disabilities Act Handbook*)

Solution

The horizontal length of the ramp is 24 feet or $12(24) = 288$ inches, as shown in Figure 1.41. So, the slope of the ramp is

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{vertical change}}{\text{horizontal change}} = \frac{22 \text{ in.}}{288 \text{ in.}} \approx 0.076.$$

Because $\frac{1}{12} \approx 0.083$, the slope of the ramp is not steeper than recommended.

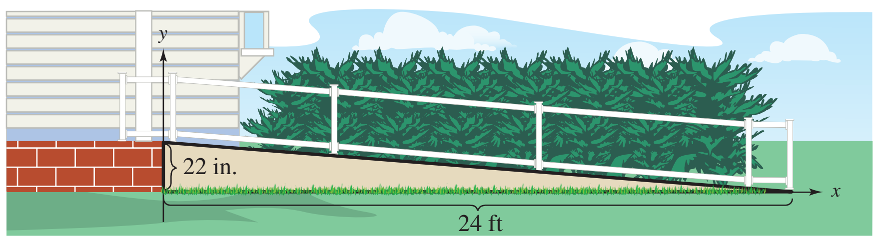


FIGURE 1.41

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 115.

Using Slope as a Rate of Change

A kitchen appliance manufacturing company determines that the total cost in dollars of producing x units of a blender is

$$C = 25x + 3500. \qquad \text{Cost equation}$$

Describe the practical significance of the y-intercept and slope of this line.

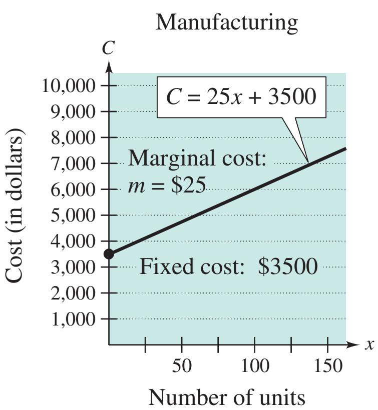


FIGURE 1.42 Production cost

Solution

The y-intercept $(0, 3500)$ tells you that the cost of producing zero units is \$3500. This is the *fixed cost* of production—it includes costs that must be paid regardless of the number of units produced. The slope of $m = 25$ tells you that the cost of producing each unit is \$25, as shown in Figure 1.42. Economists call the cost per unit the *marginal cost*. If the production increases by one unit, then the "margin," or extra amount of cost, is \$25. So, the cost increases at a rate of \$25 per unit.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 119.

Most business expenses can be deducted in the same year they occur. One exception is the cost of property that has a useful life of more than 1 year. Such costs must be *depreciated* (decreased in value) over the useful life of the property. If the *same amount* is depreciated each year, the procedure is called *linear* or *straight-line depreciation*. The *book value* is the difference between the original value and the total amount of depreciation accumulated to date.

Straight-Line Depreciation

A college purchased exercise equipment worth \$12,000 for the new campus fitness center. The equipment has a useful life of 8 years. The salvage value at the end of 8 years is \$2000. Write a linear equation that describes the book value of the equipment each year.

Solution

Let V represent the value of the equipment at the end of year t. You can represent the initial value of the equipment by the data point (0, 12,000) and the salvage value of the equipment by the data point (8, 2000). The slope of the line is

$$m = \frac{2000 - 12{,}000}{8 - 0} = -\$1250$$

which represents the annual depreciation in *dollars per year*. Using the point-slope form, you can write the equation of the line as follows.

$$V - 12{,}000 = -1250(t - 0) \qquad \text{Write in point-slope form.}$$

$$V = -1250t + 12{,}000 \qquad \text{Write in slope-intercept form.}$$

The table shows the book value at the end of each year, and the graph of the equation is shown in Figure 1.43.

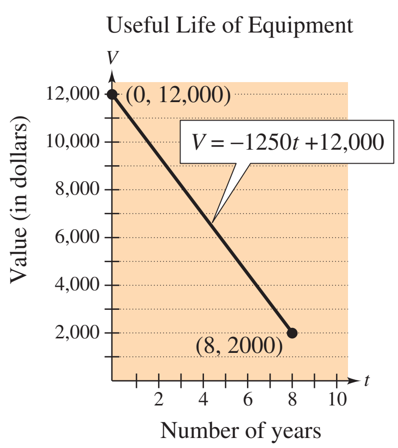


FIGURE 1.43 Straight-line depreciation

Year, t	Value, V
0	12,000
1	10,750
2	9500
3	8250
4	7000
5	5750
6	4500
7	3250
8	2000

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 121.

In many real-life applications, the two data points that determine the line are often given in a disguised form. Note how the data points are described in Example 7.

Predicting Sales

The sales for Best Buy were approximately \$35.9 billion in 2006 and \$40.0 billion in 2007. Using only this information, write a linear equation that gives the sales (in billions of dollars) in terms of the year. Then predict the sales for 2010. (Source: Best Buy Company, Inc.)

Solution

Let $t = 6$ represent 2006. Then the two given values are represented by the data points $(6, 35.9)$ and $(7, 40.0)$. The slope of the line through these points is

$$m = \frac{40.0 - 35.9}{7 - 6}$$

$$= 4.1.$$

Using the point-slope form, you can find the equation that relates the sales y and the year t to be

$$y - 35.9 = 4.1(t - 6) \qquad \text{Write in point-slope form.}$$

$$y = 4.1t + 11.3. \qquad \text{Write in slope-intercept form.}$$

According to this equation, the sales for 2010 will be

$$y = 4.1(10) + 11.3 = 41 + 11.3 = \$52.3 \text{ billion. (See Figure 1.44.)}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 129.

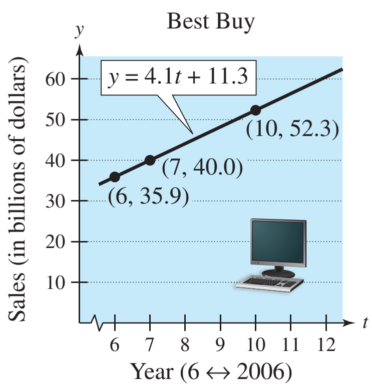


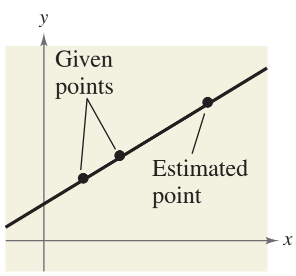
FIGURE 1.44

The prediction method illustrated in Example 8 is called **linear extrapolation.** Note in Figure 1.45 that an extrapolated point does not lie between the given points. When the estimated point lies between two given points, as shown in Figure 1.46, the procedure is called **linear interpolation.**

Because the slope of a vertical line is not defined, its equation cannot be written in slope-intercept form. However, every line has an equation that can be written in the **general form**

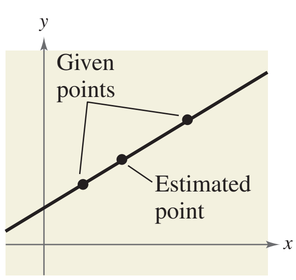
$$Ax + By + C = 0 \qquad \text{General form}$$

where A and B are not both zero. For instance, the vertical line given by $x = a$ can be represented by the general form $x - a = 0$.



Linear extrapolation

FIGURE 1.45



Linear interpolation

FIGURE 1.46

Summary of Equations of Lines

1. **General form:** $Ax + By + C = 0$
2. **Vertical line:** $x = a$
3. **Horizontal line:** $y = b$
4. **Slope-intercept form:** $y = mx + b$
5. **Point-slope form:** $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
6. **Two-point form:** $y - y_1 = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$

1.3 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

In Exercises 1–7, fill in the blanks.

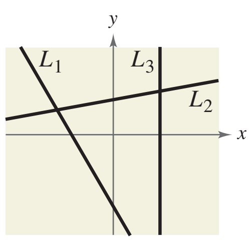
1. The simplest mathematical model for relating two variables is the ________ equation in two variables $y = mx + b$.
2. For a line, the ratio of the change in y to the change in x is called the ________ of the line.
3. Two lines are ________ if and only if their slopes are equal.
4. Two lines are ________ if and only if their slopes are negative reciprocals of each other.
5. When the x-axis and y-axis have different units of measure, the slope can be interpreted as a ________.
6. The prediction method ________ ________ is the method used to estimate a point on a line when the point does not lie between the given points.
7. Every line has an equation that can be written in ________ form.
8. Match each equation of a line with its form.

(a) $Ax + By + C = 0$	(i) Vertical line
(b) $x = a$	(ii) Slope-intercept form
(c) $y = b$	(iii) General form
(d) $y = mx + b$	(iv) Point-slope form
(e) $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$	(v) Horizontal line

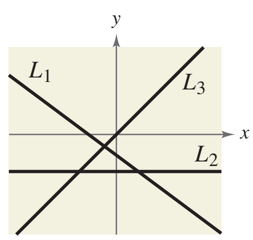
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 9 and 10, identify the line that has each slope.

9. (a) $m = \frac{2}{3}$
   (b) m is undefined.
   (c) $m = -2$



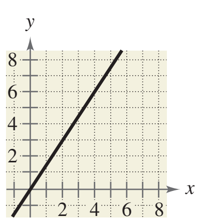
10. (a) $m = 0$
    (b) $m = -\frac{3}{4}$
    (c) $m = 1$



In Exercises 11 and 12, sketch the lines through the point with the indicated slopes on the same set of coordinate axes.

	Point	*Slopes*
11.	(2, 3)	(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) -3
12.	$(-4, 1)$	(a) 3 (b) -3 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) Undefined

In Exercises 13–16, estimate the slope of the line.

13.


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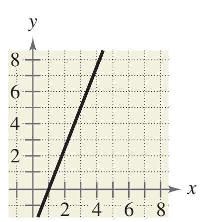

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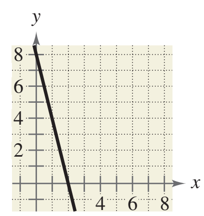

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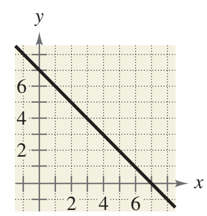


In Exercises 17–28, find the slope and y-intercept (if possible) of the equation of the line. Sketch the line.

17. $y = 5x + 3$
18. $y = x - 10$
19. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$
20. $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 6$
21. $5x - 2 = 0$
22. $3y + 5 = 0$
23. $7x + 6y = 30$
24. $2x + 3y = 9$
25. $y - 3 = 0$
26. $y + 4 = 0$
27. $x + 5 = 0$
28. $x - 2 = 0$

In Exercises 29–40, plot the points and find the slope of the line passing through the pair of points.

29. (0, 9), (6, 0)
30. (12, 0), $(0, -8)$
31. $(-3, -2)$, (1, 6)
32. (2, 4), $(4, -4)$
33. $(5, -7)$, $(8, -7)$
34. $(-2, 1)$, $(-4, -5)$
35. $(-6, -1)$, $(-6, 4)$
36. $(0, -10)$, $(-4, 0)$
37. $\left(\frac{11}{2}, -\frac{4}{3}\right), \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$
38. $\left(\frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}\right), \left(\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$
39. (4.8, 3.1), $(-5.2, 1.6)$
40. $(-1.75, -8.3)$, $(2.25, -2.6)$

In Exercises 41–50, use the point on the line and the slope m of the line to find three additional points through which the line passes. (There are many correct answers.)

41. $(2, 1), \quad m = 0$
42. $(3, -2), \quad m = 0$
43. $(5, -6), \quad m = 1$
44. $(10, -6), \quad m = -1$
45. $(-8, 1), \quad m$ is undefined.
46. $(1, 5), \quad m$ is undefined.
47. $(-5, 4), \quad m = 2$
48. $(0, -9), \quad m = -2$
49. $(7, -2), \quad m = \frac{1}{2}$
50. $(-1, -6), \quad m = -\frac{1}{2}$

In Exercises 51–64, find the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line that passes through the given point and has the indicated slope m. Sketch the line.

51. $(0, -2), \quad m = 3$
52. $(0, 10), \quad m = -1$
53. $(-3, 6), \quad m = -2$
54. $(0, 0), \quad m = 4$
55. $(4, 0), \quad m = -\frac{1}{3}$
56. $(8, 2), \quad m = \frac{1}{4}$
57. $(2, -3), \quad m = -\frac{1}{2}$
58. $(-2, -5), \quad m = \frac{3}{4}$
59. $(6, -1), \quad m$ is undefined.
60. $(-10, 4), \quad m$ is undefined.
61. $\left(4, \frac{5}{2}\right), \quad m = 0$
62. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right), \quad m = 0$
63. $(-5.1, 1.8), \quad m = 5$
64. $(2.3, -8.5), \quad m = -2.5$

In Exercises 65–78, find the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line passing through the points. Sketch the line.

65. $(5, -1), (-5, 5)$
66. $(4, 3), (-4, -4)$
67. $(-8, 1), (-8, 7)$
68. $(-1, 4), (6, 4)$
69. $\left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$
70. $(1, 1), \left(6, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$
71. $\left(-\frac{1}{10}, -\frac{3}{5}\right), \left(\frac{9}{10}, -\frac{9}{5}\right)$
72. $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{4}\right)$
73. $(1, 0.6), (-2, -0.6)$
74. $(-8, 0.6), (2, -2.4)$
75. $(2, -1), \left(\frac{1}{3}, -1\right)$
76. $\left(\frac{1}{5}, -2\right), (-6, -2)$
77. $\left(\frac{7}{3}, -8\right), \left(\frac{7}{3}, 1\right)$
78. $(1.5, -2), (1.5, 0.2)$

In Exercises 79–82, determine whether the lines are parallel, perpendicular, or neither.

79. $L_1\colon\ y = \frac{1}{3}x - 2$
$L_2\colon\ y = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$

80. $L_1\colon\ y = 4x - 1$
$L_2\colon\ y = 4x + 7$

81. $L_1\colon\ y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$
$L_2\colon\ y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$

82. $L_1\colon\ y = -\frac{4}{5}x - 5$
$L_2\colon\ y = \frac{5}{4}x + 1$

In Exercises 83–86, determine whether the lines L_1 and L_2 passing through the pairs of points are parallel, perpendicular, or neither.

83. $L_1\colon (0, -1), (5, 9)$
$L_2\colon (0, 3), (4, 1)$

84. $L_1\colon (-2, -1), (1, 5)$
$L_2\colon (1, 3), (5, -5)$

85. $L_1\colon (3, 6), (-6, 0)$
$L_2\colon (0, -1), \left(5, \frac{7}{3}\right)$

86. $L_1\colon (4, 8), (-4, 2)$
$L_2\colon (3, -5), \left(-1, \frac{1}{3}\right)$

In Exercises 87–96, write the slope-intercept forms of the equations of the lines through the given point (a) parallel to the given line and (b) perpendicular to the given line.

87. $4x - 2y = 3, \quad (2, 1)$
88. $x + y = 7, \quad (-3, 2)$
89. $3x + 4y = 7, \quad \left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{8}\right)$
90. $5x + 3y = 0, \quad \left(\frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$
91. $y + 3 = 0, \quad (-1, 0)$
92. $y - 2 = 0, \quad (-4, 1)$
93. $x - 4 = 0, \quad (3, -2)$
94. $x + 2 = 0, \quad (-5, 1)$
95. $x - y = 4, \quad (2.5, 6.8)$
96. $6x + 2y = 9, \quad (-3.9, -1.4)$

In Exercises 97–102, use the *intercept form* to find the equation of the line with the given intercepts. The intercept form of the equation of a line with intercepts $(a, 0)$ and $(0, b)$ is

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1, \quad a \neq 0, \quad b \neq 0.$$

97. x-intercept: $(2, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 3)$

98. x-intercept: $(-3, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 4)$

99. x-intercept: $\left(-\frac{1}{6}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $\left(0, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$

100. x-intercept: $\left(\frac{2}{3}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, -2)$

101. Point on line: $(1, 2)$
x-intercept: $(c, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, c), \quad c \neq 0$

102. Point on line: $(-3, 4)$
x-intercept: $(d, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, d), \quad d \neq 0$

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 103–106, identify any relationships that exist among the lines, and then use a graphing utility to graph the three equations in the same viewing window. Adjust the viewing window so that the slope appears visually correct—that is, so that parallel lines appear parallel and perpendicular lines appear to intersect at right angles.

103. (a) $y = 2x$ (b) $y = -2x$ (c) $y = \frac{1}{2}x$
104. (a) $y = \frac{2}{3}x$ (b) $y = -\frac{3}{2}x$ (c) $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 2$
105. (a) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$ (b) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$ (c) $y = 2x - 4$
106. (a) $y = x - 8$ (b) $y = x + 1$ (c) $y = -x + 3$

In Exercises 107–110, find a relationship between x and y such that (x, y) is equidistant (the same distance) from the two points.

107. $(4, -1), (-2, 3)$
108. $(6, 5), (1, -8)$
109. $\left(3, \frac{5}{2}\right), (-7, 1)$
110. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -4\right), \left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{4}\right)$

111. SALES The following are the slopes of lines representing annual sales y in terms of time x in years. Use the slopes to interpret any change in annual sales for a one-year increase in time.

(a) The line has a slope of $m = 135$.

(b) The line has a slope of $m = 0$.

(c) The line has a slope of $m = -40$.

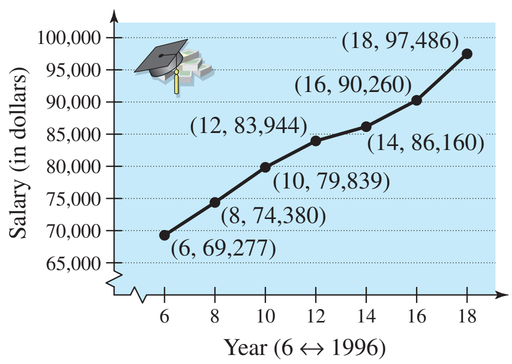
112. REVENUE The following are the slopes of lines representing daily revenues y in terms of time x in days. Use the slopes to interpret any change in daily revenues for a one-day increase in time.

(a) The line has a slope of $m = 400$.

(b) The line has a slope of $m = 100$.

(c) The line has a slope of $m = 0$.

113. AVERAGE SALARY The graph shows the average salaries for senior high school principals from 1996 through 2008. (Source: Educational Research Service)

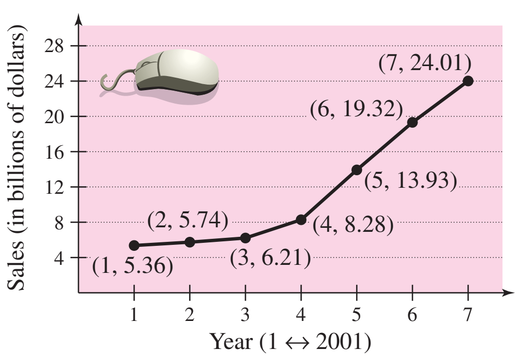


(a) Use the slopes of the line segments to determine the time periods in which the average salary increased the greatest and the least.

(b) Find the slope of the line segment connecting the points for the years 1996 and 2008.

(c) Interpret the meaning of the slope in part (b) in the context of the problem.

114. SALES The graph shows the sales (in billions of dollars) for Apple Inc. for the years 2001 through 2007. (Source: Apple Inc.)

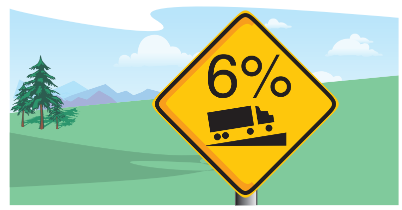


(a) Use the slopes of the line segments to determine the years in which the sales showed the greatest increase and the least increase.

(b) Find the slope of the line segment connecting the points for the years 2001 and 2007.

(c) Interpret the meaning of the slope in part (b) in the context of the problem.

115. ROAD GRADE You are driving on a road that has a 6% uphill grade (see figure). This means that the slope of the road is $\frac{6}{100}$. Approximate the amount of vertical change in your position if you drive 200 feet.



116. ROAD GRADE From the top of a mountain road, a surveyor takes several horizontal measurements x and several vertical measurements y, as shown in the table (x and y are measured in feet).

x	300	600	900	1200	1500	1800	2100
y	-25	-50	-75	-100	-125	-150	-175

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Use a straightedge to sketch the line that you think best fits the data.

(c) Find an equation for the line you sketched in part (b).

(d) Interpret the meaning of the slope of the line in part (c) in the context of the problem.

(e) The surveyor needs to put up a road sign that indicates the steepness of the road. For instance, a surveyor would put up a sign that states "8% grade" on a road with a downhill grade that has a slope of $-\frac{8}{100}$. What should the sign state for the road in this problem?

RATE OF CHANGE In Exercises 117 and 118, you are given the dollar value of a product in 2010 and the rate at which the value of the product is expected to change during the next 5 years. Use this information to write a linear equation that gives the dollar value V of the product in terms of the year t. (Let $t = 10$ represent 2010.)

	2010 Value	*Rate*
117.	\$2540	\$125 decrease per year
118.	\$156	\$4.50 increase per year

119. DEPRECIATION The value V of a molding machine t years after it is purchased is

$$V = -4000t + 58{,}500, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 5.$$

Explain what the V-intercept and the slope measure.

120. COST The cost C of producing n computer laptop bags is given by

$$C = 1.25n + 15{,}750, \quad 0 < n.$$

Explain what the C-intercept and the slope measure.

121. DEPRECIATION A sub shop purchases a used pizza oven for \$875. After 5 years, the oven will have to be replaced. Write a linear equation giving the value V of the equipment during the 5 years it will be in use.

122. DEPRECIATION A school district purchases a high-volume printer, copier, and scanner for \$25,000. After 10 years, the equipment will have to be replaced. Its value at that time is expected to be \$2000. Write a linear equation giving the value V of the equipment during the 10 years it will be in use.

123. SALES A discount outlet is offering a 20% discount on all items. Write a linear equation giving the sale price S for an item with a list price L.

124. HOURLY WAGE A microchip manufacturer pays its assembly line workers \$12.25 per hour. In addition, workers receive a piecework rate of \$0.75 per unit produced. Write a linear equation for the hourly wage W in terms of the number of units x produced per hour.

125. MONTHLY SALARY A pharmaceutical salesperson receives a monthly salary of \$2500 plus a commission of 7% of sales. Write a linear equation for the salesperson's monthly wage W in terms of monthly sales S.

126. BUSINESS COSTS A sales representative of a company using a personal car receives \$120 per day for lodging and meals plus \$0.55 per mile driven. Write a linear equation giving the daily cost C to the company in terms of x, the number of miles driven.

127. CASH FLOW PER SHARE The cash flow per share for the Timberland Co. was \$1.21 in 1999 and \$1.46 in 2007. Write a linear equation that gives the cash flow per share in terms of the year. Let $t = 9$ represent 1999. Then predict the cash flows for the years 2012 and 2014. (Source: The Timberland Co.)

128. NUMBER OF STORES In 2003 there were 1078 J.C. Penney stores and in 2007 there were 1067 stores. Write a linear equation that gives the number of stores in terms of the year. Let $t = 3$ represent 2003. Then predict the numbers of stores for the years 2012 and 2014. Are your answers reasonable? Explain. (Source: J.C. Penney Co.)

129. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT The Pennsylvania State University had enrollments of 40,571 students in 2000 and 44,112 students in 2008 at its main campus in University Park, Pennsylvania. (Source: *Penn State Fact Book*)

(a) Assuming the enrollment growth is linear, find a linear model that gives the enrollment in terms of the year t, where $t = 0$ corresponds to 2000.

(b) Use your model from part (a) to predict the enrollments in 2010 and 2015.

(c) What is the slope of your model? Explain its meaning in the context of the situation.

130. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT The University of Florida had enrollments of 46,107 students in 2000 and 51,413 students in 2008. (Source: University of Florida)

(a) What was the average annual change in enrollment from 2000 to 2008?

(b) Use the average annual change in enrollment to estimate the enrollments in 2002, 2004, and 2006.

(c) Write the equation of a line that represents the given data in terms of the year t, where $t = 0$ corresponds to 2000. What is its slope? Interpret the slope in the context of the problem.

(d) Using the results of parts (a)–(c), write a short paragraph discussing the concepts of *slope* and *average rate of change*.

131. COST, REVENUE, AND PROFIT A roofing contractor purchases a shingle delivery truck with a shingle elevator for \$42,000. The vehicle requires an average expenditure of \$6.50 per hour for fuel and maintenance, and the operator is paid \$11.50 per hour.

(a) Write a linear equation giving the total cost C of operating this equipment for t hours. (Include the purchase cost of the equipment.)

(b) Assuming that customers are charged \$30 per hour of machine use, write an equation for the revenue R derived from t hours of use.

(c) Use the formula for profit

$$P = R - C$$

to write an equation for the profit derived from t hours of use.

(d) Use the result of part (c) to find the break-even point—that is, the number of hours this equipment must be used to yield a profit of 0 dollars.

132. RENTAL DEMAND A real estate office handles an apartment complex with 50 units. When the rent per unit is \$580 per month, all 50 units are occupied. However, when the rent is \$625 per month, the average number of occupied units drops to 47. Assume that the relationship between the monthly rent p and the demand x is linear.

(a) Write the equation of the line giving the demand x in terms of the rent p.

(b) Use this equation to predict the number of units occupied when the rent is \$655.

(c) Predict the number of units occupied when the rent is \$595.

133. GEOMETRY The length and width of a rectangular garden are 15 meters and 10 meters, respectively. A walkway of width x surrounds the garden.

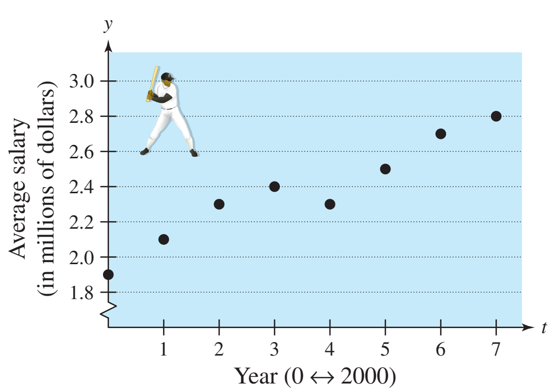
(a) Draw a diagram that gives a visual representation of the problem.

(b) Write the equation for the perimeter y of the walkway in terms of x.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the equation for the perimeter.

(d) Determine the slope of the graph in part (c). For each additional one-meter increase in the width of the walkway, determine the increase in its perimeter.

134. AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY The average salaries (in millions of dollars) of Major League Baseball players from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the scatter plot. Find the equation of the line that you think best fits these data. (Let y represent the average salary and let t represent the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000.) (Source: Major League Baseball Players Association)



135. DATA ANALYSIS: NUMBER OF DOCTORS The numbers of doctors of osteopathic medicine y (in thousands) in the United States from 2000 through 2008, where x is the year, are shown as data points (x, y). (Source: American Osteopathic Association)

(2000, 44.9), (2001, 47.0), (2002, 49.2), (2003, 51.7), (2004, 54.1), (2005, 56.5), (2006, 58.9), (2007, 61.4), (2008, 64.0)

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data. Let $x = 0$ correspond to 2000.

(b) Use a straightedge to sketch the line that you think best fits the data.

(c) Find the equation of the line from part (b). Explain the procedure you used.

(d) Write a short paragraph explaining the meanings of the slope and y-intercept of the line in terms of the data.

(e) Compare the values obtained using your model with the actual values.

(f) Use your model to estimate the number of doctors of osteopathic medicine in 2012.

136. DATA ANALYSIS: AVERAGE SCORES An instructor gives regular 20-point quizzes and 100-point exams in an algebra course. Average scores for six students, given as data points (x, y), where x is the average quiz score and y is the average test score, are (18, 87), (10, 55), (19, 96), (16, 79), (13, 76), and (15, 82). [*Note:* There are many correct answers for parts (b)–(d).]

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Use a straightedge to sketch the line that you think best fits the data.

(c) Find an equation for the line you sketched in part (b).

(d) Use the equation in part (c) to estimate the average test score for a person with an average quiz score of 17.

(e) The instructor adds 4 points to the average test score of each student in the class. Describe the changes in the positions of the plotted points and the change in the equation of the line.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 137 and 138, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

137. A line with a slope of $-\frac{5}{7}$ is steeper than a line with a slope of $-\frac{6}{7}$.

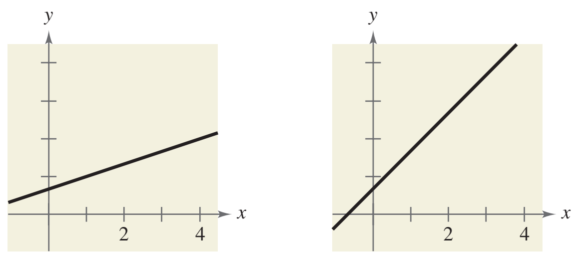
138. The line through $(-8, 2)$ and $(-1, 4)$ and the line through $(0, -4)$ and $(-7, 7)$ are parallel.

139. Explain how you could show that the points $A(2, 3)$, $B(2, 9)$, and $C(4, 3)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.

140. Explain why the slope of a vertical line is said to be undefined.

141. With the information shown in the graphs, is it possible to determine the slope of each line? Is it possible that the lines could have the same slope? Explain.

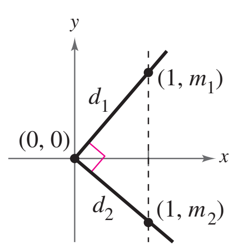
(a) (b)



142. The slopes of two lines are -4 and $\frac{5}{2}$. Which is steeper? Explain.

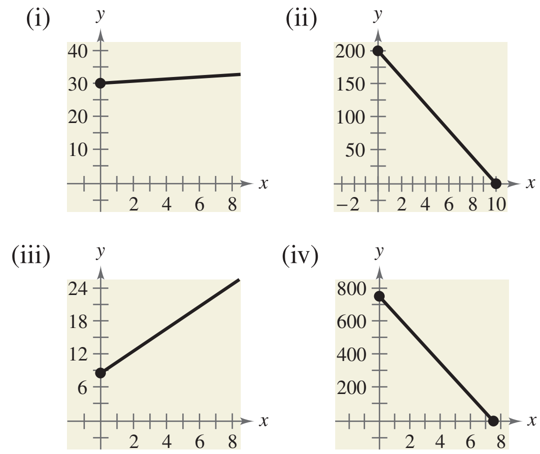
143. Use a graphing utility to compare the slopes of the lines $y = mx$, where $m = 0.5, 1, 2,$ and 4. Which line rises most quickly? Now, let $m = -0.5, -1, -2,$ and -4. Which line falls most quickly? Use a square setting to obtain a true geometric perspective. What can you conclude about the slope and the "rate" at which the line rises or falls?

144. Find d_1 and d_2 in terms of m_1 and m_2, respectively (see figure). Then use the Pythagorean Theorem to find a relationship between m_1 and m_2.



145. THINK ABOUT IT Is it possible for two lines with positive slopes to be perpendicular? Explain.

146. CAPSTONE Match the description of the situation with its graph. Also determine the slope and y-intercept of each graph and interpret the slope and y-intercept in the context of the situation. [The graphs are labeled (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).]



(a) A person is paying \$20 per week to a friend to repay a \$200 loan.

(b) An employee is paid \$8.50 per hour plus \$2 for each unit produced per hour.

(c) A sales representative receives \$30 per day for food plus \$0.32 for each mile traveled.

(d) A computer that was purchased for \$750 depreciates \$100 per year.

PROJECT: BACHELOR'S DEGREES To work an extended application analyzing the numbers of bachelor's degrees earned by women in the United States from 1996 through 2007, visit this text's website at *academic.cengage.com*. (Data Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics)

1.4 Functions

What you should learn

- Determine whether relations between two variables are functions.
- Use function notation and evaluate functions.
- Find the domains of functions.
- Use functions to model and solve real-life problems.
- Evaluate difference quotients.

Why you should learn it

Functions can be used to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 100 on page 52, you will use a function to model the force of water against the face of a dam.

Introduction to Functions

Many everyday phenomena involve two quantities that are related to each other by some rule of correspondence. The mathematical term for such a rule of correspondence is a **relation.** In mathematics, relations are often represented by mathematical equations and formulas. For instance, the simple interest I earned on \$1000 for 1 year is related to the annual interest rate r by the formula $I = 1000r$.

The formula $I = 1000r$ represents a special kind of relation that matches each item from one set with *exactly one* item from a different set. Such a relation is called a **function.**

Definition of Function

A **function** f from a set A to a set B is a relation that assigns to each element x in the set A exactly one element y in the set B. The set A is the **domain** (or set of inputs) of the function f, and the set B contains the **range** (or set of outputs).

To help understand this definition, look at the function that relates the time of day to the temperature in Figure 1.47.

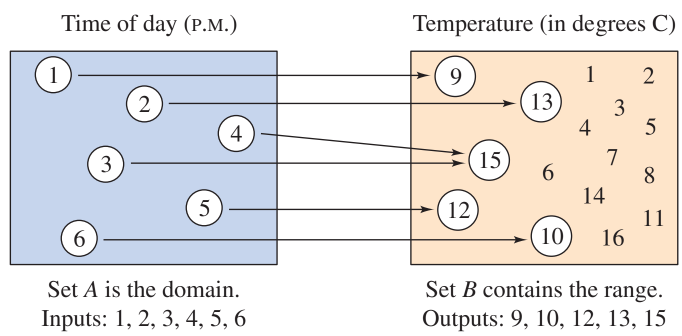


FIGURE 1.47

This function can be represented by the following ordered pairs, in which the first coordinate (x-value) is the input and the second coordinate (y-value) is the output.

$$\{(1, 9°), (2, 13°), (3, 15°), (4, 15°), (5, 12°), (6, 10°)\}$$

Characteristics of a Function from Set A to Set B

1. Each element in A must be matched with an element in B.
2. Some elements in B may not be matched with any element in A.
3. Two or more elements in A may be matched with the same element in B.
4. An element in A (the domain) cannot be matched with two different elements in B.

Functions are commonly represented in four ways.

Four Ways to Represent a Function

1. *Verbally* by a sentence that describes how the input variable is related to the output variable
2. *Numerically* by a table or a list of ordered pairs that matches input values with output values
3. *Graphically* by points on a graph in a coordinate plane in which the input values are represented by the horizontal axis and the output values are represented by the vertical axis
4. *Algebraically* by an equation in two variables

To determine whether or not a relation is a function, you must decide whether each input value is matched with exactly one output value. If any input value is matched with two or more output values, the relation is not a function.

Testing for Functions

Determine whether the relation represents y as a function of x.

a. The input value x is the number of representatives from a state, and the output value y is the number of senators.

b.

Input, x	Output, y
2	11
2	10
3	8
4	5
5	1

c.

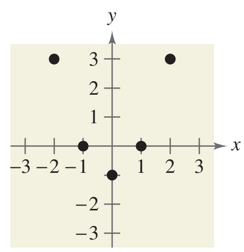


FIGURE 1.48

Solution

a. This verbal description *does* describe y as a function of x. Regardless of the value of x, the value of y is always 2. Such functions are called *constant functions*.

b. This table *does not* describe y as a function of x. The input value 2 is matched with two different y-values.

c. The graph in Figure 1.48 *does* describe y as a function of x. Each input value is matched with exactly one output value.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 11.

Representing functions by sets of ordered pairs is common in *discrete mathematics*. In algebra, however, it is more common to represent functions by equations or formulas involving two variables. For instance, the equation

$$y = x^2 \qquad y \text{ is a function of } x.$$

represents the variable y as a function of the variable x. In this equation, x is

HISTORICAL NOTE

Leonhard Euler (1707–1783), a Swiss mathematician, is considered to have been the most prolific and productive mathematician in history. One of his greatest influences on mathematics was his use of symbols, or notation. The function notation $y = f(x)$ was introduced by Euler.

the **independent variable** and y is the **dependent variable.** The domain of the function is the set of all values taken on by the independent variable x, and the range of the function is the set of all values taken on by the dependent variable y.

Testing for Functions Represented Algebraically

Which of the equations represent(s) y as a function of x?

a. $x^2 + y = 1$ **b.** $-x + y^2 = 1$

Solution

To determine whether y is a function of x, try to solve for y in terms of x.

a. Solving for y yields

$$x^2 + y = 1 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$
$$y = 1 - x^2. \qquad \text{Solve for } y.$$

To each value of x there corresponds exactly one value of y. So, y is a function of x.

b. Solving for y yields

$$-x + y^2 = 1 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$
$$y^2 = 1 + x \qquad \text{Add } x \text{ to each side.}$$
$$y = \pm\sqrt{1 + x}. \qquad \text{Solve for } y.$$

The $\pm$ indicates that to a given value of x there correspond two values of y. So, y is not a function of x.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 21.

Function Notation

When an equation is used to represent a function, it is convenient to name the function so that it can be referenced easily. For example, you know that the equation $y = 1 - x^2$ describes y as a function of x. Suppose you give this function the name "f." Then you can use the following **function notation.**

Input	*Output*	*Equation*
x	$f(x)$	$f(x) = 1 - x^2$

The symbol $f(x)$ is read as *the value of f at x* or simply *f of x*. The symbol $f(x)$ corresponds to the y-value for a given x. So, you can write $y = f(x)$. Keep in mind that f is the *name* of the function, whereas $f(x)$ is the *value* of the function at x. For instance, the function given by

$$f(x) = 3 - 2x$$

has *function values* denoted by $f(-1)$, $f(0)$, $f(2)$, and so on. To find these values, substitute the specified input values into the given equation.

For $x = -1$, $\quad f(-1) = 3 - 2(-1) = 3 + 2 = 5.$

For $x = 0$, $\quad f(0) = 3 - 2(0) = 3 - 0 = 3.$

For $x = 2$, $\quad f(2) = 3 - 2(2) = 3 - 4 = -1.$

Although f is often used as a convenient function name and x is often used as the independent variable, you can use other letters. For instance,

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 7, \quad f(t) = t^2 - 4t + 7, \quad \text{and} \quad g(s) = s^2 - 4s + 7$$

all define the same function. In fact, the role of the independent variable is that of a "placeholder." Consequently, the function could be described by

$$f(\square) = (\square)^2 - 4(\square) + 7.$$

WARNING / CAUTION

In Example 3, note that $g(x + 2)$ is not equal to $g(x) + g(2)$. In general, $g(u + v) \neq g(u) + g(v)$.

Evaluating a Function

Let $g(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 1$. Find each function value.

a. $g(2)$ **b.** $g(t)$ **c.** $g(x + 2)$

Solution

a. Replacing x with 2 in $g(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 1$ yields the following.

$$g(2) = -(2)^2 + 4(2) + 1 = -4 + 8 + 1 = 5$$

b. Replacing x with t yields the following.

$$g(t) = -(t)^2 + 4(t) + 1 = -t^2 + 4t + 1$$

c. Replacing x with $x + 2$ yields the following.

$$\begin{aligned} g(x+2) &= -(x+2)^2 + 4(x+2) + 1 \\ &= -(x^2 + 4x + 4) + 4x + 8 + 1 \\ &= -x^2 - 4x - 4 + 4x + 8 + 1 \\ &= -x^2 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 41.

A function defined by two or more equations over a specified domain is called a **piecewise-defined function.**

A Piecewise-Defined Function

Evaluate the function when $x = -1, 0$, and 1.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x < 0 \\ x - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Solution

Because $x = -1$ is less than 0, use $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ to obtain

$$f(-1) = (-1)^2 + 1 = 2.$$

For $x = 0$, use $f(x) = x - 1$ to obtain

$$f(0) = (0) - 1 = -1.$$

For $x = 1$, use $f(x) = x - 1$ to obtain

$$f(1) = (1) - 1 = 0.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 49.

Finding Values for Which $f(x) = 0$

Find all real values of x such that $f(x) = 0$.

a. $f(x) = -2x + 10$

b. $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6$

Solution

For each function, set $f(x) = 0$ and solve for x.

a.
$$\begin{aligned} -2x + 10 &= 0 && \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to 0.} \\ -2x &= -10 && \text{Subtract 10 from each side.} \\ x &= 5 && \text{Divide each side by } -2. \end{aligned}$$

So, $f(x) = 0$ when $x = 5$.

b.
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 5x + 6 &= 0 && \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to 0.} \\ (x - 2)(x - 3) &= 0 && \text{Factor.} \\ x - 2 = 0 \;&\Rightarrow\; x = 2 && \text{Set 1st factor equal to 0.} \\ x - 3 = 0 \;&\Rightarrow\; x = 3 && \text{Set 2nd factor equal to 0.} \end{aligned}$$

So, $f(x) = 0$ when $x = 2$ or $x = 3$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 59.

Algebra Help

To do Examples 5 and 6, you need to be able to solve equations. You can review the techniques for solving equations in Appendix A.5.

Finding Values for Which $f(x) = g(x)$

Find the values of x for which $f(x) = g(x)$.

a. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ and $g(x) = 3x - x^2$

b. $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = -x^2 + x + 2$

Solution

a.
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 1 &= 3x - x^2 && \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to } g(x). \\ 2x^2 - 3x + 1 &= 0 && \text{Write in general form.} \\ (2x - 1)(x - 1) &= 0 && \text{Factor.} \\ 2x - 1 = 0 \;&\Rightarrow\; x = \tfrac{1}{2} && \text{Set 1st factor equal to 0.} \\ x - 1 = 0 \;&\Rightarrow\; x = 1 && \text{Set 2nd factor equal to 0.} \end{aligned}$$

So, $f(x) = g(x)$ when $x = \dfrac{1}{2}$ or $x = 1$.

b.
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 1 &= -x^2 + x + 2 && \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to } g(x). \\ 2x^2 - x - 3 &= 0 && \text{Write in general form.} \\ (2x - 3)(x + 1) &= 0 && \text{Factor.} \\ 2x - 3 = 0 \;&\Rightarrow\; x = \tfrac{3}{2} && \text{Set 1st factor equal to 0.} \\ x + 1 = 0 \;&\Rightarrow\; x = -1 && \text{Set 2nd factor equal to 0.} \end{aligned}$$

So, $f(x) = g(x)$ when $x = \dfrac{3}{2}$ or $x = -1$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 67.

The Domain of a Function

The domain of a function can be described explicitly or it can be *implied* by the expression used to define the function. The **implied domain** is the set of all real numbers for which the expression is defined. For instance, the function given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$$ Domain excludes x-values that result in division by zero.

has an implied domain that consists of all real x other than $x = \pm 2$. These two values are excluded from the domain because division by zero is undefined. Another common type of implied domain is that used to avoid even roots of negative numbers. For example, the function given by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$ Domain excludes x-values that result in even roots of negative numbers.

is defined only for $x \geq 0$. So, its implied domain is the interval $[0, \infty)$. In general, the domain of a function *excludes* values that would cause division by zero *or* that would result in the even root of a negative number.

TECHNOLOGY

Use a graphing utility to graph the functions given by $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ and $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$. What is the domain of each function? Do the domains of these two functions overlap? If so, for what values do the domains overlap?

Finding the Domain of a Function

Find the domain of each function.

a. f: $\{(-3, 0), (-1, 4), (0, 2), (2, 2), (4, -1)\}$

b. $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x + 5}$

c. Volume of a sphere: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

d. $h(x) = \sqrt{4 - 3x}$

Solution

a. The domain of f consists of all first coordinates in the set of ordered pairs.

$$\text{Domain} = \{-3, -1, 0, 2, 4\}$$

b. Excluding x-values that yield zero in the denominator, the domain of g is the set of all real numbers x except $x = -5$.

c. Because this function represents the volume of a sphere, the values of the radius r must be positive. So, the domain is the set of all real numbers r such that $r > 0$.

d. This function is defined only for x-values for which

$$4 - 3x \geq 0.$$

By solving this inequality, you can conclude that $x \leq \frac{4}{3}$. So, the domain is the interval $\left(-\infty, \frac{4}{3}\right]$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 73.

Algebra Help

In Example 7(d), $4 - 3x \geq 0$ is a linear inequality. You can review the techniques for solving a linear inequality in Appendix A.6.

In Example 7(c), note that the domain of a function may be implied by the physical context. For instance, from the equation

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

you would have no reason to restrict r to positive values, but the physical context implies that a sphere cannot have a negative or zero radius.

Applications

FIGURE 1.49

The Dimensions of a Container

You work in the marketing department of a soft-drink company and are experimenting with a new can for iced tea that is slightly narrower and taller than a standard can. For your experimental can, the ratio of the height to the radius is 4, as shown in Figure 1.49.

a. Write the volume of the can as a function of the radius r.

b. Write the volume of the can as a function of the height h.

Solution

a. $V(r) = \pi r^2 h = \pi r^2(4r) = 4\pi r^3$ Write V as a function of r.

b. $V(h) = \pi\left(\frac{h}{4}\right)^2 h = \frac{\pi h^3}{16}$ Write V as a function of h.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 87.

The Path of a Baseball

A baseball is hit at a point 3 feet above ground at a velocity of 100 feet per second and an angle of 45º. The path of the baseball is given by the function

$$f(x) = -0.0032x^2 + x + 3$$

where x and $f(x)$ are measured in feet. Will the baseball clear a 10-foot fence located 300 feet from home plate?

Algebraic Solution

When $x = 300$, you can find the height of the baseball as follows.

$$f(x) = -0.0032x^2 + x + 3 \quad \text{Write original function.}$$

$$f(300) = -0.0032(300)^2 + 300 + 3 \quad \text{Substitute 300 for } x.$$

$$= 15 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

When $x = 300$, the height of the baseball is 15 feet, so the baseball will clear a 10-foot fence.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 93.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph the function $y = -0.0032x^2 + x + 3$. Use the *value* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to estimate that $y = 15$ when $x = 300$, as shown in Figure 1.50. So, the ball will clear a 10-foot fence.

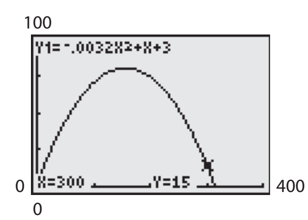


FIGURE 1.50

In the equation in Example 9, the height of the baseball is a function of the distance from home plate.

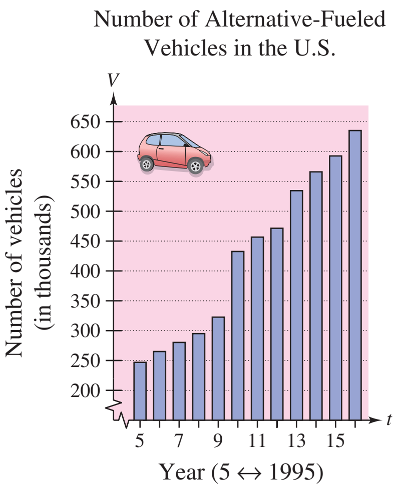


FIGURE 1.51

Alternative-Fueled Vehicles

The number V (in thousands) of alternative-fueled vehicles in the United States increased in a linear pattern from 1995 to 1999, as shown in Figure 1.51. Then, in 2000, the number of vehicles took a jump and, until 2006, increased in a different linear pattern. These two patterns can be approximated by the function

$$V(t) = \begin{cases} 18.08t + 155.3, & 5 \le t \le 9 \\ 34.75t + 74.9, & 10 \le t \le 16 \end{cases}$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 5$ corresponding to 1995. Use this function to approximate the number of alternative-fueled vehicles for each year from 1995 to 2006. (Source: Science Applications International Corporation; Energy Information Administration)

Solution

From 1995 to 1999, use $V(t) = 18.08t + 155.3$.

$$\underbrace{245.7}_{1995} \quad \underbrace{263.8}_{1996} \quad \underbrace{281.9}_{1997} \quad \underbrace{299.9}_{1998} \quad \underbrace{318.0}_{1999}$$

From 2000 to 2006, use $V(t) = 34.75t + 74.9$.

$$\underbrace{422.4}_{2000} \quad \underbrace{457.2}_{2001} \quad \underbrace{491.9}_{2002} \quad \underbrace{526.7}_{2003} \quad \underbrace{561.4}_{2004} \quad \underbrace{596.2}_{2005} \quad \underbrace{630.9}_{2006}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 95.

Difference Quotients

One of the basic definitions in calculus employs the ratio

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0.$$

This ratio is called a **difference quotient,** as illustrated in Example 11.

Evaluating a Difference Quotient

For $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 7$, find $\dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} &= \frac{[(x+h)^2 - 4(x+h) + 7] - (x^2 - 4x + 7)}{h} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 4x - 4h + 7 - x^2 + 4x - 7}{h} \\ &= \frac{2xh + h^2 - 4h}{h} = \frac{h(2x + h - 4)}{h} = 2x + h - 4, \quad h \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 103.

The symbol ∫ indicates an example or exercise that highlights algebraic techniques specifically used in calculus.

You may find it easier to calculate the difference quotient in Example 11 by first finding $f(x + h)$, and then substituting the resulting expression into the difference quotient, as follows.

$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^2 - 4(x+h) + 7 = x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 4x - 4h + 7$$

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 4x - 4h + 7) - (x^2 - 4x + 7)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{2xh + h^2 - 4h}{h} = \frac{h(2x + h - 4)}{h} = 2x + h - 4, \quad h \neq 0$$

Summary of Function Terminology

Function: A **function** is a relationship between two variables such that to each value of the independent variable there corresponds exactly one value of the dependent variable.

Function Notation: $y = f(x)$

f is the *name* of the function.

y is the **dependent variable.**

x is the **independent variable.**

$f(x)$ is the *value of the function at* x.

Domain: The **domain** of a function is the set of all values (inputs) of the independent variable for which the function is defined. If x is in the domain of f, f is said to be *defined* at x. If x is not in the domain of f, f is said to be *undefined* at x.

Range: The **range** of a function is the set of all values (outputs) assumed by the dependent variable (that is, the set of all function values).

Implied Domain: If f is defined by an algebraic expression and the domain is not specified, the **implied domain** consists of all real numbers for which the expression is defined.

Classroom Discussion

Everyday Functions In groups of two or three, identify common real-life functions. Consider everyday activities, events, and expenses, such as long distance telephone calls and car insurance. Here are two examples.

a. The statement, "Your happiness is a function of the grade you receive in this course" is *not* a correct mathematical use of the word "function." The word "happiness" is ambiguous.

b. The statement, "Your federal income tax is a function of your adjusted gross income" *is* a correct mathematical use of the word "function." Once you have determined your adjusted gross income, your income tax can be determined.

Describe your functions in words. Avoid using ambiguous words. Can you find an example of a piecewise-defined function?

1.4 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. A relation that assigns to each element x from a set of inputs, or ________, exactly one element y in a set of outputs, or ________, is called a ________.
2. Functions are commonly represented in four different ways, ________, ________, ________, and ________.
3. For an equation that represents y as a function of x, the set of all values taken on by the ________ variable x is the domain, and the set of all values taken on by the ________ variable y is the range.
4. The function given by

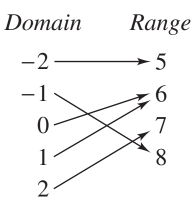
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + 4, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

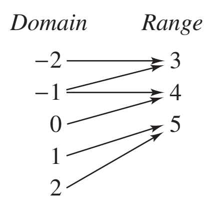
is an example of a ________ function.

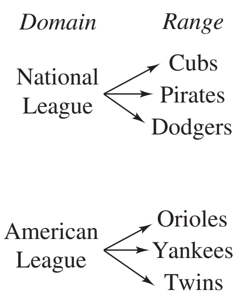
5. If the domain of the function f is not given, then the set of values of the independent variable for which the expression is defined is called the ________ ________.
6. In calculus, one of the basic definitions is that of a ________ ________, given by $\dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$, $h \neq 0$.

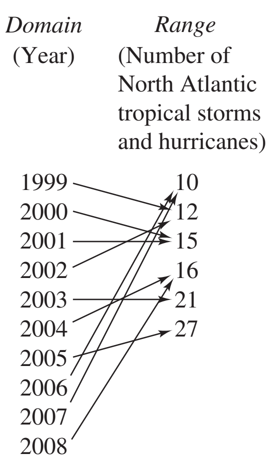
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–10, is the relationship a function?

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

In Exercises 11–14, determine whether the relation represents y as a function of x.

11.

Input, x	-2	-1	0	1	2
Output, y	-8	-1	0	1	8

12.

Input, x	0	1	2	1	0
Output, y	-4	-2	0	2	4

13.

Input, x	10	7	4	7	10
Output, y	3	6	9	12	15

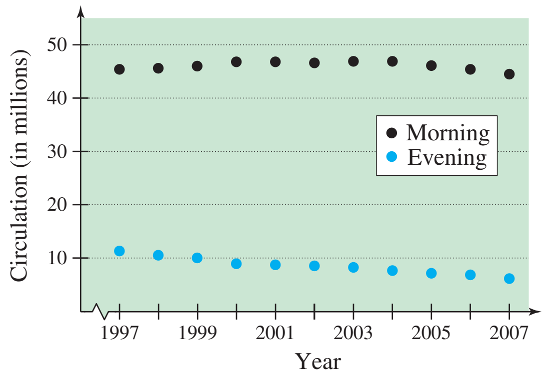
14.

Input, x	0	3	9	12	15
Output, y	3	3	3	3	3

In Exercises 15 and 16, which sets of ordered pairs represent functions from A to B? Explain.

15. $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
   (a) $\{(0, 1), (1, -2), (2, 0), (3, 2)\}$
   (b) $\{(0, -1), (2, 2), (1, -2), (3, 0), (1, 1)\}$
   (c) $\{(0, 0), (1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0)\}$
   (d) $\{(0, 2), (3, 0), (1, 1)\}$
16. $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $B = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
   (a) $\{(a, 1), (c, 2), (c, 3), (b, 3)\}$
   (b) $\{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3)\}$
   (c) $\{(1, a), (0, a), (2, c), (3, b)\}$
   (d) $\{(c, 0), (b, 0), (a, 3)\}$

CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS In Exercises 17 and 18, use the graph, which shows the circulation (in millions) of daily newspapers in the United States. (Source: Editor & Publisher Company)



17. Is the circulation of morning newspapers a function of the year? Is the circulation of evening newspapers a function of the year? Explain.

18. Let $f(x)$ represent the circulation of evening newspapers in year x. Find $f(2002)$.

In Exercises 19–36, determine whether the equation represents y as a function of x.

19. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

20. $x^2 - y^2 = 16$

21. $x^2 + y = 4$

22. $y - 4x^2 = 36$

23. $2x + 3y = 4$

24. $2x + 5y = 10$

25. $(x + 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 25$

26. $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$

27. $y^2 = x^2 - 1$

28. $x + y^2 = 4$

29. $y = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$

30. $y = \sqrt{x + 5}$

31. $y = |4 - x|$

32. $|y| = 4 - x$

33. $x = 14$

34. $y = -75$

35. $y + 5 = 0$

36. $x - 1 = 0$

In Exercises 37–52, evaluate the function at each specified value of the independent variable and simplify.

37. $f(x) = 2x - 3$
(a) $f(1)$ (b) $f(-3)$ (c) $f(x - 1)$

38. $g(y) = 7 - 3y$
(a) $g(0)$ (b) $g\left(\frac{7}{3}\right)$ (c) $g(s + 2)$

39. $V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
(a) $V(3)$ (b) $V\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ (c) $V(2r)$

40. $S(r) = 4\pi r^2$
(a) $S(2)$ (b) $S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (c) $S(3r)$

41. $g(t) = 4t^2 - 3t + 5$
(a) $g(2)$ (b) $g(t - 2)$ (c) $g(t) - g(2)$

42. $h(t) = t^2 - 2t$
(a) $h(2)$ (b) $h(1.5)$ (c) $h(x + 2)$

43. $f(y) = 3 - \sqrt{y}$
(a) $f(4)$ (b) $f(0.25)$ (c) $f(4x^2)$

44. $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 8} + 2$
(a) $f(-8)$ (b) $f(1)$ (c) $f(x - 8)$

45. $q(x) = 1/(x^2 - 9)$
(a) $q(0)$ (b) $q(3)$ (c) $q(y + 3)$

46. $q(t) = (2t^2 + 3)/t^2$
(a) $q(2)$ (b) $q(0)$ (c) $q(-x)$

47. $f(x) = |x|/x$
(a) $f(2)$ (b) $f(-2)$ (c) $f(x - 1)$

48. $f(x) = |x| + 4$
(a) $f(2)$ (b) $f(-2)$ (c) $f(x^2)$

49. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1, & x < 0 \\ 2x + 2, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$
(a) $f(-1)$ (b) $f(0)$ (c) $f(2)$

50. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2, & x \leq 1 \\ 2x^2 + 2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$
(a) $f(-2)$ (b) $f(1)$ (c) $f(2)$

51. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 1, & x < -1 \\ 4, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$
(a) $f(-2)$ (b) $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (c) $f(3)$

52. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 - 5x, & x \leq -2 \\ 0, & -2 < x < 2 \\ x^2 + 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$
(a) $f(-3)$ (b) $f(4)$ (c) $f(-1)$

In Exercises 53–58, complete the table.

53. $f(x) = x^2 - 3$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$					

54. $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 3}$

x	3	4	5	6	7
$g(x)$					

55. $h(t) = \frac{1}{2}|t + 3|$

t	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1
$h(t)$					

56. $f(s) = \dfrac{|s-2|}{s-2}$

s	0	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	4
$f(s)$					

57. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + 4, & x \le 0 \\ (x-2)^2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$					

58. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 9 - x^2, & x < 3 \\ x - 3, & x \ge 3 \end{cases}$

x	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$					

In Exercises 59–66, find all real values of x such that $f(x) = 0$.

59. $f(x) = 15 - 3x$

60. $f(x) = 5x + 1$

61. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x-4}{5}$

62. $f(x) = \dfrac{12 - x^2}{5}$

63. $f(x) = x^2 - 9$

64. $f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 15$

65. $f(x) = x^3 - x$

66. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4$

In Exercises 67–70, find the value(s) of x for which $f(x) = g(x)$.

67. $f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = x + 2$

68. $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1, \quad g(x) = 7x - 5$

69. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2, \quad g(x) = 2x^2$

70. $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 4, \quad g(x) = 2 - x$

In Exercises 71–82, find the domain of the function.

71. $f(x) = 5x^2 + 2x - 1$

72. $g(x) = 1 - 2x^2$

73. $h(t) = \dfrac{4}{t}$

74. $s(y) = \dfrac{3y}{y+5}$

75. $g(y) = \sqrt{y - 10}$

76. $f(t) = \sqrt[3]{t+4}$

77. $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x} - \dfrac{3}{x+2}$

78. $h(x) = \dfrac{10}{x^2 - 2x}$

79. $f(s) = \dfrac{\sqrt{s-1}}{s-4}$

80. $f(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{x+6}}{6+x}$

81. $f(x) = \dfrac{x-4}{\sqrt{x}}$

82. $f(x) = \dfrac{x+2}{\sqrt{x-10}}$

In Exercises 83–86, assume that the domain of f is the set $A = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$. Determine the set of ordered pairs that represents the function f.

83. $f(x) = x^2$

84. $f(x) = (x-3)^2$

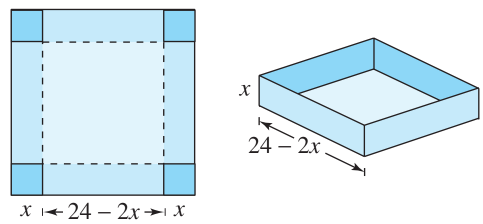
85. $f(x) = |x| + 2$

86. $f(x) = |x + 1|$

87. GEOMETRY Write the area A of a square as a function of its perimeter P.

88. GEOMETRY Write the area A of a circle as a function of its circumference C.

89. MAXIMUM VOLUME An open box of maximum volume is to be made from a square piece of material 24 centimeters on a side by cutting equal squares from the corners and turning up the sides (see figure).



(a) The table shows the volumes V (in cubic centimeters) of the box for various heights x (in centimeters). Use the table to estimate the maximum volume.

Height, x	1	2	3	4	5	6
Volume, V	484	800	972	1024	980	864

(b) Plot the points (x, V) from the table in part (a). Does the relation defined by the ordered pairs represent V as a function of x?

(c) If V is a function of x, write the function and determine its domain.

90. MAXIMUM PROFIT The cost per unit in the production of an MP3 player is \$60. The manufacturer charges \$90 per unit for orders of 100 or less. To encourage large orders, the manufacturer reduces the charge by \$0.15 per MP3 player for each unit ordered in excess of 100 (for example, there would be a charge of \$87 per MP3 player for an order size of 120).

(a) The table shows the profits P (in dollars) for various numbers of units ordered, x. Use the table to estimate the maximum profit.

Units, x	110	120	130	140
Profit, P	3135	3240	3315	3360

Units, x	150	160	170
Profit, P	3375	3360	3315

(b) Plot the points (x, P) from the table in part (a). Does the relation defined by the ordered pairs represent P as a function of x?

(c) If P is a function of x, write the function and determine its domain.

91. GEOMETRY A right triangle is formed in the first quadrant by the x- and y-axes and a line through the point $(2, 1)$ (see figure). Write the area A of the triangle as a function of x, and determine the domain of the function.

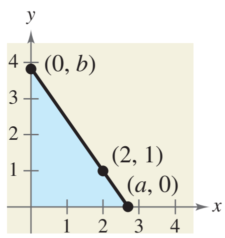


FIGURE FOR 91

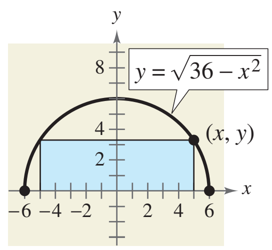


FIGURE FOR 92

92. GEOMETRY A rectangle is bounded by the x-axis and the semicircle $y = \sqrt{36 - x^2}$ (see figure). Write the area A of the rectangle as a function of x, and graphically determine the domain of the function.

93. PATH OF A BALL The height y (in feet) of a baseball thrown by a child is

$$y = -\frac{1}{10}x^2 + 3x + 6$$

where x is the horizontal distance (in feet) from where the ball was thrown. Will the ball fly over the head of another child 30 feet away trying to catch the ball? (Assume that the child who is trying to catch the ball holds a baseball glove at a height of 5 feet.)

94. PRESCRIPTION DRUGS The numbers d (in millions) of drug prescriptions filled by independent outlets in the United States from 2000 through 2007 (see figure) can be approximated by the model

$$d(t) = \begin{cases} 10.6t + 699, & 0 \le t \le 4 \\ 15.5t + 637, & 5 \le t \le 7 \end{cases}$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. Use this model to find the number of drug prescriptions filled by independent outlets in each year from 2000 through 2007. (Source: National Association of Chain Drug Stores)

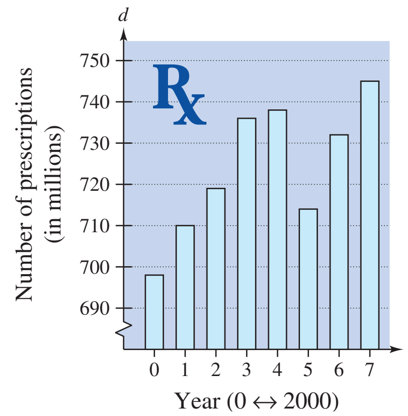
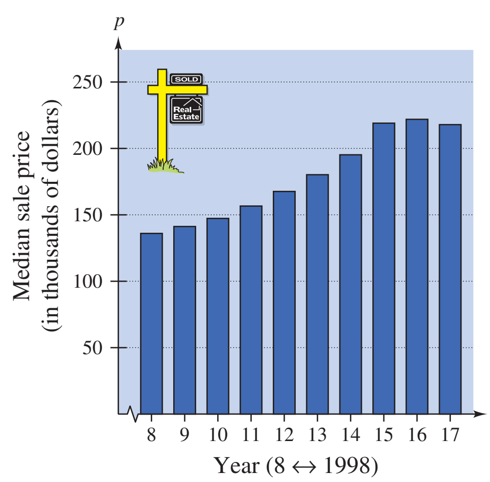


FIGURE FOR 94

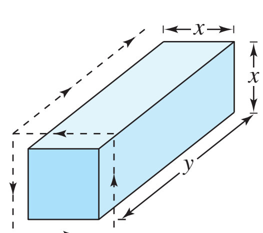
95. MEDIAN SALES PRICE The median sale prices p (in thousands of dollars) of an existing one-family home in the United States from 1998 through 2007 (see figure) can be approximated by the model

$$p(t) = \begin{cases} 1.011t^2 - 12.38t + 170.5, & 8 \le t \le 13 \\ -6.950t^2 + 222.55t - 1557.6, & 14 \le t \le 17 \end{cases}$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 8$ corresponding to 1998. Use this model to find the median sale price of an existing one-family home in each year from 1998 through 2007. (Source: National Association of Realtors)



96. POSTAL REGULATIONS A rectangular package to be sent by the U.S. Postal Service can have a maximum combined length and girth (perimeter of a cross section) of 108 inches (see figure).



(a) Write the volume V of the package as a function of x. What is the domain of the function?

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph your function. Be sure to use an appropriate window setting.

(c) What dimensions will maximize the volume of the package? Explain your answer.

97. COST, REVENUE, AND PROFIT A company produces a product for which the variable cost is \$12.30 per unit and the fixed costs are \$98,000. The product sells for \$17.98. Let x be the number of units produced and sold.

(a) The total cost for a business is the sum of the variable cost and the fixed costs. Write the total cost C as a function of the number of units produced.

(b) Write the revenue R as a function of the number of units sold.

(c) Write the profit P as a function of the number of units sold. (*Note:* $P = R - C$)

98. AVERAGE COST The inventor of a new game believes that the variable cost for producing the game is \$0.95 per unit and the fixed costs are \$6000. The inventor sells each game for \$1.69. Let x be the number of games sold.

(a) The total cost for a business is the sum of the variable cost and the fixed costs. Write the total cost C as a function of the number of games sold.

(b) Write the average cost per unit $\overline{C} = C/x$ as a function of x.

99. TRANSPORTATION For groups of 80 or more people, a charter bus company determines the rate per person according to the formula

$$\text{Rate} = 8 - 0.05(n - 80), \quad n \geq 80$$

where the rate is given in dollars and n is the number of people.

(a) Write the revenue R for the bus company as a function of n.

(b) Use the function in part (a) to complete the table. What can you conclude?

n	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
$R(n)$							

100. PHYSICS The force F (in tons) of water against the face of a dam is estimated by the function $F(y) = 149.76\sqrt{10}y^{5/2}$, where y is the depth of the water (in feet).

(a) Complete the table. What can you conclude from the table?

y	5	10	20	30	40
$F(y)$					

(b) Use the table to approximate the depth at which the force against the dam is 1,000,000 tons.

(c) Find the depth at which the force against the dam is 1,000,000 tons algebraically.

101. HEIGHT OF A BALLOON A balloon carrying a transmitter ascends vertically from a point 3000 feet from the receiving station.

(a) Draw a diagram that gives a visual representation of the problem. Let h represent the height of the balloon and let d represent the distance between the balloon and the receiving station.

(b) Write the height of the balloon as a function of d. What is the domain of the function?

102. E-FILING The table shows the numbers of tax returns (in millions) made through e-file from 2000 through 2007. Let $f(t)$ represent the number of tax returns made through e-file in the year t. (Source: Internal Revenue Service)

Year	Number of tax returns made through e-file
2000	35.4
2001	40.2
2002	46.9
2003	52.9
2004	61.5
2005	68.5
2006	73.3
2007	80.0

(a) Find $\dfrac{f(2007) - f(2000)}{2007 - 2000}$ and interpret the result in the context of the problem.

(b) Make a scatter plot of the data.

(c) Find a linear model for the data algebraically. Let N represent the number of tax returns made through e-file and let $t = 0$ correspond to 2000.

(d) Use the model found in part (c) to complete the table.

t	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N								

(e) Compare your results from part (d) with the actual data.

(f) Use a graphing utility to find a linear model for the data. Let $x = 0$ correspond to 2000. How does the model you found in part (c) compare with the model given by the graphing utility?

In Exercises 103–110, find the difference quotient and simplify your answer.

103. $f(x) = x^2 - x + 1, \quad \dfrac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0$

104. $f(x) = 5x - x^2, \quad \dfrac{f(5+h) - f(5)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0$

105. $f(x) = x^3 + 3x, \quad \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0$

106. $f(x) = 4x^2 - 2x, \quad \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0$

107. $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2}, \quad \dfrac{g(x) - g(3)}{x - 3}, \quad x \neq 3$

108. $f(t) = \dfrac{1}{t-2}, \quad \dfrac{f(t) - f(1)}{t - 1}, \quad t \neq 1$

109. $f(x) = \sqrt{5x}, \quad \dfrac{f(x) - f(5)}{x - 5}, \quad x \neq 5$

110. $f(x) = x^{2/3} + 1, \quad \dfrac{f(x) - f(8)}{x - 8}, \quad x \neq 8$

In Exercises 111–114, match the data with one of the following functions

$$f(x) = cx,\ g(x) = cx^2,\ h(x) = c\sqrt{|x|},\ \text{and } r(x) = \frac{c}{x}$$

and determine the value of the constant c that will make the function fit the data in the table.

111.

x	-4	-1	0	1	4
y	-32	-2	0	-2	-32

112.

x	-4	-1	0	1	4
y	-1	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1

113.

x	-4	-1	0	1	4
y	-8	-32	Undefined	32	8

114.

x	-4	-1	0	1	4
y	6	3	0	3	6

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 115–118, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

115. Every relation is a function.

116. Every function is a relation.

117. The domain of the function given by $f(x) = x^4 - 1$ is $(-\infty, \infty)$, and the range of $f(x)$ is $(0, \infty)$.

118. The set of ordered pairs $\{(-8, -2), (-6, 0), (-4, 0), (-2, 2), (0, 4), (2, -2)\}$ represents a function.

119. THINK ABOUT IT Consider

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}.$$

Why are the domains of f and g different?

120. THINK ABOUT IT Consider $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-2}$. Why are the domains of f and g different?

121. THINK ABOUT IT Given $f(x) = x^2$, is f the independent variable? Why or why not?

122. CAPSTONE

(a) Describe any differences between a *relation* and a *function*.

(b) In your own words, explain the meanings of *domain* and *range*.

In Exercises 123 and 124, determine whether the statements use the word *function* in ways that are mathematically correct. Explain your reasoning.

123. (a) The sales tax on a purchased item is a function of the selling price.

(b) Your score on the next algebra exam is a function of the number of hours you study the night before the exam.

124. (a) The amount in your savings account is a function of your salary.

(b) The speed at which a free-falling baseball strikes the ground is a function of the height from which it was dropped.

The symbol indicates an example or exercise that highlights algebraic techniques specifically used in calculus.

1.5 Analyzing Graphs of Functions

What you should learn

- Use the Vertical Line Test for functions.
- Find the zeros of functions.
- Determine intervals on which functions are increasing or decreasing and determine relative maximum and relative minimum values of functions.
- Determine the average rate of change of a function.
- Identify even and odd functions.

Why you should learn it

Graphs of functions can help you visualize relationships between variables in real life. For instance, in Exercise 110 on page 64, you will use the graph of a function to represent visually the temperature of a city over a 24-hour period.

The Graph of a Function

In Section 1.4, you studied functions from an algebraic point of view. In this section, you will study functions from a graphical perspective.

The **graph of a function** f is the collection of ordered pairs $(x, f(x))$ such that x is in the domain of f. As you study this section, remember that

$x =$ the directed distance from the y-axis

$y = f(x) =$ the directed distance from the x-axis

as shown in Figure 1.52.

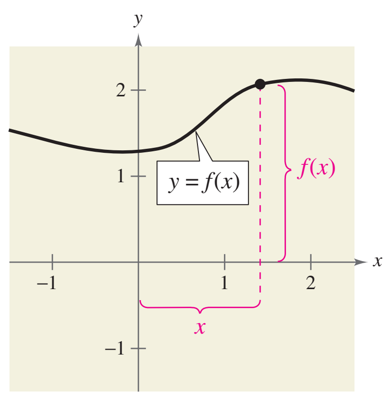


FIGURE 1.52

Example 1 Finding the Domain and Range of a Function

Use the graph of the function f, shown in Figure 1.53, to find (a) the domain of f, (b) the function values $f(-1)$ and $f(2)$, and (c) the range of f.

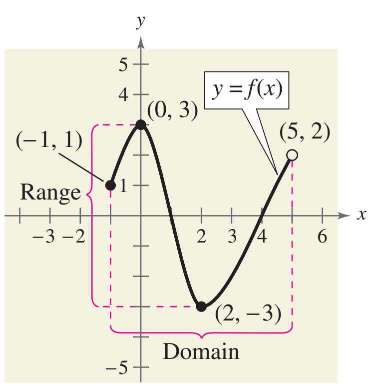


FIGURE 1.53

Solution

a. The closed dot at $(-1, 1)$ indicates that $x = -1$ is in the domain of f, whereas the open dot at $(5, 2)$ indicates that $x = 5$ is not in the domain. So, the domain of f is all x in the interval $[-1, 5)$.

b. Because $(-1, 1)$ is a point on the graph of f, it follows that $f(-1) = 1$. Similarly, because $(2, -3)$ is a point on the graph of f, it follows that $f(2) = -3$.

c. Because the graph does not extend below $f(2) = -3$ or above $f(0) = 3$, the range of f is the interval $[-3, 3]$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 9.

The use of dots (open or closed) at the extreme left and right points of a graph indicates that the graph does not extend beyond these points. If no such dots are shown, assume that the graph extends beyond these points.

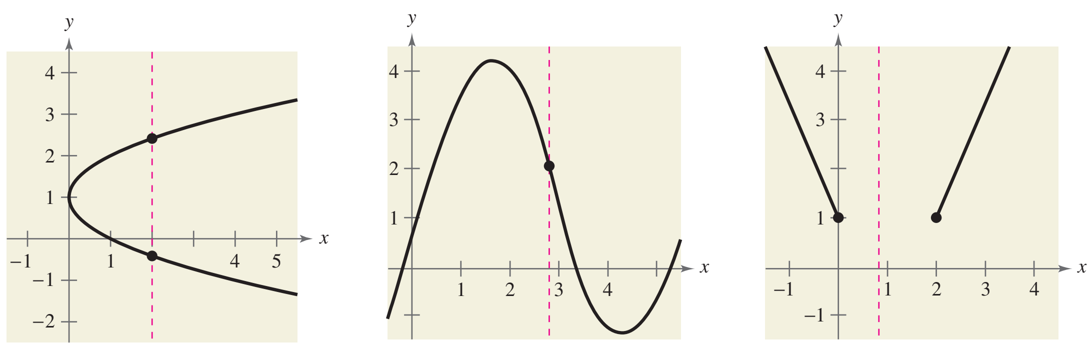
By the definition of a function, at most one y-value corresponds to a given x-value. This means that the graph of a function cannot have two or more different points with the same x-coordinate, and no two points on the graph of a function can be vertically above or below each other. It follows, then, that a vertical line can intersect the graph of a function at most once. This observation provides a convenient visual test called the **Vertical Line Test** for functions.

Vertical Line Test for Functions

A set of points in a coordinate plane is the graph of y as a function of x if and only if no *vertical* line intersects the graph at more than one point.

Vertical Line Test for Functions

Use the Vertical Line Test to decide whether the graphs in Figure 1.54 represent y as a function of x.



(a) (b) (c)

FIGURE 1.54

Solution

a. This *is not* a graph of y as a function of x, because you can find a vertical line that intersects the graph twice. That is, for a particular input x, there is more than one output y.

b. This *is* a graph of y as a function of x, because every vertical line intersects the graph at most once. That is, for a particular input x, there is at most one output y.

c. This *is* a graph of y as a function of x. (Note that if a vertical line does not intersect the graph, it simply means that the function is undefined for that particular value of x.) That is, for a particular input x, there is at most one output y.

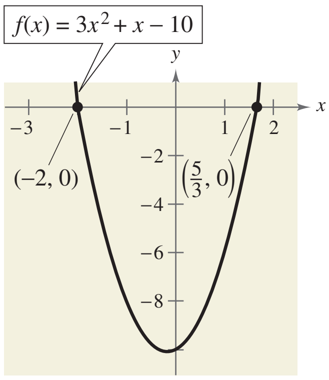
CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 17.

TECHNOLOGY

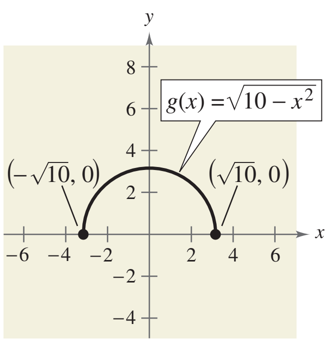
Most graphing utilities are designed to graph functions of x more easily than other types of equations. For instance, the graph shown in Figure 1.54(a) represents the equation $x - (y - 1)^2 = 0$. To use a graphing utility to duplicate this graph, you must first solve the equation for y to obtain $y = 1 \pm \sqrt{x}$, and then graph the two equations $y_1 = 1 + \sqrt{x}$ and $y_2 = 1 - \sqrt{x}$ in the same viewing window.

Algebra Help

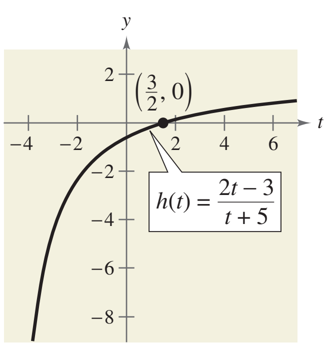
To do Example 3, you need to be able to solve equations. You can review the techniques for solving equations in Appendix A.5.



Zeros of f: $x = -2, x = \frac{5}{3}$
FIGURE 1.55



Zeros of g: $x = \pm\sqrt{10}$
FIGURE 1.56



Zero of h: $t = \frac{3}{2}$
FIGURE 1.57

Zeros of a Function

If the graph of a function of x has an x-intercept at $(a, 0)$, then a is a **zero** of the function.

Zeros of a Function

The **zeros of a function** f of x are the x-values for which $f(x) = 0$.

Finding the Zeros of a Function

Find the zeros of each function.

a. $f(x) = 3x^2 + x - 10$ **b.** $g(x) = \sqrt{10 - x^2}$ **c.** $h(t) = \dfrac{2t - 3}{t + 5}$

Solution

To find the zeros of a function, set the function equal to zero and solve for the independent variable.

a. $3x^2 + x - 10 = 0$ Set $f(x)$ equal to 0.

$(3x - 5)(x + 2) = 0$ Factor.

$3x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{3}$ Set 1st factor equal to 0.

$x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$ Set 2nd factor equal to 0.

The zeros of f are $x = \frac{5}{3}$ and $x = -2$. In Figure 1.55, note that the graph of f has $\left(\frac{5}{3}, 0\right)$ and $(-2, 0)$ as its x-intercepts.

b. $\sqrt{10 - x^2} = 0$ Set $g(x)$ equal to 0.

$10 - x^2 = 0$ Square each side.

$10 = x^2$ Add x^2 to each side.

$\pm\sqrt{10} = x$ Extract square roots.

The zeros of g are $x = -\sqrt{10}$ and $x = \sqrt{10}$. In Figure 1.56, note that the graph of g has $(-\sqrt{10}, 0)$ and $(\sqrt{10}, 0)$ as its x-intercepts.

c. $\dfrac{2t - 3}{t + 5} = 0$ Set $h(t)$ equal to 0.

$2t - 3 = 0$ Multiply each side by $t + 5$.

$2t = 3$ Add 3 to each side.

$t = \dfrac{3}{2}$ Divide each side by 2.

The zero of h is $t = \frac{3}{2}$. In Figure 1.57, note that the graph of h has $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$ as its t-intercept.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

Increasing and Decreasing Functions

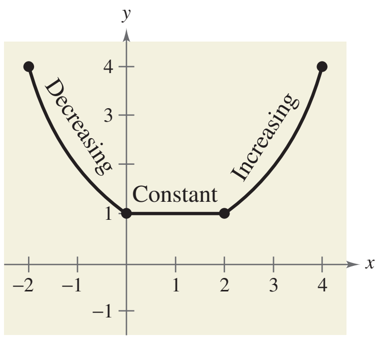


FIGURE 1.58

The more you know about the graph of a function, the more you know about the function itself. Consider the graph shown in Figure 1.58. As you move from *left to right*, this graph falls from $x = -2$ to $x = 0$, is constant from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$, and rises from $x = 2$ to $x = 4$.

Increasing, Decreasing, and Constant Functions

A function f is **increasing** on an interval if, for any x_1 and x_2 in the interval, $x_1 < x_2$ implies $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$.

A function f is **decreasing** on an interval if, for any x_1 and x_2 in the interval, $x_1 < x_2$ implies $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$.

A function f is **constant** on an interval if, for any x_1 and x_2 in the interval, $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$.

Increasing and Decreasing Functions

Use the graphs in Figure 1.59 to describe the increasing or decreasing behavior of each function.

Solution

a. This function is increasing over the entire real line.

b. This function is increasing on the interval $(-\infty, -1)$, decreasing on the interval $(-1, 1)$, and increasing on the interval $(1, \infty)$.

c. This function is increasing on the interval $(-\infty, 0)$, constant on the interval $(0, 2)$, and decreasing on the interval $(2, \infty)$.

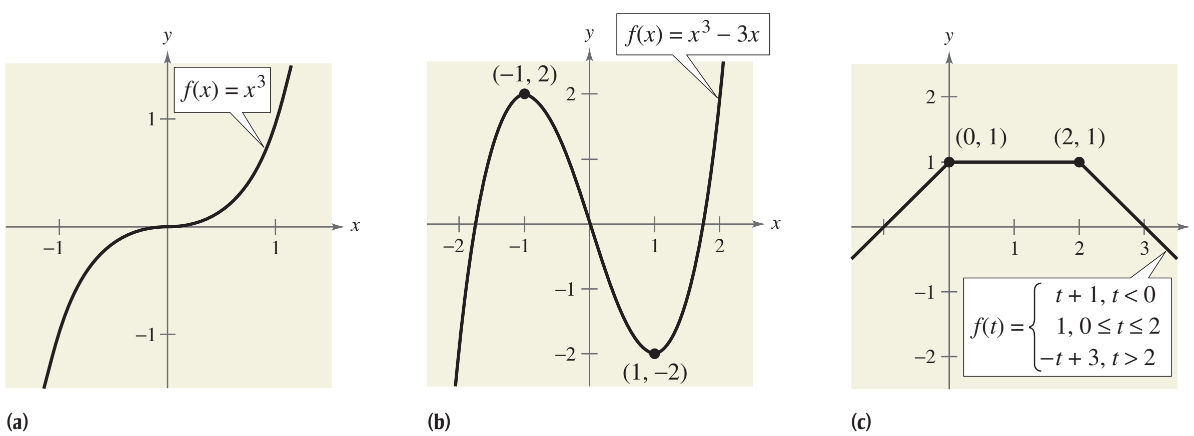


FIGURE 1.59

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 41.

To help you decide whether a function is increasing, decreasing, or constant on an interval, you can evaluate the function for several values of x. However, calculus is needed to determine, for certain, all intervals on which a function is increasing, decreasing, or constant.

Study Tip

A relative minimum or relative maximum is also referred to as a *local* minimum or *local* maximum.

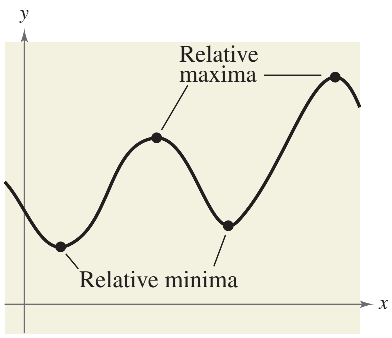


FIGURE 1.60

The points at which a function changes its increasing, decreasing, or constant behavior are helpful in determining the **relative minimum** or **relative maximum** values of the function.

Definitions of Relative Minimum and Relative Maximum

A function value $f(a)$ is called a **relative minimum** of f if there exists an interval (x_1, x_2) that contains a such that

$$x_1 < x < x_2 \quad \text{implies} \quad f(a) \le f(x).$$

A function value $f(a)$ is called a **relative maximum** of f if there exists an interval (x_1, x_2) that contains a such that

$$x_1 < x < x_2 \quad \text{implies} \quad f(a) \ge f(x).$$

Figure 1.60 shows several different examples of relative minima and relative maxima. In Section 2.1, you will study a technique for finding the *exact point* at which a second-degree polynomial function has a relative minimum or relative maximum. For the time being, however, you can use a graphing utility to find reasonable approximations of these points.

Approximating a Relative Minimum

Use a graphing utility to approximate the relative minimum of the function given by $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 2$.

Solution

The graph of f is shown in Figure 1.61. By using the *zoom* and *trace* features or the *minimum* feature of a graphing utility, you can estimate that the function has a relative minimum at the point

$(0.67, -3.33)$. Relative minimum

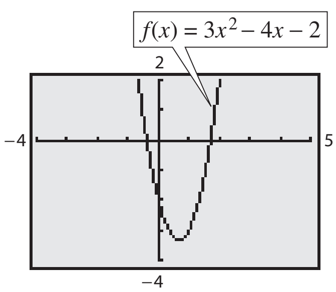


FIGURE 1.61

Later, in Section 2.1, you will be able to determine that the exact point at which the relative minimum occurs is $\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{10}{3}\right)$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

You can also use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to approximate numerically the relative minimum of the function in Example 5. Using a table that begins at 0.6 and increments the value of x by 0.01, you can approximate that the minimum of $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 2$ occurs at the point $(0.67, -3.33)$.

TECHNOLOGY

If you use a graphing utility to estimate the x- and y-values of a relative minimum or relative maximum, the *zoom* feature will often produce graphs that are nearly flat. To overcome this problem, you can manually change the vertical setting of the viewing window. The graph will stretch vertically if the values of Ymin and Ymax are closer together.

Average Rate of Change

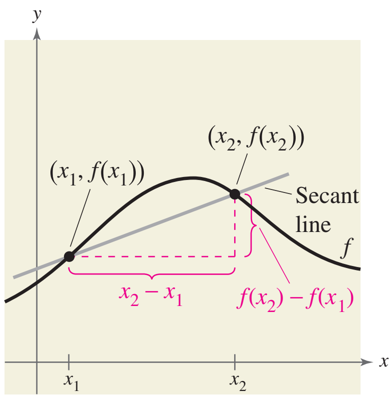


FIGURE 1.62

In Section 1.3, you learned that the slope of a line can be interpreted as a *rate of change*. For a nonlinear graph whose slope changes at each point, the **average rate of change** between any two points $(x_1, f(x_1))$ and $(x_2, f(x_2))$ is the slope of the line through the two points (see Figure 1.62). The line through the two points is called the **secant line,** and the slope of this line is denoted as m_{sec}.

$$\text{Average rate of change of } f \text{ from } x_1 \text{ to } x_2 = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x} = m_{sec}$$

Example 10 Average Rate of Change of a Function

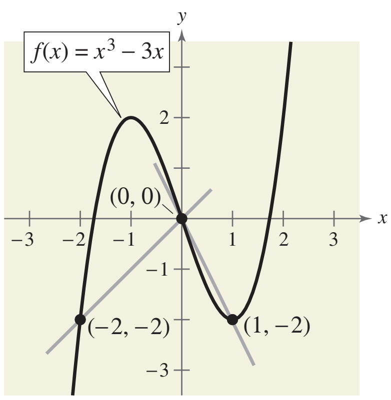


FIGURE 1.63

Find the average rates of change of $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$ (a) from $x_1 = -2$ to $x_2 = 0$ and (b) from $x_1 = 0$ to $x_2 = 1$ (see Figure 1.63).

Solution

a. The average rate of change of f from $x_1 = -2$ to $x_2 = 0$ is

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{f(0) - f(-2)}{0 - (-2)} = \frac{0 - (-2)}{2} = 1.$$ Secant line has positive slope.

b. The average rate of change of f from $x_1 = 0$ to $x_2 = 1$ is

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{-2 - 0}{1} = -2.$$ Secant line has negative slope.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 75.

Example 11 Finding Average Speed

The distance s (in feet) a moving car is from a stoplight is given by the function $s(t) = 20t^{3/2}$, where t is the time (in seconds). Find the average speed of the car (a) from $t_1 = 0$ to $t_2 = 4$ seconds and (b) from $t_1 = 4$ to $t_2 = 9$ seconds.

Solution

a. The average speed of the car from $t_1 = 0$ to $t_2 = 4$ seconds is

$$\frac{s(t_2) - s(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{s(4) - s(0)}{4 - (0)} = \frac{160 - 0}{4} = 40 \text{ feet per second.}$$

b. The average speed of the car from $t_1 = 4$ to $t_2 = 9$ seconds is

$$\frac{s(t_2) - s(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{s(9) - s(4)}{9 - 4} = \frac{540 - 160}{5} = 76 \text{ feet per second.}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 113.

Even and Odd Functions

In Section 1.2, you studied different types of symmetry of a graph. In the terminology of functions, a function is said to be **even** if its graph is symmetric with respect to the y-axis and to be **odd** if its graph is symmetric with respect to the origin. The symmetry tests in Section 1.2 yield the following tests for even and odd functions.

Tests for Even and Odd Functions

A function $y = f(x)$ is **even** if, for each x in the domain of f,

$$f(-x) = f(x).$$

A function $y = f(x)$ is **odd** if, for each x in the domain of f,

$$f(-x) = -f(x).$$

Even and Odd Functions

a. The function $g(x) = x^3 - x$ is odd because $g(-x) = -g(x)$, as follows.

$g(-x) = (-x)^3 - (-x)$ Substitute $-x$ for x.

$= -x^3 + x$ Simplify.

$= -(x^3 - x)$ Distributive Property

$= -g(x)$ Test for odd function

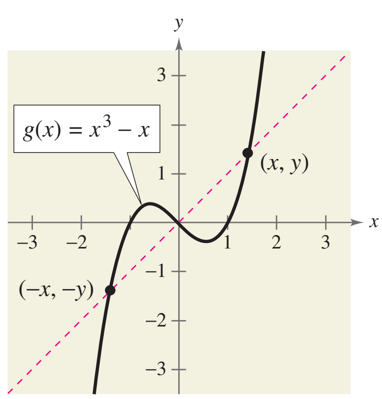
b. The function $h(x) = x^2 + 1$ is even because $h(-x) = h(x)$, as follows.

$h(-x) = (-x)^2 + 1$ Substitute $-x$ for x.

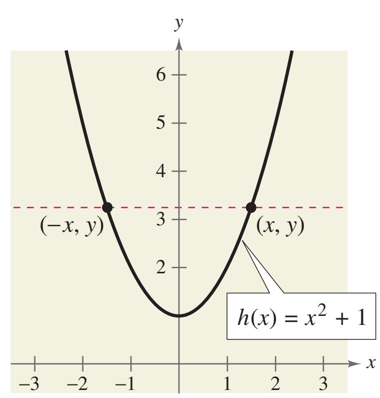
$= x^2 + 1$ Simplify.

$= h(x)$ Test for even function

The graphs and symmetry of these two functions are shown in Figure 1.64.



(a) Symmetric to origin: Odd Function



(b) Symmetric to y-axis: Even Function

FIGURE 1.64

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 83.

1.5 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

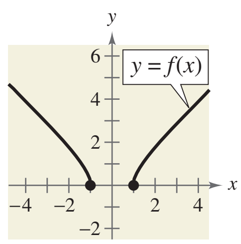
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. The graph of a function f is the collection of ________ ________ $(x, f(x))$ such that x is in the domain of f.
2. The ________ ________ ________ is used to determine whether the graph of an equation is a function of y in terms of x.
3. The ________ of a function f are the values of x for which $f(x) = 0$.
4. A function f is ________ on an interval if, for any x_1 and x_2 in the interval, $x_1 < x_2$ implies $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$.
5. A function value $f(a)$ is a relative ________ of f if there exists an interval (x_1, x_2) containing a such that $x_1 < x < x_2$ implies $f(a) \geq f(x)$.
6. The ________ ________ ________ ________ between any two points $(x_1, f(x_1))$ and $(x_2, f(x_2))$ is the slope of the line through the two points, and this line is called the ________ line.
7. A function f is ________ if, for each x in the domain of f, $f(-x) = -f(x)$.
8. A function f is ________ if its graph is symmetric with respect to the y-axis.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 9–12, use the graph of the function to find the domain and range of f.

9.



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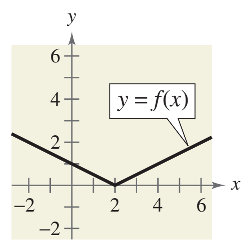

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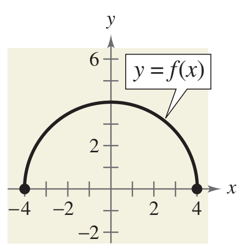

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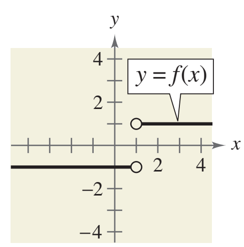
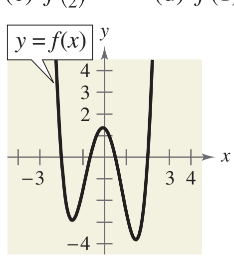
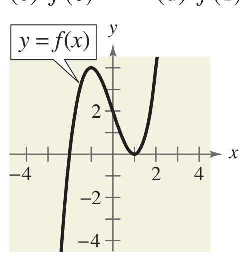


In Exercises 13–16, use the graph of the function to find the domain and range of f and the indicated function values.

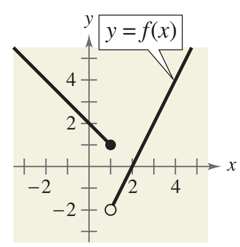
13. (a) $f(-2)$ (b) $f(-1)$ (c) $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (d) $f(1)$



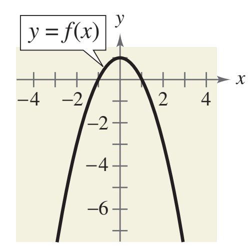
14. (a) $f(-1)$ (b) $f(2)$ (c) $f(0)$ (d) $f(1)$



15. (a) $f(2)$ (b) $f(1)$ (c) $f(3)$ (d) $f(-1)$

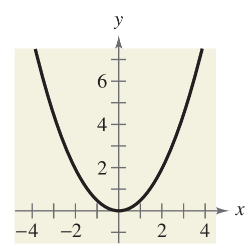


16. (a) $f(-2)$ (b) $f(1)$ (c) $f(0)$ (d) $f(2)$

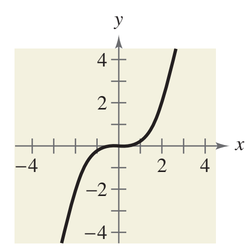


In Exercises 17–22, use the Vertical Line Test to determine whether y is a function of x. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.

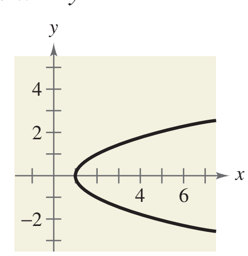
17. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$



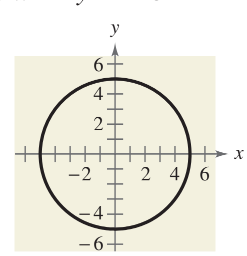
18. $y = \frac{1}{4}x^3$



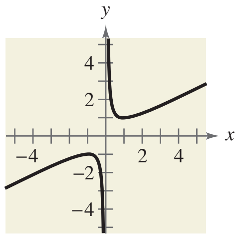
19. $x - y^2 = 1$



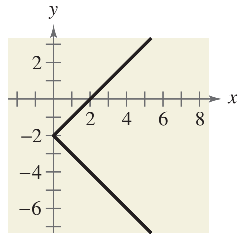
20. $x^2 + y^2 = 25$



21. $x^2 = 2xy - 1$



22. $x = |y + 2|$



In Exercises 23–32, find the zeros of the function algebraically.

23. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 7x - 30$

24. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 22x - 16$

25. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{9x^2 - 4}$

26. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 9x + 14}{4x}$

27. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - x$

28. $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 9x + 36$

29. $f(x) = 4x^3 - 24x^2 - x + 6$

30. $f(x) = 9x^4 - 25x^2$

31. $f(x) = \sqrt{2x} - 1$

32. $f(x) = \sqrt{3x + 2}$

In Exercises 33–38, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the function and find the zeros of the function and (b) verify your results from part (a) algebraically.

33. $f(x) = 3 + \dfrac{5}{x}$

34. $f(x) = x(x - 7)$

35. $f(x) = \sqrt{2x + 11}$

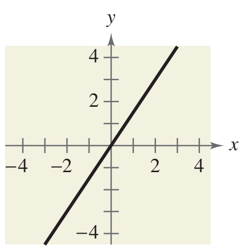
36. $f(x) = \sqrt{3x - 14} - 8$

37. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x - 1}{x - 6}$

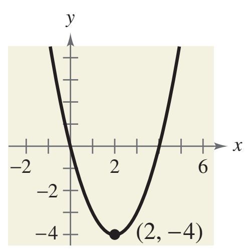
38. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2 - 9}{3 - x}$

In Exercises 39–46, determine the intervals over which the function is increasing, decreasing, or constant.

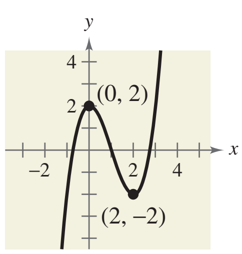
39. $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x$



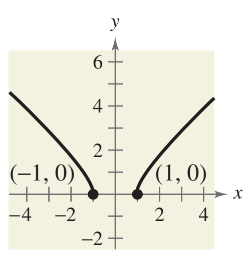
40. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$



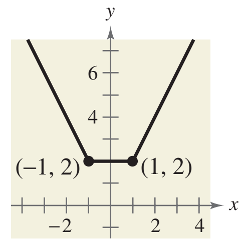
41. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$



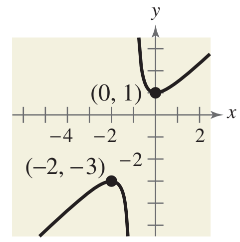
42. $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$



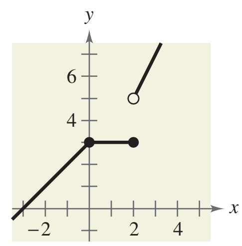
43. $f(x) = |x + 1| + |x - 1|$



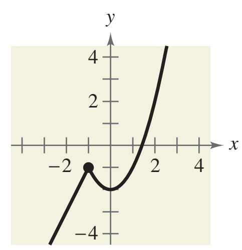
44. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + x + 1}{x + 1}$



45. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 3, & x \le 0 \\ 3, & 0 < x \le 2 \\ 2x + 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$



46. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1, & x \le -1 \\ x^2 - 2, & x > -1 \end{cases}$



In Exercises 47–56, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the function and visually determine the intervals over which the function is increasing, decreasing, or constant, and (b) make a table of values to verify whether the function is increasing, decreasing, or constant over the intervals you identified in part (a).

47. $f(x) = 3$

48. $g(x) = x$

49. $g(s) = \dfrac{s^2}{4}$

50. $h(x) = x^2 - 4$

51. $f(t) = -t^4$

52. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 6x^2$

53. $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x}$

54. $f(x) = x\sqrt{x + 3}$

55. $f(x) = x^{3/2}$

56. $f(x) = x^{2/3}$

In Exercises 57–66, use a graphing utility to graph the function and approximate (to two decimal places) any relative minimum or relative maximum values.

57. $f(x) = (x - 4)(x + 2)$
58. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 5$
59. $f(x) = -x^2 + 3x - 2$
60. $f(x) = -2x^2 + 9x$
61. $f(x) = x(x - 2)(x + 3)$
62. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1$
63. $g(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x$
64. $h(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 15$
65. $h(x) = (x - 1)\sqrt{x}$
66. $g(x) = x\sqrt{4 - x}$

In Exercises 67–74, graph the function and determine the interval(s) for which $f(x) \geq 0$.

67. $f(x) = 4 - x$
68. $f(x) = 4x + 2$
69. $f(x) = 9 - x^2$
70. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$
71. $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$
72. $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 2}$
73. $f(x) = -(1 + |x|)$
74. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(2 + |x|)$

In Exercises 75–82, find the average rate of change of the function from x_1 to x_2.

	Function	*x-Values*
75.	$f(x) = -2x + 15$	$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 3$
76.	$f(x) = 3x + 8$	$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 3$
77.	$f(x) = x^2 + 12x - 4$	$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 5$
78.	$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 8$	$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 5$
79.	$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - x$	$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3$
80.	$f(x) = -x^3 + 6x^2 + x$	$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 6$
81.	$f(x) = -\sqrt{x - 2} + 5$	$x_1 = 3, x_2 = 11$
82.	$f(x) = -\sqrt{x + 1} + 3$	$x_1 = 3, x_2 = 8$

In Exercises 83–90, determine whether the function is even, odd, or neither. Then describe the symmetry.

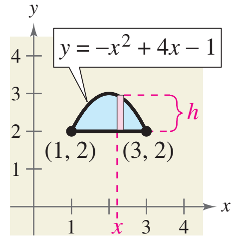
83. $f(x) = x^6 - 2x^2 + 3$
84. $h(x) = x^3 - 5$
85. $g(x) = x^3 - 5x$
86. $f(t) = t^2 + 2t - 3$
87. $h(x) = x\sqrt{x + 5}$
88. $f(x) = x\sqrt{1 - x^2}$
89. $f(s) = 4s^{3/2}$
90. $g(s) = 4s^{2/3}$

In Exercises 91–100, sketch a graph of the function and determine whether it is even, odd, or neither. Verify your answers algebraically.

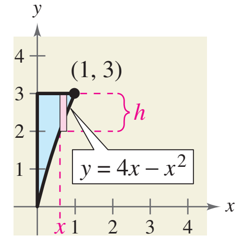
91. $f(x) = 5$
92. $f(x) = -9$
93. $f(x) = 3x - 2$
94. $f(x) = 5 - 3x$
95. $h(x) = x^2 - 4$
96. $f(x) = -x^2 - 8$
97. $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x}$
98. $g(t) = \sqrt[3]{t - 1}$
99. $f(x) = |x + 2|$
100. $f(x) = -|x - 5|$

In Exercises 101–104, write the height h of the rectangle as a function of x.

101.



102.



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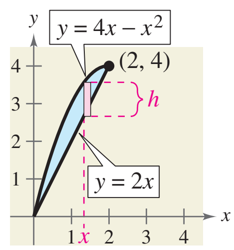

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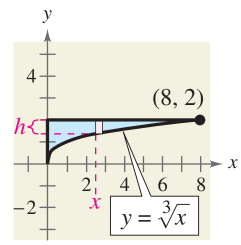
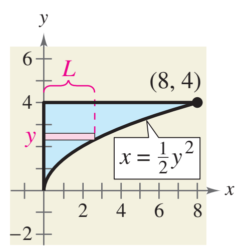


In Exercises 105–108, write the length L of the rectangle as a function of y.

105.



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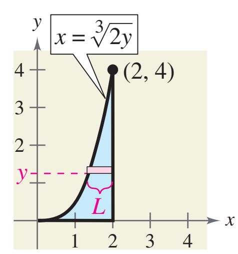
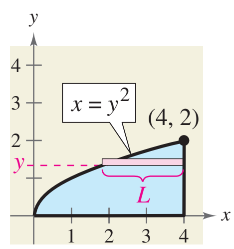
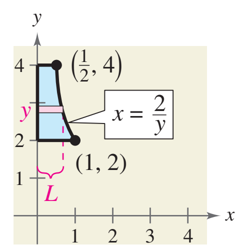


107.



108.



109. ELECTRONICS The number of lumens (time rate of flow of light) L from a fluorescent lamp can be approximated by the model

$$L = -0.294x^2 + 97.744x - 664.875, \quad 20 \leq x \leq 90$$

where x is the wattage of the lamp.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(b) Use the graph from part (a) to estimate the wattage necessary to obtain 2000 lumens.

110. DATA ANALYSIS: TEMPERATURE The table shows the temperatures y (in degrees Fahrenheit) in a certain city over a 24-hour period. Let x represent the time of day, where $x = 0$ corresponds to 6 A.M.

Time, x	Temperature, y
0	34
2	50
4	60
6	64
8	63
10	59
12	53
14	46
16	40
18	36
20	34
22	37
24	45

A model that represents these data is given by

$$y = 0.026x^3 - 1.03x^2 + 10.2x + 34, \quad 0 \le x \le 24.$$

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Then graph the model in the same viewing window.

(b) How well does the model fit the data?

(c) Use the graph to approximate the times when the temperature was increasing and decreasing.

(d) Use the graph to approximate the maximum and minimum temperatures during this 24-hour period.

(e) Could this model be used to predict the temperatures in the city during the next 24-hour period? Why or why not?

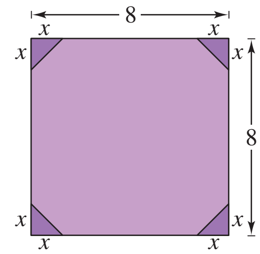
111. COORDINATE AXIS SCALE Each function described below models the specified data for the years 1998 through 2008, with $t = 8$ corresponding to 1998. Estimate a reasonable scale for the vertical axis (e.g., hundreds, thousands, millions, etc.) of the graph and justify your answer. (There are many correct answers.)

(a) $f(t)$ represents the average salary of college professors.

(b) $f(t)$ represents the U.S. population.

(c) $f(t)$ represents the percent of the civilian work force that is unemployed.

112. GEOMETRY Corners of equal size are cut from a square with sides of length 8 meters (see figure).



(a) Write the area A of the resulting figure as a function of x. Determine the domain of the function.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the area function over its domain. Use the graph to find the range of the function.

(c) Identify the figure that would result if x were chosen to be the maximum value in the domain of the function. What would be the length of each side of the figure?

113. ENROLLMENT RATE The enrollment rates r of children in preschool in the United States from 1970 through 2005 can be approximated by the model

$$r = -0.021t^2 + 1.44t + 39.3, \quad 0 \le t \le 35$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 1970. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the model.

(b) Find the average rate of change of the model from 1970 through 2005. Interpret your answer in the context of the problem.

114. VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY SALES The estimated revenues r (in millions of dollars) from sales of in-vehicle technologies in the United States from 2003 through 2008 can be approximated by the model

$$r = 157.30t^2 - 397.4t + 6114, \quad 3 \le t \le 8$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 3$ corresponding to 2003. (Source: Consumer Electronics Association)

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the model.

(b) Find the average rate of change of the model from 2003 through 2008. Interpret your answer in the context of the problem.

PHYSICS In Exercises 115–120, (a) use the position equation $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0$ to write a function that represents the situation, (b) use a graphing utility to graph the function, (c) find the average rate of change of the function from t_1 to t_2, (d) describe the slope of the secant line through t_1 and t_2, (e) find the equation of the secant line through t_1 and t_2, and (f) graph the secant line in the same viewing window as your position function.

115. An object is thrown upward from a height of 6 feet at a velocity of 64 feet per second.

$t_1 = 0, t_2 = 3$

116. An object is thrown upward from a height of 6.5 feet at a velocity of 72 feet per second.

$t_1 = 0, t_2 = 4$

117. An object is thrown upward from ground level at a velocity of 120 feet per second.

$t_1 = 3, t_2 = 5$

118. An object is thrown upward from ground level at a velocity of 96 feet per second.

$t_1 = 2, t_2 = 5$

119. An object is dropped from a height of 120 feet.

$t_1 = 0, t_2 = 2$

120. An object is dropped from a height of 80 feet.

$t_1 = 1, t_2 = 2$

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 121 and 122, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

121. A function with a square root cannot have a domain that is the set of real numbers.

122. It is possible for an odd function to have the interval $[0, \infty)$ as its domain.

123. If f is an even function, determine whether g is even, odd, or neither. Explain.

(a) $g(x) = -f(x)$ (b) $g(x) = f(-x)$

(c) $g(x) = f(x) - 2$ (d) $g(x) = f(x - 2)$

124. THINK ABOUT IT Does the graph in Exercise 19 represent x as a function of y? Explain.

THINK ABOUT IT **In Exercises 125–130, find the coordinates of a second point on the graph of a function f if the given point is on the graph and the function is (a) even and (b) odd.**

125. $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 4\right)$ **126.** $\left(-\frac{5}{3}, -7\right)$

127. $(4, 9)$ **128.** $(5, -1)$

129. $(x, -y)$ **130.** $(2a, 2c)$

131. WRITING Use a graphing utility to graph each function. Write a paragraph describing any similarities and differences you observe among the graphs.

(a) $y = x$ (b) $y = x^2$ (c) $y = x^3$

(d) $y = x^4$ (e) $y = x^5$ (f) $y = x^6$

132. CONJECTURE Use the results of Exercise 131 to make a conjecture about the graphs of $y = x^7$ and $y = x^8$. Use a graphing utility to graph the functions and compare the results with your conjecture.

133. Use the information in Example 7 to find the average speed of the car from $t_1 = 0$ to $t_2 = 9$ seconds. Explain why the result is less than the value obtained in part (b) of Example 7.

134. Graph each of the functions with a graphing utility. Determine whether the function is *even*, *odd*, or *neither*.

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

$g(x) = 2x^3 + 1$

$h(x) = x^5 - 2x^3 + x$

$j(x) = 2 - x^6 - x^8$

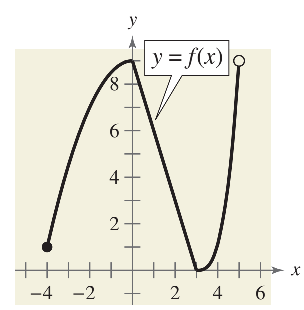
$k(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + x - 2$

$p(x) = x^9 + 3x^5 - x^3 + x$

What do you notice about the equations of functions that are odd? What do you notice about the equations of functions that are even? Can you describe a way to identify a function as odd or even by inspecting the equation? Can you describe a way to identify a function as neither odd nor even by inspecting the equation?

135. WRITING Write a short paragraph describing three different functions that represent the behaviors of quantities between 1998 and 2009. Describe one quantity that decreased during this time, one that increased, and one that was constant. Present your results graphically.

136. CAPSTONE Use the graph of the function to answer (a)–(e).



(a) Find the domain and range of f.

(b) Find the zero(s) of f.

(c) Determine the intervals over which f is increasing, decreasing, or constant.

(d) Approximate any relative minimum or relative maximum values of f.

(e) Is f even, odd, or neither?

1.6 A Library of Parent Functions

What you should learn

- Identify and graph linear and squaring functions.
- Identify and graph cubic, square root, and reciprocal functions.
- Identify and graph step and other piecewise-defined functions.
- Recognize graphs of parent functions.

Why you should learn it

Step functions can be used to model real-life situations. For instance, in Exercise 69 on page 72, you will use a step function to model the cost of sending an overnight package from Los Angeles to Miami.

Linear and Squaring Functions

One of the goals of this text is to enable you to recognize the basic shapes of the graphs of different types of functions. For instance, you know that the graph of the **linear function** $f(x) = ax + b$ is a line with slope $m = a$ and y-intercept at $(0, b)$. The graph of the linear function has the following characteristics.

- The domain of the function is the set of all real numbers.
- The range of the function is the set of all real numbers.
- The graph has an x-intercept of $(-b/m, 0)$ and a y-intercept of $(0, b)$.
- The graph is increasing if $m > 0$, decreasing if $m < 0$, and constant if $m = 0$.

Writing a Linear Function

Write the linear function f for which $f(1) = 3$ and $f(4) = 0$.

Solution

To find the equation of the line that passes through $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 3)$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (4, 0)$, first find the slope of the line.

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{0 - 3}{4 - 1} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$$

Next, use the point-slope form of the equation of a line.

$$\begin{aligned} y - y_1 &= m(x - x_1) && \text{Point-slope form} \\ y - 3 &= -1(x - 1) && \text{Substitute for } x_1, y_1, \text{ and } m. \\ y &= -x + 4 && \text{Simplify.} \\ f(x) &= -x + 4 && \text{Function notation} \end{aligned}$$

The graph of this function is shown in Figure 1.65.

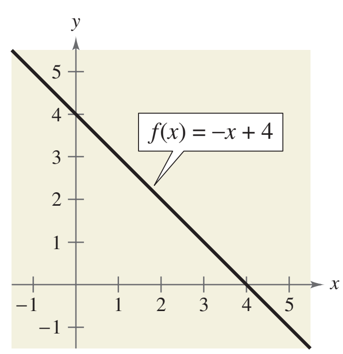


FIGURE 1.65

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 11.

There are two special types of linear functions, the **constant function** and the **identity function.** A constant function has the form

$$f(x) = c$$

and has the domain of all real numbers with a range consisting of a single real number c. The graph of a constant function is a horizontal line, as shown in Figure 1.66. The identity function has the form

$$f(x) = x.$$

Its domain and range are the set of all real numbers. The identity function has a slope of $m = 1$ and a y-intercept at $(0, 0)$. The graph of the identity function is a line for which each x-coordinate equals the corresponding y-coordinate. The graph is always increasing, as shown in Figure 1.67.

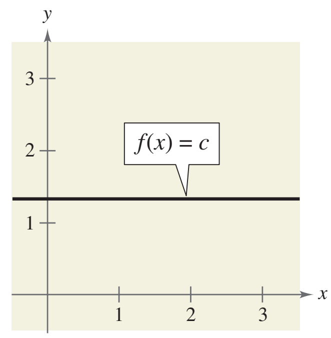


FIGURE 1.66

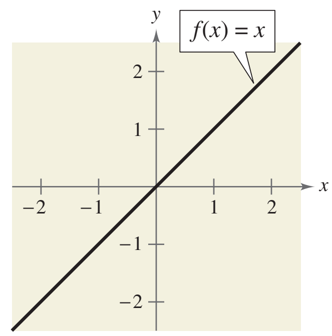


FIGURE 1.67

The graph of the **squaring function**

$$f(x) = x^2$$

is a U-shaped curve with the following characteristics.

- The domain of the function is the set of all real numbers.
- The range of the function is the set of all nonnegative real numbers.
- The function is even.
- The graph has an intercept at $(0, 0)$.
- The graph is decreasing on the interval $(-\infty, 0)$ and increasing on the interval $(0, \infty)$.
- The graph is symmetric with respect to the y-axis.
- The graph has a relative minimum at $(0, 0)$.

The graph of the squaring function is shown in Figure 1.68.

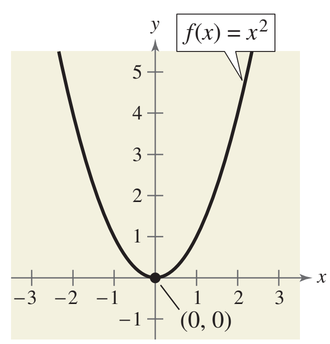


FIGURE 1.68

Cubic, Square Root, and Reciprocal Functions

The basic characteristics of the graphs of the **cubic, square root,** and **reciprocal functions** are summarized below.

1. The graph of the *cubic* function $f(x) = x^3$ has the following characteristics.

- The domain of the function is the set of all real numbers.
- The range of the function is the set of all real numbers.
- The function is odd.
- The graph has an intercept at $(0, 0)$.
- The graph is increasing on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.
- The graph is symmetric with respect to the origin.

The graph of the cubic function is shown in Figure 1.69.

2. The graph of the *square root* function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ has the following characteristics.

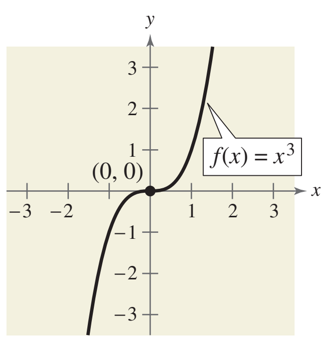
- The domain of the function is the set of all nonnegative real numbers.
- The range of the function is the set of all nonnegative real numbers.
- The graph has an intercept at $(0, 0)$.
- The graph is increasing on the interval $(0, \infty)$.

The graph of the square root function is shown in Figure 1.70.

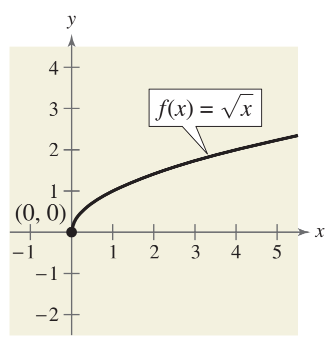
3. The graph of the *reciprocal* function $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$ has the following characteristics.

- The domain of the function is $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$.
- The range of the function is $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$.
- The function is odd.
- The graph does not have any intercepts.
- The graph is decreasing on the intervals $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$.
- The graph is symmetric with respect to the origin.

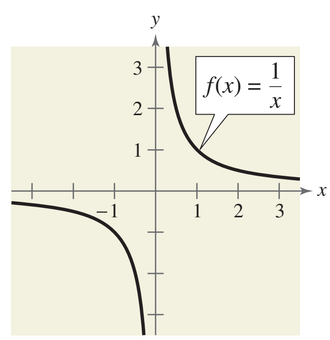
The graph of the reciprocal function is shown in Figure 1.71.



Cubic function
FIGURE 1.69



Square root function
FIGURE 1.70



Reciprocal function
FIGURE 1.71

Step and Piecewise-Defined Functions

Functions whose graphs resemble sets of stairsteps are known as **step functions.** The most famous of the step functions is the **greatest integer function,** which is denoted by $[\![x]\!]$ and defined as

$$f(x) = [\![x]\!] = \textit{the greatest integer less than or equal to } x.$$

Some values of the greatest integer function are as follows.

$$[\![-1]\!] = (\text{greatest integer} \le -1) = -1$$

$$\left[\!\!\left[-\tfrac{1}{2}\right]\!\!\right] = \left(\text{greatest integer} \le -\tfrac{1}{2}\right) = -1$$

$$\left[\!\!\left[\tfrac{1}{10}\right]\!\!\right] = \left(\text{greatest integer} \le \tfrac{1}{10}\right) = 0$$

$$[\![1.5]\!] = (\text{greatest integer} \le 1.5) = 1$$

The graph of the greatest integer function

$$f(x) = [\![x]\!]$$

has the following characteristics, as shown in Figure 1.72.

- The domain of the function is the set of all real numbers.
- The range of the function is the set of all integers.
- The graph has a y-intercept at $(0, 0)$ and x-intercepts in the interval $[0, 1)$.
- The graph is constant between each pair of consecutive integers.
- The graph jumps vertically one unit at each integer value.

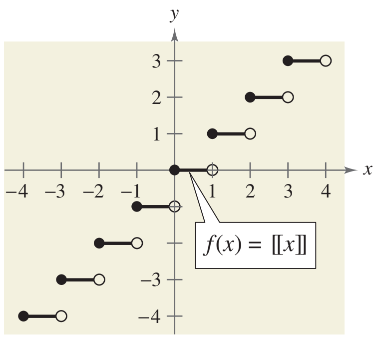


FIGURE 1.72

TECHNOLOGY

When graphing a step function, you should set your graphing utility to *dot* mode.

Evaluating a Step Function

Evaluate the function when $x = -1$, 2, and $\frac{3}{2}$.

$$f(x) = [\![x]\!] + 1$$

Solution

For $x = -1$, the greatest integer ≤ -1 is -1, so

$$f(-1) = [\![-1]\!] + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0.$$

For $x = 2$, the greatest integer ≤ 2 is 2, so

$$f(2) = [\![2]\!] + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3.$$

For $x = \frac{3}{2}$, the greatest integer $\le \frac{3}{2}$ is 1, so

$$f\left(\tfrac{3}{2}\right) = \left[\!\!\left[\tfrac{3}{2}\right]\!\!\right] + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2.$$

You can verify your answers by examining the graph of $f(x) = [\![x]\!] + 1$ shown in Figure 1.73.

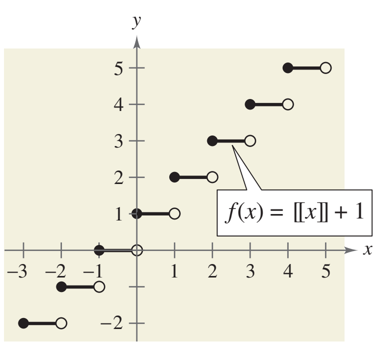


FIGURE 1.73

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

Recall from Section 1.4 that a piecewise-defined function is defined by two or more equations over a specified domain. To graph a piecewise-defined function, graph each equation separately over the specified domain, as shown in Example 3.

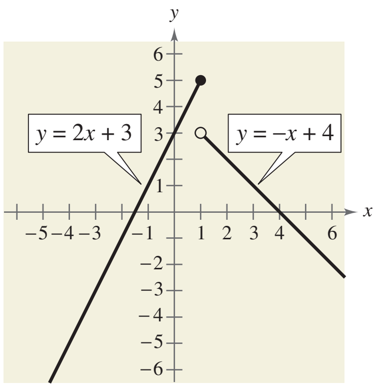


FIGURE 1.74

Graphing a Piecewise-Defined Function

Sketch the graph of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 3, & x \le 1 \\ -x + 4, & x > 1 \end{cases}.$$

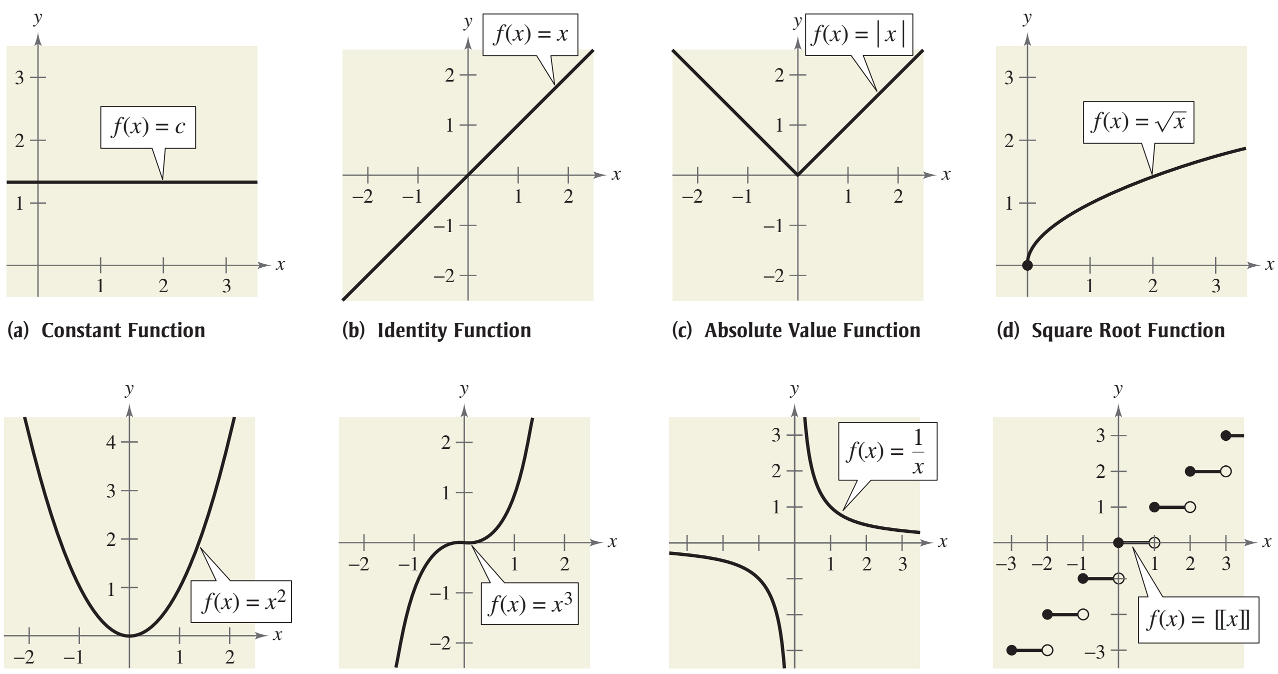
Solution

This piecewise-defined function is composed of two linear functions. At $x = 1$ and to the left of $x = 1$ the graph is the line $y = 2x + 3$, and to the right of $x = 1$ the graph is the line $y = -x + 4$, as shown in Figure 1.74. Notice that the point $(1, 5)$ is a solid dot and the point $(1, 3)$ is an open dot. This is because $f(1) = 2(1) + 3 = 5$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 57.

Parent Functions

The eight graphs shown in Figure 1.75 represent the most commonly used functions in algebra. Familiarity with the basic characteristics of these simple graphs will help you analyze the shapes of more complicated graphs—in particular, graphs obtained from these graphs by the rigid and nonrigid transformations studied in the next section.



(a) Constant Function (b) Identity Function (c) Absolute Value Function (d) Square Root Function

(e) Quadratic Function (f) Cubic Function (g) Reciprocal Function (h) Greatest Integer Function

FIGURE 1.75

1.6 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

In Exercises 1–9, match each function with its name.

1. $f(x) = [\![x]\!]$ **2.** $f(x) = x$ **3.** $f(x) = 1/x$

4. $f(x) = x^2$ **5.** $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ **6.** $f(x) = c$

7. $f(x) = |x|$ **8.** $f(x) = x^3$ **9.** $f(x) = ax + b$

(a) squaring function (b) square root function (c) cubic function

(d) linear function (e) constant function (f) absolute value function

(g) greatest integer function (h) reciprocal function (i) identity function

10. Fill in the blank: The constant function and the identity function are two special types of ________ functions.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 11–18, (a) write the linear function f such that it has the indicated function values and (b) sketch the graph of the function.

11. $f(1) = 4, f(0) = 6$ **12.** $f(-3) = -8, f(1) = 2$

13. $f(5) = -4, f(-2) = 17$ **14.** $f(3) = 9, f(-1) = -11$

15. $f(-5) = -1, f(5) = -1$

16. $f(-10) = 12, f(16) = -1$

17. $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -6, f(4) = -3$

18. $f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{15}{2}, f(-4) = -11$

In Exercises 19–42, use a graphing utility to graph the function. Be sure to choose an appropriate viewing window.

19. $f(x) = 0.8 - x$ **20.** $f(x) = 2.5x - 4.25$

21. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x - \frac{5}{2}$ **22.** $f(x) = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3}x$

23. $g(x) = -2x^2$ **24.** $h(x) = 1.5 - x^2$

25. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 1.75$ **26.** $f(x) = 0.5x^2 + 2$

27. $f(x) = x^3 - 1$ **28.** $f(x) = 8 - x^3$

29. $f(x) = (x - 1)^3 + 2$ **30.** $g(x) = 2(x + 3)^3 + 1$

31. $f(x) = 4\sqrt{x}$ **32.** $f(x) = 4 - 2\sqrt{x}$

33. $g(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x + 4}$ **34.** $h(x) = \sqrt{x + 2} + 3$

35. $f(x) = -1/x$ **36.** $f(x) = 4 + (1/x)$

37. $h(x) = 1/(x + 2)$ **38.** $k(x) = 1/(x - 3)$

39. $g(x) = |x| - 5$ **40.** $h(x) = 3 - |x|$

41. $f(x) = |x + 4|$ **42.** $f(x) = |x - 1|$

In Exercises 43–50, evaluate the function for the indicated values.

43. $f(x) = [\![x]\!]$

(a) $f(2.1)$ (b) $f(2.9)$ (c) $f(-3.1)$ (d) $f\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)$

44. $g(x) = 2[\![x]\!]$

(a) $g(-3)$ (b) $g(0.25)$ (c) $g(9.5)$ (d) $g\left(\frac{11}{3}\right)$

45. $h(x) = [\![x + 3]\!]$

(a) $h(-2)$ (b) $h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (c) $h(4.2)$ (d) $h(-21.6)$

46. $f(x) = 4[\![x]\!] + 7$

(a) $f(0)$ (b) $f(-1.5)$ (c) $f(6)$ (d) $f\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)$

47. $h(x) = [\![3x - 1]\!]$

(a) $h(2.5)$ (b) $h(-3.2)$ (c) $h\left(\frac{7}{3}\right)$ (d) $h\left(-\frac{21}{3}\right)$

48. $k(x) = [\![\frac{1}{2}x + 6]\!]$

(a) $k(5)$ (b) $k(-6.1)$ (c) $k(0.1)$ (d) $k(15)$

49. $g(x) = 3[\![x - 2]\!] + 5$

(a) $g(-2.7)$ (b) $g(-1)$ (c) $g(0.8)$ (d) $g(14.5)$

50. $g(x) = -7[\![x + 4]\!] + 6$

(a) $g\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$ (b) $g(9)$ (c) $g(-4)$ (d) $g\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

In Exercises 51–56, sketch the graph of the function.

51. $g(x) = -[\![x]\!]$ **52.** $g(x) = 4[\![x]\!]$

53. $g(x) = [\![x]\!] - 2$

54. $g(x) = [\![x]\!] - 1$

55. $g(x) = [\![x + 1]\!]$

56. $g(x) = [\![x - 3]\!]$

In Exercises 57–64, graph the function.

57. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 3, & x < 0 \\ 3 - x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

58. $g(x) = \begin{cases} x + 6, & x \leq -4 \\ \frac{1}{2}x - 4, & x > -4 \end{cases}$

59. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{4 + x}, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{4 - x}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

60. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - (x - 1)^2, & x \leq 2 \\ \sqrt{x - 2}, & x > 2 \end{cases}$

61. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 5, & x \leq 1 \\ -x^2 + 4x + 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

62. $h(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - x^2, & x < 0 \\ x^2 + 2, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

63. $h(x) = \begin{cases} 4 - x^2, & x < -2 \\ 3 + x, & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ x^2 + 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

64. $k(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1, & x \leq -1 \\ 2x^2 - 1, & -1 < x \leq 1 \\ 1 - x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

In Exercises 65–68, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the function, (b) state the domain and range of the function, and (c) describe the pattern of the graph.

65. $s(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{4}x - [\![\frac{1}{4}x]\!]\right)$

66. $g(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{4}x - [\![\frac{1}{4}x]\!]\right)^2$

67. $h(x) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}x - [\![\frac{1}{2}x]\!]\right)$

68. $k(x) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}x - [\![\frac{1}{2}x]\!]\right)^2$

69. DELIVERY CHARGES The cost of sending an overnight package from Los Angeles to Miami is \$23.40 for a package weighing up to but not including 1 pound and \$3.75 for each additional pound or portion of a pound. A model for the total cost C (in dollars) of sending the package is $C = 23.40 + 3.75[\![x]\!]$, $x > 0$, where x is the weight in pounds.

(a) Sketch a graph of the model.

(b) Determine the cost of sending a package that weighs 9.25 pounds.

70. DELIVERY CHARGES The cost of sending an overnight package from New York to Atlanta is \$22.65 for a package weighing up to but not including 1 pound and \$3.70 for each additional pound or portion of a pound.

(a) Use the greatest integer function to create a model for the cost C of overnight delivery of a package weighing x pounds, $x > 0$.

(b) Sketch the graph of the function.

71. WAGES A mechanic is paid \$14.00 per hour for regular time and time-and-a-half for overtime. The weekly wage function is given by

$$W(h) = \begin{cases} 14h, & 0 < h \leq 40 \\ 21(h - 40) + 560, & h > 40 \end{cases}$$

where h is the number of hours worked in a week.

(a) Evaluate $W(30)$, $W(40)$, $W(45)$, and $W(50)$.

(b) The company increased the regular work week to 45 hours. What is the new weekly wage function?

72. SNOWSTORM During a nine-hour snowstorm, it snows at a rate of 1 inch per hour for the first 2 hours, at a rate of 2 inches per hour for the next 6 hours, and at a rate of 0.5 inch per hour for the final hour. Write and graph a piecewise-defined function that gives the depth of the snow during the snowstorm. How many inches of snow accumulated from the storm?

73. REVENUE The table shows the monthly revenue y (in thousands of dollars) of a landscaping business for each month of the year 2008, with $x = 1$ representing January.

Month, x	Revenue, y
1	5.2
2	5.6
3	6.6
4	8.3
5	11.5
6	15.8
7	12.8
8	10.1
9	8.6
10	6.9
11	4.5
12	2.7

A mathematical model that represents these data is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1.97x + 26.3 \\ 0.505x^2 - 1.47x + 6.3 \end{cases}.$$

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the model. What is the domain of each part of the piecewise-defined function? How can you tell? Explain your reasoning.

(b) Find $f(5)$ and $f(11)$, and interpret your results in the context of the problem.

(c) How do the values obtained from the model in part (a) compare with the actual data values?

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 74 and 75, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

74. A piecewise-defined function will always have at least one x-intercept or at least one y-intercept.

75. A linear equation will always have an x-intercept and a y-intercept.

76. CAPSTONE For each graph of f shown in Figure 1.75, do the following.

(a) Find the domain and range of f.

(b) Find the x- and y-intercepts of the graph of f.

(c) Determine the intervals over which f is increasing, decreasing, or constant.

(d) Determine whether f is even, odd, or neither. Then describe the symmetry.

1.7 Transformations of Functions

What you should learn

- Use vertical and horizontal shifts to sketch graphs of functions.
- Use reflections to sketch graphs of functions.
- Use nonrigid transformations to sketch graphs of functions.

Why you should learn it

Transformations of functions can be used to model real-life applications. For instance, Exercise 79 on page 81 shows how a transformation of a function can be used to model the total numbers of miles driven by vans, pickups, and sport utility vehicles in the United States.

Transtock Inc./Alamy

Shifting Graphs

Many functions have graphs that are simple transformations of the parent graphs summarized in Section 1.6. For example, you can obtain the graph of

$$h(x) = x^2 + 2$$

by shifting the graph of $f(x) = x^2$ *upward* two units, as shown in Figure 1.76. In function notation, h and f are related as follows.

$$h(x) = x^2 + 2 = f(x) + 2 \qquad \text{Upward shift of two units}$$

Similarly, you can obtain the graph of

$$g(x) = (x - 2)^2$$

by shifting the graph of $f(x) = x^2$ to the *right* two units, as shown in Figure 1.77. In this case, the functions g and f have the following relationship.

$$g(x) = (x - 2)^2 = f(x - 2) \qquad \text{Right shift of two units}$$

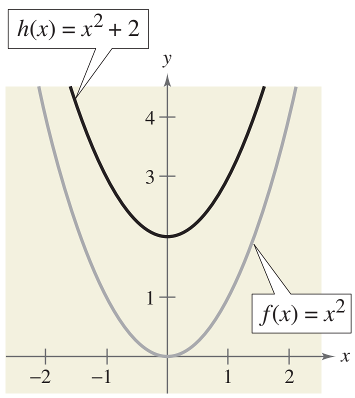


FIGURE 1.76

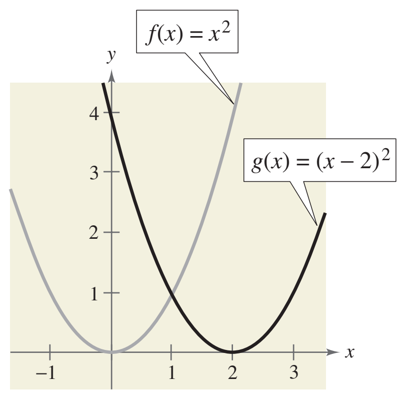


FIGURE 1.77

The following list summarizes this discussion about horizontal and vertical shifts.

Vertical and Horizontal Shifts

Let c be a positive real number. **Vertical and horizontal shifts** in the graph of $y = f(x)$ are represented as follows.

1. Vertical shift c units *upward:* $h(x) = f(x) + c$
2. Vertical shift c units *downward:* $h(x) = f(x) - c$
3. Horizontal shift c units to the *right:* $h(x) = f(x - c)$
4. Horizontal shift c units to the *left:* $h(x) = f(x + c)$

WARNING / CAUTION

In items 3 and 4, be sure you see that $h(x) = f(x - c)$ corresponds to a *right* shift and $h(x) = f(x + c)$ corresponds to a *left* shift for $c > 0$.

Some graphs can be obtained from combinations of vertical and horizontal shifts, as demonstrated in Example 1(b). Vertical and horizontal shifts generate a *family of functions*, each with the same shape but at different locations in the plane.

Shifts in the Graphs of a Function

Use the graph of $f(x) = x^3$ to sketch the graph of each function.

a. $g(x) = x^3 - 1$ **b.** $h(x) = (x + 2)^3 + 1$

Solution

a. Relative to the graph of $f(x) = x^3$, the graph of

$$g(x) = x^3 - 1$$

is a downward shift of one unit, as shown in Figure 1.78.

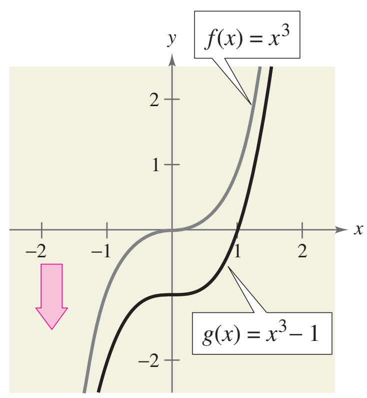


FIGURE 1.78

> **Study Tip**
>
> In Example 1(a), note that $g(x) = f(x) - 1$ and that in Example 1(b), $h(x) = f(x + 2) + 1$.

b. Relative to the graph of $f(x) = x^3$, the graph of

$$h(x) = (x + 2)^3 + 1$$

involves a left shift of two units and an upward shift of one unit, as shown in Figure 1.79.

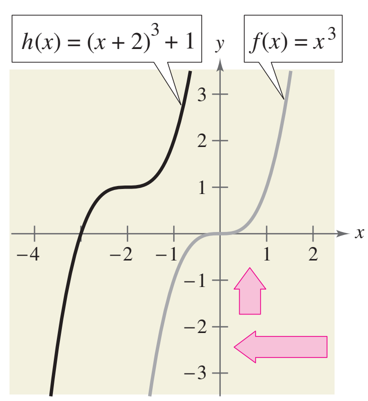


FIGURE 1.79

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 7.

In Figure 1.79, notice that the same result is obtained if the vertical shift precedes the horizontal shift *or* if the horizontal shift precedes the vertical shift.

Reflecting Graphs

The second common type of transformation is a **reflection.** For instance, if you consider the x-axis to be a mirror, the graph of

$$h(x) = -x^2$$

is the mirror image (or reflection) of the graph of

$$f(x) = x^2,$$

as shown in Figure 1.80.

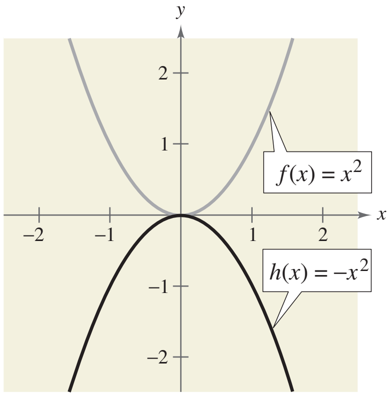


FIGURE 1.80

Reflections in the Coordinate Axes

Reflections in the coordinate axes of the graph of $y = f(x)$ are represented as follows.

1. Reflection in the x-axis: $h(x) = -f(x)$

2. Reflection in the y-axis: $h(x) = f(-x)$

Finding Equations from Graphs

The graph of the function given by

$$f(x) = x^4$$

is shown in Figure 1.81. Each of the graphs in Figure 1.82 is a transformation of the graph of f. Find an equation for each of these functions.

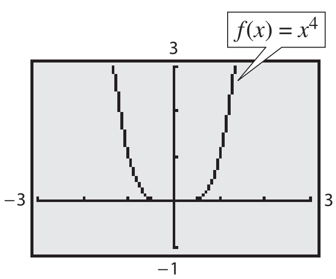


FIGURE 1.81

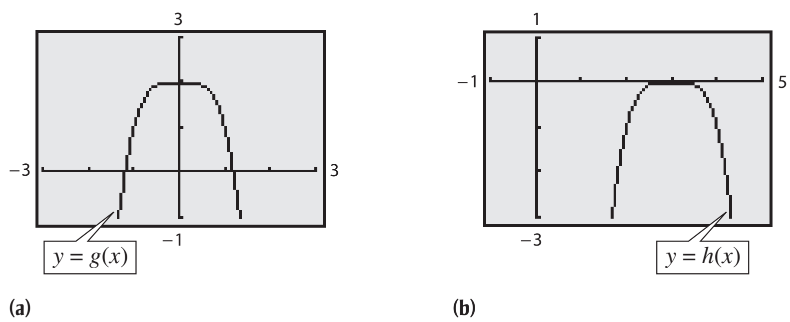


FIGURE 1.82

Solution

a. The graph of g is a reflection in the x-axis *followed by* an upward shift of two units of the graph of $f(x) = x^4$. So, the equation for g is

$$g(x) = -x^4 + 2.$$

b. The graph of h is a horizontal shift of three units to the right *followed by* a reflection in the x-axis of the graph of $f(x) = x^4$. So, the equation for h is

$$h(x) = -(x - 3)^4.$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 15.

Reflections and Shifts

Compare the graph of each function with the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

a. $g(x) = -\sqrt{x}$ **b.** $h(x) = \sqrt{-x}$ **c.** $k(x) = -\sqrt{x + 2}$

Algebraic Solution

a. The graph of g is a reflection of the graph of f in the x-axis because

$$g(x) = -\sqrt{x}$$
$$= -f(x).$$

b. The graph of h is a reflection of the graph of f in the y-axis because

$$h(x) = \sqrt{-x}$$
$$= f(-x).$$

c. The graph of k is a left shift of two units followed by a reflection in the x-axis because

$$k(x) = -\sqrt{x + 2}$$
$$= -f(x + 2).$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 25.

Graphical Solution

a. Graph f and g on the same set of coordinate axes. From the graph in Figure 1.83, you can see that the graph of g is a reflection of the graph of f in the x-axis.

b. Graph f and h on the same set of coordinate axes. From the graph in Figure 1.84, you can see that the graph of h is a reflection of the graph of f in the y-axis.

c. Graph f and k on the same set of coordinate axes. From the graph in Figure 1.85, you can see that the graph of k is a left shift of two units of the graph of f, followed by a reflection in the x-axis.

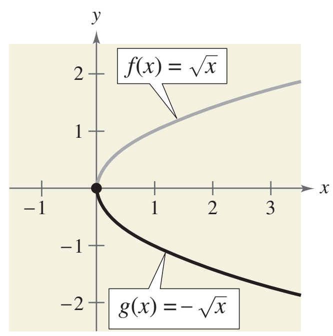


FIGURE 1.83

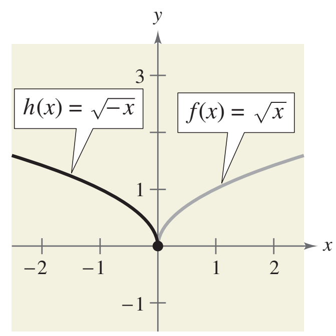


FIGURE 1.84

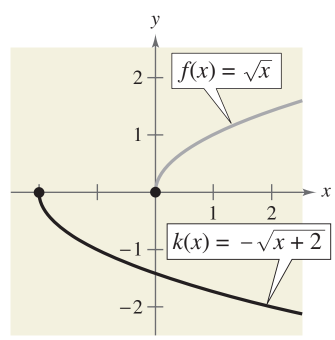


FIGURE 1.85

When sketching the graphs of functions involving square roots, remember that the domain must be restricted to exclude negative numbers inside the radical. For instance, here are the domains of the functions in Example 3.

Domain of $g(x) = -\sqrt{x}$: $x \geq 0$

Domain of $h(x) = \sqrt{-x}$: $x \leq 0$

Domain of $k(x) = -\sqrt{x + 2}$: $x \geq -2$

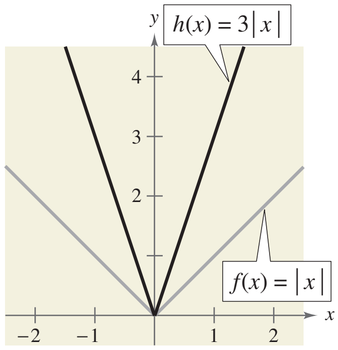


FIGURE 1.86

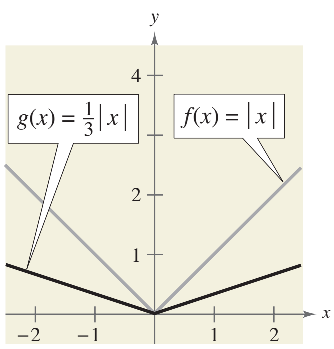


FIGURE 1.87

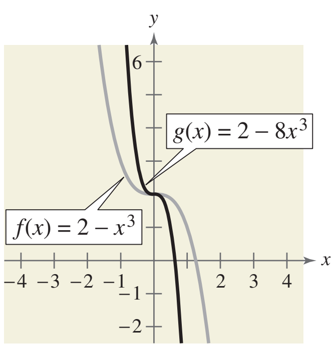


FIGURE 1.88

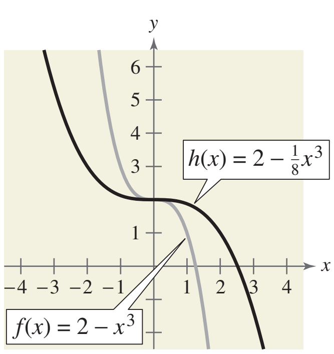


FIGURE 1.89

Nonrigid Transformations

Horizontal shifts, vertical shifts, and reflections are **rigid transformations** because the basic shape of the graph is unchanged. These transformations change only the *position* of the graph in the coordinate plane. **Nonrigid transformations** are those that cause a *distortion*—a change in the shape of the original graph. For instance, a nonrigid transformation of the graph of $y = f(x)$ is represented by $g(x) = cf(x)$, where the transformation is a **vertical stretch** if $c > 1$ and a **vertical shrink** if $0 < c < 1$. Another nonrigid transformation of the graph of $y = f(x)$ is represented by $h(x) = f(cx)$, where the transformation is a **horizontal shrink** if $c > 1$ and a **horizontal stretch** if $0 < c < 1$.

Nonrigid Transformations

Compare the graph of each function with the graph of $f(x) = |x|$.

a. $h(x) = 3|x|$ **b.** $g(x) = \frac{1}{3}|x|$

Solution

a. Relative to the graph of $f(x) = |x|$, the graph of

$$h(x) = 3|x| = 3f(x)$$

is a vertical stretch (each y-value is multiplied by 3) of the graph of f. (See Figure 1.86.)

b. Similarly, the graph of

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}|x| = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$$

is a vertical shrink $\left(\text{each } y\text{-value is multiplied by } \frac{1}{3}\right)$ of the graph of f. (See Figure 1.87.)

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 29.

Nonrigid Transformations

Compare the graph of each function with the graph of $f(x) = 2 - x^3$.

a. $g(x) = f(2x)$ **b.** $h(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$

Solution

a. Relative to the graph of $f(x) = 2 - x^3$, the graph of

$$g(x) = f(2x) = 2 - (2x)^3 = 2 - 8x^3$$

is a horizontal shrink ($c > 1$) of the graph of f. (See Figure 1.88.)

b. Similarly, the graph of

$$h(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) = 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^3 = 2 - \frac{1}{8}x^3$$

is a horizontal stretch ($0 < c < 1$) of the graph of f. (See Figure 1.89.)

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 35.

1.7 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

In Exercises 1–5, fill in the blanks.

1. Horizontal shifts, vertical shifts, and reflections are called ________ transformations.

2. A reflection in the x-axis of $y = f(x)$ is represented by $h(x) =$ ________, while a reflection in the y-axis of $y = f(x)$ is represented by $h(x) =$ ________.

3. Transformations that cause a distortion in the shape of the graph of $y = f(x)$ are called ________ transformations.

4. A nonrigid transformation of $y = f(x)$ represented by $h(x) = f(cx)$ is a ________ ________ if $c > 1$ and a ________ ________ if $0 < c < 1$.

5. A nonrigid transformation of $y = f(x)$ represented by $g(x) = cf(x)$ is a ________ ________ if $c > 1$ and a ________ ________ if $0 < c < 1$.

6. Match the rigid transformation of $y = f(x)$ with the correct representation of the graph of h, where $c > 0$.

(a) $h(x) = f(x) + c$ (i) A horizontal shift of f, c units to the right

(b) $h(x) = f(x) - c$ (ii) A vertical shift of f, c units downward

(c) $h(x) = f(x + c)$ (iii) A horizontal shift of f, c units to the left

(d) $h(x) = f(x - c)$ (iv) A vertical shift of f, c units upward

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

7. For each function, sketch (on the same set of coordinate axes) a graph of each function for $c = -1, 1$, and 3.

(a) $f(x) = |x| + c$

(b) $f(x) = |x - c|$

(c) $f(x) = |x + 4| + c$

8. For each function, sketch (on the same set of coordinate axes) a graph of each function for $c = -3, -1, 1$, and 3.

(a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + c$

(b) $f(x) = \sqrt{x - c}$

(c) $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 3} + c$

9. For each function, sketch (on the same set of coordinate axes) a graph of each function for $c = -2, 0$, and 2.

(a) $f(x) = [\![x]\!] + c$

(b) $f(x) = [\![x + c]\!]$

(c) $f(x) = [\![x - 1]\!] + c$

10. For each function, sketch (on the same set of coordinate axes) a graph of each function for $c = -3, -1, 1$, and 3.

(a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + c, & x < 0 \\ -x^2 + c, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

(b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} (x + c)^2, & x < 0 \\ -(x + c)^2, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

In Exercises 11–14, use the graph of f to sketch each graph. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.

11. (a) $y = f(x) + 2$
(b) $y = f(x - 2)$
(c) $y = 2f(x)$
(d) $y = -f(x)$
(e) $y = f(x + 3)$
(f) $y = f(-x)$
(g) $y = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$

12. (a) $y = f(-x)$
(b) $y = f(x) + 4$
(c) $y = 2f(x)$
(d) $y = -f(x - 4)$
(e) $y = f(x) - 3$
(f) $y = -f(x) - 1$
(g) $y = f(2x)$

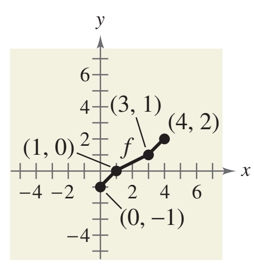


FIGURE FOR 11

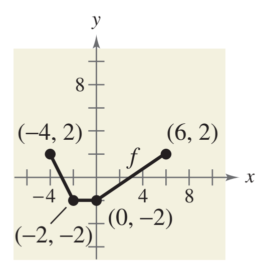


FIGURE FOR 12

13. (a) $y = f(x) - 1$
(b) $y = f(x - 1)$
(c) $y = f(-x)$
(d) $y = f(x + 1)$
(e) $y = -f(x - 2)$
(f) $y = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$
(g) $y = f(2x)$

14. (a) $y = f(x - 5)$
(b) $y = -f(x) + 3$
(c) $y = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$
(d) $y = -f(x + 1)$
(e) $y = f(-x)$
(f) $y = f(x) - 10$
(g) $y = f\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)$

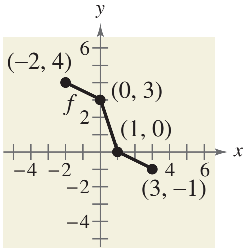


FIGURE FOR 13

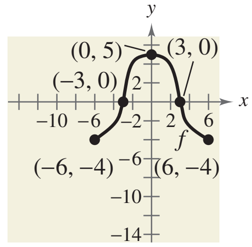
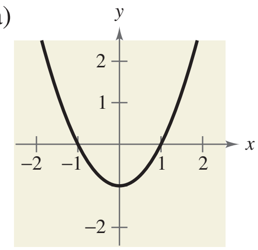


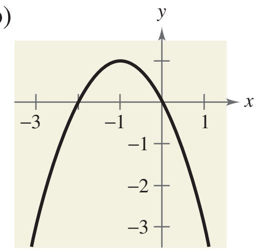
FIGURE FOR 14

15. Use the graph of $f(x) = x^2$ to write an equation for each function whose graph is shown.

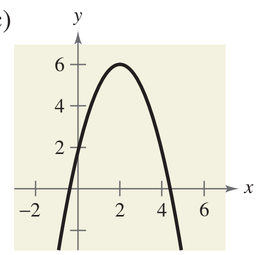
(a)



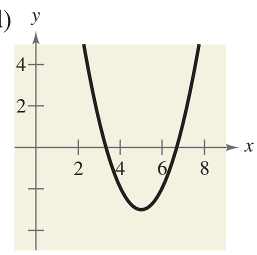
(b)



(c)

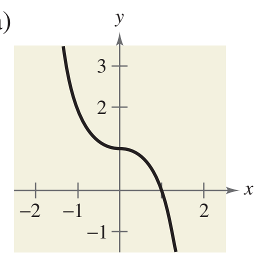


(d)

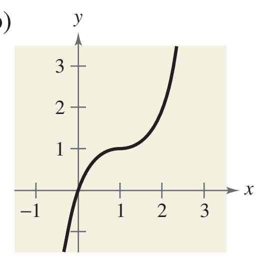


16. Use the graph of $f(x) = x^3$ to write an equation for each function whose graph is shown.

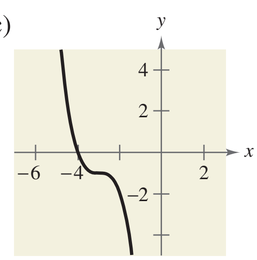
(a)



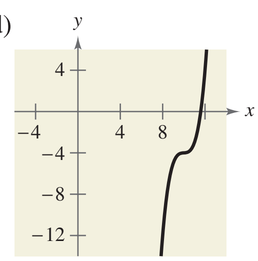
(b)



(c)

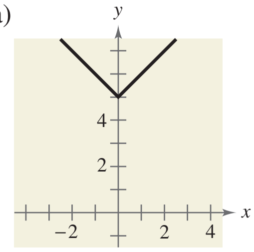


(d)

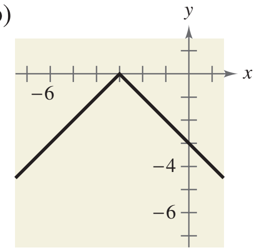


17. Use the graph of $f(x) = |x|$ to write an equation for each function whose graph is shown.

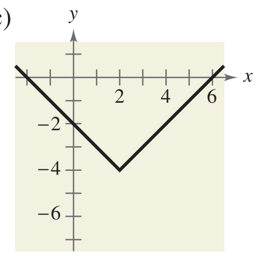
(a)



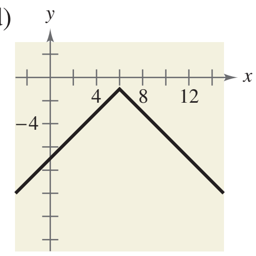
(b)



(c)

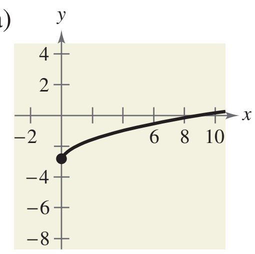


(d)

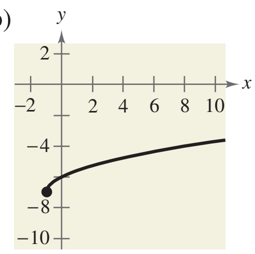


18. Use the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ to write an equation for each function whose graph is shown.

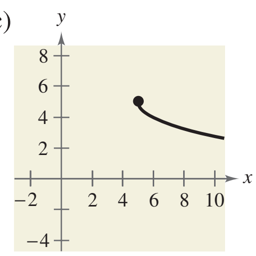
(a)



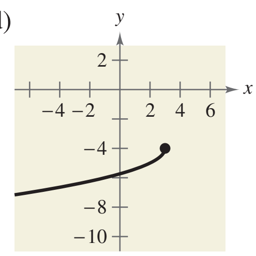
(b)



(c)

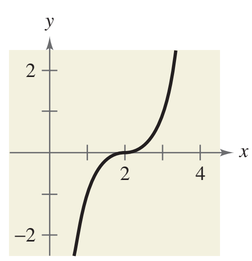


(d)

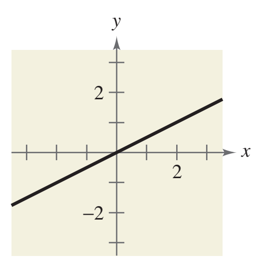


In Exercises 19–24, identify the parent function and the transformation shown in the graph. Write an equation for the function shown in the graph.

19.



20.



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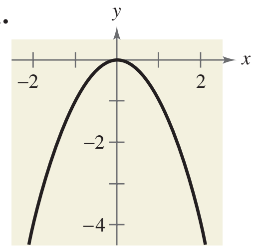
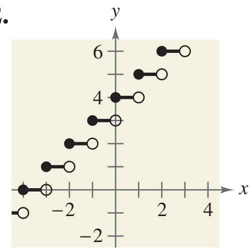
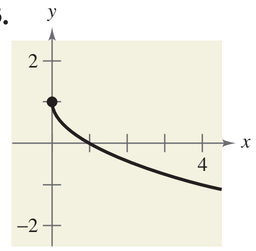


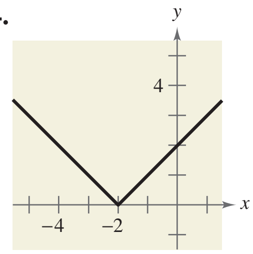
22.



23.



24.



In Exercises 25–54, g is related to one of the parent functions described in Section 1.6. (a) Identify the parent function f. (b) Describe the sequence of transformations from f to g. (c) Sketch the graph of g. (d) Use function notation to write g in terms of f.

25. $g(x) = 12 - x^2$

26. $g(x) = (x - 8)^2$

27. $g(x) = x^3 + 7$

28. $g(x) = -x^3 - 1$

29. $g(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^2 + 4$

30. $g(x) = 2(x - 7)^2$

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

32. $g(x) = -(x + 10)^2 + 5$

33. $g(x) = 3 + 2(x - 4)^2$

34. $g(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(x + 2)^2 - 2$

35. $g(x) = \sqrt{3x}$

36. $g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}x}$

37. $g(x) = (x - 1)^3 + 2$

38. $g(x) = (x + 3)^3 - 10$

39. $g(x) = 3(x - 2)^3$

40. $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^3$

41. $g(x) = -|x| - 2$

42. $g(x) = 6 - |x + 5|$

43. $g(x) = -|x + 4| + 8$

44. $g(x) = |-x + 3| + 9$

45. $g(x) = -2|x - 1| - 4$

46. $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x - 2| - 3$

47. $g(x) = 3 - [\![x]\!]$

48. $g(x) = 2[\![x + 5]\!]$

49. $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 9}$

50. $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 4} + 8$

51. $g(x) = \sqrt{7 - x} - 2$

52. $g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x + 3} - 1$

53. $g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}x} - 4$

54. $g(x) = \sqrt{3x} + 1$

In Exercises 55–62, write an equation for the function that is described by the given characteristics.

55. The shape of $f(x) = x^2$, but shifted three units to the right and seven units downward

56. The shape of $f(x) = x^2$, but shifted two units to the left, nine units upward, and reflected in the x-axis

57. The shape of $f(x) = x^3$, but shifted 13 units to the right

58. The shape of $f(x) = x^3$, but shifted six units to the left, six units downward, and reflected in the y-axis

59. The shape of $f(x) = |x|$, but shifted 12 units upward and reflected in the x-axis

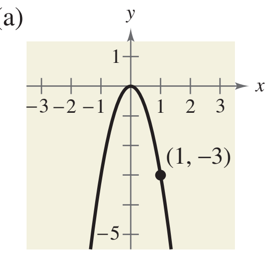
60. The shape of $f(x) = |x|$, but shifted four units to the left and eight units downward

61. The shape of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, but shifted six units to the left and reflected in both the x-axis and the y-axis

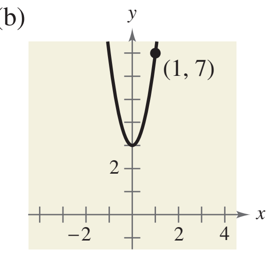
62. The shape of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, but shifted nine units downward and reflected in both the x-axis and the y-axis

63. Use the graph of $f(x) = x^2$ to write an equation for each function whose graph is shown.

(a)

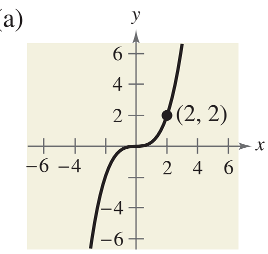


(b)

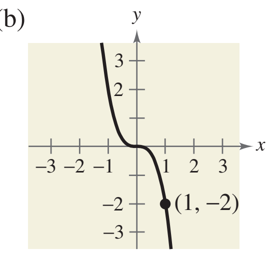


64. Use the graph of $f(x) = x^3$ to write an equation for each function whose graph is shown.

(a)

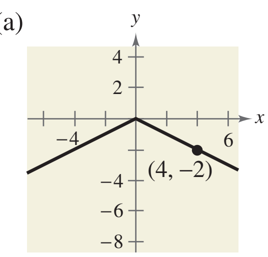


(b)

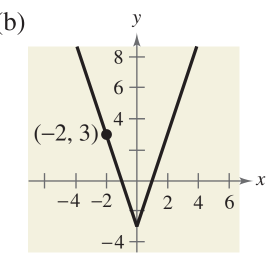


65. Use the graph of $f(x) = |x|$ to write an equation for each function whose graph is shown.

(a)

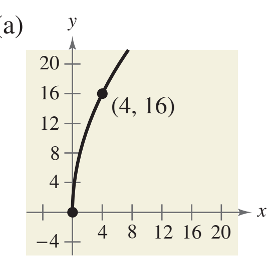


(b)

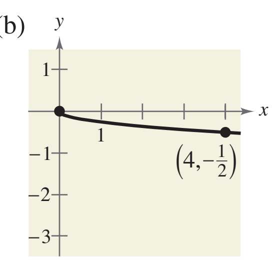


66. Use the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ to write an equation for each function whose graph is shown.

(a)

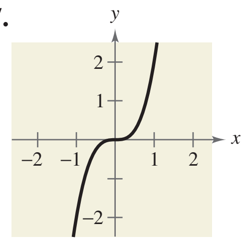


(b)

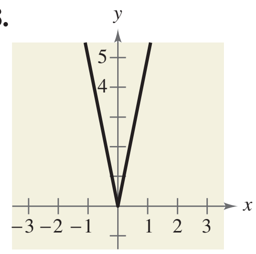


In Exercises 67–72, identify the parent function and the transformation shown in the graph. Write an equation for the function shown in the graph. Then use a graphing utility to verify your answer.

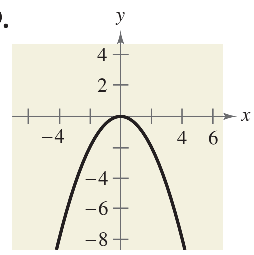
67.



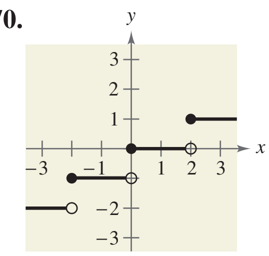
68.



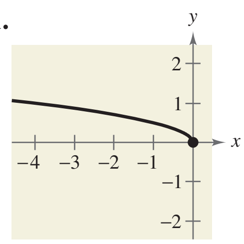
69.



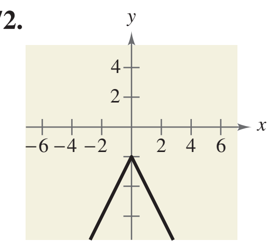
70.



71.

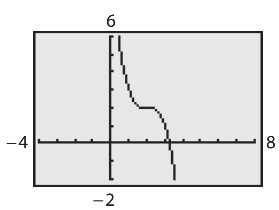


72.

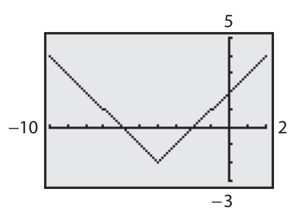


GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 73–76, use the viewing window shown to write a possible equation for the transformation of the parent function.

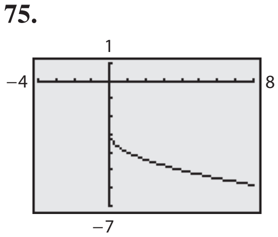
73.



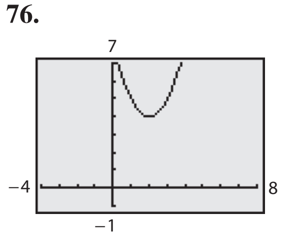
74.



75.

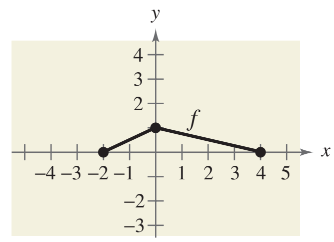


76.



GRAPHICAL REASONING In Exercises 77 and 78, use the graph of f to sketch the graph of g. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.

77.

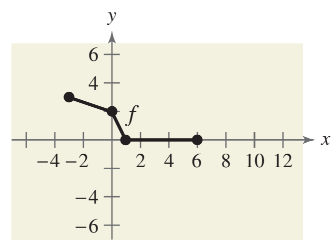


(a) $g(x) = f(x) + 2$ (b) $g(x) = f(x) - 1$

(c) $g(x) = f(-x)$ (d) $g(x) = -2f(x)$

(e) $g(x) = f(4x)$ (f) $g(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$

78.



(a) $g(x) = f(x) - 5$ (b) $g(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2}$

(c) $g(x) = f(-x)$ (d) $g(x) = -4f(x)$

(e) $g(x) = f(2x) + 1$ (f) $g(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{4}x\right) - 2$

79. MILES DRIVEN The total numbers of miles M (in billions) driven by vans, pickups, and SUVs (sport utility vehicles) in the United States from 1990 through 2006 can be approximated by the function

$$M = 527 + 128.0\sqrt{t}, \quad 0 \le t \le 16$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 1990. (Source: U.S. Federal Highway Administration)

(a) Describe the transformation of the parent function $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$. Then use a graphing utility to graph the function over the specified domain.

(b) Find the average rate of change of the function from 1990 to 2006. Interpret your answer in the context of the problem.

(c) Rewrite the function so that $t = 0$ represents 2000. Explain how you got your answer.

(d) Use the model from part (c) to predict the number of miles driven by vans, pickups, and SUVs in 2012. Does your answer seem reasonable? Explain.

80. MARRIED COUPLES The numbers N (in thousands) of married couples with stay-at-home mothers from 2000 through 2007 can be approximated by the function

$$N = -24.70(t - 5.99)^2 + 5617, \quad 0 \le t \le 7$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Describe the transformation of the parent function $f(x) = x^2$. Then use a graphing utility to graph the function over the specified domain.

(b) Find the average rate of the change of the function from 2000 to 2007. Interpret your answer in the context of the problem.

(c) Use the model to predict the number of married couples with stay-at-home mothers in 2015. Does your answer seem reasonable? Explain.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 81–84, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

81. The graph of $y = f(-x)$ is a reflection of the graph of $y = f(x)$ in the x-axis.

82. The graph of $y = -f(x)$ is a reflection of the graph of $y = f(x)$ in the y-axis.

83. The graphs of

$$f(x) = |x| + 6$$

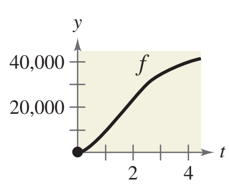
and

$$f(x) = |-x| + 6$$

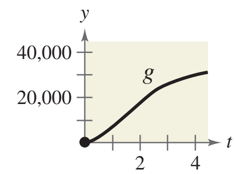
are identical.

84. If the graph of the parent function $f(x) = x^2$ is shifted six units to the right, three units upward, and reflected in the x-axis, then the point $(-2, 19)$ will lie on the graph of the transformation.

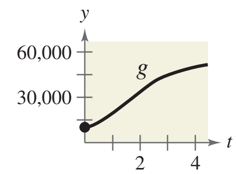
85. DESCRIBING PROFITS Management originally predicted that the profits from the sales of a new product would be approximated by the graph of the function f shown. The actual profits are shown by the function g along with a verbal description. Use the concepts of transformations of graphs to write g in terms of f.



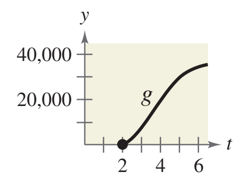
(a) The profits were only three-fourths as large as expected.



(b) The profits were consistently \$10,000 greater than predicted.



(c) There was a two-year delay in the introduction of the product. After sales began, profits grew as expected.



86. THINK ABOUT IT You can use either of two methods to graph a function: plotting points or translating a parent function as shown in this section. Which method of graphing do you prefer to use for each function? Explain.

(a) $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 1$

(b) $f(x) = 2(x - 1)^2 - 6$

87. The graph of $y = f(x)$ passes through the points $(0, 1)$, $(1, 2)$, and $(2, 3)$. Find the corresponding points on the graph of $y = f(x + 2) - 1$.

88. Use a graphing utility to graph f, g, and h in the same viewing window. Before looking at the graphs, try to predict how the graphs of g and h relate to the graph of f.

(a) $f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = (x - 4)^2,$
$h(x) = (x - 4)^2 + 3$

(b) $f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = (x + 1)^2,$
$h(x) = (x + 1)^2 - 2$

(c) $f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = (x + 4)^2,$
$h(x) = (x + 4)^2 + 2$

89. Reverse the order of transformations in Example 2(a). Do you obtain the same graph? Do the same for Example 2(b). Do you obtain the same graph? Explain.

90. CAPSTONE Use the fact that the graph of $y = f(x)$ is increasing on the intervals $(-\infty, -1)$ and $(2, \infty)$ and decreasing on the interval $(-1, 2)$ to find the intervals on which the graph is increasing and decreasing. If not possible, state the reason.

(a) $y = f(-x)$ (b) $y = -f(x)$ (c) $y = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$

(d) $y = -f(x - 1)$ (e) $y = f(x - 2) + 1$

1.8 Combinations of Functions: Composite Functions

What you should learn

- Add, subtract, multiply, and divide functions.
- Find the composition of one function with another function.
- Use combinations and compositions of functions to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Compositions of functions can be used to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 76 on page 91, compositions of functions are used to determine the price of a new hybrid car.

Arithmetic Combinations of Functions

Just as two real numbers can be combined by the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division to form other real numbers, two *functions* can be combined to create new functions. For example, the functions given by $f(x) = 2x - 3$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 1$ can be combined to form the sum, difference, product, and quotient of f and g.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + g(x) &= (2x - 3) + (x^2 - 1) \\ &= x^2 + 2x - 4 && \text{Sum} \\ f(x) - g(x) &= (2x - 3) - (x^2 - 1) \\ &= -x^2 + 2x - 2 && \text{Difference} \\ f(x)g(x) &= (2x - 3)(x^2 - 1) \\ &= 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 3 && \text{Product} \\ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \frac{2x - 3}{x^2 - 1}, \quad x \neq \pm 1 && \text{Quotient} \end{aligned}$$

The domain of an **arithmetic combination** of functions f and g consists of all real numbers that are common to the domains of f and g. In the case of the quotient $f(x)/g(x)$, there is the further restriction that $g(x) \neq 0$.

Sum, Difference, Product, and Quotient of Functions

Let f and g be two functions with overlapping domains. Then, for all x common to both domains, the *sum*, *difference*, *product*, and *quotient* of f and g are defined as follows.

1. *Sum:* $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$
2. *Difference:* $(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$
3. *Product:* $(fg)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$
4. *Quotient:* $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}, \quad g(x) \neq 0$

Finding the Sum of Two Functions

Given $f(x) = 2x + 1$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1$, find $(f + g)(x)$. Then evaluate the sum when $x = 3$.

Solution

$$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = (2x + 1) + (x^2 + 2x - 1) = x^2 + 4x$$

When $x = 3$, the value of this sum is

$$(f + g)(3) = 3^2 + 4(3) = 21.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 9(a).

Finding the Difference of Two Functions

Given $f(x) = 2x + 1$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1$, find $(f - g)(x)$. Then evaluate the difference when $x = 2$.

Solution

The difference of f and g is

$$(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = (2x + 1) - (x^2 + 2x - 1) = -x^2 + 2.$$

When $x = 2$, the value of this difference is

$$(f - g)(2) = -(2)^2 + 2 = -2.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 9(b).

Finding the Product of Two Functions

Given $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x - 3$, find $(fg)(x)$. Then evaluate the product when $x = 4$.

Solution

$$(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) = (x^2)(x - 3) = x^3 - 3x^2$$

When $x = 4$, the value of this product is

$$(fg)(4) = 4^3 - 3(4)^2 = 16.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 9(c).

In Examples 1–3, both f and g have domains that consist of all real numbers. So, the domains of $f + g$, $f - g$, and fg are also the set of all real numbers. Remember that any restrictions on the domains of f and g must be considered when forming the sum, difference, product, or quotient of f and g.

Finding the Quotients of Two Functions

Find $(f/g)(x)$ and $(g/f)(x)$ for the functions given by $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$. Then find the domains of f/g and g/f.

Solution

The quotient of f and g is

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

and the quotient of g and f is

$$\left(\frac{g}{f}\right)(x) = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

The domain of f is $[0, \infty)$ and the domain of g is $[-2, 2]$. The intersection of these domains is $[0, 2]$. So, the domains of f/g and g/f are as follows.

Domain of f/g: $[0, 2)$ Domain of g/f: $(0, 2]$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 9(d).

Study Tip

Note that the domain of f/g includes $x = 0$, but not $x = 2$, because $x = 2$ yields a zero in the denominator, whereas the domain of g/f includes $x = 2$, but not $x = 0$, because $x = 0$ yields a zero in the denominator.

Composition of Functions

Another way of combining two functions is to form the **composition** of one with the other. For instance, if $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x + 1$, the composition of f with g is

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &= f(x + 1) \\ &= (x + 1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

This composition is denoted as $f \circ g$ and reads as "f composed with g."

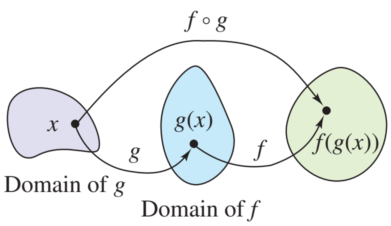


FIGURE 1.90

Definition of Composition of Two Functions

The **composition** of the function f with the function g is

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)).$$

The domain of $f \circ g$ is the set of all x in the domain of g such that $g(x)$ is in the domain of f. (See Figure 1.90.)

Composition of Functions

Given $f(x) = x + 2$ and $g(x) = 4 - x^2$, find the following.

a. $(f \circ g)(x)$ **b.** $(g \circ f)(x)$ **c.** $(g \circ f)(-2)$

Solution

a. The composition of f with g is as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ g)(x) &= f(g(x)) && \text{Definition of } f \circ g \\ &= f(4 - x^2) && \text{Definition of } g(x) \\ &= (4 - x^2) + 2 && \text{Definition of } f(x) \\ &= -x^2 + 6 && \text{Simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

b. The composition of g with f is as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(x) &= g(f(x)) && \text{Definition of } g \circ f \\ &= g(x + 2) && \text{Definition of } f(x) \\ &= 4 - (x + 2)^2 && \text{Definition of } g(x) \\ &= 4 - (x^2 + 4x + 4) && \text{Expand.} \\ &= -x^2 - 4x && \text{Simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

Note that, in this case, $(f \circ g)(x) \neq (g \circ f)(x)$.

c. Using the result of part (b), you can write the following.

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(-2) &= -(-2)^2 - 4(-2) && \text{Substitute.} \\ &= -4 + 8 && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= 4 && \text{Simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 37.

Study Tip

The following tables of values help illustrate the composition $(f \circ g)(x)$ given in Example 5.

x	0	1	2	3
$g(x)$	4	3	0	-5

$g(x)$	4	3	0	-5
$f(g(x))$	6	5	2	-3

x	0	1	2	3
$f(g(x))$	6	5	2	-3

Note that the first two tables can be combined (or "composed") to produce the values given in the third table.

Finding the Domain of a Composite Function

Find the domain of $(f \circ g)(x)$ for the functions given by

$$f(x) = x^2 - 9 \qquad \text{and} \qquad g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}.$$

Algebraic Solution

The composition of the functions is as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}(f \circ g)(x) &= f(g(x)) \\ &= f\left(\sqrt{9 - x^2}\right) \\ &= \left(\sqrt{9 - x^2}\right)^2 - 9 \\ &= 9 - x^2 - 9 \\ &= -x^2\end{aligned}$$

From this, it might appear that the domain of the composition is the set of all real numbers. This, however, is not true. Because the domain of f is the set of all real numbers and the domain of g is $[-3, 3]$, the domain of $f \circ g$ is $[-3, 3]$.

Graphical Solution

You can use a graphing utility to graph the composition of the functions $(f \circ g)(x)$ as $y = \left(\sqrt{9 - x^2}\right)^2 - 9$. Enter the functions as follows.

$$y_1 = \sqrt{9 - x^2} \qquad y_2 = y_1^2 - 9$$

Graph y_2, as shown in Figure 1.91. Use the *trace* feature to determine that the x-coordinates of points on the graph extend from -3 to 3. So, you can graphically estimate the domain of $f \circ g$ to be $[-3, 3]$.

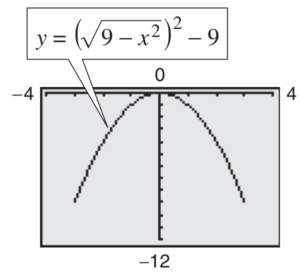


FIGURE 1.91

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 41.

In Examples 5 and 6, you formed the composition of two given functions. In calculus, it is also important to be able to identify two functions that make up a given composite function. For instance, the function h given by $h(x) = (3x - 5)^3$ is the composition of f with g, where $f(x) = x^3$ and $g(x) = 3x - 5$. That is,

$$h(x) = (3x - 5)^3 = [g(x)]^3 = f(g(x)).$$

Basically, to "decompose" a composite function, look for an "inner" function and an "outer" function. In the function h above, $g(x) = 3x - 5$ is the inner function and $f(x) = x^3$ is the outer function.

Decomposing a Composite Function

Write the function given by $h(x) = \dfrac{1}{(x - 2)^2}$ as a composition of two functions.

Solution

One way to write h as a composition of two functions is to take the inner function to be $g(x) = x - 2$ and the outer function to be

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}.$$

Then you can write

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{(x - 2)^2} = (x - 2)^{-2} = f(x - 2) = f(g(x)).$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 53.

Application

Bacteria Count

The number N of bacteria in a refrigerated food is given by

$$N(T) = 20T^2 - 80T + 500, \quad 2 \le T \le 14$$

where T is the temperature of the food in degrees Celsius. When the food is removed from refrigeration, the temperature of the food is given by

$$T(t) = 4t + 2, \quad 0 \le t \le 3$$

where t is the time in hours. (a) Find the composition $N(T(t))$ and interpret its meaning in context. (b) Find the time when the bacteria count reaches 2000.

Solution

a. $N(T(t)) = 20(4t + 2)^2 - 80(4t + 2) + 500$

$$= 20(16t^2 + 16t + 4) - 320t - 160 + 500$$

$$= 320t^2 + 320t + 80 - 320t - 160 + 500$$

$$= 320t^2 + 420$$

The composite function $N(T(t))$ represents the number of bacteria in the food as a function of the amount of time the food has been out of refrigeration.

b. The bacteria count will reach 2000 when $320t^2 + 420 = 2000$. Solve this equation to find that the count will reach 2000 when $t \approx 2.2$ hours. When you solve this equation, note that the negative value is rejected because it is not in the domain of the composite function.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 73.

Classroom Discussion

Analyzing Arithmetic Combinations of Functions

a. Use the graphs of f and $(f + g)$ in Figure 1.92 to make a table showing the values of $g(x)$ when $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,$ and 6. Explain your reasoning.

b. Use the graphs of f and $(f - h)$ in Figure 1.92 to make a table showing the values of $h(x)$ when $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,$ and 6. Explain your reasoning.

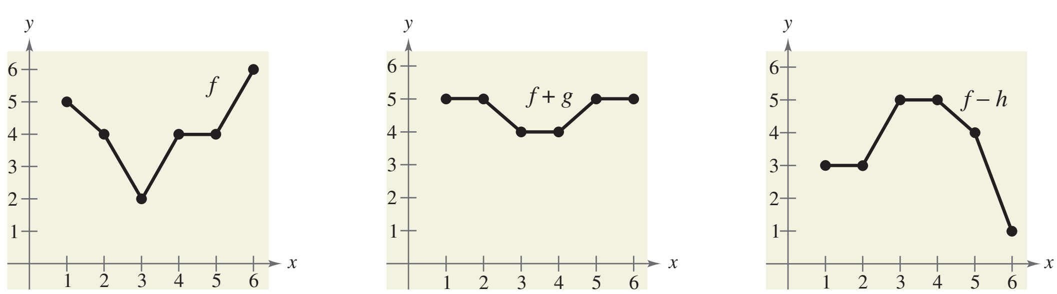


FIGURE 1.92

1.8 EXERCISES

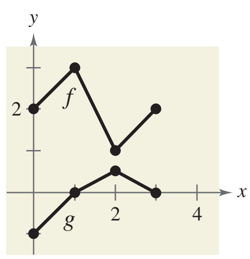
See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. Two functions f and g can be combined by the arithmetic operations of ________, ________, ________, and ________ to create new functions.
2. The ________ of the function f with g is $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$.
3. The domain of $(f \circ g)$ is all x in the domain of g such that _______ is in the domain of f.
4. To decompose a composite function, look for an ________ function and an ________ function.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–8, use the graphs of f and g to graph $h(x) = (f + g)(x)$. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.

5.


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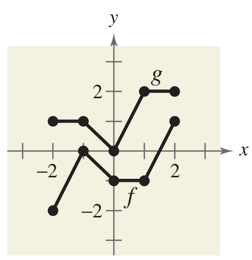

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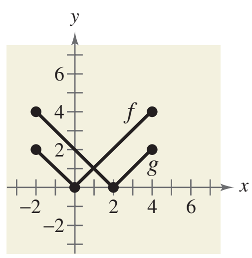

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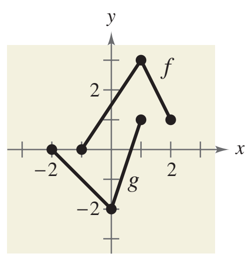


In Exercises 9–16, find (a) $(f + g)(x)$, (b) $(f - g)(x)$, (c) $(fg)(x)$, and (d) $(f/g)(x)$. What is the domain of f/g?

9. $f(x) = x + 2, \quad g(x) = x - 2$
10. $f(x) = 2x - 5, \quad g(x) = 2 - x$
11. $f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = 4x - 5$
12. $f(x) = 3x + 1, \quad g(x) = 5x - 4$
13. $f(x) = x^2 + 6, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{1 - x}$
14. $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$
15. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2}$
16. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x + 1}, \quad g(x) = x^3$

In Exercises 17–28, evaluate the indicated function for $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ and $g(x) = x - 4$.

17. $(f + g)(2)$
18. $(f - g)(-1)$
19. $(f - g)(0)$
20. $(f + g)(1)$
21. $(f - g)(3t)$
22. $(f + g)(t - 2)$
23. $(fg)(6)$
24. $(fg)(-6)$
25. $(f/g)(5)$
26. $(f/g)(0)$
27. $(f/g)(-1) - g(3)$
28. $(fg)(5) + f(4)$

In Exercises 29–32, graph the functions f, g, and $f + g$ on the same set of coordinate axes.

29. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x, \quad g(x) = x - 1$
30. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x, \quad g(x) = -x + 4$
31. $f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = -2x$
32. $f(x) = 4 - x^2, \quad g(x) = x$

GRAPHICAL REASONING In Exercises 33–36, use a graphing utility to graph f, g, and $f + g$ in the same viewing window. Which function contributes most to the magnitude of the sum when $0 \le x \le 2$? Which function contributes most to the magnitude of the sum when $x > 6$?

33. $f(x) = 3x, \quad g(x) = -\dfrac{x^3}{10}$
34. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{2}, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x}$
35. $f(x) = 3x + 2, \quad g(x) = -\sqrt{x + 5}$
36. $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}, \quad g(x) = -3x^2 - 1$

In Exercises 37–40, find (a) $f \circ g$, (b) $g \circ f$, and (c) $g \circ g$.

37. $f(x) = x^2, \quad g(x) = x - 1$
38. $f(x) = 3x + 5, \quad g(x) = 5 - x$
39. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}, \quad g(x) = x^3 + 1$
40. $f(x) = x^3, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

In Exercises 41–48, find (a) $f \circ g$ and (b) $g \circ f$. Find the domain of each function and each composite function.

41. $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 4}, \quad g(x) = x^2$
42. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 5}, \quad g(x) = x^3 + 1$

43. $f(x) = x^2 + 1, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

44. $f(x) = x^{2/3}, \quad g(x) = x^6$

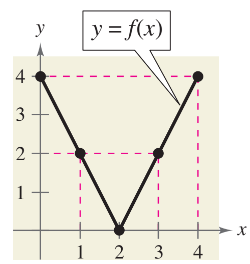
45. $f(x) = |x|, \quad g(x) = x + 6$

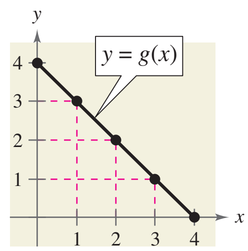
46. $f(x) = |x - 4|, \quad g(x) = 3 - x$

47. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}, \quad g(x) = x + 3$

48. $f(x) = \dfrac{3}{x^2 - 1}, \quad g(x) = x + 1$

In Exercises 49–52, use the graphs of f and g to evaluate the functions.





49. (a) $(f + g)(3)$ (b) $(f/g)(2)$

50. (a) $(f - g)(1)$ (b) $(fg)(4)$

51. (a) $(f \circ g)(2)$ (b) $(g \circ f)(2)$

52. (a) $(f \circ g)(1)$ (b) $(g \circ f)(3)$

In Exercises 53–60, find two functions f and g such that $(f \circ g)(x) = h(x)$. (There are many correct answers.)

53. $h(x) = (2x + 1)^2$

54. $h(x) = (1 - x)^3$

55. $h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 4}$

56. $h(x) = \sqrt{9 - x}$

57. $h(x) = \dfrac{1}{x + 2}$

58. $h(x) = \dfrac{4}{(5x + 2)^2}$

59. $h(x) = \dfrac{-x^2 + 3}{4 - x^2}$

60. $h(x) = \dfrac{27x^3 + 6x}{10 - 27x^3}$

61. STOPPING DISTANCE The research and development department of an automobile manufacturer has determined that when a driver is required to stop quickly to avoid an accident, the distance (in feet) the car travels during the driver's reaction time is given by $R(x) = \frac{3}{4}x$, where x is the speed of the car in miles per hour. The distance (in feet) traveled while the driver is braking is given by $B(x) = \frac{1}{15}x^2$.

(a) Find the function that represents the total stopping distance T.

(b) Graph the functions R, B, and T on the same set of coordinate axes for $0 \le x \le 60$.

(c) Which function contributes most to the magnitude of the sum at higher speeds? Explain.

62. SALES From 2003 through 2008, the sales R_1 (in thousands of dollars) for one of two restaurants owned by the same parent company can be modeled by

$$R_1 = 480 - 8t - 0.8t^2, \quad t = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$$

where $t = 3$ represents 2003. During the same six-year period, the sales R_2 (in thousands of dollars) for the second restaurant can be modeled by

$$R_2 = 254 + 0.78t, \quad t = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.$$

(a) Write a function R_3 that represents the total sales of the two restaurants owned by the same parent company.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph R_1, R_2, and R_3 in the same viewing window.

63. VITAL STATISTICS Let $b(t)$ be the number of births in the United States in year t, and let $d(t)$ represent the number of deaths in the United States in year t, where $t = 0$ corresponds to 2000.

(a) If $p(t)$ is the population of the United States in year t, find the function $c(t)$ that represents the percent change in the population of the United States.

(b) Interpret the value of $c(5)$.

64. PETS Let $d(t)$ be the number of dogs in the United States in year t, and let $c(t)$ be the number of cats in the United States in year t, where $t = 0$ corresponds to 2000.

(a) Find the function $p(t)$ that represents the total number of dogs and cats in the United States.

(b) Interpret the value of $p(5)$.

(c) Let $n(t)$ represent the population of the United States in year t, where $t = 0$ corresponds to 2000. Find and interpret

$$h(t) = \frac{p(t)}{n(t)}.$$

65. MILITARY PERSONNEL The total numbers of Navy personnel N (in thousands) and Marines personnel M (in thousands) from 2000 through 2007 can be approximated by the models

$$N(t) = 0.192t^3 - 3.88t^2 + 12.9t + 372$$

and

$$M(t) = 0.035t^3 - 0.23t^2 + 1.7t + 172$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: Department of Defense)

(a) Find and interpret $(N + M)(t)$. Evaluate this function for $t = 0$, 6, and 12.

(b) Find and interpret $(N - M)(t)$ Evaluate this function for $t = 0$, 6, and 12.

66. SPORTS The numbers of people playing tennis T (in millions) in the United States from 2000 through 2007 can be approximated by the function

$$T(t) = 0.0233t^4 - 0.3408t^3 + 1.556t^2 - 1.86t + 22.8$$

and the U.S. population P (in millions) from 2000 through 2007 can be approximated by the function $P(t) = 2.78t + 282.5$, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: Tennis Industry Association, U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Find and interpret $h(t) = \dfrac{T(t)}{P(t)}$.

(b) Evaluate the function in part (a) for $t = 0, 3$, and 6.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS In Exercises 67 and 68, use the table, which shows the total numbers of births B (in thousands) and deaths D (in thousands) in the United States from 1990 through 2006. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

Year, t	Births, B	Deaths, D
1990	4158	2148
1991	4111	2170
1992	4065	2176
1993	4000	2269
1994	3953	2279
1995	3900	2312
1996	3891	2315
1997	3881	2314
1998	3942	2337
1999	3959	2391
2000	4059	2403
2001	4026	2416
2002	4022	2443
2003	4090	2448
2004	4112	2398
2005	4138	2448
2006	4266	2426

The models for these data are

$$B(t) = -0.197t^3 + 8.96t^2 - 90.0t + 4180$$

and

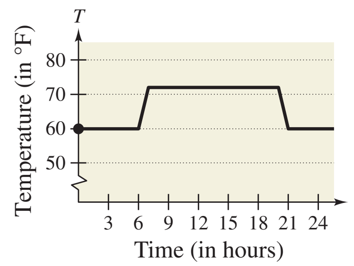
$$D(t) = -1.21t^2 + 38.0t + 2137$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 1990.

67. Find and interpret $(B - D)(t)$.

68. Evaluate $B(t)$, $D(t)$, and $(B - D)(t)$ for the years 2010 and 2012. What does each function value represent?

69. GRAPHICAL REASONING An electronically controlled thermostat in a home is programmed to lower the temperature automatically during the night. The temperature in the house T (in degrees Fahrenheit) is given in terms of t, the time in hours on a 24-hour clock (see figure).



(a) Explain why T is a function of t.

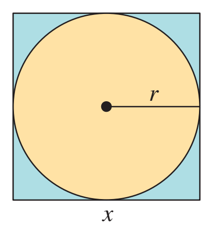
(b) Approximate $T(4)$ and $T(15)$.

(c) The thermostat is reprogrammed to produce a temperature H for which $H(t) = T(t - 1)$. How does this change the temperature?

(d) The thermostat is reprogrammed to produce a temperature H for which $H(t) = T(t) - 1$. How does this change the temperature?

(e) Write a piecewise-defined function that represents the graph.

70. GEOMETRY A square concrete foundation is prepared as a base for a cylindrical tank (see figure).



(a) Write the radius r of the tank as a function of the length x of the sides of the square.

(b) Write the area A of the circular base of the tank as a function of the radius r.

(c) Find and interpret $(A \circ r)(x)$.

71. RIPPLES A pebble is dropped into a calm pond, causing ripples in the form of concentric circles. The radius r (in feet) of the outer ripple is $r(t) = 0.6t$, where t is the time in seconds after the pebble strikes the water. The area A of the circle is given by the function $A(r) = \pi r^2$. Find and interpret $(A \circ r)(t)$.

72. POLLUTION The spread of a contaminant is increasing in a circular pattern on the surface of a lake. The radius of the contaminant can be modeled by $r(t) = 5.25\sqrt{t}$, where r is the radius in meters and t is the time in hours since contamination.

(a) Find a function that gives the area A of the circular leak in terms of the time t since the spread began.

(b) Find the size of the contaminated area after 36 hours.

(c) Find when the size of the contaminated area is 6250 square meters.

73. BACTERIA COUNT The number N of bacteria in a refrigerated food is given by

$$N(T) = 10T^2 - 20T + 600, \quad 1 \leq T \leq 20$$

where T is the temperature of the food in degrees Celsius. When the food is removed from refrigeration, the temperature of the food is given by

$$T(t) = 3t + 2, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 6$$

where t is the time in hours.

(a) Find the composition $N(T(t))$ and interpret its meaning in context.

(b) Find the bacteria count after 0.5 hour.

(c) Find the time when the bacteria count reaches 1500.

74. COST The weekly cost C of producing x units in a manufacturing process is given by $C(x) = 60x + 750$. The number of units x produced in t hours is given by $x(t) = 50t$.

(a) Find and interpret $(C \circ x)(t)$.

(b) Find the cost of the units produced in 4 hours.

(c) Find the time that must elapse in order for the cost to increase to $15,000.

75. SALARY You are a sales representative for a clothing manufacturer. You are paid an annual salary, plus a bonus of 3% of your sales over $500,000. Consider the two functions given by $f(x) = x - 500{,}000$ and $g(x) = 0.03x$. If x is greater than $500,000, which of the following represents your bonus? Explain your reasoning.

(a) $f(g(x))$ (b) $g(f(x))$

76. CONSUMER AWARENESS The suggested retail price of a new hybrid car is p dollars. The dealership advertises a factory rebate of $2000 and a 10% discount.

(a) Write a function R in terms of p giving the cost of the hybrid car after receiving the rebate from the factory.

(b) Write a function S in terms of p giving the cost of the hybrid car after receiving the dealership discount.

(c) Form the composite functions $(R \circ S)(p)$ and $(S \circ R)(p)$ and interpret each.

(d) Find $(R \circ S)(20{,}500)$ and $(S \circ R)(20{,}500)$. Which yields the lower cost for the hybrid car? Explain.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 77 and 78, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

77. If $f(x) = x + 1$ and $g(x) = 6x$, then

$(f \circ g)(x) = (g \circ f)(x)$.

78. If you are given two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, you can calculate $(f \circ g)(x)$ if and only if the range of g is a subset of the domain of f.

In Exercises 79 and 80, three siblings are of three different ages. The oldest is twice the age of the middle sibling, and the middle sibling is six years older than one-half the age of the youngest.

79. (a) Write a composite function that gives the oldest sibling's age in terms of the youngest. Explain how you arrived at your answer.

(b) If the oldest sibling is 16 years old, find the ages of the other two siblings.

80. (a) Write a composite function that gives the youngest sibling's age in terms of the oldest. Explain how you arrived at your answer.

(b) If the youngest sibling is two years old, find the ages of the other two siblings.

81. PROOF Prove that the product of two odd functions is an even function, and that the product of two even functions is an even function.

82. CONJECTURE Use examples to hypothesize whether the product of an odd function and an even function is even or odd. Then prove your hypothesis.

83. PROOF

(a) Given a function f, prove that $g(x)$ is even and $h(x)$ is odd, where $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x) + f(-x)]$ and $h(x) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x) - f(-x)]$.

(b) Use the result of part (a) to prove that any function can be written as a sum of even and odd functions. [*Hint:* Add the two equations in part (a).]

(c) Use the result of part (b) to write each function as a sum of even and odd functions.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1, \quad k(x) = \frac{1}{x + 1}$$

84. CAPSTONE Consider the functions $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

(a) Find f/g and its domain.

(b) Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$. Find the domain of each composite function. Are they the same? Explain.

1.9 Inverse Functions

What you should learn

- Find inverse functions informally and verify that two functions are inverse functions of each other.
- Use graphs of functions to determine whether functions have inverse functions.
- Use the Horizontal Line Test to determine if functions are one-to-one.
- Find inverse functions algebraically.

Why you should learn it

Inverse functions can be used to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 99 on page 100, an inverse function can be used to determine the year in which there was a given dollar amount of sales of LCD televisions in the United States.

Sean Gallup/Getty Images

Inverse Functions

Recall from Section 1.4 that a function can be represented by a set of ordered pairs. For instance, the function $f(x) = x + 4$ from the set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ to the set $B = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$ can be written as follows.

$$f(x) = x + 4: \ \{(1, 5), (2, 6), (3, 7), (4, 8)\}$$

In this case, by interchanging the first and second coordinates of each of these ordered pairs, you can form the **inverse function** of f, which is denoted by f^{-1}. It is a function from the set B to the set A, and can be written as follows.

$$f^{-1}(x) = x - 4: \ \{(5, 1), (6, 2), (7, 3), (8, 4)\}$$

Note that the domain of f is equal to the range of f^{-1}, and vice versa, as shown in Figure 1.93. Also note that the functions f and f^{-1} have the effect of "undoing" each other. In other words, when you form the composition of f with f^{-1} or the composition of f^{-1} with f, you obtain the identity function.

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = f(x - 4) = (x - 4) + 4 = x$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = f^{-1}(x + 4) = (x + 4) - 4 = x$$

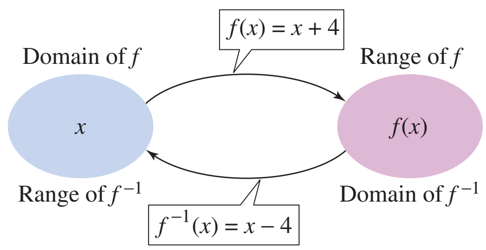


FIGURE 1.93

Finding Inverse Functions Informally

Find the inverse function of $f(x) = 4x$. Then verify that both $f(f^{-1}(x))$ and $f^{-1}(f(x))$ are equal to the identity function.

Solution

The function f *multiplies* each input by 4. To "undo" this function, you need to *divide* each input by 4. So, the inverse function of $f(x) = 4x$ is

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{4}.$$

You can verify that both $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$ as follows.

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = f\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) = 4\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) = x \qquad f^{-1}(f(x)) = f^{-1}(4x) = \frac{4x}{4} = x$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 7.

Definition of Inverse Function

Let f and g be two functions such that

$$f(g(x)) = x \qquad \text{for every } x \text{ in the domain of } g$$

and

$$g(f(x)) = x \qquad \text{for every } x \text{ in the domain of } f.$$

Under these conditions, the function g is the **inverse function** of the function f. The function g is denoted by f^{-1} (read "f-inverse"). So,

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x \qquad \text{and} \qquad f^{-1}(f(x)) = x.$$

The domain of f must be equal to the range of f^{-1}, and the range of f must be equal to the domain of f^{-1}.

Do not be confused by the use of -1 to denote the inverse function f^{-1}. In this text, whenever f^{-1} is written, it *always* refers to the inverse function of the function f and *not* to the reciprocal of $f(x)$.

If the function g is the inverse function of the function f, it must also be true that the function f is the inverse function of the function g. For this reason, you can say that the functions f and g are *inverse functions of each other*.

Verifying Inverse Functions

Which of the functions is the inverse function of $f(x) = \dfrac{5}{x-2}$?

$$g(x) = \frac{x-2}{5} \qquad h(x) = \frac{5}{x} + 2$$

Solution

By forming the composition of f with g, you have

$$f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{x-2}{5}\right) = \frac{5}{\left(\dfrac{x-2}{5}\right) - 2} = \frac{25}{x-12} \neq x.$$

Because this composition is not equal to the identity function x, it follows that g *is not* the inverse function of f. By forming the composition of f with h, you have

$$f(h(x)) = f\left(\frac{5}{x} + 2\right) = \frac{5}{\left(\dfrac{5}{x} + 2\right) - 2} = \frac{5}{\left(\dfrac{5}{x}\right)} = x.$$

So, it appears that h *is* the inverse function of f. You can confirm this by showing that the composition of h with f is also equal to the identity function, as shown below.

$$h(f(x)) = h\left(\frac{5}{x-2}\right) = \frac{5}{\left(\dfrac{5}{x-2}\right)} + 2 = x - 2 + 2 = x$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 19.

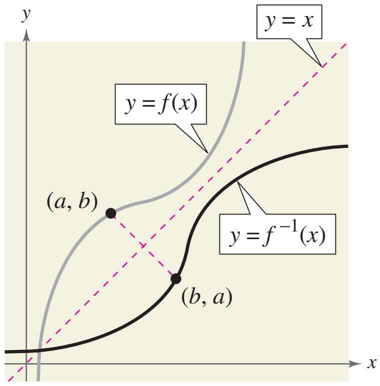


FIGURE 1.94

The Graph of an Inverse Function

The graphs of a function f and its inverse function f^{-1} are related to each other in the following way. If the point (a, b) lies on the graph of f, then the point (b, a) must lie on the graph of f^{-1}, and vice versa. This means that the graph of f^{-1} is a *reflection* of the graph of f in the line $y = x$, as shown in Figure 1.94.

Finding Inverse Functions Graphically

Sketch the graphs of the inverse functions $f(x) = 2x - 3$ and $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)$ on the same rectangular coordinate system and show that the graphs are reflections of each other in the line $y = x$.

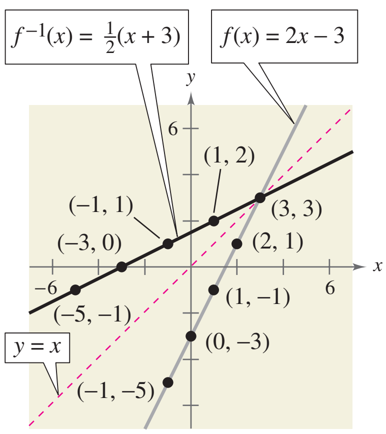


FIGURE 1.95

Solution

The graphs of f and f^{-1} are shown in Figure 1.95. It appears that the graphs are reflections of each other in the line $y = x$. You can further verify this reflective property by testing a few points on each graph. Note in the following list that if the point (a, b) is on the graph of f, the point (b, a) is on the graph of f^{-1}.

Graph of $f(x) = 2x - 3$	*Graph of* $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)$
$(-1, -5)$	$(-5, -1)$
$(0, -3)$	$(-3, 0)$
$(1, -1)$	$(-1, 1)$
$(2, 1)$	$(1, 2)$
$(3, 3)$	$(3, 3)$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 25.

Finding Inverse Functions Graphically

Sketch the graphs of the inverse functions $f(x) = x^2$ $(x \geq 0)$ and $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$ on the same rectangular coordinate system and show that the graphs are reflections of each other in the line $y = x$.

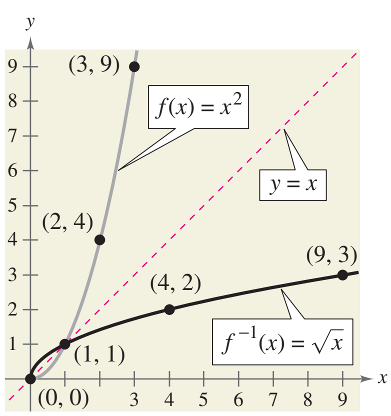


FIGURE 1.96

Solution

The graphs of f and f^{-1} are shown in Figure 1.96. It appears that the graphs are reflections of each other in the line $y = x$. You can further verify this reflective property by testing a few points on each graph. Note in the following list that if the point (a, b) is on the graph of f, the point (b, a) is on the graph of f^{-1}.

Graph of $f(x) = x^2, \quad x \geq 0$	*Graph of* $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$
$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0)$
$(1, 1)$	$(1, 1)$
$(2, 4)$	$(4, 2)$
$(3, 9)$	$(9, 3)$

Try showing that $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 27.

One-to-One Functions

The reflective property of the graphs of inverse functions gives you a nice *geometric* test for determining whether a function has an inverse function. This test is called the **Horizontal Line Test** for inverse functions.

Horizontal Line Test for Inverse Functions

A function f has an inverse function if and only if no *horizontal* line intersects the graph of f at more than one point.

If no horizontal line intersects the graph of f at more than one point, then no y-value is matched with more than one x-value. This is the essential characteristic of what are called **one-to-one functions.**

One-to-One Functions

A function f is **one-to-one** if each value of the dependent variable corresponds to exactly one value of the independent variable. A function f has an inverse function if and only if f is one-to-one.

Consider the function given by $f(x) = x^2$. The table on the left is a table of values for $f(x) = x^2$. The table of values on the right is made up by interchanging the columns of the first table. The table on the right does not represent a function because the input $x = 4$ is matched with two different outputs: $y = -2$ and $y = 2$. So, $f(x) = x^2$ is not one-to-one and does not have an inverse function.

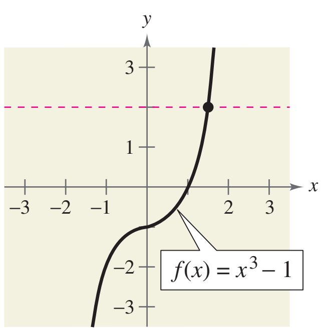


FIGURE 1.97

x	$f(x) = x^2$
-2	4
-1	1
0	0
1	1
2	4
3	9

x	y
4	-2
1	-1
0	0
1	1
4	2
9	3

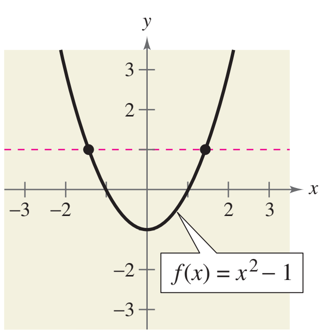


FIGURE 1.98

Applying the Horizontal Line Test

a. The graph of the function given by $f(x) = x^3 - 1$ is shown in Figure 1.97. Because no horizontal line intersects the graph of f at more than one point, you can conclude that f *is* a one-to-one function and *does* have an inverse function.

b. The graph of the function given by $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ is shown in Figure 1.98. Because it is possible to find a horizontal line that intersects the graph of f at more than one point, you can conclude that f *is not* a one-to-one function and *does not* have an inverse function.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 39.

Finding Inverse Functions Algebraically

For simple functions (such as the one in Example 1), you can find inverse functions by inspection. For more complicated functions, however, it is best to use the following guidelines. The key step in these guidelines is Step 3—interchanging the roles of x and y. This step corresponds to the fact that inverse functions have ordered pairs with the coordinates reversed.

WARNING / CAUTION

Note what happens when you try to find the inverse function of a function that is not one-to-one.

$f(x) = x^2 + 1$ Original function

$y = x^2 + 1$ Replace $f(x)$ by y.

$x = y^2 + 1$ Interchange x and y.

$x - 1 = y^2$ Isolate y-term.

$y = \pm\sqrt{x-1}$ Solve for y.

You obtain two y-values for each x.

Finding an Inverse Function

1. Use the Horizontal Line Test to decide whether f has an inverse function.
2. In the equation for $f(x)$, replace $f(x)$ by y.
3. Interchange the roles of x and y, and solve for y.
4. Replace y by $f^{-1}(x)$ in the new equation.
5. Verify that f and f^{-1} are inverse functions of each other by showing that the domain of f is equal to the range of f^{-1}, the range of f is equal to the domain of f^{-1}, and $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$.

Finding an Inverse Function Algebraically

Find the inverse function of

$$f(x) = \frac{5-3x}{2}.$$

Solution

The graph of f is a line, as shown in Figure 1.99. This graph passes the Horizontal Line Test. So, you know that f is one-to-one and has an inverse function.

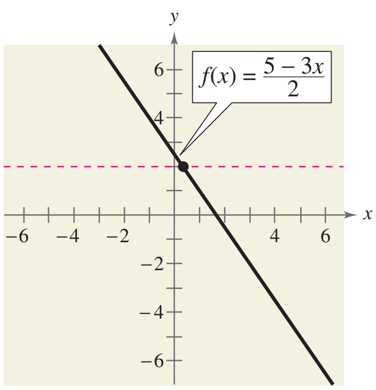


FIGURE 1.99

$$f(x) = \frac{5-3x}{2} \quad \text{Write original function.}$$

$$y = \frac{5-3x}{2} \quad \text{Replace } f(x) \text{ by } y.$$

$$x = \frac{5-3y}{2} \quad \text{Interchange } x \text{ and } y.$$

$$2x = 5 - 3y \quad \text{Multiply each side by 2.}$$

$$3y = 5 - 2x \quad \text{Isolate the } y\text{-term.}$$

$$y = \frac{5-2x}{3} \quad \text{Solve for } y.$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{5-2x}{3} \quad \text{Replace } y \text{ by } f^{-1}(x).$$

Note that both f and f^{-1} have domains and ranges that consist of the entire set of real numbers. Check that $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 63.

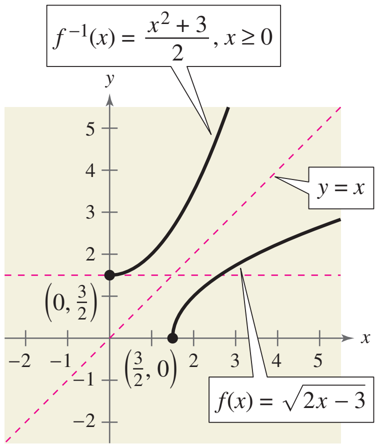


FIGURE 1.100

Finding an Inverse Function

Find the inverse function of

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2x - 3}.$$

Solution

The graph of f is a curve, as shown in Figure 1.100. Because this graph passes the Horizontal Line Test, you know that f is one-to-one and has an inverse function.

$f(x) = \sqrt{2x - 3}$	Write original function.
$y = \sqrt{2x - 3}$	Replace $f(x)$ by y.
$x = \sqrt{2y - 3}$	Interchange x and y.
$x^2 = 2y - 3$	Square each side.
$2y = x^2 + 3$	Isolate y.
$y = \dfrac{x^2 + 3}{2}$	Solve for y.
$f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 3}{2}, \quad x \geq 0$	Replace y by $f^{-1}(x)$.

The graph of f^{-1} in Figure 1.100 is the reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$. Note that the range of f is the interval $[0, \infty)$, which implies that the domain of f^{-1} is the interval $[0, \infty)$. Moreover, the domain of f is the interval $\left[\frac{3}{2}, \infty\right)$, which implies that the range of f^{-1} is the interval $\left[\frac{3}{2}, \infty\right)$. Verify that $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 69.

Classroom Discussion

The Existence of an Inverse Function Write a short paragraph describing why the following functions do or do not have inverse functions.

a. Let x represent the retail price of an item (in dollars), and let $f(x)$ represent the sales tax on the item. Assume that the sales tax is 6% of the retail price *and* that the sales tax is rounded to the nearest cent. Does this function have an inverse function? (*Hint:* Can you undo this function? For instance, if you know that the sales tax is \$0.12, can you determine exactly what the retail price is?)

b. Let x represent the temperature in degrees Celsius, and let $f(x)$ represent the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. Does this function have an inverse function? (*Hint:* The formula for converting from degrees Celsius to degrees Fahrenheit is $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$.)

1.9 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. If the composite functions $f(g(x))$ and $g(f(x))$ both equal x, then the function g is the ________ function of f.
2. The inverse function of f is denoted by ________.
3. The domain of f is the ________ of f^{-1}, and the ________ of f^{-1} is the range of f.
4. The graphs of f and f^{-1} are reflections of each other in the line ________.
5. A function f is ________ if each value of the dependent variable corresponds to exactly one value of the independent variable.
6. A graphical test for the existence of an inverse function of f is called the _______ Line Test.

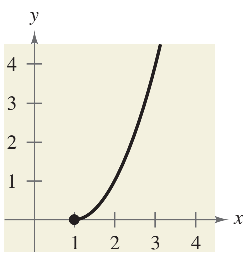
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–14, find the inverse function of f informally. Verify that $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$.

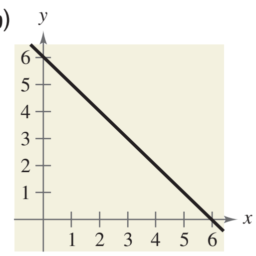
7. $f(x) = 6x$
8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x$
9. $f(x) = x + 9$
10. $f(x) = x - 4$
11. $f(x) = 3x + 1$
12. $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{5}$
13. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$
14. $f(x) = x^5$

In Exercises 15–18, match the graph of the function with the graph of its inverse function. [The graphs of the inverse functions are labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d).]

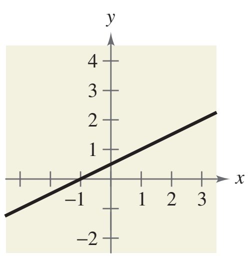
(a)



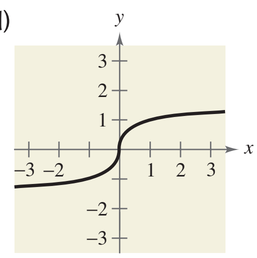
(b)



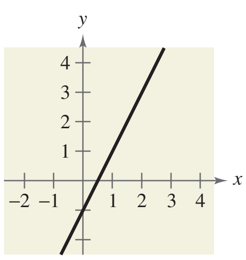
(c)



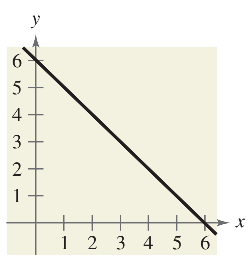
(d)



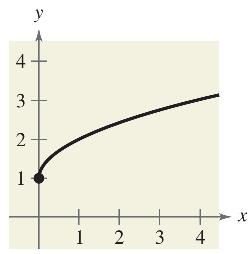
15.



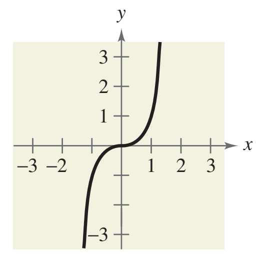
16.



17.



18.



In Exercises 19–22, verify that f and g are inverse functions.

19. $f(x) = -\frac{7}{2}x - 3, \quad g(x) = -\dfrac{2x + 6}{7}$
20. $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 9}{4}, \quad g(x) = 4x + 9$
21. $f(x) = x^3 + 5, \quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 5}$
22. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^3}{2}, \quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{2x}$

In Exercises 23–34, show that f and g are inverse functions (a) algebraically and (b) graphically.

23. $f(x) = 2x, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{x}{2}$
24. $f(x) = x - 5, \quad g(x) = x + 5$
25. $f(x) = 7x + 1, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{7}$
26. $f(x) = 3 - 4x, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{3 - x}{4}$
27. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^3}{8}, \quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{8x}$
28. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$
29. $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 4}, \quad g(x) = x^2 + 4, \quad x \ge 0$
30. $f(x) = 1 - x^3, \quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{1 - x}$
31. $f(x) = 9 - x^2, \quad x \ge 0, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x}, \quad x \le 9$

32. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{1+x}, \quad x \geq 0, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{1-x}{x}, \quad 0 < x \leq 1$

33. $f(x) = \dfrac{x-1}{x+5}, \quad g(x) = -\dfrac{5x+1}{x-1}$

34. $f(x) = \dfrac{x+3}{x-2}, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{2x+3}{x-1}$

In Exercises 35 and 36, does the function have an inverse function?

35.

x	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x)$	-2	1	2	1	-2	-6

36.

x	-3	-2	-1	0	2	3
$f(x)$	10	6	4	1	-3	-10

In Exercises 37 and 38, use the table of values for $y = f(x)$ to complete a table for $y = f^{-1}(x)$.

37.

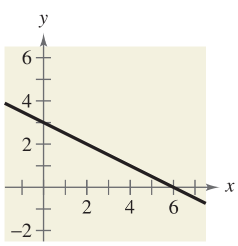
x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	-2	0	2	4	6	8

38.

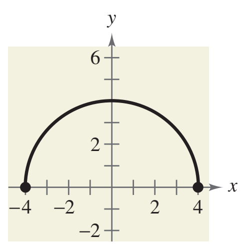
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$	-10	-7	-4	-1	2	5

In Exercises 39–42, does the function have an inverse function?

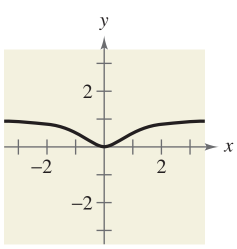
39.



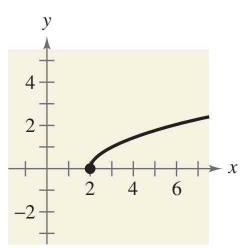
40.



41.



42.



In Exercises 43–48, use a graphing utility to graph the function, and use the Horizontal Line Test to determine whether the function is one-to-one and so has an inverse function.

43. $g(x) = \dfrac{4-x}{6}$

44. $f(x) = 10$

45. $h(x) = |x+4| - |x-4|$

46. $g(x) = (x+5)^3$

47. $f(x) = -2x\sqrt{16-x^2}$

48. $f(x) = \frac{1}{8}(x+2)^2 - 1$

In Exercises 49–62, (a) find the inverse function of f, (b) graph both f and f^{-1} on the same set of coordinate axes, (c) describe the relationship between the graphs of f and f^{-1}, and (d) state the domain and range of f and f^{-1}.

49. $f(x) = 2x - 3$

50. $f(x) = 3x + 1$

51. $f(x) = x^5 - 2$

52. $f(x) = x^3 + 1$

53. $f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2$

54. $f(x) = x^2 - 2, \quad x \leq 0$

55. $f(x) = \dfrac{4}{x}$

56. $f(x) = -\dfrac{2}{x}$

57. $f(x) = \dfrac{x+1}{x-2}$

58. $f(x) = \dfrac{x-3}{x+2}$

59. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1}$

60. $f(x) = x^{3/5}$

61. $f(x) = \dfrac{6x+4}{4x+5}$

62. $f(x) = \dfrac{8x-4}{2x+6}$

In Exercises 63–76, determine whether the function has an inverse function. If it does, find the inverse function.

63. $f(x) = x^4$

64. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2}$

65. $g(x) = \dfrac{x}{8}$

66. $f(x) = 3x + 5$

67. $p(x) = -4$

68. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x+4}{5}$

69. $f(x) = (x+3)^2, \quad x \geq -3$

70. $q(x) = (x-5)^2$

71. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+3, & x < 0 \\ 6-x, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

72. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 - 3x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

73. $h(x) = -\dfrac{4}{x^2}$

74. $f(x) = |x-2|, \quad x \leq 2$

75. $f(x) = \sqrt{2x+3}$

76. $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$

THINK ABOUT IT In Exercises 77–86, restrict the domain of the function f so that the function is one-to-one and has an inverse function. Then find the inverse function f^{-1}. State the domains and ranges of f and f^{-1}. Explain your results. (There are many correct answers.)

77. $f(x) = (x - 2)^2$ **78.** $f(x) = 1 - x^4$

79. $f(x) = |x + 2|$ **80.** $f(x) = |x - 5|$

81. $f(x) = (x + 6)^2$ **82.** $f(x) = (x - 4)^2$

83. $f(x) = -2x^2 + 5$ **84.** $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$

85. $f(x) = |x - 4| + 1$ **86.** $f(x) = -|x - 1| - 2$

In Exercises 87–92, use the functions given by $f(x) = \frac{1}{8}x - 3$ and $g(x) = x^3$ to find the indicated value or function.

87. $(f^{-1} \circ g^{-1})(1)$ **88.** $(g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(-3)$

89. $(f^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(6)$ **90.** $(g^{-1} \circ g^{-1})(-4)$

91. $(f \circ g)^{-1}$ **92.** $g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}$

In Exercises 93–96, use the functions given by $f(x) = x + 4$ and $g(x) = 2x - 5$ to find the specified function.

93. $g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}$ **94.** $f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$

95. $(f \circ g)^{-1}$ **96.** $(g \circ f)^{-1}$

97. SHOE SIZES The table shows men's shoe sizes in the United States and the corresponding European shoe sizes. Let $y = f(x)$ represent the function that gives the men's European shoe size in terms of x, the men's U.S. size.

Men's U.S. shoe size	Men's European shoe size
8	41
9	42
10	43
11	45
12	46
13	47

(a) Is f one-to-one? Explain.
(b) Find $f(11)$.
(c) Find $f^{-1}(43)$, if possible.
(d) Find $f(f^{-1}(41))$.
(e) Find $f^{-1}(f(13))$.

98. SHOE SIZES The table shows women's shoe sizes in the United States and the corresponding European shoe sizes. Let $y = g(x)$ represent the function that gives the women's European shoe size in terms of x, the women's U.S. size.

Women's U.S. shoe size	Women's European shoe size
4	35
5	37
6	38
7	39
8	40
9	42

(a) Is g one-to-one? Explain.
(b) Find $g(6)$.
(c) Find $g^{-1}(42)$.
(d) Find $g(g^{-1}(39))$.
(e) Find $g^{-1}(g(5))$.

99. LCD TVS The sales S (in millions of dollars) of LCD televisions in the United States from 2001 through 2007 are shown in the table. The time (in years) is given by t, with $t = 1$ corresponding to 2001. (Source: Consumer Electronics Association)

Year, t	Sales, $S(t)$
1	62
2	246
3	664
4	1579
5	3258
6	8430
7	14,532

(a) Does S^{-1} exist?
(b) If S^{-1} exists, what does it represent in the context of the problem?
(c) If S^{-1} exists, find $S^{-1}(8430)$.
(d) If the table was extended to 2009 and if the sales of LCD televisions for that year was \$14,532 million, would S^{-1} exist? Explain.

100. POPULATION The projected populations P (in millions of people) in the United States for 2015 through 2040 are shown in the table. The time (in years) is given by t, with $t = 15$ corresponding to 2015. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

Year, t	Population, $P(t)$
15	325.5
20	341.4
25	357.5
30	373.5
35	389.5
40	405.7

(a) Does P^{-1} exist?

(b) If P^{-1} exists, what does it represent in the context of the problem?

(c) If P^{-1} exists, find $P^{-1}(357.5)$.

(d) If the table was extended to 2050 and if the projected population of the U.S. for that year was 373.5 million, would P^{-1} exist? Explain.

101. HOURLY WAGE Your wage is \$10.00 per hour plus \$0.75 for each unit produced per hour. So, your hourly wage y in terms of the number of units produced x is $y = 10 + 0.75x$.

(a) Find the inverse function. What does each variable represent in the inverse function?

(b) Determine the number of units produced when your hourly wage is \$24.25.

102. DIESEL MECHANICS The function given by

$$y = 0.03x^2 + 245.50, \quad 0 < x < 100$$

approximates the exhaust temperature y in degrees Fahrenheit, where x is the percent load for a diesel engine.

(a) Find the inverse function. What does each variable represent in the inverse function?

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the inverse function.

(c) The exhaust temperature of the engine must not exceed 500 degrees Fahrenheit. What is the percent load interval?

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 103 and 104, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

103. If f is an even function, then f^{-1} exists.

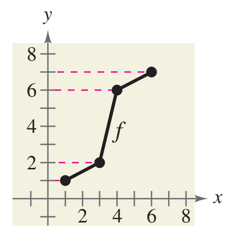
104. If the inverse function of f exists and the graph of f has a y-intercept, then the y-intercept of f is an x-intercept of f^{-1}.

105. PROOF Prove that if f and g are one-to-one functions, then $(f \circ g)^{-1}(x) = (g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x)$.

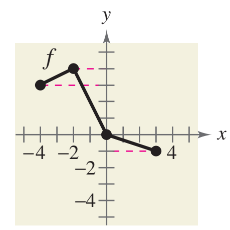
106. PROOF Prove that if f is a one-to-one odd function, then f^{-1} is an odd function.

In Exercises 107 and 108, use the graph of the function f to create a table of values for the given points. Then create a second table that can be used to find f^{-1}, and sketch the graph of f^{-1} if possible.

107.



108.



In Exercises 109–112, determine if the situation could be represented by a one-to-one function. If so, write a statement that describes the inverse function.

109. The number of miles n a marathon runner has completed in terms of the time t in hours

110. The population p of South Carolina in terms of the year t from 1960 through 2008

111. The depth of the tide d at a beach in terms of the time t over a 24-hour period

112. The height h in inches of a human born in the year 2000 in terms of his or her age n in years.

113. THINK ABOUT IT The function given by $f(x) = k(2 - x - x^3)$ has an inverse function, and $f^{-1}(3) = -2$. Find k.

114. THINK ABOUT IT Consider the functions given by $f(x) = x + 2$ and $f^{-1}(x) = x - 2$. Evaluate $f(f^{-1}(x))$ and $f^{-1}(f(x))$ for the indicated values of x. What can you conclude about the functions?

x	-10	0	7	45
$f(f^{-1}(x))$				
$f^{-1}(f(x))$				

115. THINK ABOUT IT Restrict the domain of $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ to $x \geq 0$. Use a graphing utility to graph the function. Does the restricted function have an inverse function? Explain.

116. CAPSTONE Describe and correct the error.

~~Given $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 6}$, then $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x - 6}}$.~~

1.10 Mathematical Modeling and Variation

What you should learn

- Use mathematical models to approximate sets of data points.
- Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find the equation of a least squares regression line.
- Write mathematical models for direct variation.
- Write mathematical models for direct variation as an *n*th power.
- Write mathematical models for inverse variation.
- Write mathematical models for joint variation.

Why you should learn it

You can use functions as models to represent a wide variety of real-life data sets. For instance, in Exercise 83 on page 112, a variation model can be used to model the water temperatures of the ocean at various depths.

Introduction

You have already studied some techniques for fitting models to data. For instance, in Section 1.3, you learned how to find the equation of a line that passes through two points. In this section, you will study other techniques for fitting models to data: *least squares regression* and *direct and inverse variation*. The resulting models are either polynomial functions or rational functions. (Rational functions will be studied in Chapter 2.)

A Mathematical Model

The populations y (in millions) of the United States from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the table. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

Year	Population, y
2000	282.4
2001	285.3
2002	288.2
2003	290.9
2004	293.6
2005	296.3
2006	299.2
2007	302.0

A linear model that approximates the data is $y = 2.78t + 282.5$ for $0 \le t \le 7$, where t is the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. Plot the actual data *and* the model on the same graph. How closely does the model represent the data?

Solution

The actual data are plotted in Figure 1.101, along with the graph of the linear model. From the graph, it appears that the model is a "good fit" for the actual data. You can see how well the model fits by comparing the actual values of y with the values of y given by the model. The values given by the model are labeled y^* in the table below.

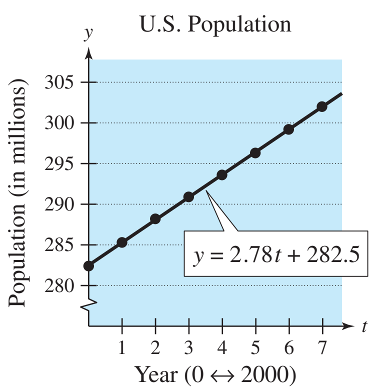


FIGURE 1.101

t	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
y	282.4	285.3	288.2	290.9	293.6	296.3	299.2	302.0
y^*	282.5	285.3	288.1	290.8	293.6	296.4	299.2	302.0

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 11.

Note in Example 1 that you could have chosen any two points to find a line that fits the data. However, the given linear model was found using the *regression* feature of a graphing utility and is the line that *best* fits the data. This concept of a "best-fitting" line is discussed on the next page.

Least Squares Regression and Graphing Utilities

So far in this text, you have worked with many different types of mathematical models that approximate real-life data. In some instances the model was given (as in Example 1), whereas in other instances you were asked to find the model using simple algebraic techniques or a graphing utility.

To find a model that approximates the data most accurately, statisticians use a measure called the **sum of square differences,** which is the sum of the squares of the differences between actual data values and model values. The "best-fitting" linear model, called the **least squares regression line,** is the one with the least sum of square differences. Recall that you can approximate this line visually by plotting the data points and drawing the line that appears to fit best—or you can enter the data points into a calculator or computer and use the *linear regression* feature of the calculator or computer. When you use the *regression* feature of a graphing calculator or computer program, you will notice that the program may also output an "r-value." This r-value is the **correlation coefficient** of the data and gives a measure of how well the model fits the data. The closer the value of $|r|$ is to 1, the better the fit.

Finding a Least Squares Regression Line

The data in the table show the outstanding household credit market debt D (in trillions of dollars) from 2000 through 2007. Construct a scatter plot that represents the data and find the least squares regression line for the data. (Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System)

Year	Household credit market debt, D
2000	7.0
2001	7.7
2002	8.5
2003	9.5
2004	10.6
2005	11.8
2006	12.9
2007	13.8

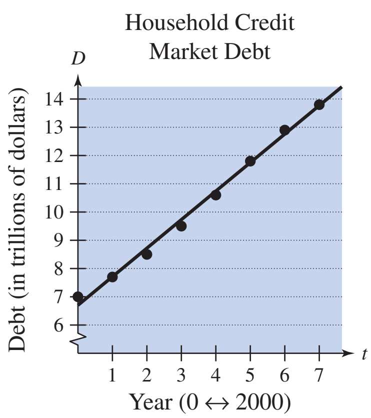


FIGURE 1.102

t	D	D^*
0	7.0	6.7
1	7.7	7.7
2	8.5	8.7
3	9.5	9.7
4	10.6	10.7
5	11.8	11.8
6	12.9	12.8
7	13.8	13.8

Solution

Let $t = 0$ represent 2000. The scatter plot for the points is shown in Figure 1.102. Using the *regression* feature of a graphing utility, you can determine that the equation of the least squares regression line is

$$D = 1.01t + 6.7.$$

To check this model, compare the actual D-values with the D-values given by the model, which are labeled D^* in the table at the left. The correlation coefficient for this model is $r \approx 0.997$, which implies that the model is a good fit.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 17.

Direct Variation

There are two basic types of linear models. The more general model has a y-intercept that is nonzero.

$$y = mx + b, \quad b \neq 0$$

The simpler model

$$y = kx$$

has a y-intercept that is zero. In the simpler model, y is said to **vary directly** as x, or to be **directly proportional** to x.

Direct Variation

The following statements are equivalent.

1. y **varies directly** as x.

2. y is **directly proportional** to x.

3. $y = kx$ for some nonzero constant k.

k is the **constant of variation** or the **constant of proportionality.**

Direct Variation

In Pennsylvania, the state income tax is directly proportional to *gross income*. You are working in Pennsylvania and your state income tax deduction is \$46.05 for a gross monthly income of \$1500. Find a mathematical model that gives the Pennsylvania state income tax in terms of gross income.

Solution

Verbal Model: State income tax $=$ k $\cdot$ Gross income

Labels: State income tax $= y$ (dollars)
Gross income $= x$ (dollars)
Income tax rate $= k$ (percent in decimal form)

Equation: $y = kx$

To solve for k, substitute the given information into the equation $y = kx$, and then solve for k.

$$y = kx \qquad \text{Write direct variation model.}$$

$$46.05 = k(1500) \qquad \text{Substitute } y = 46.05 \text{ and } x = 1500.$$

$$0.0307 = k \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

So, the equation (or model) for state income tax in Pennsylvania is

$$y = 0.0307x.$$

In other words, Pennsylvania has a state income tax rate of 3.07% of gross income. The graph of this equation is shown in Figure 1.103.

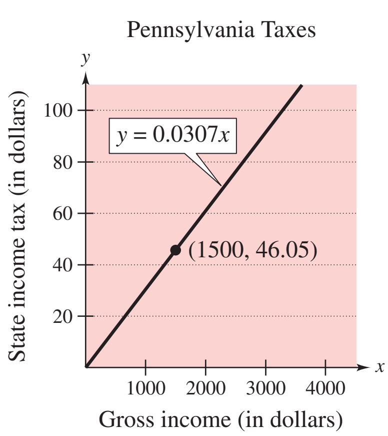


FIGURE 1.103

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

Direct Variation as an nth Power

Another type of direct variation relates one variable to a *power* of another variable. For example, in the formula for the area of a circle

$$A = \pi r^2$$

the area A is directly proportional to the square of the radius r. Note that for this formula, π is the constant of proportionality.

Study Tip

Note that the direct variation model $y = kx$ is a special case of $y = kx^n$ with $n = 1$.

Direct Variation as an nth Power

The following statements are equivalent.

1. y **varies directly as the nth power** of x.
2. y is **directly proportional to the nth power** of x.
3. $y = kx^n$ for some constant k.

Direct Variation as nth Power

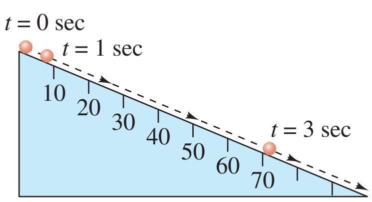


FIGURE 1.104

The distance a ball rolls down an inclined plane is directly proportional to the square of the time it rolls. During the first second, the ball rolls 8 feet. (See Figure 1.104.)

a. Write an equation relating the distance traveled to the time.

b. How far will the ball roll during the first 3 seconds?

Solution

a. Letting d be the distance (in feet) the ball rolls and letting t be the time (in seconds), you have

$$d = kt^2.$$

Now, because $d = 8$ when $t = 1$, you can see that $k = 8$, as follows.

$$d = kt^2$$

$$8 = k(1)^2$$

$$8 = k$$

So, the equation relating distance to time is

$$d = 8t^2.$$

b. When $t = 3$, the distance traveled is $d = 8(3)^2 = 8(9) = 72$ feet.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 75.

In Examples 3 and 4, the direct variations are such that an *increase* in one variable corresponds to an *increase* in the other variable. This is also true in the model $d = \frac{1}{5}F$, $F > 0$, where an increase in F results in an increase in d. You should not, however, assume that this always occurs with direct variation. For example, in the model $y = -3x$, an increase in x results in a *decrease* in y, and yet y is said to vary directly as x.

Inverse Variation

Inverse Variation

The following statements are equivalent.

1. y **varies inversely** as x.
2. y is **inversely proportional** to x.
3. $y = \dfrac{k}{x}$ for some constant k.

If x and y are related by an equation of the form $y = k/x^n$, then y varies inversely as the nth power of x (or y is inversely proportional to the nth power of x).

Some applications of variation involve problems with *both* direct and inverse variation in the same model. These types of models are said to have **combined variation.**

Direct and Inverse Variation

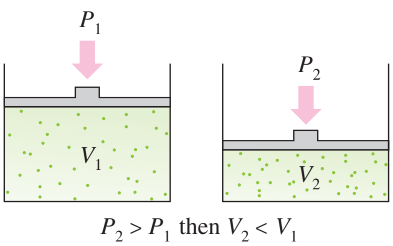


FIGURE 1.105 If the temperature is held constant and pressure increases, volume decreases.

A gas law states that the volume of an enclosed gas varies directly as the temperature *and* inversely as the pressure, as shown in Figure 1.105. The pressure of a gas is 0.75 kilogram per square centimeter when the temperature is 294 K and the volume is 8000 cubic centimeters. (a) Write an equation relating pressure, temperature, and volume. (b) Find the pressure when the temperature is 300 K and the volume is 7000 cubic centimeters.

Solution

a. Let V be volume (in cubic centimeters), let P be pressure (in kilograms per square centimeter), and let T be temperature (in Kelvin). Because V varies directly as T and inversely as P, you have

$$V = \frac{kT}{P}.$$

Now, because $P = 0.75$ when $T = 294$ and $V = 8000$, you have

$$8000 = \frac{k(294)}{0.75}$$

$$k = \frac{6000}{294} = \frac{1000}{49}.$$

So, the equation relating pressure, temperature, and volume is

$$V = \frac{1000}{49}\left(\frac{T}{P}\right).$$

b. When $T = 300$ and $V = 7000$, the pressure is

$$P = \frac{1000}{49}\left(\frac{300}{7000}\right) = \frac{300}{343} \approx 0.87 \text{ kilogram per square centimeter.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 77.

Joint Variation

In Example 5, note that when a direct variation and an inverse variation occur in the same statement, they are coupled with the word "and." To describe two different *direct* variations in the same statement, the word **jointly** is used.

Joint Variation

The following statements are equivalent.

1. z **varies jointly** as x and y.
2. z is **jointly proportional** to x and y.
3. $z = kxy$ for some constant k.

If x, y, and z are related by an equation of the form

$$z = kx^n y^m$$

then z varies jointly as the nth power of x and the mth power of y.

Joint Variation

The *simple* interest for a certain savings account is jointly proportional to the time and the principal. After one quarter (3 months), the interest on a principal of \$5000 is \$43.75.

a. Write an equation relating the interest, principal, and time.

b. Find the interest after three quarters.

Solution

a. Let I = interest (in dollars), P = principal (in dollars), and t = time (in years). Because I is jointly proportional to P and t, you have

$$I = kPt.$$

For $I = 43.75$, $P = 5000$, and $t = \frac{1}{4}$, you have

$$43.75 = k(5000)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

which implies that $k = 4(43.75)/5000 = 0.035$. So, the equation relating interest, principal, and time is

$$I = 0.035Pt$$

which is the familiar equation for simple interest where the constant of proportionality, 0.035, represents an annual interest rate of 3.5%.

b. When $P = \$5000$ and $t = \frac{3}{4}$, the interest is

$$I = (0.035)(5000)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$= \$131.25.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 79.

1.10 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. Two techniques for fitting models to data are called direct ________ and least squares ________.
2. Statisticians use a measure called ________ of________ ________ to find a model that approximates a set of data most accurately.
3. The linear model with the least sum of square differences is called the ________ ________ ________ line.
4. An r-value of a set of data, also called a ________ ________, gives a measure of how well a model fits a set of data.
5. Direct variation models can be described as "y varies directly as x," or "y is ________ ________ to x."
6. In direct variation models of the form $y = kx$, k is called the ________ of ________.
7. The direct variation model $y = kx^n$ can be described as "y varies directly as the nth power of x," or "y is ________ ________ to the nth power of x."
8. The mathematical model $y = \dfrac{k}{x}$ is an example of ________ variation.
9. Mathematical models that involve both direct and inverse variation are said to have ________ variation.
10. The joint variation model $z = kxy$ can be described as "z varies jointly as x and y," or "z is ________ ________ to x and y."

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

11. **EMPLOYMENT** The total numbers of people (in thousands) in the U.S. civilian labor force from 1992 through 2007 are given by the following ordered pairs.

(1992, 128,105)	(2000, 142,583)
(1993, 129,200)	(2001, 143,734)
(1994, 131,056)	(2002, 144,863)
(1995, 132,304)	(2003, 146,510)
(1996, 133,943)	(2004, 147,401)
(1997, 136,297)	(2005, 149,320)
(1998, 137,673)	(2006, 151,428)
(1999, 139,368)	(2007, 153,124)

A linear model that approximates the data is $y = 1695.9t + 124{,}320$, where y represents the number of employees (in thousands) and $t = 2$ represents 1992. Plot the actual data and the model on the same set of coordinate axes. How closely does the model represent the data? (Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

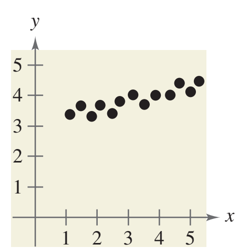
12. **SPORTS** The winning times (in minutes) in the women's 400-meter freestyle swimming event in the Olympics from 1948 through 2008 are given by the following ordered pairs.

(1948, 5.30)	(1972, 4.32)	(1996, 4.12)
(1952, 5.20)	(1976, 4.16)	(2000, 4.10)
(1956, 4.91)	(1980, 4.15)	(2004, 4.09)
(1960, 4.84)	(1984, 4.12)	(2008, 4.05)
(1964, 4.72)	(1988, 4.06)	
(1968, 4.53)	(1992, 4.12)	

A linear model that approximates the data is $y = -0.020t + 5.00$, where y represents the winning time (in minutes) and $t = 0$ represents 1950. Plot the actual data and the model on the same set of coordinate axes. How closely does the model represent the data? Does it appear that another type of model may be a better fit? Explain. (Source: International Olympic Committee)

In Exercises 13–16, sketch the line that you think best approximates the data in the scatter plot. Then find an equation of the line. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.

13.



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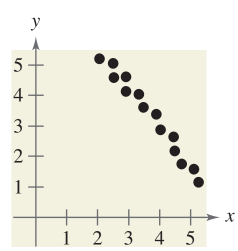

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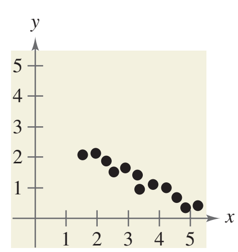

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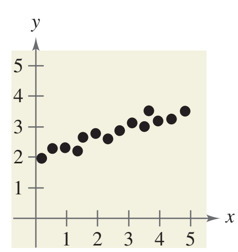


17. SPORTS The lengths (in feet) of the winning men's discus throws in the Olympics from 1920 through 2008 are listed below. (Source: International Olympic Committee)

1920	146.6	1956	184.9	1984	218.5
1924	151.3	1960	194.2	1988	225.8
1928	155.3	1964	200.1	1992	213.7
1932	162.3	1968	212.5	1996	227.7
1936	165.6	1972	211.3	2000	227.3
1948	173.2	1976	221.5	2004	229.3
1952	180.5	1980	218.7	2008	225.8

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data. Let y represent the length of the winning discus throw (in feet) and let $t = 20$ represent 1920.

(b) Use a straightedge to sketch the best-fitting line through the points and find an equation of the line.

(c) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find the least squares regression line that fits the data.

(d) Compare the linear model you found in part (b) with the linear model given by the graphing utility in part (c).

(e) Use the models from parts (b) and (c) to estimate the winning men's discus throw in the year 2012.

18. SALES The total sales (in billions of dollars) for Coca-Cola Enterprises from 2000 through 2007 are listed below. (Source: Coca-Cola Enterprises, Inc.)

2000	14.750	2004	18.185
2001	15.700	2005	18.706
2002	16.899	2006	19.804
2003	17.330	2007	20.936

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data. Let y represent the total revenue (in billions of dollars) and let $t = 0$ represent 2000.

(b) Use a straightedge to sketch the best-fitting line through the points and find an equation of the line.

(c) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find the least squares regression line that fits the data.

(d) Compare the linear model you found in part (b) with the linear model given by the graphing utility in part (c).

(e) Use the models from parts (b) and (c) to estimate the sales of Coca-Cola Enterprises in 2008.

(f) Use your school's library, the Internet, or some other reference source to analyze the accuracy of the estimate in part (e).

19. DATA ANALYSIS: BROADWAY SHOWS The table shows the annual gross ticket sales S (in millions of dollars) for Broadway shows in New York City from 1995 through 2006. (Source: The League of American Theatres and Producers, Inc.)

Year	Sales, S
1995	406
1996	436
1997	499
1998	558
1999	588
2000	603
2001	666
2002	643
2003	721
2004	771
2005	769
2006	862

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Let $t = 5$ represent 1995.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find the equation of the least squares regression line that fits the data.

(c) Use the graphing utility to graph the scatter plot you created in part (a) and the model you found in part (b) in the same viewing window. How closely does the model represent the data?

(d) Use the model to estimate the annual gross ticket sales in 2007 and 2009.

(e) Interpret the meaning of the slope of the linear model in the context of the problem.

20. DATA ANALYSIS: TELEVISION SETS The table shows the numbers N (in millions) of television sets in U.S. households from 2000 through 2006. (Source: Television Bureau of Advertising, Inc.)

Year	Television sets, N
2000	245
2001	248
2002	254
2003	260
2004	268
2005	287
2006	301

(a) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find the equation of the least squares regression line that fits the data. Let $t = 0$ represent 2000.

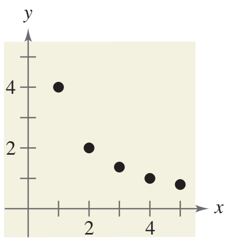
(b) Use the graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Then graph the model you found in part (a) and the scatter plot in the same viewing window. How closely does the model represent the data?

(c) Use the model to estimate the number of television sets in U.S. households in 2008.

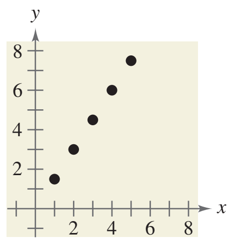
(d) Use your school's library, the Internet, or some other reference source to analyze the accuracy of the estimate in part (c).

THINK ABOUT IT In Exercises 21 and 22, use the graph to determine whether y varies directly as some power of x or inversely as some power of x. Explain.

21.



22.



In Exercises 23–26, use the given value of k to complete the table for the direct variation model

$y = kx^2$.

Plot the points on a rectangular coordinate system.

x	2	4	6	8	10
$y = kx^2$					

23. $k = 1$ **24.** $k = 2$

25. $k = \frac{1}{2}$ **26.** $k = \frac{1}{4}$

In Exercises 27–30, use the given value of k to complete the table for the inverse variation model

$y = \dfrac{k}{x^2}$.

Plot the points on a rectangular coordinate system.

x	2	4	6	8	10
$y = \dfrac{k}{x^2}$					

27. $k = 2$ **28.** $k = 5$

29. $k = 10$ **30.** $k = 20$

In Exercises 31–34, determine whether the variation model is of the form $y = kx$ or $y = k/x$, and find k. Then write a model that relates y and x.

31.

x	5	10	15	20	25
y	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$

32.

x	5	10	15	20	25
y	2	4	6	8	10

33.

x	5	10	15	20	25
y	-3.5	-7	-10.5	-14	-17.5

34.

x	5	10	15	20	25
y	24	12	8	6	$\frac{24}{5}$

DIRECT VARIATION In Exercises 35–38, assume that y is directly proportional to x. Use the given x-value and y-value to find a linear model that relates y and x.

35. $x = 5, y = 12$ **36.** $x = 2, y = 14$

37. $x = 10, y = 2050$ **38.** $x = 6, y = 580$

39. SIMPLE INTEREST The simple interest on an investment is directly proportional to the amount of the investment. By investing \$3250 in a certain bond issue, you obtained an interest payment of \$113.75 after 1 year. Find a mathematical model that gives the interest I for this bond issue after 1 year in terms of the amount invested P.

40. SIMPLE INTEREST The simple interest on an investment is directly proportional to the amount of the investment. By investing \$6500 in a municipal bond, you obtained an interest payment of \$211.25 after 1 year. Find a mathematical model that gives the interest I for this municipal bond after 1 year in terms of the amount invested P.

41. MEASUREMENT On a yardstick with scales in inches and centimeters, you notice that 13 inches is approximately the same length as 33 centimeters. Use this information to find a mathematical model that relates centimeters y to inches x. Then use the model to find the numbers of centimeters in 10 inches and 20 inches.

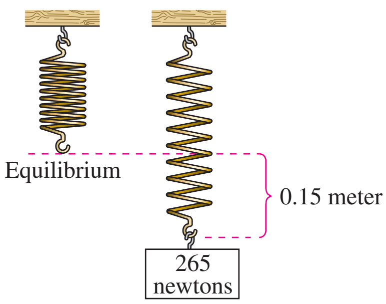
42. MEASUREMENT When buying gasoline, you notice that 14 gallons of gasoline is approximately the same amount of gasoline as 53 liters. Use this information to find a linear model that relates liters y to gallons x. Then use the model to find the numbers of liters in 5 gallons and 25 gallons.

43. TAXES Property tax is based on the assessed value of a property. A house that has an assessed value of $150,000 has a property tax of $5520. Find a mathematical model that gives the amount of property tax y in terms of the assessed value x of the property. Use the model to find the property tax on a house that has an assessed value of $225,000.

44. TAXES State sales tax is based on retail price. An item that sells for $189.99 has a sales tax of $11.40. Find a mathematical model that gives the amount of sales tax y in terms of the retail price x. Use the model to find the sales tax on a $639.99 purchase.

HOOKE'S LAW **In Exercises 45–48, use Hooke's Law for springs, which states that the distance a spring is stretched (or compressed) varies directly as the force on the spring.**

45. A force of 265 newtons stretches a spring 0.15 meter (see figure).



(a) How far will a force of 90 newtons stretch the spring?

(b) What force is required to stretch the spring 0.1 meter?

46. A force of 220 newtons stretches a spring 0.12 meter. What force is required to stretch the spring 0.16 meter?

47. The coiled spring of a toy supports the weight of a child. The spring is compressed a distance of 1.9 inches by the weight of a 25-pound child. The toy will not work properly if its spring is compressed more than 3 inches. What is the weight of the heaviest child who should be allowed to use the toy?

48. An overhead garage door has two springs, one on each side of the door (see figure). A force of 15 pounds is required to stretch each spring 1 foot. Because of a pulley system, the springs stretch only one-half the distance the door travels. The door moves a total of 8 feet, and the springs are at their natural length when the door is open. Find the combined lifting force applied to the door by the springs when the door is closed.

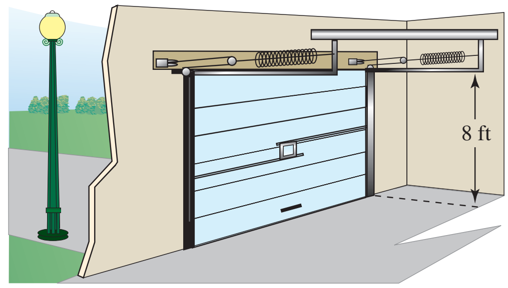


FIGURE FOR 48

In Exercises 49–58, find a mathematical model for the verbal statement.

49. A varies directly as the square of r.

50. V varies directly as the cube of e.

51. y varies inversely as the square of x.

52. h varies inversely as the square root of s.

53. F varies directly as g and inversely as r^2.

54. z is jointly proportional to the square of x and the cube of y.

55. BOYLE'S LAW: For a constant temperature, the pressure P of a gas is inversely proportional to the volume V of the gas.

56. NEWTON'S LAW OF COOLING: The rate of change R of the temperature of an object is proportional to the difference between the temperature T of the object and the temperature T_e of the environment in which the object is placed.

57. NEWTON'S LAW OF UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION: The gravitational attraction F between two objects of masses m_1 and m_2 is proportional to the product of the masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance r between the objects.

58. LOGISTIC GROWTH: The rate of growth R of a population is jointly proportional to the size S of the population and the difference between S and the maximum population size L that the environment can support.

In Exercises 59–66, write a sentence using the variation terminology of this section to describe the formula.

59. ***Area of a triangle:*** $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

60. ***Area of a rectangle:*** $A = lw$

61. ***Area of an equilateral triangle:*** $A = (\sqrt{3}s^2)/4$

62. ***Surface area of a sphere:*** $S = 4\pi r^2$

63. ***Volume of a sphere:*** $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

64. ***Volume of a right circular cylinder:*** $V = \pi r^2 h$

65. ***Average speed:*** $r = d/t$

66. ***Free vibrations:*** $\omega = \sqrt{(kg)/W}$

In Exercises 67–74, find a mathematical model representing the statement. (In each case, determine the constant of proportionality.)

67. A varies directly as r^2. ($A = 9\pi$ when $r = 3$.)

68. y varies inversely as x. ($y = 3$ when $x = 25$.)

69. y is inversely proportional to x. ($y = 7$ when $x = 4$.)

70. z varies jointly as x and y. ($z = 64$ when $x = 4$ and $y = 8$.)

71. F is jointly proportional to r and the third power of s. ($F = 4158$ when $r = 11$ and $s = 3$.)

72. P varies directly as x and inversely as the square of y. $\left(P = \frac{28}{3} \text{ when } x = 42 \text{ and } y = 9.\right)$

73. z varies directly as the square of x and inversely as y. ($z = 6$ when $x = 6$ and $y = 4$.)

74. v varies jointly as p and q and inversely as the square of s. ($v = 1.5$ when $p = 4.1$, $q = 6.3$, and $s = 1.2$.)

ECOLOGY **In Exercises 75 and 76, use the fact that the diameter of the largest particle that can be moved by a stream varies approximately directly as the square of the velocity of the stream.**

75. A stream with a velocity of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile per hour can move coarse sand particles about 0.02 inch in diameter. Approximate the velocity required to carry particles 0.12 inch in diameter.

76. A stream of velocity v can move particles of diameter d or less. By what factor does d increase when the velocity is doubled?

RESISTANCE **In Exercises 77 and 78, use the fact that the resistance of a wire carrying an electrical current is directly proportional to its length and inversely proportional to its cross-sectional area.**

77. If #28 copper wire (which has a diameter of 0.0126 inch) has a resistance of 66.17 ohms per thousand feet, what length of #28 copper wire will produce a resistance of 33.5 ohms?

78. A 14-foot piece of copper wire produces a resistance of 0.05 ohm. Use the constant of proportionality from Exercise 77 to find the diameter of the wire.

79. WORK The work W (in joules) done when lifting an object varies jointly with the mass m (in kilograms) of the object and the height h (in meters) that the object is lifted. The work done when a 120-kilogram object is lifted 1.8 meters is 2116.8 joules. How much work is done when lifting a 100-kilogram object 1.5 meters?

80. MUSIC The frequency of vibrations of a piano string varies directly as the square root of the tension on the string and inversely as the length of the string. The middle A string has a frequency of 440 vibrations per second. Find the frequency of a string that has 1.25 times as much tension and is 1.2 times as long.

81. FLUID FLOW The velocity v of a fluid flowing in a conduit is inversely proportional to the cross-sectional area of the conduit. (Assume that the volume of the flow per unit of time is held constant.) Determine the change in the velocity of water flowing from a hose when a person places a finger over the end of the hose to decrease its cross-sectional area by 25%.

82. BEAM LOAD The maximum load that can be safely supported by a horizontal beam varies jointly as the width of the beam and the square of its depth, and inversely as the length of the beam. Determine the changes in the maximum safe load under the following conditions.

(a) The width and length of the beam are doubled.

(b) The width and depth of the beam are doubled.

(c) All three of the dimensions are doubled.

(d) The depth of the beam is halved.

83. DATA ANALYSIS: OCEAN TEMPERATURES An oceanographer took readings of the water temperatures C (in degrees Celsius) at several depths d (in meters). The data collected are shown in the table.

Depth, d	Temperature, C
1000	4.2°
2000	1.9°
3000	1.4°
4000	1.2°
5000	0.9°

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Does it appear that the data can be modeled by the inverse variation model $C = k/d$? If so, find k for each pair of coordinates.

(c) Determine the mean value of k from part (b) to find the inverse variation model $C = k/d$.

(d) Use a graphing utility to plot the data points and the inverse model from part (c).

(e) Use the model to approximate the depth at which the water temperature is 3°C.

84. DATA ANALYSIS: PHYSICS EXPERIMENT An experiment in a physics lab requires a student to measure the compressed lengths y (in centimeters) of a spring when various forces of F pounds are applied. The data are shown in the table.

Force, F	Length, y
0	0
2	1.15
4	2.3
6	3.45
8	4.6
10	5.75
12	6.9

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Does it appear that the data can be modeled by Hooke's Law? If so, estimate k. (See Exercises 45–48.)

(c) Use the model in part (b) to approximate the force required to compress the spring 9 centimeters.

85. DATA ANALYSIS: LIGHT INTENSITY A light probe is located x centimeters from a light source, and the intensity y (in microwatts per square centimeter) of the light is measured. The results are shown as ordered pairs (x, y).

(30, 0.1881) (34, 0.1543) (38, 0.1172)
(42, 0.0998) (46, 0.0775) (50, 0.0645)

A model for the data is $y = 262.76/x^{2.12}$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to plot the data points and the model in the same viewing window.

(b) Use the model to approximate the light intensity 25 centimeters from the light source.

86. ILLUMINATION The illumination from a light source varies inversely as the square of the distance from the light source. When the distance from a light source is doubled, how does the illumination change? Discuss this model in terms of the data given in Exercise 85. Give a possible explanation of the difference.

EXPLORATION

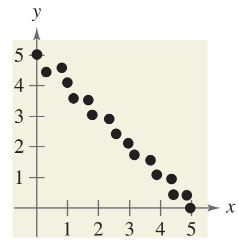
TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 87 and 88, decide whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

87. In the equation for kinetic energy, $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, the amount of kinetic energy E is directly proportional to the mass m of an object and the square of its velocity v.

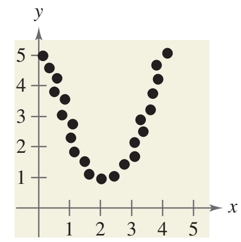
88. If the correlation coefficient for a least squares regression line is close to -1, the regression line cannot be used to describe the data.

89. Discuss how well the data shown in each scatter plot can be approximated by a linear model.

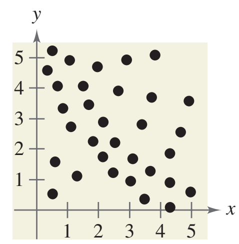
(a)



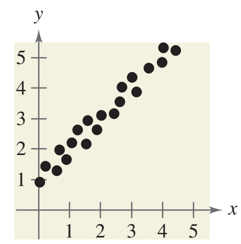
(b)



(c)



(d)



90. WRITING A linear model for predicting prize winnings at a race is based on data for 3 years. Write a paragraph discussing the potential accuracy or inaccuracy of such a model.

91. WRITING Suppose the constant of proportionality is positive and y varies directly as x. When one of the variables increases, how will the other change? Explain your reasoning.

92. WRITING Suppose the constant of proportionality is positive and y varies inversely as x. When one of the variables increases, how will the other change? Explain your reasoning.

93. WRITING

(a) Given that y varies inversely as the square of x and x is doubled, how will y change? Explain.

(b) Given that y varies directly as the square of x and x is doubled, how will y change? Explain.

94. CAPSTONE The prices of three sizes of pizza at a pizza shop are as follows.

9-inch: \$8.78, 12-inch: \$11.78, 15-inch: \$14.18

You would expect that the price of a certain size of pizza would be directly proportional to its surface area. Is that the case for this pizza shop? If not, which size of pizza is the best buy?

PROJECT: FRAUD AND IDENTITY THEFT To work an extended application analyzing the numbers of fraud complaints and identity theft victims in the United States in 2007, visit this text's website at *academic.cengage.com*. (Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

1 Chapter Summary

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 1.1	Plot points in the Cartesian plane *(p. 2)*.	For an ordered pair (x, y), the x-coordinate is the directed distance from the y-axis to the point, and the y-coordinate is the directed distance from the x-axis to the point.	1–4
	Use the Distance Formula *(p. 4)* and the Midpoint Formula *(p. 5)*.	**Distance Formula:** $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ **Midpoint Formula:** Midpoint $= \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$	5–8
	Use a coordinate plane to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 6)*.	The coordinate plane can be used to find the length of a football pass (See Example 6).	9–12
Section 1.2	Sketch graphs of equations *(p. 13)*, find x- and y-intercepts of graphs *(p. 16)*, and use symmetry to sketch graphs of equations *(p. 17)*.	To graph an equation, make a table of values, plot the points, and connect the points with a smooth curve or line. To find x-intercepts, let y be zero and solve for x. To find y-intercepts, let x be zero and solve for y. Graphs can have symmetry with respect to one of the coordinate axes or with respect to the origin.	13–34
	Find equations of and sketch graphs of circles *(p. 19)*.	The point (x, y) lies on the circle of radius r and center (h, k) if and only if $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$.	35–42
	Use graphs of equations in solving real-life problems *(p. 20)*.	The graph of an equation can be used to estimate the recommended weight for a man. (See Example 9.)	43, 44
Section 1.3	Use slope to graph linear equations in two variables *(p. 24)*.	The graph of the equation $y = mx + b$ is a line whose slope is m and whose y-intercept is $(0, b)$.	45–48
	Find the slope of a line given two points on the line *(p. 26)*.	The slope m of the nonvertical line through (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is $m = (y_2 - y_1)/(x_2 - x_1)$, where $x_1 \neq x_2$.	49–52
	Write linear equations in two variables *(p. 28)*.	The equation of the line with slope m passing through the point (x_1, y_1) is $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$.	53–60
	Use slope to identify parallel and perpendicular lines *(p. 29)*.	**Parallel lines:** Slopes are equal. **Perpendicular lines:** Slopes are negative reciprocals of each other.	61, 62
	Use slope and linear equations in two variables to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 30)*.	A linear equation in two variables can be used to describe the book value of exercise equipment in a given year. (See Example 7.)	63, 64
Section 1.4	Determine whether relations between two variables are functions *(p. 39)*.	A function f from a set A (domain) to a set B (range) is a relation that assigns to each element x in the set A exactly one element y in the set B.	65–68
	Use function notation, evaluate functions, and find domains *(p. 41)*.	**Equation:** $f(x) = 5 - x^2$ **$f(2)$:** $f(2) = 5 - 2^2 = 1$ **Domain of $f(x) = 5 - x^2$:** All real numbers	69–74
	Use functions to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 45)*.	A function can be used to model the number of alternative-fueled vehicles in the United States (See Example 10.)	75, 76
	Evaluate difference quotients *(p. 46)*.	**Difference quotient:** $[f(x + h) - f(x)]/h, h \neq 0$	77, 78
Section 1.5	Use the Vertical Line Test for functions *(p. 55)*.	A graph represents a function if and only if no *vertical* line intersects the graph at more than one point.	79–82
	Find the zeros of functions *(p. 56)*.	**Zeros of $f(x)$:** x-values for which $f(x) = 0$	83–86

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 1.5	Determine intervals on which functions are increasing or decreasing *(p. 57)*, find relative minimum and maximum values *(p. 58)*, and find the average rate of change of a function *(p. 59)*.	To determine whether a function is increasing, decreasing, or constant on an interval, evaluate the function for several values of x. The points at which the behavior of a function changes can help determine the relative minimum or relative maximum. The average rate of change between any two points is the slope of the line (secant line) through the two points.	87–96
	Identify even and odd functions *(p. 60)*.	**Even:** For each x in the domain of f, $f(-x) = f(x)$. **Odd:** For each x in the domain of f, $f(-x) = -f(x)$.	97–100
Section 1.6	Identify and graph different types of functions *(p. 66)*, and recognize graphs of parent function *(p. 70)*.	**Linear:** $f(x) = ax + b$; **Squaring:** $f(x) = x^2$; **Cubic:** $f(x) = x^3$; **Square Root:** $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$; **Reciprocal:** $f(x) = 1/x$ Eight of the most commonly used functions in algebra are shown in Figure 1.75.	101–114
Section 1.7	Use vertical and horizontal shifts *(p. 73)*, reflections *(p. 75)*, and nonrigid transformations *(p. 77)* to sketch graphs of functions.	**Vertical shifts:** $h(x) = f(x) + c$ or $h(x) = f(x) - c$ **Horizontal shifts:** $h(x) = f(x - c)$ or $h(x) = f(x + c)$ **Reflection in *x*-axis:** $h(x) = -f(x)$ **Reflection in *y*-axis:** $h(x) = f(-x)$ **Nonrigid transformations:** $h(x) = cf(x)$ or $h(x) = f(cx)$	115–128
Section 1.8	Add, subtract, multiply, and divide functions *(p. 83)*, and find the compositions of functions *(p. 85)*.	$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ $\quad (f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$ $(fg)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$ $\quad (f/g)(x) = f(x)/g(x),\ g(x) \neq 0$ **Composition of Functions:** $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$	129–134
	Use combinations and compositions of functions to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 87)*.	A composite function can be used to represent the number of bacteria in food as a function of the amount of time the food has been out of refrigeration. (See Example 8.)	135, 136
Section 1.9	Find inverse functions informally and verify that two functions are inverse functions of each other *(p. 92)*.	Let f and g be two functions such that $f(g(x)) = x$ for every x in the domain of g and $g(f(x)) = x$ for every x in the domain of f. Under these conditions, the function g is the inverse function of the function f.	137, 138
	Use graphs of functions to determine whether functions have inverse functions *(p. 94)*.	If the point (a, b) lies on the graph of f, then the point (b, a) must lie on the graph of f^{-1}, and vice versa. In short, f^{-1} is a reflection of f in the line $y = x$.	139, 140
	Use the Horizontal Line Test to determine if functions are one-to-one *(p. 95)*.	**Horizontal Line Test for Inverse Functions** A function f has an inverse function if and only if no *horizontal* line intersects f at more than one point.	141–144
	Find inverse functions algebraically *(p.96)*.	To find inverse functions, replace $f(x)$ by y, interchange the roles of x and y, and solve for y. Replace y by $f^{-1}(x)$.	145–150
Section 1.10	Use mathematical models to approximate sets of data points *(p. 102)*, and use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find the equation of a least squares regression line *(p. 103)*.	To see how well a model fits a set of data, compare the actual values and model values of y. The sum of square differences is the sum of the squares of the differences between actual data values and model values. The least squares regression line is the linear model with the least sum of square differences.	151, 152
	Write mathematical models for direct variation, direct variation as an nth power, inverse variation, and joint variation *(pp. 104–107)*.	**Direct variation:** $y = kx$ for some nonzero constant k **Direct variation as an *n*th power:** $y = kx^n$ for some constant k **Inverse variation:** $y = k/x$ for some constant k **Joint variation:** $z = kxy$ for some constant k	153–158

1 Review Exercises

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

1.1 In Exercises 1 and 2, plot the points in the Cartesian plane.

1. $(5, 5), (-2, 0), (-3, 6), (-1, -7)$
2. $(0, 6), (8, 1), (4, -2), (-3, -3)$

In Exercises 3 and 4, determine the quadrant(s) in which (x, y) is located so that the condition(s) is (are) satisfied.

3. $x > 0$ and $y = -2$
4. $xy = 4$

In Exercises 5–8, (a) plot the points, (b) find the distance between the points, and (c) find the midpoint of the line segment joining the points.

5. $(-3, 8), (1, 5)$
6. $(-2, 6), (4, -3)$
7. $(5.6, 0), (0, 8.2)$
8. $(1.8, 7.4), (-0.6, -14.5)$

In Exercises 9 and 10, the polygon is shifted to a new position in the plane. Find the coordinates of the vertices of the polygon in its new position.

9. Original coordinates of vertices:

   $(4, 8), (6, 8), (4, 3), (6, 3)$

   Shift: eight units downward, four units to the left

10. Original coordinates of vertices:

    $(0, 1), (3, 3), (0, 5), (-3, 3)$

    Shift: three units upward, two units to the left

11. **SALES** Starbucks had annual sales of \$2.17 billion in 2000 and \$10.38 billion in 2008. Use the Midpoint Formula to estimate the sales in 2004. (Source: Starbucks Corp.)

12. **METEOROLOGY** The apparent temperature is a measure of relative discomfort to a person from heat and high humidity. The table shows the actual temperatures x (in degrees Fahrenheit) versus the apparent temperatures y (in degrees Fahrenheit) for a relative humidity of 75%.

x	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
y	70	77	85	95	109	130	150

(a) Sketch a scatter plot of the data shown in the table.

(b) Find the change in the apparent temperature when the actual temperature changes from 70°F to 100°F.

1.2 In Exercises 13–16, complete a table of values. Use the solution points to sketch the graph of the equation.

13. $y = 3x - 5$
14. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$
15. $y = x^2 - 3x$
16. $y = 2x^2 - x - 9$

In Exercises 17–22, sketch the graph *by hand*.

17. $y - 2x - 3 = 0$
18. $3x + 2y + 6 = 0$
19. $y = \sqrt{5 - x}$
20. $y = \sqrt{x + 2}$
21. $y + 2x^2 = 0$
22. $y = x^2 - 4x$

In Exercises 23–26, find the x- and y-intercepts of the graph of the equation.

23. $y = 2x + 7$
24. $y = |x + 1| - 3$
25. $y = (x - 3)^2 - 4$
26. $y = x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$

In Exercises 27–34, identify any intercepts and test for symmetry. Then sketch the graph of the equation.

27. $y = -4x + 1$
28. $y = 5x - 6$
29. $y = 5 - x^2$
30. $y = x^2 - 10$
31. $y = x^3 + 3$
32. $y = -6 - x^3$
33. $y = \sqrt{x + 5}$
34. $y = |x| + 9$

In Exercises 35–40, find the center and radius of the circle and sketch its graph.

35. $x^2 + y^2 = 9$
36. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$
37. $(x + 2)^2 + y^2 = 16$
38. $x^2 + (y - 8)^2 = 81$
39. $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 36$
40. $(x + 4)^2 + \left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 100$

41. Find the standard form of the equation of the circle for which the endpoints of a diameter are $(0, 0)$ and $(4, -6)$.

42. Find the standard form of the equation of the circle for which the endpoints of a diameter are $(-2, -3)$ and $(4, -10)$.

43. **NUMBER OF STORES** The numbers N of Walgreen stores for the years 2000 through 2008 can be approximated by the model

    $$N = 439.9t + 2987, \quad 0 \le t \le 8$$

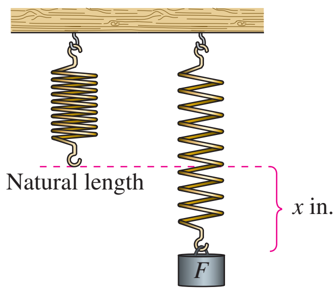
    where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: Walgreen Co.)

    (a) Sketch a graph of the model.

    (b) Use the graph to estimate the year in which the number of stores was 6500.

44. PHYSICS The force F (in pounds) required to stretch a spring x inches from its natural length (see figure) is

$$F = \frac{5}{4}x,\ 0 \le x \le 20.$$



(a) Use the model to complete the table.

x	0	4	8	12	16	20
Force, F						

(b) Sketch a graph of the model.

(c) Use the graph to estimate the force necessary to stretch the spring 10 inches.

1.3 In Exercises 45–48, find the slope and y-intercept (if possible) of the equation of the line. Sketch the line.

45. $y = 6$ **46.** $x = -3$

47. $y = 3x + 13$ **48.** $y = -10x + 9$

In Exercises 49–52, plot the points and find the slope of the line passing through the pair of points.

49. $(6, 4), (-3, -4)$ **50.** $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right), \left(5, \frac{5}{2}\right)$

51. $(-4.5, 6), (2.1, 3)$ **52.** $(-3, 2), (8, 2)$

In Exercises 53–56, find the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line that passes through the given point and has the indicated slope. Sketch the line.

	Point	*Slope*
53.	$(3, 0)$	$m = \frac{2}{3}$
54.	$(-8, 5)$	$m = 0$
55.	$(10, -3)$	$m = -\frac{1}{2}$
56.	$(12, -6)$	m is undefined.

In Exercises 57–60, find the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line passing through the points.

57. $(0, 0), (0, 10)$ **58.** $(2, -1), (4, -1)$

59. $(-1, 0), (6, 2)$ **60.** $(11, -2), (6, -1)$

In Exercises 61 and 62, write the slope-intercept forms of the equations of the lines through the given point (a) parallel to the given line and (b) perpendicular to the given line.

	Point	*Line*
61.	$(3, -2)$	$5x - 4y = 8$
62.	$(-8, 3)$	$2x + 3y = 5$

RATE OF CHANGE In Exercises 63 and 64, you are given the dollar value of a product in 2010 and the rate at which the value of the product is expected to change during the next 5 years. Use this information to write a linear equation that gives the dollar value V of the product in terms of the year t. (Let $t = 10$ represent 2010.)

	2010 Value	*Rate*
63.	\$12,500	\$850 decrease per year
64.	\$72.95	\$5.15 increase per year

1.4 In Exercises 65–68, determine whether the equation represents y as a function of x.

65. $16x - y^4 = 0$ **66.** $2x - y - 3 = 0$

67. $y = \sqrt{1 - x}$ **68.** $|y| = x + 2$

In Exercises 69 and 70, evaluate the function at each specified value of the independent variable and simplify.

69. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

(a) $f(2)$ (b) $f(-4)$ (c) $f(t^2)$ (d) $f(t + 1)$

70. $h(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1, & x \le -1 \\ x^2 + 2, & x > -1 \end{cases}$

(a) $h(-2)$ (b) $h(-1)$ (c) $h(0)$ (d) $h(2)$

In Exercises 71–74, find the domain of the function. Verify your result with a graph.

71. $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$

72. $g(s) = \dfrac{5s + 5}{3s - 9}$

73. $h(x) = \dfrac{x}{x^2 - x - 6}$

74. $h(t) = |t + 1|$

75. PHYSICS The velocity of a ball projected upward from ground level is given by $v(t) = -32t + 48$, where t is the time in seconds and v is the velocity in feet per second.

(a) Find the velocity when $t = 1$.

(b) Find the time when the ball reaches its maximum height. [*Hint:* Find the time when $v(t) = 0$.]

(c) Find the velocity when $t = 2$.

76. MIXTURE PROBLEM From a full 50-liter container of a 40% concentration of acid, x liters is removed and replaced with 100% acid.

(a) Write the amount of acid in the final mixture as a function of x.

(b) Determine the domain and range of the function.

(c) Determine x if the final mixture is 50% acid.

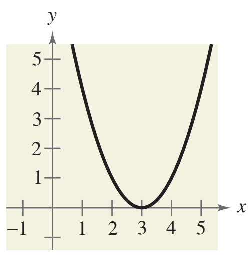
In Exercises 77 and 78, find the difference quotient and simplify your answer.

77. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x - 1, \quad \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0$

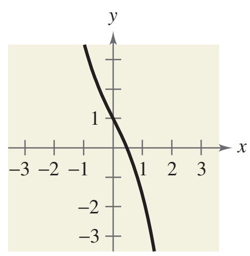
78. $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + x, \quad \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, \quad h \neq 0$

1.5 **In Exercises 79–82, use the Vertical Line Test to determine whether y is a function of x. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.**

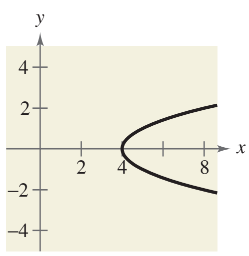
79. $y = (x - 3)^2$



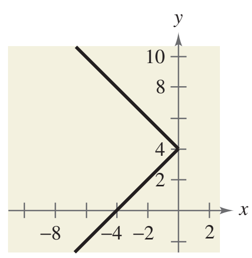
80. $y = -\frac{3}{5}x^3 - 2x + 1$



81. $x - 4 = y^2$



82. $x = -|4 - y|$



In Exercises 83–86, find the zeros of the function algebraically.

83. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 16x + 21$

84. $f(x) = 5x^2 + 4x - 1$

85. $f(x) = \dfrac{8x + 3}{11 - x}$

86. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 25x + 25$

In Exercises 87 and 88, use a graphing utility to graph the function and visually determine the intervals over which the function is increasing, decreasing, or constant.

87. $f(x) = |x| + |x + 1|$ **88.** $f(x) = (x^2 - 4)^2$

In Exercises 89–92, use a graphing utility to graph the function and approximate any relative minimum or relative maximum values.

89. $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 1$

90. $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 - 2$

91. $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^4$

92. $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 1$

In Exercises 93–96, find the average rate of change of the function from x_1 to x_2.

	Function	*x-Values*
93.	$f(x) = -x^2 + 8x - 4$	$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4$
94.	$f(x) = x^3 + 12x - 2$	$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4$
95.	$f(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x + 1}$	$x_1 = 3, x_2 = 7$
96.	$f(x) = 1 - \sqrt{x + 3}$	$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 6$

In Exercises 97–100, determine whether the function is even, odd, or neither.

97. $f(x) = x^5 + 4x - 7$

98. $f(x) = x^4 - 20x^2$

99. $f(x) = 2x\sqrt{x^2 + 3}$

100. $f(x) = \sqrt[5]{6x^2}$

1.6 **In Exercises 101 and 102, write the linear function f such that it has the indicated function values. Then sketch the graph of the function.**

101. $f(2) = -6, \ f(-1) = 3$

102. $f(0) = -5, \ f(4) = -8$

In Exercises 103–112, graph the function.

103. $f(x) = 3 - x^2$ **104.** $h(x) = x^3 - 2$

105. $f(x) = -\sqrt{x}$ **106.** $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$

107. $g(x) = \dfrac{3}{x}$ **108.** $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x + 5}$

109. $f(x) = [\![x]\!] + 2$

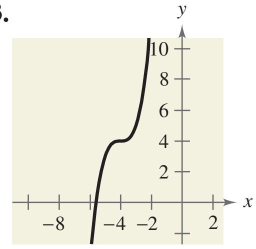
110. $g(x) = [\![x + 4]\!]$

111. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x - 3, & x \geq -1 \\ -4x + 5, & x < -1 \end{cases}$

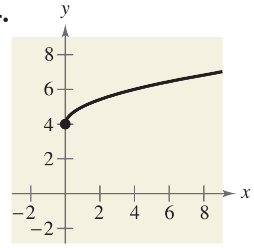
112. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2, & x < -2 \\ 5, & -2 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 8x - 5, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

In Exercises 113 and 114, the figure shows the graph of a transformed parent function. Identify the parent function.

113.



114.



1.7 In Exercises 115–128, h is related to one of the parent functions described in this chapter. (a) Identify the parent function f. (b) Describe the sequence of transformations from f to h. (c) Sketch the graph of h. (d) Use function notation to write h in terms of f.

115. $h(x) = x^2 - 9$ **116.** $h(x) = (x - 2)^3 + 2$

117. $h(x) = -\sqrt{x} + 4$ **118.** $h(x) = |x + 3| - 5$

119. $h(x) = -(x + 2)^2 + 3$ **120.** $h(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 - 2$

121. $h(x) = -[\![x]\!] + 6$ **122.** $h(x) = -\sqrt{x + 1} + 9$

123. $h(x) = -|-x + 4| + 6$

124. $h(x) = -(x + 1)^2 - 3$

125. $h(x) = 5[\![x - 9]\!]$ **126.** $h(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3$

127. $h(x) = -2\sqrt{x - 4}$ **128.** $h(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x| - 1$

1.8 In Exercises 129 and 130, find (a) $(f + g)(x)$, (b) $(f - g)(x)$, (c) $(fg)(x)$, and (d) $(f/g)(x)$. What is the domain of f/g?

129. $f(x) = x^2 + 3, \quad g(x) = 2x - 1$

130. $f(x) = x^2 - 4, \quad g(x) = \sqrt{3 - x}$

In Exercises 131 and 132, find (a) $f \circ g$ and (b) $g \circ f$. Find the domain of each function and each composite function.

131. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - 3, \quad g(x) = 3x + 1$

132. $f(x) = x^3 - 4, \quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + 7}$

In Exercises 133 and 134, find two functions f and g such that $(f \circ g)(x) = h(x)$. (There are many correct answers.)

133. $h(x) = (1 - 2x)^3$ **134.** $h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + 2}$

135. PHONE EXPENDITURES The average annual expenditures (in dollars) for residential $r(t)$ and cellular $c(t)$ phone services from 2001 through 2006 can be approximated by the functions $r(t) = 27.5t + 705$ and $c(t) = 151.3t + 151$, where t represents the year, with $t = 1$ corresponding to 2001. (Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics)

(a) Find and interpret $(r + c)(t)$.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph $r(t)$, $c(t)$, and $(r + c)(t)$ in the same viewing window.

(c) Find $(r + c)(13)$. Use the graph in part (b) to verify your result.

136. BACTERIA COUNT The number N of bacteria in a refrigerated food is given by

$$N(T) = 25T^2 - 50T + 300, \quad 2 \le T \le 20$$

where T is the temperature of the food in degrees Celsius. When the food is removed from refrigeration, the temperature of the food is given by

$$T(t) = 2t + 1, \quad 0 \le t \le 9$$

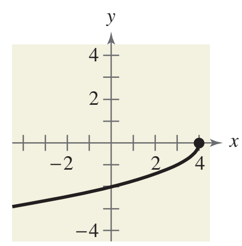
where t is the time in hours. (a) Find the composition $N(T(t))$, and interpret its meaning in context, and (b) find the time when the bacteria count reaches 750.

1.9 In Exercises 137 and 138, find the inverse function of f informally. Verify that $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$ and $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$.

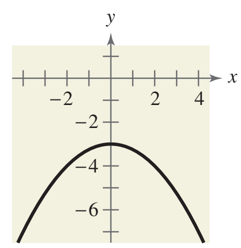
137. $f(x) = 3x + 8$ **138.** $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 4}{5}$

In Exercises 139 and 140, determine whether the function has an inverse function.

139.



140.



In Exercises 141–144, use a graphing utility to graph the function, and use the Horizontal Line Test to determine whether the function is one-to-one and so has an inverse function.

141. $f(x) = 4 - \frac{1}{3}x$ **142.** $f(x) = (x - 1)^2$

143. $h(t) = \dfrac{2}{t - 3}$ **144.** $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 6}$

In Exercises 145–148, (a) find the inverse function of f, (b) graph both f and f^{-1} on the same set of coordinate axes, (c) describe the relationship between the graphs of f and f^{-1}, and (d) state the domains and ranges of f and f^{-1}.

145. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$ **146.** $f(x) = 5x - 7$

147. $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$ **148.** $f(x) = x^3 + 2$

In Exercises 149 and 150, restrict the domain of the function f to an interval over which the function is increasing and determine f^{-1} over that interval.

149. $f(x) = 2(x - 4)^2$ **150.** $f(x) = |x - 2|$

1.10

151. COMPACT DISCS The values V (in billions of dollars) of shipments of compact discs in the United States from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the table. A linear model that approximates these data is

$$V = -0.742t + 13.62$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: Recording Industry Association of America)

Year	Value, V
2000	13.21
2001	12.91
2002	12.04
2003	11.23
2004	11.45
2005	10.52
2006	9.37
2007	7.45

(a) Plot the actual data and the model on the same set of coordinate axes.

(b) How closely does the model represent the data?

152. DATA ANALYSIS: TV USAGE The table shows the projected numbers of hours H of television usage in the United States from 2003 through 2011. (Source: Communications Industry Forecast and Report)

Year	Hours, H
2003	1615
2004	1620
2005	1659
2006	1673
2007	1686
2008	1704
2009	1714
2010	1728
2011	1742

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Let t represent the year, with $t = 3$ corresponding to 2003.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of the graphing utility to find the equation of the least squares regression line that fits the data. Then graph the model and the scatter plot you found in part (a) in the same viewing window. How closely does the model represent the data?

(c) Use the model to estimate the projected number of hours of television usage in 2020.

(d) Interpret the meaning of the slope of the linear model in the context of the problem.

153. MEASUREMENT You notice a billboard indicating that it is 2.5 miles or 4 kilometers to the next restaurant of a national fast-food chain. Use this information to find a mathematical model that relates miles to kilometers. Then use the model to find the numbers of kilometers in 2 miles and 10 miles.

154. ENERGY The power P produced by a wind turbine is proportional to the cube of the wind speed S. A wind speed of 27 miles per hour produces a power output of 750 kilowatts. Find the output for a wind speed of 40 miles per hour.

155. FRICTIONAL FORCE The frictional force F between the tires and the road required to keep a car on a curved section of a highway is directly proportional to the square of the speed s of the car. If the speed of the car is doubled, the force will change by what factor?

156. DEMAND A company has found that the daily demand x for its boxes of chocolates is inversely proportional to the price p. When the price is \$5, the demand is 800 boxes. Approximate the demand when the price is increased to \$6.

157. TRAVEL TIME The travel time between two cities is inversely proportional to the average speed. A train travels between the cities in 3 hours at an average speed of 65 miles per hour. How long would it take to travel between the cities at an average speed of 80 miles per hour?

158. COST The cost of constructing a wooden box with a square base varies jointly as the height of the box and the square of the width of the box. A box of height 16 inches and width 6 inches costs \$28.80. How much would a box of height 14 inches and width 8 inches cost?

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 159 and 160, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

159. Relative to the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, the function given by $h(x) = -\sqrt{x + 9} - 13$ is shifted 9 units to the left and 13 units downward, then reflected in the x-axis.

160. If f and g are two inverse functions, then the domain of g is equal to the range of f.

161. WRITING Explain the difference between the Vertical Line Test and the Horizontal Line Test.

162. WRITING Explain how to tell whether a relation between two variables is a function.

1 CHAPTER TEST

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Take this test as you would take a test in class. When you are finished, check your work against the answers given in the back of the book.

1. Plot the points $(-2, 5)$ and $(6, 0)$. Find the coordinates of the midpoint of the line segment joining the points and the distance between the points.

2. A cylindrical can has a volume of 600 cubic centimeters and a radius of 4 centimeters. Find the height of the can.

In Exercises 3–5, use intercepts and symmetry to sketch the graph of the equation.

3. $y = 3 - 5x$ **4.** $y = 4 - |x|$ **5.** $y = x^2 - 1$

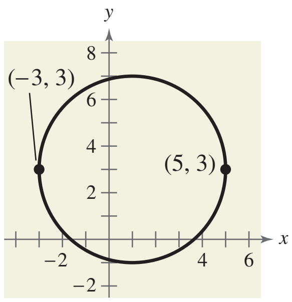


FIGURE FOR 6

6. Write the standard form of the equation of the circle shown at the left.

In Exercises 7 and 8, find the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line passing through the points.

7. $(2, -3), (-4, 9)$ **8.** $(3, 0.8), (7, -6)$

9. Find equations of the lines that pass through the point $(0, 4)$ and are (a) parallel to and (b) perpendicular to the line $5x + 2y = 3$.

10. Evaluate $f(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{x+9}}{x^2 - 81}$ at each value: (a) $f(7)$ (b) $f(-5)$ (c) $f(x - 9)$.

11. Find the domain of $f(x) = 10 - \sqrt{3 - x}$.

In Exercises 12–14, (a) find the zeros of the function, (b) use a graphing utility to graph the function, (c) approximate the intervals over which the function is increasing, decreasing, or constant, and (d) determine whether the function is even, odd, or neither.

12. $f(x) = 2x^6 + 5x^4 - x^2$ **13.** $f(x) = 4x\sqrt{3 - x}$ **14.** $f(x) = |x + 5|$

15. Sketch the graph of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x + 7, & x \le -3 \\ 4x^2 - 1, & x > -3 \end{cases}$.

In Exercises 16–18, identify the parent function in the transformation. Then sketch a graph of the function.

16. $h(x) = -[\![x]\!]$ **17.** $h(x) = -\sqrt{x + 5} + 8$ **18.** $h(x) = -2(x - 5)^3 + 3$

In Exercises 19 and 20, find (a) $(f + g)(x)$, (b) $(f - g)(x)$, (c) $(fg)(x)$, (d) $(f/g)(x)$, (e) $(f \circ g)(x)$, and (f) $(g \circ f)(x)$.

19. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 7,\quad g(x) = -x^2 - 4x + 5$ **20.** $f(x) = 1/x,\quad g(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$

In Exercises 21–23, determine whether or not the function has an inverse function, and if so, find the inverse function.

21. $f(x) = x^3 + 8$ **22.** $f(x) = |x^2 - 3| + 6$ **23.** $f(x) = 3x\sqrt{x}$

In Exercises 24–26, find a mathematical model representing the statement. (In each case, determine the constant of proportionality.)

24. v varies directly as the square root of s. ($v = 24$ when $s = 16$.)

25. A varies jointly as x and y. ($A = 500$ when $x = 15$ and $y = 8$.)

26. b varies inversely as a. ($b = 32$ when $a = 1.5$.)

PROOFS IN MATHEMATICS

What does the word *proof* mean to you? In mathematics, the word *proof* is used to mean simply a valid argument. When you are proving a statement or theorem, you must use facts, definitions, and accepted properties in a logical order. You can also use previously proved theorems in your proof. For instance, the Distance Formula is used in the proof of the Midpoint Formula below. There are several different proof methods, which you will see in later chapters.

The Midpoint Formula (p. 5)

The midpoint of the line segment joining the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is given by the Midpoint Formula

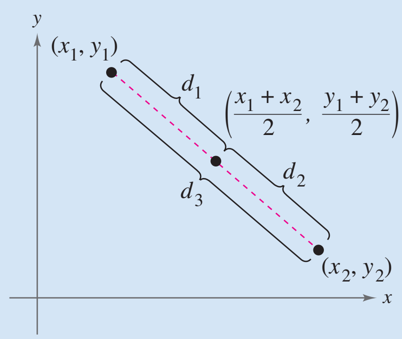
$$\text{Midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right).$$

The Cartesian Plane

The Cartesian plane was named after the French mathematician René Descartes (1596–1650). While Descartes was lying in bed, he noticed a fly buzzing around on the square ceiling tiles. He discovered that the position of the fly could be described by which ceiling tile the fly landed on. This led to the development of the Cartesian plane. Descartes felt that a coordinate plane could be used to facilitate description of the positions of objects.

Proof

Using the figure, you must show that $d_1 = d_2$ and $d_1 + d_2 = d_3$.



By the Distance Formula, you obtain

$$d_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} - x_1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} - y_1\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{\left(x_2 - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y_2 - \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$d_3 = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

So, it follows that $d_1 = d_2$ and $d_1 + d_2 = d_3$.

PROBLEM SOLVING

This collection of thought-provoking and challenging exercises further explores and expands upon concepts learned in this chapter.

1. As a salesperson, you receive a monthly salary of \$2000, plus a commission of 7% of sales. You are offered a new job at \$2300 per month, plus a commission of 5% of sales.

(a) Write a linear equation for your current monthly wage W_1 in terms of your monthly sales S.

(b) Write a linear equation for the monthly wage W_2 of your new job offer in terms of the monthly sales S.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph both equations in the same viewing window. Find the point of intersection. What does it signify?

(d) You think you can sell \$20,000 per month. Should you change jobs? Explain.

2. For the numbers 2 through 9 on a telephone keypad (see figure), create two relations: one mapping numbers onto letters, and the other mapping letters onto numbers. Are both relations functions? Explain.

3. What can be said about the sum and difference of each of the following?

(a) Two even functions (b) Two odd functions

(c) An odd function and an even function

4. The two functions given by

$f(x) = x$ and $g(x) = -x$

are their own inverse functions. Graph each function and explain why this is true. Graph other linear functions that are their own inverse functions. Find a general formula for a family of linear functions that are their own inverse functions.

5. Prove that a function of the following form is even.

$y = a_{2n}x^{2n} + a_{2n-2}x^{2n-2} + \cdot \cdot \cdot + a_2x^2 + a_0$

6. A miniature golf professional is trying to make a hole-in-one on the miniature golf green shown. A coordinate plane is placed over the golf green. The golf ball is at the point $(2.5, 2)$ and the hole is at the point $(9.5, 2)$. The professional wants to bank the ball off the side wall of the green at the point (x, y). Find the coordinates of the point (x, y). Then write an equation for the path of the ball.

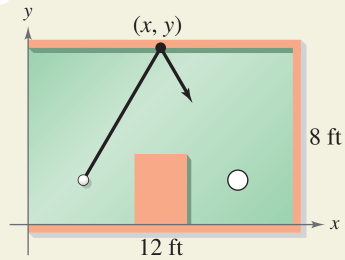


FIGURE FOR 6

7. At 2:00 P.M. on April 11, 1912, the *Titanic* left Cobh, Ireland, on her voyage to New York City. At 11:40 P.M. on April 14, the *Titanic* struck an iceberg and sank, having covered only about 2100 miles of the approximately 3400-mile trip.

(a) What was the total duration of the voyage in hours?

(b) What was the average speed in miles per hour?

(c) Write a function relating the distance of the *Titanic* from New York City and the number of hours traveled. Find the domain and range of the function.

(d) Graph the function from part (c).

8. Consider the function given by $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x - 3$. Find the average rate of change of the function from x_1 to x_2.

(a) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$ (b) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1.5$

(c) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1.25$ (d) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1.125$

(e) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1.0625$

(f) Does the average rate of change seem to be approaching one value? If so, what value?

(g) Find the equations of the secant lines through the points $(x_1, f(x_1))$ and $(x_2, f(x_2))$ for parts (a)–(e).

(h) Find the equation of the line through the point $(1, f(1))$ using your answer from part (f) as the slope of the line.

9. Consider the functions given by $f(x) = 4x$ and $g(x) = x + 6$.

(a) Find $(f \circ g)(x)$. (b) Find $(f \circ g)^{-1}(x)$.

(c) Find $f^{-1}(x)$ and $g^{-1}(x)$.

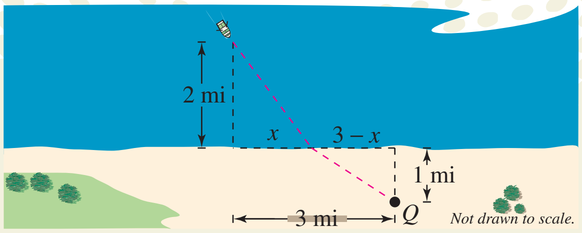
(d) Find $(g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x)$ and compare the result with that of part (b).

(e) Repeat parts (a) through (d) for $f(x) = x^3 + 1$ and $g(x) = 2x$.

(f) Write two one-to-one functions f and g, and repeat parts (a) through (d) for these functions.

(g) Make a conjecture about $(f \circ g)^{-1}(x)$ and $(g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x)$.

10. You are in a boat 2 miles from the nearest point on the coast. You are to travel to a point Q, 3 miles down the coast and 1 mile inland (see figure). You can row at 2 miles per hour and you can walk at 4 miles per hour.



(a) Write the total time T of the trip as a function of x.

(b) Determine the domain of the function.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the function. Be sure to choose an appropriate viewing window.

(d) Use the *zoom* and *trace* features to find the value of x that minimizes T.

(e) Write a brief paragraph interpreting these values.

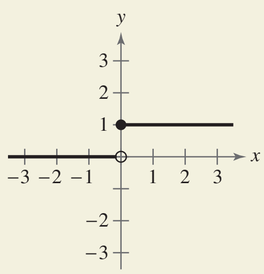
11. The **Heaviside function** $H(x)$ is widely used in engineering applications. (See figure.) To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Sketch the graph of each function by hand.

(a) $H(x) - 2$ (b) $H(x - 2)$ (c) $-H(x)$

(d) $H(-x)$ (e) $\frac{1}{2}H(x)$ (f) $-H(x - 2) + 2$



12. Let $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{1 - x}$.

(a) What are the domain and range of f?

(b) Find $f(f(x))$. What is the domain of this function?

(c) Find $f(f(f(x)))$. Is the graph a line? Why or why not?

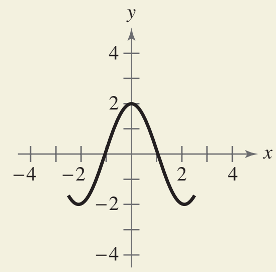
13. Show that the Associative Property holds for compositions of functions—that is,

$$(f \circ (g \circ h))(x) = ((f \circ g) \circ h)(x).$$

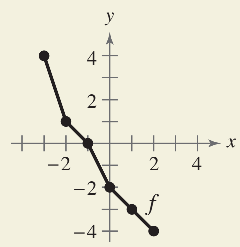
14. Consider the graph of the function f shown in the figure. Use this graph to sketch the graph of each function. To print an enlarged copy of the graph, go to the website *www.mathgraphs.com*.

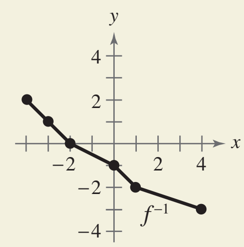
(a) $f(x + 1)$ (b) $f(x) + 1$ (c) $2f(x)$ (d) $f(-x)$

(e) $-f(x)$ (f) $|f(x)|$ (g) $f(|x|)$



15. Use the graphs of f and f^{-1} to complete each table of function values.





(a)

x	-4	-2	0	4
$(f(f^{-1}(x))$				

(b)

x	-3	-2	0	1
$(f + f^{-1})(x)$				

(c)

x	-3	-2	0	1
$(f \cdot f^{-1})(x)$				

(d)

x	-4	-3	0	4
$\lvert f^{-1}(x) \rvert$				

Polynomial and Rational Functions

2

In Mathematics

Functions defined by polynomial expressions are called polynomial functions, and functions defined by rational expressions are called rational functions.

In Real Life

Polynomial and rational functions are often used to model real-life phenomena. For instance, you can model the per capita cigarette consumption in the United States with a polynomial function. You can use the model to determine whether the addition of cigarette warnings affected consumption. (See Exercise 85, page 134.)

Michael Newman/PhotoEdit

IN CAREERS

There are many careers that use polynomial and rational functions. Several are listed below.

- Architect
  Exercise 82, page 134
- Forester
  Exercise 103, page 148
- Chemist
  Example 80, page 192
- Safety Engineer
  Exercise 78, page 203

2.1 Quadratic Functions and Models

What you should learn

- Analyze graphs of quadratic functions.
- Write quadratic functions in standard form and use the results to sketch graphs of functions.
- Find minimum and maximum values of quadratic functions in real-life applications.

Why you should learn it

Quadratic functions can be used to model data to analyze consumer behavior. For instance, in Exercise 79 on page 134, you will use a quadratic function to model the revenue earned from manufacturing handheld video games.

The Graph of a Quadratic Function

In this and the next section, you will study the graphs of polynomial functions. In Section 1.6, you were introduced to the following basic functions.

$f(x) = ax + b$ Linear function

$f(x) = c$ Constant function

$f(x) = x^2$ Squaring function

These functions are examples of **polynomial functions.**

Definition of Polynomial Function

Let n be a nonnegative integer and let $a_n, a_{n-1}, \ldots, a_2, a_1, a_0$ be real numbers with $a_n \neq 0$. The function given by

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

is called a **polynomial function of x with degree n.**

Polynomial functions are classified by degree. For instance, a constant function $f(x) = c$ with $c \neq 0$ has degree 0, and a linear function $f(x) = ax + b$ with $a \neq 0$ has degree 1. In this section, you will study second-degree polynomial functions, which are called **quadratic functions.**

For instance, each of the following functions is a quadratic function.

$$f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 2$$

$$g(x) = 2(x + 1)^2 - 3$$

$$h(x) = 9 + \tfrac{1}{4}x^2$$

$$k(x) = -3x^2 + 4$$

$$m(x) = (x - 2)(x + 1)$$

Note that the squaring function is a simple quadratic function that has degree 2.

Definition of Quadratic Function

Let a, b, and c be real numbers with $a \neq 0$. The function given by

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ Quadratic function

is called a **quadratic function.**

The graph of a quadratic function is a special type of "U"-shaped curve called a **parabola.** Parabolas occur in many real-life applications—especially those involving reflective properties of satellite dishes and flashlight reflectors. You will study these properties in Section 10.2.

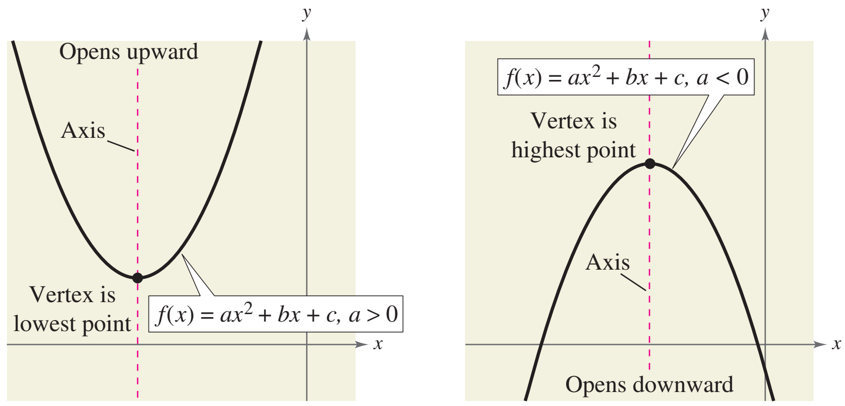
All parabolas are symmetric with respect to a line called the **axis of symmetry,** or simply the **axis** of the parabola. The point where the axis intersects the parabola is the **vertex** of the parabola, as shown in Figure 2.1. If the leading coefficient is positive, the graph of

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

is a parabola that opens upward. If the leading coefficient is negative, the graph of

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

is a parabola that opens downward.



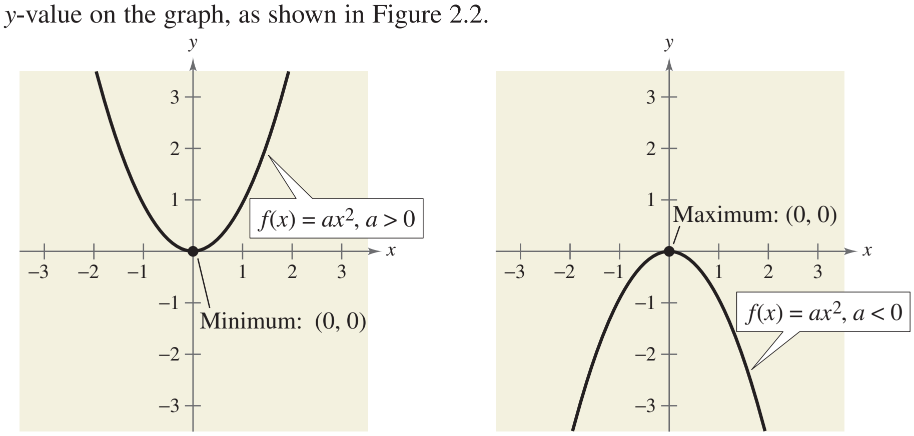
Leading coefficient is positive. Leading coefficient is negative.

FIGURE 2.1

The simplest type of quadratic function is

$$f(x) = ax^2.$$

Its graph is a parabola whose vertex is $(0, 0)$. If $a > 0$, the vertex is the point with the *minimum* y-value on the graph, and if $a < 0$, the vertex is the point with the *maximum* y-value on the graph, as shown in Figure 2.2.



Leading coefficient is positive. Leading coefficient is negative.

FIGURE 2.2

When sketching the graph of $f(x) = ax^2$, it is helpful to use the graph of $y = x^2$ as a reference, as discussed in Section 1.7.

Sketching Graphs of Quadratic Functions

a. Compare the graphs of $y = x^2$ and $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^2$.

b. Compare the graphs of $y = x^2$ and $g(x) = 2x^2$.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for shifting, reflecting, and stretching graphs in Section 1.7.

Solution

a. Compared with $y = x^2$, each output of $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^2$ "shrinks" by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$, creating the broader parabola shown in Figure 2.3.

b. Compared with $y = x^2$, each output of $g(x) = 2x^2$ "stretches" by a factor of 2, creating the narrower parabola shown in Figure 2.4.

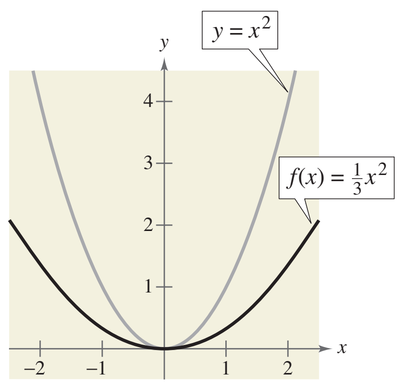


FIGURE 2.3

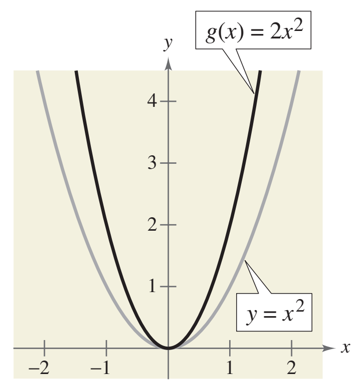
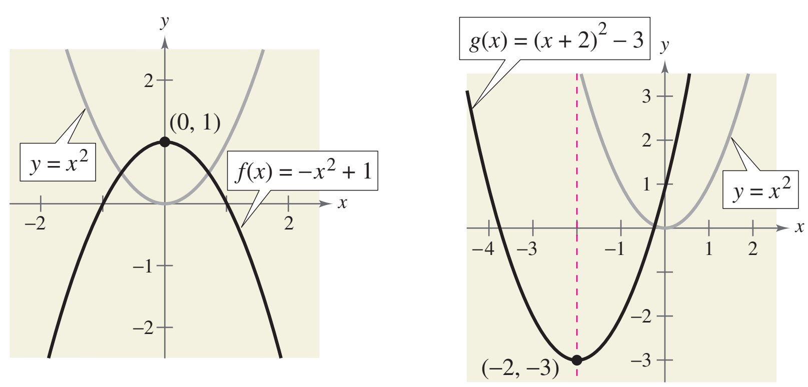


FIGURE 2.4

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 13.

In Example 1, note that the coefficient a determines how widely the parabola given by $f(x) = ax^2$ opens. If $|a|$ is small, the parabola opens more widely than if $|a|$ is large.

Recall from Section 1.7 that the graphs of $y = f(x \pm c)$, $y = f(x) \pm c$, $y = f(-x)$, and $y = -f(x)$ are rigid transformations of the graph of $y = f(x)$. For instance, in Figure 2.5, notice how the graph of $y = x^2$ can be transformed to produce the graphs of $f(x) = -x^2 + 1$ and $g(x) = (x + 2)^2 - 3$.



Reflection in x-axis followed by an upward shift of one unit

Left shift of two units followed by a downward shift of three units

FIGURE 2.5

The Standard Form of a Quadratic Function

The **standard form** of a quadratic function is $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$. This form is especially convenient for sketching a parabola because it identifies the vertex of the parabola as (h, k).

Standard Form of a Quadratic Function

The quadratic function given by

$$f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k, \quad a \neq 0$$

is in **standard form.** The graph of f is a parabola whose axis is the vertical line $x = h$ and whose vertex is the point (h, k). If $a > 0$, the parabola opens upward, and if $a < 0$, the parabola opens downward.

Study Tip

The standard form of a quadratic function identifies four basic transformations of the graph of $y = x^2$.

a. The factor $|a|$ produces a vertical stretch or shrink.

b. If $a < 0$, the graph is reflected in the x-axis.

c. The factor $(x - h)^2$ represents a horizontal shift of h units.

d. The term k represents a vertical shift of k units.

To graph a parabola, it is helpful to begin by writing the quadratic function in standard form using the process of completing the square, as illustrated in Example 2. In this example, notice that when completing the square, you *add and subtract* the square of half the coefficient of x within the parentheses instead of adding the value to each side of the equation as is done in Appendix A.5.

Graphing a Parabola in Standard Form

Sketch the graph of $f(x) = 2x^2 + 8x + 7$ and identify the vertex and the axis of the parabola.

Solution

Begin by writing the quadratic function in standard form. Notice that the first step in completing the square is to factor out any coefficient of x^2 that is not 1.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x^2 + 8x + 7 && \text{Write original function.} \\ &= 2(x^2 + 4x) + 7 && \text{Factor 2 out of } x\text{-terms.} \\ &= 2(x^2 + 4x + \underbrace{4}_{(4/2)^2} - 4) + 7 && \text{Add and subtract 4 within parentheses.} \end{aligned}$$

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for completing the square in Appendix A.5.

After adding and subtracting 4 within the parentheses, you must now regroup the terms to form a perfect square trinomial. The -4 can be removed from inside the parentheses; however, because of the 2 outside of the parentheses, you must multiply -4 by 2, as shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 2(4) + 7 && \text{Regroup terms.} \\ &= 2(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 8 + 7 && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= 2(x + 2)^2 - 1 && \text{Write in standard form.} \end{aligned}$$

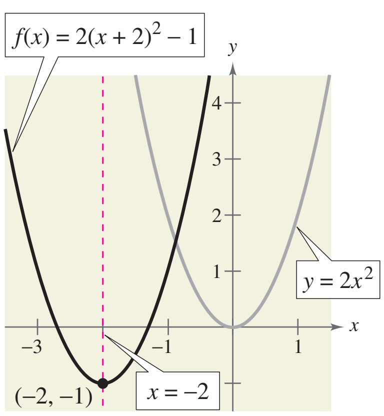


FIGURE 2.6

From this form, you can see that the graph of f is a parabola that opens upward and has its vertex at $(-2, -1)$. This corresponds to a left shift of two units and a downward shift of one unit relative to the graph of $y = 2x^2$, as shown in Figure 2.6. In the figure, you can see that the axis of the parabola is the vertical line through the vertex, $x = -2$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 19.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for using the Quadratic Formula in Appendix A.5.

To find the x-intercepts of the graph of $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, you must solve the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. If $ax^2 + bx + c$ does not factor, you can use the Quadratic Formula to find the x-intercepts. Remember, however, that a parabola may not have x-intercepts.

Finding the Vertex and x-Intercepts of a Parabola

Sketch the graph of $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 8$ and identify the vertex and x-intercepts.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -x^2 + 6x - 8 && \text{Write original function.} \\ &= -(x^2 - 6x) - 8 && \text{Factor } -1 \text{ out of } x\text{-terms.} \\ &= -(x^2 - 6x + \underbrace{9}_{(-6/2)^2} - 9) - 8 && \text{Add and subtract 9 within parentheses.} \\ &= -(x^2 - 6x + 9) - (-9) - 8 && \text{Regroup terms.} \\ &= -(x - 3)^2 + 1 && \text{Write in standard form.} \end{aligned}$$

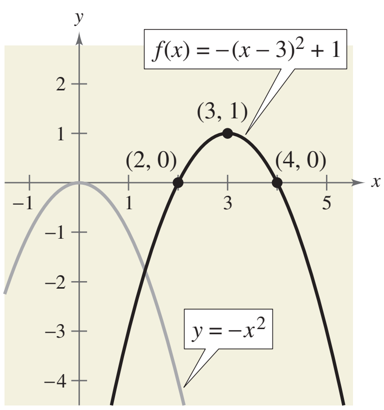


FIGURE 2.7

From this form, you can see that f is a parabola that opens downward with vertex $(3, 1)$. The x-intercepts of the graph are determined as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} -(x^2 - 6x + 8) &= 0 && \text{Factor out } -1. \\ -(x - 2)(x - 4) &= 0 && \text{Factor.} \\ x - 2 &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 2 && \text{Set 1st factor equal to 0.} \\ x - 4 &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 4 && \text{Set 2nd factor equal to 0.} \end{aligned}$$

So, the x-intercepts are $(2, 0)$ and $(4, 0)$, as shown in Figure 2.7.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 25.

Writing the Equation of a Parabola

Write the standard form of the equation of the parabola whose vertex is $(1, 2)$ and that passes through the point $(3, -6)$.

Solution

Because the vertex of the parabola is at $(h, k) = (1, 2)$, the equation has the form

$$f(x) = a(x - 1)^2 + 2. \qquad \text{Substitute for } h \text{ and } k \text{ in standard form.}$$

Because the parabola passes through the point $(3, -6)$, it follows that $f(3) = -6$. So,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= a(x - 1)^2 + 2 && \text{Write in standard form.} \\ -6 &= a(3 - 1)^2 + 2 && \text{Substitute 3 for } x \text{ and } -6 \text{ for } f(x). \\ -6 &= 4a + 2 && \text{Simplify.} \\ -8 &= 4a && \text{Subtract 2 from each side.} \\ -2 &= a. && \text{Divide each side by 4.} \end{aligned}$$

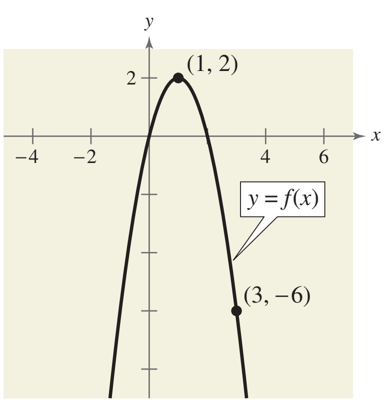


FIGURE 2.8

The equation in standard form is $f(x) = -2(x - 1)^2 + 2$. The graph of f is shown in Figure 2.8.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 47.

Finding Minimum and Maximum Values

Many applications involve finding the maximum or minimum value of a quadratic function. By completing the square of the quadratic function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, you can rewrite the function in standard form (see Exercise 95).

$$f(x) = a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \left(c - \frac{b^2}{4a}\right) \qquad \text{Standard form}$$

So, the vertex of the graph of f is $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)$, which implies the following.

Minimum and Maximum Values of Quadratic Functions

Consider the function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with vertex $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)$.

1. If $a > 0$, f has a *minimum* at $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$. The minimum value is $f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)$.

2. If $a < 0$, f has a *maximum* at $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$. The maximum value is $f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)$.

The Maximum Height of a Baseball

A baseball is hit at a point 3 feet above the ground at a velocity of 100 feet per second and at an angle of 45° with respect to the ground. The path of the baseball is given by the function $f(x) = -0.0032x^2 + x + 3$, where $f(x)$ is the height of the baseball (in feet) and x is the horizontal distance from home plate (in feet). What is the maximum height reached by the baseball?

Algebraic Solution

For this quadratic function, you have

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= ax^2 + bx + c \\ &= -0.0032x^2 + x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $a = -0.0032$ and $b = 1$. Because $a < 0$, the function has a maximum when $x = -b/(2a)$. So, you can conclude that the baseball reaches its maximum height when it is x feet from home plate, where x is

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -\frac{b}{2a} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(-0.0032)} \\ &= 156.25 \text{ feet.} \end{aligned}$$

At this distance, the maximum height is

$$\begin{aligned} f(156.25) &= -0.0032(156.25)^2 + 156.25 + 3 \\ &= 81.125 \text{ feet.} \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 75.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph

$$y = -0.0032x^2 + x + 3$$

so that you can see the important features of the parabola. Use the *maximum* feature (see Figure 2.9) or the *zoom* and *trace* features (see Figure 2.10) of the graphing utility to approximate the maximum height on the graph to be $y \approx 81.125$ feet at $x \approx 156.25$.

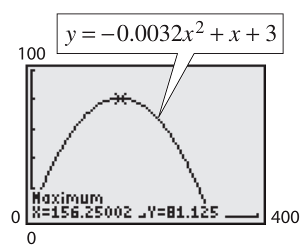


FIGURE 2.9

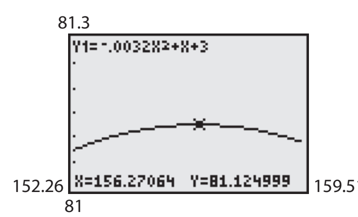


FIGURE 2.10

2.1 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. Linear, constant, and squaring functions are examples of ________ functions.

2. A polynomial function of degree n and leading coefficient a_n is a function of the form $f(x) = a_nx^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdot \cdot \cdot + a_1x + a_0 \ (a_n \neq 0)$ where n is a ________ ________ and $a_n, a_{n-1}, . . . , a_1, a_0$ are ________ numbers.

3. A ________ function is a second-degree polynomial function, and its graph is called a ________.

4. The graph of a quadratic function is symmetric about its ________.

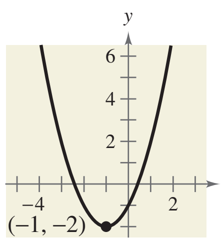
5. If the graph of a quadratic function opens upward, then its leading coefficient is ________ and the vertex of the graph is a ________.

6. If the graph of a quadratic function opens downward, then its leading coefficient is ________ and the vertex of the graph is a ________.

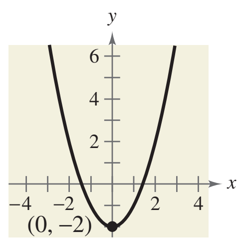
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–12, match the quadratic function with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]

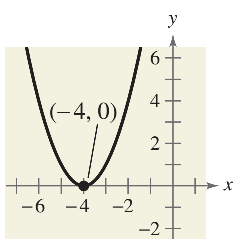
(a)



(b)



(c)



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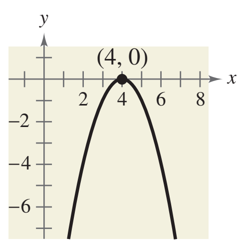

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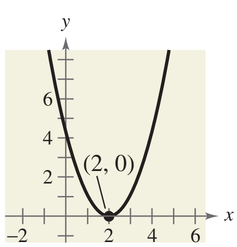
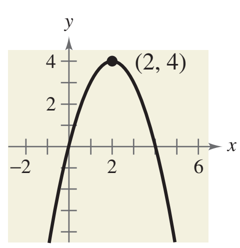


(f)



7. $f(x) = (x - 2)^2$ **8.** $f(x) = (x + 4)^2$

9. $f(x) = x^2 - 2$ **10.** $f(x) = (x + 1)^2 - 2$

11. $f(x) = 4 - (x - 2)^2$ **12.** $f(x) = -(x - 4)^2$

In Exercises 13–16, graph each function. Compare the graph of each function with the graph of $y = x^2$.

13. (a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ (b) $g(x) = -\frac{1}{8}x^2$
(c) $h(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2$ (d) $k(x) = -3x^2$

14. (a) $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ (b) $g(x) = x^2 - 1$
(c) $h(x) = x^2 + 3$ (d) $k(x) = x^2 - 3$

15. (a) $f(x) = (x - 1)^2$ (b) $g(x) = (3x)^2 + 1$
(c) $h(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)^2 - 3$ (d) $k(x) = (x + 3)^2$

16. (a) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 2)^2 + 1$
(b) $g(x) = \left[\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)\right]^2 - 3$
(c) $h(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 2)^2 - 1$
(d) $k(x) = [2(x + 1)]^2 + 4$

In Exercises 17–34, sketch the graph of the quadratic function without using a graphing utility. Identify the vertex, axis of symmetry, and x-intercept(s).

17. $f(x) = 1 - x^2$ **18.** $g(x) = x^2 - 8$

19. $f(x) = x^2 + 7$ **20.** $h(x) = 12 - x^2$

21. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 4$ **22.** $f(x) = 16 - \frac{1}{4}x^2$

23. $f(x) = (x + 4)^2 - 3$ **24.** $f(x) = (x - 6)^2 + 8$

25. $h(x) = x^2 - 8x + 16$ **26.** $g(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$

27. $f(x) = x^2 - x + \frac{5}{4}$ **28.** $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + \frac{1}{4}$

29. $f(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 5$ **30.** $f(x) = -x^2 - 4x + 1$

31. $h(x) = 4x^2 - 4x + 21$ **32.** $f(x) = 2x^2 - x + 1$

33. $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2x - 12$ **34.** $f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^2 + 3x - 6$

In Exercises 35–42, use a graphing utility to graph the quadratic function. Identify the vertex, axis of symmetry, and x-intercepts. Then check your results algebraically by writing the quadratic function in standard form.

35. $f(x) = -(x^2 + 2x - 3)$ **36.** $f(x) = -(x^2 + x - 30)$

37. $g(x) = x^2 + 8x + 11$ **38.** $f(x) = x^2 + 10x + 14$

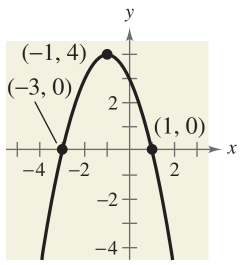
39. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 16x + 31$

40. $f(x) = -4x^2 + 24x - 41$

41. $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 4x - 2)$ **42.** $f(x) = \frac{3}{5}(x^2 + 6x - 5)$

In Exercises 43–46, write an equation for the parabola in standard form.

43.



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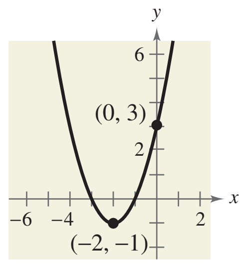

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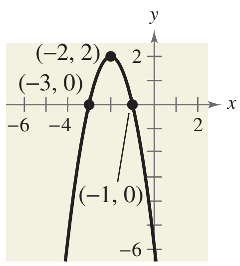

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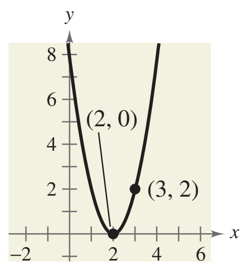


In Exercises 47–56, write the standard form of the equation of the parabola that has the indicated vertex and whose graph passes through the given point.

47. Vertex: $(-2, 5)$; point: $(0, 9)$

48. Vertex: $(4, -1)$; point: $(2, 3)$

49. Vertex: $(1, -2)$; point: $(-1, 14)$

50. Vertex: $(2, 3)$; point: $(0, 2)$

51. Vertex: $(5, 12)$; point: $(7, 15)$

52. Vertex: $(-2, -2)$; point: $(-1, 0)$

53. Vertex: $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$; point: $(-2, 0)$

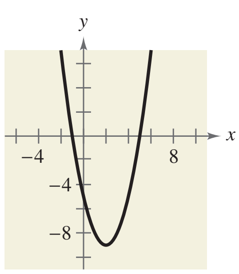
54. Vertex: $\left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$; point: $(-2, 4)$

55. Vertex: $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$; point: $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{16}{3}\right)$

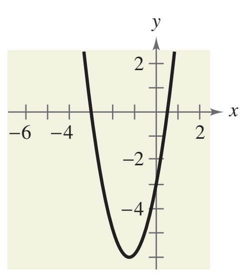
56. Vertex: $(6, 6)$; point: $\left(\frac{61}{10}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$

GRAPHICAL REASONING In Exercises 57 and 58, determine the x-intercept(s) of the graph visually. Then find the x-intercept(s) algebraically to confirm your results.

57. $y = x^2 - 4x - 5$



58. $y = 2x^2 + 5x - 3$



In Exercises 59–64, use a graphing utility to graph the quadratic function. Find the x-intercepts of the graph and compare them with the solutions of the corresponding quadratic equation when $f(x) = 0$.

59. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$

60. $f(x) = -2x^2 + 10x$

61. $f(x) = x^2 - 9x + 18$

62. $f(x) = x^2 - 8x - 20$

63. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 7x - 30$

64. $f(x) = \frac{7}{10}(x^2 + 12x - 45)$

In Exercises 65–70, find two quadratic functions, one that opens upward and one that opens downward, whose graphs have the given x-intercepts. (There are many correct answers.)

65. $(-1, 0), (3, 0)$

66. $(-5, 0), (5, 0)$

67. $(0, 0), (10, 0)$

68. $(4, 0), (8, 0)$

69. $(-3, 0), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

70. $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, 0\right), (2, 0)$

In Exercises 71–74, find two positive real numbers whose product is a maximum.

71. The sum is 110.

72. The sum is S.

73. The sum of the first and twice the second is 24.

74. The sum of the first and three times the second is 42.

75. PATH OF A DIVER The path of a diver is given by

$$y = -\frac{4}{9}x^2 + \frac{24}{9}x + 12$$

where y is the height (in feet) and x is the horizontal distance from the end of the diving board (in feet). What is the maximum height of the diver?

76. HEIGHT OF A BALL The height y (in feet) of a punted football is given by

$$y = -\frac{16}{2025}x^2 + \frac{9}{5}x + 1.5$$

where x is the horizontal distance (in feet) from the point at which the ball is punted.

(a) How high is the ball when it is punted?

(b) What is the maximum height of the punt?

(c) How long is the punt?

77. MINIMUM COST A manufacturer of lighting fixtures has daily production costs of $C = 800 - 10x + 0.25x^2$, where C is the total cost (in dollars) and x is the number of units produced. How many fixtures should be produced each day to yield a minimum cost?

78. MAXIMUM PROFIT The profit P (in hundreds of dollars) that a company makes depends on the amount x (in hundreds of dollars) the company spends on advertising according to the model $P = 230 + 20x - 0.5x^2$. What expenditure for advertising will yield a maximum profit?

79. MAXIMUM REVENUE The total revenue R earned (in thousands of dollars) from manufacturing handheld video games is given by

$$R(p) = -25p^2 + 1200p$$

where p is the price per unit (in dollars).

(a) Find the revenues when the price per unit is \$20, \$25, and \$30.

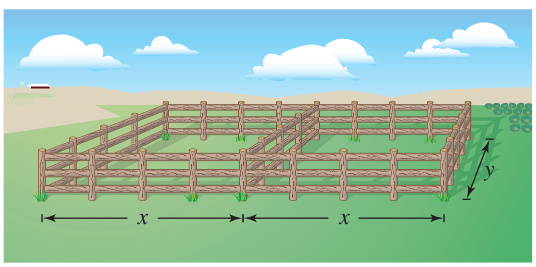
(b) Find the unit price that will yield a maximum revenue. What is the maximum revenue? Explain your results.

80. MAXIMUM REVENUE The total revenue R earned per day (in dollars) from a pet-sitting service is given by $R(p) = -12p^2 + 150p$, where p is the price charged per pet (in dollars).

(a) Find the revenues when the price per pet is \$4, \$6, and \$8.

(b) Find the price that will yield a maximum revenue. What is the maximum revenue? Explain your results.

81. NUMERICAL, GRAPHICAL, AND ANALYTICAL ANALYSIS A rancher has 200 feet of fencing to enclose two adjacent rectangular corrals (see figure).



(a) Write the area A of the corrals as a function of x.

(b) Create a table showing possible values of x and the corresponding areas of the corral. Use the table to estimate the dimensions that will produce the maximum enclosed area.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the area function. Use the graph to approximate the dimensions that will produce the maximum enclosed area.

(d) Write the area function in standard form to find analytically the dimensions that will produce the maximum area.

(e) Compare your results from parts (b), (c), and (d).

82. GEOMETRY An indoor physical fitness room consists of a rectangular region with a semicircle on each end. The perimeter of the room is to be a 200-meter single-lane running track.

(a) Draw a diagram that illustrates the problem. Let x and y represent the length and width of the rectangular region, respectively.

(b) Determine the radius of each semicircular end of the room. Determine the distance, in terms of y, around the inside edge of each semicircular part of the track.

(c) Use the result of part (b) to write an equation, in terms of x and y, for the distance traveled in one lap around the track. Solve for y.

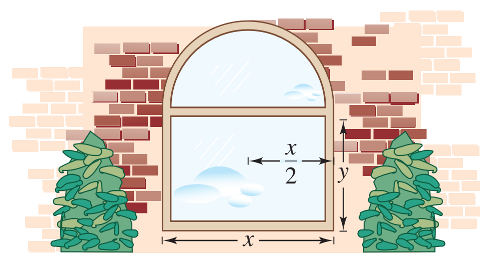
(d) Use the result of part (c) to write the area A of the rectangular region as a function of x. What dimensions will produce a rectangle of maximum area?

83. MAXIMUM REVENUE A small theater has a seating capacity of 2000. When the ticket price is \$20, attendance is 1500. For each \$1 decrease in price, attendance increases by 100.

(a) Write the revenue R of the theater as a function of ticket price x.

(b) What ticket price will yield a maximum revenue? What is the maximum revenue?

84. MAXIMUM AREA A Norman window is constructed by adjoining a semicircle to the top of an ordinary rectangular window (see figure). The perimeter of the window is 16 feet.



(a) Write the area A of the window as a function of x.

(b) What dimensions will produce a window of maximum area?

85. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS From 1950 through 2005, the per capita consumption C of cigarettes by Americans (age 18 and older) can be modeled by $C = 3565.0 + 60.30t - 1.783t^2$, $0 \le t \le 55$, where t is the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 1950. (Source: *Tobacco Outlook Report*)

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the model.

(b) Use the graph of the model to approximate the maximum average annual consumption. Beginning in 1966, all cigarette packages were required by law to carry a health warning. Do you think the warning had any effect? Explain.

(c) In 2005, the U.S. population (age 18 and over) was 296,329,000. Of those, about 59,858,458 were smokers. What was the average annual cigarette consumption *per smoker* in 2005? What was the average daily cigarette consumption *per smoker*?

86. DATA ANALYSIS: SALES The sales y (in billions of dollars) for Harley-Davidson from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the table. (Source: U.S. Harley-Davidson, Inc.)

Year	Sales, y
2000	2.91
2001	3.36
2002	4.09
2003	4.62
2004	5.02
2005	5.34
2006	5.80
2007	5.73

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Let x represent the year, with $x = 0$ corresponding to 2000.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of the graphing utility to find a quadratic model for the data.

(c) Use the graphing utility to graph the model in the same viewing window as the scatter plot. How well does the model fit the data?

(d) Use the *trace* feature of the graphing utility to approximate the year in which the sales for Harley-Davidson were the greatest.

(e) Verify your answer to part (d) algebraically.

(f) Use the model to predict the sales for Harley-Davidson in 2010.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 87–90, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

87. The function given by $f(x) = -12x^2 - 1$ has no x-intercepts.

88. The graphs of $f(x) = -4x^2 - 10x + 7$ and $g(x) = 12x^2 + 30x + 1$ have the same axis of symmetry.

89. The graph of a quadratic function with a negative leading coefficient will have a maximum value at its vertex.

90. The graph of a quadratic function with a positive leading coefficient will have a minimum value at its vertex.

THINK ABOUT IT In Exercises 91–94, find the values of b such that the function has the given maximum or minimum value.

91. $f(x) = -x^2 + bx - 75$; Maximum value: 25

92. $f(x) = -x^2 + bx - 16$; Maximum value: 48

93. $f(x) = x^2 + bx + 26$; Minimum value: 10

94. $f(x) = x^2 + bx - 25$; Minimum value: -50

95. Write the quadratic function

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

in standard form to verify that the vertex occurs at

$$\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right).$$

96. CAPSTONE The profit P (in millions of dollars) for a recreational vehicle retailer is modeled by a quadratic function of the form

$$P = at^2 + bt + c$$

where t represents the year. If you were president of the company, which of the models below would you prefer? Explain your reasoning.

(a) a is positive and $-b/(2a) \le t$.

(b) a is positive and $t \le -b/(2a)$.

(c) a is negative and $-b/(2a) \le t$.

(d) a is negative and $t \le -b/(2a)$.

97. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

(a) Graph $y = ax^2$ for $a = -2, -1, -0.5, 0.5, 1$ and 2. How does changing the value of a affect the graph?

(b) Graph $y = (x - h)^2$ for $h = -4, -2, 2,$ and 4. How does changing the value of h affect the graph?

(c) Graph $y = x^2 + k$ for $k = -4, -2, 2,$ and 4. How does changing the value of k affect the graph?

98. Describe the sequence of transformation from f to g given that $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$. (Assume a, h, and k are positive.)

99. Is it possible for a quadratic equation to have only one x-intercept? Explain.

100. Assume that the function given by

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \quad a \neq 0$$

has two real zeros. Show that the x-coordinate of the vertex of the graph is the average of the zeros of f. (*Hint:* Use the Quadratic Formula.)

PROJECT: HEIGHT OF A BASKETBALL To work an extended application analyzing the height of a basketball after it has been dropped, visit this text's website at *academic.cengage.com*.

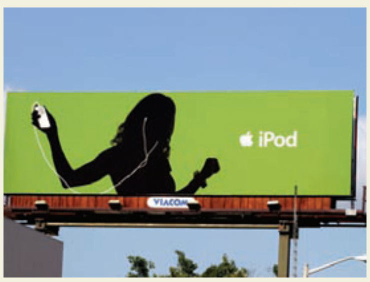
2.2 Polynomial Functions of Higher Degree

What you should learn

- Use transformations to sketch graphs of polynomial functions.
- Use the Leading Coefficient Test to determine the end behavior of graphs of polynomial functions.
- Find and use zeros of polynomial functions as sketching aids.
- Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to help locate zeros of polynomial functions.

Why you should learn it

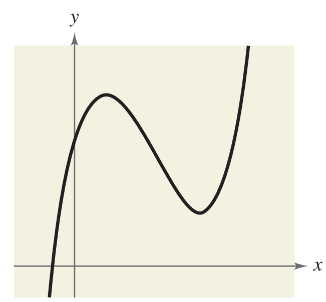
You can use polynomial functions to analyze business situations such as how revenue is related to advertising expenses, as discussed in Exercise 104 on page 148.



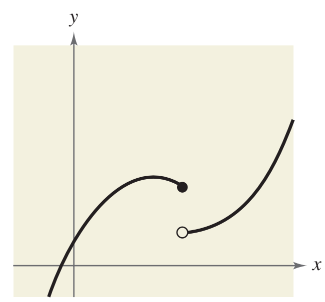
Bill Aron/PhotoEdit, Inc.

Graphs of Polynomial Functions

In this section, you will study basic features of the graphs of polynomial functions. The first feature is that the graph of a polynomial function is **continuous.** Essentially, this means that the graph of a polynomial function has no breaks, holes, or gaps, as shown in Figure 2.11(a). The graph shown in Figure 2.11(b) is an example of a piecewise-defined function that is not continuous.



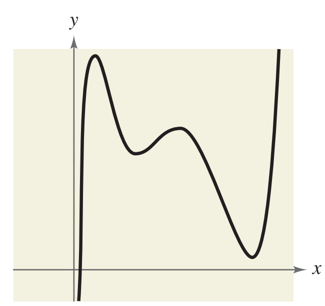
(a) Polynomial functions have continuous graphs.



(b) Functions with graphs that are not continuous are not polynomial functions.

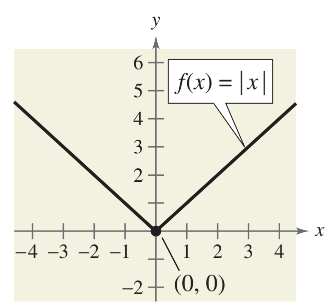
FIGURE 2.11

The second feature is that the graph of a polynomial function has only smooth, rounded turns, as shown in Figure 2.12. A polynomial function cannot have a sharp turn. For instance, the function given by $f(x) = |x|$, which has a sharp turn at the point $(0, 0)$, as shown in Figure 2.13, is not a polynomial function.



Polynomial functions have graphs with smooth, rounded turns.

FIGURE 2.12



Graphs of polynomial functions cannot have sharp turns.

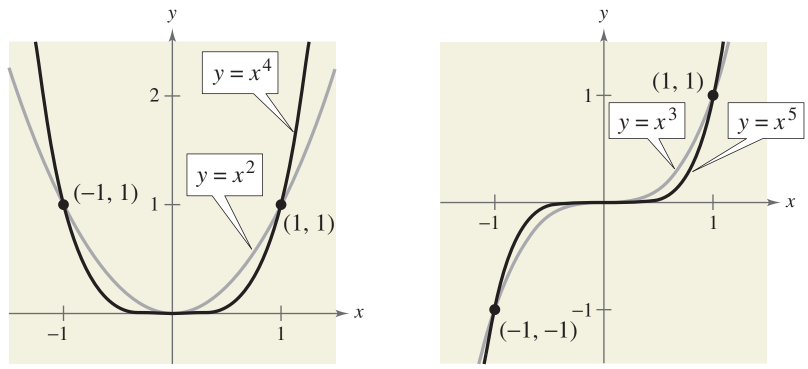
FIGURE 2.13

The graphs of polynomial functions of degree greater than 2 are more difficult to analyze than the graphs of polynomials of degree 0, 1, or 2. However, using the features presented in this section, coupled with your knowledge of point plotting, intercepts, and symmetry, you should be able to make reasonably accurate sketches *by hand*.

Study Tip

For power functions given by $f(x) = x^n$, if n is even, then the graph of the function is symmetric with respect to the y-axis, and if n is odd, then the graph of the function is symmetric with respect to the origin.

The polynomial functions that have the simplest graphs are monomials of the form $f(x) = x^n$, where n is an integer greater than zero. From Figure 2.14, you can see that when n is *even*, the graph is similar to the graph of $f(x) = x^2$, and when n is *odd*, the graph is similar to the graph of $f(x) = x^3$. Moreover, the greater the value of n, the flatter the graph near the origin. Polynomial functions of the form $f(x) = x^n$ are often referred to as **power functions.**



(a) If n is even, the graph of $y = x^n$ touches the axis at the x-intercept.

(b) If n is odd, the graph of $y = x^n$ crosses the axis at the x-intercept.

FIGURE 2.14

Sketching Transformations of Polynomial Functions

Sketch the graph of each function.

a. $f(x) = -x^5$ **b.** $h(x) = (x + 1)^4$

Solution

a. Because the degree of $f(x) = -x^5$ is odd, its graph is similar to the graph of $y = x^3$. In Figure 2.15, note that the negative coefficient has the effect of reflecting the graph in the x-axis.

b. The graph of $h(x) = (x + 1)^4$, as shown in Figure 2.16, is a left shift by one unit of the graph of $y = x^4$.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for shifting, reflecting, and stretching graphs in Section 1.7.

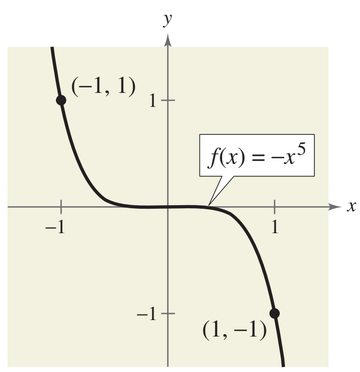


FIGURE 2.15

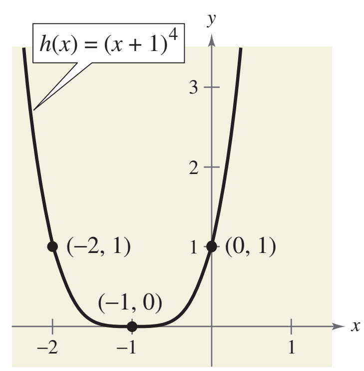


FIGURE 2.16

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 17.

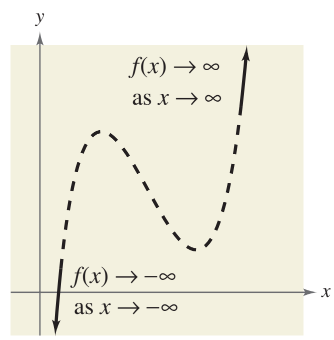
The Leading Coefficient Test

In Example 1, note that both graphs eventually rise or fall without bound as x moves to the right. Whether the graph of a polynomial function eventually rises or falls can be determined by the function's degree (even or odd) and by its leading coefficient, as indicated in the **Leading Coefficient Test.**

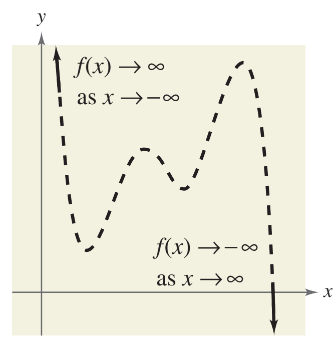
Leading Coefficient Test

As x moves without bound to the left or to the right, the graph of the polynomial function $f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdot \cdot \cdot + a_1 x + a_0$ eventually rises or falls in the following manner.

1. When n is *odd:*

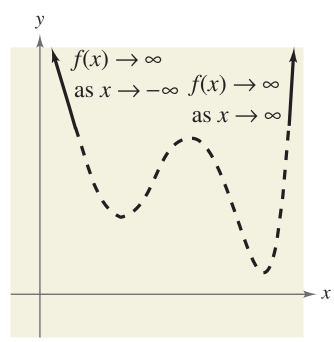


If the leading coefficient is positive ($a_n > 0$), the graph falls to the left and rises to the right.

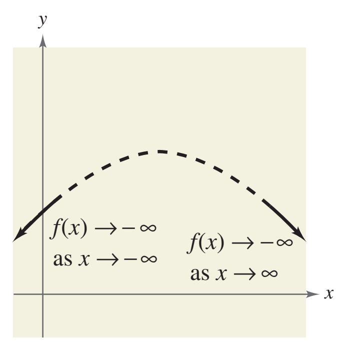


If the leading coefficient is negative ($a_n < 0$), the graph rises to the left and falls to the right.

2. When n is *even:*



If the leading coefficient is positive ($a_n > 0$), the graph rises to the left and right.



If the leading coefficient is negative ($a_n < 0$), the graph falls to the left and right.

The dashed portions of the graphs indicate that the test determines *only* the right-hand and left-hand behavior of the graph.

Study Tip

The notation "$f(x) \to -\infty$ as $x \to -\infty$" indicates that the graph falls to the left. The notation "$f(x) \to \infty$ as $x \to \infty$" indicates that the graph rises to the right.

WARNING / CAUTION

A polynomial function is written in **standard form** if its terms are written in descending order of exponents from left to right. Before applying the Leading Coefficient Test to a polynomial function, it is a good idea to make sure that the polynomial function is written in standard form.

Applying the Leading Coefficient Test

Describe the right-hand and left-hand behavior of the graph of each function.

a. $f(x) = -x^3 + 4x$ **b.** $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 4$ **c.** $f(x) = x^5 - x$

Solution

a. Because the degree is odd and the leading coefficient is negative, the graph rises to the left and falls to the right, as shown in Figure 2.17.

b. Because the degree is even and the leading coefficient is positive, the graph rises to the left and right, as shown in Figure 2.18.

c. Because the degree is odd and the leading coefficient is positive, the graph falls to the left and rises to the right, as shown in Figure 2.19.

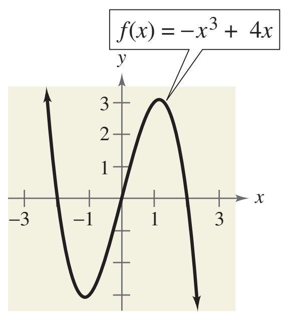


FIGURE 2.17

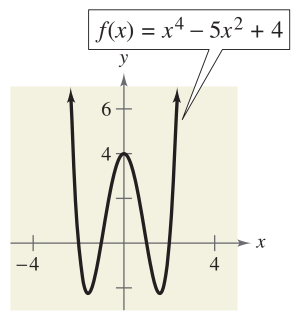


FIGURE 2.18

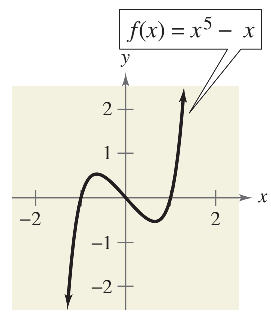


FIGURE 2.19

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

In Example 2, note that the Leading Coefficient Test tells you only whether the graph *eventually* rises or falls to the right or left. Other characteristics of the graph, such as intercepts and minimum and maximum points, must be determined by other tests.

Zeros of Polynomial Functions

It can be shown that for a polynomial function f of degree n, the following statements are true.

Study Tip

Remember that the *zeros* of a function of x are the x-values for which the function is zero.

1. The function f has, at most, n real zeros. (You will study this result in detail in the discussion of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra in Section 2.5.)
2. The graph of f has, at most, $n - 1$ turning points. (Turning points, also called relative minima or relative maxima, are points at which the graph changes from increasing to decreasing or vice versa.)

Finding the zeros of polynomial functions is one of the most important problems in algebra. There is a strong interplay between graphical and algebraic approaches to this problem. Sometimes you can use information about the graph of a function to help find its zeros, and in other cases you can use information about the zeros of a function to help sketch its graph. Finding zeros of polynomial functions is closely related to factoring and finding x-intercepts.

Algebra Help

To do Example 3 algebraically, you need to be able to completely factor polynomials. You can review the techniques for factoring in Appendix A.3.

Real Zeros of Polynomial Functions

If f is a polynomial function and a is a real number, the following statements are equivalent.

1. $x = a$ is a *zero* of the function f.
2. $x = a$ is a *solution* of the polynomial equation $f(x) = 0$.
3. $(x - a)$ is a *factor* of the polynomial $f(x)$.
4. $(a, 0)$ is an *x-intercept* of the graph of f.

Finding the Zeros of a Polynomial Function

Find all real zeros of

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

Then determine the number of turning points of the graph of the function.

Algebraic Solution

To find the real zeros of the function, set $f(x)$ equal to zero and solve for x.

$$-2x^4 + 2x^2 = 0 \qquad \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to 0.}$$

$$-2x^2(x^2 - 1) = 0 \qquad \text{Remove common monomial factor.}$$

$$-2x^2(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor completely.}$$

So, the real zeros are $x = 0$, $x = 1$, and $x = -1$. Because the function is a fourth-degree polynomial, the graph of f can have at most $4 - 1 = 3$ turning points.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph $y = -2x^4 + 2x^2$. In Figure 2.20, the graph appears to have zeros at $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(-1, 0)$. Use the *zero* or *root* feature, or the *zoom* and *trace* features, of the graphing utility to verify these zeros. So, the real zeros are $x = 0$, $x = 1$, and $x = -1$. From the figure, you can see that the graph has three turning points. This is consistent with the fact that a fourth-degree polynomial can have at most three turning points.

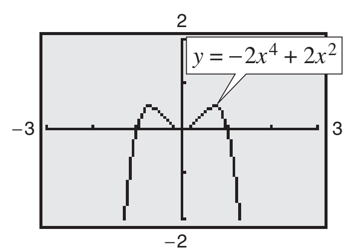


FIGURE 2.20

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 35.

In Example 3, note that because the exponent is greater than 1, the factor $-2x^2$ yields the *repeated* zero $x = 0$. Because the exponent is even, the graph touches the x-axis at $x = 0$, as shown in Figure 2.20.

Repeated Zeros

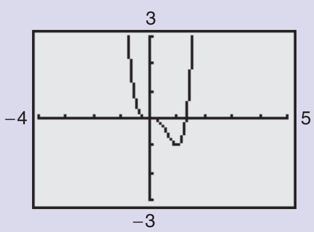
A factor $(x - a)^k$, $k > 1$, yields a **repeated zero** $x = a$ of **multiplicity** k.

1. If k is odd, the graph *crosses* the x-axis at $x = a$.
2. If k is even, the graph *touches* the x-axis (but does not cross the x-axis) at $x = a$.

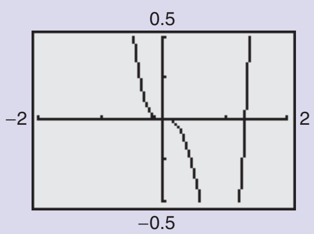
TECHNOLOGY

Example 4 uses an *algebraic approach* to describe the graph of the function. A graphing utility is a complement to this approach. Remember that an important aspect of using a graphing utility is to find a viewing window that shows all significant features of the graph. For instance, the viewing window in part (a) illustrates all of the significant features of the function in Example 4 while the viewing window in part (b) does not.

a.



b.



WARNING / CAUTION

If you are unsure of the shape of a portion of the graph of a polynomial function, plot some additional points, such as the point $(0.5, -0.3125)$, as shown in Figure 2.22.

To graph polynomial functions, you can use the fact that a polynomial function can change signs only at its zeros. Between two consecutive zeros, a polynomial must be entirely positive or entirely negative. (This follows from the Intermediate Value Theorem, which you will study later in this section.) This means that when the real zeros of a polynomial function are put in order, they divide the real number line into intervals in which the function has no sign changes. These resulting intervals are **test intervals** in which a representative x-value in the interval is chosen to determine if the value of the polynomial function is positive (the graph lies above the x-axis) or negative (the graph lies below the x-axis).

Sketching the Graph of a Polynomial Function

Sketch the graph of $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3$.

Solution

1. *Apply the Leading Coefficient Test.* Because the leading coefficient is positive and the degree is even, you know that the graph eventually rises to the left and to the right (see Figure 2.21).
2. *Find the Zeros of the Polynomial.* By factoring $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3$ as $f(x) = x^3(3x - 4)$, you can see that the zeros of f are $x = 0$ and $x = \frac{4}{3}$ (both of odd multiplicity). So, the x-intercepts occur at $(0, 0)$ and $\left(\frac{4}{3}, 0\right)$. Add these points to your graph, as shown in Figure 2.21.
3. *Plot a Few Additional Points.* Use the zeros of the polynomial to find the test intervals. In each test interval, choose a representative x-value and evaluate the polynomial function, as shown in the table.

Test interval	Representative x-value	Value of f	Sign	Point on graph
$(-\infty, 0)$	-1	$f(-1) = 7$	Positive	$(-1, 7)$
$\left(0, \frac{4}{3}\right)$	1	$f(1) = -1$	Negative	$(1, -1)$
$\left(\frac{4}{3}, \infty\right)$	1.5	$f(1.5) = 1.6875$	Positive	$(1.5, 1.6875)$

4. *Draw the Graph.* Draw a continuous curve through the points, as shown in Figure 2.22. Because both zeros are of odd multiplicity, you know that the graph should cross the x-axis at $x = 0$ and $x = \frac{4}{3}$.

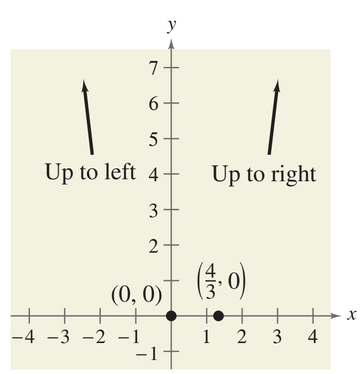


FIGURE 2.21

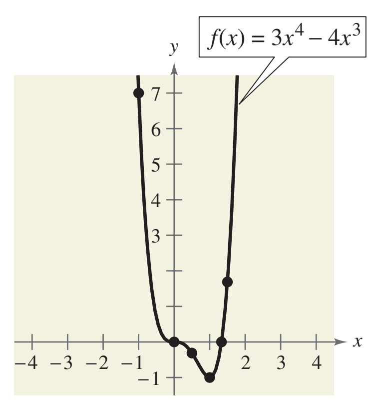


FIGURE 2.22

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 75.

Sketching the Graph of a Polynomial Function

Sketch the graph of $f(x) = -2x^3 + 6x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x$.

Solution

1. *Apply the Leading Coefficient Test.* Because the leading coefficient is negative and the degree is odd, you know that the graph eventually rises to the left and falls to the right (see Figure 2.23).

2. *Find the Zeros of the Polynomial.* By factoring

$$f(x) = -2x^3 + 6x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}x(4x^2 - 12x + 9)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}x(2x - 3)^2$$

you can see that the zeros of f are $x = 0$ (odd multiplicity) and $x = \frac{3}{2}$ (even multiplicity). So, the x-intercepts occur at $(0, 0)$ and $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$. Add these points to your graph, as shown in Figure 2.23.

3. *Plot a Few Additional Points.* Use the zeros of the polynomial to find the test intervals. In each test interval, choose a representative x-value and evaluate the polynomial function, as shown in the table.

Test interval	Representative x-value	Value of f	Sign	Point on graph
$(-\infty, 0)$	-0.5	$f(-0.5) = 4$	Positive	$(-0.5, 4)$
$\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	0.5	$f(0.5) = -1$	Negative	$(0.5, -1)$
$\left(\frac{3}{2}, \infty\right)$	2	$f(2) = -1$	Negative	$(2, -1)$

4. *Draw the Graph.* Draw a continuous curve through the points, as shown in Figure 2.24. As indicated by the multiplicities of the zeros, the graph crosses the x-axis at $(0, 0)$ but does not cross the x-axis at $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$.

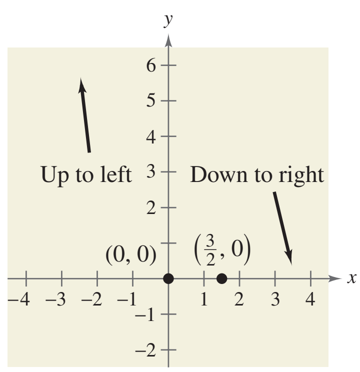


FIGURE 2.23

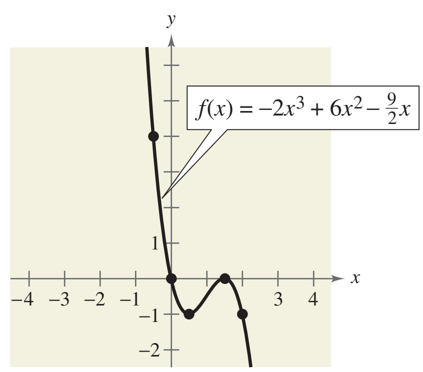


FIGURE 2.24

CHECK Point Now try Exercise 77.

Study Tip

Observe in Example 5 that the sign of $f(x)$ is positive to the left of and negative to the right of the zero $x = 0$. Similarly, the sign of $f(x)$ is negative to the left and to the right of the zero $x = \frac{3}{2}$. This suggests that if the zero of a polynomial function is of *odd* multiplicity, then the sign of $f(x)$ changes from one side of the zero to the other side. If the zero is of *even* multiplicity, then the sign of $f(x)$ does not change from one side of the zero to the other side.

The Intermediate Value Theorem

The next theorem, called the **Intermediate Value Theorem,** illustrates the existence of real zeros of polynomial functions. This theorem implies that if $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$ are two points on the graph of a polynomial function such that $f(a) \neq f(b)$, then for any number d between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ there must be a number c between a and b such that $f(c) = d$. (See Figure 2.25.)

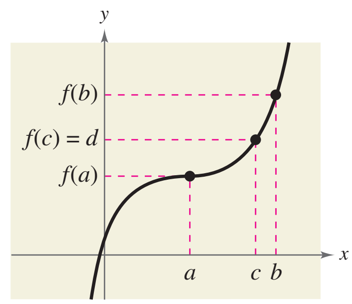


FIGURE 2.25

Intermediate Value Theorem

Let a and b be real numbers such that $a < b$. If f is a polynomial function such that $f(a) \neq f(b)$, then, in the interval $[a, b]$, f takes on every value between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$.

The Intermediate Value Theorem helps you locate the real zeros of a polynomial function in the following way. If you can find a value $x = a$ at which a polynomial function is positive, and another value $x = b$ at which it is negative, you can conclude that the function has at least one real zero between these two values. For example, the function given by $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 1$ is negative when $x = -2$ and positive when $x = -1$. Therefore, it follows from the Intermediate Value Theorem that f must have a real zero somewhere between -2 and -1, as shown in Figure 2.26.

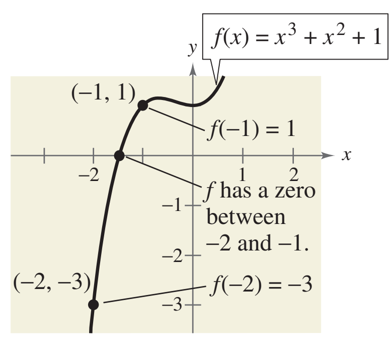


FIGURE 2.26

By continuing this line of reasoning, you can approximate any real zeros of a polynomial function to any desired accuracy. This concept is further demonstrated in Example 6.

Approximating a Zero of a Polynomial Function

Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to approximate the real zero of

$$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 1.$$

Solution

Begin by computing a few function values, as follows.

x	$f(x)$
-2	-11
-1	-1
0	1
1	1

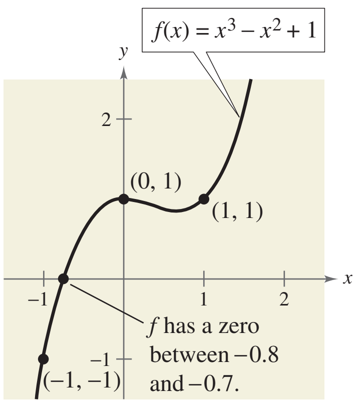


FIGURE 2.27

Because $f(-1)$ is negative and $f(0)$ is positive, you can apply the Intermediate Value Theorem to conclude that the function has a zero between -1 and 0. To pinpoint this zero more closely, divide the interval $[-1, 0]$ into tenths and evaluate the function at each point. When you do this, you will find that

$$f(-0.8) = -0.152 \qquad \text{and} \qquad f(-0.7) = 0.167.$$

So, f must have a zero between -0.8 and -0.7, as shown in Figure 2.27. For a more accurate approximation, compute function values between $f(-0.8)$ and $f(-0.7)$ and apply the Intermediate Value Theorem again. By continuing this process, you can approximate this zero to any desired accuracy.

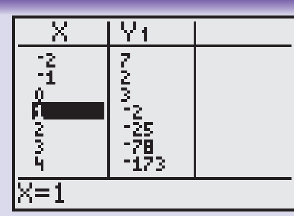
CHECK Point Now try Exercise 93.

TECHNOLOGY

You can use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to approximate the zeros of a polynomial function. For instance, for the function given by

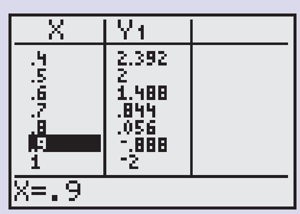
$$f(x) = -2x^3 - 3x^2 + 3$$

create a table that shows the function values for $-20 \le x \le 20$, as shown in the first table at the right. Scroll through the table looking for consecutive function values that differ in sign. From the table, you can see that $f(0)$ and $f(1)$ differ in sign. So, you can conclude from the Intermediate Value Theorem that the function has a zero between 0 and 1. You can adjust your table to show function values for $0 \le x \le 1$ using increments of 0.1, as shown in the second table at the right. By scrolling through the table you can see that $f(0.8)$ and $f(0.9)$ differ in sign. So, the function has a zero between 0.8 and 0.9. If you repeat this process several times, you should obtain $x \approx 0.806$ as the zero of the function. Use the *zero* or *root* feature of a graphing utility to confirm this result.



X	Y1
-2	7
-1	2
0	3
1	-2
2	-25
3	-78
4	-173

X=1



X	Y1
.4	2.392
.5	2
.6	1.488
.7	.844
.8	.056
.9	-.888
1	-2

X=.9

2.2 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

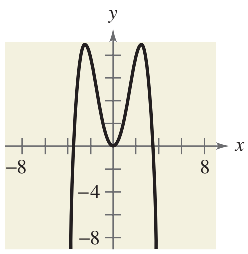
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. The graphs of all polynomial functions are ________, which means that the graphs have no breaks, holes, or gaps.
2. The ________ ________ ________ is used to determine the left-hand and right-hand behavior of the graph of a polynomial function.
3. Polynomial functions of the form $f(x) =$ ________ are often referred to as power functions.
4. A polynomial function of degree n has at most ________ real zeros and at most ________ turning points.
5. If $x = a$ is a zero of a polynomial function f, then the following three statements are true.
   (a) $x = a$ is a ________ of the polynomial equation $f(x) = 0$.
   (b) ________ is a factor of the polynomial $f(x)$.
   (c) $(a, 0)$ is an ________ of the graph of f.
6. If a real zero of a polynomial function is of even multiplicity, then the graph of f ________ the x-axis at $x = a$, and if it is of odd multiplicity, then the graph of f ________ the x-axis at $x = a$.
7. A polynomial function is written in ________ form if its terms are written in descending order of exponents from left to right.
8. The ________ ________ Theorem states that if f is a polynomial function such that $f(a) \neq f(b)$, then, in the interval $[a, b]$, f takes on every value between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$.

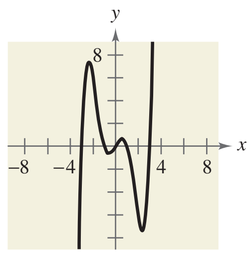
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 9–16, match the polynomial function with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h).]

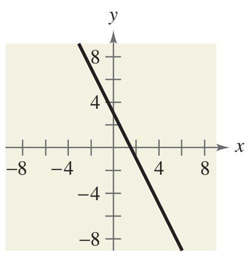
(a)



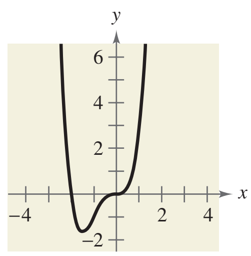
(b)



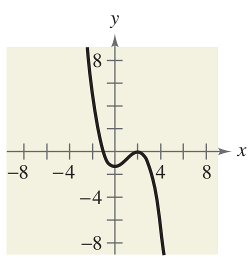
(c)



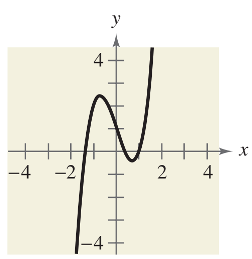
(d)



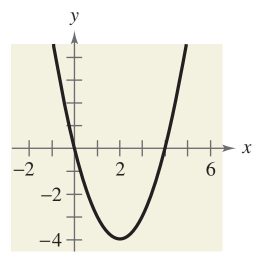
(e)



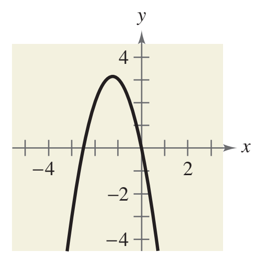
(f)



(g)



(h)



9. $f(x) = -2x + 3$
10. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$
11. $f(x) = -2x^2 - 5x$
12. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x + 1$
13. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^4 + 3x^2$
14. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{4}{3}$
15. $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3$
16. $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - 2x^3 + \frac{9}{5}x$

In Exercises 17–20, sketch the graph of $y = x^n$ and each transformation.

17. $y = x^3$
   (a) $f(x) = (x - 4)^3$ (b) $f(x) = x^3 - 4$
   (c) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^3$ (d) $f(x) = (x - 4)^3 - 4$
18. $y = x^5$
   (a) $f(x) = (x + 1)^5$ (b) $f(x) = x^5 + 1$
   (c) $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^5$ (d) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^5$
19. $y = x^4$
   (a) $f(x) = (x + 3)^4$ (b) $f(x) = x^4 - 3$
   (c) $f(x) = 4 - x^4$ (d) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^4$
   (e) $f(x) = (2x)^4 + 1$ (f) $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^4 - 2$

20. $y = x^6$

(a) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{8}x^6$ (b) $f(x) = (x + 2)^6 - 4$

(c) $f(x) = x^6 - 5$ (d) $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^6 + 1$

(e) $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}x\right)^6 - 2$ (f) $f(x) = (2x)^6 - 1$

In Exercises 21–30, describe the right-hand and left-hand behavior of the graph of the polynomial function.

21. $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^3 + 4x$ **22.** $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$

23. $g(x) = 5 - \frac{7}{2}x - 3x^2$ **24.** $h(x) = 1 - x^6$

25. $f(x) = -2.1x^5 + 4x^3 - 2$

26. $f(x) = 4x^5 - 7x + 6.5$

27. $f(x) = 6 - 2x + 4x^2 - 5x^3$

28. $f(x) = (3x^4 - 2x + 5)/4$

29. $h(t) = -\frac{3}{4}(t^2 - 3t + 6)$

30. $f(s) = -\frac{7}{8}(s^3 + 5s^2 - 7s + 1)$

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 31–34, use a graphing utility to graph the functions f and g in the same viewing window. Zoom out sufficiently far to show that the right-hand and left-hand behaviors of f and g appear identical.

31. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 9x + 1, \quad g(x) = 3x^3$

32. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}(x^3 - 3x + 2), \quad g(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3$

33. $f(x) = -(x^4 - 4x^3 + 16x), \quad g(x) = -x^4$

34. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 6x^2, \quad g(x) = 3x^4$

In Exercises 35–50, (a) find all the real zeros of the polynomial function, (b) determine the multiplicity of each zero and the number of turning points of the graph of the function, and (c) use a graphing utility to graph the function and verify your answers.

35. $f(x) = x^2 - 36$ **36.** $f(x) = 81 - x^2$

37. $h(t) = t^2 - 6t + 9$ **38.** $f(x) = x^2 + 10x + 25$

39. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$ **40.** $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}$

41. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 12x^2 + 3x$ **42.** $g(x) = 5x(x^2 - 2x - 1)$

43. $f(t) = t^3 - 8t^2 + 16t$ **44.** $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 30x^2$

45. $g(t) = t^5 - 6t^3 + 9t$ **46.** $f(x) = x^5 + x^3 - 6x$

47. $f(x) = 3x^4 + 9x^2 + 6$ **48.** $f(x) = 2x^4 - 2x^2 - 40$

49. $g(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12$

50. $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 25x + 100$

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 51–54, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the function, (b) use the graph to approximate any x-intercepts of the graph, (c) set $y = 0$ and solve the resulting equation, and (d) compare the results of part (c) with any x-intercepts of the graph.

51. $y = 4x^3 - 20x^2 + 25x$

52. $y = 4x^3 + 4x^2 - 8x - 8$

53. $y = x^5 - 5x^3 + 4x$ **54.** $y = \frac{1}{4}x^3(x^2 - 9)$

In Exercises 55–64, find a polynomial function that has the given zeros. (There are many correct answers.)

55. 0, 8 **56.** 0, -7

57. 2, -6 **58.** -4, 5

59. 0, -4, -5 **60.** 0, 1, 10

61. 4, -3, 3, 0 **62.** -2, -1, 0, 1, 2

63. $1 + \sqrt{3}, 1 - \sqrt{3}$ **64.** $2, 4 + \sqrt{5}, 4 - \sqrt{5}$

In Exercises 65–74, find a polynomial of degree n that has the given zero(s). (There are many correct answers.)

	Zero(s)	*Degree*
65.	$x = -3$	$n = 2$
66.	$x = -12, -6$	$n = 2$
67.	$x = -5, 0, 1$	$n = 3$
68.	$x = -2, 4, 7$	$n = 3$
69.	$x = 0, \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}$	$n = 3$
70.	$x = 9$	$n = 3$
71.	$x = -5, 1, 2$	$n = 4$
72.	$x = -4, -1, 3, 6$	$n = 4$
73.	$x = 0, -4$	$n = 5$
74.	$x = -1, 4, 7, 8$	$n = 5$

In Exercises 75–88, sketch the graph of the function by (a) applying the Leading Coefficient Test, (b) finding the zeros of the polynomial, (c) plotting sufficient solution points, and (d) drawing a continuous curve through the points.

75. $f(x) = x^3 - 25x$ **76.** $g(x) = x^4 - 9x^2$

77. $f(t) = \frac{1}{4}(t^2 - 2t + 15)$

78. $g(x) = -x^2 + 10x - 16$

79. $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2$ **80.** $f(x) = 8 - x^3$

81. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 15x^2 + 18x$

82. $f(x) = -4x^3 + 4x^2 + 15x$

83. $f(x) = -5x^2 - x^3$ **84.** $f(x) = -48x^2 + 3x^4$

85. $f(x) = x^2(x - 4)$ **86.** $h(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3(x - 4)^2$

87. $g(t) = -\frac{1}{4}(t - 2)^2(t + 2)^2$

88. $g(x) = \frac{1}{10}(x + 1)^2(x - 3)^3$

In Exercises 89–92, use a graphing utility to graph the function. Use the *zero* or *root* feature to approximate the real zeros of the function. Then determine the multiplicity of each zero.

89. $f(x) = x^3 - 16x$ **90.** $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - 2x^2$

91. $g(x) = \frac{1}{5}(x + 1)^2(x - 3)(2x - 9)$

92. $h(x) = \frac{1}{5}(x + 2)^2(3x - 5)^2$

In Exercises 93–96, use the Intermediate Value Theorem and the *table* feature of a graphing utility to find intervals one unit in length in which the polynomial function is guaranteed to have a zero. Adjust the table to approximate the zeros of the function. Use the *zero* or *root* feature of the graphing utility to verify your results.

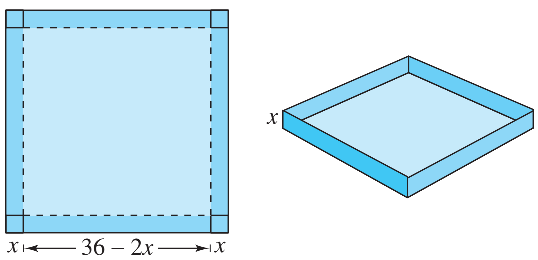
93. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3$

94. $f(x) = 0.11x^3 - 2.07x^2 + 9.81x - 6.88$

95. $g(x) = 3x^4 + 4x^3 - 3$

96. $h(x) = x^4 - 10x^2 + 3$

97. NUMERICAL AND GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS An open box is to be made from a square piece of material, 36 inches on a side, by cutting equal squares with sides of length x from the corners and turning up the sides (see figure).



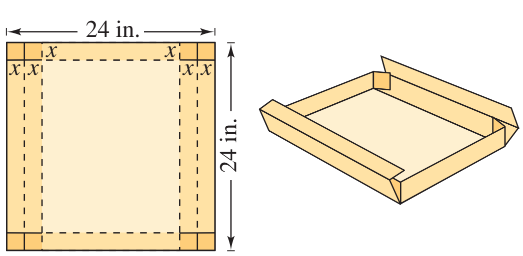
(a) Write a function $V(x)$ that represents the volume of the box.

(b) Determine the domain of the function.

(c) Use a graphing utility to create a table that shows box heights x and the corresponding volumes V. Use the table to estimate the dimensions that will produce a maximum volume.

(d) Use a graphing utility to graph V and use the graph to estimate the value of x for which $V(x)$ is maximum. Compare your result with that of part (c).

98. MAXIMUM VOLUME An open box with locking tabs is to be made from a square piece of material 24 inches on a side. This is to be done by cutting equal squares from the corners and folding along the dashed lines shown in the figure.

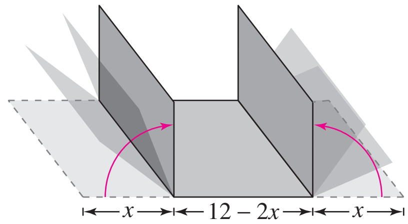


(a) Write a function $V(x)$ that represents the volume of the box.

(b) Determine the domain of the function V.

(c) Sketch a graph of the function and estimate the value of x for which $V(x)$ is maximum.

99. CONSTRUCTION A roofing contractor is fabricating gutters from 12-inch aluminum sheeting. The contractor plans to use an aluminum siding folding press to create the gutter by creasing equal lengths for the sidewalls (see figure).



(a) Let x represent the height of the sidewall of the gutter. Write a function A that represents the cross-sectional area of the gutter.

(b) The length of the aluminum sheeting is 16 feet. Write a function V that represents the volume of one run of gutter in terms of x.

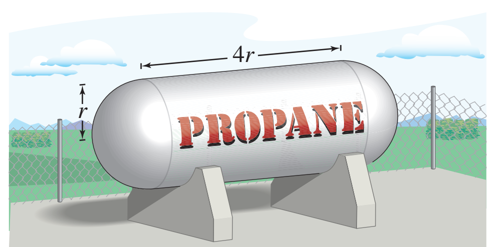
(c) Determine the domain of the function in part (b).

(d) Use a graphing utility to create a table that shows sidewall heights x and the corresponding volumes V. Use the table to estimate the dimensions that will produce a maximum volume.

(e) Use a graphing utility to graph V. Use the graph to estimate the value of x for which $V(x)$ is a maximum. Compare your result with that of part (d).

(f) Would the value of x change if the aluminum sheeting were of different lengths? Explain.

100. CONSTRUCTION An industrial propane tank is formed by adjoining two hemispheres to the ends of a right circular cylinder. The length of the cylindrical portion of the tank is four times the radius of the hemispherical components (see figure).



(a) Write a function that represents the total volume V of the tank in terms of r.

(b) Find the domain of the function.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(d) The total volume of the tank is to be 120 cubic feet. Use the graph from part (c) to estimate the radius and length of the cylindrical portion of the tank.

101. REVENUE The total revenues R (in millions of dollars) for Krispy Kreme from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the table.

Year	Revenue, R
2000	300.7
2001	394.4
2002	491.5
2003	665.6
2004	707.8
2005	543.4
2006	461.2
2007	429.3

A model that represents these data is given by $R = 3.0711t^4 - 42.803t^3 + 160.59t^2 - 62.6t + 307$, $0 \le t \le 7$, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: Krispy Kreme)

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Then graph the model in the same viewing window.

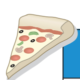
(b) How well does the model fit the data?

(c) Use a graphing utility to approximate any relative extrema of the model over its domain.

(d) Use a graphing utility to approximate the intervals over which the revenue for Krispy Kreme was increasing and decreasing over its domain.

(e) Use the results of parts (c) and (d) to write a short paragraph about Krispy Kreme's revenue during this time period.

102. REVENUE The total revenues R (in millions of dollars) for Papa John's International from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the table.



Year	Revenue, R
2000	944.7
2001	971.2
2002	946.2
2003	917.4
2004	942.4
2005	968.8
2006	1001.6
2007	1063.6

A model that represents these data is given by $R = -0.5635t^4 + 9.019t^3 - 40.20t^2 + 49.0t + 947$, $0 \le t \le 7$, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: Papa John's International)

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Then graph the model in the same viewing window.

(b) How well does the model fit the data?

(c) Use a graphing utility to approximate any relative extrema of the model over its domain.

(d) Use a graphing utility to approximate the intervals over which the revenue for Papa John's International was increasing and decreasing over its domain.

(e) Use the results of parts (c) and (d) to write a short paragraph about the revenue for Papa John's International during this time period.

103. TREE GROWTH The growth of a red oak tree is approximated by the function

$$G = -0.003t^3 + 0.137t^2 + 0.458t - 0.839$$

where G is the height of the tree (in feet) and t $(2 \le t \le 34)$ is its age (in years).

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function. (*Hint:* Use a viewing window in which $-10 \le x \le 45$ and $-5 \le y \le 60$.)

(b) Estimate the age of the tree when it is growing most rapidly. This point is called the *point of diminishing returns* because the increase in size will be less with each additional year.

(c) Using calculus, the point of diminishing returns can also be found by finding the vertex of the parabola given by

$$y = -0.009t^2 + 0.274t + 0.458.$$

Find the vertex of this parabola.

(d) Compare your results from parts (b) and (c).

104. REVENUE The total revenue R (in millions of dollars) for a company is related to its advertising expense by the function

$$R = \frac{1}{100{,}000}(-x^3 + 600x^2), \quad 0 \le x \le 400$$

where x is the amount spent on advertising (in tens of thousands of dollars). Use the graph of this function, shown in the figure on the next page, to estimate the point on the graph at which the function is increasing most rapidly. This point is called the *point of diminishing returns* because any expense above this amount will yield less return per dollar invested in advertising.

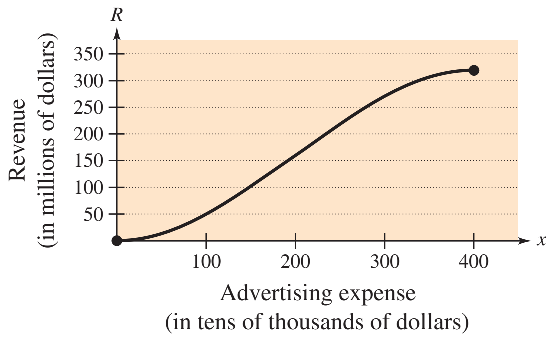


FIGURE FOR 104

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 105–107, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

105. A fifth-degree polynomial can have five turning points in its graph.

106. It is possible for a sixth-degree polynomial to have only one solution.

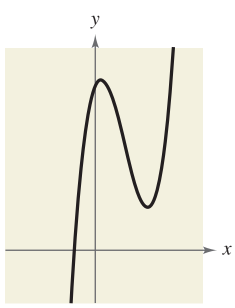
107. The graph of the function given by

$$f(x) = 2 + x - x^2 + x^3 - x^4 + x^5 + x^6 - x^7$$

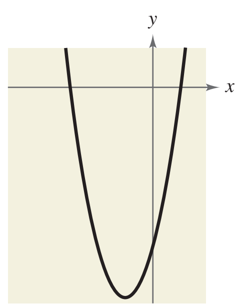
rises to the left and falls to the right.

108. CAPSTONE For each graph, describe a polynomial function that could represent the graph. (Indicate the degree of the function and the sign of its leading coefficient.)

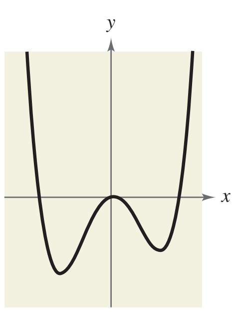
(a)



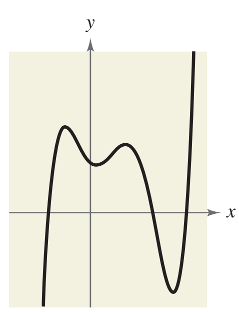
(b)



(c)



(d)



109. GRAPHICAL REASONING Sketch a graph of the function given by $f(x) = x^4$. Explain how the graph of each function g differs (if it does) from the graph of each function f. Determine whether g is odd, even, or neither.

(a) $g(x) = f(x) + 2$ (b) $g(x) = f(x + 2)$

(c) $g(x) = f(-x)$ (d) $g(x) = -f(x)$

(e) $g(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$ (f) $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$

(g) $g(x) = f\left(x^{3/4}\right)$ (h) $g(x) = (f \circ f)(x)$

110. THINK ABOUT IT For each function, identify the degree of the function and whether the degree of the function is even or odd. Identify the leading coefficient and whether the leading coefficient is positive or negative. Use a graphing utility to graph each function. Describe the relationship between the degree of the function and the sign of the leading coefficient of the function and the right-hand and left-hand behavior of the graph of the function.

(a) $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 1$

(b) $f(x) = 2x^5 + 2x^2 - 5x + 1$

(c) $f(x) = -2x^5 - x^2 + 5x + 3$

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

(e) $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x - 4$

(f) $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$

(g) $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$

111. THINK ABOUT IT Sketch the graph of each polynomial function. Then count the number of zeros of the function and the numbers of relative minima and relative maxima. Compare these numbers with the degree of the polynomial. What do you observe?

(a) $f(x) = -x^3 + 9x$ (b) $f(x) = x^4 - 10x^2 + 9$

(c) $f(x) = x^5 - 16x$

112. Explore the transformations of the form

$$g(x) = a(x - h)^5 + k.$$

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the functions $y_1 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 2)^5 + 1$ and $y_2 = \frac{3}{5}(x + 2)^5 - 3$. Determine whether the graphs are increasing or decreasing. Explain.

(b) Will the graph of g always be increasing or decreasing? If so, is this behavior determined by a, h, or k? Explain.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the function given by $H(x) = x^5 - 3x^3 + 2x + 1$. Use the graph and the result of part (b) to determine whether H can be written in the form $H(x) = a(x - h)^5 + k$. Explain.

2.3 POLYNOMIAL AND SYNTHETIC DIVISION

What you should learn

- Use long division to divide polynomials by other polynomials.
- Use synthetic division to divide polynomials by binomials of the form $(x - k)$.
- Use the Remainder Theorem and the Factor Theorem.

Why you should learn it

Synthetic division can help you evaluate polynomial functions. For instance, in Exercise 85 on page 157, you will use synthetic division to determine the amount donated to support higher education in the United States in 2010.

MBI/Alamy

Long Division of Polynomials

In this section, you will study two procedures for *dividing* polynomials. These procedures are especially valuable in factoring and finding the zeros of polynomial functions. To begin, suppose you are given the graph of

$$f(x) = 6x^3 - 19x^2 + 16x - 4.$$

Notice that a zero of f occurs at $x = 2$, as shown in Figure 2.28. Because $x = 2$ is a zero of f, you know that $(x - 2)$ is a factor of $f(x)$. This means that there exists a second-degree polynomial $q(x)$ such that

$$f(x) = (x - 2) \cdot q(x).$$

To find $q(x)$, you can use **long division,** as illustrated in Example 1.

Long Division of Polynomials

Divide $6x^3 - 19x^2 + 16x - 4$ by $x - 2$, and use the result to factor the polynomial completely.

Solution

Think $\frac{6x^3}{x} = 6x^2$.

Think $\frac{-7x^2}{x} = -7x$.

Think $\frac{2x}{x} = 2$.

$$
\begin{array}{rll}
 & 6x^2 - 7x + 2 & \\
x - 2 \,\big)\!\! & 6x^3 - 19x^2 + 16x - 4 & \\
 & \underline{6x^3 - 12x^2} & \text{Multiply: } 6x^2(x - 2). \\
 & -7x^2 + 16x & \text{Subtract.} \\
 & \underline{-7x^2 + 14x} & \text{Multiply: } -7x(x - 2). \\
 & 2x - 4 & \text{Subtract.} \\
 & \underline{2x - 4} & \text{Multiply: } 2(x - 2). \\
 & 0 & \text{Subtract.}
\end{array}
$$

From this division, you can conclude that

$$6x^3 - 19x^2 + 16x - 4 = (x - 2)(6x^2 - 7x + 2)$$

and by factoring the quadratic $6x^2 - 7x + 2$, you have

$$6x^3 - 19x^2 + 16x - 4 = (x - 2)(2x - 1)(3x - 2).$$

Note that this factorization agrees with the graph shown in Figure 2.28 in that the three x-intercepts occur at $x = 2$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$, and $x = \frac{2}{3}$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 11.

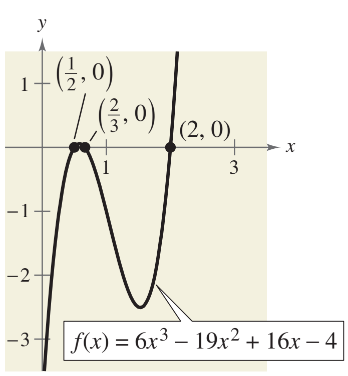


FIGURE 2.28

In Example 1, $x - 2$ is a factor of the polynomial $6x^3 - 19x^2 + 16x - 4$, and the long division process produces a remainder of zero. Often, long division will produce a nonzero remainder. For instance, if you divide $x^2 + 3x + 5$ by $x + 1$, you obtain the following.

$$
\begin{array}{rrl}
 & x + 2 & \longleftarrow \text{Quotient} \\
\text{Divisor} \longrightarrow \; x + 1 \,\big) & \overline{x^2 + 3x + 5} & \longleftarrow \text{Dividend} \\
 & \underline{x^2 + x\phantom{{}+5}} & \\
 & 2x + 5 & \\
 & \underline{2x + 2} & \\
 & 3 & \longleftarrow \text{Remainder}
\end{array}
$$

In fractional form, you can write this result as follows.

$$\frac{\overbrace{x^2 + 3x + 5}^{\text{Dividend}}}{\underbrace{x + 1}_{\text{Divisor}}} = \overbrace{x + 2}^{\text{Quotient}} + \frac{\overset{\text{Remainder}}{\overset{\downarrow}{3}}}{\underbrace{x + 1}_{\text{Divisor}}}$$

This implies that

$$x^2 + 3x + 5 = (x + 1)(x + 2) + 3 \qquad \text{Multiply each side by } (x + 1).$$

which illustrates the following theorem, called the **Division Algorithm.**

The Division Algorithm

If $f(x)$ and $d(x)$ are polynomials such that $d(x) \neq 0$, and the degree of $d(x)$ is less than or equal to the degree of $f(x)$, there exist unique polynomials $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ such that

$$\underset{\text{Dividend}}{\underset{\uparrow}{f(x)}} = \underset{\text{Divisor}}{\underset{\uparrow}{d(x)}}\underset{\text{Quotient}}{\underset{\uparrow}{q(x)}} + \underset{\text{Remainder}}{\underset{\uparrow}{r(x)}}$$

where $r(x) = 0$ *or* the degree of $r(x)$ is less than the degree of $d(x)$. If the remainder $r(x)$ is zero, $d(x)$ *divides evenly* into $f(x)$.

The Division Algorithm can also be written as

$$\frac{f(x)}{d(x)} = q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{d(x)}.$$

In the Division Algorithm, the rational expression $f(x)/d(x)$ is **improper** because the degree of $f(x)$ is greater than or equal to the degree of $d(x)$. On the other hand, the rational expression $r(x)/d(x)$ is **proper** because the degree of $r(x)$ is less than the degree of $d(x)$.

Before you apply the Division Algorithm, follow these steps.

1. Write the dividend and divisor in descending powers of the variable.
2. Insert placeholders with zero coefficients for missing powers of the variable.

Long Division of Polynomials

Divide $x^3 - 1$ by $x - 1$.

Solution

Because there is no x^2-term or x-term in the dividend, you need to line up the subtraction by using zero coefficients (or leaving spaces) for the missing terms.

$$
\begin{array}{r l}
 & x^2 + x + 1 \\
x - 1 \,\big) & \overline{x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x - 1} \\
 & \underline{x^3 - x^2} \\
 & \quad x^2 + 0x \\
 & \quad \underline{x^2 - x} \\
 & \qquad\quad x - 1 \\
 & \qquad\quad \underline{x - 1} \\
 & \qquad\qquad\ 0
\end{array}
$$

So, $x - 1$ divides evenly into $x^3 - 1$, and you can write

$$\frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = x^2 + x + 1, \quad x \neq 1.$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 17.

Algebra Help

You can check a long division problem by multiplying. You can review the techniques for multiplying polynomials in Appendix A.3.

You can check the result of Example 2 by multiplying.

$$(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1) = x^3 + x^2 + x - x^2 - x - 1 = x^3 - 1$$

Long Division of Polynomials

Divide $-5x^2 - 2 + 3x + 2x^4 + 4x^3$ by $2x - 3 + x^2$.

Solution

Begin by writing the dividend and divisor in descending powers of x.

$$
\begin{array}{r l}
 & 2x^2 \qquad\quad + 1 \\
x^2 + 2x - 3 \,\big) & \overline{2x^4 + 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x - 2} \\
 & \underline{2x^4 + 4x^3 - 6x^2} \\
 & \qquad\qquad\quad x^2 + 3x - 2 \\
 & \qquad\qquad\quad \underline{x^2 + 2x - 3} \\
 & \qquad\qquad\qquad\quad x + 1
\end{array}
$$

Note that the first subtraction eliminated two terms from the dividend. When this happens, the quotient skips a term. You can write the result as

$$\frac{2x^4 + 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x - 2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} = 2x^2 + 1 + \frac{x + 1}{x^2 + 2x - 3}.$$

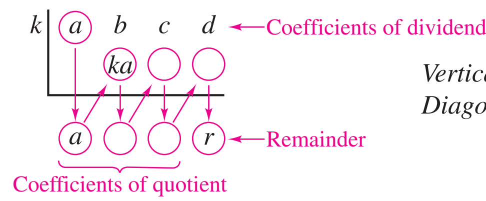
CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 23.

Synthetic Division

There is a nice shortcut for long division of polynomials by divisors of the form $x - k$. This shortcut is called **synthetic division.** The pattern for synthetic division of a cubic polynomial is summarized as follows. (The pattern for higher-degree polynomials is similar.)

Synthetic Division (for a Cubic Polynomial)

To divide $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ by $x - k$, use the following pattern.



Vertical pattern: Add terms.
Diagonal pattern: Multiply by k.

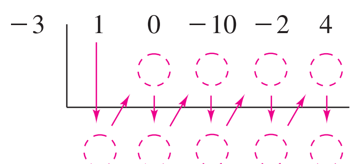
This algorithm for synthetic division works only for divisors of the form $x - k$. Remember that $x + k = x - (-k)$.

Using Synthetic Division

Use synthetic division to divide $x^4 - 10x^2 - 2x + 4$ by $x + 3$.

Solution

You should set up the array as follows. Note that a zero is included for the missing x^3-term in the dividend.



Then, use the synthetic division pattern by adding terms in columns and multiplying the results by -3.

Divisor: $x + 3$ Dividend: $x^4 - 10x^2 - 2x + 4$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -3 & 1 & 0 & -10 & -2 & 4 \\ & & -3 & 9 & 3 & -3 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

Remainder: 1

Quotient: $x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1$

So, you have

$$\frac{x^4 - 10x^2 - 2x + 4}{x + 3} = x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1 + \frac{1}{x + 3}.$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 27.

The Remainder and Factor Theorems

The remainder obtained in the synthetic division process has an important interpretation, as described in the **Remainder Theorem.**

The Remainder Theorem

If a polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $x - k$, the remainder is

$$r = f(k).$$

For a proof of the Remainder Theorem, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 211.

The Remainder Theorem tells you that synthetic division can be used to evaluate a polynomial function. That is, to evaluate a polynomial function $f(x)$ when $x = k$, divide $f(x)$ by $x - k$. The remainder will be $f(k)$, as illustrated in Example 5.

Using the Remainder Theorem

Use the Remainder Theorem to evaluate the following function at $x = -2$.

$$f(x) = 3x^3 + 8x^2 + 5x - 7$$

Solution

Using synthetic division, you obtain the following.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & 3 & 8 & 5 & -7 \\ & & -6 & -4 & -2 \\ \hline & 3 & 2 & 1 & -9 \end{array}$$

Because the remainder is $r = -9$, you can conclude that

$$f(-2) = -9. \qquad r = f(k)$$

This means that $(-2, -9)$ is a point on the graph of f. You can check this by substituting $x = -2$ in the original function.

Check

$$f(-2) = 3(-2)^3 + 8(-2)^2 + 5(-2) - 7$$

$$= 3(-8) + 8(4) - 10 - 7 = -9$$

CHECK Point Now try Exercise 55.

Another important theorem is the **Factor Theorem,** stated below. This theorem states that you can test to see whether a polynomial has $(x - k)$ as a factor by evaluating the polynomial at $x = k$. If the result is 0, $(x - k)$ is a factor.

The Factor Theorem

A polynomial $f(x)$ has a factor $(x - k)$ if and only if $f(k) = 0$.

For a proof of the Factor Theorem, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 211.

Factoring a Polynomial: Repeated Division

Show that $(x - 2)$ and $(x + 3)$ are factors of $f(x) = 2x^4 + 7x^3 - 4x^2 - 27x - 18$. Then find the remaining factors of $f(x)$.

Algebraic Solution

Using synthetic division with the factor $(x - 2)$, you obtain the following.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2 & 2 & 7 & -4 & -27 & -18 \\ & & 4 & 22 & 36 & 18 \\ \hline & 2 & 11 & 18 & 9 & 0 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text{0 remainder, so } f(2) = 0 \text{ and } (x - 2) \text{ is a factor.}$$

Take the result of this division and perform synthetic division again using the factor $(x + 3)$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -3 & 2 & 11 & 18 & 9 \\ & & -6 & -15 & -9 \\ \hline & \underbrace{2 \quad 5 \quad 3}_{2x^2 + 5x + 3} & & & 0 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text{0 remainder, so } f(-3) = 0 \text{ and } (x + 3) \text{ is a factor.}$$

Because the resulting quadratic expression factors as

$$2x^2 + 5x + 3 = (2x + 3)(x + 1)$$

the complete factorization of $f(x)$ is

$$f(x) = (x - 2)(x + 3)(2x + 3)(x + 1).$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 67.

Graphical Solution

From the graph of $f(x) = 2x^4 + 7x^3 - 4x^2 - 27x - 18$, you can see that there are four x-intercepts (see Figure 2.29). These occur at $x = -3$, $x = -\frac{3}{2}$, $x = -1$, and $x = 2$. (Check this algebraically.) This implies that $(x + 3)$, $\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)$, $(x + 1)$, and $(x - 2)$ are factors of $f(x)$. $\left[\text{Note that } \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right) \text{ and } (2x + 3) \text{ are equivalent factors because they both yield the same zero, } x = -\frac{3}{2}.\right]$

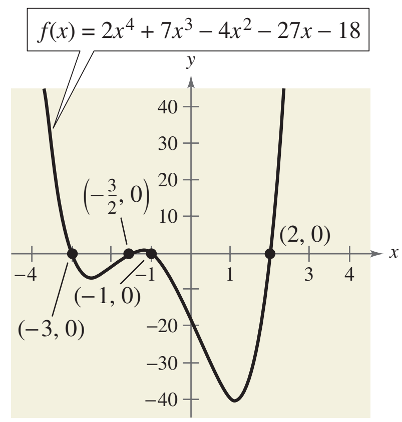


FIGURE 2.29

Study Tip

Note in Example 6 that the complete factorization of $f(x)$ implies that f has four real zeros: $x = 2$, $x = -3$, $x = -\frac{3}{2}$, and $x = -1$. This is confirmed by the graph of f, which is shown in the Figure 2.29.

Uses of the Remainder in Synthetic Division

The remainder r, obtained in the synthetic division of $f(x)$ by $x - k$, provides the following information.

1. The remainder r gives the value of f at $x = k$. That is, $r = f(k)$.
2. If $r = 0$, $(x - k)$ is a factor of $f(x)$.
3. If $r = 0$, $(k, 0)$ is an x-intercept of the graph of f.

Throughout this text, the importance of developing several problem-solving strategies is emphasized. In the exercises for this section, try using more than one strategy to solve several of the exercises. For instance, if you find that $x - k$ divides evenly into $f(x)$ (with no remainder), try sketching the graph of f. You should find that $(k, 0)$ is an x-intercept of the graph.

2.3 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

1. Two forms of the Division Algorithm are shown below. Identify and label each term or function.

$$f(x) = d(x)q(x) + r(x) \qquad \frac{f(x)}{d(x)} = q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{d(x)}$$

In Exercises 2–6, fill in the blanks.

2. The rational expression $p(x)/q(x)$ is called ________ if the degree of the numerator is greater than or equal to that of the denominator, and is called ________ if the degree of the numerator is less than that of the denominator.
3. In the Division Algorithm, the rational expression $f(x)/d(x)$ is ________ because the degree of $f(x)$ is greater than or equal to the degree of $d(x)$.
4. An alternative method to long division of polynomials is called ________ ________, in which the divisor must be of the form $x - k$.
5. The ________ Theorem states that a polynomial $f(x)$ has a factor $(x - k)$ if and only if $f(k) = 0$.
6. The ________ Theorem states that if a polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $x - k$, the remainder is $r = f(k)$.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

ANALYTICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 7 and 8, use long division to verify that $y_1 = y_2$.

7. $y_1 = \dfrac{x^2}{x + 2}, \quad y_2 = x - 2 + \dfrac{4}{x + 2}$
8. $y_1 = \dfrac{x^4 - 3x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 5}, \quad y_2 = x^2 - 8 + \dfrac{39}{x^2 + 5}$

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 9 and 10, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the two equations in the same viewing window, (b) use the graphs to verify that the expressions are equivalent, and (c) use long division to verify the results algebraically.

9. $y_1 = \dfrac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x + 3}, \quad y_2 = x - 1 + \dfrac{2}{x + 3}$
10. $y_1 = \dfrac{x^4 + x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}, \quad y_2 = x^2 - \dfrac{1}{x^2 + 1}$

In Exercises 11–26, use long division to divide.

11. $(2x^2 + 10x + 12) \div (x + 3)$
12. $(5x^2 - 17x - 12) \div (x - 4)$
13. $(4x^3 - 7x^2 - 11x + 5) \div (4x + 5)$
14. $(6x^3 - 16x^2 + 17x - 6) \div (3x - 2)$
15. $(x^4 + 5x^3 + 6x^2 - x - 2) \div (x + 2)$
16. $(x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x - 12) \div (x - 3)$
17. $(x^3 - 27) \div (x - 3)$
18. $(x^3 + 125) \div (x + 5)$
19. $(7x + 3) \div (x + 2)$
20. $(8x - 5) \div (2x + 1)$
21. $(x^3 - 9) \div (x^2 + 1)$
22. $(x^5 + 7) \div (x^3 - 1)$
23. $(3x + 2x^3 - 9 - 8x^2) \div (x^2 + 1)$
24. $(5x^3 - 16 - 20x + x^4) \div (x^2 - x - 3)$
25. $\dfrac{x^4}{(x - 1)^3}$
26. $\dfrac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - 15x + 5}{(x - 1)^2}$

In Exercises 27–46, use synthetic division to divide.

27. $(3x^3 - 17x^2 + 15x - 25) \div (x - 5)$
28. $(5x^3 + 18x^2 + 7x - 6) \div (x + 3)$
29. $(6x^3 + 7x^2 - x + 26) \div (x - 3)$
30. $(2x^3 + 14x^2 - 20x + 7) \div (x + 6)$
31. $(4x^3 - 9x + 8x^2 - 18) \div (x + 2)$
32. $(9x^3 - 16x - 18x^2 + 32) \div (x - 2)$
33. $(-x^3 + 75x - 250) \div (x + 10)$
34. $(3x^3 - 16x^2 - 72) \div (x - 6)$
35. $(5x^3 - 6x^2 + 8) \div (x - 4)$
36. $(5x^3 + 6x + 8) \div (x + 2)$
37. $\dfrac{10x^4 - 50x^3 - 800}{x - 6}$
38. $\dfrac{x^5 - 13x^4 - 120x + 80}{x + 3}$
39. $\dfrac{x^3 + 512}{x + 8}$
40. $\dfrac{x^3 - 729}{x - 9}$
41. $\dfrac{-3x^4}{x - 2}$
42. $\dfrac{-3x^4}{x + 2}$
43. $\dfrac{180x - x^4}{x - 6}$
44. $\dfrac{5 - 3x + 2x^2 - x^3}{x + 1}$
45. $\dfrac{4x^3 + 16x^2 - 23x - 15}{x + \frac{1}{2}}$
46. $\dfrac{3x^3 - 4x^2 + 5}{x - \frac{3}{2}}$

In Exercises 47–54, write the function in the form $f(x) = (x - k)q(x) + r$ for the given value of k, and demonstrate that $f(k) = r$.

47. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 11, \quad k = 4$

48. $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 11x + 8, \quad k = -2$

49. $f(x) = 15x^4 + 10x^3 - 6x^2 + 14, \quad k = -\frac{2}{3}$

50. $f(x) = 10x^3 - 22x^2 - 3x + 4, \quad k = \frac{1}{5}$

51. $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 14, \quad k = \sqrt{2}$

52. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 4, \quad k = -\sqrt{5}$

53. $f(x) = -4x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 4, \quad k = 1 - \sqrt{3}$

54. $f(x) = -3x^3 + 8x^2 + 10x - 8, \quad k = 2 + \sqrt{2}$

In Exercises 55–58, use the Remainder Theorem and synthetic division to find each function value. Verify your answers using another method.

55. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 7x + 3$

(a) $f(1)$ (b) $f(-2)$ (c) $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ (d) $f(2)$

56. $g(x) = 2x^6 + 3x^4 - x^2 + 3$

(a) $g(2)$ (b) $g(1)$ (c) $g(3)$ (d) $g(-1)$

57. $h(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 7x + 4$

(a) $h(3)$ (b) $h(2)$ (c) $h(-2)$ (d) $h(-5)$

58. $f(x) = 4x^4 - 16x^3 + 7x^2 + 20$

(a) $f(1)$ (b) $f(-2)$ (c) $f(5)$ (d) $f(-10)$

In Exercises 59–66, use synthetic division to show that x is a solution of the third-degree polynomial equation, and use the result to factor the polynomial completely. List all real solutions of the equation.

59. $x^3 - 7x + 6 = 0, \quad x = 2$

60. $x^3 - 28x - 48 = 0, \quad x = -4$

61. $2x^3 - 15x^2 + 27x - 10 = 0, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$

62. $48x^3 - 80x^2 + 41x - 6 = 0, \quad x = \frac{2}{3}$

63. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0, \quad x = \sqrt{3}$

64. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0, \quad x = \sqrt{2}$

65. $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 = 0, \quad x = 1 + \sqrt{3}$

66. $x^3 - x^2 - 13x - 3 = 0, \quad x = 2 - \sqrt{5}$

In Exercises 67–74, (a) verify the given factors of the function f, (b) find the remaining factor(s) of f, (c) use your results to write the complete factorization of f, (d) list all real zeros of f, and (e) confirm your results by using a graphing utility to graph the function.

	Function	*Factors*
67.	$f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 2$	$(x + 2), (x - 1)$
68.	$f(x) = 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 19x + 6$	$(x + 3), (x - 2)$
69.	$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 15x^2 + 58x - 40$	$(x - 5), (x + 4)$
70.	$f(x) = 8x^4 - 14x^3 - 71x^2 - 10x + 24$	$(x + 2), (x - 4)$
71.	$f(x) = 6x^3 + 41x^2 - 9x - 14$	$(2x + 1), (3x - 2)$
72.	$f(x) = 10x^3 - 11x^2 - 72x + 45$	$(2x + 5), (5x - 3)$
73.	$f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 10x + 5$	$(2x - 1), \left(x + \sqrt{5}\right)$
74.	$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 48x - 144$	$\left(x + 4\sqrt{3}\right), (x + 3)$

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 75–80, (a) use the *zero* or *root* feature of a graphing utility to approximate the zeros of the function accurate to three decimal places, (b) determine one of the exact zeros, and (c) use synthetic division to verify your result from part (b), and then factor the polynomial completely.

75. $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 10$

76. $g(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x + 8$

77. $h(t) = t^3 - 2t^2 - 7t + 2$

78. $f(s) = s^3 - 12s^2 + 40s - 24$

79. $h(x) = x^5 - 7x^4 + 10x^3 + 14x^2 - 24x$

80. $g(x) = 6x^4 - 11x^3 - 51x^2 + 99x - 27$

In Exercises 81–84, simplify the rational expression by using long division or synthetic division.

81. $\dfrac{4x^3 - 8x^2 + x + 3}{2x - 3}$

82. $\dfrac{x^3 + x^2 - 64x - 64}{x + 8}$

83. $\dfrac{x^4 + 6x^3 + 11x^2 + 6x}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$

84. $\dfrac{x^4 + 9x^3 - 5x^2 - 36x + 4}{x^2 - 4}$

85. DATA ANALYSIS: HIGHER EDUCATION The amounts A (in billions of dollars) donated to support higher education in the United States from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the table, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000.

Year, t	Amount, A
0	23.2
1	24.2
2	23.9
3	23.9
4	24.4
5	25.6
6	28.0
7	29.8

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of the graphing utility to find a cubic model for the data. Graph the model in the same viewing window as the scatter plot.

(c) Use the model to create a table of estimated values of A. Compare the model with the original data.

(d) Use synthetic division to evaluate the model for the year 2010. Even though the model is relatively accurate for estimating the given data, would you use this model to predict the amount donated to higher education in the future? Explain.

86. DATA ANALYSIS: HEALTH CARE The amounts A (in billions of dollars) of national health care expenditures in the United States from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the table, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000.

Year, t	Amount, A
0	30.5
1	32.2
2	34.2
3	38.0
4	42.7
5	47.9
6	52.7
7	57.6

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of the graphing utility to find a cubic model for the data. Graph the model in the same viewing window as the scatter plot.

(c) Use the model to create a table of estimated values of A. Compare the model with the original data.

(d) Use synthetic division to evaluate the model for the year 2010.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 87–89, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

87. If $(7x + 4)$ is a factor of some polynomial function f, then $\frac{4}{7}$ is a zero of f.

88. $(2x - 1)$ is a factor of the polynomial

$$6x^6 + x^5 - 92x^4 + 45x^3 + 184x^2 + 4x - 48.$$

89. The rational expression

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 13x + 10}{x^2 - 4x - 12}$$

is improper.

90. Use the form $f(x) = (x - k)q(x) + r$ to create a cubic function that (a) passes through the point $(2, 5)$ and rises to the right, and (b) passes through the point $(-3, 1)$ and falls to the right. (There are many correct answers.)

THINK ABOUT IT In Exercises 91 and 92, perform the division by assuming that n is a positive integer.

91. $\dfrac{x^{3n} + 9x^{2n} + 27x^n + 27}{x^n + 3}$ **92.** $\dfrac{x^{3n} - 3x^{2n} + 5x^n - 6}{x^n - 2}$

93. WRITING Briefly explain what it means for a divisor to divide evenly into a dividend.

94. WRITING Briefly explain how to check polynomial division, and justify your reasoning. Give an example.

EXPLORATION In Exercises 95 and 96, find the constant c such that the denominator will divide evenly into the numerator.

95. $\dfrac{x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x + c}{x - 5}$ **96.** $\dfrac{x^5 - 2x^2 + x + c}{x + 2}$

97. THINK ABOUT IT Find the value of k such that $x - 4$ is a factor of $x^3 - kx^2 + 2kx - 8$.

98. THINK ABOUT IT Find the value of k such that $x - 3$ is a factor of $x^3 - kx^2 + 2kx - 12$.

99. WRITING Complete each polynomial division. Write a brief description of the pattern that you obtain, and use your result to find a formula for the polynomial division $(x^n - 1)/(x - 1)$. Create a numerical example to test your formula.

(a) $\dfrac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = \boxed{}$ (b) $\dfrac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} = \boxed{}$

(c) $\dfrac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1} = \boxed{}$

100. CAPSTONE Consider the division

$$f(x) \div (x - k)$$

where

$$f(x) = (x + 3)^2(x - 3)(x + 1)^3.$$

(a) What is the remainder when $k = -3$? Explain.

(b) If it is necessary to find $f(2)$, is it easier to evaluate the function directly or to use synthetic division? Explain.

2.4 Complex Numbers

What you should learn

- Use the imaginary unit i to write complex numbers.
- Add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers.
- Use complex conjugates to write the quotient of two complex numbers in standard form.
- Find complex solutions of quadratic equations.

Why you should learn it

You can use complex numbers to model and solve real-life problems in electronics. For instance, in Exercise 89 on page 165, you will learn how to use complex numbers to find the impedance of an electrical circuit.

The Imaginary Unit i

You have learned that some quadratic equations have no real solutions. For instance, the quadratic equation $x^2 + 1 = 0$ has no real solution because there is no real number x that can be squared to produce -1. To overcome this deficiency, mathematicians created an expanded system of numbers using the **imaginary unit** $\boldsymbol{i}$**,** defined as

$$i = \sqrt{-1} \qquad \text{Imaginary unit}$$

where $i^2 = -1$. By adding real numbers to real multiples of this imaginary unit, the set of **complex numbers** is obtained. Each complex number can be written in the **standard form** $\boldsymbol{a + bi}$**.** For instance, the standard form of the complex number $-5 + \sqrt{-9}$ is $-5 + 3i$ because

$$-5 + \sqrt{-9} = -5 + \sqrt{3^2(-1)} = -5 + 3\sqrt{-1} = -5 + 3i.$$

In the standard form $a + bi$, the real number a is called the **real part** of the **complex number** $\boldsymbol{a + bi}$**,** and the number bi (where b is a real number) is called the **imaginary part** of the complex number.

Definition of a Complex Number

If a and b are real numbers, the number $a + bi$ is a **complex number,** and it is said to be written in **standard form.** If $b = 0$, the number $a + bi = a$ is a real number. If $b \neq 0$, the number $a + bi$ is called an **imaginary number.** A number of the form bi, where $b \neq 0$, is called a **pure imaginary number.**

The set of real numbers is a subset of the set of complex numbers, as shown in Figure 2.30. This is true because every real number a can be written as a complex number using $b = 0$. That is, for every real number a, you can write $a = a + 0i$.

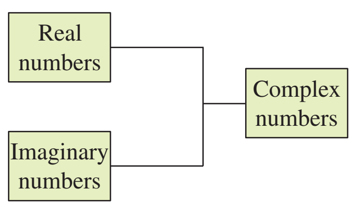


FIGURE 2.30

Equality of Complex Numbers

Two complex numbers $a + bi$ and $c + di$, written in standard form, are equal to each other

$$a + bi = c + di \qquad \text{Equality of two complex numbers}$$

if and only if $a = c$ and $b = d$.

Operations with Complex Numbers

To add (or subtract) two complex numbers, you add (or subtract) the real and imaginary parts of the numbers separately.

Addition and Subtraction of Complex Numbers

If $a + bi$ and $c + di$ are two complex numbers written in standard form, their sum and difference are defined as follows.

Sum: $(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$

Difference: $(a + bi) - (c + di) = (a - c) + (b - d)i$

The **additive identity** in the complex number system is zero (the same as in the real number system). Furthermore, the **additive inverse** of the complex number $a + bi$ is

$-(a + bi) = -a - bi.$ Additive inverse

So, you have

$(a + bi) + (-a - bi) = 0 + 0i = 0.$

Adding and Subtracting Complex Numbers

a. $(4 + 7i) + (1 - 6i) = 4 + 7i + 1 - 6i$ Remove parentheses.

$= (4 + 1) + (7i - 6i)$ Group like terms.

$= 5 + i$ Write in standard form.

b. $(1 + 2i) - (4 + 2i) = 1 + 2i - 4 - 2i$ Remove parentheses.

$= (1 - 4) + (2i - 2i)$ Group like terms.

$= -3 + 0$ Simplify.

$= -3$ Write in standard form.

c. $3i - (-2 + 3i) - (2 + 5i) = 3i + 2 - 3i - 2 - 5i$

$= (2 - 2) + (3i - 3i - 5i)$

$= 0 - 5i$

$= -5i$

d. $(3 + 2i) + (4 - i) - (7 + i) = 3 + 2i + 4 - i - 7 - i$

$= (3 + 4 - 7) + (2i - i - i)$

$= 0 + 0i$

$= 0$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 21.

Note in Examples 1(b) and 1(d) that the sum of two complex numbers can be a real number.

Many of the properties of real numbers are valid for complex numbers as well. Here are some examples.

Associative Properties of Addition and Multiplication

Commutative Properties of Addition and Multiplication

Distributive Property of Multiplication Over Addition

Notice below how these properties are used when two complex numbers are multiplied.

$$\begin{aligned}(a+bi)(c+di) &= a(c+di)+bi(c+di) && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= ac+(ad)i+(bc)i+(bd)i^2 && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= ac+(ad)i+(bc)i+(bd)(-1) && i^2=-1\\ &= ac-bd+(ad)i+(bc)i && \text{Commutative Property}\\ &= (ac-bd)+(ad+bc)i && \text{Associative Property}\end{aligned}$$

Rather than trying to memorize this multiplication rule, you should simply remember how the Distributive Property is used to multiply two complex numbers.

Multiplying Complex Numbers

a. $$\begin{aligned}4(-2+3i) &= 4(-2)+4(3i) && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= -8+12i && \text{Simplify.}\end{aligned}$$

b. $$\begin{aligned}(2-i)(4+3i) &= 2(4+3i)-i(4+3i) && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= 8+6i-4i-3i^2 && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= 8+6i-4i-3(-1) && i^2=-1\\ &= (8+3)+(6i-4i) && \text{Group like terms.}\\ &= 11+2i && \text{Write in standard form.}\end{aligned}$$

c. $$\begin{aligned}(3+2i)(3-2i) &= 3(3-2i)+2i(3-2i) && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= 9-6i+6i-4i^2 && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= 9-6i+6i-4(-1) && i^2=-1\\ &= 9+4 && \text{Simplify.}\\ &= 13 && \text{Write in standard form.}\end{aligned}$$

d. $$\begin{aligned}(3+2i)^2 &= (3+2i)(3+2i) && \text{Square of a binomial}\\ &= 3(3+2i)+2i(3+2i) && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= 9+6i+6i+4i^2 && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= 9+6i+6i+4(-1) && i^2=-1\\ &= 9+12i-4 && \text{Simplify.}\\ &= 5+12i && \text{Write in standard form.}\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 31.

Study Tip

The procedure described above is similar to multiplying two polynomials and combining like terms, as in the FOIL Method shown in Appendix A.3. For instance, you can use the FOIL Method to multiply the two complex numbers from Example 2(b).

$$(2-i)(4+3i) = \underset{\text{F}}{8} + \underset{\text{O}}{6i} - \underset{\text{I}}{4i} - \underset{\text{L}}{3i^2}$$

Complex Conjugates

Notice in Example 2(c) that the product of two complex numbers can be a real number. This occurs with pairs of complex numbers of the form $a + bi$ and $a - bi$, called **complex conjugates.**

$$\begin{aligned}(a + bi)(a - bi) &= a^2 - abi + abi - b^2i^2\\ &= a^2 - b^2(-1)\\ &= a^2 + b^2\end{aligned}$$

Algebra Help

You can compare complex conjugates with the method for rationalizing denominators in Appendix A.2.

Multiplying Conjugates

Multiply each complex number by its complex conjugate.

a. $1 + i$ **b.** $4 - 3i$

Solution

a. The complex conjugate of $1 + i$ is $1 - i$.

$$(1 + i)(1 - i) = 1^2 - i^2 = 1 - (-1) = 2$$

b. The complex conjugate of $4 - 3i$ is $4 + 3i$.

$$(4 - 3i)(4 + 3i) = 4^2 - (3i)^2 = 16 - 9i^2 = 16 - 9(-1) = 25$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 41.

Study Tip

Note that when you multiply the numerator and denominator of a quotient of complex numbers by

$$\frac{c - di}{c - di}$$

you are actually multiplying the quotient by a form of 1. You are not changing the original expression, you are only creating an expression that is equivalent to the original expression.

To write the quotient of $a + bi$ and $c + di$ in standard form, where c and d are not both zero, multiply the numerator and denominator by the complex conjugate of the *denominator* to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{a + bi}{c + di} &= \frac{a + bi}{c + di}\left(\frac{c - di}{c - di}\right)\\ &= \frac{(ac + bd) + (bc - ad)i}{c^2 + d^2}. &&\text{Standard form}\end{aligned}$$

Writing a Quotient of Complex Numbers in Standard Form

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2 + 3i}{4 - 2i} &= \frac{2 + 3i}{4 - 2i}\left(\frac{4 + 2i}{4 + 2i}\right) &&\text{Multiply numerator and denominator by complex conjugate of denominator.}\\ &= \frac{8 + 4i + 12i + 6i^2}{16 - 4i^2} &&\text{Expand.}\\ &= \frac{8 - 6 + 16i}{16 + 4} &&i^2 = -1\\ &= \frac{2 + 16i}{20} &&\text{Simplify.}\\ &= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{4}{5}i &&\text{Write in standard form.}\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 53.

Complex Solutions of Quadratic Equations

When using the Quadratic Formula to solve a quadratic equation, you often obtain a result such as $\sqrt{-3}$, which you know is not a real number. By factoring out $i = \sqrt{-1}$, you can write this number in standard form.

$$\sqrt{-3} = \sqrt{3(-1)} = \sqrt{3}\sqrt{-1} = \sqrt{3}i$$

The number $\sqrt{3}i$ is called the *principal square root* of -3.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for using the Quadratic Formula in Appendix A.5.

WARNING / CAUTION

The definition of principal square root uses the rule

$$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a}\sqrt{b}$$

for $a > 0$ and $b < 0$. This rule is not valid if *both* a and b are negative. For example,

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{-5}\sqrt{-5} &= \sqrt{5(-1)}\sqrt{5(-1)}\\ &= \sqrt{5}i\sqrt{5}i\\ &= \sqrt{25}i^2\\ &= 5i^2 = -5\end{aligned}$$

whereas

$$\sqrt{(-5)(-5)} = \sqrt{25} = 5.$$

To avoid problems with square roots of negative numbers, be sure to convert complex numbers to standard form *before* multiplying.

Principal Square Root of a Negative Number

If a is a positive number, the **principal square root** of the negative number $-a$ is defined as

$$\sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{a}i.$$

Writing Complex Numbers in Standard Form

a. $\sqrt{-3}\sqrt{-12} = \sqrt{3}i\sqrt{12}i = \sqrt{36}i^2 = 6(-1) = -6$

b. $\sqrt{-48} - \sqrt{-27} = \sqrt{48}i - \sqrt{27}i = 4\sqrt{3}i - 3\sqrt{3}i = \sqrt{3}i$

c. $\begin{aligned}(-1 + \sqrt{-3})^2 &= (-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^2\\ &= (-1)^2 - 2\sqrt{3}i + (\sqrt{3})^2(i^2)\\ &= 1 - 2\sqrt{3}i + 3(-1)\\ &= -2 - 2\sqrt{3}i\end{aligned}$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 63.

Complex Solutions of a Quadratic Equation

Solve (a) $x^2 + 4 = 0$ and (b) $3x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$.

Solution

a. $x^2 + 4 = 0$ Write original equation.

$x^2 = -4$ Subtract 4 from each side.

$x = \pm 2i$ Extract square roots.

b. $3x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$ Write original equation.

$x = \dfrac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(3)(5)}}{2(3)}$ Quadratic Formula

$= \dfrac{2 \pm \sqrt{-56}}{6}$ Simplify.

$= \dfrac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{14}i}{6}$ Write $\sqrt{-56}$ in standard form.

$= \dfrac{1}{3} \pm \dfrac{\sqrt{14}}{3}i$ Write in standard form.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 69.

2.4 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

1. Match the type of complex number with its definition.
   (a) Real number (i) $a + bi, \quad a \neq 0, \quad b \neq 0$
   (b) Imaginary number (ii) $a + bi, \quad a = 0, \quad b \neq 0$
   (c) Pure imaginary number (iii) $a + bi, \quad b = 0$

In Exercises 2–4, fill in the blanks.

2. The imaginary unit i is defined as $i =$ ________, where $i^2 =$ ________.
3. If a is a positive number, the ________ ________ root of the negative number $-a$ is defined as $\sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{a}\,i$.
4. The numbers $a + bi$ and $a - bi$ are called ________ ________, and their product is a real number $a^2 + b^2$.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–8, find real numbers *a* and *b* such that the equation is true.

5. $a + bi = -12 + 7i$
6. $a + bi = 13 + 4i$
7. $(a - 1) + (b + 3)i = 5 + 8i$
8. $(a + 6) + 2bi = 6 - 5i$

In Exercises 9–20, write the complex number in standard form.

9. $8 + \sqrt{-25}$
10. $5 + \sqrt{-36}$
11. $2 - \sqrt{-27}$
12. $1 + \sqrt{-8}$
13. $\sqrt{-80}$
14. $\sqrt{-4}$
15. 14
16. 75
17. $-10i + i^2$
18. $-4i^2 + 2i$
19. $\sqrt{-0.09}$
20. $\sqrt{-0.0049}$

In Exercises 21–30, perform the addition or subtraction and write the result in standard form.

21. $(7 + i) + (3 - 4i)$
22. $(13 - 2i) + (-5 + 6i)$
23. $(9 - i) - (8 - i)$
24. $(3 + 2i) - (6 + 13i)$
25. $\left(-2 + \sqrt{-8}\right) + \left(5 - \sqrt{-50}\right)$
26. $\left(8 + \sqrt{-18}\right) - \left(4 + 3\sqrt{2}i\right)$
27. $13i - (14 - 7i)$
28. $25 + (-10 + 11i) + 15i$
29. $-\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2}i\right) + \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{11}{3}i\right)$
30. $(1.6 + 3.2i) + (-5.8 + 4.3i)$

In Exercises 31–40, perform the operation and write the result in standard form.

31. $(1 + i)(3 - 2i)$
32. $(7 - 2i)(3 - 5i)$
33. $12i(1 - 9i)$
34. $-8i(9 + 4i)$
35. $\left(\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{10}i\right)\left(\sqrt{14} - \sqrt{10}i\right)$
36. $\left(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{15}i\right)\left(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{15}i\right)$
37. $(6 + 7i)^2$
38. $(5 - 4i)^2$
39. $(2 + 3i)^2 + (2 - 3i)^2$
40. $(1 - 2i)^2 - (1 + 2i)^2$

In Exercises 41–48, write the complex conjugate of the complex number. Then multiply the number by its complex conjugate.

41. $9 + 2i$
42. $8 - 10i$
43. $-1 - \sqrt{5}i$
44. $-3 + \sqrt{2}i$
45. $\sqrt{-20}$
46. $\sqrt{-15}$
47. $\sqrt{6}$
48. $1 + \sqrt{8}$

In Exercises 49–58, write the quotient in standard form.

49. $\dfrac{3}{i}$
50. $-\dfrac{14}{2i}$
51. $\dfrac{2}{4 - 5i}$
52. $\dfrac{13}{1 - i}$
53. $\dfrac{5 + i}{5 - i}$
54. $\dfrac{6 - 7i}{1 - 2i}$
55. $\dfrac{9 - 4i}{i}$
56. $\dfrac{8 + 16i}{2i}$
57. $\dfrac{3i}{(4 - 5i)^2}$
58. $\dfrac{5i}{(2 + 3i)^2}$

In Exercises 59–62, perform the operation and write the result in standard form.

59. $\dfrac{2}{1 + i} - \dfrac{3}{1 - i}$
60. $\dfrac{2i}{2 + i} + \dfrac{5}{2 - i}$
61. $\dfrac{i}{3 - 2i} + \dfrac{2i}{3 + 8i}$
62. $\dfrac{1 + i}{i} - \dfrac{3}{4 - i}$

In Exercises 63–68, write the complex number in standard form.

63. $\sqrt{-6} \cdot \sqrt{-2}$

64. $\sqrt{-5} \cdot \sqrt{-10}$

65. $(\sqrt{-15})^2$

66. $(\sqrt{-75})^2$

67. $(3 + \sqrt{-5})(7 - \sqrt{-10})$

68. $(2 - \sqrt{-6})^2$

In Exercises 69–78, use the Quadratic Formula to solve the quadratic equation.

69. $x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$

70. $x^2 + 6x + 10 = 0$

71. $4x^2 + 16x + 17 = 0$

72. $9x^2 - 6x + 37 = 0$

73. $4x^2 + 16x + 15 = 0$

74. $16t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0$

75. $\frac{3}{2}x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

76. $\frac{7}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{5}{16} = 0$

77. $1.4x^2 - 2x - 10 = 0$

78. $4.5x^2 - 3x + 12 = 0$

In Exercises 79–88, simplify the complex number and write it in standard form.

79. $-6i^3 + i^2$

80. $4i^2 - 2i^3$

81. $-14i^5$

82. $(-i)^3$

83. $(\sqrt{-72})^3$

84. $(\sqrt{-2})^6$

85. $\dfrac{1}{i^3}$

86. $\dfrac{1}{(2i)^3}$

87. $(3i)^4$

88. $(-i)^6$

89. IMPEDANCE The opposition to current in an electrical circuit is called its impedance. The impedance z in a parallel circuit with two pathways satisfies the equation

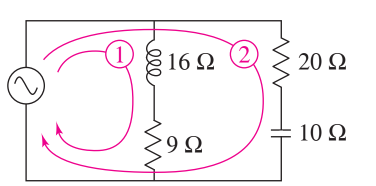
$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2}$$

where z_1 is the impedance (in ohms) of pathway 1 and z_2 is the impedance of pathway 2.

(a) The impedance of each pathway in a parallel circuit is found by adding the impedances of all components in the pathway. Use the table to find z_1 and z_2.

(b) Find the impedance z.

	Resistor	Inductor	Capacitor
Symbol	$a\Omega$	$b\Omega$	$c\Omega$
Impedance	a	bi	$-ci$



90. Cube each complex number.

(a) 2 (b) $-1 + \sqrt{3}i$ (c) $-1 - \sqrt{3}i$

91. Raise each complex number to the fourth power.

(a) 2 (b) -2 (c) $2i$ (d) $-2i$

92. Write each of the powers of i as i, $-i$, 1, or -1.

(a) i^{40} (b) i^{25} (c) i^{50} (d) i^{67}

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 93–96, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

93. There is no complex number that is equal to its complex conjugate.

94. $-i\sqrt{6}$ is a solution of $x^4 - x^2 + 14 = 56$.

95. $i^{44} + i^{150} - i^{74} - i^{109} + i^{61} = -1$

96. The sum of two complex numbers is always a real number.

97. PATTERN RECOGNITION Complete the following.

$i^1 = i$	$i^2 = -1$	$i^3 = -i$	$i^4 = 1$
$i^5 =$	$i^6 =$	$i^7 =$	$i^8 =$
$i^9 =$	$i^{10} =$	$i^{11} =$	$i^{12} =$

What pattern do you see? Write a brief description of how you would find i raised to any positive integer power.

98. CAPSTONE Consider the functions

$$f(x) = 2(x - 3)^2 - 4 \text{ and } g(x) = -2(x - 3)^2 - 4.$$

(a) Without graphing either function, determine whether the graph of f and the graph of g have x-intercepts. Explain your reasoning.

(b) Solve $f(x) = 0$ and $g(x) = 0$.

(c) Explain how the zeros of f and g are related to whether their graphs have x-intercepts.

(d) For the function $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$, make a general statement about how a, h, and k affect whether the graph of f has x-intercepts, and whether the zeros of f are real or complex.

99. ERROR ANALYSIS Describe the error.

$$\cancel{\sqrt{-6}\sqrt{-6} = \sqrt{(-6)(-6)} = \sqrt{36} = 6}$$

100. PROOF Prove that the complex conjugate of the product of two complex numbers $a_1 + b_1 i$ and $a_2 + b_2 i$ is the product of their complex conjugates.

101. PROOF Prove that the complex conjugate of the sum of two complex numbers $a_1 + b_1 i$ and $a_2 + b_2 i$ is the sum of their complex conjugates.

2.5 Zeros of Polynomial Functions

What you should learn

- Use the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra to determine the number of zeros of polynomial functions.
- Find rational zeros of polynomial functions.
- Find conjugate pairs of complex zeros.
- Find zeros of polynomials by factoring.
- Use Descartes's Rule of Signs and the Upper and Lower Bound Rules to find zeros of polynomials.

Why you should learn it

Finding zeros of polynomial functions is an important part of solving real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 120 on page 179, the zeros of a polynomial function can help you analyze the attendance at women's college basketball games.

The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

You know that an nth-degree polynomial can have at most n real zeros. In the complex number system, this statement can be improved. That is, in the complex number system, every nth-degree polynomial function has *precisely* n zeros. This important result is derived from the **Fundamental Theorem of Algebra,** first proved by the German mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855).

The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

If $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n, where $n > 0$, then f has at least one zero in the complex number system.

Using the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra and the equivalence of zeros and factors, you obtain the **Linear Factorization Theorem.**

Linear Factorization Theorem

If $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n, where $n > 0$, then f has precisely n linear factors

$$f(x) = a_n(x - c_1)(x - c_2) \cdot \cdot \cdot (x - c_n)$$

where $c_1, c_2, . . . , c_n$ are complex numbers.

For a proof of the Linear Factorization Theorem, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 212.

Note that the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra and the Linear Factorization Theorem tell you only that the zeros or factors of a polynomial exist, not how to find them. Such theorems are called *existence theorems*. Remember that the n zeros of a polynomial function can be real or complex, and they may be repeated.

Study Tip

Recall that in order to find the zeros of a function $f(x)$, set $f(x)$ equal to 0 and solve the resulting equation for x. For instance, the function in Example 1(a) has a zero at $x = 2$ because

$$x - 2 = 0$$
$$x = 2.$$

Algebra Help

Examples 1(b), 1(c), and 1(d) involve factoring polynomials. You can review the techniques for factoring polynomials in Appendix A.3.

Example 1 Zeros of Polynomial Functions

a. The first-degree polynomial $f(x) = x - 2$ has exactly *one* zero: $x = 2$.

b. Counting multiplicity, the second-degree polynomial function

$$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 9 = (x - 3)(x - 3)$$

has exactly *two* zeros: $x = 3$ and $x = 3$. (This is called a *repeated zero*.)

c. The third-degree polynomial function

$$f(x) = x^3 + 4x = x(x^2 + 4) = x(x - 2i)(x + 2i)$$

has exactly *three* zeros: $x = 0$, $x = 2i$, and $x = -2i$.

d. The fourth-degree polynomial function

$$f(x) = x^4 - 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1)(x - i)(x + i)$$

has exactly *four* zeros: $x = 1$, $x = -1$, $x = i$, and $x = -i$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 9.

The Rational Zero Test

The **Rational Zero Test** relates the possible rational zeros of a polynomial (having integer coefficients) to the leading coefficient and to the constant term of the polynomial.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Fogg Art Museum/Harvard University

Although they were not contemporaries, Jean Le Rond d'Alembert (1717–1783) worked independently of Carl Gauss in trying to prove the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra. His efforts were such that, in France, the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra is frequently known as the Theorem of d'Alembert.

The Rational Zero Test

If the polynomial $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdot \cdot \cdot + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$ has *integer* coefficients, every rational zero of f has the form

$$\text{Rational zero} = \frac{p}{q}$$

where p and q have no common factors other than 1, and

$p =$ a factor of the constant term a_0

$q =$ a factor of the leading coefficient a_n.

To use the Rational Zero Test, you should first list all rational numbers whose numerators are factors of the constant term and whose denominators are factors of the leading coefficient.

$$\text{Possible rational zeros} = \frac{\text{factors of constant term}}{\text{factors of leading coefficient}}$$

Having formed this list of *possible rational zeros*, use a trial-and-error method to determine which, if any, are actual zeros of the polynomial. Note that when the leading coefficient is 1, the possible rational zeros are simply the factors of the constant term.

Rational Zero Test with Leading Coefficient of 1

Find the rational zeros of

$$f(x) = x^3 + x + 1.$$

Solution

Because the leading coefficient is 1, the possible rational zeros are ± 1, the factors of the constant term. By testing these possible zeros, you can see that neither works.

$$f(1) = (1)^3 + 1 + 1$$
$$= 3$$
$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 + (-1) + 1$$
$$= -1$$

So, you can conclude that the given polynomial has *no* rational zeros. Note from the graph of f in Figure 2.31 that f does have one real zero between -1 and 0. However, by the Rational Zero Test, you know that this real zero is *not* a rational number.

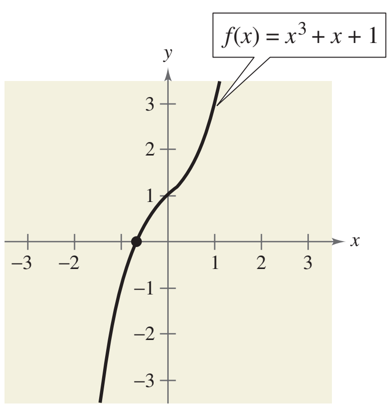


FIGURE 2.31

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 15.

Study Tip

When the list of possible rational zeros is small, as in Example 2, it may be quicker to test the zeros by evaluating the function. When the list of possible rational zeros is large, as in Example 3, it may be quicker to use a different approach to test the zeros, such as using synthetic division or sketching a graph.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for synthetic division in Section 2.3.

Rational Zero Test with Leading Coefficient of 1

Find the rational zeros of $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 6$.

Solution

Because the leading coefficient is 1, the possible rational zeros are the factors of the constant term.

Possible rational zeros: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$

By applying synthetic division successively, you can determine that $x = -1$ and $x = 2$ are the only two rational zeros.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & -6 \\ & & -1 & 2 & -3 & 6 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 3 & -6 & 0 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text{0 remainder, so } x = -1 \text{ is a zero.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -6 \\ & & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text{0 remainder, so } x = 2 \text{ is a zero.}$$

So, $f(x)$ factors as

$$f(x) = (x + 1)(x - 2)(x^2 + 3).$$

Because the factor $(x^2 + 3)$ produces no real zeros, you can conclude that $x = -1$ and $x = 2$ are the only *real* zeros of f, which is verified in Figure 2.32.

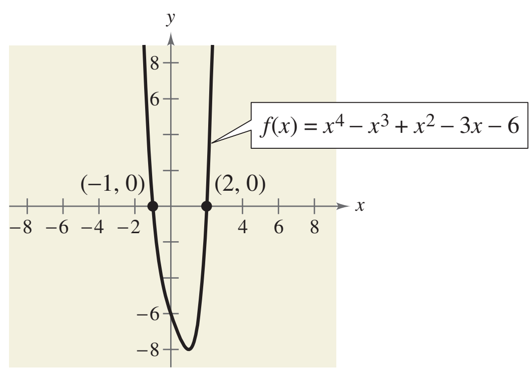


FIGURE 2.32

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 19.

If the leading coefficient of a polynomial is not 1, the list of possible rational zeros can increase dramatically. In such cases, the search can be shortened in several ways: (1) a programmable calculator can be used to speed up the calculations; (2) a graph, drawn either by hand or with a graphing utility, can give a good estimate of the locations of the zeros; (3) the Intermediate Value Theorem along with a table generated by a graphing utility can give approximations of zeros; and (4) synthetic division can be used to test the possible rational zeros.

Finding the first zero is often the most difficult part. After that, the search is simplified by working with the lower-degree polynomial obtained in synthetic division, as shown in Example 3.

Using the Rational Zero Test

Find the rational zeros of $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x + 3$.

Solution

The leading coefficient is 2 and the constant term is 3.

$$\textit{Possible rational zeros: } \frac{\text{Factors of } 3}{\text{Factors of } 2} = \frac{\pm 1, \pm 3}{\pm 1, \pm 2} = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{3}{2}$$

By synthetic division, you can determine that $x = 1$ is a rational zero.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 2 & 3 & -8 & 3 \\ & & 2 & 5 & -3 \\ \hline & 2 & 5 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

So, $f(x)$ factors as

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x - 1)(2x^2 + 5x - 3) \\ &= (x - 1)(2x - 1)(x + 3) \end{aligned}$$

and you can conclude that the rational zeros of f are $x = 1$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$, and $x = -3$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 25.

Study Tip

Remember that when you try to find the rational zeros of a polynomial function with many possible rational zeros, as in Example 4, you must use trial and error. There is no quick algebraic method to determine which of the possibilities is an actual zero; however, sketching a graph may be helpful.

Recall from Section 2.2 that if $x = a$ is a zero of the polynomial function f, then $x = a$ is a solution of the polynomial equation $f(x) = 0$.

Solving a Polynomial Equation

Find all the real solutions of $-10x^3 + 15x^2 + 16x - 12 = 0$.

Solution

The leading coefficient is -10 and the constant term is -12.

$$\textit{Possible rational solutions: } \frac{\text{Factors of } -12}{\text{Factors of } -10} = \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 12}{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 5, \pm 10}$$

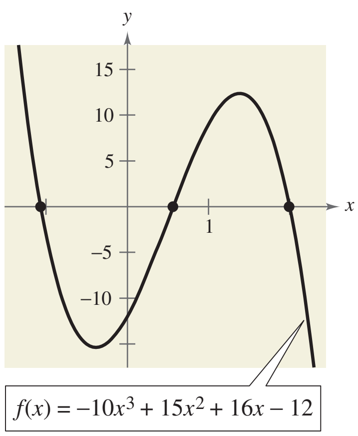


FIGURE 2.33

With so many possibilities (32, in fact), it is worth your time to stop and sketch a graph. From Figure 2.33, it looks like three reasonable solutions would be $x = -\frac{6}{5}$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$, and $x = 2$. Testing these by synthetic division shows that $x = 2$ is the only rational solution. So, you have

$$(x - 2)(-10x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0.$$

Using the Quadratic Formula for the second factor, you find that the two additional solutions are irrational numbers.

$$x = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{265}}{20} \approx -1.0639$$

and

$$x = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{265}}{20} \approx 0.5639$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 31.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for using the Quadratic Formula in Appendix A.5.

Conjugate Pairs

In Examples 1(c) and 1(d), note that the pairs of complex zeros are **conjugates.** That is, they are of the form $a + bi$ and $a - bi$.

Complex Zeros Occur in Conjugate Pairs

Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial function that has *real coefficients*. If $a + bi$, where $b \neq 0$, is a zero of the function, the conjugate $a - bi$ is also a zero of the function.

Be sure you see that this result is true only if the polynomial function has *real coefficients*. For instance, the result applies to the function given by $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ but not to the function given by $g(x) = x - i$.

Finding a Polynomial with Given Zeros

Find a fourth-degree polynomial function with real coefficients that has -1, -1, and $3i$ as zeros.

Solution

Because $3i$ is a zero *and* the polynomial is stated to have real coefficients, you know that the conjugate $-3i$ must also be a zero. So, from the Linear Factorization Theorem, $f(x)$ can be written as

$$f(x) = a(x + 1)(x + 1)(x - 3i)(x + 3i).$$

For simplicity, let $a = 1$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x^2 + 2x + 1)(x^2 + 9) \\ &= x^4 + 2x^3 + 10x^2 + 18x + 9. \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 45.

Factoring a Polynomial

The Linear Factorization Theorem shows that you can write any nth-degree polynomial as the product of n linear factors.

$$f(x) = a_n(x - c_1)(x - c_2)(x - c_3) \cdot \cdot \cdot (x - c_n)$$

However, this result includes the possibility that some of the values of c_i are complex. The following theorem says that even if you do not want to get involved with "complex factors," you can still write $f(x)$ as the product of linear and/or quadratic factors. For a proof of this theorem, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 212.

Factors of a Polynomial

Every polynomial of degree $n > 0$ with real coefficients can be written as the product of linear and quadratic factors with real coefficients, where the quadratic factors have no real zeros.

A quadratic factor with no real zeros is said to be *prime* or **irreducible over the reals.** Be sure you see that this is not the same as being *irreducible over the rationals*. For example, the quadratic $x^2 + 1 = (x - i)(x + i)$ is irreducible over the reals (and therefore over the rationals). On the other hand, the quadratic $x^2 - 2 = (x - \sqrt{2})(x + \sqrt{2})$ is irreducible over the rationals but *reducible* over the reals.

Finding the Zeros of a Polynomial Function

Find all the zeros of $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x - 60$ given that $1 + 3i$ is a zero of f.

Algebraic Solution

Because complex zeros occur in conjugate pairs, you know that $1 - 3i$ is also a zero of f. This means that both

$$[x - (1 + 3i)] \quad \text{and} \quad [x - (1 - 3i)]$$

are factors of f. Multiplying these two factors produces

$$\begin{aligned}[x - (1 + 3i)][x - (1 - 3i)] &= [(x - 1) - 3i][(x - 1) + 3i]\\ &= (x - 1)^2 - 9i^2\\ &= x^2 - 2x + 10.\end{aligned}$$

Using long division, you can divide $x^2 - 2x + 10$ into f to obtain the following.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - x - 6 \\ x^2 - 2x + 10 \overline{\big)\, x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x - 60} \\ \underline{x^4 - 2x^3 + 10x^2} \qquad\qquad \\ -x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x \qquad \\ \underline{-x^3 + 2x^2 - 10x} \qquad \\ -6x^2 + 12x - 60 \\ \underline{-6x^2 + 12x - 60} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

So, you have

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= (x^2 - 2x + 10)(x^2 - x - 6)\\ &= (x^2 - 2x + 10)(x - 3)(x + 2)\end{aligned}$$

and you can conclude that the zeros of f are $x = 1 + 3i$, $x = 1 - 3i$, $x = 3$, and $x = -2$.

Graphical Solution

Because complex zeros always occur in conjugate pairs, you know that $1 - 3i$ is also a zero of f. Because the polynomial is a fourth-degree polynomial, you know that there are at most two other zeros of the function. Use a graphing utility to graph

$$y = x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x - 60$$

as shown in Figure 2.34.

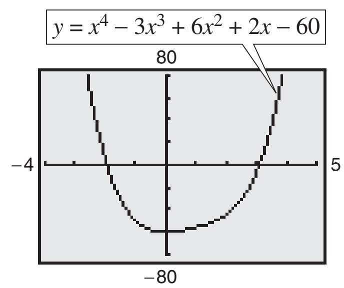


FIGURE 2.34

You can see that -2 and 3 appear to be zeros of the graph of the function. Use the *zero* or *root* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to confirm that $x = -2$ and $x = 3$ are zeros of the graph. So, you can conclude that the zeros of f are $x = 1 + 3i$, $x = 1 - 3i$, $x = 3$, and $x = -2$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 55.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for polynomial long division in Section 2.3.

In Example 7, if you were not told that $1 + 3i$ is a zero of f, you could still find all zeros of the function by using synthetic division to find the real zeros -2 and 3. Then you could factor the polynomial as $(x + 2)(x - 3)(x^2 - 2x + 10)$. Finally, by using the Quadratic Formula, you could determine that the zeros are $x = -2$, $x = 3$, $x = 1 + 3i$, and $x = 1 - 3i$.

Study Tip

In Example 8, the fifth-degree polynomial function has three real zeros. In such cases, you can use the *zoom* and *trace* features or the *zero* or *root* feature of a graphing utility to approximate the real zeros. You can then use these real zeros to determine the complex zeros algebraically.

Example 8 shows how to find all the zeros of a polynomial function, including complex zeros.

Finding the Zeros of a Polynomial Function

Write $f(x) = x^5 + x^3 + 2x^2 - 12x + 8$ as the product of linear factors, and list all of its zeros.

Solution

The possible rational zeros are $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$, and ± 8. Synthetic division produces the following.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -12 & 8 \\ & & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -8 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -8 & 0 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text{1 is a zero.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & -8 \\ & & -2 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & 4 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \longrightarrow -2 \text{ is a zero.}$$

So, you have

$$f(x) = x^5 + x^3 + 2x^2 - 12x + 8$$
$$= (x - 1)(x + 2)(x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4).$$

You can factor $x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4$ as $(x - 1)(x^2 + 4)$, and by factoring $x^2 + 4$ as

$$x^2 - (-4) = \left(x - \sqrt{-4}\right)\left(x + \sqrt{-4}\right)$$
$$= (x - 2i)(x + 2i)$$

you obtain

$$f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 1)(x + 2)(x - 2i)(x + 2i)$$

which gives the following five zeros of f.

$$x = 1, x = 1, x = -2, x = 2i, \quad \text{and} \quad x = -2i$$

From the graph of f shown in Figure 2.35, you can see that the *real* zeros are the only ones that appear as x-intercepts. Note that $x = 1$ is a repeated zero.

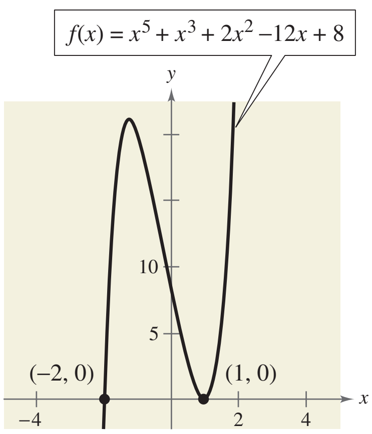
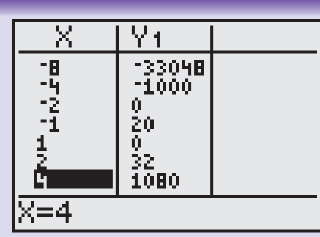


FIGURE 2.35

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 77.

TECHNOLOGY

You can use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to help you determine which of the possible rational zeros are zeros of the polynomial in Example 8. The table should be set to *ask* mode. Then enter each of the possible rational zeros in the table. When you do this, you will see that there are two rational zeros, -2 and 1, as shown at the right.



Other Tests for Zeros of Polynomials

You know that an nth-degree polynomial function can have *at most n* real zeros. Of course, many nth-degree polynomials do not have that many real zeros. For instance, $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ has no real zeros, and $f(x) = x^3 + 1$ has only one real zero. The following theorem, called **Descartes's Rule of Signs,** sheds more light on the number of real zeros of a polynomial.

Descartes's Rule of Signs

Let $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$ be a polynomial with real coefficients and $a_0 \neq 0$.

1. The number of *positive real zeros* of f is either equal to the number of variations in sign of $f(x)$ or less than that number by an even integer.
2. The number of *negative real zeros* of f is either equal to the number of variations in sign of $f(-x)$ or less than that number by an even integer.

A **variation in sign** means that two consecutive coefficients have opposite signs.

When using Descartes's Rule of Signs, a zero of multiplicity k should be counted as k zeros. For instance, the polynomial $x^3 - 3x + 2$ has two variations in sign, and so has either two positive or no positive real zeros. Because

$$x^3 - 3x + 2 = (x - 1)(x - 1)(x + 2)$$

you can see that the two positive real zeros are $x = 1$ of multiplicity 2.

Using Descartes's Rule of Signs

Describe the possible real zeros of

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 4.$$

Solution

The original polynomial has *three* variations in sign.

$+$ to $-$ $\quad$ $+$ to $-$

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 4$$

$-$ to $+$

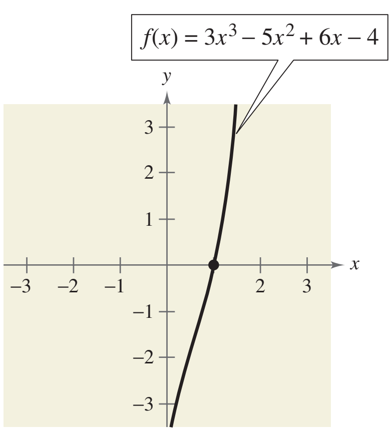


FIGURE 2.36

The polynomial

$$f(-x) = 3(-x)^3 - 5(-x)^2 + 6(-x) - 4$$
$$= -3x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x - 4$$

has no variations in sign. So, from Descartes's Rule of Signs, the polynomial $f(x) = 3x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 4$ has either three positive real zeros or one positive real zero, and has no negative real zeros. From the graph in Figure 2.36, you can see that the function has only one real zero, at $x = 1$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 87.

Another test for zeros of a polynomial function is related to the sign pattern in the last row of the synthetic division array. This test can give you an upper or lower bound of the real zeros of f. A real number b is an **upper bound** for the real zeros of f if no zeros are greater than b. Similarly, b is a **lower bound** if no real zeros of f are less than b.

Upper and Lower Bound Rules

Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial with real coefficients and a positive leading coefficient. Suppose $f(x)$ is divided by $x - c$, using synthetic division.

1. If $c > 0$ and each number in the last row is either positive or zero, c is an **upper bound** for the real zeros of f.
2. If $c < 0$ and the numbers in the last row are alternately positive and negative (zero entries count as positive or negative), c is a **lower bound** for the real zeros of f.

Finding the Zeros of a Polynomial Function

Find the real zeros of $f(x) = 6x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 2$.

Solution

The possible real zeros are as follows.

$$\frac{\text{Factors of } 2}{\text{Factors of } 6} = \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2}{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6} = \pm 1, \pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{1}{3}, \pm\frac{1}{6}, \pm\frac{2}{3}, \pm 2$$

The original polynomial $f(x)$ has three variations in sign. The polynomial

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= 6(-x)^3 - 4(-x)^2 + 3(-x) - 2 \\ &= -6x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x - 2 \end{aligned}$$

has no variations in sign. As a result of these two findings, you can apply Descartes's Rule of Signs to conclude that there are three positive real zeros or one positive real zero, and no negative zeros. Trying $x = 1$ produces the following.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 6 & -4 & 3 & -2 \\ & & 6 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline & 6 & 2 & 5 & 3 \end{array}$$

So, $x = 1$ is not a zero, but because the last row has all positive entries, you know that $x = 1$ is an upper bound for the real zeros. So, you can restrict the search to zeros between 0 and 1. By trial and error, you can determine that $x = \frac{2}{3}$ is a zero. So,

$$f(x) = \left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)(6x^2 + 3).$$

Because $6x^2 + 3$ has no real zeros, it follows that $x = \frac{2}{3}$ is the only real zero.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 95.

Before concluding this section, here are two additional hints that can help you find the real zeros of a polynomial.

1. If the terms of $f(x)$ have a common monomial factor, it should be factored out before applying the tests in this section. For instance, by writing

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^4 - 5x^3 + 3x^2 + x \\ &= x(x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

you can see that $x = 0$ is a zero of f and that the remaining zeros can be obtained by analyzing the cubic factor.

2. If you are able to find all but two zeros of $f(x)$, you can always use the Quadratic Formula on the remaining quadratic factor. For instance, if you succeeded in writing

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^4 - 5x^3 + 3x^2 + x \\ &= x(x - 1)(x^2 - 4x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

you can apply the Quadratic Formula to $x^2 - 4x - 1$ to conclude that the two remaining zeros are $x = 2 + \sqrt{5}$ and $x = 2 - \sqrt{5}$.

Using a Polynomial Model

You are designing candle-making kits. Each kit contains 25 cubic inches of candle wax and a mold for making a pyramid-shaped candle. You want the height of the candle to be 2 inches less than the length of each side of the candle's square base. What should the dimensions of your candle mold be?

Solution

The volume of a pyramid is $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$, where B is the area of the base and h is the height. The area of the base is x^2 and the height is $(x - 2)$. So, the volume of the pyramid is $V = \frac{1}{3}x^2(x - 2)$. Substituting 25 for the volume yields the following.

$$25 = \frac{1}{3}x^2(x - 2) \qquad \text{Substitute 25 for } V.$$

$$75 = x^3 - 2x^2 \qquad \text{Multiply each side by 3.}$$

$$0 = x^3 - 2x^2 - 75 \qquad \text{Write in general form.}$$

The possible rational solutions are $x = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 15, \pm 25, \pm 75$. Use synthetic division to test some of the possible solutions. Note that in this case, it makes sense to test only positive x-values. Using synthetic division, you can determine that $x = 5$ is a solution.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 5 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -75 \\ & & 5 & 15 & 75 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$$

The other two solutions, which satisfy $x^2 + 3x + 15 = 0$, are imaginary and can be discarded. You can conclude that the base of the candle mold should be 5 inches by 5 inches and the height of the mold should be $5 - 2 = 3$ inches.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 115.

2.5 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. The ________ ________ of ________ states that if $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n $(n > 0)$, then f has at least one zero in the complex number system.
2. The ________ ________ ________ states that if $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n $(n > 0)$, then f has precisely n linear factors, $f(x) = a_n(x - c_1)(x - c_2) \cdot \cdot \cdot (x - c_n)$, where $c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n$ are complex numbers.
3. The test that gives a list of the possible rational zeros of a polynomial function is called the ________ ________ Test.
4. If $a + bi$ is a complex zero of a polynomial with real coefficients, then so is its ________, $a - bi$.
5. Every polynomial of degree $n > 0$ with real coefficients can be written as the product of ________ and ________ factors with real coefficients, where the ________ factors have no real zeros.
6. A quadratic factor that cannot be factored further as a product of linear factors containing real numbers is said to be ________ over the ________.
7. The theorem that can be used to determine the possible numbers of positive real zeros and negative real zeros of a function is called ________ ________ of ________.
8. A real number b is a(n) ________ bound for the real zeros of f if no real zeros are less than b, and is a(n) ________ bound if no real zeros are greater than b.

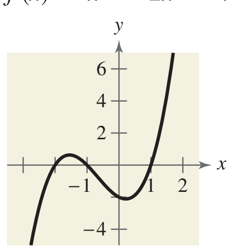
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 9–14, find all the zeros of the function.

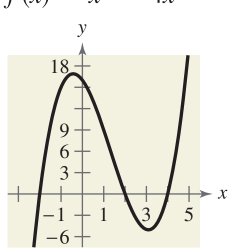
9. $f(x) = x(x - 6)^2$
10. $f(x) = x^2(x + 3)(x^2 - 1)$
11. $g(x) = (x - 2)(x + 4)^3$
12. $f(x) = (x + 5)(x - 8)^2$
13. $f(x) = (x + 6)(x + i)(x - i)$
14. $h(t) = (t - 3)(t - 2)(t - 3i)(t + 3i)$

In Exercises 15–18, use the Rational Zero Test to list all possible rational zeros of f. Verify that the zeros of f shown on the graph are contained in the list.

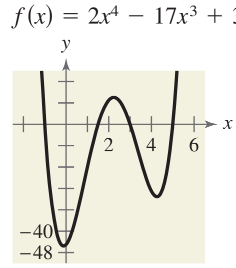
15. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2$



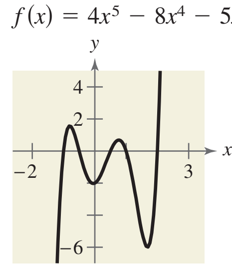
16. $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 4x + 16$



17. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 17x^3 + 35x^2 + 9x - 45$



18. $f(x) = 4x^5 - 8x^4 - 5x^3 + 10x^2 + x - 2$



In Exercises 19–28, find all the rational zeros of the function.

19. $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$
20. $f(x) = x^3 - 7x - 6$
21. $g(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 4$
22. $h(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 20x - 12$
23. $h(t) = t^3 + 8t^2 + 13t + 6$
24. $p(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 27x - 27$
25. $C(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1$
26. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 19x^2 + 33x - 9$
27. $f(x) = 9x^4 - 9x^3 - 58x^2 + 4x + 24$
28. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 15x^3 + 23x^2 + 15x - 25$

In Exercises 29–32, find all real solutions of the polynomial equation.

29. $z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + 3z - 6 = 0$

30. $x^4 - 13x^2 - 12x = 0$

31. $2y^4 + 3y^3 - 16y^2 + 15y - 4 = 0$

32. $x^5 - x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x = 0$

In Exercises 33–36, (a) list the possible rational zeros of f, (b) sketch the graph of f so that some of the possible zeros in part (a) can be disregarded, and then (c) determine all real zeros of f.

33. $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4$

34. $f(x) = -3x^3 + 20x^2 - 36x + 16$

35. $f(x) = -4x^3 + 15x^2 - 8x - 3$

36. $f(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 - x + 15$

In Exercises 37–40, (a) list the possible rational zeros of f, (b) use a graphing utility to graph f so that some of the possible zeros in part (a) can be disregarded, and then (c) determine all real zeros of f.

37. $f(x) = -2x^4 + 13x^3 - 21x^2 + 2x + 8$

38. $f(x) = 4x^4 - 17x^2 + 4$

39. $f(x) = 32x^3 - 52x^2 + 17x + 3$

40. $f(x) = 4x^3 + 7x^2 - 11x - 18$

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 41–44, (a) use the *zero* or *root* feature of a graphing utility to approximate the zeros of the function accurate to three decimal places, (b) determine one of the exact zeros (use synthetic division to verify your result), and (c) factor the polynomial completely.

41. $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 2$

42. $P(t) = t^4 - 7t^2 + 12$

43. $h(x) = x^5 - 7x^4 + 10x^3 + 14x^2 - 24x$

44. $g(x) = 6x^4 - 11x^3 - 51x^2 + 99x - 27$

In Exercises 45–50, find a polynomial function with real coefficients that has the given zeros. (There are many correct answers.)

45. $1, 5i$

46. $4, -3i$

47. $2, 5 + i$

48. $5, 3 - 2i$

49. $\frac{2}{3}, -1, 3 + \sqrt{2}i$

50. $-5, -5, 1 + \sqrt{3}i$

In Exercises 51–54, write the polynomial (a) as the product of factors that are irreducible over the *rationals*, (b) as the product of linear and quadratic factors that are irreducible over the *reals*, and (c) in completely factored form.

51. $f(x) = x^4 + 6x^2 - 27$

52. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 12x - 18$
(*Hint:* One factor is $x^2 - 6$.)

53. $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x - 6$
(*Hint:* One factor is $x^2 - 2x - 2$.)

54. $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - x^2 - 12x - 20$
(*Hint:* One factor is $x^2 + 4$.)

In Exercises 55–62, use the given zero to find all the zeros of the function.

	Function	*Zero*
55.	$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4$	$2i$
56.	$f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 18x + 27$	$3i$
57.	$f(x) = 2x^4 - x^3 + 49x^2 - 25x - 25$	$5i$
58.	$g(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 - x + 87$	$5 + 2i$
59.	$g(x) = 4x^3 + 23x^2 + 34x - 10$	$-3 + i$
60.	$h(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x + 8$	$1 - \sqrt{3}i$
61.	$f(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - 5x^2 - 21x + 22$	$-3 + \sqrt{2}i$
62.	$f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 + 14x + 20$	$-1 - 3i$

In Exercises 63–80, find all the zeros of the function and write the polynomial as a product of linear factors.

63. $f(x) = x^2 + 36$

64. $f(x) = x^2 - x + 56$

65. $h(x) = x^2 - 2x + 17$

66. $g(x) = x^2 + 10x + 17$

67. $f(x) = x^4 - 16$

68. $f(y) = y^4 - 256$

69. $f(z) = z^2 - 2z + 2$

70. $h(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2$

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

72. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x + 39$

73. $h(x) = x^3 - x + 6$

74. $h(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 35$

75. $f(x) = 5x^3 - 9x^2 + 28x + 6$

76. $g(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 + 8x + 21$

77. $g(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 8x^2 - 16x + 16$

78. $h(x) = x^4 + 6x^3 + 10x^2 + 6x + 9$

79. $f(x) = x^4 + 10x^2 + 9$

80. $f(x) = x^4 + 29x^2 + 100$

In Exercises 81–86, find all the zeros of the function. When there is an extended list of possible rational zeros, use a graphing utility to graph the function in order to discard any rational zeros that are obviously not zeros of the function.

81. $f(x) = x^3 + 24x^2 + 214x + 740$

82. $f(s) = 2s^3 - 5s^2 + 12s - 5$

83. $f(x) = 16x^3 - 20x^2 - 4x + 15$

84. $f(x) = 9x^3 - 15x^2 + 11x - 5$

85. $f(x) = 2x^4 + 5x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x + 2$

86. $g(x) = x^5 - 8x^4 + 28x^3 - 56x^2 + 64x - 32$

In Exercises 87–94, use Descartes's Rule of Signs to determine the possible numbers of positive and negative zeros of the function.

87. $g(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 3$

88. $h(x) = 4x^2 - 8x + 3$

89. $h(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$

90. $h(x) = 2x^4 - 3x + 2$

91. $g(x) = 5x^5 - 10x$

92. $f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1$

93. $f(x) = -5x^3 + x^2 - x + 5$

94. $f(x) = 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 3$

In Exercises 95–98, use synthetic division to verify the upper and lower bounds of the real zeros of *f*.

95. $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 1$

(a) Upper: $x = 1$ (b) Lower: $x = -4$

96. $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 1$

(a) Upper: $x = 4$ (b) Lower: $x = -1$

97. $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 16x - 16$

(a) Upper: $x = 5$ (b) Lower: $x = -3$

98. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 8x + 3$

(a) Upper: $x = 3$ (b) Lower: $x = -4$

In Exercises 99–102, find all the real zeros of the function.

99. $f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x - 1$

100. $f(z) = 12z^3 - 4z^2 - 27z + 9$

101. $f(y) = 4y^3 + 3y^2 + 8y + 6$

102. $g(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 15x - 10$

In Exercises 103–106, find all the rational zeros of the polynomial function.

103. $P(x) = x^4 - \frac{25}{4}x^2 + 9 = \frac{1}{4}(4x^4 - 25x^2 + 36)$

104. $f(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{23}{2}x + 6 = \frac{1}{2}(2x^3 - 3x^2 - 23x + 12)$

105. $f(x) = x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(4x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 1)$

106. $f(z) = z^3 + \frac{11}{6}z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}(6z^3 + 11z^2 - 3z - 2)$

In Exercises 107–110, match the cubic function with the numbers of rational and irrational zeros.

(a) Rational zeros: 0; irrational zeros: 1
(b) Rational zeros: 3; irrational zeros: 0
(c) Rational zeros: 1; irrational zeros: 2
(d) Rational zeros: 1; irrational zeros: 0

107. $f(x) = x^3 - 1$

108. $f(x) = x^3 - 2$

109. $f(x) = x^3 - x$

110. $f(x) = x^3 - 2x$

111. GEOMETRY An open box is to be made from a rectangular piece of material, 15 centimeters by 9 centimeters, by cutting equal squares from the corners and turning up the sides.

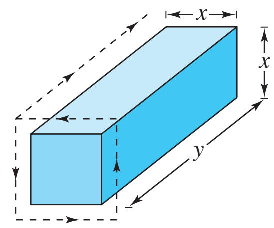
(a) Let x represent the length of the sides of the squares removed. Draw a diagram showing the squares removed from the original piece of material and the resulting dimensions of the open box.

(b) Use the diagram to write the volume V of the box as a function of x. Determine the domain of the function.

(c) Sketch the graph of the function and approximate the dimensions of the box that will yield a maximum volume.

(d) Find values of x such that $V = 56$. Which of these values is a physical impossibility in the construction of the box? Explain.

112. GEOMETRY A rectangular package to be sent by a delivery service (see figure) can have a maximum combined length and girth (perimeter of a cross section) of 120 inches.



(a) Write a function $V(x)$ that represents the volume of the package.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function and approximate the dimensions of the package that will yield a maximum volume.

(c) Find values of x such that $V = 13{,}500$. Which of these values is a physical impossibility in the construction of the package? Explain.

113. ADVERTISING COST A company that produces MP3 players estimates that the profit P (in dollars) for selling a particular model is given by

$$P = -76x^3 + 4830x^2 - 320{,}000, \quad 0 \le x \le 60$$

where x is the advertising expense (in tens of thousands of dollars). Using this model, find the smaller of two advertising amounts that will yield a profit of \$2,500,000.

114. ADVERTISING COST A company that manufactures bicycles estimates that the profit P (in dollars) for selling a particular model is given by

$$P = -45x^3 + 2500x^2 - 275{,}000, \quad 0 \le x \le 50$$

where x is the advertising expense (in tens of thousands of dollars). Using this model, find the smaller of two advertising amounts that will yield a profit of \$800,000.

115. GEOMETRY A bulk food storage bin with dimensions 2 feet by 3 feet by 4 feet needs to be increased in size to hold five times as much food as the current bin. (Assume each dimension is increased by the same amount.)

(a) Write a function that represents the volume V of the new bin.

(b) Find the dimensions of the new bin.

116. GEOMETRY A manufacturer wants to enlarge an existing manufacturing facility such that the total floor area is 1.5 times that of the current facility. The floor area of the current facility is rectangular and measures 250 feet by 160 feet. The manufacturer wants to increase each dimension by the same amount.

(a) Write a function that represents the new floor area A.

(b) Find the dimensions of the new floor.

(c) Another alternative is to increase the current floor's length by an amount that is twice an increase in the floor's width. The total floor area is 1.5 times that of the current facility. Repeat parts (a) and (b) using these criteria.

117. COST The ordering and transportation cost C (in thousands of dollars) for the components used in manufacturing a product is given by

$$C = 100\left(\frac{200}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x+30}\right), \quad x \geq 1$$

where x is the order size (in hundreds). In calculus, it can be shown that the cost is a minimum when

$$3x^3 - 40x^2 - 2400x - 36{,}000 = 0.$$

Use a calculator to approximate the optimal order size to the nearest hundred units.

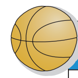
118. HEIGHT OF A BASEBALL A baseball is thrown upward from a height of 6 feet with an initial velocity of 48 feet per second, and its height h (in feet) is

$$h(t) = -16t^2 + 48t + 6, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 3$$

where t is the time (in seconds). You are told the ball reaches a height of 64 feet. Is this possible?

119. PROFIT The demand equation for a certain product is $p = 140 - 0.0001x$, where p is the unit price (in dollars) of the product and x is the number of units produced and sold. The cost equation for the product is $C = 80x + 150{,}000$, where C is the total cost (in dollars) and x is the number of units produced. The total profit obtained by producing and selling x units is $P = R - C = xp - C$. You are working in the marketing department of the company that produces this product, and you are asked to determine a price p that will yield a profit of 9 million dollars. Is this possible? Explain.

120. ATHLETICS The attendance A (in millions) at NCAA women's college basketball games for the years 2000 through 2007 is shown in the table. (Source: National Collegiate Athletic Association, Indianapolis, IN)



Year	Attendance, A
2000	8.7
2001	8.8
2002	9.5
2003	10.2
2004	10.0
2005	9.9
2006	9.9
2007	10.9

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Let t represent the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of the graphing utility to find a quartic model for the data.

(c) Graph the model and the scatter plot in the same viewing window. How well does the model fit the data?

(d) According to the model in part (b), in what year(s) was the attendance at least 10 million?

(e) According to the model, will the attendance continue to increase? Explain.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 121 and 122, decide whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

121. It is possible for a third-degree polynomial function with integer coefficients to have no real zeros.

122. If $x = -i$ is a zero of the function given by

$$f(x) = x^3 + ix^2 + ix - 1$$

then $x = i$ must also be a zero of f.

THINK ABOUT IT In Exercises 123–128, determine (if possible) the zeros of the function g if the function f has zeros at $x = r_1$, $x = r_2$, and $x = r_3$.

123. $g(x) = -f(x)$

124. $g(x) = 3f(x)$

125. $g(x) = f(x - 5)$

126. $g(x) = f(2x)$

127. $g(x) = 3 + f(x)$

128. $g(x) = f(-x)$

129. THINK ABOUT IT A third-degree polynomial function f has real zeros $-2, \frac{1}{2}$, and 3, and its leading coefficient is negative. Write an equation for f. Sketch the graph of f. How many different polynomial functions are possible for f?

130. CAPSTONE Use a graphing utility to graph the function given by $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2 + k$ for different values of k. Find values of k such that the zeros of f satisfy the specified characteristics. (Some parts do not have unique answers.)

(a) Four real zeros

(b) Two real zeros, each of multiplicity 2

(c) Two real zeros and two complex zeros

(d) Four complex zeros

(e) Will the answers to parts (a) through (d) change for the function g, where $g(x) = f(x - 2)$?

(f) Will the answers to parts (a) through (d) change for the function g, where $g(x) = f(2x)$?

131. THINK ABOUT IT Sketch the graph of a fifth-degree polynomial function whose leading coefficient is positive and that has a zero at $x = 3$ of multiplicity 2.

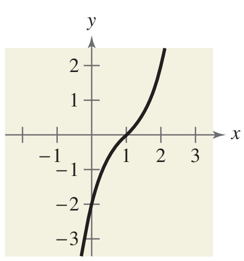
132. WRITING Compile a list of all the various techniques for factoring a polynomial that have been covered so far in the text. Give an example illustrating each technique, and write a paragraph discussing when the use of each technique is appropriate.

133. THINK ABOUT IT Let $y = f(x)$ be a quartic polynomial with leading coefficient $a = 1$ and $f(i) = f(2i) = 0$. Write an equation for f.

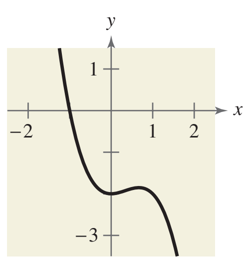
134. THINK ABOUT IT Let $y = f(x)$ be a cubic polynomial with leading coefficient $a = -1$ and $f(2) = f(i) = 0$. Write an equation for f.

In Exercises 135 and 136, the graph of a cubic polynomial function $y = f(x)$ is shown. It is known that one of the zeros is $1 + i$. Write an equation for f.

135.



136.



137. Use the information in the table to answer each question.

Interval	Value of $f(x)$
$(-\infty, -2)$	Positive
$(-2, 1)$	Negative
$(1, 4)$	Negative
$(4, \infty)$	Positive

(a) What are the three real zeros of the polynomial function f?

(b) What can be said about the behavior of the graph of f at $x = 1$?

(c) What is the least possible degree of f? Explain. Can the degree of f ever be odd? Explain.

(d) Is the leading coefficient of f positive or negative? Explain.

(e) Write an equation for f. (There are many correct answers.)

(f) Sketch a graph of the equation you wrote in part (e).

138. (a) Find a quadratic function f (with integer coefficients) that has $\pm\sqrt{b}i$ as zeros. Assume that b is a positive integer.

(b) Find a quadratic function f (with integer coefficients) that has $a \pm bi$ as zeros. Assume that b is a positive integer.

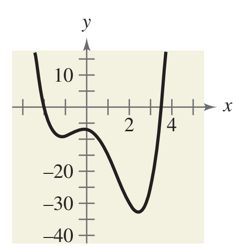
139. GRAPHICAL REASONING The graph of one of the following functions is shown below. Identify the function shown in the graph. Explain why each of the others is not the correct function. Use a graphing utility to verify your result.

(a) $f(x) = x^2(x + 2)(x - 3.5)$

(b) $g(x) = (x + 2)(x - 3.5)$

(c) $h(x) = (x + 2)(x - 3.5)(x^2 + 1)$

(d) $k(x) = (x + 1)(x + 2)(x - 3.5)$



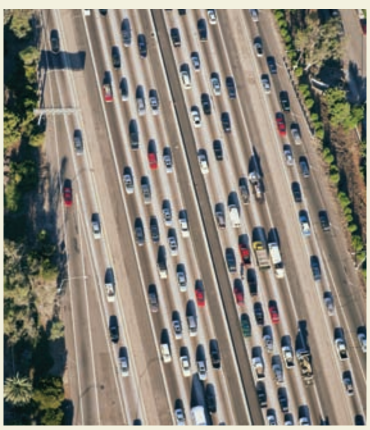
2.6 Rational Functions

What you should learn

- Find the domains of rational functions.
- Find the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of graphs of rational functions.
- Analyze and sketch graphs of rational functions.
- Sketch graphs of rational functions that have slant asymptotes.
- Use rational functions to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Rational functions can be used to model and solve real-life problems relating to business. For instance, in Exercise 83 on page 193, a rational function is used to model average speed over a distance.



Mike Powell/Getty Images

Introduction

A **rational function** is a quotient of polynomial functions. It can be written in the form

$$f(x) = \frac{N(x)}{D(x)}$$

where $N(x)$ and $D(x)$ are polynomials and $D(x)$ is not the zero polynomial.

In general, the *domain* of a rational function of x includes all real numbers except x-values that make the denominator zero. Much of the discussion of rational functions will focus on their graphical behavior near the x-values excluded from the domain.

Finding the Domain of a Rational Function

Find the domain of the reciprocal function $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$ and discuss the behavior of f near any excluded x-values.

Solution

Because the denominator is zero when $x = 0$, the domain of f is all real numbers except $x = 0$. To determine the behavior of f near this excluded value, evaluate $f(x)$ to the left and right of $x = 0$, as indicated in the following tables.

x	-1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.01	-0.001	$\longrightarrow 0$
$f(x)$	-1	-2	-10	-100	-1000	$\longrightarrow -\infty$

x	$0 \longleftarrow$	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.5	1
$f(x)$	$\infty \longleftarrow$	1000	100	10	2	1

Note that as x approaches 0 *from the left*, $f(x)$ decreases without bound. In contrast, as x approaches 0 *from the right*, $f(x)$ increases without bound. The graph of f is shown in Figure 2.37.

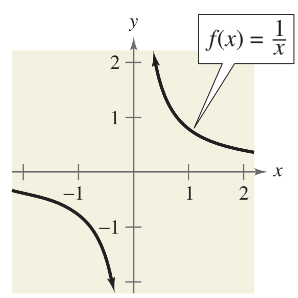


FIGURE 2.37

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 5.

Vertical and Horizontal Asymptotes

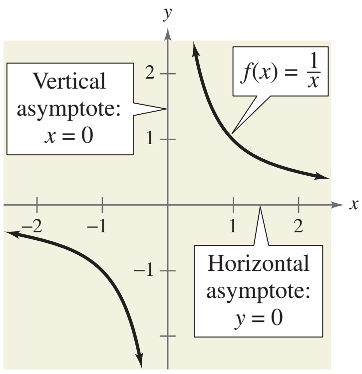


FIGURE 2.38

In Example 1, the behavior of f near $x = 0$ is denoted as follows.

$$\underbrace{f(x) \longrightarrow -\infty \text{ as } x \longrightarrow 0^-}_{f(x) \text{ decreases without bound as } x \text{ approaches 0 from the left.}} \qquad \underbrace{f(x) \longrightarrow \infty \text{ as } x \longrightarrow 0^+}_{f(x) \text{ increases without bound as } x \text{ approaches 0 from the right.}}$$

The line $x = 0$ is a **vertical asymptote** of the graph of f, as shown in Figure 2.38. From this figure, you can see that the graph of f also has a **horizontal asymptote**—the line $y = 0$. This means that the values of $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ approach zero as x increases or decreases without bound.

$$\underbrace{f(x) \longrightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \longrightarrow -\infty}_{f(x) \text{ approaches 0 as } x \text{ decreases without bound.}} \qquad \underbrace{f(x) \longrightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \longrightarrow \infty}_{f(x) \text{ approaches 0 as } x \text{ increases without bound.}}$$

Definitions of Vertical and Horizontal Asymptotes

1. The line $x = a$ is a **vertical asymptote** of the graph of f if

$$f(x) \longrightarrow \infty \quad \text{or} \quad f(x) \longrightarrow -\infty$$

as $x \longrightarrow a$, either from the right or from the left.

2. The line $y = b$ is a **horizontal asymptote** of the graph of f if

$$f(x) \longrightarrow b$$

as $x \longrightarrow \infty$ or $x \longrightarrow -\infty$.

Eventually (as $x \longrightarrow \infty$ or $x \longrightarrow -\infty$), the distance between the horizontal asymptote and the points on the graph must approach zero. Figure 2.39 shows the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graphs of three rational functions.

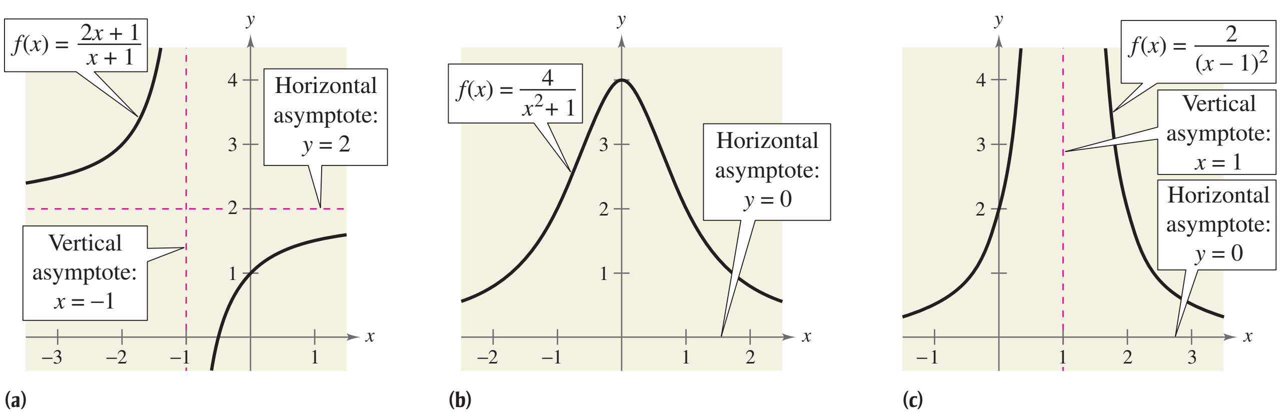


FIGURE 2.39

The graphs of $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ in Figure 2.38 and $f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{x + 1}$ in Figure 2.39(a) are **hyperbolas.** You will study hyperbolas in Section 10.4.

Vertical and Horizontal Asymptotes of a Rational Function

Let f be the rational function given by

$$f(x) = \frac{N(x)}{D(x)} = \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdot \cdot \cdot + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1}x^{m-1} + \cdot \cdot \cdot + b_1 x + b_0}$$

where $N(x)$ and $D(x)$ have no common factors.

1. The graph of f has *vertical* asymptotes at the zeros of $D(x)$.
2. The graph of f has one or no *horizontal* asymptote determined by comparing the degrees of $N(x)$ and $D(x)$.
   - **a.** If $n < m$, the graph of f has the line $y = 0$ (the x-axis) as a horizontal asymptote.
   - **b.** If $n = m$, the graph of f has the line $y = \frac{a_n}{b_m}$ (ratio of the leading coefficients) as a horizontal asymptote.
   - **c.** If $n > m$, the graph of f has no horizontal asymptote.

Finding Vertical and Horizontal Asymptotes

Find all vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of each rational function.

a. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2}{x^2 - 1}$ **b.** $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - x - 6}$

Solution

a. For this rational function, the degree of the numerator is *equal to* the degree of the denominator. The leading coefficient of the numerator is 2 and the leading coefficient of the denominator is 1, so the graph has the line $y = 2$ as a horizontal asymptote. To find any vertical asymptotes, set the denominator equal to zero and solve the resulting equation for x.

$$x^2 - 1 = 0 \qquad \text{Set denominator equal to zero.}$$

$$(x + 1)(x - 1) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

$$x + 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = -1 \qquad \text{Set 1st factor equal to 0.}$$

$$x - 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 1 \qquad \text{Set 2nd factor equal to 0.}$$

This equation has two real solutions, $x = -1$ and $x = 1$, so the graph has the lines $x = -1$ and $x = 1$ as vertical asymptotes. The graph of the function is shown in Figure 2.40.

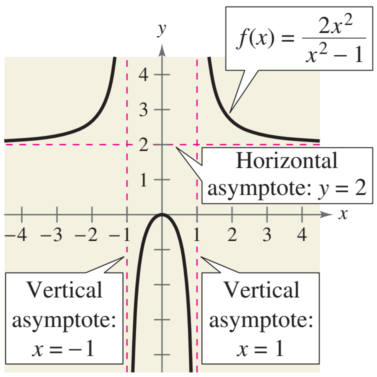


FIGURE 2.40

b. For this rational function, the degree of the numerator is *equal to* the degree of the denominator. The leading coefficient of both the numerator and denominator is 1, so the graph has the line $y = 1$ as a horizontal asymptote. To find any vertical asymptotes, first factor the numerator and denominator as follows.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - x - 6} = \frac{(x - 1)\cancel{(x + 2)}}{\cancel{(x + 2)}(x - 3)} = \frac{x - 1}{x - 3}, \quad x \neq -2$$

By setting the denominator $x - 3$ (of the simplified function) equal to zero, you can determine that the graph has the line $x = 3$ as a vertical asymptote.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 13.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for factoring in Appendix A.3.

Analyzing Graphs of Rational Functions

To sketch the graph of a rational function, use the following guidelines.

Study Tip

You may also want to test for symmetry when graphing rational functions, especially for simple rational functions. Recall from Section 1.6 that the graph of the reciprocal function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

is symmetric with respect to the origin.

Guidelines for Analyzing Graphs of Rational Functions

Let $f(x) = \dfrac{N(x)}{D(x)}$, where $N(x)$ and $D(x)$ are polynomials.

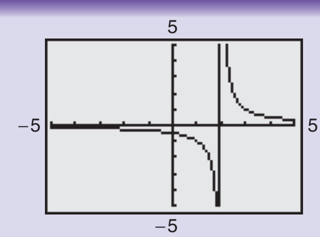
1. Simplify f, if possible.
2. Find and plot the y-intercept (if any) by evaluating $f(0)$.
3. Find the zeros of the numerator (if any) by solving the equation $N(x) = 0$. Then plot the corresponding x-intercepts.
4. Find the zeros of the denominator (if any) by solving the equation $D(x) = 0$. Then sketch the corresponding vertical asymptotes.
5. Find and sketch the horizontal asymptote (if any) by using the rule for finding the horizontal asymptote of a rational function.
6. Plot at least one point *between* and one point *beyond* each x-intercept and vertical asymptote.
7. Use smooth curves to complete the graph between and beyond the vertical asymptotes.

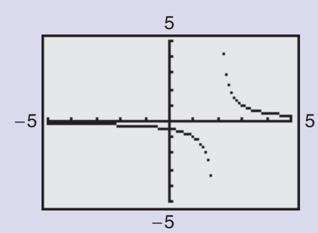
TECHNOLOGY

Some graphing utilities have difficulty graphing rational functions that have vertical asymptotes. Often, the utility will connect parts of the graph that are not supposed to be connected. For instance, the top screen on the right shows the graph of

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}.$$

Notice that the graph should consist of two unconnected portions—one to the left of $x = 2$ and the other to the right of $x = 2$. To eliminate this problem, you can try changing the mode of the graphing utility to *dot mode*. The problem with this is that the graph is then represented as a collection of dots (as shown in the bottom screen on the right) rather than as a smooth curve.





The concept of *test intervals* from Section 2.2 can be extended to graphing of rational functions. To do this, use the fact that a rational function can change signs only at its zeros and its undefined values (the x-values for which its denominator is zero). Between two consecutive zeros of the numerator and the denominator, a rational function must be entirely positive or entirely negative. This means that when the zeros of the numerator and the denominator of a rational function are put in order, they divide the real number line into test intervals in which the function has no sign changes. A representative x-value is chosen to determine if the value of the rational function is positive (the graph lies above the x-axis) or negative (the graph lies below the x-axis).

Study Tip

You can use transformations to help you sketch graphs of rational functions. For instance, the graph of g in Example 3 is a vertical stretch and a right shift of the graph of $f(x) = 1/x$ because

$$g(x) = \frac{3}{x-2}$$
$$= 3\left(\frac{1}{x-2}\right)$$
$$= 3f(x-2).$$

Sketching the Graph of a Rational Function

Sketch the graph of $g(x) = \dfrac{3}{x-2}$ and state its domain.

Solution

y-intercept: $\left(0, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$, because $g(0) = -\frac{3}{2}$

x-intercept: None, because $3 \neq 0$

Vertical asymptote: $x = 2$, zero of denominator

Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$, because degree of $N(x) <$ degree of $D(x)$

Additional points:

Test interval	Representative x-value	Value of g	Sign	Point on graph
$(-\infty, 2)$	-4	$g(-4) = -0.5$	Negative	$(-4, -0.5)$
$(2, \infty)$	3	$g(3) = 3$	Positive	$(3, 3)$

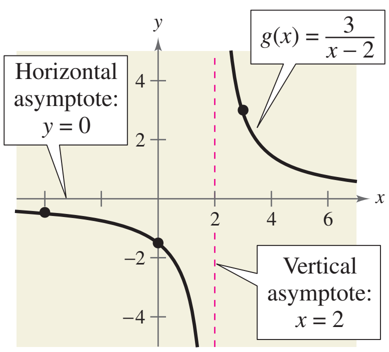


FIGURE 2.41

By plotting the intercepts, asymptotes, and a few additional points, you can obtain the graph shown in Figure 2.41. The domain of g is all real numbers x except $x = 2$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 31.

Sketching the Graph of a Rational Function

Sketch the graph of

$$f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x}$$

and state its domain.

Solution

y-intercept: None, because $x = 0$ is not in the domain

x-intercept: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$, because $2x - 1 = 0$

Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$, zero of denominator

Horizontal asymptote: $y = 2$, because degree of $N(x) =$ degree of $D(x)$

Additional points:

Test interval	Representative x-value	Value of f	Sign	Point on graph
$(-\infty, 0)$	-1	$f(-1) = 3$	Positive	$(-1, 3)$
$\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -2$	Negative	$\left(\frac{1}{4}, -2\right)$
$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$	4	$f(4) = 1.75$	Positive	$(4, 1.75)$

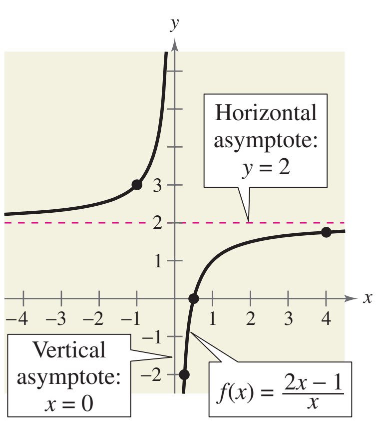


FIGURE 2.42

By plotting the intercepts, asymptotes, and a few additional points, you can obtain the graph shown in Figure 2.42. The domain of f is all real numbers x except $x = 0$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 35.

Sketching the Graph of a Rational Function

Sketch the graph of $f(x) = x/(x^2 - x - 2)$.

Solution

Factoring the denominator, you have $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{(x+1)(x-2)}$.

y-intercept: $(0, 0)$, because $f(0) = 0$

x-intercept: $(0, 0)$

Vertical asymptotes: $x = -1$, $x = 2$, zeros of denominator

Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$, because degree of $N(x) <$ degree of $D(x)$

Additional points:

Test interval	Representative x-value	Value of f	Sign	Point on graph
$(-\infty, -1)$	-3	$f(-3) = -0.3$	Negative	$(-3, -0.3)$
$(-1, 0)$	-0.5	$f(-0.5) = 0.4$	Positive	$(-0.5, 0.4)$
$(0, 2)$	1	$f(1) = -0.5$	Negative	$(1, -0.5)$
$(2, \infty)$	3	$f(3) = 0.75$	Positive	$(3, 0.75)$

The graph is shown in Figure 2.43.

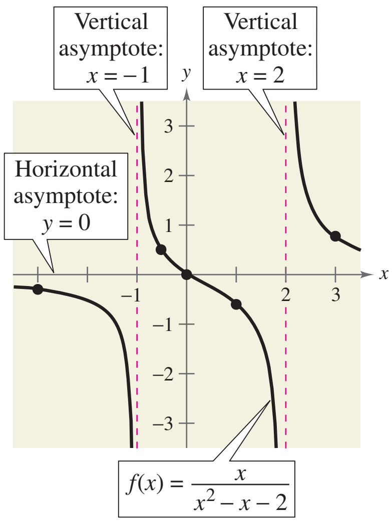


FIGURE 2.43

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 39.

WARNING / CAUTION

If you are unsure of the shape of a portion of the graph of a rational function, plot some additional points. Also note that when the numerator and the denominator of a rational function have a common factor, the graph of the function has a *hole* at the zero of the common factor (see Example 6).

A Rational Function with Common Factors

Sketch the graph of $f(x) = (x^2 - 9)/(x^2 - 2x - 3)$.

Solution

By factoring the numerator and denominator, you have

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{\cancel{(x-3)}(x+3)}{\cancel{(x-3)}(x+1)} = \frac{x+3}{x+1}, \quad x \neq 3.$$

y-intercept: $(0, 3)$, because $f(0) = 3$

x-intercept: $(-3, 0)$, because $f(-3) = 0$

Vertical asymptote: $x = -1$, zero of (simplified) denominator

Horizontal asymptote: $y = 1$, because degree of $N(x) =$ degree of $D(x)$

Additional points:

Test interval	Representative x-value	Value of f	Sign	Point on graph
$(-\infty, -3)$	-4	$f(-4) = 0.33$	Positive	$(-4, 0.33)$
$(-3, -1)$	-2	$f(-2) = -1$	Negative	$(-2, -1)$
$(-1, \infty)$	2	$f(2) = 1.67$	Positive	$(2, 1.67)$

The graph is shown in Figure 2.44. Notice that there is a hole in the graph at $x = 3$, because the function is not defined when $x = 3$.

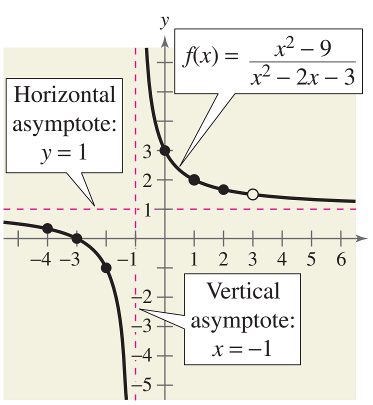


FIGURE 2.44 Hole at $x = 3$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 45.

Slant Asymptotes

Consider a rational function whose denominator is of degree 1 or greater. If the degree of the numerator is exactly *one more* than the degree of the denominator, the graph of the function has a **slant** (or **oblique**) **asymptote.** For example, the graph of

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x + 1}$$

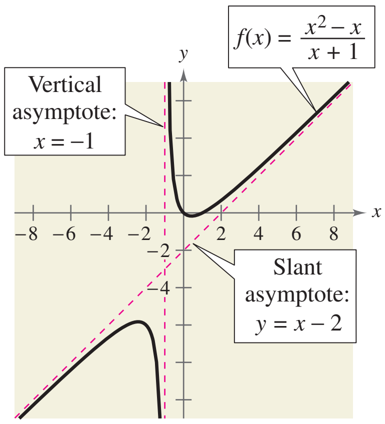


FIGURE 2.45

has a slant asymptote, as shown in Figure 2.45. To find the equation of a slant asymptote, use long division. For instance, by dividing $x + 1$ into $x^2 - x$, you obtain

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x + 1} = \underbrace{x - 2}_{\substack{\text{Slant asymptote} \\ (y = x - 2)}} + \frac{2}{x + 1}.$$

As x increases or decreases without bound, the remainder term $2/(x + 1)$ approaches 0, so the graph of f approaches the line $y = x - 2$, as shown in Figure 2.45.

A Rational Function with a Slant Asymptote

Sketch the graph of $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 1}$.

Solution

Factoring the numerator as $(x - 2)(x + 1)$ allows you to recognize the x-intercepts. Using long division

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 1} = x - \frac{2}{x - 1}$$

allows you to recognize that the line $y = x$ is a slant asymptote of the graph.

y-intercept: $(0, 2)$, because $f(0) = 2$

x-intercepts: $(-1, 0)$ and $(2, 0)$

Vertical asymptote: $x = 1$, zero of denominator

Slant asymptote: $y = x$

Additional points:

Test interval	Representative x-value	Value of f	Sign	Point on graph
$(-\infty, -1)$	-2	$f(-2) = -1.33$	Negative	$(-2, -1.33)$
$(-1, 1)$	0.5	$f(0.5) = 4.5$	Positive	$(0.5, 4.5)$
$(1, 2)$	1.5	$f(1.5) = -2.5$	Negative	$(1.5, -2.5)$
$(2, \infty)$	3	$f(3) = 2$	Positive	$(3, 2)$

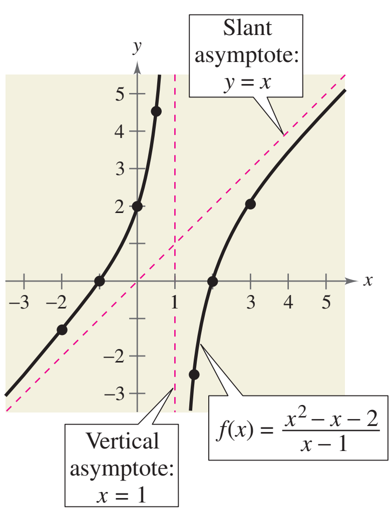


FIGURE 2.46

The graph is shown in Figure 2.46.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 65.

Applications

There are many examples of asymptotic behavior in real life. For instance, Example 8 shows how a vertical asymptote can be used to analyze the cost of removing pollutants from smokestack emissions.

Cost-Benefit Model

A utility company burns coal to generate electricity. The cost C (in dollars) of removing $p\%$ of the smokestack pollutants is given by

$$C = \frac{80{,}000p}{100 - p}$$

for $0 \le p < 100$. You are a member of a state legislature considering a law that would require utility companies to remove 90% of the pollutants from their smokestack emissions. The current law requires 85% removal. How much additional cost would the utility company incur as a result of the new law?

Algebraic Solution

Because the current law requires 85% removal, the current cost to the utility company is

$$C = \frac{80{,}000(85)}{100 - 85} \approx \$453{,}333. \qquad \text{Evaluate } C \text{ when } p = 85.$$

If the new law increases the percent removal to 90%, the cost will be

$$C = \frac{80{,}000(90)}{100 - 90} = \$720{,}000. \qquad \text{Evaluate } C \text{ when } p = 90.$$

So, the new law would require the utility company to spend an additional

$$720{,}000 - 453{,}333 = \$266{,}667. \qquad \text{Subtract 85\% removal cost from 90\% removal cost.}$$

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph the function

$$y_1 = \frac{80{,}000}{100 - x}$$

using a viewing window similar to that shown in Figure 2.47. Note that the graph has a vertical asymptote at $x = 100$. Then use the *trace* or *value* feature to approximate the values of y_1 when $x = 85$ and $x = 90$. You should obtain the following values.

When $x = 85$, $y_1 \approx 453{,}333$.

When $x = 90$, $y_1 = 720{,}000$.

So, the new law would require the utility company to spend an additional

$$720{,}000 - 453{,}333 = \$266{,}667.$$

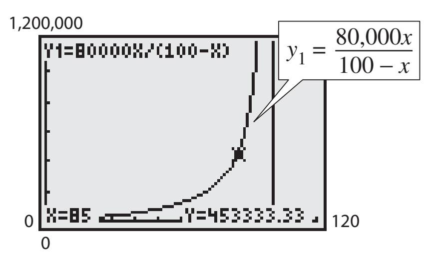


FIGURE 2.47

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 77.

Finding a Minimum Area

A rectangular page is designed to contain 48 square inches of print. The margins at the top and bottom of the page are each 1 inch deep. The margins on each side are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. What should the dimensions of the page be so that the least amount of paper is used?

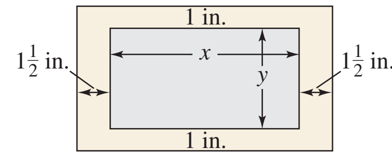


FIGURE 2.48

Graphical Solution

Let A be the area to be minimized. From Figure 2.48, you can write

$$A = (x + 3)(y + 2).$$

The printed area inside the margins is modeled by $48 = xy$ or $y = 48/x$. To find the minimum area, rewrite the equation for A in terms of just one variable by substituting $48/x$ for y.

$$A = (x + 3)\left(\frac{48}{x} + 2\right)$$

$$= \frac{(x + 3)(48 + 2x)}{x}, \quad x > 0$$

The graph of this rational function is shown in Figure 2.49. Because x represents the width of the printed area, you need consider only the portion of the graph for which x is positive. Using a graphing utility, you can approximate the minimum value of A to occur when $x \approx 8.5$ inches. The corresponding value of y is $48/8.5 \approx 5.6$ inches. So, the dimensions should be

$$x + 3 \approx 11.5 \text{ inches} \quad \text{by} \quad y + 2 \approx 7.6 \text{ inches}.$$

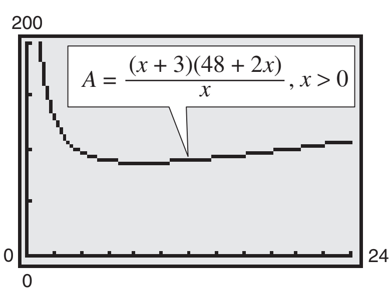


FIGURE 2.49

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 81.

Numerical Solution

Let A be the area to be minimized. From Figure 2.48, you can write

$$A = (x + 3)(y + 2).$$

The printed area inside the margins is modeled by $48 = xy$ or $y = 48/x$. To find the minimum area, rewrite the equation for A in terms of just one variable by substituting $48/x$ for y.

$$A = (x + 3)\left(\frac{48}{x} + 2\right)$$

$$= \frac{(x + 3)(48 + 2x)}{x}, \quad x > 0$$

Use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to create a table of values for the function

$$y_1 = \frac{(x + 3)(48 + 2x)}{x}$$

beginning at $x = 1$. From the table, you can see that the minimum value of y_1 occurs when x is somewhere between 8 and 9, as shown in Figure 2.50. To approximate the minimum value of y_1 to one decimal place, change the table so that it starts at $x = 8$ and increases by 0.1. The minimum value of y_1 occurs when $x \approx 8.5$, as shown in Figure 2.51. The corresponding value of y is $48/8.5 \approx 5.6$ inches. So, the dimensions should be $x + 3 \approx 11.5$ inches by $y + 2 \approx 7.6$ inches.

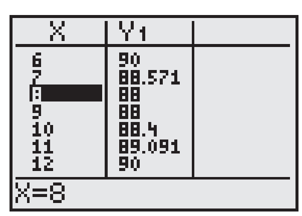


FIGURE 2.50

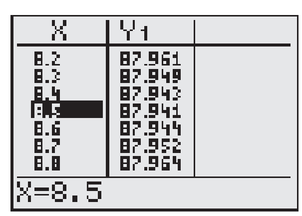


FIGURE 2.51

If you go on to take a course in calculus, you will learn an analytic technique for finding the exact value of x that produces a minimum area. In this case, that value is $x = 6\sqrt{2} \approx 8.485$.

2.6 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. Functions of the form $f(x) = N(x)/D(x)$, where $N(x)$ and $D(x)$ are polynomials and $D(x)$ is not the zero polynomial, are called ________ ________.
2. If $f(x) \to \pm\infty$ as $x \to a$ from the left or the right, then $x = a$ is a ________ ________ of the graph of f.
3. If $f(x) \to b$ as $x \to \pm\infty$, then $y = b$ is a ________ ________ of the graph of f.
4. For the rational function given by $f(x) = N(x)/D(x)$, if the degree of $N(x)$ is exactly one more than the degree of $D(x)$, then the graph of f has a ________ (or oblique) ________.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

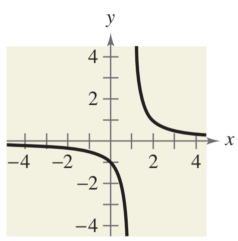
In Exercises 5–8, (a) complete each table for the function, (b) determine the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of the function, and (c) find the domain of the function.

x	$f(x)$
0.5	
0.9	
0.99	
0.999	

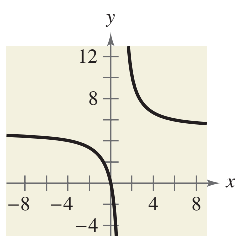
x	$f(x)$
1.5	
1.1	
1.01	
1.001	

x	$f(x)$
5	
10	
100	
1000	

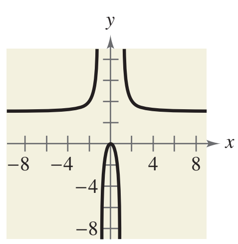
5. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x-1}$



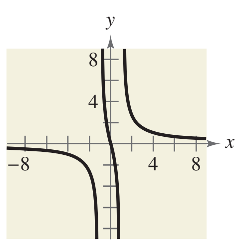
6. $f(x) = \dfrac{5x}{x-1}$



7. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x^2}{x^2-1}$



8. $f(x) = \dfrac{4x}{x^2-1}$



In Exercises 9–16, find the domain of the function and identify any vertical and horizontal asymptotes.

9. $f(x) = \dfrac{4}{x^2}$

10. $f(x) = \dfrac{4}{(x-2)^3}$

11. $f(x) = \dfrac{5+x}{5-x}$

12. $f(x) = \dfrac{3-7x}{3+2x}$

13. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^3}{x^2-1}$

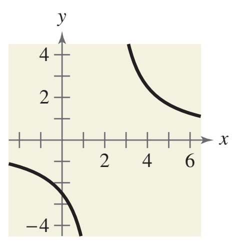
14. $f(x) = \dfrac{4x^2}{x+2}$

15. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x^2+1}{x^2+x+9}$

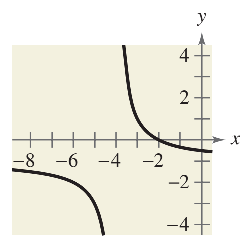
16. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x^2+x-5}{x^2+1}$

In Exercises 17–20, match the rational function with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d).]

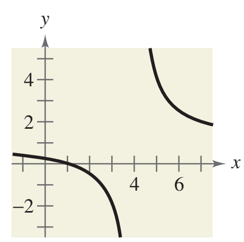
(a)



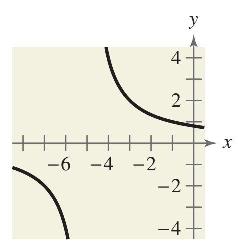
(b)



(c)



(d)



17. $f(x) = \dfrac{4}{x+5}$

18. $f(x) = \dfrac{5}{x-2}$

19. $f(x) = \dfrac{x-1}{x-4}$

20. $f(x) = -\dfrac{x+2}{x+4}$

In Exercises 21–24, find the zeros (if any) of the rational function.

21. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^2-9}{x+3}$

22. $h(x) = 4 + \dfrac{10}{x^2+5}$

23. $f(x) = 1 - \dfrac{2}{x-7}$

24. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^3-8}{x^2+1}$

In Exercises 25–30, find the domain of the function and identify any vertical and horizontal asymptotes.

25. $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 4}{x^2 - 16}$

26. $f(x) = \dfrac{x + 1}{x^2 - 1}$

27. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 25}{x^2 - 4x - 5}$

28. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

29. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 3x - 4}{2x^2 + x - 1}$

30. $f(x) = \dfrac{6x^2 - 11x + 3}{6x^2 - 7x - 3}$

In Exercises 31–50, (a) state the domain of the function, (b) identify all intercepts, (c) find any vertical and horizontal asymptotes, and (d) plot additional solution points as needed to sketch the graph of the rational function.

31. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x + 2}$

32. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x - 3}$

33. $h(x) = \dfrac{-1}{x + 4}$

34. $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{6 - x}$

35. $C(x) = \dfrac{7 + 2x}{2 + x}$

36. $P(x) = \dfrac{1 - 3x}{1 - x}$

37. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{x^2 + 9}$

38. $f(t) = \dfrac{1 - 2t}{t}$

39. $g(s) = \dfrac{4s}{s^2 + 4}$

40. $f(x) = -\dfrac{1}{(x - 2)^2}$

41. $h(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^2 - 4}$

42. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x^2 - 9}$

43. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2 - 5x - 3}{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2}$

44. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6}$

45. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 3x}{x^2 + x - 6}$

46. $f(x) = \dfrac{5(x + 4)}{x^2 + x - 12}$

47. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x^2 - x - 6}$

48. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x^2 - 8x + 4}{2x^2 - 3x - 2}$

49. $f(t) = \dfrac{t^2 - 1}{t - 1}$

50. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 36}{x + 6}$

ANALYTICAL, NUMERICAL, AND GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS
In Exercises 51–54, do the following.

(a) Determine the domains of f and g.

(b) Simplify f and find any vertical asymptotes of the graph of f.

(c) Compare the functions by completing the table.

(d) Use a graphing utility to graph f and g in the same viewing window.

(e) Explain why the graphing utility may not show the difference in the domains of f and g.

51. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 1}{x + 1}, \quad g(x) = x - 1$

x	-3	-2	-1.5	-1	-0.5	0	1
$f(x)$							
$g(x)$							

52. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2(x - 2)}{x^2 - 2x}, \quad g(x) = x$

x	-1	0	1	1.5	2	2.5	3
$f(x)$							
$g(x)$							

53. $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 2}{x^2 - 2x}, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

x	-0.5	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	3
$f(x)$							
$g(x)$							

54. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x - 6}{x^2 - 7x + 12}, \quad g(x) = \dfrac{2}{x - 4}$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$f(x)$							
$g(x)$							

In Exercises 55–68, (a) state the domain of the function, (b) identify all intercepts, (c) identify any vertical and slant asymptotes, and (d) plot additional solution points as needed to sketch the graph of the rational function.

55. $h(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 9}{x}$

56. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 5}{x}$

57. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2 + 1}{x}$

58. $f(x) = \dfrac{1 - x^2}{x}$

59. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{x}$

60. $h(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{x - 1}$

61. $f(t) = -\dfrac{t^2 + 1}{t + 5}$

62. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{3x + 1}$

63. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^3}{x^2 - 4}$

64. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^3}{2x^2 - 8}$

65. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - x + 1}{x - 1}$

66. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2 - 5x + 5}{x - 2}$

67. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$

68. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$

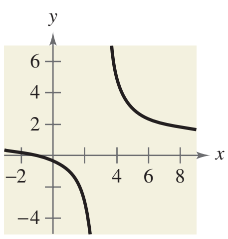
In Exercises 69–72, use a graphing utility to graph the rational function. Give the domain of the function and identify any asymptotes. Then zoom out sufficiently far so that the graph appears as a line. Identify the line.

69. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 5x + 8}{x + 3}$ **70.** $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2 + x}{x + 1}$

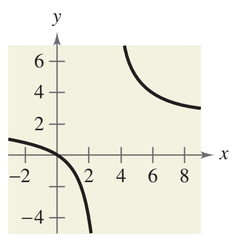
71. $g(x) = \dfrac{1 + 3x^2 - x^3}{x^2}$ **72.** $h(x) = \dfrac{12 - 2x - x^2}{2(4 + x)}$

GRAPHICAL REASONING In Exercises 73–76, (a) use the graph to determine any x-intercepts of the graph of the rational function and (b) set $y = 0$ and solve the resulting equation to confirm your result in part (a).

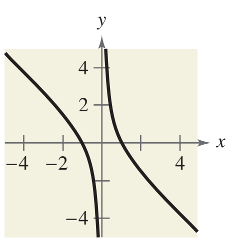
73. $y = \dfrac{x + 1}{x - 3}$



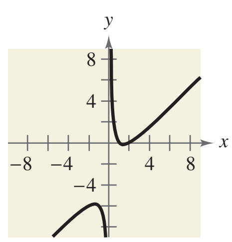
74. $y = \dfrac{2x}{x - 3}$



75. $y = \dfrac{1}{x} - x$



76. $y = x - 3 + \dfrac{2}{x}$



77. POLLUTION The cost C (in millions of dollars) of removing $p\%$ of the industrial and municipal pollutants discharged into a river is given by

$$C = \frac{255p}{100 - p}, \quad 0 \le p < 100.$$

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the cost function.

(b) Find the costs of removing 10%, 40%, and 75% of the pollutants.

(c) According to this model, would it be possible to remove 100% of the pollutants? Explain.

78. RECYCLING In a pilot project, a rural township is given recycling bins for separating and storing recyclable products. The cost C (in dollars) of supplying bins to $p\%$ of the population is given by

$$C = \frac{25{,}000p}{100 - p}, \quad 0 \le p < 100.$$

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the cost function.

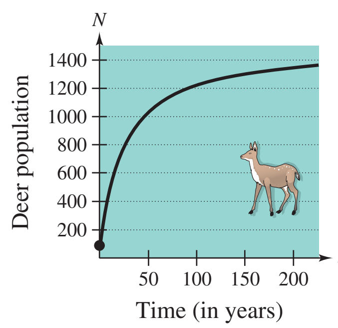
(b) Find the costs of supplying bins to 15%, 50%, and 90% of the population.

(c) According to this model, would it be possible to supply bins to 100% of the residents? Explain.

79. POPULATION GROWTH The game commission introduces 100 deer into newly acquired state game lands. The population N of the herd is modeled by

$$N = \frac{20(5 + 3t)}{1 + 0.04t}, \quad t \ge 0$$

where t is the time in years (see figure).



(a) Find the populations when $t = 5$, $t = 10$, and $t = 25$.

(b) What is the limiting size of the herd as time increases?

80. CONCENTRATION OF A MIXTURE A 1000-liter tank contains 50 liters of a 25% brine solution. You add x liters of a 75% brine solution to the tank.

(a) Show that the concentration C, the proportion of brine to total solution, in the final mixture is

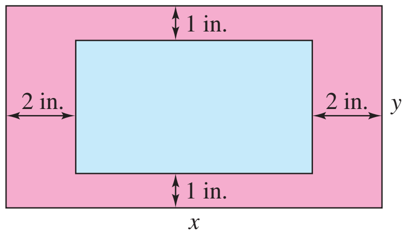
$$C = \frac{3x + 50}{4(x + 50)}.$$

(b) Determine the domain of the function based on the physical constraints of the problem.

(c) Sketch a graph of the concentration function.

(d) As the tank is filled, what happens to the rate at which the concentration of brine is increasing? What percent does the concentration of brine appear to approach?

81. PAGE DESIGN A page that is x inches wide and y inches high contains 30 square inches of print. The top and bottom margins are 1 inch deep, and the margins on each side are 2 inches wide (see figure).



(a) Write a function for the total area A of the page in terms of x.

(b) Determine the domain of the function based on the physical constraints of the problem.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the area function and approximate the page size for which the least amount of paper will be used. Verify your answer numerically using the *table* feature of the graphing utility.

82. PAGE DESIGN A rectangular page is designed to contain 64 square inches of print. The margins at the top and bottom of the page are each 1 inch deep. The margins on each side are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. What should the dimensions of the page be so that the least amount of paper is used?

83. AVERAGE SPEED A driver averaged 50 miles per hour on the round trip between Akron, Ohio, and Columbus, Ohio, 100 miles away. The average speeds for going and returning were x and y miles per hour, respectively.

(a) Show that $y = \dfrac{25x}{x - 25}$.

(b) Determine the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of the function.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(d) Complete the table.

x	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
y							

(e) Are the results in the table what you expected? Explain.

(f) Is it possible to average 20 miles per hour in one direction and still average 50 miles per hour on the round trip? Explain.

EXPLORATION

84. WRITING Is every rational function a polynomial function? Is every polynomial function a rational function? Explain.

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 85–87, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

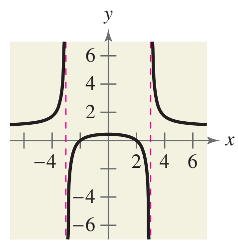
85. A polynomial can have infinitely many vertical asymptotes.

86. The graph of a rational function can never cross one of its asymptotes.

87. The graph of a function can have a vertical asymptote, a horizontal asymptote, and a slant asymptote.

LIBRARY OF PARENT FUNCTIONS In Exercises 88 and 89, identify the rational function represented by the graph.

88.



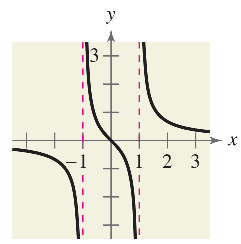
(a) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 9}{x^2 - 4}$

(b) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 9}$

(c) $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 4}{x^2 - 9}$

(d) $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 9}{x^2 - 4}$

89.



(a) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$

(b) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$

(c) $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x^2 - 1}$

(d) $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x^2 + 1}$

90. CAPSTONE Write a rational function f that has the specified characteristics. (There are many correct answers.)

(a) Vertical asymptote: $x = 2$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
Zero: $x = 1$

(b) Vertical asymptote: $x = -1$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
Zero: $x = 2$

(c) Vertical asymptotes: $x = -2, x = 1$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 2$
Zeros: $x = 3, x = -3,$

(d) Vertical asymptotes: $x = -1, x = 2$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = -2$
Zeros: $x = -2, x = 3$

PROJECT: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE To work an extended application analyzing the total numbers of the Department of Defense personnel from 1980 through 2007, visit this text's website at *academic.cengage.com*. (Data Source: U.S. Department of Defense)

2.7 Nonlinear Inequalities

What you should learn

- Solve polynomial inequalities.
- Solve rational inequalities.
- Use inequalities to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Inequalities can be used to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 77 on page 202, a polynomial inequality is used to model school enrollment in the United States.

Ellen Senisi/The Image Works

Polynomial Inequalities

To solve a polynomial inequality such as $x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0$, you can use the fact that a polynomial can change signs only at its zeros (the x-values that make the polynomial equal to zero). Between two consecutive zeros, a polynomial must be entirely positive or entirely negative. This means that when the real zeros of a polynomial are put in order, they divide the real number line into intervals in which the polynomial has no sign changes. These zeros are the **key numbers** of the inequality, and the resulting intervals are the **test intervals** for the inequality. For instance, the polynomial above factors as

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x + 1)(x - 3)$$

and has two zeros, $x = -1$ and $x = 3$. These zeros divide the real number line into three test intervals:

$$(-\infty, -1), \quad (-1, 3), \quad \text{and} \quad (3, \infty). \qquad \text{(See Figure 2.52.)}$$

So, to solve the inequality $x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0$, you need only test one value from each of these test intervals to determine whether the value satisfies the original inequality. If so, you can conclude that the interval is a solution of the inequality.

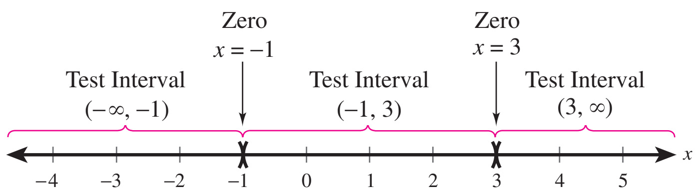


FIGURE 2.52 Three test intervals for $x^2 - 2x - 3$

You can use the same basic approach to determine the test intervals for any polynomial.

Finding Test Intervals for a Polynomial

To determine the intervals on which the values of a polynomial are entirely negative or entirely positive, use the following steps.

1. Find all real zeros of the polynomial, and arrange the zeros in increasing order (from smallest to largest). These zeros are the key numbers of the polynomial.
2. Use the key numbers of the polynomial to determine its test intervals.
3. Choose one representative x-value in each test interval and evaluate the polynomial at that value. If the value of the polynomial is negative, the polynomial will have negative values for every x-value in the interval. If the value of the polynomial is positive, the polynomial will have positive values for every x-value in the interval.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for factoring polynomials in Appendix A.3.

Solving a Polynomial Inequality

Solve $x^2 - x - 6 < 0$.

Solution

By factoring the polynomial as

$$x^2 - x - 6 = (x + 2)(x - 3)$$

you can see that the key numbers are $x = -2$ and $x = 3$. So, the polynomial's test intervals are

$(-\infty, -2)$, $(-2, 3)$, and $(3, \infty)$. Test intervals

In each test interval, choose a representative x-value and evaluate the polynomial.

Test Interval	*x-Value*	*Polynomial Value*	*Conclusion*
$(-\infty, -2)$	$x = -3$	$(-3)^2 - (-3) - 6 = 6$	Positive
$(-2, 3)$	$x = 0$	$(0)^2 - (0) - 6 = -6$	Negative
$(3, \infty)$	$x = 4$	$(4)^2 - (4) - 6 = 6$	Positive

From this you can conclude that the inequality is satisfied for all x-values in $(-2, 3)$. This implies that the solution of the inequality $x^2 - x - 6 < 0$ is the interval $(-2, 3)$, as shown in Figure 2.53. Note that the original inequality contains a "less than" symbol. This means that the solution set does not contain the endpoints of the test interval $(-2, 3)$.

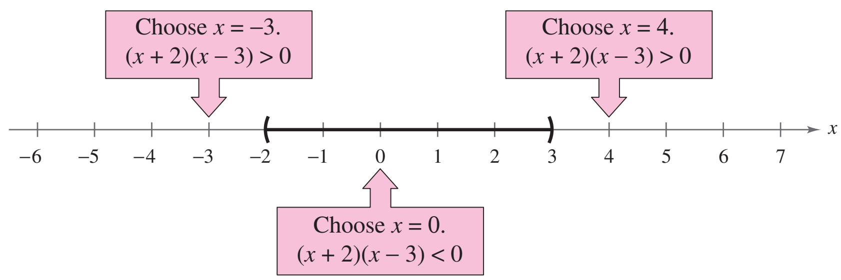


FIGURE 2.53

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 21.

As with linear inequalities, you can check the reasonableness of a solution by substituting x-values into the original inequality. For instance, to check the solution found in Example 1, try substituting several x-values from the interval $(-2, 3)$ into the inequality

$$x^2 - x - 6 < 0.$$

Regardless of which x-values you choose, the inequality should be satisfied.

You can also use a graph to check the result of Example 1. Sketch the graph of $y = x^2 - x - 6$, as shown in Figure 2.54. Notice that the graph is below the x-axis on the interval $(-2, 3)$.

In Example 1, the polynomial inequality was given in general form (with the polynomial on one side and zero on the other). Whenever this is not the case, you should begin the solution process by writing the inequality in general form.

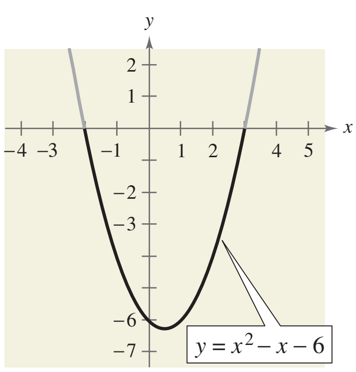


FIGURE 2.54

Solving a Polynomial Inequality

Solve $2x^3 - 3x^2 - 32x > -48$.

Solution

$$2x^3 - 3x^2 - 32x + 48 > 0 \qquad \text{Write in general form.}$$

$$(x - 4)(x + 4)(2x - 3) > 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

The key numbers are $x = -4, x = \frac{3}{2}$, and $x = 4$, and the test intervals are $(-\infty, -4), \left(-4, \frac{3}{2}\right), \left(\frac{3}{2}, 4\right)$, and $(4, \infty)$.

Test Interval	*x-Value*	*Polynomial Value*	*Conclusion*
$(-\infty, -4)$	$x = -5$	$2(-5)^3 - 3(-5)^2 - 32(-5) + 48$	Negative
$\left(-4, \frac{3}{2}\right)$	$x = 0$	$2(0)^3 - 3(0)^2 - 32(0) + 48$	Positive
$\left(\frac{3}{2}, 4\right)$	$x = 2$	$2(2)^3 - 3(2)^2 - 32(2) + 48$	Negative
$(4, \infty)$	$x = 5$	$2(5)^3 - 3(5)^2 - 32(5) + 48$	Positive

From this you can conclude that the inequality is satisfied on the open intervals $\left(-4, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ and $(4, \infty)$. So, the solution set is $\left(-4, \frac{3}{2}\right) \cup (4, \infty)$, as shown in Figure 2.55.

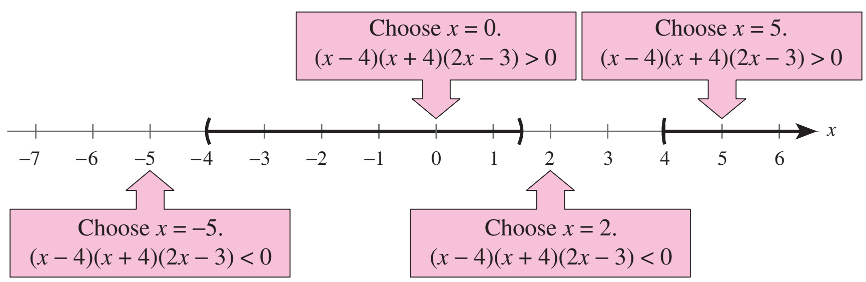


FIGURE 2.55

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 27.

Solving a Polynomial Inequality

Solve $4x^2 - 5x > 6$.

Algebraic Solution

$$4x^2 - 5x - 6 > 0 \qquad \text{Write in general form.}$$

$$(x - 2)(4x + 3) > 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

Key Numbers: $x = -\frac{3}{4}, \quad x = 2$

Test Intervals: $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}\right), \left(-\frac{3}{4}, 2\right), (2, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x - 2)(4x + 3) > 0$?

After testing these intervals, you can see that the polynomial $4x^2 - 5x - 6$ is positive on the open intervals $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$ and $(2, \infty)$. So, the solution set of the inequality is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}\right) \cup (2, \infty)$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 23.

Graphical Solution

First write the polynomial inequality $4x^2 - 5x > 6$ as $4x^2 - 5x - 6 > 0$. Then use a graphing utility to graph $y = 4x^2 - 5x - 6$. In Figure 2.56, you can see that the graph is *above* the x-axis when x is less than $-\frac{3}{4}$ *or* when x is greater than 2. So, you can graphically approximate the solution set to be $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}\right) \cup (2, \infty)$.

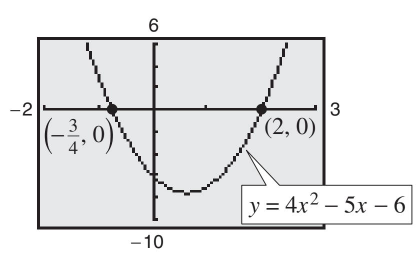


FIGURE 2.56

Study Tip

You may find it easier to determine the sign of a polynomial from its *factored* form. For instance, in Example 3, if the test value $x = 1$ is substituted into the factored form

$$(x - 2)(4x + 3)$$

you can see that the sign pattern of the factors is

$$(\ -\ )(\ +\ )$$

which yields a negative result. Try using the factored forms of the polynomials to determine the signs of the polynomials in the test intervals of the other examples in this section.

When solving a polynomial inequality, be sure you have accounted for the particular type of inequality symbol given in the inequality. For instance, in Example 3, note that the original inequality contained a "greater than" symbol and the solution consisted of two open intervals. If the original inequality had been

$$4x^2 - 5x \geq 6$$

the solution would have consisted of the intervals $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}\right]$ and $[2, \infty)$.

Each of the polynomial inequalities in Examples 1, 2, and 3 has a solution set that consists of a single interval or the union of two intervals. When solving the exercises for this section, watch for unusual solution sets, as illustrated in Example 4.

Unusual Solution Sets

a. The solution set of the following inequality consists of the entire set of real numbers, $(-\infty, \infty)$. In other words, the value of the quadratic $x^2 + 2x + 4$ is positive for every real value of x.

$$x^2 + 2x + 4 > 0$$

b. The solution set of the following inequality consists of the single real number $\{-1\}$, because the quadratic $x^2 + 2x + 1$ has only one key number, $x = -1$, and it is the only value that satisfies the inequality.

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 0$$

c. The solution set of the following inequality is empty. In other words, the quadratic $x^2 + 3x + 5$ is not less than zero for any value of x.

$$x^2 + 3x + 5 < 0$$

d. The solution set of the following inequality consists of all real numbers except $x = 2$. In interval notation, this solution set can be written as $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$.

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 > 0$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 29.

Rational Inequalities

The concepts of key numbers and test intervals can be extended to rational inequalities. To do this, use the fact that the value of a rational expression can change sign only at its *zeros* (the x-values for which its numerator is zero) and its *undefined values* (the x-values for which its denominator is zero). These two types of numbers make up the *key numbers* of a rational inequality. When solving a rational inequality, begin by writing the inequality in general form with the rational expression on the left and zero on the right.

Study Tip

In Example 5, if you write 3 as $\frac{3}{1}$, you should be able to see that the LCD (least common denominator) is $(x-5)(1) = x-5$. So, you can rewrite the general form as

$$\frac{2x-7}{x-5} - \frac{3(x-5)}{x-5} \le 0,$$

which simplifies as shown.

Solving a Rational Inequality

Solve $\dfrac{2x-7}{x-5} \le 3$.

Solution

$$\frac{2x-7}{x-5} \le 3 \qquad \text{Write original inequality.}$$

$$\frac{2x-7}{x-5} - 3 \le 0 \qquad \text{Write in general form.}$$

$$\frac{2x-7-3x+15}{x-5} \le 0 \qquad \text{Find the LCD and subtract fractions.}$$

$$\frac{-x+8}{x-5} \le 0 \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

Key numbers: $x = 5, x = 8$ Zeros and undefined values of rational expression

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 5), (5, 8), (8, \infty)$

Test: Is $\dfrac{-x+8}{x-5} \le 0$?

After testing these intervals, as shown in Figure 2.57, you can see that the inequality is satisfied on the open intervals $(-\infty, 5)$ and $(8, \infty)$. Moreover, because $\dfrac{-x+8}{x-5} = 0$ when $x = 8$, you can conclude that the solution set consists of all real numbers in the intervals $(-\infty, 5) \cup [8, \infty)$. (Be sure to use a closed interval to indicate that x can equal 8.)

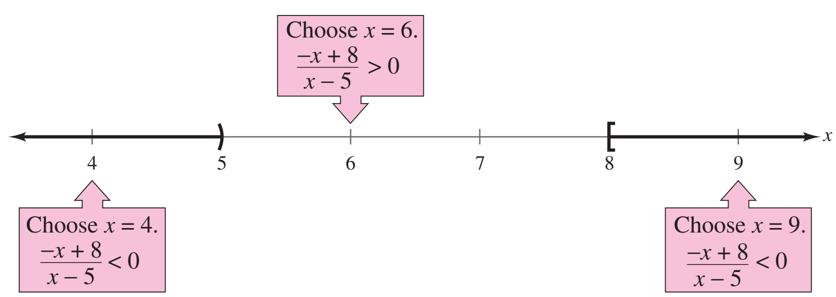


FIGURE 2.57

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 45.

Applications

One common application of inequalities comes from business and involves profit, revenue, and cost. The formula that relates these three quantities is

Profit = Revenue − Cost

$$P = R - C.$$

Increasing the Profit for a Product

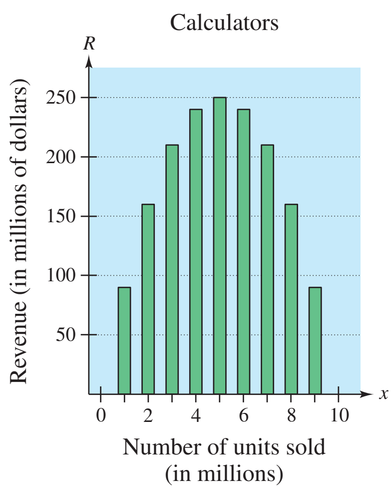


FIGURE 2.58

The marketing department of a calculator manufacturer has determined that the demand for a new model of calculator is

$$p = 100 - 0.00001x, \quad 0 \le x \le 10{,}000{,}000 \qquad \text{Demand equation}$$

where p is the price per calculator (in dollars) and x represents the number of calculators sold. (If this model is accurate, no one would be willing to pay \$100 for the calculator. At the other extreme, the company couldn't sell more than 10 million calculators.) The revenue for selling x calculators is

$$R = xp = x(100 - 0.00001x) \qquad \text{Revenue equation}$$

as shown in Figure 2.58. The total cost of producing x calculators is \$10 per calculator plus a development cost of \$2,500,000. So, the total cost is

$$C = 10x + 2{,}500{,}000. \qquad \text{Cost equation}$$

What price should the company charge per calculator to obtain a profit of at least \$190,000,000?

Solution

Verbal Model: Profit = Revenue − Cost

Equation: $P = R - C$

$$P = 100x - 0.00001x^2 - (10x + 2{,}500{,}000)$$

$$P = -0.00001x^2 + 90x - 2{,}500{,}000$$

To answer the question, solve the inequality

$$P \ge 190{,}000{,}000$$

$$-0.00001x^2 + 90x - 2{,}500{,}000 \ge 190{,}000{,}000.$$

When you write the inequality in general form, find the key numbers and the test intervals, and then test a value in each test interval, you can find the solution to be

$$3{,}500{,}000 \le x \le 5{,}500{,}000$$

as shown in Figure 2.59. Substituting the x-values in the original price equation shows that prices of

$$\$45.00 \le p \le \$65.00$$

will yield a profit of at least \$190,000,000.

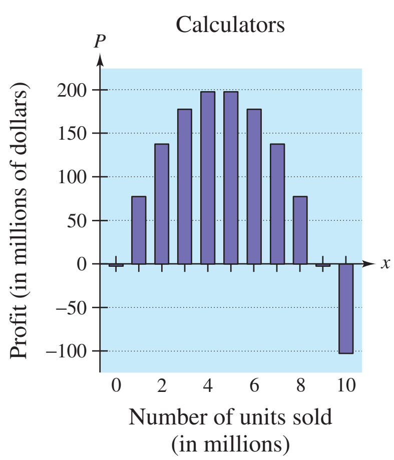


FIGURE 2.59

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 75.

Another common application of inequalities is finding the domain of an expression that involves a square root, as shown in Example 7.

Finding the Domain of an Expression

Find the domain of $\sqrt{64 - 4x^2}$.

Algebraic Solution

Remember that the domain of an expression is the set of all x-values for which the expression is defined. Because $\sqrt{64 - 4x^2}$ is defined (has real values) only if $64 - 4x^2$ is nonnegative, the domain is given by $64 - 4x^2 \geq 0$.

$$64 - 4x^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{Write in general form.}$$

$$16 - x^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{Divide each side by 4.}$$

$$(4 - x)(4 + x) \geq 0 \quad \text{Write in factored form.}$$

So, the inequality has two key numbers: $x = -4$ and $x = 4$. You can use these two numbers to test the inequality as follows.

Key numbers: $x = -4, x = 4$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -4), (-4, 4), (4, \infty)$

Test: For what values of x is $\sqrt{64 - 4x^2} \geq 0$?

A test shows that the inequality is satisfied in the *closed interval* $[-4, 4]$. So, the domain of the expression $\sqrt{64 - 4x^2}$ is the interval $[-4, 4]$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 59.

Graphical Solution

Begin by sketching the graph of the equation $y = \sqrt{64 - 4x^2}$, as shown in Figure 2.60. From the graph, you can determine that the x-values extend from -4 to 4 (including -4 and 4). So, the domain of the expression $\sqrt{64 - 4x^2}$ is the interval $[-4, 4]$.

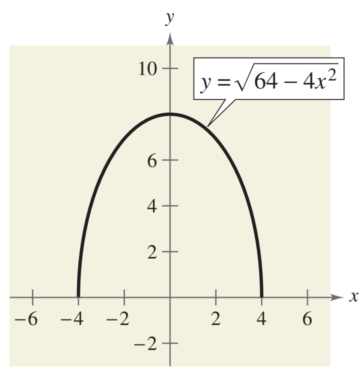


FIGURE 2.60

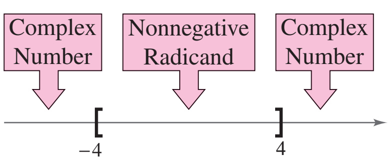


FIGURE 2.61

To analyze a test interval, choose a representative x-value in the interval and evaluate the expression at that value. For instance, in Example 7, if you substitute any number from the interval $[-4, 4]$ into the expression $\sqrt{64 - 4x^2}$, you will obtain a nonnegative number under the radical symbol that simplifies to a real number. If you substitute any number from the intervals $(-\infty, -4)$ and $(4, \infty)$, you will obtain a complex number. It might be helpful to draw a visual representation of the intervals, as shown in Figure 2.61.

Classroom Discussion

Profit Analysis Consider the relationship

$$P = R - C$$

described on page 199. Write a paragraph discussing why it might be beneficial to solve $P < 0$ if you owned a business. Use the situation described in Example 6 to illustrate your reasoning.

2.7 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. Between two consecutive zeros, a polynomial must be entirely ________ or entirely ________.

2. To solve a polynomial inequality, find the ________ numbers of the polynomial, and use these numbers to create ________ ________ for the inequality.

3. The key numbers of a rational expression are its ________ and its ________ ________.

4. The formula that relates cost, revenue, and profit is ________.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–8, determine whether each value of x is a solution of the inequality.

	Inequality	*Values*	
5.	$x^2 - 3 < 0$	(a) $x = 3$	(b) $x = 0$
		(c) $x = \frac{3}{2}$	(d) $x = -5$
6.	$x^2 - x - 12 \geq 0$	(a) $x = 5$	(b) $x = 0$
		(c) $x = -4$	(d) $x = -3$
7.	$\dfrac{x+2}{x-4} \geq 3$	(a) $x = 5$	(b) $x = 4$
		(c) $x = -\frac{9}{2}$	(d) $x = \frac{9}{2}$
8.	$\dfrac{3x^2}{x^2+4} < 1$	(a) $x = -2$	(b) $x = -1$
		(c) $x = 0$	(d) $x = 3$

In Exercises 9–12, find the key numbers of the expression.

9. $3x^2 - x - 2$

10. $9x^3 - 25x^2$

11. $\dfrac{1}{x-5} + 1$

12. $\dfrac{x}{x+2} - \dfrac{2}{x-1}$

In Exercises 13–30, solve the inequality and graph the solution on the real number line.

13. $x^2 < 9$

14. $x^2 \leq 16$

15. $(x + 2)^2 \leq 25$

16. $(x - 3)^2 \geq 1$

17. $x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 9$

18. $x^2 - 6x + 9 < 16$

19. $x^2 + x < 6$

20. $x^2 + 2x > 3$

21. $x^2 + 2x - 3 < 0$

22. $x^2 > 2x + 8$

23. $3x^2 - 11x > 20$

24. $-2x^2 + 6x + 15 \leq 0$

25. $x^2 - 3x - 18 > 0$

26. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 \leq 0$

27. $x^3 - 3x^2 - x > -3$

28. $2x^3 + 13x^2 - 8x - 46 \geq 6$

29. $4x^2 - 4x + 1 \leq 0$

30. $x^2 + 3x + 8 > 0$

In Exercises 31–36, solve the inequality and write the solution set in interval notation.

31. $4x^3 - 6x^2 < 0$

32. $4x^3 - 12x^2 > 0$

33. $x^3 - 4x \geq 0$

34. $2x^3 - x^4 \leq 0$

35. $(x - 1)^2(x + 2)^3 \geq 0$

36. $x^4(x - 3) \leq 0$

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 37–40, use a graphing utility to graph the equation. Use the graph to approximate the values of x that satisfy each inequality.

	Equation	*Inequalities*	
37.	$y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$	(a) $y \leq 0$	(b) $y \geq 3$
38.	$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 1$	(a) $y \leq 0$	(b) $y \geq 7$
39.	$y = \frac{1}{8}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x$	(a) $y \geq 0$	(b) $y \leq 6$
40.	$y = x^3 - x^2 - 16x + 16$	(a) $y \leq 0$	(b) $y \geq 36$

In Exercises 41–54, solve the inequality and graph the solution on the real number line.

41. $\dfrac{4x - 1}{x} > 0$

42. $\dfrac{x^2 - 1}{x} < 0$

43. $\dfrac{3x - 5}{x - 5} \geq 0$

44. $\dfrac{5 + 7x}{1 + 2x} \leq 4$

45. $\dfrac{x + 6}{x + 1} - 2 < 0$

46. $\dfrac{x + 12}{x + 2} - 3 \geq 0$

47. $\dfrac{2}{x + 5} > \dfrac{1}{x - 3}$

48. $\dfrac{5}{x - 6} > \dfrac{3}{x + 2}$

49. $\dfrac{1}{x - 3} \leq \dfrac{9}{4x + 3}$

50. $\dfrac{1}{x} \geq \dfrac{1}{x + 3}$

51. $\dfrac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 9} \leq 0$

52. $\dfrac{x^2 + x - 6}{x} \geq 0$

53. $\dfrac{3}{x - 1} + \dfrac{2x}{x + 1} > -1$

54. $\dfrac{3x}{x - 1} \leq \dfrac{x}{x + 4} + 3$

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 55–58, use a graphing utility to graph the equation. Use the graph to approximate the values of x that satisfy each inequality.

Equation	*Inequalities*	
55. $y = \dfrac{3x}{x - 2}$	(a) $y \le 0$	(b) $y \ge 6$
56. $y = \dfrac{2(x - 2)}{x + 1}$	(a) $y \le 0$	(b) $y \ge 8$
57. $y = \dfrac{2x^2}{x^2 + 4}$	(a) $y \ge 1$	(b) $y \le 2$
58. $y = \dfrac{5x}{x^2 + 4}$	(a) $y \ge 1$	(b) $y \le 0$

In Exercises 59–64, find the domain of x in the expression. Use a graphing utility to verify your result.

59. $\sqrt{4 - x^2}$

60. $\sqrt{x^2 - 4}$

61. $\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20}$

62. $\sqrt{81 - 4x^2}$

63. $\sqrt{\dfrac{x}{x^2 - 2x - 35}}$

64. $\sqrt{\dfrac{x}{x^2 - 9}}$

In Exercises 65–70, solve the inequality. (Round your answers to two decimal places.)

65. $0.4x^2 + 5.26 < 10.2$

66. $-1.3x^2 + 3.78 > 2.12$

67. $-0.5x^2 + 12.5x + 1.6 > 0$

68. $1.2x^2 + 4.8x + 3.1 < 5.3$

69. $\dfrac{1}{2.3x - 5.2} > 3.4$

70. $\dfrac{2}{3.1x - 3.7} > 5.8$

HEIGHT OF A PROJECTILE In Exercises 71 and 72, use the position equation $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0$, where s represents the height of an object (in feet), v_0 represents the initial velocity of the object (in feet per second), s_0 represents the initial height of the object (in feet), and t represents the time (in seconds).

71. A projectile is fired straight upward from ground level ($s_0 = 0$) with an initial velocity of 160 feet per second.

(a) At what instant will it be back at ground level?

(b) When will the height exceed 384 feet?

72. A projectile is fired straight upward from ground level ($s_0 = 0$) with an initial velocity of 128 feet per second.

(a) At what instant will it be back at ground level?

(b) When will the height be less than 128 feet?

73. GEOMETRY A rectangular playing field with a perimeter of 100 meters is to have an area of at least 500 square meters. Within what bounds must the length of the rectangle lie?

74. GEOMETRY A rectangular parking lot with a perimeter of 440 feet is to have an area of at least 8000 square feet. Within what bounds must the length of the rectangle lie?

75. COST, REVENUE, AND PROFIT The revenue and cost equations for a product are $R = x(75 - 0.0005x)$ and $C = 30x + 250{,}000$, where R and C are measured in dollars and x represents the number of units sold. How many units must be sold to obtain a profit of at least \$750,000? What is the price per unit?

76. COST, REVENUE, AND PROFIT The revenue and cost equations for a product are

$$R = x(50 - 0.0002x) \quad \text{and} \quad C = 12x + 150{,}000$$

where R and C are measured in dollars and x represents the number of units sold. How many units must be sold to obtain a profit of at least \$1,650,000? What is the price per unit?

77. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT The numbers N (in millions) of students enrolled in schools in the United States from 1995 through 2006 are shown in the table. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

Year	Number, N
1995	69.8
1996	70.3
1997	72.0
1998	72.1
1999	72.4
2000	72.2
2001	73.1
2002	74.0
2003	74.9
2004	75.5
2005	75.8
2006	75.2

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Let t represent the year, with $t = 5$ corresponding to 1995.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find a quartic model for the data.

(c) Graph the model and the scatter plot in the same viewing window. How well does the model fit the data?

(d) According to the model, during what range of years will the number of students enrolled in schools exceed 74 million?

(e) Is the model valid for long-term predictions of student enrollment in schools? Explain.

78. SAFE LOAD The maximum safe load uniformly distributed over a one-foot section of a two-inch-wide wooden beam is approximated by the model Load $= 168.5d^2 - 472.1$, where d is the depth of the beam.

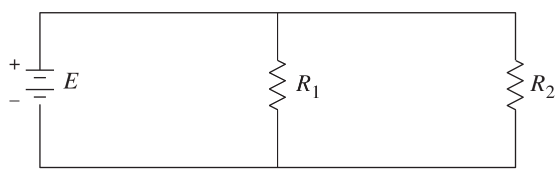
(a) Evaluate the model for $d = 4$, $d = 6$, $d = 8$, $d = 10$, and $d = 12$. Use the results to create a bar graph.

(b) Determine the minimum depth of the beam that will safely support a load of 2000 pounds.

79. RESISTORS When two resistors of resistances R_1 and R_2 are connected in parallel (see figure), the total resistance R satisfies the equation

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}.$$

Find R_1 for a parallel circuit in which $R_2 = 2$ ohms and R must be at least 1 ohm.



80. TEACHER SALARIES The mean salaries S (in thousands of dollars) of classroom teachers in the United States from 2000 through 2007 are shown in the table.

Year	Salary, S
2000	42.2
2001	43.7
2002	43.8
2003	45.0
2004	45.6
2005	45.9
2006	48.2
2007	49.3

A model that approximates these data is given by

$$S = \frac{42.6 - 1.95t}{1 - 0.06t}$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: Educational Research Service, Arlington, VA)

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Then graph the model in the same viewing window.

(b) How well does the model fit the data? Explain.

(c) According to the model, in what year will the salary for classroom teachers exceed $60,000?

(d) Is the model valid for long-term predictions of classroom teacher salaries? Explain.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 81 and 82, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

81. The zeros of the polynomial $x^3 - 2x^2 - 11x + 12 \geq 0$ divide the real number line into four test intervals.

82. The solution set of the inequality $\frac{3}{2}x^2 + 3x + 6 \geq 0$ is the entire set of real numbers.

In Exercises 83–86, (a) find the interval(s) for b such that the equation has at least one real solution and (b) write a conjecture about the interval(s) based on the values of the coefficients.

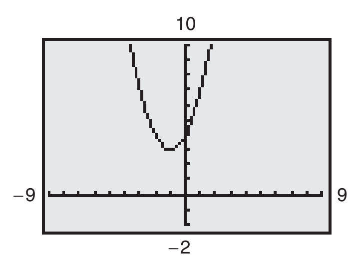
83. $x^2 + bx + 4 = 0$

84. $x^2 + bx - 4 = 0$

85. $3x^2 + bx + 10 = 0$

86. $2x^2 + bx + 5 = 0$

87. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS You can use a graphing utility to verify the results in Example 4. For instance, the graph of $y = x^2 + 2x + 4$ is shown below. Notice that the y-values are greater than 0 for all values of x, as stated in Example 4(a). Use the graphing utility to graph $y = x^2 + 2x + 1$, $y = x^2 + 3x + 5$, and $y = x^2 - 4x + 4$. Explain how you can use the graphs to verify the results of parts (b), (c), and (d) of Example 4.



88. CAPSTONE Consider the polynomial

$(x - a)(x - b)$

and the real number line shown below.

(a) Identify the points on the line at which the polynomial is zero.

(b) In each of the three subintervals of the line, write the sign of each factor and the sign of the product.

(c) At what x-values does the polynomial change signs?

2 Chapter Summary

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 2.1	Analyze graphs of quadratic functions *(p. 126)*.	Let a, b,and c be real numbers with $a \neq 0$. The function given by $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ is called a quadratic function. Its graph is a "U-shaped" curve called a parabola.	1, 2
	Write quadratic functions in standard form and use the results to sketch graphs of functions *(p. 129)*.	The quadratic function $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$, $a \neq 0$, is in standard form. The graph of f is a parabola whose axis is the vertical line $x = h$ and whose vertex is (h, k). If $a > 0$, the parabola opens upward. If $a < 0$, the parabola opens downward.	3–20
	Find minimum and maximum values of quadratic functions in real-life applications *(p. 131)*.	Consider $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ with vertex $\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, f\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)$. If $a > 0$, f has a *minimum* at $x = -b/(2a)$. If $a < 0$, f has a *maximum* at $x = -b/(2a)$.	21–24
Section 2.2	Use transformations to sketch graphs of polynomial functions *(p. 136)*.	The graph of a polynomial function is continuous (no breaks, holes, or gaps) and has only smooth, rounded turns.	25–30
	Use the Leading Coefficient Test to determine the end behavior of graphs of polynomial functions *(p. 138)*.	Consider the graph of $f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdot \cdot \cdot + a_1 x + a_0$. **When n is odd:** If $a_n > 0$, the graph falls to the left and rises to the right. If $a_n < 0$, the graph rises to the left and falls to the right. **When n is even:** If $a_n > 0$, the graph rises to the left and right. If $a_n < 0$, the graph falls to the left and right.	31–34
	Find and use zeros of polynomial functions as sketching aids *(p. 139)*.	If f is a polynomial function and a is a real number, the following are equivalent: (1) $x = a$ is a *zero* of f, (2) $x = a$ is a *solution* of the equation $f(x) = 0$, (3) $(x - a)$ is a *factor* of $f(x)$, and (4) $(a, 0)$ is an *x-intercept* of the graph of f.	35–44
	Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to help locate zeros of polynomial functions *(p. 143)*.	Let a and b be real numbers such that $a < b$. If f is a polynomial function such that $f(a) \neq f(b)$, then, in $[a, b]$, f takes on every value between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$.	45–48
Section 2.3	Use long division to divide polynomials by other polynomials *(p. 150)*.	Dividend → $x^2 + 3x + 5$; Divisor → $x + 1$; Remainder → 3; Divisor → $x + 1$ $\frac{x^2 + 3x + 5}{x + 1} = \underbrace{x + 2}_{\text{Quotient}} + \frac{3}{x + 1}$	49–54
	Use synthetic division to divide polynomials by binomials of the form $(x - k)$ *(p. 153)*.	Divisor: $x + 3$ Dividend: $x^4 - 10x^2 - 2x + 4$ $\begin{array}{r\|rrrrr} -3 & 1 & 0 & -10 & -2 & 4 \\ & & -3 & 9 & 3 & -3 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$ Remainder: 1 Quotient: $x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 1$	55–60
	Use the Remainder Theorem and the Factor Theorem *(p. 154)*.	**The Remainder Theorem:** If a polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $x - k$, the remainder is $r = f(k)$. **The Factor Theorem:** A polynomial $f(x)$ has a factor $(x - k)$ if and only if $f(k) = 0$.	61–66
Section 2.4	Use the imaginary unit i to write complex numbers *(p. 159)*.	If a and b are real numbers, $a + bi$ is a complex number. Two complex numbers $a + bi$ and $c + di$, written in standard form, are equal to each other if and only if $a = c$ and $b = d$.	67–70

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 2.4	Add, subtract, and multiply complex numbers *(p. 160)*.	**Sum:** $(a + bi) + (c + di) = (a + c) + (b + d)i$ **Difference:** $(a + bi) - (c + di) = (a - c) + (b - d)i$	71–78
	Use complex conjugates to write the quotient of two complex numbers in standard form *(p. 162)*.	The numbers $a + bi$ and $a - bi$ are complex conjugates. To write $(a + bi)/(c + di)$ in standard form, multiply the numerator and denominator by $c - di$.	79–82
	Find complex solutions of quadratic equations *(p. 163)*.	If a is a positive number, the principal square root of the negative number $-a$ is defined as $\sqrt{-a} = \sqrt{a}i$.	83–86
Section 2.5	Use the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra to find the number of zeros of polynomial functions *(p. 166)*.	**The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra** If $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n, where $n > 0$, then f has at least one zero in the complex number system.	87–92
	Find rational zeros of polynomial functions *(p. 167)*, and conjugate pairs of complex zeros *(p. 170)*.	The Rational Zero Test relates the possible rational zeros of a polynomial to the leading coefficient and to the constant term of the polynomial. Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial function that has real coefficients. If $a + bi$ $(b \neq 0)$ is a zero of the function, the conjugate $a - bi$ is also a zero of the function.	93–102
	Find zeros of polynomials by factoring *(p. 170)*.	Every polynomial of degree $n > 0$ with real coefficients can be written as the product of linear and quadratic factors with real coefficients, where the quadratic factors have no real zeros.	103–110
	Use Descartes's Rule of Signs *(p. 173)* and the Upper and Lower Bound Rules *(p. 174)* to find zeros of polynomials.	**Descartes's Rule of Signs** Let $f(x) = a_nx^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdot \cdot \cdot + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$ be a polynomial with real coefficients and $a_0 \neq 0$. **1.** The number of *positive real zeros* of f is either equal to the number of variations in sign of $f(x)$ or less than that number by an even integer. **2.** The number of *negative real zeros* of f is either equal to the number of variations in sign of $f(-x)$ or less than that number by an even integer.	111–114
Section 2.6	Find the domains *(p. 181)*, and vertical and horizontal asymptotes *(p. 182)* of rational functions.	The domain of a rational function of x includes all real numbers except x-values that make the denominator zero. The line $x = a$ is a vertical asymptote of the graph of f if $f(x) \to \infty$ or $f(x) \to -\infty$ as $x \to a$, either from the right or from the left. The line $y = b$ is a horizontal asymptote of the graph of f if $f(x) \to b$ as $x \to \infty$. or $x \to -\infty$.	115–122
	Analyze and sketch graphs of rational functions *(p. 184)* including functions with slant asymptotes *(p. 187)*.	Consider a rational function whose denominator is of degree 1 or greater. If the degree of the numerator is exactly *one more* than the degree of the denominator, the graph of the function has a slant asymptote.	123–138
	Use rational functions to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 188)*.	A rational function can be used to model the cost of removing a given percent of smokestack pollutants at a utility company that burns coal. (See Example 8.)	139–142
Section 2.7	Solve polynomial *(p. 194)* and rational inequalities *(p. 198)*.	Use the concepts of key numbers and test intervals to solve both polynomial and rational inequalities.	143–150
	Use inequalities to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 199)*.	A common application of inequalities involves profit P, revenue R, and cost C. (See Example 6.)	151, 152

2 REVIEW EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

2.1 In Exercises 1 and 2, graph each function. Compare the graph of each function with the graph of $y = x^2$.

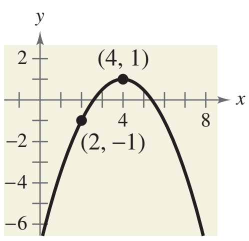
1. (a) $f(x) = 2x^2$
(b) $g(x) = -2x^2$
(c) $h(x) = x^2 + 2$
(d) $k(x) = (x + 2)^2$

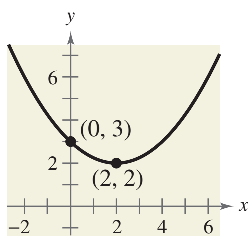
2. (a) $f(x) = x^2 - 4$
(b) $g(x) = 4 - x^2$
(c) $h(x) = (x - 3)^2$
(d) $k(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$

In Exercises 3–14, write the quadratic function in standard form and sketch its graph. Identify the vertex, axis of symmetry, and x-intercept(s).

3. $g(x) = x^2 - 2x$
4. $f(x) = 6x - x^2$
5. $f(x) = x^2 + 8x + 10$
6. $h(x) = 3 + 4x - x^2$
7. $f(t) = -2t^2 + 4t + 1$
8. $f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 12$
9. $h(x) = 4x^2 + 4x + 13$
10. $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 1$
11. $h(x) = x^2 + 5x - 4$
12. $f(x) = 4x^2 + 4x + 5$
13. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x^2 + 5x - 4)$
14. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(6x^2 - 24x + 22)$

In Exercises 15–20, write the standard form of the equation of the parabola that has the indicated vertex and whose graph passes through the given point.

15.


16.


17. Vertex: $(1, -4)$; point: $(2, -3)$
18. Vertex: $(2, 3)$; point: $(-1, 6)$
19. Vertex: $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$; point: $\left(-\frac{9}{2}, -\frac{11}{4}\right)$
20. Vertex: $(3, 3)$; point: $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$

21. GEOMETRY The perimeter of a rectangle is 1000 meters.
(a) Draw a diagram that gives a visual representation of the problem. Label the length and width as x and y, respectively.
(b) Write y as a function of x. Use the result to write the area as a function of x.
(c) Of all possible rectangles with perimeters of 1000 meters, find the dimensions of the one with the maximum area.

22. MAXIMUM REVENUE The total revenue R earned (in dollars) from producing a gift box of candles is given by

$$R(p) = -10p^2 + 800p$$

where p is the price per unit (in dollars).
(a) Find the revenues when the prices per box are \$20, \$25, and \$30.
(b) Find the unit price that will yield a maximum revenue. What is the maximum revenue? Explain your results.

23. MINIMUM COST A soft-drink manufacturer has daily production costs of

$$C = 70{,}000 - 120x + 0.055x^2$$

where C is the total cost (in dollars) and x is the number of units produced. How many units should be produced each day to yield a minimum cost?

24. SOCIOLOGY The average age of the groom at a first marriage for a given age of the bride can be approximated by the model

$$y = -0.107x^2 + 5.68x - 48.5, \quad 20 \le x \le 25$$

where y is the age of the groom and x is the age of the bride. Sketch a graph of the model. For what age of the bride is the average age of the groom 26? (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

2.2 In Exercises 25–30, sketch the graphs of $y = x^n$ and the transformation.

25. $y = x^3, \quad f(x) = -(x - 2)^3$
26. $y = x^3, \quad f(x) = -4x^3$
27. $y = x^4, \quad f(x) = 6 - x^4$
28. $y = x^4, \quad f(x) = 2(x - 8)^4$
29. $y = x^5, \quad f(x) = (x - 5)^5$
30. $y = x^5, \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^5 + 3$

In Exercises 31–34, describe the right-hand and left-hand behavior of the graph of the polynomial function.

31. $f(x) = -2x^2 - 5x + 12$

32. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 2x$

33. $g(x) = \frac{3}{4}(x^4 + 3x^2 + 2)$

34. $h(x) = -x^7 + 8x^2 - 8x$

In Exercises 35–40, find all the real zeros of the polynomial function. Determine the multiplicity of each zero and the number of turning points of the graph of the function. Use a graphing utility to verify your answers.

35. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 20x - 32$

36. $f(x) = x(x + 3)^2$

37. $f(t) = t^3 - 3t$

38. $f(x) = x^3 - 8x^2$

39. $f(x) = -18x^3 + 12x^2$

40. $g(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 12x^2$

In Exercises 41–44, sketch the graph of the function by (a) applying the Leading Coefficient Test, (b) finding the zeros of the polynomial, (c) plotting sufficient solution points, and (d) drawing a continuous curve through the points.

41. $f(x) = -x^3 + x^2 - 2$

42. $g(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2$

43. $f(x) = x(x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3)$

44. $h(x) = 3x^2 - x^4$

In Exercises 45–48, (a) use the Intermediate Value Theorem and the *table* feature of a graphing utility to find intervals one unit in length in which the polynomial function is guaranteed to have a zero. (b) Adjust the table to approximate the zeros of the function. Use the *zero* or *root* feature of the graphing utility to verify your results.

45. $f(x) = 3x^3 - x^2 + 3$

46. $f(x) = 0.25x^3 - 3.65x + 6.12$

47. $f(x) = x^4 - 5x - 1$

48. $f(x) = 7x^4 + 3x^3 - 8x^2 + 2$

2.3 In Exercises 49–54, use long division to divide.

49. $\dfrac{30x^2 - 3x + 8}{5x - 3}$

50. $\dfrac{4x + 7}{3x - 2}$

51. $\dfrac{5x^3 - 21x^2 - 25x - 4}{x^2 - 5x - 1}$

52. $\dfrac{3x^4}{x^2 - 1}$

53. $\dfrac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x + 3}{x^2 + 2}$

54. $\dfrac{6x^4 + 10x^3 + 13x^2 - 5x + 2}{2x^2 - 1}$

In Exercises 55–58, use synthetic division to divide.

55. $\dfrac{6x^4 - 4x^3 - 27x^2 + 18x}{x - 2}$

56. $\dfrac{0.1x^3 + 0.3x^2 - 0.5}{x - 5}$

57. $\dfrac{2x^3 - 25x^2 + 66x + 48}{x - 8}$

58. $\dfrac{5x^3 + 33x^2 + 50x - 8}{x + 4}$

In Exercises 59 and 60, use synthetic division to determine whether the given values of x are zeros of the function.

59. $f(x) = 20x^4 + 9x^3 - 14x^2 - 3x$

(a) $x = -1$ (b) $x = \frac{3}{4}$ (c) $x = 0$ (d) $x = 1$

60. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 8x^2 - 20x + 16$

(a) $x = 4$ (b) $x = -4$ (c) $x = \frac{2}{3}$ (d) $x = -1$

In Exercises 61 and 62, use the Remainder Theorem and synthetic division to find each function value.

61. $f(x) = x^4 + 10x^3 - 24x^2 + 20x + 44$

(a) $f(-3)$ (b) $f(-1)$

62. $g(t) = 2t^5 - 5t^4 - 8t + 20$

(a) $g(-4)$ (b) $g(\sqrt{2})$

In Exercises 63–66, (a) verify the given factor(s) of the function f, (b) find the remaining factors of f, (c) use your results to write the complete factorization of f, (d) list all real zeros of f, and (e) confirm your results by using a graphing utility to graph the function.

	Function	*Factor(s)*
63.	$f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 25x - 28$	$(x - 4)$
64.	$f(x) = 2x^3 + 11x^2 - 21x - 90$	$(x + 6)$
65.	$f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 7x^2 + 22x + 24$	$(x + 2)(x - 3)$
66.	$f(x) = x^4 - 11x^3 + 41x^2 - 61x + 30$	$(x - 2)(x - 5)$

2.4 In Exercises 67–70, write the complex number in standard form.

67. $8 + \sqrt{-100}$

68. $5 - \sqrt{-49}$

69. $i^2 + 3i$

70. $-5i + i^2$

In Exercises 71–78, perform the operation and write the result in standard form.

71. $(7 + 5i) + (-4 + 2i)$

72. $\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) - \left(\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right)$

73. $7i(11 - 9i)$

74. $(1 + 6i)(5 - 2i)$

75. $(10 - 8i)(2 - 3i)$

76. $i(6 + i)(3 - 2i)$

77. $(8 - 5i)^2$

78. $(4 + 7i)^2 + (4 - 7i)^2$

In Exercises 79 and 80, write the quotient in standard form.

79. $\dfrac{6+i}{4-i}$ **80.** $\dfrac{8-5i}{i}$

In Exercises 81 and 82, perform the operation and write the result in standard form.

81. $\dfrac{4}{2-3i}+\dfrac{2}{1+i}$ **82.** $\dfrac{1}{2+i}-\dfrac{5}{1+4i}$

In Exercises 83–86, find all solutions of the equation.

83. $5x^2+2=0$ **84.** $2+8x^2=0$

85. $x^2-2x+10=0$ **86.** $6x^2+3x+27=0$

2.5 In Exercises 87–92, find all the zeros of the function.

87. $f(x)=4x(x-3)^2$

88. $f(x)=(x-4)(x+9)^2$

89. $f(x)=x^2-11x+18$

90. $f(x)=x^3+10x$

91. $f(x)=(x+4)(x-6)(x-2i)(x+2i)$

92. $f(x)=(x-8)(x-5)^2(x-3+i)(x-3-i)$

In Exercises 93 and 94, use the Rational Zero Test to list all possible rational zeros of f.

93. $f(x)=-4x^3+8x^2-3x+15$

94. $f(x)=3x^4+4x^3-5x^2-8$

In Exercises 95–100, find all the rational zeros of the function.

95. $f(x)=x^3+3x^2-28x-60$

96. $f(x)=4x^3-27x^2+11x+42$

97. $f(x)=x^3-10x^2+17x-8$

98. $f(x)=x^3+9x^2+24x+20$

99. $f(x)=x^4+x^3-11x^2+x-12$

100. $f(x)=25x^4+25x^3-154x^2-4x+24$

In Exercises 101 and 102, find a polynomial function with real coefficients that has the given zeros. (There are many correct answers.)

101. $\frac{2}{3}, 4, \sqrt{3}i$ **102.** $2, -3, 1-2i$

In Exercises 103–106, use the given zero to find all the zeros of the function.

	Function	*Zero*
103.	$f(x)=x^3-4x^2+x-4$	i
104.	$h(x)=-x^3+2x^2-16x+32$	$-4i$
105.	$g(x)=2x^4-3x^3-13x^2+37x-15$	$2+i$
106.	$f(x)=4x^4-11x^3+14x^2-6x$	$1-i$

In Exercises 107–110, find all the zeros of the function and write the polynomial as a product of linear factors.

107. $f(x)=x^3+4x^2-5x$

108. $g(x)=x^3-7x^2+36$

109. $g(x)=x^4+4x^3-3x^2+40x+208$

110. $f(x)=x^4+8x^3+8x^2-72x-153$

In Exercises 111 and 112, use Descartes's Rule of Signs to determine the possible numbers of positive and negative zeros of the function.

111. $g(x)=5x^3+3x^2-6x+9$

112. $h(x)=-2x^5+4x^3-2x^2+5$

In Exercises 113 and 114, use synthetic division to verify the upper and lower bounds of the real zeros of f.

113. $f(x)=4x^3-3x^2+4x-3$

(a) Upper: $x=1$ (b) Lower: $x=-\frac{1}{4}$

114. $f(x)=2x^3-5x^2-14x+8$

(a) Upper: $x=8$ (b) Lower: $x=-4$

2.6 In Exercises 115–118, find the domain of the rational function.

115. $f(x)=\dfrac{3x}{x+10}$ **116.** $f(x)=\dfrac{4x^3}{2+5x}$

117. $f(x)=\dfrac{8}{x^2-10x+24}$ **118.** $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2+x-2}{x^2+4}$

In Exercises 119–122, identify any vertical or horizontal asymptotes.

119. $f(x)=\dfrac{4}{x+3}$ **120.** $f(x)=\dfrac{2x^2+5x-3}{x^2+2}$

121. $h(x)=\dfrac{5x+20}{x^2-2x-24}$ **122.** $h(x)=\dfrac{x^3-4x^2}{x^2+3x+2}$

In Exercises 123–134, (a) state the domain of the function, (b) identify all intercepts, (c) find any vertical and horizontal asymptotes, and (d) plot additional solution points as needed to sketch the graph of the rational function.

123. $f(x)=\dfrac{-3}{2x^2}$ **124.** $f(x)=\dfrac{4}{x}$

125. $g(x)=\dfrac{2+x}{1-x}$ **126.** $h(x)=\dfrac{x-4}{x-7}$

127. $p(x)=\dfrac{5x^2}{4x^2+1}$ **128.** $f(x)=\dfrac{2x}{x^2+4}$

129. $f(x)=\dfrac{x}{x^2+1}$ **130.** $h(x)=\dfrac{9}{(x-3)^2}$

131. $f(x) = \dfrac{-6x^2}{x^2 + 1}$ **132.** $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2}{x^2 - 4}$

133. $f(x) = \dfrac{6x^2 - 11x + 3}{3x^2 - x}$ **134.** $f(x) = \dfrac{6x^2 - 7x + 2}{4x^2 - 1}$

In Exercises 135–138, (a) state the domain of the function, (b) identify all intercepts, (c) identify any vertical and slant asymptotes, and (d) plot additional solution points as needed to sketch the graph of the rational function.

135. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^3}{x^2 + 1}$ **136.** $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1}$

137. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 2}{3x^2 - x - 4}$

138. $f(x) = \dfrac{3x^3 - 4x^2 - 12x + 16}{3x^2 + 5x - 2}$

139. AVERAGE COST A business has a production cost of $C = 0.5x + 500$ for producing x units of a product. The average cost per unit, $\overline{C}$, is given by

$$\overline{C} = \frac{C}{x} = \frac{0.5x + 500}{x}, \quad x > 0.$$

Determine the average cost per unit as x increases without bound. (Find the horizontal asymptote.)

140. SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS The cost C (in millions of dollars) for the federal government to seize $p\%$ of an illegal drug as it enters the country is given by

$$C = \frac{528p}{100 - p}, \quad 0 \le p < 100.$$

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the cost function.

(b) Find the costs of seizing 25%, 50%, and 75% of the drug.

(c) According to this model, would it be possible to seize 100% of the drug?

141. PAGE DESIGN A page that is x inches wide and y inches high contains 30 square inches of print. The top and bottom margins are 2 inches deep and the margins on each side are 2 inches wide.

(a) Draw a diagram that gives a visual representation of the problem.

(b) Write a function for the total area A of the page in terms of x.

(c) Determine the domain of the function based on the physical constraints of the problem.

(d) Use a graphing utility to graph the area function and approximate the page size for which the least amount of paper will be used. Verify your answer numerically using the *table* feature of the graphing utility.

142. PHOTOSYNTHESIS The amount y of CO_2 uptake (in milligrams per square decimeter per hour) at optimal temperatures and with the natural supply of CO_2 is approximated by the model

$$y = \frac{18.47x - 2.96}{0.23x + 1}, \quad x > 0$$

where x is the light intensity (in watts per square meter). Use a graphing utility to graph the function and determine the limiting amount of CO_2 uptake.

2.7 **In Exercises 143–150, solve the inequality.**

143. $12x^2 + 5x < 2$ **144.** $3x^2 + x \ge 24$

145. $x^3 - 16x \ge 0$ **146.** $12x^3 - 20x^2 < 0$

147. $\dfrac{2}{x + 1} \le \dfrac{3}{x - 1}$ **148.** $\dfrac{x - 5}{3 - x} < 0$

149. $\dfrac{x^2 - 9x + 20}{x} \le 0$ **150.** $\dfrac{1}{x - 2} > \dfrac{1}{x}$

151. INVESTMENT P dollars invested at interest rate r compounded annually increases to an amount

$$A = P(1 + r)^2$$

in 2 years. An investment of \$5000 is to increase to an amount greater than \$5500 in 2 years. The interest rate must be greater than what percent?

152. POPULATION OF A SPECIES A biologist introduces 200 ladybugs into a crop field. The population P of the ladybugs is approximated by the model

$$P = \frac{1000(1 + 3t)}{5 + t}$$

where t is the time in days. Find the time required for the population to increase to at least 2000 ladybugs.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 153 and 154, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

153. A fourth-degree polynomial with real coefficients can have -5, $-8i$, $4i$, and 5 as its zeros.

154. The domain of a rational function can never be the set of all real numbers.

155. WRITING Explain how to determine the maximum or minimum value of a quadratic function.

156. WRITING Explain the connections among factors of a polynomial, zeros of a polynomial function, and solutions of a polynomial equation.

157. WRITING Describe what is meant by an asymptote of a graph.

2 Chapter Test

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Take this test as you would take a test in class. When you are finished, check your work against the answers given in the back of the book.

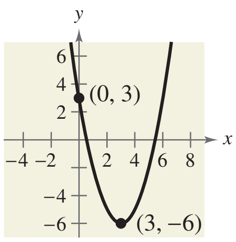


FIGURE FOR 2

1. Describe how the graph of g differs from the graph of $f(x) = x^2$.
(a) $g(x) = 2 - x^2$ (b) $g(x) = \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2$

2. Find an equation of the parabola shown in the figure at the left.

3. The path of a ball is given by $y = -\frac{1}{20}x^2 + 3x + 5$, where y is the height (in feet) of the ball and x is the horizontal distance (in feet) from where the ball was thrown.
(a) Find the maximum height of the ball.
(b) Which number determines the height at which the ball was thrown? Does changing this value change the coordinates of the maximum height of the ball? Explain.

4. Determine the right-hand and left-hand behavior of the graph of the function $h(t) = -\frac{3}{4}t^5 + 2t^2$. Then sketch its graph.

5. Divide using long division.
$$\frac{3x^3 + 4x - 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

6. Divide using synthetic division.
$$\frac{2x^4 - 5x^2 - 3}{x - 2}$$

7. Use synthetic division to show that $x = \frac{5}{2}$ is a zero of the function given by
$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x + 15.$$
Use the result to factor the polynomial function completely and list all the real zeros of the function.

8. Perform each operation and write the result in standard form.
(a) $10i - \left(3 + \sqrt{-25}\right)$ (b) $\left(2 + \sqrt{3}i\right)\left(2 - \sqrt{3}i\right)$

9. Write the quotient in standard form: $\dfrac{5}{2 + i}$.

In Exercises 10 and 11, find a polynomial function with real coefficients that has the given zeros. (There are many correct answers.)

10. $0, 3, 2 + i$

11. $1 - \sqrt{3}i, 2, 2$

In Exercises 12 and 13, find all the zeros of the function.

12. $f(x) = 3x^3 + 14x^2 - 7x - 10$

13. $f(x) = x^4 - 9x^2 - 22x - 24$

In Exercises 14–16, identify any intercepts and asymptotes of the graph of the function. Then sketch a graph of the function.

14. $h(x) = \dfrac{4}{x^2} - 1$

15. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2 - 5x - 12}{x^2 - 16}$

16. $g(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 2}{x - 1}$

In Exercises 17 and 18, solve the inequality. Sketch the solution set on the real number line.

17. $2x^2 + 5x > 12$

18. $\dfrac{2}{x} \le \dfrac{1}{x + 6}$

PROOFS IN MATHEMATICS

These two pages contain proofs of four important theorems about polynomial functions. The first two theorems are from Section 2.3, and the second two theorems are from Section 2.5.

The Remainder Theorem (p. 154)

If a polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $x - k$, the remainder is

$$r = f(k).$$

Proof

From the Division Algorithm, you have

$$f(x) = (x - k)q(x) + r(x)$$

and because either $r(x) = 0$ or the degree of $r(x)$ is less than the degree of $x - k$, you know that $r(x)$ must be a constant. That is, $r(x) = r$. Now, by evaluating $f(x)$ at $x = k$, you have

$$\begin{aligned} f(k) &= (k - k)q(k) + r \\ &= (0)q(k) + r = r. \end{aligned}$$

To be successful in algebra, it is important that you understand the connection among *factors* of a polynomial, *zeros* of a polynomial function, and *solutions* or *roots* of a polynomial equation. The Factor Theorem is the basis for this connection.

The Factor Theorem (p. 154)

A polynomial $f(x)$ has a factor $(x - k)$ if and only if $f(k) = 0$.

Proof

Using the Division Algorithm with the factor $(x - k)$, you have

$$f(x) = (x - k)q(x) + r(x).$$

By the Remainder Theorem, $r(x) = r = f(k)$, and you have

$$f(x) = (x - k)q(x) + f(k)$$

where $q(x)$ is a polynomial of lesser degree than $f(x)$. If $f(k) = 0$, then

$$f(x) = (x - k)q(x)$$

and you see that $(x - k)$ is a factor of $f(x)$. Conversely, if $(x - k)$ is a factor of $f(x)$, division of $f(x)$ by $(x - k)$ yields a remainder of 0. So, by the Remainder Theorem, you have $f(k) = 0$.

Linear Factorization Theorem (p. 166)

If $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree n, where $n > 0$, then f has precisely n linear factors

$$f(x) = a_n(x - c_1)(x - c_2) \cdot \cdot \cdot (x - c_n)$$

where $c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n$ are complex numbers.

Proof

Using the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, you know that f must have at least one zero, c_1. Consequently, $(x - c_1)$ is a factor of $f(x)$, and you have

$$f(x) = (x - c_1)f_1(x).$$

If the degree of $f_1(x)$ is greater than zero, you again apply the Fundamental Theorem to conclude that f_1 must have a zero c_2, which implies that

$$f(x) = (x - c_1)(x - c_2)f_2(x).$$

It is clear that the degree of $f_1(x)$ is $n - 1$, that the degree of $f_2(x)$ is $n - 2$, and that you can repeatedly apply the Fundamental Theorem n times until you obtain

$$f(x) = a_n(x - c_1)(x - c_2) \cdot \cdot \cdot (x - c_n)$$

where a_n is the leading coefficient of the polynomial $f(x)$.

Factors of a Polynomial (p. 170)

Every polynomial of degree $n > 0$ with real coefficients can be written as the product of linear and quadratic factors with real coefficients, where the quadratic factors have no real zeros.

Proof

To begin, you use the Linear Factorization Theorem to conclude that $f(x)$ can be *completely* factored in the form

$$f(x) = d(x - c_1)(x - c_2)(x - c_3) \cdot \cdot \cdot (x - c_n).$$

If each c_i is real, there is nothing more to prove. If any c_i is complex $(c_i = a + bi,\ b \neq 0)$, then, because the coefficients of $f(x)$ are real, you know that the conjugate $c_j = a - bi$ is also a zero. By multiplying the corresponding factors, you obtain

$$\begin{aligned}(x - c_i)(x - c_j) &= [x - (a + bi)][x - (a - bi)] \\ &= x^2 - 2ax + (a^2 + b^2)\end{aligned}$$

where each coefficient is real.

The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

The Linear Factorization Theorem is closely related to the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra. The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra has a long and interesting history. In the early work with polynomial equations, The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra was thought to have been not true, because imaginary solutions were not considered. In fact, in the very early work by mathematicians such as Abu al-Khwarizmi (c. 800 A.D.), negative solutions were also not considered.

Once imaginary numbers were accepted, several mathematicians attempted to give a general proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra. These included Gottfried von Leibniz (1702), Jean d'Alembert (1746), Leonhard Euler (1749), Joseph-Louis Lagrange (1772), and Pierre Simon Laplace (1795). The mathematician usually credited with the first correct proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra is Carl Friedrich Gauss, who published the proof in his doctoral thesis in 1799.

PROBLEM SOLVING

This collection of thought-provoking and challenging exercises further explores and expands upon concepts learned in this chapter.

1. Show that if $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, then $f(k) = r$, where $r = ak^3 + bk^2 + ck + d$, using long division. In other words, verify the Remainder Theorem for a third-degree polynomial function.

2. In 2000 B.C., the Babylonians solved polynomial equations by referring to tables of values. One such table gave the values of $y^3 + y^2$. To be able to use this table, the Babylonians sometimes had to manipulate the equation, as shown below.

$$ax^3 + bx^2 = c \qquad \text{Original equation}$$

$$\frac{a^3x^3}{b^3} + \frac{a^2x^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2c}{b^3} \qquad \text{Multiply each side by } \frac{a^2}{b^3}.$$

$$\left(\frac{ax}{b}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{ax}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2c}{b^3} \qquad \text{Rewrite.}$$

Then they would find $(a^2c)/b^3$ in the $y^3 + y^2$ column of the table. Because they knew that the corresponding y-value was equal to $(ax)/b$, they could conclude that $x = (by)/a$.

(a) Calculate $y^3 + y^2$ for $y = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, 10$. Record the values in a table.

Use the table from part (a) and the method above to solve each equation.

(b) $x^3 + x^2 = 252$

(c) $x^3 + 2x^2 = 288$

(d) $3x^3 + x^2 = 90$

(e) $2x^3 + 5x^2 = 2500$

(f) $7x^3 + 6x^2 = 1728$

(g) $10x^3 + 3x^2 = 297$

Using the methods from this chapter, verify your solution to each equation.

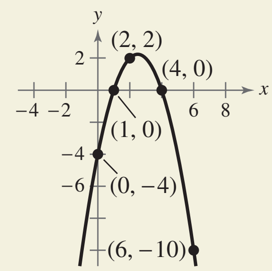
3. At a glassware factory, molten cobalt glass is poured into molds to make paperweights. Each mold is a rectangular prism whose height is 3 inches greater than the length of each side of the square base. A machine pours 20 cubic inches of liquid glass into each mold. What are the dimensions of the mold?

4. Determine whether the statement is true or false. If false, provide one or more reasons why the statement is false and correct the statement. Let $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, $a \neq 0$, and let $f(2) = -1$. Then

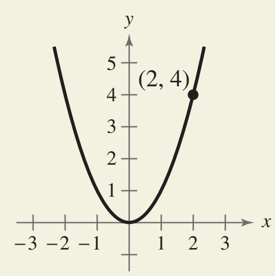
$$\frac{f(x)}{x+1} = q(x) + \frac{2}{x+1}$$

where $q(x)$ is a second-degree polynomial.

5. The parabola shown in the figure has an equation of the form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$. Find the equation of this parabola by the following methods. (a) Find the equation analytically. (b) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find the equation.



6. One of the fundamental themes of calculus is to find the slope of the tangent line to a curve at a point. To see how this can be done, consider the point (2, 4) on the graph of the quadratic function $f(x) = x^2$, which is shown in the figure.



(a) Find the slope m_1 of the line joining (2, 4) and (3, 9). Is the slope of the tangent line at (2, 4) greater than or less than the slope of the line through (2, 4) and (3, 9)?

(b) Find the slope m_2 of the line joining (2, 4) and (1, 1). Is the slope of the tangent line at (2, 4) greater than or less than the slope of the line through (2, 4) and (1, 1)?

(c) Find the slope m_3 of the line joining (2, 4) and (2.1, 4.41). Is the slope of the tangent line at (2, 4) greater than or less than the slope of the line through (2, 4) and (2.1, 4.41)?

(d) Find the slope m_h of the line joining (2, 4) and $(2 + h, f(2 + h))$ in terms of the nonzero number h.

(e) Evaluate the slope formula from part (d) for $h = -1$, 1, and 0.1. Compare these values with those in parts (a)–(c).

(f) What can you conclude the slope m_{tan} of the tangent line at (2, 4) to be? Explain your answer.

7. Use the form $f(x) = (x - k)q(x) + r$ to create a cubic function that (a) passes through the point $(2, 5)$ and rises to the right and (b) passes through the point $(-3, 1)$ and falls to the right. (There are many correct answers.)

8. The multiplicative inverse of z is a complex number z_m such that $z \cdot z_m = 1$. Find the multiplicative inverse of each complex number.

(a) $z = 1 + i$ (b) $z = 3 - i$ (c) $z = -2 + 8i$

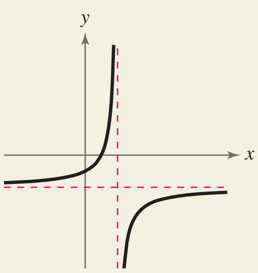
9. Prove that the product of a complex number $a + bi$ and its complex conjugate is a real number.

10. Match the graph of the rational function given by

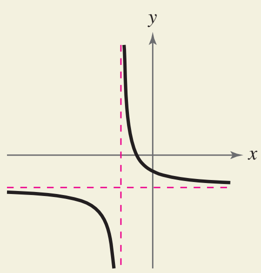
$$f(x) = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$$

with the given conditions.

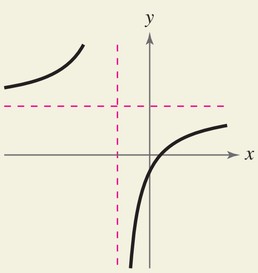
(a)



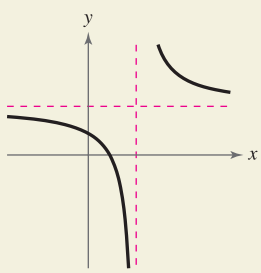
(b)



(c)



(d)



(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
$a > 0$	$a > 0$	$a < 0$	$a > 0$
$b < 0$	$b > 0$	$b > 0$	$b < 0$
$c > 0$	$c < 0$	$c > 0$	$c > 0$
$d < 0$	$d < 0$	$d < 0$	$d > 0$

11. Consider the function given by

$$f(x) = \frac{ax}{(x - b)^2}.$$

(a) Determine the effect on the graph of f if $b \neq 0$ and a is varied. Consider cases in which a is positive and a is negative.

(b) Determine the effect on the graph of f if $a \neq 0$ and b is varied.

12. The endpoints of the interval over which distinct vision is possible are called the *near point* and *far point* of the eye (see figure). With increasing age, these points normally change. The table shows the approximate near points y (in inches) for various ages x (in years).

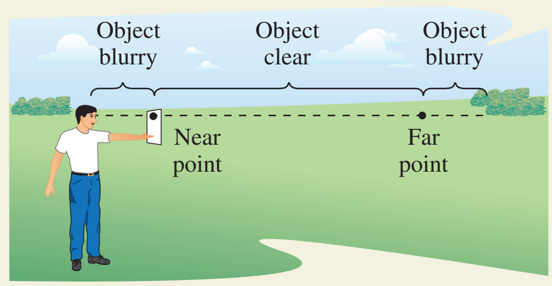


FIGURE FOR 12

Age, x	Near point, y
16	3.0
32	4.7
44	9.8
50	19.7
60	39.4

(a) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find a quadratic model y_1 for the data. Use a graphing utility to plot the data and graph the model in the same viewing window.

(b) Find a rational model y_2 for the data. Take the reciprocals of the near points to generate the points $(x, 1/y)$. Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find a linear model for the data. The resulting line has the form

$$\frac{1}{y} = ax + b.$$

Solve for y. Use a graphing utility to plot the data and graph the model in the same viewing window.

(c) Use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to create a table showing the predicted near point based on each model for each of the ages in the original table. How well do the models fit the original data?

(d) Use both models to estimate the near point for a person who is 25 years old. Which model is a better fit?

(e) Do you think either model can be used to predict the near point for a person who is 70 years old? Explain.

Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

3

In Mathematics

Exponential functions involve a constant base and a variable exponent. The inverse of an exponential function is a logarithmic function.

In Real Life

Exponential and logarithmic functions are widely used in describing economic and physical phenomena such as compound interest, population growth, memory retention, and decay of radioactive material. For instance, a logarithmic function can be used to relate an animal's weight and its lowest galloping speed. (See Exercise 95, page 242.)

Juniors Bildarchiv / Alamy

IN CAREERS

There are many careers that use exponential and logarithmic functions. Several are listed below.

- Astronomer
  Example 7, page 240
- Psychologist
  Exercise 136, page 253
- Archeologist
  Example 3, page 258
- Forensic Scientist
  Exercise 75, page 266

3.1 Exponential Functions and Their Graphs

What you should learn

- Recognize and evaluate exponential functions with base a.
- Graph exponential functions and use the One-to-One Property.
- Recognize, evaluate, and graph exponential functions with base e.
- Use exponential functions to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Exponential functions can be used to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 76 on page 226, an exponential function is used to model the concentration of a drug in the bloodstream.

Monkey Business Images Ltd/Stockbroker/PhotoLibrary

Exponential Functions

So far, this text has dealt mainly with **algebraic functions,** which include polynomial functions and rational functions. In this chapter, you will study two types of nonalgebraic functions—*exponential functions* and *logarithmic functions*. These functions are examples of **transcendental functions.**

Definition of Exponential Function

The **exponential function f with base a** is denoted by

$$f(x) = a^x$$

where $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$, and x is any real number.

The base $a = 1$ is excluded because it yields $f(x) = 1^x = 1$. This is a constant function, not an exponential function.

You have evaluated a^x for integer and rational values of x. For example, you know that $4^3 = 64$ and $4^{1/2} = 2$. However, to evaluate 4^x for any real number x, you need to interpret forms with *irrational* exponents. For the purposes of this text, it is sufficient to think of

$$a^{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{where } \sqrt{2} \approx 1.41421356)$$

as the number that has the successively closer approximations

$$a^{1.4}, a^{1.41}, a^{1.414}, a^{1.4142}, a^{1.41421}, \ldots .$$

Evaluating Exponential Functions

Use a calculator to evaluate each function at the indicated value of x.

	Function	*Value*
a.	$f(x) = 2^x$	$x = -3.1$
b.	$f(x) = 2^{-x}$	$x = \pi$
c.	$f(x) = 0.6^x$	$x = \frac{3}{2}$

Solution

	Function Value	*Graphing Calculator Keystrokes*	*Display*
a.	$f(-3.1) = 2^{-3.1}$	2 ^ (−) 3.1 ENTER	0.1166291
b.	$f(\pi) = 2^{-\pi}$	2 ^ (−) π ENTER	0.1133147
c.	$f(\frac{3}{2}) = (0.6)^{3/2}$	.6 ^ (3 ÷ 2) ENTER	0.4647580

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 7.

When evaluating exponential functions with a calculator, remember to enclose fractional exponents in parentheses. Because the calculator follows the order of operations, parentheses are crucial in order to obtain the correct result.

Graphs of Exponential Functions

The graphs of all exponential functions have similar characteristics, as shown in Examples 2, 3, and 5.

Example 2 Graphs of $y = a^x$

In the same coordinate plane, sketch the graph of each function.

a. $f(x) = 2^x$ **b.** $g(x) = 4^x$

Solution

The table below lists some values for each function, and Figure 3.1 shows the graphs of the two functions. Note that both graphs are increasing. Moreover, the graph of $g(x) = 4^x$ is increasing more rapidly than the graph of $f(x) = 2^x$.

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
2^x	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4
4^x	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	16

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 17.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for sketching the graph of an equation in Section 1.2.

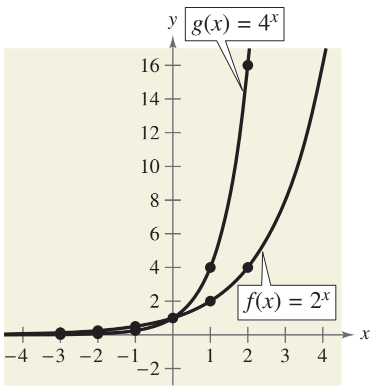


FIGURE 3.1

The table in Example 2 was evaluated by hand. You could, of course, use a graphing utility to construct tables with even more values.

Example 3 Graphs of $y = a^{-x}$

In the same coordinate plane, sketch the graph of each function.

a. $F(x) = 2^{-x}$ **b.** $G(x) = 4^{-x}$

Solution

The table below lists some values for each function, and Figure 3.2 shows the graphs of the two functions. Note that both graphs are decreasing. Moreover, the graph of $G(x) = 4^{-x}$ is decreasing more rapidly than the graph of $F(x) = 2^{-x}$.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
2^{-x}	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
4^{-x}	16	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{64}$

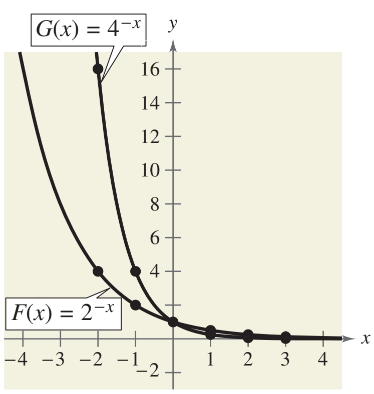


FIGURE 3.2

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 19.

In Example 3, note that by using one of the properties of exponents, the functions $F(x) = 2^{-x}$ and $G(x) = 4^{-x}$ can be rewritten with positive exponents.

$$F(x) = 2^{-x} = \frac{1}{2^x} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \quad \text{and} \quad G(x) = 4^{-x} = \frac{1}{4^x} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x$$

Comparing the functions in Examples 2 and 3, observe that

$$F(x) = 2^{-x} = f(-x) \quad \text{and} \quad G(x) = 4^{-x} = g(-x).$$

Consequently, the graph of F is a reflection (in the y-axis) of the graph of f. The graphs of G and g have the same relationship. The graphs in Figures 3.1 and 3.2 are typical of the exponential functions $y = a^x$ and $y = a^{-x}$. They have one y-intercept and one horizontal asymptote (the x-axis), and they are continuous. The basic characteristics of these exponential functions are summarized in Figures 3.3 and 3.4.

Study Tip

Notice that the range of an exponential function is $(0, \infty)$, which means that $a^x > 0$ for all values of x.

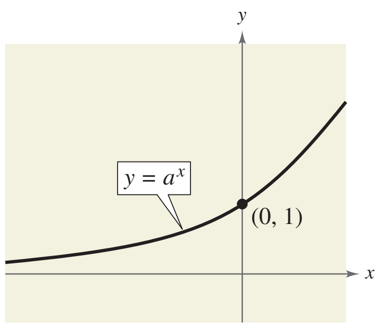


FIGURE 3.3

Graph of $y = a^x$, $a > 1$
- Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
- Range: $(0, \infty)$
- y-intercept: $(0, 1)$
- Increasing
- x-axis is a horizontal asymptote ($a^x \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$).
- Continuous

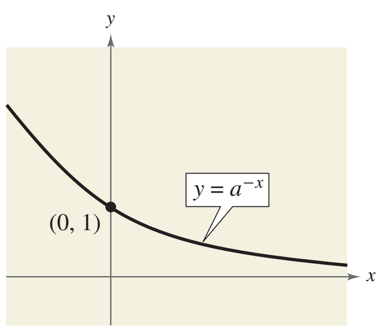


FIGURE 3.4

Graph of $y = a^{-x}$, $a > 1$
- Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
- Range: $(0, \infty)$
- y-intercept: $(0, 1)$
- Decreasing
- x-axis is a horizontal asymptote ($a^{-x} \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$).
- Continuous

From Figures 3.3 and 3.4, you can see that the graph of an exponential function is always increasing or always decreasing. As a result, the graphs pass the Horizontal Line Test, and therefore the functions are one-to-one functions. You can use the following **One-to-One Property** to solve simple exponential equations.

For $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$, $a^x = a^y$ if and only if $x = y$. One-to-One Property

Using the One-to-One Property

a. $9 = 3^{x+1}$ Original equation

$3^2 = 3^{x+1}$ $9 = 3^2$

$2 = x + 1$ One-to-One Property

$1 = x$ Solve for x.

b. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 8 \Longrightarrow 2^{-x} = 2^3 \Longrightarrow x = -3$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 51.

In the following example, notice how the graph of $y = a^x$ can be used to sketch the graphs of functions of the form $f(x) = b \pm a^{x+c}$.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for transforming the graph of a function in Section 1.7.

Transformations of Graphs of Exponential Functions

Each of the following graphs is a transformation of the graph of $f(x) = 3^x$.

a. Because $g(x) = 3^{x+1} = f(x + 1)$, the graph of g can be obtained by shifting the graph of f one unit to the *left*, as shown in Figure 3.5.

b. Because $h(x) = 3^x - 2 = f(x) - 2$, the graph of h can be obtained by shifting the graph of f *downward* two units, as shown in Figure 3.6.

c. Because $k(x) = -3^x = -f(x)$, the graph of k can be obtained by *reflecting* the graph of f in the x-axis, as shown in Figure 3.7.

d. Because $j(x) = 3^{-x} = f(-x)$, the graph of j can be obtained by *reflecting* the graph of f in the y-axis, as shown in Figure 3.8.

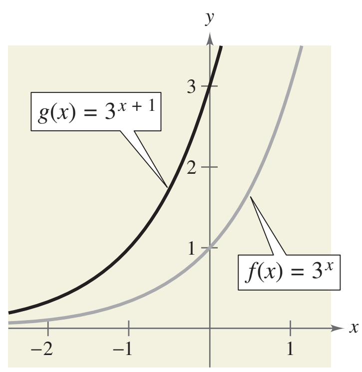


FIGURE 3.5 Horizontal shift

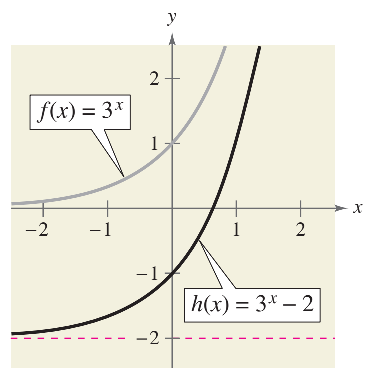


FIGURE 3.6 Vertical shift

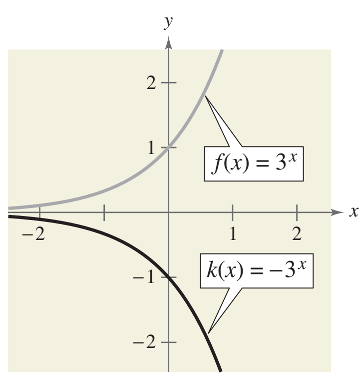


FIGURE 3.7 Reflection in x-axis

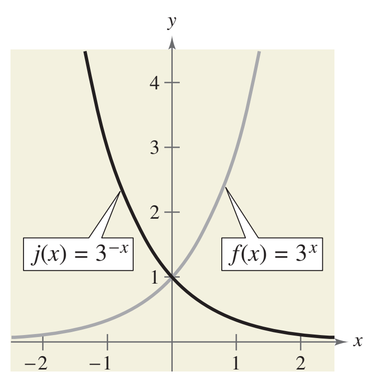


FIGURE 3.8 Reflection in y-axis

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

Notice that the transformations in Figures 3.5, 3.7, and 3.8 keep the x-axis as a horizontal asymptote, but the transformation in Figure 3.6 yields a new horizontal asymptote of $y = -2$. Also, be sure to note how the y-intercept is affected by each transformation.

The Natural Base e

In many applications, the most convenient choice for a base is the irrational number

$$e \approx 2.718281828 \ldots .$$

This number is called the **natural base.** The function given by $f(x) = e^x$ is called the **natural exponential function.** Its graph is shown in Figure 3.9. Be sure you see that for the exponential function $f(x) = e^x$, e is the constant $2.718281828 \ldots$, whereas x is the variable.

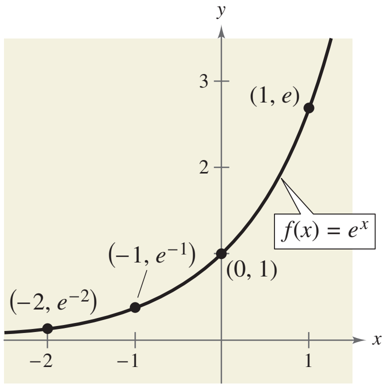


FIGURE 3.9

Evaluating the Natural Exponential Function

Use a calculator to evaluate the function given by $f(x) = e^x$ at each indicated value of x.

a. $x = -2$
b. $x = -1$
c. $x = 0.25$
d. $x = -0.3$

Solution

Function Value	*Graphing Calculator Keystrokes*	*Display*
a. $f(-2) = e^{-2}$	e^x (−) 2 ENTER	0.1353353
b. $f(-1) = e^{-1}$	e^x (−) 1 ENTER	0.3678794
c. $f(0.25) = e^{0.25}$	e^x 0.25 ENTER	1.2840254
d. $f(-0.3) = e^{-0.3}$	e^x (−) 0.3 ENTER	0.7408182

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 33.

Graphing Natural Exponential Functions

Sketch the graph of each natural exponential function.

a. $f(x) = 2e^{0.24x}$
b. $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-0.58x}$

Solution

To sketch these two graphs, you can use a graphing utility to construct a table of values, as shown below. After constructing the table, plot the points and connect them with smooth curves, as shown in Figures 3.10 and 3.11. Note that the graph in Figure 3.10 is increasing, whereas the graph in Figure 3.11 is decreasing.

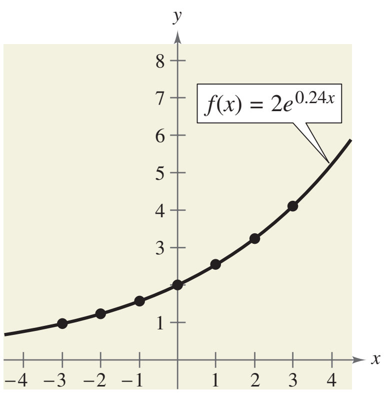


FIGURE 3.10

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x)$	0.974	1.238	1.573	2.000	2.542	3.232	4.109
$g(x)$	2.849	1.595	0.893	0.500	0.280	0.157	0.088

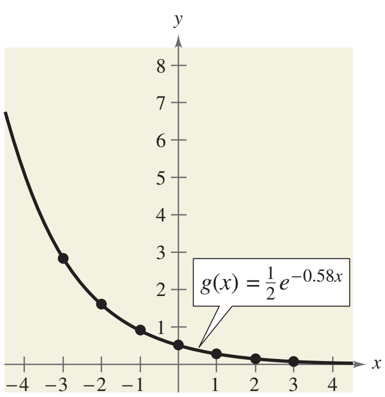


FIGURE 3.11

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 41.

Applications

One of the most familiar examples of exponential growth is an investment earning *continuously compounded interest*. Using exponential functions, you can *develop* a formula for interest compounded n times per year and show how it leads to continuous compounding.

Suppose a principal P is invested at an annual interest rate r, compounded once per year. If the interest is added to the principal at the end of the year, the new balance P_1 is

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= P + Pr \\ &= P(1 + r). \end{aligned}$$

This pattern of multiplying the previous principal by $1 + r$ is then repeated each successive year, as shown below.

Year	*Balance After Each Compounding*
0	$P = P$
1	$P_1 = P(1 + r)$
2	$P_2 = P_1(1 + r) = P(1 + r)(1 + r) = P(1 + r)^2$
3	$P_3 = P_2(1 + r) = P(1 + r)^2(1 + r) = P(1 + r)^3$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$
t	$P_t = P(1 + r)^t$

To accommodate more frequent (quarterly, monthly, or daily) compounding of interest, let n be the number of compoundings per year and let t be the number of years. Then the rate per compounding is r/n and the account balance after t years is

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}. \qquad \text{Amount (balance) with } n \text{ compoundings per year}$$

If you let the number of compoundings n increase without bound, the process approaches what is called **continuous compounding.** In the formula for n compoundings per year, let $m = n/r$. This produces

m	$\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^m$
1	2
10	2.59374246
100	2.704813829
1,000	2.716923932
10,000	2.718145927
100,000	2.718268237
1,000,000	2.718280469
10,000,000	2.718281693
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
∞	e

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} && \text{Amount with } n \text{ compoundings per year} \\ &= P\left(1 + \frac{r}{mr}\right)^{mrt} && \text{Substitute } mr \text{ for } n. \\ &= P\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{mrt} && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= P\left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right)^{m}\right]^{rt}. && \text{Property of exponents} \end{aligned}$$

As m increases without bound, the table at the left shows that $[1 + (1/m)]^m \rightarrow e$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. From this, you can conclude that the formula for continuous compounding is

$$A = Pe^{rt}. \qquad \text{Substitute } e \text{ for } (1 + 1/m)^m.$$

WARNING / CAUTION

Be sure you see that the annual interest rate must be written in decimal form. For instance, 6% should be written as 0.06.

Formulas for Compound Interest

After t years, the balance A in an account with principal P and annual interest rate r (in decimal form) is given by the following formulas.

1. For n compoundings per year: $A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$

2. For continuous compounding: $A = Pe^{rt}$

Compound Interest

A total of \$12,000 is invested at an annual interest rate of 9%. Find the balance after 5 years if it is compounded

a. quarterly.

b. monthly.

c. continuously.

Solution

a. For quarterly compounding, you have $n = 4$. So, in 5 years at 9%, the balance is

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} \qquad \text{Formula for compound interest}$$

$$= 12{,}000\left(1 + \frac{0.09}{4}\right)^{4(5)} \qquad \text{Substitute for } P, r, n, \text{ and } t.$$

$$\approx \$18{,}726.11. \qquad \text{Use a calculator.}$$

b. For monthly compounding, you have $n = 12$. So, in 5 years at 9%, the balance is

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} \qquad \text{Formula for compound interest}$$

$$= 12{,}000\left(1 + \frac{0.09}{12}\right)^{12(5)} \qquad \text{Substitute for } P, r, n, \text{ and } t.$$

$$\approx \$18{,}788.17. \qquad \text{Use a calculator.}$$

c. For continuous compounding, the balance is

$$A = Pe^{rt} \qquad \text{Formula for continuous compounding}$$

$$= 12{,}000e^{0.09(5)} \qquad \text{Substitute for } P, r, \text{ and } t.$$

$$\approx \$18{,}819.75. \qquad \text{Use a calculator.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 59.

In Example 8, note that continuous compounding yields more than quarterly or monthly compounding. This is typical of the two types of compounding. That is, for a given principal, interest rate, and time, continuous compounding will always yield a larger balance than compounding n times per year.

Radioactive Decay

The *half-life* of radioactive radium (^{226}Ra) is about 1599 years. That is, for a given amount of radium, *half* of the original amount will remain after 1599 years. After another 1599 years, one-quarter of the original amount will remain, and so on. Let y represent the mass, in grams, of a quantity of radium. The quantity present after t years, then, is $y = 25\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/1599}$.

a. What is the initial mass (when $t = 0$)?

b. How much of the initial mass is present after 2500 years?

Algebraic Solution

a. $y = 25\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{t/1599}$ Write original equation.

$= 25\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{0/1599}$ Substitute 0 for t.

$= 25$ Simplify.

So, the initial mass is 25 grams.

b. $y = 25\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{t/1599}$ Write original equation.

$= 25\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{2500/1599}$ Substitute 2500 for t.

$\approx 25\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^{1.563}$ Simplify.

≈ 8.46 Use a calculator.

So, about 8.46 grams is present after 2500 years.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 73.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph $y = 25\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/1599}$.

a. Use the *value* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to determine that when $x = 0$, the value of y is 25, as shown in Figure 3.12. So, the initial mass is 25 grams.

b. Use the *value* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to determine that when $x = 2500$, the value of y is about 8.46, as shown in Figure 3.13. So, about 8.46 grams is present after 2500 years.

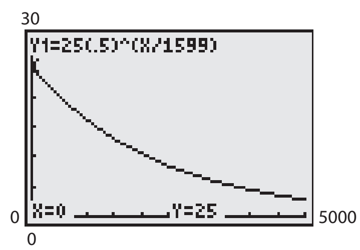


FIGURE 3.12

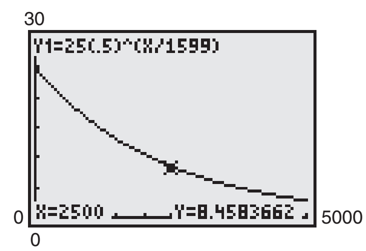


FIGURE 3.13

Classroom Discussion

Identifying Exponential Functions Which of the following functions generated the two tables below? Discuss how you were able to decide. What do these functions have in common? Are any of them the same? If so, explain why.

a. $f_1(x) = 2^{(x+3)}$ b. $f_2(x) = 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ c. $f_3(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(x-3)}$

d. $f_4(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x + 7$ e. $f_5(x) = 7 + 2^x$ f. $f_6(x) = 8(2^x)$

x	-1	0	1	2	3
$g(x)$	7.5	8	9	11	15

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$h(x)$	32	16	8	4	2

Create two different exponential functions of the forms $y = a(b)^x$ and $y = c^x + d$ with y-intercepts of $(0, -3)$.

3.1 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. Polynomial and rational functions are examples of ________ functions.

2. Exponential and logarithmic functions are examples of nonalgebraic functions, also called ________ functions.

3. You can use the ________ Property to solve simple exponential equations.

4. The exponential function given by $f(x) = e^x$ is called the ________ ________ function, and the base e is called the ________ base.

5. To find the amount A in an account after t years with principal P and an annual interest rate r compounded n times per year, you can use the formula ________.

6. To find the amount A in an account after t years with principal P and an annual interest rate r compounded continuously, you can use the formula ________.

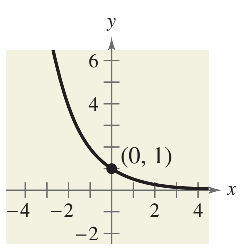
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–12, evaluate the function at the indicated value of x. Round your result to three decimal places.

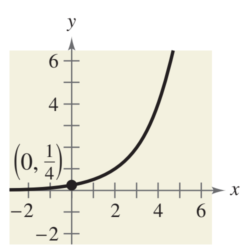
	Function	*Value*
7.	$f(x) = 0.9^x$	$x = 1.4$
8.	$f(x) = 2.3^x$	$x = \frac{3}{2}$
9.	$f(x) = 5^x$	$x = -\pi$
10.	$f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{5x}$	$x = \frac{3}{10}$
11.	$g(x) = 5000(2^x)$	$x = -1.5$
12.	$f(x) = 200(1.2)^{12x}$	$x = 24$

In Exercises 13–16, match the exponential function with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d).]

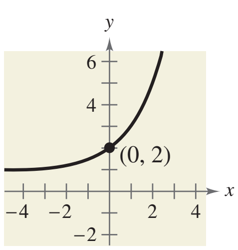
(a)



(b)



(c)



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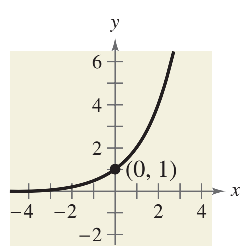


13. $f(x) = 2^x$ **14.** $f(x) = 2^x + 1$

15. $f(x) = 2^{-x}$ **16.** $f(x) = 2^{x-2}$

In Exercises 17–22, use a graphing utility to construct a table of values for the function. Then sketch the graph of the function.

17. $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ **18.** $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x}$

19. $f(x) = 6^{-x}$ **20.** $f(x) = 6^x$

21. $f(x) = 2^{x-1}$ **22.** $f(x) = 4^{x-3} + 3$

In Exercises 23–28, use the graph of f to describe the transformation that yields the graph of g.

23. $f(x) = 3^x, \quad g(x) = 3^x + 1$

24. $f(x) = 4^x, \quad g(x) = 4^{x-3}$

25. $f(x) = 2^x, \quad g(x) = 3 - 2^x$

26. $f(x) = 10^x, \quad g(x) = 10^{-x+3}$

27. $f(x) = \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^x, \quad g(x) = -\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^{-x}$

28. $f(x) = 0.3^x, \quad g(x) = -0.3^x + 5$

In Exercises 29–32, use a graphing utility to graph the exponential function.

29. $y = 2^{-x^2}$ **30.** $y = 3^{-|x|}$

31. $y = 3^{x-2} + 1$ **32.** $y = 4^{x+1} - 2$

In Exercises 33–38, evaluate the function at the indicated value of x. Round your result to three decimal places.

	Function	*Value*
33.	$h(x) = e^{-x}$	$x = \frac{3}{4}$
34.	$f(x) = e^x$	$x = 3.2$
35.	$f(x) = 2e^{-5x}$	$x = 10$
36.	$f(x) = 1.5e^{x/2}$	$x = 240$
37.	$f(x) = 5000e^{0.06x}$	$x = 6$
38.	$f(x) = 250e^{0.05x}$	$x = 20$

In Exercises 39–44, use a graphing utility to construct a table of values for the function. Then sketch the graph of the function.

39. $f(x) = e^x$

40. $f(x) = e^{-x}$

41. $f(x) = 3e^{x+4}$

42. $f(x) = 2e^{-0.5x}$

43. $f(x) = 2e^{x-2} + 4$

44. $f(x) = 2 + e^{x-5}$

In Exercises 45–50, use a graphing utility to graph the exponential function.

45. $y = 1.08^{-5x}$

46. $y = 1.08^{5x}$

47. $s(t) = 2e^{0.12t}$

48. $s(t) = 3e^{-0.2t}$

49. $g(x) = 1 + e^{-x}$

50. $h(x) = e^{x-2}$

In Exercises 51–58, use the One-to-One Property to solve the equation for x.

51. $3^{x+1} = 27$

52. $2^{x-3} = 16$

53. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 32$

54. $5^{x-2} = \frac{1}{125}$

55. $e^{3x+2} = e^3$

56. $e^{2x-1} = e^4$

57. $e^{x^2-3} = e^{2x}$

58. $e^{x^2+6} = e^{5x}$

COMPOUND INTEREST In Exercises 59–62, complete the table to determine the balance A for P dollars invested at rate r for t years and compounded n times per year.

n	1	2	4	12	365	Continuous
A						

59. $P = \$1500, r = 2\%, t = 10$ years

60. $P = \$2500, r = 3.5\%, t = 10$ years

61. $P = \$2500, r = 4\%, t = 20$ years

62. $P = \$1000, r = 6\%, t = 40$ years

COMPOUND INTEREST In Exercises 63–66, complete the table to determine the balance A for \$12,000 invested at rate r for t years, compounded continuously.

t	10	20	30	40	50
A					

63. $r = 4\%$

64. $r = 6\%$

65. $r = 6.5\%$

66. $r = 3.5\%$

67. TRUST FUND On the day of a child's birth, a deposit of \$30,000 is made in a trust fund that pays 5% interest, compounded continuously. Determine the balance in this account on the child's 25th birthday.

68. TRUST FUND A deposit of \$5000 is made in a trust fund that pays 7.5% interest, compounded continuously. It is specified that the balance will be given to the college from which the donor graduated after the money has earned interest for 50 years. How much will the college receive?

69. INFLATION If the annual rate of inflation averages 4% over the next 10 years, the approximate costs C of goods or services during any year in that decade will be modeled by $C(t) = P(1.04)^t$, where t is the time in years and P is the present cost. The price of an oil change for your car is presently \$23.95. Estimate the price 10 years from now.

70. COMPUTER VIRUS The number V of computers infected by a computer virus increases according to the model $V(t) = 100e^{4.6052t}$, where t is the time in hours. Find the number of computers infected after (a) 1 hour, (b) 1.5 hours, and (c) 2 hours.

71. POPULATION GROWTH The projected populations of California for the years 2015 through 2030 can be modeled by $P = 34.696e^{0.0098t}$, where P is the population (in millions) and t is the time (in years), with $t = 15$ corresponding to 2015. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function for the years 2015 through 2030.

(b) Use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to create a table of values for the same time period as in part (a).

(c) According to the model, when will the population of California exceed 50 million?

72. POPULATION The populations P (in millions) of Italy from 1990 through 2008 can be approximated by the model $P = 56.8e^{0.0015t}$, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 1990. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base)

(a) According to the model, is the population of Italy increasing or decreasing? Explain.

(b) Find the populations of Italy in 2000 and 2008.

(c) Use the model to predict the populations of Italy in 2015 and 2020.

73. RADIOACTIVE DECAY Let Q represent a mass of radioactive plutonium (^{239}Pu) (in grams), whose half-life is 24,100 years. The quantity of plutonium present after t years is $Q = 16\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/24,100}$.

(a) Determine the initial quantity (when $t = 0$).

(b) Determine the quantity present after 75,000 years.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the function over the interval $t = 0$ to $t = 150,000$.

74. RADIOACTIVE DECAY Let Q represent a mass of carbon 14 (^{14}C) (in grams), whose half-life is 5715 years. The quantity of carbon 14 present after t years is $Q = 10\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/5715}$.

(a) Determine the initial quantity (when $t = 0$).

(b) Determine the quantity present after 2000 years.

(c) Sketch the graph of this function over the interval $t = 0$ to $t = 10{,}000$.

75. DEPRECIATION After t years, the value of a wheelchair conversion van that originally cost \$30,500 depreciates so that each year it is worth $\frac{7}{8}$ of its value for the previous year.

(a) Find a model for $V(t)$, the value of the van after t years.

(b) Determine the value of the van 4 years after it was purchased.

76. DRUG CONCENTRATION Immediately following an injection, the concentration of a drug in the bloodstream is 300 milligrams per milliliter. After t hours, the concentration is 75% of the level of the previous hour.

(a) Find a model for $C(t)$, the concentration of the drug after t hours.

(b) Determine the concentration of the drug after 8 hours.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 77 and 78, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

77. The line $y = -2$ is an asymptote for the graph of $f(x) = 10^x - 2$.

78. $e = \dfrac{271{,}801}{99{,}990}$

THINK ABOUT IT In Exercises 79–82, use properties of exponents to determine which functions (if any) are the same.

79. $f(x) = 3^{x-2}$
$g(x) = 3^x - 9$
$h(x) = \frac{1}{9}(3^x)$

80. $f(x) = 4^x + 12$
$g(x) = 2^{2x+6}$
$h(x) = 64(4^x)$

81. $f(x) = 16(4^{-x})$
$g(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{x-2}$
$h(x) = 16(2^{-2x})$

82. $f(x) = e^{-x} + 3$
$g(x) = e^{3-x}$
$h(x) = -e^{x-3}$

83. Graph the functions given by $y = 3^x$ and $y = 4^x$ and use the graphs to solve each inequality.

(a) $4^x < 3^x$ (b) $4^x > 3^x$

84. Use a graphing utility to graph each function. Use the graph to find where the function is increasing and decreasing, and approximate any relative maximum or minimum values.

(a) $f(x) = x^2e^{-x}$ (b) $g(x) = x2^{3-x}$

85. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS Use a graphing utility to graph $y_1 = (1 + 1/x)^x$ and $y_2 = e$ in the same viewing window. Using the *trace* feature, explain what happens to the graph of y_1 as x increases.

86. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS Use a graphing utility to graph

$$f(x) = \left(1 + \frac{0.5}{x}\right)^x \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = e^{0.5}$$

in the same viewing window. What is the relationship between f and g as x increases and decreases without bound?

87. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS Use a graphing utility to graph each pair of functions in the same viewing window. Describe any similarities and differences in the graphs.

(a) $y_1 = 2^x,\ y_2 = x^2$ (b) $y_1 = 3^x,\ y_2 = x^3$

88. THINK ABOUT IT Which functions are exponential?

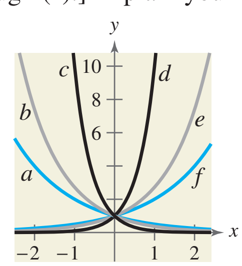
(a) $3x$ (b) $3x^2$ (c) 3^x (d) 2^{-x}

89. COMPOUND INTEREST Use the formula

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$

to calculate the balance of an account when $P = \$3000$, $r = 6\%$, and $t = 10$ years, and compounding is done (a) by the day, (b) by the hour, (c) by the minute, and (d) by the second. Does increasing the number of compoundings per year result in unlimited growth of the balance of the account? Explain.

90. CAPSTONE The figure shows the graphs of $y = 2^x$, $y = e^x$, $y = 10^x$, $y = 2^{-x}$, $y = e^{-x}$, and $y = 10^{-x}$. Match each function with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a) through (f).] Explain your reasoning.



PROJECT: POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE To work an extended application analyzing the population per square mile of the United States, visit this text's website at *academic.cengage.com*. (Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

3.2 Logarithmic Functions and Their Graphs

What you should learn

- Recognize and evaluate logarithmic functions with base *a*.
- Graph logarithmic functions.
- Recognize, evaluate, and graph natural logarithmic functions.
- Use logarithmic functions to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Logarithmic functions are often used to model scientific observations. For instance, in Exercise 97 on page 236, a logarithmic function is used to model human memory.

Logarithmic Functions

In Section 1.9, you studied the concept of an inverse function. There, you learned that if a function is one-to-one—that is, if the function has the property that no horizontal line intersects the graph of the function more than once—the function must have an inverse function. By looking back at the graphs of the exponential functions introduced in Section 3.1, you will see that every function of the form $f(x) = a^x$ passes the Horizontal Line Test and therefore must have an inverse function. This inverse function is called the **logarithmic function with base *a*.**

Definition of Logarithmic Function with Base *a*

For $x > 0$, $a > 0$, and $a \neq 1$,

$$y = \log_a x \text{ if and only if } x = a^y.$$

The function given by

$$f(x) = \log_a x \qquad \text{Read as "log base } a \text{ of } x\text{."}$$

is called the **logarithmic function with base *a*.**

The equations

$$y = \log_a x \qquad \text{and} \qquad x = a^y$$

are equivalent. The first equation is in logarithmic form and the second is in exponential form. For example, the logarithmic equation $2 = \log_3 9$ can be rewritten in exponential form as $9 = 3^2$. The exponential equation $5^3 = 125$ can be rewritten in logarithmic form as $\log_5 125 = 3$.

When evaluating logarithms, remember that *a logarithm is an exponent*. This means that $\log_a x$ is the exponent to which a must be raised to obtain x. For instance, $\log_2 8 = 3$ because 2 must be raised to the third power to get 8.

Evaluating Logarithms

Use the definition of logarithmic function to evaluate each logarithm at the indicated value of x.

a. $f(x) = \log_2 x, \quad x = 32$ **b.** $f(x) = \log_3 x, \quad x = 1$

c. $f(x) = \log_4 x, \quad x = 2$ **d.** $f(x) = \log_{10} x, \quad x = \frac{1}{100}$

Solution

a. $f(32) = \log_2 32 = 5$ because $2^5 = 32$.

b. $f(1) = \log_3 1 = 0$ because $3^0 = 1$.

c. $f(2) = \log_4 2 = \frac{1}{2}$ because $4^{1/2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$.

d. $f\left(\frac{1}{100}\right) = \log_{10} \frac{1}{100} = -2$ because $10^{-2} = \frac{1}{10^2} = \frac{1}{100}$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

The logarithmic function with base 10 is called the **common logarithmic function.** It is denoted by $\log_{10}$ or simply by log. On most calculators, this function is denoted by LOG. Example 2 shows how to use a calculator to evaluate common logarithmic functions. You will learn how to use a calculator to calculate logarithms to any base in the next section.

Evaluating Common Logarithms on a Calculator

Use a calculator to evaluate the function given by $f(x) = \log x$ at each value of x.

a. $x = 10$ **b.** $x = \frac{1}{3}$ **c.** $x = 2.5$ **d.** $x = -2$

Solution

Function Value	Graphing Calculator Keystrokes	Display
a. $f(10) = \log 10$	LOG 10 ENTER	1
b. $f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \log \frac{1}{3}$	LOG (1 ÷ 3) ENTER	-0.4771213
c. $f(2.5) = \log 2.5$	LOG 2.5 ENTER	0.3979400
d. $f(-2) = \log(-2)$	LOG (−) 2 ENTER	ERROR

Note that the calculator displays an error message (or a complex number) when you try to evaluate $\log(-2)$. The reason for this is that there is no real number power to which 10 can be raised to obtain -2.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 29.

The following properties follow directly from the definition of the logarithmic function with base a.

Properties of Logarithms

1. $\log_a 1 = 0$ because $a^0 = 1$.
2. $\log_a a = 1$ because $a^1 = a$.
3. $\log_a a^x = x$ and $a^{\log_a x} = x$ Inverse Properties
4. If $\log_a x = \log_a y$, then $x = y$. One-to-One Property

Using Properties of Logarithms

a. Simplify: $\log_4 1$ **b.** Simplify: $\log_{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{7}$ **c.** Simplify: $6^{\log_6 20}$

Solution

a. Using Property 1, it follows that $\log_4 1 = 0$.

b. Using Property 2, you can conclude that $\log_{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{7} = 1$.

c. Using the Inverse Property (Property 3), it follows that $6^{\log_6 20} = 20$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 33.

You can use the One-to-One Property (Property 4) to solve simple logarithmic equations, as shown in Example 4.

Using the One-to-One Property

a. $\log_3 x = \log_3 12$ — Original equation

$x = 12$ — One-to-One Property

b. $\log(2x + 1) = \log 3x \implies 2x + 1 = 3x \implies 1 = x$

c. $\log_4(x^2 - 6) = \log_4 10 \implies x^2 - 6 = 10 \implies x^2 = 16 \implies x = \pm 4$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 85.

Graphs of Logarithmic Functions

To sketch the graph of $y = \log_a x$, you can use the fact that the graphs of inverse functions are reflections of each other in the line $y = x$.

Graphs of Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

In the same coordinate plane, sketch the graph of each function.

a. $f(x) = 2^x$ **b.** $g(x) = \log_2 x$

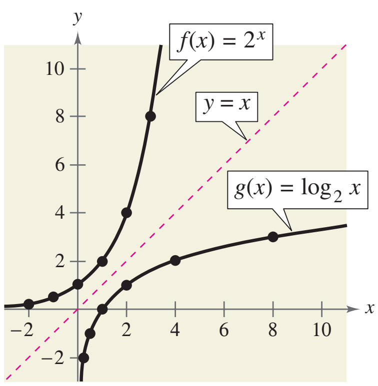


FIGURE 3.14

Solution

a. For $f(x) = 2^x$, construct a table of values. By plotting these points and connecting them with a smooth curve, you obtain the graph shown in Figure 3.14.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$f(x) = 2^x$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	4	8

b. Because $g(x) = \log_2 x$ is the inverse function of $f(x) = 2^x$, the graph of g is obtained by plotting the points $(f(x), x)$ and connecting them with a smooth curve. The graph of g is a reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$, as shown in Figure 3.14.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 37.

Sketching the Graph of a Logarithmic Function

Sketch the graph of the common logarithmic function $f(x) = \log x$. Identify the vertical asymptote.

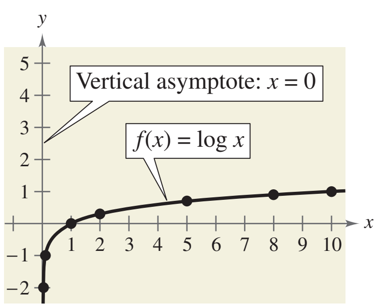


FIGURE 3.15

Solution

Begin by constructing a table of values. Note that some of the values can be obtained without a calculator by using the Inverse Property of Logarithms. Others require a calculator. Next, plot the points and connect them with a smooth curve, as shown in Figure 3.15. The vertical asymptote is $x = 0$ (y-axis).

	Without calculator				With calculator		
x	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	10	2	5	8
$f(x) = \log x$	-2	-1	0	1	0.301	0.699	0.903

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 43.

The nature of the graph in Figure 3.15 is typical of functions of the form $f(x) = \log_a x$, $a > 1$. They have one x-intercept and one vertical asymptote. Notice how slowly the graph rises for $x > 1$. The basic characteristics of logarithmic graphs are summarized in Figure 3.16.

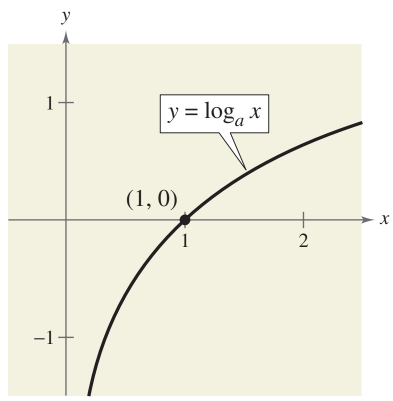


FIGURE 3.16

Graph of $y = \log_a x$, $a > 1$

- Domain: $(0, \infty)$
- Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$
- x-intercept: $(1, 0)$
- Increasing
- One-to-one, therefore has an inverse function
- y-axis is a vertical asymptote ($\log_a x \to -\infty$ as $x \to 0^+$).
- Continuous
- Reflection of graph of $y = a^x$ about the line $y = x$

The basic characteristics of the graph of $f(x) = a^x$ are shown below to illustrate the inverse relation between $f(x) = a^x$ and $g(x) = \log_a x$.

- Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
- Range: $(0, \infty)$
- y-intercept: $(0,1)$
- x-axis is a horizontal asymptote ($a^x \to 0$ as $x \to -\infty$).

In the next example, the graph of $y = \log_a x$ is used to sketch the graphs of functions of the form $f(x) = b \pm \log_a(x + c)$. Notice how a horizontal shift of the graph results in a horizontal shift of the vertical asymptote.

Study Tip

You can use your understanding of transformations to identify vertical asymptotes of logarithmic functions. For instance, in Example 7(a), the graph of $g(x) = f(x - 1)$ shifts the graph of $f(x)$ one unit to the right. So, the vertical asymptote of $g(x)$ is $x = 1$, one unit to the right of the vertical asymptote of the graph of $f(x)$.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for shifting, reflecting, and stretching graphs in Section 1.7.

Shifting Graphs of Logarithmic Functions

The graph of each of the functions is similar to the graph of $f(x) = \log x$.

a. Because $g(x) = \log(x - 1) = f(x - 1)$, the graph of g can be obtained by shifting the graph of f one unit to the right, as shown in Figure 3.17.

b. Because $h(x) = 2 + \log x = 2 + f(x)$, the graph of h can be obtained by shifting the graph of f two units upward, as shown in Figure 3.18.

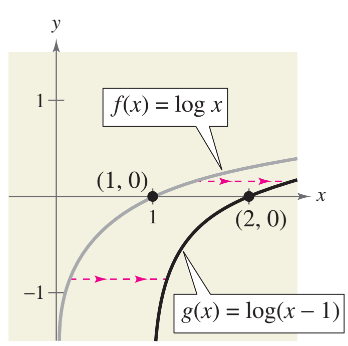


FIGURE 3.17

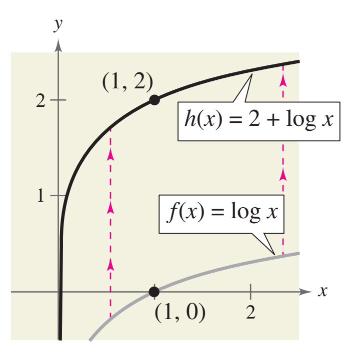


FIGURE 3.18

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 45.

The Natural Logarithmic Function

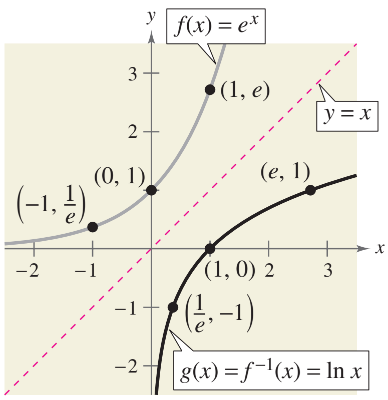
By looking back at the graph of the natural exponential function introduced on page 220 in Section 3.1, you will see that $f(x) = e^x$ is one-to-one and so has an inverse function. This inverse function is called the **natural logarithmic function** and is denoted by the special symbol $\ln x$, read as "the natural log of x" or "el en of x." Note that the natural logarithm is written without a base. The base is understood to be e.

The Natural Logarithmic Function

The function defined by

$$f(x) = \log_e x = \ln x, \quad x > 0$$

is called the **natural logarithmic function.**



Reflection of graph of $f(x) = e^x$ about the line $y = x$

FIGURE 3.19

The definition above implies that the natural logarithmic function and the natural exponential function are inverse functions of each other. So, every logarithmic equation can be written in an equivalent exponential form, and every exponential equation can be written in logarithmic form. That is, $y = \ln x$ and $x = e^y$ are equivalent equations.

Because the functions given by $f(x) = e^x$ and $g(x) = \ln x$ are inverse functions of each other, their graphs are reflections of each other in the line $y = x$. This reflective property is illustrated in Figure 3.19.

On most calculators, the natural logarithm is denoted by LN, as illustrated in Example 8.

Evaluating the Natural Logarithmic Function

Use a calculator to evaluate the function given by $f(x) = \ln x$ for each value of x.

a. $x = 2$

b. $x = 0.3$

c. $x = -1$

d. $x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

Solution

	Function Value	Graphing Calculator Keystrokes	Display
a.	$f(2) = \ln 2$	LN 2 ENTER	0.6931472
b.	$f(0.3) = \ln 0.3$	LN .3 ENTER	–1.2039728
c.	$f(-1) = \ln(-1)$	LN (–) 1 ENTER	ERROR
d.	$f(1 + \sqrt{2}) = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$	LN (1 + √ 2) ENTER	0.8813736

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 67.

WARNING / CAUTION

Notice that as with every other logarithmic function, the domain of the natural logarithmic function is the set of *positive real numbers*—be sure you see that $\ln x$ is not defined for zero or for negative numbers.

In Example 8, be sure you see that $\ln(-1)$ gives an error message on most calculators. (Some calculators may display a complex number.) This occurs because the domain of $\ln x$ is the set of positive real numbers (see Figure 3.19). So, $\ln(-1)$ is undefined.

The four properties of logarithms listed on page 228 are also valid for natural logarithms.

Properties of Natural Logarithms

1. $\ln 1 = 0$ because $e^0 = 1$.
2. $\ln e = 1$ because $e^1 = e$.
3. $\ln e^x = x$ and $e^{\ln x} = x$ — Inverse Properties
4. If $\ln x = \ln y$, then $x = y$. — One-to-One Property

Using Properties of Natural Logarithms

Use the properties of natural logarithms to simplify each expression.

a. $\ln \dfrac{1}{e}$ **b.** $e^{\ln 5}$ **c.** $\dfrac{\ln 1}{3}$ **d.** $2 \ln e$

Solution

a. $\ln \dfrac{1}{e} = \ln e^{-1} = -1$ — Inverse Property

b. $e^{\ln 5} = 5$ — Inverse Property

c. $\dfrac{\ln 1}{3} = \dfrac{0}{3} = 0$ — Property 1

d. $2 \ln e = 2(1) = 2$ — Property 2

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 71.

Finding the Domains of Logarithmic Functions

Find the domain of each function.

a. $f(x) = \ln(x - 2)$ **b.** $g(x) = \ln(2 - x)$ **c.** $h(x) = \ln x^2$

Solution

a. Because $\ln(x - 2)$ is defined only if $x - 2 > 0$, it follows that the domain of f is $(2, \infty)$. The graph of f is shown in Figure 3.20.

b. Because $\ln(2 - x)$ is defined only if $2 - x > 0$, it follows that the domain of g is $(-\infty, 2)$. The graph of g is shown in Figure 3.21.

c. Because $\ln x^2$ is defined only if $x^2 > 0$, it follows that the domain of h is all real numbers except $x = 0$. The graph of h is shown in Figure 3.22.

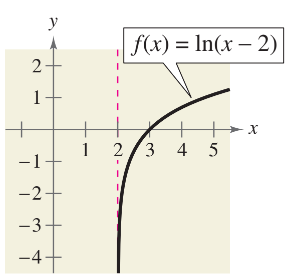


FIGURE 3.20

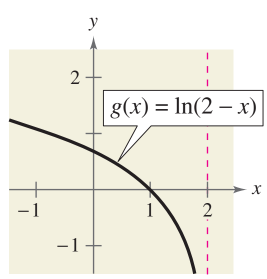


FIGURE 3.21

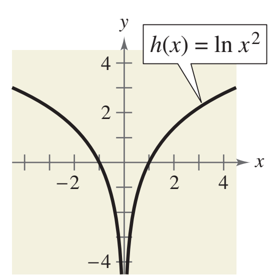


FIGURE 3.22

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 75.

Application

Human Memory Model

Students participating in a psychology experiment attended several lectures on a subject and were given an exam. Every month for a year after the exam, the students were retested to see how much of the material they remembered. The average scores for the group are given by the *human memory model* $f(t) = 75 - 6\ln(t + 1)$, $0 \le t \le 12$, where t is the time in months.

a. What was the average score on the original $(t = 0)$ exam?

b. What was the average score at the end of $t = 2$ months?

c. What was the average score at the end of $t = 6$ months?

Algebraic Solution

a. The original average score was

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 75 - 6\ln(0 + 1) && \text{Substitute 0 for } t. \\ &= 75 - 6\ln 1 && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= 75 - 6(0) && \text{Property of natural logarithms} \\ &= 75. && \text{Solution} \end{aligned}$$

b. After 2 months, the average score was

$$\begin{aligned} f(2) &= 75 - 6\ln(2 + 1) && \text{Substitute 2 for } t. \\ &= 75 - 6\ln 3 && \text{Simplify.} \\ &\approx 75 - 6(1.0986) && \text{Use a calculator.} \\ &\approx 68.4. && \text{Solution} \end{aligned}$$

c. After 6 months, the average score was

$$\begin{aligned} f(6) &= 75 - 6\ln(6 + 1) && \text{Substitute 6 for } t. \\ &= 75 - 6\ln 7 && \text{Simplify.} \\ &\approx 75 - 6(1.9459) && \text{Use a calculator.} \\ &\approx 63.3. && \text{Solution} \end{aligned}$$

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph the model $y = 75 - 6\ln(x + 1)$. Then use the *value* or *trace* feature to approximate the following.

a. When $x = 0$, $y = 75$ (see Figure 3.23). So, the original average score was 75.

b. When $x = 2$, $y \approx 68.4$ (see Figure 3.24). So, the average score after 2 months was about 68.4.

c. When $x = 6$, $y \approx 63.3$ (see Figure 3.25). So, the average score after 6 months was about 63.3.

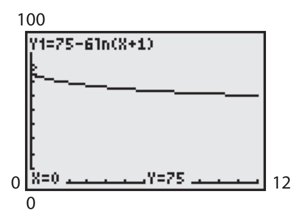


FIGURE 3.23

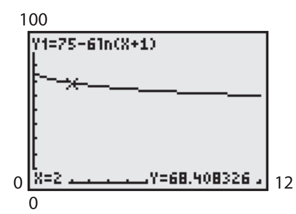


FIGURE 3.24

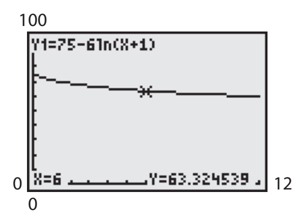


FIGURE 3.25

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 97.

Classroom Discussion

Analyzing a Human Memory Model Use a graphing utility to determine the time in months when the average score in Example 11 was 60. Explain your method of solving the problem. Describe another way that you can use a graphing utility to determine the answer.

3.2 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. The inverse function of the exponential function given by $f(x) = a^x$ is called the ________ function with base a.
2. The common logarithmic function has base ________ .
3. The logarithmic function given by $f(x) = \ln x$ is called the ________ logarithmic function and has base ________.
4. The Inverse Properties of logarithms and exponentials state that $\log_a a^x = x$ and ________.
5. The One-to-One Property of natural logarithms states that if $\ln x = \ln y$, then ________.
6. The domain of the natural logarithmic function is the set of ________ ________ ________ .

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–14, write the logarithmic equation in exponential form. For example, the exponential form of $\log_5 25 = 2$ is $5^2 = 25$.

7. $\log_4 16 = 2$
8. $\log_7 343 = 3$
9. $\log_9 \frac{1}{81} = -2$
10. $\log \frac{1}{1000} = -3$
11. $\log_{32} 4 = \frac{2}{5}$
12. $\log_{16} 8 = \frac{3}{4}$
13. $\log_{64} 8 = \frac{1}{2}$
14. $\log_8 4 = \frac{2}{3}$

In Exercises 15–22, write the exponential equation in logarithmic form. For example, the logarithmic form of $2^3 = 8$ is $\log_2 8 = 3$.

15. $5^3 = 125$
16. $13^2 = 169$
17. $81^{1/4} = 3$
18. $9^{3/2} = 27$
19. $6^{-2} = \frac{1}{36}$
20. $4^{-3} = \frac{1}{64}$
21. $24^0 = 1$
22. $10^{-3} = 0.001$

In Exercises 23–28, evaluate the function at the indicated value of x without using a calculator.

	Function	*Value*
23.	$f(x) = \log_2 x$	$x = 64$
24.	$f(x) = \log_{25} x$	$x = 5$
25.	$f(x) = \log_8 x$	$x = 1$
26.	$f(x) = \log x$	$x = 10$
27.	$g(x) = \log_a x$	$x = a^2$
28.	$g(x) = \log_b x$	$x = b^{-3}$

In Exercises 29–32, use a calculator to evaluate $f(x) = \log x$ at the indicated value of x. Round your result to three decimal places.

29. $x = \frac{7}{8}$
30. $x = \frac{1}{500}$
31. $x = 12.5$
32. $x = 96.75$

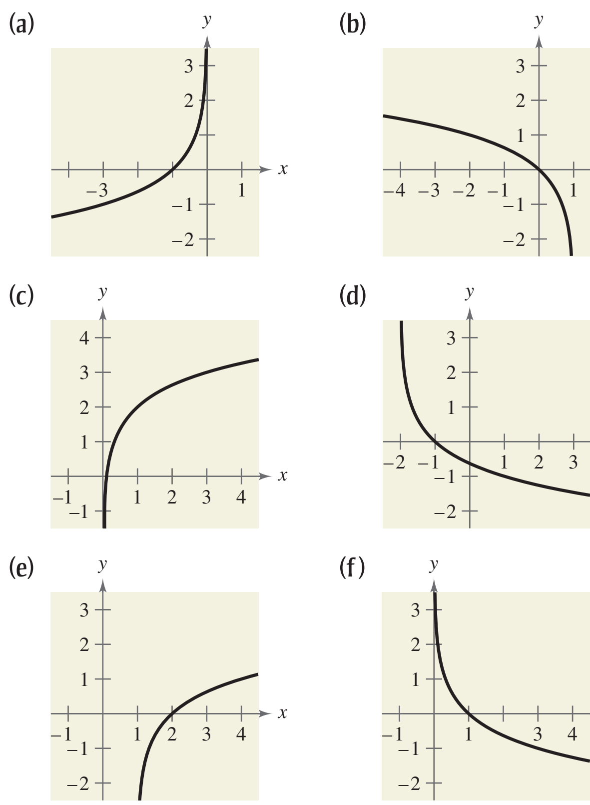
In Exercises 33–36, use the properties of logarithms to simplify the expression.

33. $\log_{11} 11^7$
34. $\log_{3.2} 1$
35. $\log_\pi \pi$
36. $9^{\log_9 15}$

In Exercises 37–44, find the domain, x-intercept, and vertical asymptote of the logarithmic function and sketch its graph.

37. $f(x) = \log_4 x$
38. $g(x) = \log_6 x$
39. $y = -\log_3 x + 2$
40. $h(x) = \log_4(x - 3)$
41. $f(x) = -\log_6(x + 2)$
42. $y = \log_5(x - 1) + 4$
43. $y = \log\left(\frac{x}{7}\right)$
44. $y = \log(-x)$

In Exercises 45–50, use the graph of $g(x) = \log_3 x$ to match the given function with its graph. Then describe the relationship between the graphs of f and g. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]



45. $f(x) = \log_3 x + 2$ **46.** $f(x) = -\log_3 x$

47. $f(x) = -\log_3(x + 2)$ **48.** $f(x) = \log_3(x - 1)$

49. $f(x) = \log_3(1 - x)$ **50.** $f(x) = -\log_3(-x)$

In Exercises 51–58, write the logarithmic equation in exponential form.

51. $\ln \frac{1}{2} = -0.693\ldots$ **52.** $\ln \frac{2}{5} = -0.916\ldots$

53. $\ln 7 = 1.945\ldots$ **54.** $\ln 10 = 2.302\ldots$

55. $\ln 250 = 5.521\ldots$ **56.** $\ln 1084 = 6.988\ldots$

57. $\ln 1 = 0$ **58.** $\ln e = 1$

In Exercises 59–66, write the exponential equation in logarithmic form.

59. $e^4 = 54.598\ldots$ **60.** $e^2 = 7.3890\ldots$

61. $e^{1/2} = 1.6487\ldots$ **62.** $e^{1/3} = 1.3956\ldots$

63. $e^{-0.9} = 0.406\ldots$ **64.** $e^{-4.1} = 0.0165\ldots$

65. $e^x = 4$ **66.** $e^{2x} = 3$

In Exercises 67–70, use a calculator to evaluate the function at the indicated value of x. Round your result to three decimal places.

Function	*Value*
67. $f(x) = \ln x$	$x = 18.42$
68. $f(x) = 3 \ln x$	$x = 0.74$
69. $g(x) = 8 \ln x$	$x = 0.05$
70. $g(x) = -\ln x$	$x = \frac{1}{2}$

In Exercises 71–74, evaluate $g(x) = \ln x$ at the indicated value of x without using a calculator.

71. $x = e^5$ **72.** $x = e^{-4}$

73. $x = e^{-5/6}$ **74.** $x = e^{-5/2}$

In Exercises 75–78, find the domain, x-intercept, and vertical asymptote of the logarithmic function and sketch its graph.

75. $f(x) = \ln(x - 4)$ **76.** $h(x) = \ln(x + 5)$

77. $g(x) = \ln(-x)$ **78.** $f(x) = \ln(3 - x)$

In Exercises 79–84, use a graphing utility to graph the function. Be sure to use an appropriate viewing window.

79. $f(x) = \log(x + 9)$ **80.** $f(x) = \log(x - 6)$

81. $f(x) = \ln(x - 1)$ **82.** $f(x) = \ln(x + 2)$

83. $f(x) = \ln x + 8$ **84.** $f(x) = 3 \ln x - 1$

In Exercises 85–92, use the One-to-One Property to solve the equation for x.

85. $\log_5(x + 1) = \log_5 6$ **86.** $\log_2(x - 3) = \log_2 9$

87. $\log(2x + 1) = \log 15$ **88.** $\log(5x + 3) = \log 12$

89. $\ln(x + 4) = \ln 12$ **90.** $\ln(x - 7) = \ln 7$

91. $\ln(x^2 - 2) = \ln 23$ **92.** $\ln(x^2 - x) = \ln 6$

93. MONTHLY PAYMENT The model

$$t = 16.625 \ln\left(\frac{x}{x - 750}\right), \quad x > 750$$

approximates the length of a home mortgage of \$150,000 at 6% in terms of the monthly payment. In the model, t is the length of the mortgage in years and x is the monthly payment in dollars.

(a) Use the model to approximate the lengths of a \$150,000 mortgage at 6% when the monthly payment is \$897.72 and when the monthly payment is \$1659.24.

(b) Approximate the total amounts paid over the term of the mortgage with a monthly payment of \$897.72 and with a monthly payment of \$1659.24.

(c) Approximate the total interest charges for a monthly payment of \$897.72 and for a monthly payment of \$1659.24.

(d) What is the vertical asymptote for the model? Interpret its meaning in the context of the problem.

94. COMPOUND INTEREST A principal P, invested at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ and compounded continuously, increases to an amount K times the original principal after t years, where t is given by $t = (\ln K)/0.055$.

(a) Complete the table and interpret your results.

K	1	2	4	6	8	10	12
t							

(b) Sketch a graph of the function.

95. CABLE TELEVISION The numbers of cable television systems C (in thousands) in the United States from 2001 through 2006 can be approximated by the model

$$C = 10.355 - 0.298t \ln t, \quad 1 \le t \le 6$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 1$ corresponding to 2001. (Source: Warren Communication News)

(a) Complete the table.

t	1	2	3	4	5	6
C						

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(c) Can the model be used to predict the numbers of cable television systems beyond 2006? Explain.

96. POPULATION The time t in years for the world population to double if it is increasing at a continuous rate of r is given by $t = (\ln 2)/r$.

(a) Complete the table and interpret your results.

r	0.005	0.010	0.015	0.020	0.025	0.030
t						

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

97. HUMAN MEMORY MODEL Students in a mathematics class were given an exam and then retested monthly with an equivalent exam. The average scores for the class are given by the human memory model $f(t) = 80 - 17\log(t+1)$, $0 \le t \le 12$, where t is the time in months.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the model over the specified domain.

(b) What was the average score on the original exam $(t = 0)$?

(c) What was the average score after 4 months?

(d) What was the average score after 10 months?

98. SOUND INTENSITY The relationship between the number of decibels β and the intensity of a sound I in watts per square meter is

$$\beta = 10\log\left(\frac{I}{10^{-12}}\right).$$

(a) Determine the number of decibels of a sound with an intensity of 1 watt per square meter.

(b) Determine the number of decibels of a sound with an intensity of 10^{-2} watt per square meter.

(c) The intensity of the sound in part (a) is 100 times as great as that in part (b). Is the number of decibels 100 times as great? Explain.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 99 and 100, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

99. You can determine the graph of $f(x) = \log_6 x$ by graphing $g(x) = 6^x$ and reflecting it about the x-axis.

100. The graph of $f(x) = \log_3 x$ contains the point $(27, 3)$.

In Exercises 101–104, sketch the graphs of f and g and describe the relationship between the graphs of f and g. What is the relationship between the functions f and g?

101. $f(x) = 3^x$, $g(x) = \log_3 x$

102. $f(x) = 5^x$, $g(x) = \log_5 x$

103. $f(x) = e^x$, $g(x) = \ln x$

104. $f(x) = 8^x$, $g(x) = \log_8 x$

105. THINK ABOUT IT Complete the table for $f(x) = 10^x$.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$					

Complete the table for $f(x) = \log x$.

x	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	10	100
$f(x)$					

Compare the two tables. What is the relationship between $f(x) = 10^x$ and $f(x) = \log x$?

106. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS Use a graphing utility to graph f and g in the same viewing window and determine which is increasing at the greater rate as x approaches $+\infty$. What can you conclude about the rate of growth of the natural logarithmic function?

(a) $f(x) = \ln x$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

(b) $f(x) = \ln x$, $g(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$

107. (a) Complete the table for the function given by $f(x) = (\ln x)/x$.

x	1	5	10	10^2	10^4	10^6
$f(x)$						

(b) Use the table in part (a) to determine what value $f(x)$ approaches as x increases without bound.

(c) Use a graphing utility to confirm the result of part (b).

108. CAPSTONE The table of values was obtained by evaluating a function. Determine which of the statements may be true and which must be false.

x	y
1	0
2	1
8	3

(a) y is an exponential function of x.

(b) y is a logarithmic function of x.

(c) x is an exponential function of y.

(d) y is a linear function of x.

109. WRITING Explain why $\log_a x$ is defined only for $0 < a < 1$ and $a > 1$.

In Exercises 110 and 111, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the function, (b) use the graph to determine the intervals in which the function is increasing and decreasing, and (c) approximate any relative maximum or minimum values of the function.

110. $f(x) = |\ln x|$

111. $h(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$

3.3

PROPERTIES OF LOGARITHMS

What you should learn

- Use the change-of-base formula to rewrite and evaluate logarithmic expressions.
- Use properties of logarithms to evaluate or rewrite logarithmic expressions.
- Use properties of logarithms to expand or condense logarithmic expressions.
- Use logarithmic functions to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Logarithmic functions can be used to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercises 87–90 on page 242, a logarithmic function is used to model the relationship between the number of decibels and the intensity of a sound.

Dynamic Graphics/ Jupiter Images

Change of Base

Most calculators have only two types of log keys, one for common logarithms (base 10) and one for natural logarithms (base e). Although common logarithms and natural logarithms are the most frequently used, you may occasionally need to evaluate logarithms with other bases. To do this, you can use the following **change-of-base formula.**

Change-of-Base Formula

Let a, b, and x be positive real numbers such that $a \neq 1$ and $b \neq 1$. Then $\log_a x$ can be converted to a different base as follows.

Base b	*Base 10*	*Base e*
$\log_a x = \dfrac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$	$\log_a x = \dfrac{\log x}{\log a}$	$\log_a x = \dfrac{\ln x}{\ln a}$

One way to look at the change-of-base formula is that logarithms with base a are simply *constant multiples* of logarithms with base b. The constant multiplier is $1/(\log_b a)$.

Example 1 Changing Bases Using Common Logarithms

a. $\log_4 25 = \dfrac{\log 25}{\log 4}$ $\qquad \log_a x = \dfrac{\log x}{\log a}$

$\approx \dfrac{1.39794}{0.60206}$ $\qquad$ Use a calculator.

≈ 2.3219 $\qquad$ Simplify.

b. $\log_2 12 = \dfrac{\log 12}{\log 2} \approx \dfrac{1.07918}{0.30103} \approx 3.5850$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 7(a).

Example 2 Changing Bases Using Natural Logarithms

a. $\log_4 25 = \dfrac{\ln 25}{\ln 4}$ $\qquad \log_a x = \dfrac{\ln x}{\ln a}$

$\approx \dfrac{3.21888}{1.38629}$ $\qquad$ Use a calculator.

≈ 2.3219 $\qquad$ Simplify.

b. $\log_2 12 = \dfrac{\ln 12}{\ln 2} \approx \dfrac{2.48491}{0.69315} \approx 3.5850$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 7(b).

Properties of Logarithms

You know from the preceding section that the logarithmic function with base a is the *inverse function* of the exponential function with base a. So, it makes sense that the properties of exponents should have corresponding properties involving logarithms. For instance, the exponential property $a^0 = 1$ has the corresponding logarithmic property $\log_a 1 = 0$.

WARNING / CAUTION

There is no general property that can be used to rewrite $\log_a(u \pm v)$. Specifically, $\log_a(u + v)$ is *not* equal to $\log_a u + \log_a v$.

Properties of Logarithms

Let a be a positive number such that $a \neq 1$, and let n be a real number. If u and v are positive real numbers, the following properties are true.

	Logarithm with Base a	*Natural Logarithm*
1. Product Property:	$\log_a(uv) = \log_a u + \log_a v$	$\ln(uv) = \ln u + \ln v$
2. Quotient Property:	$\log_a \frac{u}{v} = \log_a u - \log_a v$	$\ln \frac{u}{v} = \ln u - \ln v$
3. Power Property:	$\log_a u^n = n \log_a u$	$\ln u^n = n \ln u$

For proofs of the properties listed above, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 276.

Using Properties of Logarithms

Write each logarithm in terms of ln 2 and ln 3.

a. $\ln 6$ **b.** $\ln \frac{2}{27}$

HISTORICAL NOTE

The Granger Collection

John Napier, a Scottish mathematician, developed logarithms as a way to simplify some of the tedious calculations of his day. Beginning in 1594, Napier worked about 20 years on the invention of logarithms. Napier was only partially successful in his quest to simplify tedious calculations. Nonetheless, the development of logarithms was a step forward and received immediate recognition.

Solution

a. $\ln 6 = \ln(2 \cdot 3)$ Rewrite 6 as $2 \cdot 3$.

$= \ln 2 + \ln 3$ Product Property

b. $\ln \frac{2}{27} = \ln 2 - \ln 27$ Quotient Property

$= \ln 2 - \ln 3^3$ Rewrite 27 as 3^3.

$= \ln 2 - 3 \ln 3$ Power Property

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 27.

Using Properties of Logarithms

Find the exact value of each expression without using a calculator.

a. $\log_5 \sqrt[3]{5}$ **b.** $\ln e^6 - \ln e^2$

Solution

a. $\log_5 \sqrt[3]{5} = \log_5 5^{1/3} = \frac{1}{3} \log_5 5 = \frac{1}{3}(1) = \frac{1}{3}$

b. $\ln e^6 - \ln e^2 = \ln \frac{e^6}{e^2} = \ln e^4 = 4 \ln e = 4(1) = 4$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 29.

Rewriting Logarithmic Expressions

The properties of logarithms are useful for rewriting logarithmic expressions in forms that simplify the operations of algebra. This is true because these properties convert complicated products, quotients, and exponential forms into simpler sums, differences, and products, respectively.

Expanding Logarithmic Expressions

Expand each logarithmic expression.

a. $\log_4 5x^3y$ **b.** $\ln \dfrac{\sqrt{3x-5}}{7}$

Solution

a. $\log_4 5x^3y = \log_4 5 + \log_4 x^3 + \log_4 y$ Product Property

$= \log_4 5 + 3\log_4 x + \log_4 y$ Power Property

b. $\ln \dfrac{\sqrt{3x-5}}{7} = \ln \dfrac{(3x-5)^{1/2}}{7}$ Rewrite using rational exponent.

$= \ln(3x-5)^{1/2} - \ln 7$ Quotient Property

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\ln(3x-5) - \ln 7$ Power Property

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 53.

In Example 5, the properties of logarithms were used to *expand* logarithmic expressions. In Example 6, this procedure is reversed and the properties of logarithms are used to *condense* logarithmic expressions.

Condensing Logarithmic Expressions

Condense each logarithmic expression.

a. $\frac{1}{2}\log x + 3\log(x+1)$ **b.** $2\ln(x+2) - \ln x$

c. $\frac{1}{3}[\log_2 x + \log_2(x+1)]$

Solution

a. $\frac{1}{2}\log x + 3\log(x+1) = \log x^{1/2} + \log(x+1)^3$ Power Property

$= \log\left[\sqrt{x}(x+1)^3\right]$ Product Property

b. $2\ln(x+2) - \ln x = \ln(x+2)^2 - \ln x$ Power Property

$= \ln \dfrac{(x+2)^2}{x}$ Quotient Property

c. $\frac{1}{3}[\log_2 x + \log_2(x+1)] = \frac{1}{3}\{\log_2[x(x+1)]\}$ Product Property

$= \log_2[x(x+1)]^{1/3}$ Power Property

$= \log_2 \sqrt[3]{x(x+1)}$ Rewrite with a radical.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 75.

Algebra Help

You can review rewriting radicals and rational exponents in Appendix A.2.

Application

One method of determining how the x- and y-values for a set of nonlinear data are related is to take the natural logarithm of each of the x- and y-values. If the points are graphed and fall on a line, then you can determine that the x- and y-values are related by the equation

$$\ln y = m \ln x$$

where m is the slope of the line.

Finding a Mathematical Model

The table shows the mean distance from the sun x and the period y (the time it takes a planet to orbit the sun) for each of the six planets that are closest to the sun. In the table, the mean distance is given in terms of astronomical units (where Earth's mean distance is defined as 1.0), and the period is given in years. Find an equation that relates y and x.

Planet	Mean distance, x	Period, y
Mercury	0.387	0.241
Venus	0.723	0.615
Earth	1.000	1.000
Mars	1.524	1.881
Jupiter	5.203	11.860
Saturn	9.537	29.460

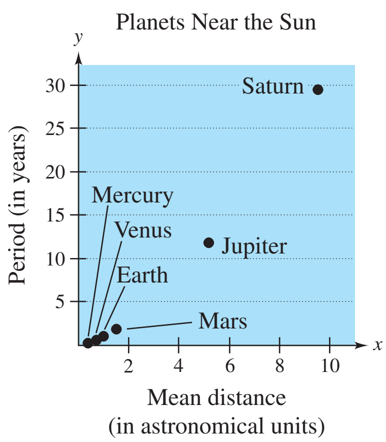


FIGURE 3.26

Solution

The points in the table above are plotted in Figure 3.26. From this figure it is not clear how to find an equation that relates y and x. To solve this problem, take the natural logarithm of each of the x- and y-values in the table. This produces the following results.

Planet	Mercury	Venus	Earth	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn
$\ln x$	-0.949	-0.324	0.000	0.421	1.649	2.255
$\ln y$	-1.423	-0.486	0.000	0.632	2.473	3.383

Now, by plotting the points in the second table, you can see that all six of the points appear to lie in a line (see Figure 3.27). Choose any two points to determine the slope of the line. Using the two points $(0.421, 0.632)$ and $(0, 0)$, you can determine that the slope of the line is

$$m = \frac{0.632 - 0}{0.421 - 0} \approx 1.5 = \frac{3}{2}.$$

By the point-slope form, the equation of the line is $Y = \frac{3}{2}X$, where $Y = \ln y$ and $X = \ln x$. You can therefore conclude that $\ln y = \frac{3}{2} \ln x$.

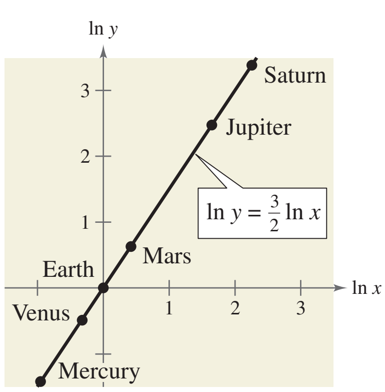


FIGURE 3.27

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 91.

3.3 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

In Exercises 1–3, fill in the blanks.

1. To evaluate a logarithm to any base, you can use the ________ formula.

2. The change-of-base formula for base e is given by $\log_a x =$ ________.

3. You can consider $\log_a x$ to be a constant multiple of $\log_b x$; the constant multiplier is ________.

In Exercises 4–6, match the property of logarithms with its name.

4. $\log_a(uv) = \log_a u + \log_a v$ (a) Power Property

5. $\ln u^n = n \ln u$ (b) Quotient Property

6. $\log_a \frac{u}{v} = \log_a u - \log_a v$ (c) Product Property

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–14, rewrite the logarithm as a ratio of (a) common logarithms and (b) natural logarithms.

7. $\log_5 16$ **8.** $\log_3 47$

9. $\log_{1/5} x$ **10.** $\log_{1/3} x$

11. $\log_x \frac{3}{10}$ **12.** $\log_x \frac{3}{4}$

13. $\log_{2.6} x$ **14.** $\log_{7.1} x$

In Exercises 15–22, evaluate the logarithm using the change-of-base formula. Round your result to three decimal places.

15. $\log_3 7$ **16.** $\log_7 4$

17. $\log_{1/2} 4$ **18.** $\log_{1/4} 5$

19. $\log_9 0.1$ **20.** $\log_{20} 0.25$

21. $\log_{15} 1250$ **22.** $\log_3 0.015$

In Exercises 23–28, use the properties of logarithms to rewrite and simplify the logarithmic expression.

23. $\log_4 8$ **24.** $\log_2(4^2 \cdot 3^4)$

25. $\log_5 \frac{1}{250}$ **26.** $\log \frac{9}{300}$

27. $\ln(5e^6)$ **28.** $\ln \frac{6}{e^2}$

In Exercises 29–44, find the exact value of the logarithmic expression without using a calculator. (If this is not possible, state the reason.)

29. $\log_3 9$ **30.** $\log_5 \frac{1}{125}$

31. $\log_2 \sqrt[4]{8}$ **32.** $\log_6 \sqrt[3]{6}$

33. $\log_4 16^2$ **34.** $\log_3 81^{-3}$

35. $\log_2(-2)$ **36.** $\log_3(-27)$

37. $\ln e^{4.5}$ **38.** $3 \ln e^4$

39. $\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$ **40.** $\ln \sqrt[4]{e^3}$

41. $\ln e^2 + \ln e^5$ **42.** $2 \ln e^6 - \ln e^5$

43. $\log_5 75 - \log_5 3$ **44.** $\log_4 2 + \log_4 32$

In Exercises 45–66, use the properties of logarithms to expand the expression as a sum, difference, and/or constant multiple of logarithms. (Assume all variables are positive.)

45. $\ln 4x$ **46.** $\log_3 10z$

47. $\log_8 x^4$ **48.** $\log_{10} \frac{y}{2}$

49. $\log_5 \frac{5}{x}$ **50.** $\log_6 \frac{1}{z^3}$

51. $\ln \sqrt{z}$ **52.** $\ln \sqrt[3]{t}$

53. $\ln xyz^2$ **54.** $\log 4x^2 y$

55. $\ln z(z-1)^2, \; z > 1$ **56.** $\ln\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^3}\right), \; x > 1$

57. $\log_2 \frac{\sqrt{a-1}}{9}, \; a > 1$ **58.** $\ln \frac{6}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$

59. $\ln \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{y}}$ **60.** $\ln \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{y^3}}$

61. $\ln x^2 \sqrt{\frac{y}{z}}$ **62.** $\log_2 x^4 \sqrt{\frac{y}{z^3}}$

63. $\log_5 \frac{x^2}{y^2 z^3}$ **64.** $\log_{10} \frac{xy^4}{z^5}$

65. $\ln \sqrt[4]{x^3(x^2+3)}$ **66.** $\ln \sqrt{x^2(x+2)}$

In Exercises 67–84, condense the expression to the logarithm of a single quantity.

67. $\ln 2 + \ln x$

68. $\ln y + \ln t$

69. $\log_4 z - \log_4 y$

70. $\log_5 8 - \log_5 t$

71. $2 \log_2 x + 4 \log_2 y$

72. $\frac{2}{3} \log_7(z - 2)$

73. $\frac{1}{4} \log_3 5x$

74. $-4 \log_6 2x$

75. $\log x - 2 \log(x + 1)$

76. $2 \ln 8 + 5 \ln(z - 4)$

77. $\log x - 2 \log y + 3 \log z$

78. $3 \log_3 x + 4 \log_3 y - 4 \log_3 z$

79. $\ln x - [\ln(x + 1) + \ln(x - 1)]$

80. $4[\ln z + \ln(z + 5)] - 2 \ln(z - 5)$

81. $\frac{1}{3}[2 \ln(x + 3) + \ln x - \ln(x^2 - 1)]$

82. $2[3 \ln x - \ln(x + 1) - \ln(x - 1)]$

83. $\frac{1}{3}[\log_8 y + 2 \log_8(y + 4)] - \log_8(y - 1)$

84. $\frac{1}{2}[\log_4(x + 1) + 2 \log_4(x - 1)] + 6 \log_4 x$

In Exercises 85 and 86, compare the logarithmic quantities. If two are equal, explain why.

85. $\dfrac{\log_2 32}{\log_2 4}$, $\log_2 \dfrac{32}{4}$, $\log_2 32 - \log_2 4$

86. $\log_7 \sqrt{70}$, $\log_7 35$, $\frac{1}{2} + \log_7 \sqrt{10}$

SOUND INTENSITY In Exercises 87–90, use the following information. The relationship between the number of decibels β and the intensity of a sound I in watts per square meter is given by

$$\beta = 10 \log\left(\frac{I}{10^{-12}}\right).$$

87. Use the properties of logarithms to write the formula in simpler form, and determine the number of decibels of a sound with an intensity of 10^{-6} watt per square meter.

88. Find the difference in loudness between an average office with an intensity of 1.26×10^{-7} watt per square meter and a broadcast studio with an intensity of 3.16×10^{-10} watt per square meter.

89. Find the difference in loudness between a vacuum cleaner with an intensity of 10^{-4} watt per square meter and rustling leaves with an intensity of 10^{-11} watt per square meter.

90. You and your roommate are playing your stereos at the same time and at the same intensity. How much louder is the music when both stereos are playing compared with just one stereo playing?

CURVE FITTING In Exercises 91–94, find a logarithmic equation that relates y and x. Explain the steps used to find the equation.

91.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	1	1.189	1.316	1.414	1.495	1.565

92.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	1	1.587	2.080	2.520	2.924	3.302

93.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	2.5	2.102	1.9	1.768	1.672	1.597

94.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	0.5	2.828	7.794	16	27.951	44.091

95. GALLOPING SPEEDS OF ANIMALS Four-legged animals run with two different types of motion: trotting and galloping. An animal that is trotting has at least one foot on the ground at all times, whereas an animal that is galloping has all four feet off the ground at some point in its stride. The number of strides per minute at which an animal breaks from a trot to a gallop depends on the weight of the animal. Use the table to find a logarithmic equation that relates an animal's weight x (in pounds) and its lowest galloping speed y (in strides per minute).

Weight, x	Galloping speed, y
25	191.5
35	182.7
50	173.8
75	164.2
500	125.9
1000	114.2

96. NAIL LENGTH The approximate lengths and diameters (in inches) of common nails are shown in the table. Find a logarithmic equation that relates the diameter y of a common nail to its length x.

Length, x	Diameter, y	Length, x	Diameter, y
1	0.072	4	0.203
2	0.120	5	0.238
3	0.148	6	0.284

97. COMPARING MODELS A cup of water at an initial temperature of 78°C is placed in a room at a constant temperature of 21°C. The temperature of the water is measured every 5 minutes during a half-hour period. The results are recorded as ordered pairs of the form (t, T), where t is the time (in minutes) and T is the temperature (in degrees Celsius).

$(0, 78.0°), (5, 66.0°), (10, 57.5°), (15, 51.2°),$
$(20, 46.3°), (25, 42.4°), (30, 39.6°)$

(a) The graph of the model for the data should be asymptotic with the graph of the temperature of the room. Subtract the room temperature from each of the temperatures in the ordered pairs. Use a graphing utility to plot the data points (t, T) and $(t, T - 21)$.

(b) An exponential model for the data $(t, T - 21)$ is given by $T - 21 = 54.4(0.964)^t$. Solve for T and graph the model. Compare the result with the plot of the original data.

(c) Take the natural logarithms of the revised temperatures. Use a graphing utility to plot the points $(t, \ln(T - 21))$ and observe that the points appear to be linear. Use the *regression* feature of the graphing utility to fit a line to these data. This resulting line has the form $\ln(T - 21) = at + b$. Solve for T, and verify that the result is equivalent to the model in part (b).

(d) Fit a rational model to the data. Take the reciprocals of the y-coordinates of the revised data points to generate the points

$$\left(t, \frac{1}{T - 21}\right).$$

Use a graphing utility to graph these points and observe that they appear to be linear. Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to fit a line to these data. The resulting line has the form

$$\frac{1}{T - 21} = at + b.$$

Solve for T, and use a graphing utility to graph the rational function and the original data points.

(e) Why did taking the logarithms of the temperatures lead to a linear scatter plot? Why did taking the reciprocals of the temperatures lead to a linear scatter plot?

EXPLORATION

98. PROOF Prove that $\log_b \dfrac{u}{v} = \log_b u - \log_b v$.

99. PROOF Prove that $\log_b u^n = n \log_b u$.

100. CAPSTONE A classmate claims that the following are true.

(a) $\ln(u + v) = \ln u + \ln v = \ln(uv)$

(b) $\ln(u - v) = \ln u - \ln v = \ln \dfrac{u}{v}$

(c) $(\ln u)^n = n(\ln u) = \ln u^n$

Discuss how you would demonstrate that these claims are not true.

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 101–106, determine whether the statement is true or false given that $f(x) = \ln x$. Justify your answer.

101. $f(0) = 0$

102. $f(ax) = f(a) + f(x), \quad a > 0, x > 0$

103. $f(x - 2) = f(x) - f(2), \quad x > 2$

104. $\sqrt{f(x)} = \frac{1}{2}f(x)$

105. If $f(u) = 2f(v)$, then $v = u^2$.

106. If $f(x) < 0$, then $0 < x < 1$.

In Exercises 107–112, use the change-of-base formula to rewrite the logarithm as a ratio of logarithms. Then use a graphing utility to graph the ratio.

107. $f(x) = \log_2 x$

108. $f(x) = \log_4 x$

109. $f(x) = \log_{1/2} x$

110. $f(x) = \log_{1/4} x$

111. $f(x) = \log_{11.8} x$

112. $f(x) = \log_{12.4} x$

113. THINK ABOUT IT Consider the functions below.

$$f(x) = \ln \frac{x}{2}, \quad g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 2}, \quad h(x) = \ln x - \ln 2$$

Which two functions should have identical graphs? Verify your answer by sketching the graphs of all three functions on the same set of coordinate axes.

114. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS Use a graphing utility to graph the functions given by $y_1 = \ln x - \ln(x - 3)$ and $y_2 = \ln \dfrac{x}{x - 3}$ in the same viewing window. Does the graphing utility show the functions with the same domain? If so, should it? Explain your reasoning.

115. THINK ABOUT IT For how many integers between 1 and 20 can the natural logarithms be approximated given the values $\ln 2 \approx 0.6931$, $\ln 3 \approx 1.0986$, and $\ln 5 \approx 1.6094$? Approximate these logarithms (do not use a calculator).

3.4 Exponential and Logarithmic Equations

What you should learn

- Solve simple exponential and logarithmic equations.
- Solve more complicated exponential equations.
- Solve more complicated logarithmic equations.
- Use exponential and logarithmic equations to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Exponential and logarithmic equations are used to model and solve life science applications. For instance, in Exercise 132 on page 253, an exponential function is used to model the number of trees per acre given the average diameter of the trees.

Introduction

So far in this chapter, you have studied the definitions, graphs, and properties of exponential and logarithmic functions. In this section, you will study procedures for *solving equations* involving these exponential and logarithmic functions.

There are two basic strategies for solving exponential or logarithmic equations. The first is based on the One-to-One Properties and was used to solve simple exponential and logarithmic equations in Sections 3.1 and 3.2. The second is based on the Inverse Properties. For $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$, the following properties are true for all x and y for which $\log_a x$ and $\log_a y$ are defined.

One-to-One Properties

$a^x = a^y$ if and only if $x = y$.

$\log_a x = \log_a y$ if and only if $x = y$.

Inverse Properties

$a^{\log_a x} = x$

$\log_a a^x = x$

Solving Simple Equations

	Original Equation	*Rewritten Equation*	*Solution*	*Property*
a.	$2^x = 32$	$2^x = 2^5$	$x = 5$	One-to-One
b.	$\ln x - \ln 3 = 0$	$\ln x = \ln 3$	$x = 3$	One-to-One
c.	$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = 9$	$3^{-x} = 3^2$	$x = -2$	One-to-One
d.	$e^x = 7$	$\ln e^x = \ln 7$	$x = \ln 7$	Inverse
e.	$\ln x = -3$	$e^{\ln x} = e^{-3}$	$x = e^{-3}$	Inverse
f.	$\log x = -1$	$10^{\log x} = 10^{-1}$	$x = 10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}$	Inverse
g.	$\log_3 x = 4$	$3^{\log_3 x} = 3^4$	$x = 81$	Inverse

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 17.

The strategies used in Example 1 are summarized as follows.

Strategies for Solving Exponential and Logarithmic Equations

1. Rewrite the original equation in a form that allows the use of the One-to-One Properties of exponential or logarithmic functions.
2. Rewrite an *exponential* equation in logarithmic form and apply the Inverse Property of logarithmic functions.
3. Rewrite a *logarithmic* equation in exponential form and apply the Inverse Property of exponential functions.

Solving Exponential Equations

Solving Exponential Equations

Solve each equation and approximate the result to three decimal places, if necessary.

a. $e^{-x^2} = e^{-3x-4}$

b. $3(2^x) = 42$

Solution

a.

$$e^{-x^2} = e^{-3x-4} \quad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$-x^2 = -3x - 4 \quad \text{One-to-One Property}$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \quad \text{Write in general form.}$$

$$(x+1)(x-4) = 0 \quad \text{Factor.}$$

$$(x+1) = 0 \Longrightarrow x = -1 \quad \text{Set 1st factor equal to 0.}$$

$$(x-4) = 0 \Longrightarrow x = 4 \quad \text{Set 2nd factor equal to 0.}$$

The solutions are $x = -1$ and $x = 4$. Check these in the original equation.

b.

$$3(2^x) = 42 \quad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$2^x = 14 \quad \text{Divide each side by 3.}$$

$$\log_2 2^x = \log_2 14 \quad \text{Take log (base 2) of each side.}$$

$$x = \log_2 14 \quad \text{Inverse Property}$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 14}{\ln 2} \approx 3.807 \quad \text{Change-of-base formula}$$

The solution is $x = \log_2 14 \approx 3.807$. Check this in the original equation.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 29.

Study Tip

Another way to solve Example 2(b) is by taking the natural log of each side and then applying the Power Property, as follows.

$$3(2^x) = 42$$

$$2^x = 14$$

$$\ln 2^x = \ln 14$$

$$x \ln 2 = \ln 14$$

$$x = \frac{\ln 14}{\ln 2} \approx 3.807$$

As you can see, you obtain the same result as in Example 2(b).

In Example 2(b), the exact solution is $x = \log_2 14$ and the approximate solution is $x \approx 3.807$. An exact answer is preferred when the solution is an intermediate step in a larger problem. For a final answer, an approximate solution is easier to comprehend.

Solving an Exponential Equation

Solve $e^x + 5 = 60$ and approximate the result to three decimal places.

Solution

$$e^x + 5 = 60 \quad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$e^x = 55 \quad \text{Subtract 5 from each side.}$$

$$\ln e^x = \ln 55 \quad \text{Take natural log of each side.}$$

$$x = \ln 55 \approx 4.007 \quad \text{Inverse Property}$$

The solution is $x = \ln 55 \approx 4.007$. Check this in the original equation.

Study Tip

Remember that the natural logarithmic function has a base of e.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 55.

Solving an Exponential Equation

Solve $2(3^{2t-5}) - 4 = 11$ and approximate the result to three decimal places.

Solution

$$2(3^{2t-5}) - 4 = 11 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$2(3^{2t-5}) = 15 \qquad \text{Add 4 to each side.}$$

$$3^{2t-5} = \frac{15}{2} \qquad \text{Divide each side by 2.}$$

$$\log_3 3^{2t-5} = \log_3 \frac{15}{2} \qquad \text{Take log (base 3) of each side.}$$

$$2t - 5 = \log_3 \frac{15}{2} \qquad \text{Inverse Property}$$

$$2t = 5 + \log_3 7.5 \qquad \text{Add 5 to each side.}$$

$$t = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_3 7.5 \qquad \text{Divide each side by 2.}$$

$$t \approx 3.417 \qquad \text{Use a calculator.}$$

The solution is $t = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\log_3 7.5 \approx 3.417$. Check this in the original equation.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

Study Tip

Remember that to evaluate a logarithm such as $\log_3 7.5$, you need to use the change-of-base formula.

$$\log_3 7.5 = \frac{\ln 7.5}{\ln 3} \approx 1.834$$

When an equation involves two or more exponential expressions, you can still use a procedure similar to that demonstrated in Examples 2, 3, and 4. However, the algebra is a bit more complicated.

Solving an Exponential Equation of Quadratic Type

Solve $e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 = 0$.

Algebraic Solution

$$e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2 = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$(e^x)^2 - 3e^x + 2 = 0 \qquad \text{Write in quadratic form.}$$

$$(e^x - 2)(e^x - 1) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

$$e^x - 2 = 0 \qquad \text{Set 1st factor equal to 0.}$$

$$x = \ln 2 \qquad \text{Solution}$$

$$e^x - 1 = 0 \qquad \text{Set 2nd factor equal to 0.}$$

$$x = 0 \qquad \text{Solution}$$

The solutions are $x = \ln 2 \approx 0.693$ and $x = 0$. Check these in the original equation.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 59.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph $y = e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2$. Use the *zero* or *root* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to approximate the values of x for which $y = 0$. In Figure 3.28, you can see that the zeros occur at $x = 0$ and at $x \approx 0.693$. So, the solutions are $x = 0$ and $x \approx 0.693$.

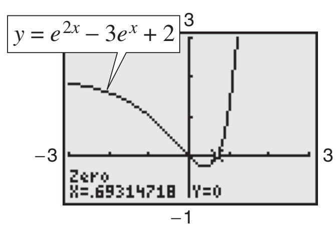


FIGURE 3.28

Solving Logarithmic Equations

To solve a logarithmic equation, you can write it in exponential form.

$\ln x = 3$	Logarithmic form
$e^{\ln x} = e^3$	Exponentiate each side.
$x = e^3$	Exponential form

This procedure is called *exponentiating* each side of an equation.

Solving Logarithmic Equations

WARNING / CAUTION

Remember to check your solutions in the original equation when solving equations to verify that the answer is correct and to make sure that the answer lies in the domain of the original equation.

a.

$\ln x = 2$	Original equation
$e^{\ln x} = e^2$	Exponentiate each side.
$x = e^2$	Inverse Property

b.

$\log_3(5x - 1) = \log_3(x + 7)$	Original equation
$5x - 1 = x + 7$	One-to-One Property
$4x = 8$	Add $-x$ and 1 to each side.
$x = 2$	Divide each side by 4.

c.

$\log_6(3x + 14) - \log_6 5 = \log_6 2x$	Original equation
$\log_6\left(\frac{3x + 14}{5}\right) = \log_6 2x$	Quotient Property of Logarithms
$\frac{3x + 14}{5} = 2x$	One-to-One Property
$3x + 14 = 10x$	Cross multiply.
$-7x = -14$	Isolate x.
$x = 2$	Divide each side by -7.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 83.

Solving a Logarithmic Equation

Solve $5 + 2 \ln x = 4$ and approximate the result to three decimal places.

Algebraic Solution

$5 + 2 \ln x = 4$	Write original equation.
$2 \ln x = -1$	Subtract 5 from each side.
$\ln x = -\frac{1}{2}$	Divide each side by 2.
$e^{\ln x} = e^{-1/2}$	Exponentiate each side.
$x = e^{-1/2}$	Inverse Property
$x \approx 0.607$	Use a calculator.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 93.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph $y_1 = 5 + 2 \ln x$ and $y_2 = 4$ in the same viewing window. Use the *intersect* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features to approximate the intersection point, as shown in Figure 3.29. So, the solution is $x \approx 0.607$.

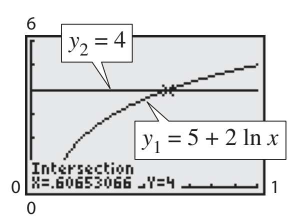


FIGURE 3.29

Solving a Logarithmic Equation

Solve $2 \log_5 3x = 4$.

Solution

$$2 \log_5 3x = 4 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$\log_5 3x = 2 \qquad \text{Divide each side by 2.}$$

$$5^{\log_5 3x} = 5^2 \qquad \text{Exponentiate each side (base 5).}$$

$$3x = 25 \qquad \text{Inverse Property}$$

$$x = \frac{25}{3} \qquad \text{Divide each side by 3.}$$

The solution is $x = \frac{25}{3}$. Check this in the original equation.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 97.

Study Tip

Notice in Example 9 that the logarithmic part of the equation is condensed into a single logarithm before exponentiating each side of the equation.

Because the domain of a logarithmic function generally does not include all real numbers, you should be sure to check for extraneous solutions of logarithmic equations.

Checking for Extraneous Solutions

Solve $\log 5x + \log(x - 1) = 2$.

Algebraic Solution

$$\log 5x + \log(x - 1) = 2 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$\log[5x(x - 1)] = 2 \qquad \text{Product Property of Logarithms}$$

$$10^{\log(5x^2 - 5x)} = 10^2 \qquad \text{Exponentiate each side (base 10).}$$

$$5x^2 - 5x = 100 \qquad \text{Inverse Property}$$

$$x^2 - x - 20 = 0 \qquad \text{Write in general form.}$$

$$(x - 5)(x + 4) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

$$x - 5 = 0 \qquad \text{Set 1st factor equal to 0.}$$

$$x = 5 \qquad \text{Solution}$$

$$x + 4 = 0 \qquad \text{Set 2nd factor equal to 0.}$$

$$x = -4 \qquad \text{Solution}$$

The solutions appear to be $x = 5$ and $x = -4$. However, when you check these in the original equation, you can see that $x = 5$ is the only solution.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 109.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph $y_1 = \log 5x + \log(x - 1)$ and $y_2 = 2$ in the same viewing window. From the graph shown in Figure 3.30, it appears that the graphs intersect at one point. Use the *intersect* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features to determine that the graphs intersect at approximately $(5, 2)$. So, the solution is $x = 5$. Verify that 5 is an exact solution algebraically.

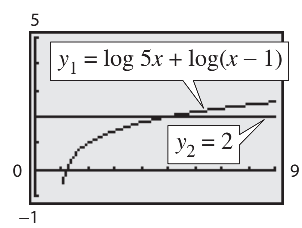


FIGURE 3.30

In Example 9, the domain of $\log 5x$ is $x > 0$ and the domain of $\log(x - 1)$ is $x > 1$, so the domain of the original equation is $x > 1$. Because the domain is all real numbers greater than 1, the solution $x = -4$ is extraneous. The graph in Figure 3.30 verifies this conclusion.

Applications

Doubling an Investment

You have deposited \$500 in an account that pays 6.75% interest, compounded continuously. How long will it take your money to double?

Solution

Using the formula for continuous compounding, you can find that the balance in the account is

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

$$A = 500e^{0.0675t}.$$

To find the time required for the balance to double, let $A = 1000$ and solve the resulting equation for t.

$$\begin{aligned}
500e^{0.0675t} &= 1000 && \text{Let } A = 1000.\\
e^{0.0675t} &= 2 && \text{Divide each side by 500.}\\
\ln e^{0.0675t} &= \ln 2 && \text{Take natural log of each side.}\\
0.0675t &= \ln 2 && \text{Inverse Property}\\
t &= \frac{\ln 2}{0.0675} && \text{Divide each side by 0.0675.}\\
t &\approx 10.27 && \text{Use a calculator.}
\end{aligned}$$

The balance in the account will double after approximately 10.27 years. This result is demonstrated graphically in Figure 3.31.

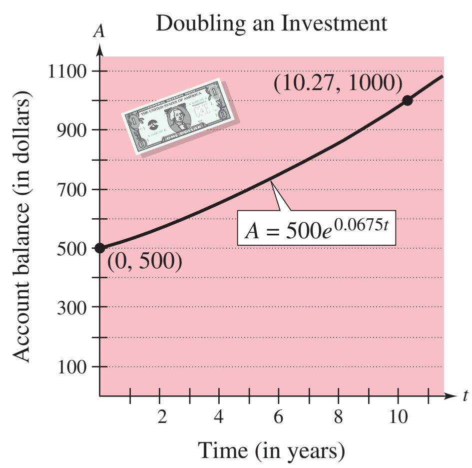


FIGURE 3.31

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 117.

In Example 10, an approximate answer of 10.27 years is given. Within the context of the problem, the exact solution, $(\ln 2)/0.0675$ years, does not make sense as an answer.

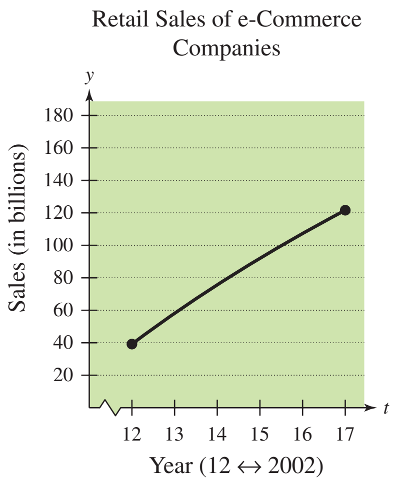


FIGURE 3.32

Retail Sales

The retail sales y (in billions) of e-commerce companies in the United States from 2002 through 2007 can be modeled by

$$y = -549 + 236.7 \ln t, \quad 12 \le t \le 17$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 12$ corresponding to 2002 (see Figure 3.32). During which year did the sales reach \$108 billion? (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

Solution

$-549 + 236.7 \ln t = y$	Write original equation.
$-549 + 236.7 \ln t = 108$	Substitute 108 for y.
$236.7 \ln t = 657$	Add 549 to each side.
$\ln t = \dfrac{657}{236.7}$	Divide each side by 236.7.
$e^{\ln t} = e^{657/236.7}$	Exponentiate each side.
$t = e^{657/236.7}$	Inverse Property
$t \approx 16$	Use a calculator.

The solution is $t \approx 16$. Because $t = 12$ represents 2002, it follows that the sales reached \$108 billion in 2006.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 133.

Classroom Discussion

Analyzing Relationships Numerically Use a calculator to fill in the table row-by-row. Discuss the resulting pattern. What can you conclude? Find two equations that summarize the relationships you discovered.

x	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	10	25	50
e^x						
$\ln(e^x)$						
$\ln x$						
$e^{\ln x}$						

3.4 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. To ________ an equation in x means to find all values of x for which the equation is true.
2. To solve exponential and logarithmic equations, you can use the following One-to-One and Inverse Properties.
   (a) $a^x = a^y$ if and only if ________. (b) $\log_a x = \log_a y$ if and only if ________.
   (c) $a^{\log_a x} =$ ________ (d) $\log_a a^x =$ ________
3. To solve exponential and logarithmic equations, you can use the following strategies.
   (a) Rewrite the original equation in a form that allows the use of the ________ Properties of exponential or logarithmic functions.
   (b) Rewrite an exponential equation in ________ form and apply the Inverse Property of ________ functions.
   (c) Rewrite a logarithmic equation in ________ form and apply the Inverse Property of ________ functions.
4. An ________ solution does not satisfy the original equation.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–12, determine whether each x-value is a solution (or an approximate solution) of the equation.

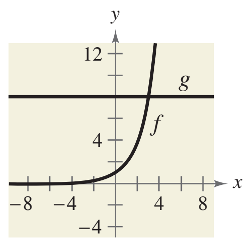
5. $4^{2x-7} = 64$
   (a) $x = 5$
   (b) $x = 2$
6. $2^{3x+1} = 32$
   (a) $x = -1$
   (b) $x = 2$
7. $3e^{x+2} = 75$
   (a) $x = -2 + e^{25}$
   (b) $x = -2 + \ln 25$
   (c) $x \approx 1.219$
8. $4e^{x-1} = 60$
   (a) $x = 1 + \ln 15$
   (b) $x \approx 3.7081$
   (c) $x = \ln 16$
9. $\log_4(3x) = 3$
   (a) $x \approx 21.333$
   (b) $x = -4$
   (c) $x = \frac{64}{3}$
10. $\log_2(x + 3) = 10$
   (a) $x = 1021$
   (b) $x = 17$
   (c) $x = 10^2 - 3$
11. $\ln(2x + 3) = 5.8$
   (a) $x = \frac{1}{2}(-3 + \ln 5.8)$
   (b) $x = \frac{1}{2}(-3 + e^{5.8})$
   (c) $x \approx 163.650$
12. $\ln(x - 1) = 3.8$
   (a) $x = 1 + e^{3.8}$
   (b) $x \approx 45.701$
   (c) $x = 1 + \ln 3.8$

In Exercises 13–24, solve for x.

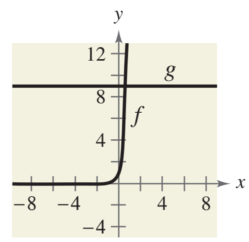
13. $4^x = 16$
14. $3^x = 243$
15. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 32$
16. $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^x = 64$
17. $\ln x - \ln 2 = 0$
18. $\ln x - \ln 5 = 0$
19. $e^x = 2$
20. $e^x = 4$
21. $\ln x = -1$
22. $\log x = -2$
23. $\log_4 x = 3$
24. $\log_5 x = \frac{1}{2}$

In Exercises 25–28, approximate the point of intersection of the graphs of f and g. Then solve the equation $f(x) = g(x)$ algebraically to verify your approximation.

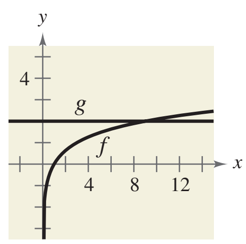
25. $f(x) = 2^x$
    $g(x) = 8$



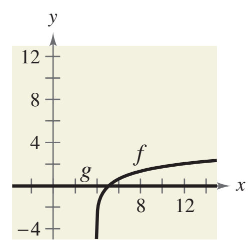
26. $f(x) = 27^x$
    $g(x) = 9$



27. $f(x) = \log_3 x$
    $g(x) = 2$



28. $f(x) = \ln(x - 4)$
    $g(x) = 0$



In Exercises 29–70, solve the exponential equation algebraically. Approximate the result to three decimal places.

29. $e^x = e^{x^2-2}$
30. $e^{2x} = e^{x^2-8}$
31. $e^{x^2-3} = e^{x-2}$
32. $e^{-x^2} = e^{x^2-2x}$
33. $4(3^x) = 20$
34. $2(5^x) = 32$
35. $2e^x = 10$
36. $4e^x = 91$
37. $e^x - 9 = 19$
38. $6^x + 10 = 47$
39. $3^{2x} = 80$
40. $6^{5x} = 3000$
41. $5^{-t/2} = 0.20$
42. $4^{-3t} = 0.10$
43. $3^{x-1} = 27$
44. $2^{x-3} = 32$
45. $2^{3-x} = 565$
46. $8^{-2-x} = 431$

47. $8(10^{3x}) = 12$

48. $5(10^{x-6}) = 7$

49. $3(5^{x-1}) = 21$

50. $8(3^{6-x}) = 40$

51. $e^{3x} = 12$

52. $e^{2x} = 50$

53. $500e^{-x} = 300$

54. $1000e^{-4x} = 75$

55. $7 - 2e^x = 5$

56. $-14 + 3e^x = 11$

57. $6(2^{3x-1}) - 7 = 9$

58. $8(4^{6-2x}) + 13 = 41$

59. $e^{2x} - 4e^x - 5 = 0$

60. $e^{2x} - 5e^x + 6 = 0$

61. $e^{2x} - 3e^x - 4 = 0$

62. $e^{2x} + 9e^x + 36 = 0$

63. $\dfrac{500}{100 - e^{x/2}} = 20$

64. $\dfrac{400}{1 + e^{-x}} = 350$

65. $\dfrac{3000}{2 + e^{2x}} = 2$

66. $\dfrac{119}{e^{6x} - 14} = 7$

67. $\left(1 + \dfrac{0.065}{365}\right)^{365t} = 4$

68. $\left(4 - \dfrac{2.471}{40}\right)^{9t} = 21$

69. $\left(1 + \dfrac{0.10}{12}\right)^{12t} = 2$

70. $\left(16 - \dfrac{0.878}{26}\right)^{3t} = 30$

In Exercises 71–80, use a graphing utility to graph and solve the equation. Approximate the result to three decimal places. Verify your result algebraically.

71. $7 = 2^x$

72. $5^x = 212$

73. $6e^{1-x} = 25$

74. $-4e^{-x-1} + 15 = 0$

75. $3e^{3x/2} = 962$

76. $8e^{-2x/3} = 11$

77. $e^{0.09t} = 3$

78. $-e^{1.8x} + 7 = 0$

79. $e^{0.125t} - 8 = 0$

80. $e^{2.724x} = 29$

In Exercises 81–112, solve the logarithmic equation algebraically. Approximate the result to three decimal places.

81. $\ln x = -3$

82. $\ln x = 1.6$

83. $\ln x - 7 = 0$

84. $\ln x + 1 = 0$

85. $\ln 2x = 2.4$

86. $2.1 = \ln 6x$

87. $\log x = 6$

88. $\log 3z = 2$

89. $3 \ln 5x = 10$

90. $2 \ln x = 7$

91. $\ln\sqrt{x + 2} = 1$

92. $\ln\sqrt{x - 8} = 5$

93. $7 + 3 \ln x = 5$

94. $2 - 6 \ln x = 10$

95. $-2 + 2 \ln 3x = 17$

96. $2 + 3 \ln x = 12$

97. $6 \log_3(0.5x) = 11$

98. $4 \log(x - 6) = 11$

99. $\ln x - \ln(x + 1) = 2$

100. $\ln x + \ln(x + 1) = 1$

101. $\ln x + \ln(x - 2) = 1$

102. $\ln x + \ln(x + 3) = 1$

103. $\ln(x + 5) = \ln(x - 1) - \ln(x + 1)$

104. $\ln(x + 1) - \ln(x - 2) = \ln x$

105. $\log_2(2x - 3) = \log_2(x + 4)$

106. $\log(3x + 4) = \log(x - 10)$

107. $\log(x + 4) - \log x = \log(x + 2)$

108. $\log_2 x + \log_2(x + 2) = \log_2(x + 6)$

109. $\log_4 x - \log_4(x - 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

110. $\log_3 x + \log_3(x - 8) = 2$

111. $\log 8x - \log\left(1 + \sqrt{x}\right) = 2$

112. $\log 4x - \log\left(12 + \sqrt{x}\right) = 2$

In Exercises 113–116, use a graphing utility to graph and solve the equation. Approximate the result to three decimal places. Verify your result algebraically.

113. $3 - \ln x = 0$

114. $10 - 4 \ln(x - 2) = 0$

115. $2 \ln(x + 3) = 3$

116. $\ln(x + 1) = 2 - \ln x$

COMPOUND INTEREST In Exercises 117–120, \$2500 is invested in an account at interest rate r, compounded continuously. Find the time required for the amount to (a) double and (b) triple.

117. $r = 0.05$

118. $r = 0.045$

119. $r = 0.025$

120. $r = 0.0375$

In Exercises 121–128, solve the equation algebraically. Round the result to three decimal places. Verify your answer using a graphing utility.

121. $2x^2e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x} = 0$

122. $-x^2e^{-x} + 2xe^{-x} = 0$

123. $-xe^{-x} + e^{-x} = 0$

124. $e^{-2x} - 2xe^{-2x} = 0$

125. $2x \ln x + x = 0$

126. $\dfrac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0$

127. $\dfrac{1 + \ln x}{2} = 0$

128. $2x \ln\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) - x = 0$

129. DEMAND The demand equation for a limited edition coin set is

$$p = 1000\left(1 - \frac{5}{5 + e^{-0.001x}}\right).$$

Find the demand x for a price of (a) $p = \$139.50$ and (b) $p = \$99.99$.

130. DEMAND The demand equation for a hand-held electronic organizer is

$$p = 5000\left(1 - \frac{4}{4 + e^{-0.002x}}\right).$$

Find the demand x for a price of (a) $p = \$600$ and (b) $p = \$400$.

131. FOREST YIELD The yield V (in millions of cubic feet per acre) for a forest at age t years is given by $V = 6.7e^{-48.1/t}$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(b) Determine the horizontal asymptote of the function. Interpret its meaning in the context of the problem.

(c) Find the time necessary to obtain a yield of 1.3 million cubic feet.

132. TREES PER ACRE The number N of trees of a given species per acre is approximated by the model $N = 68(10^{-0.04x})$, $5 \le x \le 40$, where x is the average diameter of the trees (in inches) 3 feet above the ground. Use the model to approximate the average diameter of the trees in a test plot when $N = 21$.

133. U.S. CURRENCY The values y (in billions of dollars) of U.S. currency in circulation in the years 2000 through 2007 can be modeled by $y = -451 + 444 \ln t$, $10 \le t \le 17$, where t represents the year, with $t = 10$ corresponding to 2000. During which year did the value of U.S. currency in circulation exceed \$690 billion? (Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System)

134. MEDICINE The numbers y of freestanding ambulatory care surgery centers in the United States from 2000 through 2007 can be modeled by

$$y = 2875 + \frac{2635.11}{1 + 14.215e^{-0.8038t}}, \quad 0 \le t \le 7$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: Verispan)

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the model.

(b) Use the *trace* feature of the graphing utility to estimate the year in which the number of surgery centers exceeded 3600.

135. AVERAGE HEIGHTS The percent m of American males between the ages of 18 and 24 who are no more than x inches tall is modeled by

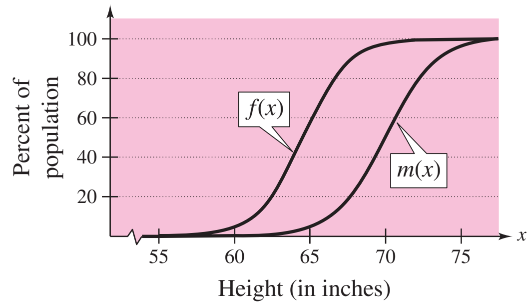
$$m(x) = \frac{100}{1 + e^{-0.6114(x-69.71)}}$$

and the percent f of American females between the ages of 18 and 24 who are no more than x inches tall is modeled by

$$f(x) = \frac{100}{1 + e^{-0.66607(x-64.51)}}.$$

(Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics)

(a) Use the graph to determine any horizontal asymptotes of the graphs of the functions. Interpret the meaning in the context of the problem.



(b) What is the average height of each sex?

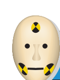
136. LEARNING CURVE In a group project in learning theory, a mathematical model for the proportion P of correct responses after n trials was found to be $P = 0.83/(1 + e^{-0.2n})$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(b) Use the graph to determine any horizontal asymptotes of the graph of the function. Interpret the meaning of the upper asymptote in the context of this problem.

(c) After how many trials will 60% of the responses be correct?

137. AUTOMOBILES Automobiles are designed with crumple zones that help protect their occupants in crashes. The crumple zones allow the occupants to move short distances when the automobiles come to abrupt stops. The greater the distance moved, the fewer g's the crash victims experience. (One g is equal to the acceleration due to gravity. For very short periods of time, humans have withstood as much as 40 g's.) In crash tests with vehicles moving at 90 kilometers per hour, analysts measured the numbers of g's experienced during deceleration by crash dummies that were permitted to move x meters during impact. The data are shown in the table. A model for the data is given by $y = -3.00 + 11.88 \ln x + (36.94/x)$, where y is the number of g's.



x	g's
0.2	158
0.4	80
0.6	53
0.8	40
1.0	32

(a) Complete the table using the model.

x	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
y					

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the data points and the model in the same viewing window. How do they compare?

(c) Use the model to estimate the distance traveled during impact if the passenger deceleration must not exceed 30 g's.

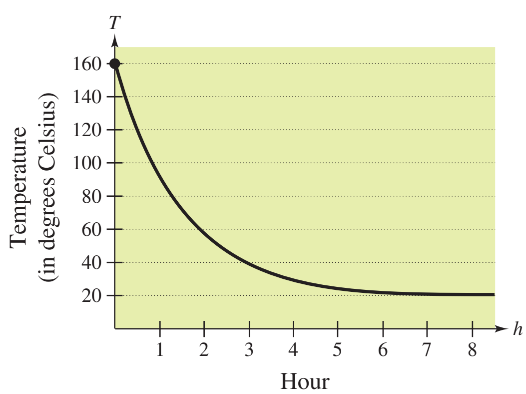
(d) Do you think it is practical to lower the number of g's experienced during impact to fewer than 23? Explain your reasoning.

138. DATA ANALYSIS An object at a temperature of 160°C was removed from a furnace and placed in a room at 20°C. The temperature T of the object was measured each hour h and recorded in the table. A model for the data is given by $T = 20[1 + 7(2^{-h})]$. The graph of this model is shown in the figure.

Hour, h	Temperature, T
0	160°
1	90°
2	56°
3	38°
4	29°
5	24°

(a) Use the graph to identify the horizontal asymptote of the model and interpret the asymptote in the context of the problem.

(b) Use the model to approximate the time when the temperature of the object was 100°C.



EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 139–142, rewrite each verbal statement as an equation. Then decide whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

139. The logarithm of the product of two numbers is equal to the sum of the logarithms of the numbers.

140. The logarithm of the sum of two numbers is equal to the product of the logarithms of the numbers.

141. The logarithm of the difference of two numbers is equal to the difference of the logarithms of the numbers.

142. The logarithm of the quotient of two numbers is equal to the difference of the logarithms of the numbers.

143. THINK ABOUT IT Is it possible for a logarithmic equation to have more than one extraneous solution? Explain.

144. FINANCE You are investing P dollars at an annual interest rate of r, compounded continuously, for t years. Which of the following would result in the highest value of the investment? Explain your reasoning.

(a) Double the amount you invest.

(b) Double your interest rate.

(c) Double the number of years.

145. THINK ABOUT IT Are the times required for the investments in Exercises 117–120 to quadruple twice as long as the times for them to double? Give a reason for your answer and verify your answer algebraically.

146. The *effective yield* of a savings plan is the percent increase in the balance after 1 year. Find the effective yield for each savings plan when $1000 is deposited in a savings account. Which savings plan has the greatest effective yield? Which savings plan will have the highest balance after 5 years?

(a) 7% annual interest rate, compounded annually

(b) 7% annual interest rate, compounded continuously

(c) 7% annual interest rate, compounded quarterly

(d) 7.25% annual interest rate, compounded quarterly

147. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS Let $f(x) = \log_a x$ and $g(x) = a^x$, where $a > 1$.

(a) Let $a = 1.2$ and use a graphing utility to graph the two functions in the same viewing window. What do you observe? Approximate any points of intersection of the two graphs.

(b) Determine the value(s) of a for which the two graphs have one point of intersection.

(c) Determine the value(s) of a for which the two graphs have two points of intersection.

148. CAPSTONE Write two or three sentences stating the general guidelines that you follow when solving (a) exponential equations and (b) logarithmic equations.

3.5 EXPONENTIAL AND LOGARITHMIC MODELS

What you should learn

- Recognize the five most common types of models involving exponential and logarithmic functions.
- Use exponential growth and decay functions to model and solve real-life problems.
- Use Gaussian functions to model and solve real-life problems.
- Use logistic growth functions to model and solve real-life problems.
- Use logarithmic functions to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Exponential growth and decay models are often used to model the populations of countries. For instance, in Exercise 44 on page 263, you will use exponential growth and decay models to compare the populations of several countries.

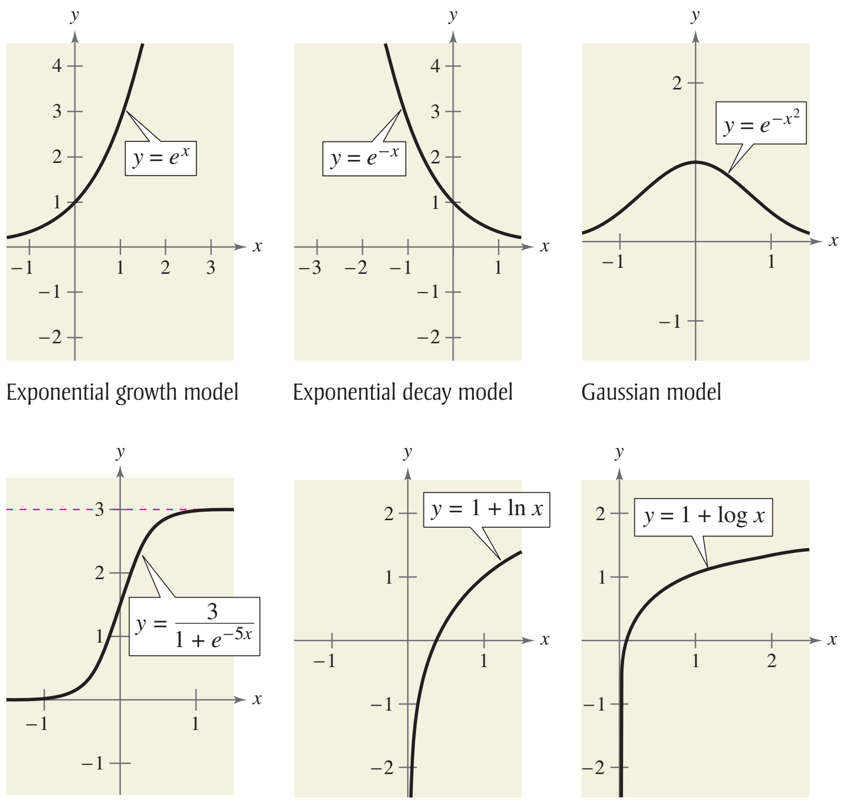
Alan Becker/Stone/Getty Images

Introduction

The five most common types of mathematical models involving exponential functions and logarithmic functions are as follows.

1. **Exponential growth model:** $y = ae^{bx}, \quad b > 0$
2. **Exponential decay model:** $y = ae^{-bx}, \quad b > 0$
3. **Gaussian model:** $y = ae^{-(x-b)^2/c}$
4. **Logistic growth model:** $y = \dfrac{a}{1 + be^{-rx}}$
5. **Logarithmic models:** $y = a + b \ln x, \quad y = a + b \log x$

The basic shapes of the graphs of these functions are shown in Figure 3.33.



Exponential growth model | Exponential decay model | Gaussian model

Logistic growth model | Natural logarithmic model | Common logarithmic model

FIGURE 3.33

You can often gain quite a bit of insight into a situation modeled by an exponential or logarithmic function by identifying and interpreting the function's asymptotes. Use the graphs in Figure 3.33 to identify the asymptotes of the graph of each function.

Exponential Growth and Decay

Online Advertising

Estimates of the amounts (in billions of dollars) of U.S. online advertising spending from 2007 through 2011 are shown in the table. A scatter plot of the data is shown in Figure 3.34. (Source: eMarketer)

Year	Advertising spending
2007	21.1
2008	23.6
2009	25.7
2010	28.5
2011	32.0

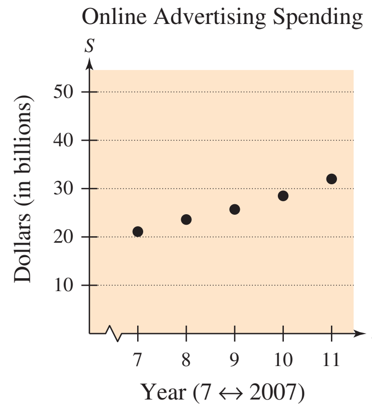


FIGURE 3.34

An exponential growth model that approximates these data is given by $S = 10.33e^{0.1022t}$, $7 \leq t \leq 11$, where S is the amount of spending (in billions) and $t = 7$ represents 2007. Compare the values given by the model with the estimates shown in the table. According to this model, when will the amount of U.S. online advertising spending reach \$40 billion?

Algebraic Solution

The following table compares the two sets of advertising spending figures.

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Advertising spending	21.1	23.6	25.7	28.5	32.0
Model	21.1	23.4	25.9	28.7	31.8

To find when the amount of U.S. online advertising spending will reach \$40 billion, let $S = 40$ in the model and solve for t.

$$10.33e^{0.1022t} = S \qquad \text{Write original model.}$$

$$10.33e^{0.1022t} = 40 \qquad \text{Substitute 40 for } S.$$

$$e^{0.1022t} \approx 3.8722 \qquad \text{Divide each side by 10.33.}$$

$$\ln e^{0.1022t} \approx \ln 3.8722 \qquad \text{Take natural log of each side.}$$

$$0.1022t \approx 1.3538 \qquad \text{Inverse Property}$$

$$t \approx 13.2 \qquad \text{Divide each side by 0.1022.}$$

According to the model, the amount of U.S. online advertising spending will reach \$40 billion in 2013.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph the model $y = 10.33e^{0.1022x}$ and the data in the same viewing window. You can see in Figure 3.35 that the model appears to fit the data closely.

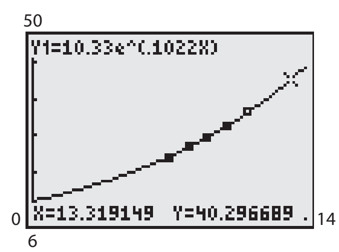


FIGURE 3.35

Use the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to find that the approximate value of x for $y = 40$ is $x \approx 13.2$. So, according to the model, the amount of U.S. online advertising spending will reach \$40 billion in 2013.

TECHNOLOGY

Some graphing utilities have an *exponential regression* feature that can be used to find exponential models that represent data. If you have such a graphing utility, try using it to find an exponential model for the data given in Example 1. How does your model compare with the model given in Example 1?

In Example 1, you were given the exponential growth model. But suppose this model were not given; how could you find such a model? One technique for doing this is demonstrated in Example 2.

Modeling Population Growth

In a research experiment, a population of fruit flies is increasing according to the law of exponential growth. After 2 days there are 100 flies, and after 4 days there are 300 flies. How many flies will there be after 5 days?

Solution

Let y be the number of flies at time t. From the given information, you know that $y = 100$ when $t = 2$ and $y = 300$ when $t = 4$. Substituting this information into the model $y = ae^{bt}$ produces

$$100 = ae^{2b} \quad \text{and} \quad 300 = ae^{4b}.$$

To solve for b, solve for a in the first equation.

$$100 = ae^{2b} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad a = \frac{100}{e^{2b}} \qquad \text{Solve for } a \text{ in the first equation.}$$

Then substitute the result into the second equation.

$$300 = ae^{4b} \qquad \text{Write second equation.}$$

$$300 = \left(\frac{100}{e^{2b}}\right)e^{4b} \qquad \text{Substitute } \frac{100}{e^{2b}} \text{ for } a.$$

$$\frac{300}{100} = e^{2b} \qquad \text{Divide each side by 100.}$$

$$\ln 3 = 2b \qquad \text{Take natural log of each side.}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln 3 = b \qquad \text{Solve for } b.$$

Using $b = \frac{1}{2}\ln 3$ and the equation you found for a, you can determine that

$$a = \frac{100}{e^{2[(1/2)\ln 3]}} \qquad \text{Substitute } \tfrac{1}{2}\ln 3 \text{ for } b.$$

$$= \frac{100}{e^{\ln 3}} \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$= \frac{100}{3} \qquad \text{Inverse Property}$$

$$\approx 33.33. \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

So, with $a \approx 33.33$ and $b = \frac{1}{2}\ln 3 \approx 0.5493$, the exponential growth model is

$$y = 33.33e^{0.5493t}$$

as shown in Figure 3.36. This implies that, after 5 days, the population will be

$$y = 33.33e^{0.5493(5)} \approx 520 \text{ flies.}$$

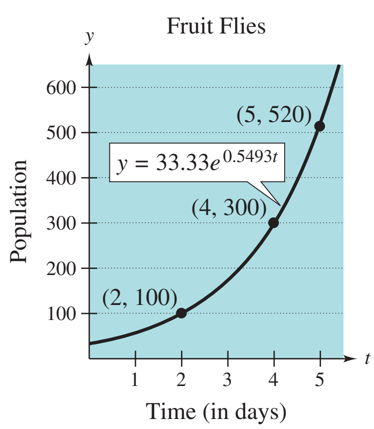


FIGURE 3.36

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 49.

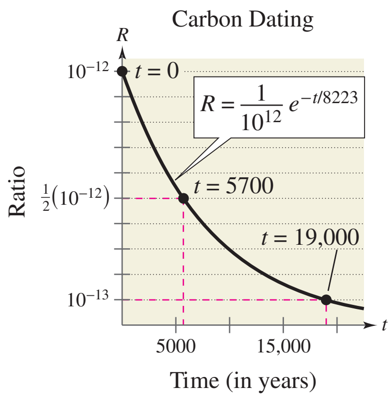


FIGURE 3.37

In living organic material, the ratio of the number of radioactive carbon isotopes (carbon 14) to the number of nonradioactive carbon isotopes (carbon 12) is about 1 to 10^{12}. When organic material dies, its carbon 12 content remains fixed, whereas its radioactive carbon 14 begins to decay with a half-life of about 5700 years. To estimate the age of dead organic material, scientists use the following formula, which denotes the ratio of carbon 14 to carbon 12 present at any time t (in years).

$$R = \frac{1}{10^{12}}e^{-t/8223} \qquad \text{Carbon dating model}$$

The graph of R is shown in Figure 3.37. Note that R decreases as t increases.

Carbon Dating

Estimate the age of a newly discovered fossil in which the ratio of carbon 14 to carbon 12 is

$R = 1/10^{13}$.

Algebraic Solution

In the carbon dating model, substitute the given value of R to obtain the following.

$$\frac{1}{10^{12}}e^{-t/8223} = R \qquad \text{Write original model.}$$

$$\frac{e^{-t/8223}}{10^{12}} = \frac{1}{10^{13}} \qquad \text{Let } R = \frac{1}{10^{13}}.$$

$$e^{-t/8223} = \frac{1}{10} \qquad \text{Multiply each side by } 10^{12}.$$

$$\ln e^{-t/8223} = \ln\frac{1}{10} \qquad \text{Take natural log of each side.}$$

$$-\frac{t}{8223} \approx -2.3026 \qquad \text{Inverse Property}$$

$$t \approx 18{,}934 \qquad \text{Multiply each side by } -8223.$$

So, to the nearest thousand years, the age of the fossil is about 19,000 years.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility to graph the formula for the ratio of carbon 14 to carbon 12 at any time t as

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{10^{12}}e^{-x/8223}.$$

In the same viewing window, graph $y_2 = 1/(10^{13})$. Use the *intersect* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to estimate that $x \approx 18{,}934$ when $y = 1/(10^{13})$, as shown in Figure 3.38.

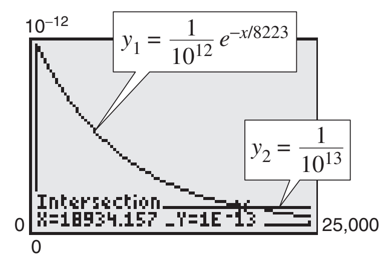


FIGURE 3.38

So, to the nearest thousand years, the age of the fossil is about 19,000 years.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 51.

The value of b in the exponential decay model $y = ae^{-bt}$ determines the *decay* of radioactive isotopes. For instance, to find how much of an initial 10 grams of ^{226}Ra isotope with a half-life of 1599 years is left after 500 years, substitute this information into the model $y = ae^{-bt}$.

$$\frac{1}{2}(10) = 10e^{-b(1599)} \Rightarrow \ln\frac{1}{2} = -1599b \Rightarrow b = -\frac{\ln\frac{1}{2}}{1599}$$

Using the value of b found above and $a = 10$, the amount left is

$$y = 10e^{-[-\ln(1/2)/1599](500)} \approx 8.05 \text{ grams.}$$

Gaussian Models

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, Gaussian models are of the form

$$y = ae^{-(x-b)^2/c}.$$

This type of model is commonly used in probability and statistics to represent populations that are **normally distributed.** The graph of a Gaussian model is called a **bell-shaped curve.** Try graphing the normal distribution with a graphing utility. Can you see why it is called a bell-shaped curve?

For *standard* normal distributions, the model takes the form

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-x^2/2}.$$

The **average value** of a population can be found from the bell-shaped curve by observing where the maximum y-value of the function occurs. The x-value corresponding to the maximum y-value of the function represents the average value of the independent variable—in this case, x.

SAT Scores

In 2008, the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) math scores for college-bound seniors roughly followed the normal distribution given by

$$y = 0.0034e^{-(x-515)^2/26{,}912}, \quad 200 \le x \le 800$$

where x is the SAT score for mathematics. Sketch the graph of this function. From the graph, estimate the average SAT score. (Source: College Board)

Solution

The graph of the function is shown in Figure 3.39. On this bell-shaped curve, the maximum value of the curve represents the average score. From the graph, you can estimate that the average mathematics score for college-bound seniors in 2008 was 515.

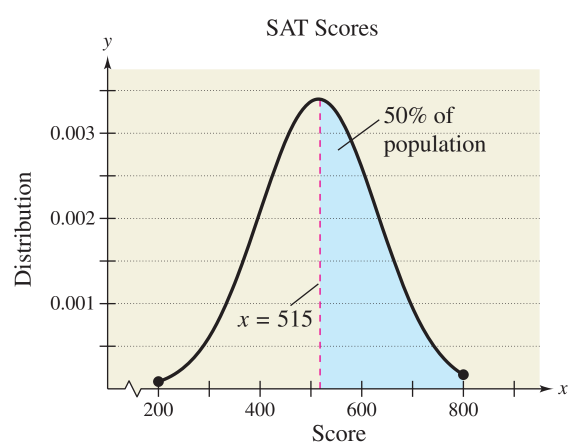


FIGURE 3.39

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

Logistic Growth Models

Some populations initially have rapid growth, followed by a declining rate of growth, as indicated by the graph in Figure 3.40. One model for describing this type of growth pattern is the **logistic curve** given by the function

$$y = \frac{a}{1 + be^{-rx}}$$

where y is the population size and x is the time. An example is a bacteria culture that is initially allowed to grow under ideal conditions, and then under less favorable conditions that inhibit growth. A logistic growth curve is also called a **sigmoidal curve.**

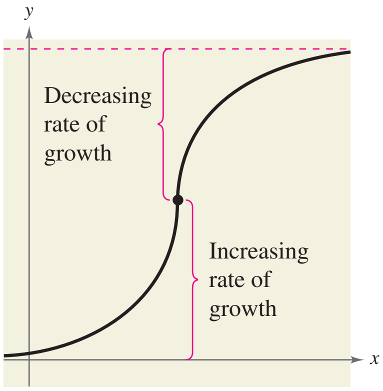


FIGURE 3.40

Spread of a Virus

On a college campus of 5000 students, one student returns from vacation with a contagious and long-lasting flu virus. The spread of the virus is modeled by

$$y = \frac{5000}{1 + 4999e^{-0.8t}}, \quad t \ge 0$$

where y is the total number of students infected after t days. The college will cancel classes when 40% or more of the students are infected.

a. How many students are infected after 5 days?

b. After how many days will the college cancel classes?

Algebraic Solution

a. After 5 days, the number of students infected is

$$y = \frac{5000}{1 + 4999e^{-0.8(5)}} = \frac{5000}{1 + 4999e^{-4}} \approx 54.$$

b. Classes are canceled when the number infected is $(0.40)(5000) = 2000$.

$$2000 = \frac{5000}{1 + 4999e^{-0.8t}}$$

$$1 + 4999e^{-0.8t} = 2.5$$

$$e^{-0.8t} = \frac{1.5}{4999}$$

$$\ln e^{-0.8t} = \ln \frac{1.5}{4999}$$

$$-0.8t = \ln \frac{1.5}{4999}$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{0.8} \ln \frac{1.5}{4999}$$

$$t \approx 10.1$$

So, after about 10 days, at least 40% of the students will be infected, and the college will cancel classes.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 59.

Graphical Solution

a. Use a graphing utility to graph $y = \dfrac{5000}{1 + 4999e^{-0.8x}}$. Use the *value* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to estimate that $y \approx 54$ when $x = 5$. So, after 5 days, about 54 students will be infected.

b. Classes are canceled when the number of infected students is $(0.40)(5000) = 2000$. Use a graphing utility to graph

$$y_1 = \frac{5000}{1 + 4999e^{-0.8x}} \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 = 2000$$

in the same viewing window. Use the *intersect* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of the graphing utility to find the point of intersection of the graphs. In Figure 3.41, you can see that the point of intersection occurs near $x \approx 10.1$. So, after about 10 days, at least 40% of the students will be infected, and the college will cancel classes.

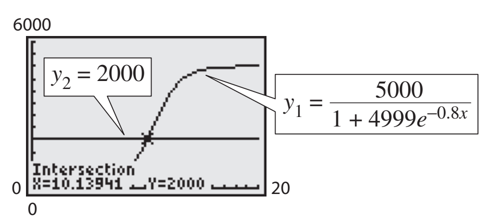


FIGURE 3.41

Claro Cortes IV/Reuters /Landov

On May 12, 2008, an earthquake of magnitude 7.9 struck Eastern Sichuan Province, China. The total economic loss was estimated at 86 billion U.S. dollars.

Logarithmic Models

Magnitudes of Earthquakes

On the Richter scale, the magnitude R of an earthquake of intensity I is given by

$$R = \log \frac{I}{I_0}$$

where $I_0 = 1$ is the minimum intensity used for comparison. Find the intensity of each earthquake. (Intensity is a measure of the wave energy of an earthquake.)

a. Nevada in 2008: $R = 6.0$

b. Eastern Sichuan, China in 2008: $R = 7.9$

Solution

a. Because $I_0 = 1$ and $R = 6.0$, you have

$$6.0 = \log \frac{I}{1} \qquad \text{Substitute 1 for } I_0 \text{ and 6.0 for } R.$$

$$10^{6.0} = 10^{\log I} \qquad \text{Exponentiate each side.}$$

$$I = 10^{6.0} = 1{,}000{,}000. \qquad \text{Inverse Property}$$

b. For $R = 7.9$, you have

$$7.9 = \log \frac{I}{1} \qquad \text{Substitute 1 for } I_0 \text{ and 7.9 for } R.$$

$$10^{7.9} = 10^{\log I} \qquad \text{Exponentiate each side.}$$

$$I = 10^{7.9} \approx 79{,}400{,}000. \qquad \text{Inverse Property}$$

Note that an increase of 1.9 units on the Richter scale (from 6.0 to 7.9) represents an increase in intensity by a factor of

$$\frac{79{,}400{,}000}{1{,}000{,}000} = 79.4.$$

In other words, the intensity of the earthquake in Eastern Sichuan was about 79 times as great as that of the earthquake in Nevada.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 63.

Classroom Discussion

Comparing Population Models The populations P (in millions) of the United States for the census years from 1910 to 2000 are shown in the table at the left. Least squares regression analysis gives the best quadratic model for these data as $P = 1.0328t^2 + 9.607t + 81.82$, and the best exponential model for these data as $P = 82.677e^{0.124t}$. Which model better fits the data? Describe how you reached your conclusion. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

t	Year	Population, P
1	1910	92.23
2	1920	106.02
3	1930	123.20
4	1940	132.16
5	1950	151.33
6	1960	179.32
7	1970	203.30
8	1980	226.54
9	1990	248.72
10	2000	281.42

3.5 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

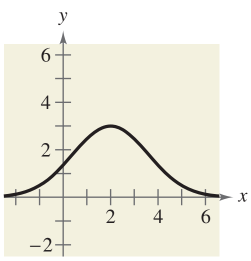
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. An exponential growth model has the form ________ and an exponential decay model has the form ________.
2. A logarithmic model has the form ________ or ________.
3. Gaussian models are commonly used in probability and statistics to represent populations that are ________ ________.
4. The graph of a Gaussian model is ________ shaped, where the ________ ________ is the maximum y-value of the graph.
5. A logistic growth model has the form ________.
6. A logistic curve is also called a ________ curve.

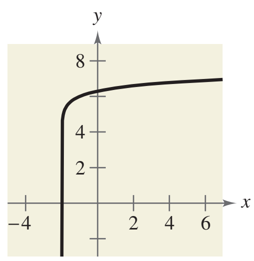
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–12, match the function with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]

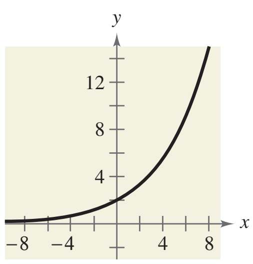
(a)



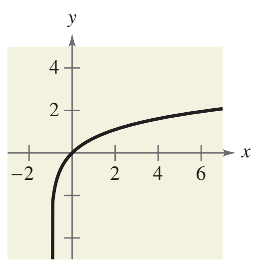
(b)



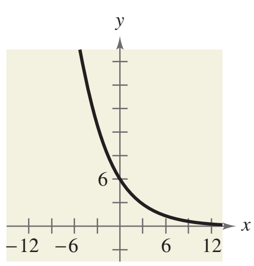
(c)



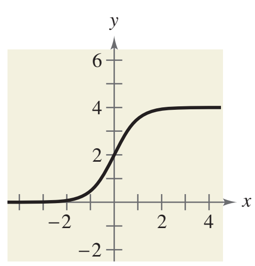
(d)



(e)



(f)



7. $y = 2e^{x/4}$
8. $y = 6e^{-x/4}$
9. $y = 6 + \log(x + 2)$
10. $y = 3e^{-(x-2)^2/5}$
11. $y = \ln(x + 1)$
12. $y = \dfrac{4}{1 + e^{-2x}}$

In Exercises 13 and 14, (a) solve for P and (b) solve for t.

13. $A = Pe^{rt}$
14. $A = P\left(1 + \dfrac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$

COMPOUND INTEREST In Exercises 15–22, complete the table for a savings account in which interest is compounded continuously.

	Initial Investment	*Annual % Rate*	*Time to Double*	*Amount After 10 Years*
15.	\$1000	3.5%		
16.	\$750	$10\frac{1}{2}$%		
17.	\$750		$7\frac{3}{4}$ yr	
18.	\$10,000		12 yr	
19.	\$500			\$1505.00
20.	\$600			\$19,205.00
21.		4.5%		\$10,000.00
22.		2%		\$2000.00

COMPOUND INTEREST In Exercises 23 and 24, determine the principal P that must be invested at rate r, compounded monthly, so that \$500,000 will be available for retirement in t years.

23. $r = 5\%,\ t = 10$
24. $r = 3\frac{1}{2}\%,\ t = 15$

COMPOUND INTEREST In Exercises 25 and 26, determine the time necessary for \$1000 to double if it is invested at interest rate r compounded (a) annually, (b) monthly, (c) daily, and (d) continuously.

25. $r = 10\%$
26. $r = 6.5\%$

27. **COMPOUND INTEREST** Complete the table for the time t (in years) necessary for P dollars to triple if interest is compounded continuously at rate r.

r	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	12%
t						

28. **MODELING DATA** Draw a scatter plot of the data in Exercise 27. Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find a model for the data.

29. COMPOUND INTEREST Complete the table for the time t (in years) necessary for P dollars to triple if interest is compounded annually at rate r.

r	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	12%
t						

30. MODELING DATA Draw a scatter plot of the data in Exercise 29. Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find a model for the data.

31. COMPARING MODELS If \$1 is invested in an account over a 10-year period, the amount in the account, where t represents the time in years, is given by $A = 1 + 0.075[\![t]\!]$ or $A = e^{0.07t}$ depending on whether the account pays simple interest at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ or continuous compound interest at 7%. Graph each function on the same set of axes. Which grows at a higher rate? (Remember that $[\![t]\!]$ is the greatest integer function discussed in Section 1.6.)

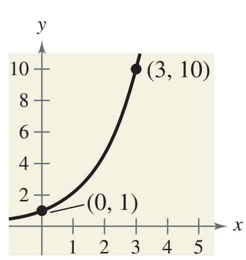
32. COMPARING MODELS If \$1 is invested in an account over a 10-year period, the amount in the account, where t represents the time in years, is given by $A = 1 + 0.06[\![t]\!]$ or $A = [1 + (0.055/365)]^{[\![365t]\!]}$ depending on whether the account pays simple interest at 6% or compound interest at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ compounded daily. Use a graphing utility to graph each function in the same viewing window. Which grows at a higher rate?

RADIOACTIVE DECAY In Exercises 33–38, complete the table for the radioactive isotope.

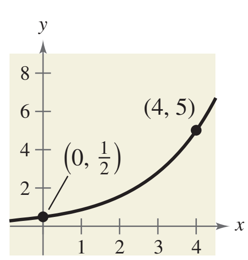
	Isotope	Half-life (years)	Initial Quantity	Amount After 1000 Years
33.	^{226}Ra	1599	10 g	
34.	^{14}C	5715	6.5 g	
35.	^{239}Pu	24,100	2.1g	
36.	^{226}Ra	1599		2 g
37.	^{14}C	5715		2 g
38.	^{239}Pu	24,100		0.4 g

In Exercises 39–42, find the exponential model $y = ae^{bx}$ that fits the points shown in the graph or table.

39.



40.



41.

x	0	4
y	5	1

42.

x	0	3
y	1	$\frac{1}{4}$

43. POPULATION The populations P (in thousands) of Horry County, South Carolina from 1970 through 2007 can be modeled by

$$P = -18.5 + 92.2e^{0.0282t}$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 1970. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Use the model to complete the table.

Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007
Population					

(b) According to the model, when will the population of Horry County reach 300,000?

(c) Do you think the model is valid for long-term predictions of the population? Explain.

44. POPULATION The table shows the populations (in millions) of five countries in 2000 and the projected populations (in millions) for the year 2015. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

Country	2000	2015
Bulgaria	7.8	6.9
Canada	31.1	35.1
China	1268.9	1393.4
United Kingdom	59.5	62.2
United States	282.2	325.5

(a) Find the exponential growth or decay model $y = ae^{bt}$ or $y = ae^{-bt}$ for the population of each country by letting $t = 0$ correspond to 2000. Use the model to predict the population of each country in 2030.

(b) You can see that the populations of the United States and the United Kingdom are growing at different rates. What constant in the equation $y = ae^{bt}$ is determined by these different growth rates? Discuss the relationship between the different growth rates and the magnitude of the constant.

(c) You can see that the population of China is increasing while the population of Bulgaria is decreasing. What constant in the equation $y = ae^{bt}$ reflects this difference? Explain.

45. WEBSITE GROWTH The number y of hits a new search-engine website receives each month can be modeled by $y = 4080e^{kt}$, where t represents the number of months the website has been operating. In the website's third month, there were 10,000 hits. Find the value of k, and use this value to predict the number of hits the website will receive after 24 months.

46. VALUE OF A PAINTING The value V (in millions of dollars) of a famous painting can be modeled by $V = 10e^{kt}$, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. In 2008, the same painting was sold for \$65 million. Find the value of k, and use this value to predict the value of the painting in 2014.

47. POPULATION The populations P (in thousands) of Reno, Nevada from 2000 through 2007 can be modeled by $P = 346.8e^{kt}$, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. In 2005, the population of Reno was about 395,000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Find the value of k. Is the population increasing or decreasing? Explain.

(b) Use the model to find the populations of Reno in 2010 and 2015. Are the results reasonable? Explain.

(c) According to the model, during what year will the population reach 500,000?

48. POPULATION The populations P (in thousands) of Orlando, Florida from 2000 through 2007 can be modeled by $P = 1656.2e^{kt}$, where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. In 2005, the population of Orlando was about 1,940,000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Find the value of k. Is the population increasing or decreasing? Explain.

(b) Use the model to find the populations of Orlando in 2010 and 2015. Are the results reasonable? Explain.

(c) According to the model, during what year will the population reach 2.2 million?

49. BACTERIA GROWTH The number of bacteria in a culture is increasing according to the law of exponential growth. After 3 hours, there are 100 bacteria, and after 5 hours, there are 400 bacteria. How many bacteria will there be after 6 hours?

50. BACTERIA GROWTH The number of bacteria in a culture is increasing according to the law of exponential growth. The initial population is 250 bacteria, and the population after 10 hours is double the population after 1 hour. How many bacteria will there be after 6 hours?

51. CARBON DATING

(a) The ratio of carbon 14 to carbon 12 in a piece of wood discovered in a cave is $R = 1/8^{14}$. Estimate the age of the piece of wood.

(b) The ratio of carbon 14 to carbon 12 in a piece of paper buried in a tomb is $R = 1/13^{11}$. Estimate the age of the piece of paper.

52. RADIOACTIVE DECAY Carbon 14 dating assumes that the carbon dioxide on Earth today has the same radioactive content as it did centuries ago. If this is true, the amount of ^{14}C absorbed by a tree that grew several centuries ago should be the same as the amount of ^{14}C absorbed by a tree growing today. A piece of ancient charcoal contains only 15% as much radioactive carbon as a piece of modern charcoal. How long ago was the tree burned to make the ancient charcoal if the half-life of ^{14}C is 5715 years?

53. DEPRECIATION A sport utility vehicle that costs \$23,300 new has a book value of \$12,500 after 2 years.

(a) Find the linear model $V = mt + b$.

(b) Find the exponential model $V = ae^{kt}$.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the two models in the same viewing window. Which model depreciates faster in the first 2 years?

(d) Find the book values of the vehicle after 1 year and after 3 years using each model.

(e) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using each model to a buyer and a seller.

54. DEPRECIATION A laptop computer that costs \$1150 new has a book value of \$550 after 2 years.

(a) Find the linear model $V = mt + b$.

(b) Find the exponential model $V = ae^{kt}$.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the two models in the same viewing window. Which model depreciates faster in the first 2 years?

(d) Find the book values of the computer after 1 year and after 3 years using each model.

(e) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using each model to a buyer and a seller.

55. SALES The sales S (in thousands of units) of a new CD burner after it has been on the market for t years are modeled by $S(t) = 100(1 - e^{kt})$. Fifteen thousand units of the new product were sold the first year.

(a) Complete the model by solving for k.

(b) Sketch the graph of the model.

(c) Use the model to estimate the number of units sold after 5 years.

56. LEARNING CURVE The management at a plastics factory has found that the maximum number of units a worker can produce in a day is 30. The learning curve for the number N of units produced per day after a new employee has worked t days is modeled by $N = 30(1 - e^{kt})$. After 20 days on the job, a new employee produces 19 units.

(a) Find the learning curve for this employee (first, find the value of k).

(b) How many days should pass before this employee is producing 25 units per day?

57. IQ SCORES The IQ scores for a sample of a class of returning adult students at a small northeastern college roughly follow the normal distribution $y = 0.0266e^{-(x-100)^2/450}$, $70 \le x \le 115$, where x is the IQ score.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(b) From the graph in part (a), estimate the average IQ score of an adult student.

58. EDUCATION The amount of time (in hours per week) a student utilizes a math-tutoring center roughly follows the normal distribution $y = 0.7979e^{-(x-5.4)^2/0.5}$, $4 \le x \le 7$, where x is the number of hours.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(b) From the graph in part (a), estimate the average number of hours per week a student uses the tutoring center.

59. CELL SITES A cell site is a site where electronic communications equipment is placed in a cellular network for the use of mobile phones. The numbers y of cell sites from 1985 through 2008 can be modeled by

$$y = \frac{237{,}101}{1 + 1950e^{-0.355t}}$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 5$ corresponding to 1985. (Source: CTIA-The Wireless Association)

(a) Use the model to find the numbers of cell sites in the years 1985, 2000, and 2006.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(c) Use the graph to determine the year in which the number of cell sites will reach 235,000.

(d) Confirm your answer to part (c) algebraically.

60. POPULATION The populations P (in thousands) of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania from 2000 through 2007 can be modeled by

$$P = \frac{2632}{1 + 0.083e^{0.0500t}}$$

where t represents the year, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Use the model to find the populations of Pittsburgh in the years 2000, 2005, and 2007.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

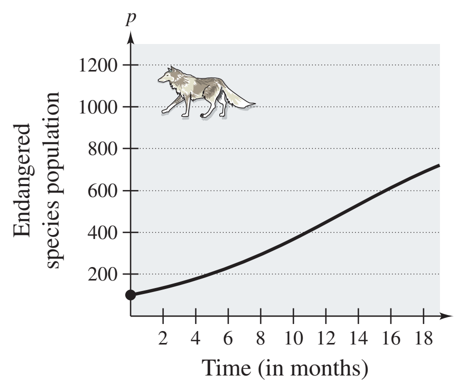
(c) Use the graph to determine the year in which the population will reach 2.2 million.

(d) Confirm your answer to part (c) algebraically.

61. POPULATION GROWTH A conservation organization releases 100 animals of an endangered species into a game preserve. The organization believes that the preserve has a carrying capacity of 1000 animals and that the growth of the pack will be modeled by the logistic curve

$$p(t) = \frac{1000}{1 + 9e^{-0.1656t}}$$

where t is measured in months (see figure).



(a) Estimate the population after 5 months.

(b) After how many months will the population be 500?

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the function. Use the graph to determine the horizontal asymptotes, and interpret the meaning of the asymptotes in the context of the problem.

62. SALES After discontinuing all advertising for a tool kit in 2004, the manufacturer noted that sales began to drop according to the model

$$S = \frac{500{,}000}{1 + 0.4e^{kt}}$$

where S represents the number of units sold and $t = 4$ represents 2004. In 2008, the company sold 300,000 units.

(a) Complete the model by solving for k.

(b) Estimate sales in 2012.

GEOLOGY **In Exercises 63 and 64, use the Richter scale**

$$R = \log \frac{I}{I_0}$$

for measuring the magnitudes of earthquakes.

63. Find the intensity I of an earthquake measuring R on the Richter scale (let $I_0 = 1$).

(a) Southern Sumatra, Indonesia in 2007, $R = 8.5$

(b) Illinois in 2008, $R = 5.4$

(c) Costa Rica in 2009, $R = 6.1$

64. Find the magnitude R of each earthquake of intensity I (let $I_0 = 1$).

(a) $I = 199{,}500{,}000$ (b) $I = 48{,}275{,}000$

(c) $I = 17{,}000$

INTENSITY OF SOUND **In Exercises 65–68, use the following information for determining sound intensity. The level of sound β, in decibels, with an intensity of I, is given by $\beta = 10 \log(I/I_0)$, where I_0 is an intensity of 10^{-12} watt per square meter, corresponding roughly to the faintest sound that can be heard by the human ear. In Exercises 65 and 66, find the level of sound β.**

65. (a) $I = 10^{-10}$ watt per m^2 (quiet room)

(b) $I = 10^{-5}$ watt per m^2 (busy street corner)

(c) $I = 10^{-8}$ watt per m^2 (quiet radio)

(d) $I = 10^{0}$ watt per m^2 (threshold of pain)

66. (a) $I = 10^{-11}$ watt per m^2 (rustle of leaves)

(b) $I = 10^{2}$ watt per m^2 (jet at 30 meters)

(c) $I = 10^{-4}$ watt per m^2 (door slamming)

(d) $I = 10^{-2}$ watt per m^2 (siren at 30 meters)

67. Due to the installation of noise suppression materials, the noise level in an auditorium was reduced from 93 to 80 decibels. Find the percent decrease in the intensity level of the noise as a result of the installation of these materials.

68. Due to the installation of a muffler, the noise level of an engine was reduced from 88 to 72 decibels. Find the percent decrease in the intensity level of the noise as a result of the installation of the muffler.

pH LEVELS **In Exercises 69–74, use the acidity model given by pH $= -\log[\mathrm{H}^+]$, where acidity (pH) is a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration $[\mathrm{H}^+]$ (measured in moles of hydrogen per liter) of a solution.**

69. Find the pH if $[\mathrm{H}^+] = 2.3 \times 10^{-5}$.

70. Find the pH if $[\mathrm{H}^+] = 1.13 \times 10^{-5}$.

71. Compute $[\mathrm{H}^+]$ for a solution in which pH $= 5.8$.

72. Compute $[\mathrm{H}^+]$ for a solution in which pH $= 3.2$.

73. Apple juice has a pH of 2.9 and drinking water has a pH of 8.0. The hydrogen ion concentration of the apple juice is how many times the concentration of drinking water?

74. The pH of a solution is decreased by one unit. The hydrogen ion concentration is increased by what factor?

75. **FORENSICS** At 8:30 A.M., a coroner was called to the home of a person who had died during the night. In order to estimate the time of death, the coroner took the person's temperature twice. At 9:00 A.M. the temperature was 85.7°F, and at 11:00 A.M. the temperature was 82.8°F. From these two temperatures, the coroner was able to determine that the time elapsed since death and the body temperature were related by the formula

$$t = -10 \ln \frac{T - 70}{98.6 - 70}$$

where t is the time in hours elapsed since the person died and T is the temperature (in degrees Fahrenheit) of the person's body. (This formula is derived from a general cooling principle called *Newton's Law of Cooling*. It uses the assumptions that the person had a normal body temperature of 98.6°F at death, and that the room temperature was a constant 70°F.) Use the formula to estimate the time of death of the person.

76. **HOME MORTGAGE** A \$120,000 home mortgage for 30 years at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ has a monthly payment of \$839.06. Part of the monthly payment is paid toward the interest charge on the unpaid balance, and the remainder of the payment is used to reduce the principal. The amount that is paid toward the interest is

$$u = M - \left(M - \frac{Pr}{12}\right)\left(1 + \frac{r}{12}\right)^{12t}$$

and the amount that is paid toward the reduction of the principal is

$$v = \left(M - \frac{Pr}{12}\right)\left(1 + \frac{r}{12}\right)^{12t}.$$

In these formulas, P is the size of the mortgage, r is the interest rate, M is the monthly payment, and t is the time (in years).

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph each function in the same viewing window. (The viewing window should show all 30 years of mortgage payments.)

(b) In the early years of the mortgage, is the larger part of the monthly payment paid toward the interest or the principal? Approximate the time when the monthly payment is evenly divided between interest and principal reduction.

(c) Repeat parts (a) and (b) for a repayment period of 20 years ($M = \$966.71$). What can you conclude?

77. HOME MORTGAGE The total interest u paid on a home mortgage of P dollars at interest rate r for t years is

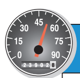
$$u = P\left[\frac{rt}{1 - \left(\dfrac{1}{1 + r/12}\right)^{12t}} - 1\right].$$

Consider a \$120,000 home mortgage at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the total interest function.

(b) Approximate the length of the mortgage for which the total interest paid is the same as the size of the mortgage. Is it possible that some people are paying twice as much in interest charges as the size of the mortgage?

78. DATA ANALYSIS The table shows the time t (in seconds) required for a car to attain a speed of s miles per hour from a standing start.



Speed, s	Time, t
30	3.4
40	5.0
50	7.0
60	9.3
70	12.0
80	15.8
90	20.0

Two models for these data are as follows.

$$t_1 = 40.757 + 0.556s - 15.817 \ln s$$

$$t_2 = 1.2259 + 0.0023s^2$$

(a) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find a linear model t_3 and an exponential model t_4 for the data.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the data and each model in the same viewing window.

(c) Create a table comparing the data with estimates obtained from each model.

(d) Use the results of part (c) to find the sum of the absolute values of the differences between the data and the estimated values given by each model. Based on the four sums, which model do you think best fits the data? Explain.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 79–82, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

79. The domain of a logistic growth function cannot be the set of real numbers.

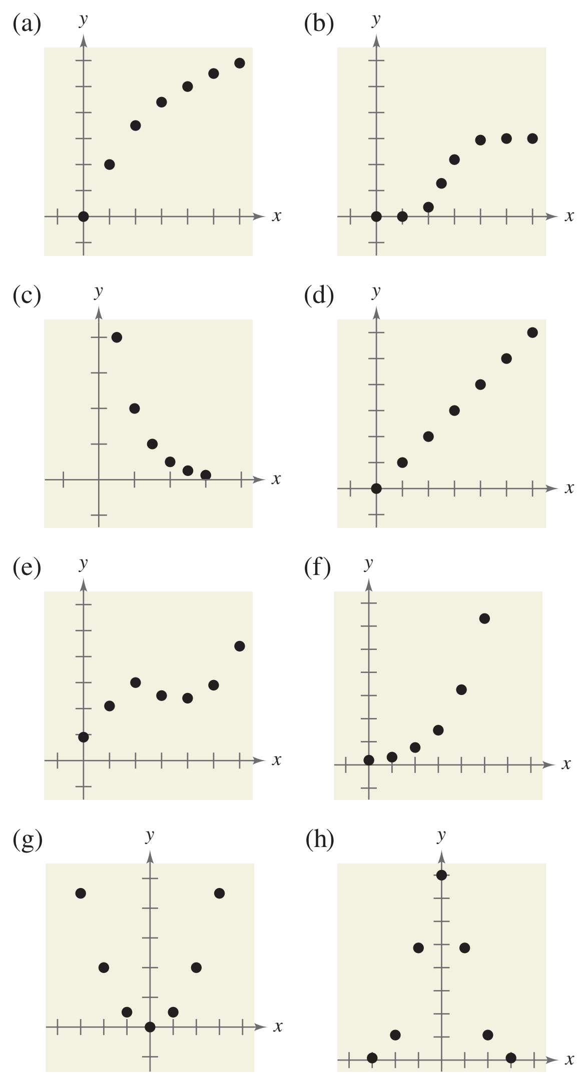
80. A logistic growth function will always have an x-intercept.

81. The graph of $f(x) = \dfrac{4}{1 + 6e^{-2x}} + 5$ is the graph of $g(x) = \dfrac{4}{1 + 6e^{-2x}}$ shifted to the right five units.

82. The graph of a Gaussian model will never have an x-intercept.

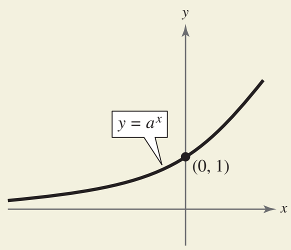
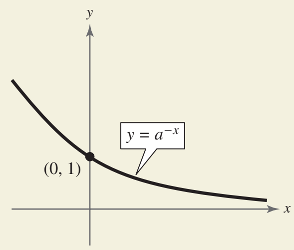
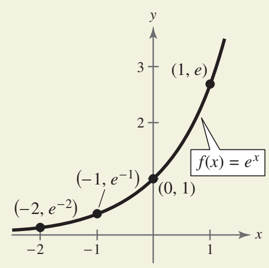
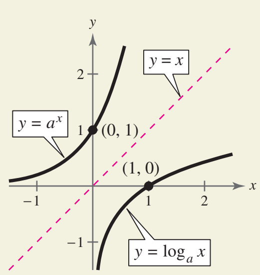
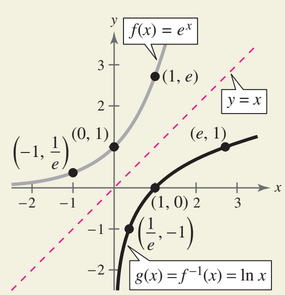
83. WRITING Use your school's library, the Internet, or some other reference source to write a paper describing John Napier's work with logarithms.

84. CAPSTONE Identify each model as exponential, Gaussian, linear, logarithmic, logistic, quadratic, or none of the above. Explain your reasoning.



PROJECT: SALES PER SHARE To work an extended application analyzing the sales per share for Kohl's Corporation from 1992 through 2007, visit this text's website at *academic.cengage.com*. (Data Source: Kohl's Corporation)

3 Chapter Summary

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 3.1	Recognize and evaluate exponential functions with base a *(p. 216).*	The exponential function f with base a is denoted by $f(x) = a^x$ where $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$, and x is any real number.	1–6
	Graph exponential functions and use the One-to-One Property *(p. 217).*	  **One-to-One Property:** For $a > 0$ and $a \neq 1$, $a^x = a^y$ if and only if $x = y$.	7–24
	Recognize, evaluate, and graph exponential functions with base e *(p. 220).*	The function $f(x) = e^x$ is called the natural exponential function. 	25–32
	Use exponential functions to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 221).*	Exponential functions are used in compound interest formulas (See Example 8.) and in radioactive decay models. (See Example 9.)	33–36
Section 3.2	Recognize and evaluate logarithmic functions with base a *(p. 227).*	For $x > 0$, $a > 0$, and $a \neq 1$, $y = \log_a x$ if and only if $x = a^y$. The function $f(x) = \log_a x$ is called the logarithmic function with base a. The logarithmic function with base 10 is the common logarithmic function. It is denoted by $\log_{10}$ or log.	37–48
	Graph logarithmic functions *(p. 229)* and recognize, evaluate, and graph natural logarithmic functions *(p. 231).*	The graph of $y = \log_a x$ is a reflection of the graph of $y = a^x$ about the line $y = x$.  The function defined by $f(x) = \ln x$, $x > 0$, is called the natural logarithmic function. Its graph is a reflection of the graph of $f(x) = e^x$ about the line $y = x$. 	49–52 53–58
	Use logarithmic functions to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 233).*	A logarithmic function is used in the human memory model. (See Example 11.)	59, 60

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 3.3	Use the change-of-base formula to rewrite and evaluate logarithmic expressions *(p. 237)*.	Let a, b, and x be positive real numbers such that $a \neq 1$ and $b \neq 1$. Then $\log_a x$ can be converted to a different base as follows. *Base b*: $\log_a x = \dfrac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$ *Base 10*: $\log_a x = \dfrac{\log x}{\log a}$ *Base e*: $\log_a x = \dfrac{\ln x}{\ln a}$	61–64
	Use properties of logarithms to evaluate, rewrite, expand, or condense logarithmic expressions *(p. 238)*.	Let a be a positive number $(a \neq 1)$, n be a real number, and u and v be positive real numbers. **1. Product Property:** $\log_a(uv) = \log_a u + \log_a v$ $\ln(uv) = \ln u + \ln v$ **2. Quotient Property:** $\log_a(u/v) = \log_a u - \log_a v$ $\ln(u/v) = \ln u - \ln v$ **3. Power Property:** $\log_a u^n = n \log_a u$, $\ln u^n = n \ln u$	65–80
	Use logarithmic functions to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 240)*.	Logarithmic functions can be used to find an equation that relates the periods of several planets and their distances from the sun. (See Example 7.)	81, 82
Section 3.4	Solve simple exponential and logarithmic equations *(p. 244)*.	One-to-One Properties and Inverse Properties of exponential or logarithmic functions can be used to help solve exponential or logarithmic equations.	83–88
	Solve more complicated exponential equations *(p. 245)* and logarithmic equations *(p. 247)*.	To solve more complicated equations, rewrite the equations so that the One-to-One Properties and Inverse Properties of exponential or logarithmic functions can be used. (See Examples 2–8.)	89–108
	Use exponential and logarithmic equations to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 249)*.	Exponential and logarithmic equations can be used to find how long it will take to double an investment (see Example 10) and to find the year in which companies reached a given amount of sales. (See Example 11.)	109, 110
Section 3.5	Recognize the five most common types of models involving exponential and logarithmic functions *(p. 255)*.	**1. Exponential growth model:** $y = ae^{bx}$, $b > 0$ **2. Exponential decay model:** $y = ae^{-bx}$, $b > 0$ **3. Gaussian model:** $y = ae^{-(x-b)^2/c}$ **4. Logistic growth model:** $y = \dfrac{a}{1 + be^{-rx}}$ **5. Logarithmic models:** $y = a + b \ln x$, $y = a + b \log x$	111–116
	Use exponential growth and decay functions to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 256)*.	An exponential growth function can be used to model a population of fruit flies (see Example 2) and an exponential decay function can be used to find the age of a fossil (see Example 3).	117–120
	Use Gaussian functions *(p. 259)*, logistic growth functions *(p. 260)*, and logarithmic functions *(p. 261)* to model and solve real-life problems.	A Gaussian function can be used to model SAT math scores for college-bound seniors. (See Example 4.) A logistic growth function can be used to model the spread of a flu virus. (See Example 5.) A logarithmic function can be used to find the intensity of an earthquake using its magnitude. (See Example 6.)	121–123

3 REVIEW EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

3.1 In Exercises 1–6, evaluate the function at the indicated value of x. Round your result to three decimal places.

1. $f(x) = 0.3^x,\quad x = 1.5$

2. $f(x) = 30^x,\quad x = \sqrt{3}$

3. $f(x) = 2^{-0.5x},\quad x = \pi$

4. $f(x) = 1278^{x/5},\quad x = 1$

5. $f(x) = 7(0.2^x),\quad x = -\sqrt{11}$

6. $f(x) = -14(5^x),\quad x = -0.8$

In Exercises 7–14, use the graph of f to describe the transformation that yields the graph of g.

7. $f(x) = 2^x,\quad g(x) = 2^x - 2$

8. $f(x) = 5^x,\quad g(x) = 5^x + 1$

9. $f(x) = 4^x,\quad g(x) = 4^{-x+2}$

10. $f(x) = 6^x,\quad g(x) = 6^{x+1}$

11. $f(x) = 3^x,\quad g(x) = 1 - 3^x$

12. $f(x) = 0.1^x,\quad g(x) = -0.1^x$

13. $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x,\quad g(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x+2}$

14. $f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x,\quad g(x) = 8 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$

In Exercises 15–20, use a graphing utility to construct a table of values for the function. Then sketch the graph of the function.

15. $f(x) = 4^{-x} + 4$

16. $f(x) = 2.65^{x-1}$

17. $f(x) = 5^{x-2} + 4$

18. $f(x) = 2^{x-6} - 5$

19. $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-x} + 3$

20. $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{x+2} - 5$

In Exercises 21–24, use the One-to-One Property to solve the equation for x.

21. $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x-3} = 9$

22. $3^{x+3} = \frac{1}{81}$

23. $e^{3x-5} = e^7$

24. $e^{8-2x} = e^{-3}$

In Exercises 25–28, evaluate $f(x) = e^x$ at the indicated value of x. Round your result to three decimal places.

25. $x = 8$

26. $x = \frac{5}{8}$

27. $x = -1.7$

28. $x = 0.278$

In Exercises 29–32, use a graphing utility to construct a table of values for the function. Then sketch the graph of the function.

29. $h(x) = e^{-x/2}$

30. $h(x) = 2 - e^{-x/2}$

31. $f(x) = e^{x+2}$

32. $s(t) = 4e^{-2/t},\quad t > 0$

COMPOUND INTEREST In Exercises 33 and 34, complete the table to determine the balance A for P dollars invested at rate r for t years and compounded n times per year.

n	1	2	4	12	365	Continuous
A						

TABLE FOR 33 AND 34

33. $P = \$5000,\ r = 3\%,\ t = 10$ years

34. $P = \$4500,\ r = 2.5\%,\ t = 30$ years

35. WAITING TIMES The average time between incoming calls at a switchboard is 3 minutes. The probability F of waiting less than t minutes until the next incoming call is approximated by the model $F(t) = 1 - e^{-t/3}$. A call has just come in. Find the probability that the next call will be within

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ minute. (b) 2 minutes. (c) 5 minutes.

36. DEPRECIATION After t years, the value V of a car that originally cost \$23,970 is given by $V(t) = 23{,}970\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^t$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(b) Find the value of the car 2 years after it was purchased.

(c) According to the model, when does the car depreciate most rapidly? Is this realistic? Explain.

(d) According to the model, when will the car have no value?

3.2 In Exercises 37–40, write the exponential equation in logarithmic form. For example, the logarithmic form of $2^3 = 8$ is $\log_2 8 = 3$.

37. $3^3 = 27$

38. $25^{3/2} = 125$

39. $e^{0.8} = 2.2255\ldots$

40. $e^0 = 1$

In Exercises 41–44, evaluate the function at the indicated value of x without using a calculator.

41. $f(x) = \log x, x = 1000$

42. $g(x) = \log_9 x, x = 3$

43. $g(x) = \log_2 x, x = \frac{1}{4}$

44. $f(x) = \log_3 x, x = \frac{1}{81}$

In Exercises 45–48, use the One-to-One Property to solve the equation for x.

45. $\log_4(x + 7) = \log_4 14$

46. $\log_8(3x - 10) = \log_8 5$

47. $\ln(x + 9) = \ln 4$

48. $\ln(2x - 1) = \ln 11$

In Exercises 49–52, find the domain, x-intercept, and vertical asymptote of the logarithmic function and sketch its graph.

49. $g(x) = \log_7 x$

50. $f(x) = \log\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right)$

51. $f(x) = 4 - \log(x + 5)$

52. $f(x) = \log(x - 3) + 1$

53. Use a calculator to evaluate $f(x) = \ln x$ at (a) $x = 22.6$ and (b) $x = 0.98$. Round your results to three decimal places if necessary.

54. Use a calculator to evaluate $f(x) = 5 \ln x$ at (a) $x = e^{-12}$ and (b) $x = \sqrt{3}$. Round your results to three decimal places if necessary.

In Exercises 55–58, find the domain, x-intercept, and vertical asymptote of the logarithmic function and sketch its graph.

55. $f(x) = \ln x + 3$ **56.** $f(x) = \ln(x - 3)$

57. $h(x) = \ln(x^2)$ **58.** $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln x$

59. ANTLER SPREAD The antler spread a (in inches) and shoulder height h (in inches) of an adult male American elk are related by the model $h = 116 \log(a + 40) - 176$. Approximate the shoulder height of a male American elk with an antler spread of 55 inches.

60. SNOW REMOVAL The number of miles s of roads cleared of snow is approximated by the model

$$s = 25 - \frac{13 \ln(h/12)}{\ln 3}, \quad 2 \le h \le 15$$

where h is the depth of the snow in inches. Use this model to find s when $h = 10$ inches.

3.3 In Exercises 61–64, evaluate the logarithm using the change-of-base formula. Do each exercise twice, once with common logarithms and once with natural logarithms. Round the results to three decimal places.

61. $\log_2 6$ **62.** $\log_{12} 200$

63. $\log_{1/2} 5$ **64.** $\log_3 0.28$

In Exercises 65–68, use the properties of logarithms to rewrite and simplify the logarithmic expression.

65. $\log 18$ **66.** $\log_2\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)$

67. $\ln 20$ **68.** $\ln(3e^{-4})$

In Exercises 69–74, use the properties of logarithms to expand the expression as a sum, difference, and/or constant multiple of logarithms. (Assume all variables are positive.)

69. $\log_5 5x^2$ **70.** $\log 7x^4$

71. $\log_3 \dfrac{9}{\sqrt{x}}$ **72.** $\log_7 \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{14}$

73. $\ln x^2y^2z$ **74.** $\ln\left(\dfrac{y-1}{4}\right)^2, \quad y > 1$

In Exercises 75–80, condense the expression to the logarithm of a single quantity.

75. $\log_2 5 + \log_2 x$ **76.** $\log_6 y - 2 \log_6 z$

77. $\ln x - \frac{1}{4} \ln y$ **78.** $3 \ln x + 2 \ln(x + 1)$

79. $\frac{1}{2} \log_3 x - 2 \log_3(y + 8)$

80. $5 \ln(x - 2) - \ln(x + 2) - 3 \ln x$

81. CLIMB RATE The time t (in minutes) for a small plane to climb to an altitude of h feet is modeled by $t = 50 \log[18{,}000/(18{,}000 - h)]$, where 18,000 feet is the plane's absolute ceiling.

(a) Determine the domain of the function in the context of the problem.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function and identify any asymptotes.

(c) As the plane approaches its absolute ceiling, what can be said about the time required to increase its altitude?

(d) Find the time for the plane to climb to an altitude of 4000 feet.

82. HUMAN MEMORY MODEL Students in a learning theory study were given an exam and then retested monthly for 6 months with an equivalent exam. The data obtained in the study are given as the ordered pairs (t, s), where t is the time in months after the initial exam and s is the average score for the class. Use these data to find a logarithmic equation that relates t and s.

(1, 84.2), (2, 78.4), (3, 72.1),
(4, 68.5), (5, 67.1), (6, 65.3)

3.4 In Exercises 83–88, solve for x.

83. $5^x = 125$ **84.** $6^x = \frac{1}{216}$

85. $e^x = 3$ **86.** $\log_6 x = -1$

87. $\ln x = 4$ **88.** $\ln x = -1.6$

In Exercises 89–92, solve the exponential equation algebraically. Approximate your result to three decimal places.

89. $e^{4x} = e^{x^2+3}$ **90.** $e^{3x} = 25$

91. $2^x - 3 = 29$ **92.** $e^{2x} - 6e^x + 8 = 0$

In Exercises 93 and 94, use a graphing utility to graph and solve the equation. Approximate the result to three decimal places.

93. $25e^{-0.3x} = 12$ **94.** $2^x = 3 + x - e^x$

In Exercises 95–104, solve the logarithmic equation algebraically. Approximate the result to three decimal places.

95. $\ln 3x = 8.2$ **96.** $4 \ln 3x = 15$

97. $\ln x - \ln 3 = 2$ **98.** $\ln x - \ln 5 = 4$

99. $\ln \sqrt{x} = 4$ **100.** $\ln \sqrt{x + 8} = 3$

101. $\log_8(x-1) = \log_8(x-2) - \log_8(x+2)$

102. $\log_6(x+2) - \log_6 x = \log_6(x+5)$

103. $\log(1-x) = -1$ **104.** $\log(-x-4) = 2$

In Exercises 105–108, use a graphing utility to graph and solve the equation. Approximate the result to three decimal places.

105. $2\ln(x+3) - 3 = 0$ **106.** $x - 2\log(x+4) = 0$

107. $6\log(x^2+1) - x = 0$

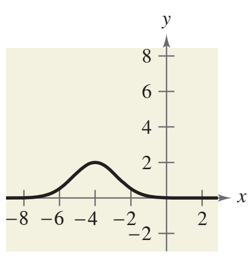
108. $3\ln x + 2\log x = e^x - 25$

109. COMPOUND INTEREST You deposit \$8500 in an account that pays 3.5% interest, compounded continuously. How long will it take for the money to triple?

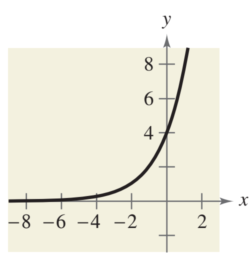
110. METEOROLOGY The speed of the wind S (in miles per hour) near the center of a tornado and the distance d (in miles) the tornado travels are related by the model $S = 93\log d + 65$. On March 18, 1925, a large tornado struck portions of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana with a wind speed at the center of about 283 miles per hour. Approximate the distance traveled by this tornado.

3.5 In Exercises 111–116, match the function with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]

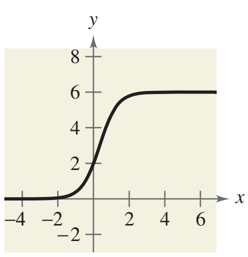
(a)



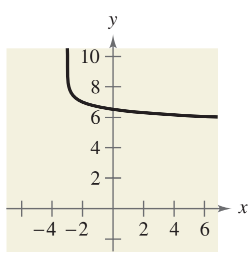
(b)



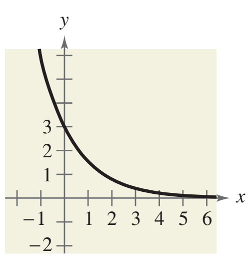
(c)



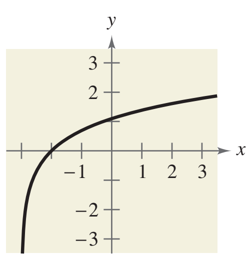
(d)



(e)



(f)



111. $y = 3e^{-2x/3}$ **112.** $y = 4e^{2x/3}$

113. $y = \ln(x+3)$ **114.** $y = 7 - \log(x+3)$

115. $y = 2e^{-(x+4)^2/3}$ **116.** $y = \dfrac{6}{1+2e^{-2x}}$

In Exercises 117 and 118, find the exponential model $y = ae^{bx}$ that passes through the points.

117. $(0, 2), (4, 3)$ **118.** $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right), (5, 5)$

119. POPULATION In 2007, the population of Florida residents aged 65 and over was about 3.10 million. In 2015 and 2020, the populations of Florida residents aged 65 and over are projected to be about 4.13 million and 5.11 million, respectively. An exponential growth model that approximates these data is given by $P = 2.36e^{0.0382t}$, $7 \le t \le 20$, where P is the population (in millions) and $t = 7$ represents 2007. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the model and the data in the same viewing window. Is the model a good fit for the data? Explain.

(b) According to the model, when will the population of Florida residents aged 65 and over reach 5.5 million? Does your answer seem reasonable? Explain.

120. WILDLIFE POPULATION A species of bat is in danger of becoming extinct. Five years ago, the total population of the species was 2000. Two years ago, the total population of the species was 1400. What was the total population of the species one year ago?

121. TEST SCORES The test scores for a biology test follow a normal distribution modeled by $y = 0.0499e^{-(x-71)^2/128}$, $40 \le x \le 100$, where x is the test score. Use a graphing utility to graph the equation and estimate the average test score.

122. TYPING SPEED In a typing class, the average number N of words per minute typed after t weeks of lessons was found to be $N = 157/(1 + 5.4e^{-0.12t})$. Find the time necessary to type (a) 50 words per minute and (b) 75 words per minute.

123. SOUND INTENSITY The relationship between the number of decibels β and the intensity of a sound I in watts per square meter is $\beta = 10\log(I/10^{-12})$. Find I for each decibel level β.

(a) $\beta = 60$ (b) $\beta = 135$ (c) $\beta = 1$

EXPLORATION

124. Consider the graph of $y = e^{kt}$. Describe the characteristics of the graph when k is positive and when k is negative.

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 125 and 126, determine whether the equation is true or false. Justify your answer.**

125. $\log_b b^{2x} = 2x$ **126.** $\ln(x+y) = \ln x + \ln y$

3 Chapter Test

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Take this test as you would take a test in class. When you are finished, check your work against the answers given in the back of the book.

In Exercises 1–4, evaluate the expression. Approximate your result to three decimal places.

1. $4.2^{0.6}$ **2.** $4^{3\pi/2}$ **3.** $e^{-7/10}$ **4.** $e^{3.1}$

In Exercises 5–7, construct a table of values. Then sketch the graph of the function.

5. $f(x) = 10^{-x}$ **6.** $f(x) = -6^{x-2}$ **7.** $f(x) = 1 - e^{2x}$

8. Evaluate (a) $\log_7 7^{-0.89}$ and (b) $4.6 \ln e^2$.

In Exercises 9–11, construct a table of values. Then sketch the graph of the function. Identify any asymptotes.

9. $f(x) = -\log x - 6$ **10.** $f(x) = \ln(x - 4)$ **11.** $f(x) = 1 + \ln(x + 6)$

In Exercises 12–14, evaluate the logarithm using the change-of-base formula. Round your result to three decimal places.

12. $\log_7 44$ **13.** $\log_{16} 0.63$ **14.** $\log_{3/4} 24$

In Exercises 15–17, use the properties of logarithms to expand the expression as a sum, difference, and/or constant multiple of logarithms.

15. $\log_2 3a^4$ **16.** $\ln \dfrac{5\sqrt{x}}{6}$ **17.** $\log \dfrac{(x-1)^3}{y^2 z}$

In Exercises 18–20, condense the expression to the logarithm of a single quantity.

18. $\log_3 13 + \log_3 y$ **19.** $4 \ln x - 4 \ln y$

20. $3 \ln x - \ln(x + 3) + 2 \ln y$

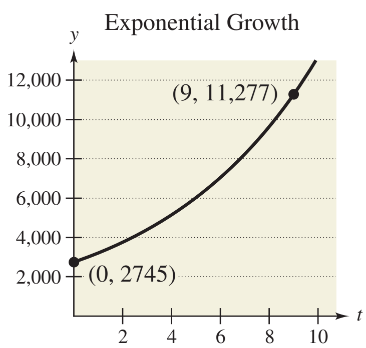


FIGURE FOR 27

In Exercises 21–26, solve the equation algebraically. Approximate your result to three decimal places.

21. $5^x = \dfrac{1}{25}$ **22.** $3e^{-5x} = 132$

23. $\dfrac{1025}{8 + e^{4x}} = 5$ **24.** $\ln x = \dfrac{1}{2}$

25. $18 + 4 \ln x = 7$ **26.** $\log x + \log(x - 15) = 2$

27. Find an exponential growth model for the graph shown in the figure.

28. The half-life of radioactive actinium (^{227}Ac) is 21.77 years. What percent of a present amount of radioactive actinium will remain after 19 years?

29. A model that can be used for predicting the height H (in centimeters) of a child based on his or her age is $H = 70.228 + 5.104x + 9.222 \ln x$, $\frac{1}{4} \le x \le 6$, where x is the age of the child in years. (Source: Snapshots of Applications in Mathematics)

(a) Construct a table of values. Then sketch the graph of the model.

(b) Use the graph from part (a) to estimate the height of a four-year-old child. Then calculate the actual height using the model.

3 Cumulative Test for Chapters 1–3

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Take this test as you would take a test in class. When you are finished, check your work against the answers given in the back of the book.

1. Plot the points $(-2, 5)$ and $(3, -1)$. Find the coordinates of the midpoint of the line segment joining the points and the distance between the points.

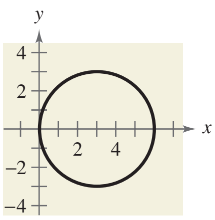


FIGURE FOR 6

In Exercises 2–4, graph the equation without using a graphing utility.

2. $x - 3y + 12 = 0$ 3. $y = x^2 - 9$ 4. $y = \sqrt{4 - x}$

5. Find an equation of the line passing through $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ and $(3, 8)$.
6. Explain why the graph at the left does not represent y as a function of x.
7. Evaluate (if possible) the function given by $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x - 2}$ for each value.

(a) $f(6)$ (b) $f(2)$ (c) $f(s + 2)$

8. Compare the graph of each function with the graph of $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$. (*Note:* It is not necessary to sketch the graphs.)

(a) $r(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{x}$ (b) $h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2$ (c) $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + 2}$

In Exercises 9 and 10, find (a) $(f + g)(x)$, (b) $(f - g)(x)$, (c) $(fg)(x)$, and (d) $(f/g)(x)$. What is the domain of f/g?

9. $f(x) = x - 3,\quad g(x) = 4x + 1$ 10. $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 1},\quad g(x) = x^2 + 1$

In Exercises 11 and 12, find (a) $f \circ g$ and (b) $g \circ f$. Find the domain of each composite function.

11. $f(x) = 2x^2,\quad g(x) = \sqrt{x + 6}$
12. $f(x) = x - 2,\quad g(x) = |x|$

13. Determine whether $h(x) = -5x + 3$ has an inverse function. If so, find the inverse function.
14. The power P produced by a wind turbine is proportional to the cube of the wind speed S. A wind speed of 27 miles per hour produces a power output of 750 kilowatts. Find the output for a wind speed of 40 miles per hour.
15. Find the quadratic function whose graph has a vertex at $(-8, 5)$ and passes through the point $(-4, -7)$.

In Exercises 16–18, sketch the graph of the function without the aid of a graphing utility.

16. $h(x) = -(x^2 + 4x)$ 17. $f(t) = \frac{1}{4}t(t - 2)^2$
18. $g(s) = s^2 + 4s + 10$

In Exercises 19–21, find all the zeros of the function and write the function as a product of linear factors.

19. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 8$
20. $f(x) = x^4 + 4x^3 - 21x^2$
21. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 11x^3 + 30x^2 - 62x - 40$

22. Use long division to divide $6x^3 - 4x^2$ by $2x^2 + 1$.

23. Use synthetic division to divide $3x^4 + 2x^2 - 5x + 3$ by $x - 2$.

24. Use the Intermediate Value Theorem and a graphing utility to find intervals one unit in length in which the function $g(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 6$ is guaranteed to have a zero. Approximate the real zeros of the function.

In Exercises 25–27, sketch the graph of the rational function by hand. Be sure to identify all intercepts and asymptotes.

25. $f(x) = \dfrac{2x}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$

26. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + x - 2}$

27. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$

In Exercises 28 and 29, solve the inequality. Sketch the solution set on the real number line.

28. $2x^3 - 18x \le 0$

29. $\dfrac{1}{x+1} \ge \dfrac{1}{x+5}$

In Exercises 30 and 31, use the graph of *f* to describe the transformation that yields the graph of *g*.

30. $f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^x, \quad g(x) = -\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-x+3}$

31. $f(x) = 2.2^x, \quad g(x) = -2.2^x + 4$

In Exercises 32–35, use a calculator to evaluate the expression. Round your result to three decimal places.

32. $\log 98$

33. $\log\left(\frac{6}{7}\right)$

34. $\ln\sqrt{31}$

35. $\ln\left(\sqrt{40} - 5\right)$

36. Use the properties of logarithms to expand $\ln\left(\dfrac{x^2 - 16}{x^4}\right)$, where $x > 4$.

37. Write $2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x + 5)$ as a logarithm of a single quantity.

In Exercises 38–40, solve the equation algebraically. Approximate the result to three decimal places.

38. $6e^{2x} = 72$

39. $e^{2x} - 13e^x + 42 = 0$

40. $\ln\sqrt{x + 2} = 3$

Year	Sales, S
1997	35.5
1998	35.6
1999	36.0
2000	37.2
2001	38.4
2002	42.0
2003	43.5
2004	47.7
2005	47.4
2006	51.6
2007	52.4

TABLE FOR 41

41. The sales S (in billions of dollars) of lottery tickets in the United States from 1997 through 2007 are shown in the table. (Source: TLF Publications, Inc.)

(a) Use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data. Let t represent the year, with $t = 7$ corresponding to 1997.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of the graphing utility to find a cubic model for the data.

(c) Use the graphing utility to graph the model in the same viewing window used for the scatter plot. How well does the model fit the data?

(d) Use the model to predict the sales of lottery tickets in 2015. Does your answer seem reasonable? Explain.

42. The number N of bacteria in a culture is given by the model $N = 175e^{kt}$, where t is the time in hours. If $N = 420$ when $t = 8$, estimate the time required for the population to double in size.

PROOFS IN MATHEMATICS

Each of the following three properties of logarithms can be proved by using properties of exponential functions.

Slide Rules

The slide rule was invented by William Oughtred (1574–1660) in 1625. The slide rule is a computational device with a sliding portion and a fixed portion. A slide rule enables you to perform multiplication by using the Product Property of Logarithms. There are other slide rules that allow for the calculation of roots and trigonometric functions. Slide rules were used by mathematicians and engineers until the invention of the hand-held calculator in 1972.

Properties of Logarithms *(p. 238)*

Let a be a positive number such that $a \neq 1$, and let n be a real number. If u and v are positive real numbers, the following properties are true.

	Logarithm with Base a	*Natural Logarithm*
1. Product Property:	$\log_a(uv) = \log_a u + \log_a v$	$\ln(uv) = \ln u + \ln v$
2. Quotient Property:	$\log_a \frac{u}{v} = \log_a u - \log_a v$	$\ln \frac{u}{v} = \ln u - \ln v$
3. Power Property:	$\log_a u^n = n \log_a u$	$\ln u^n = n \ln u$

Proof

Let

$$x = \log_a u \quad \text{and} \quad y = \log_a v.$$

The corresponding exponential forms of these two equations are

$$a^x = u \quad \text{and} \quad a^y = v.$$

To prove the Product Property, multiply u and v to obtain

$$uv = a^x a^y = a^{x+y}.$$

The corresponding logarithmic form of $uv = a^{x+y}$ is $\log_a(uv) = x + y$. So,

$$\log_a(uv) = \log_a u + \log_a v.$$

To prove the Quotient Property, divide u by v to obtain

$$\frac{u}{v} = \frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}.$$

The corresponding logarithmic form of $\frac{u}{v} = a^{x-y}$ is $\log_a \frac{u}{v} = x - y$. So,

$$\log_a \frac{u}{v} = \log_a u - \log_a v.$$

To prove the Power Property, substitute a^x for u in the expression $\log_a u^n$, as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \log_a u^n &= \log_a(a^x)^n && \text{Substitute } a^x \text{ for } u. \\ &= \log_a a^{nx} && \text{Property of Exponents} \\ &= nx && \text{Inverse Property of Logarithms} \\ &= n \log_a u && \text{Substitute } \log_a u \text{ for } x. \end{aligned}$$

So, $\log_a u^n = n \log_a u$.

PROBLEM SOLVING

This collection of thought-provoking and challenging exercises further explores and expands upon concepts learned in this chapter.

1. Graph the exponential function given by $y = a^x$ for $a = 0.5$, 1.2, and 2.0. Which of these curves intersects the line $y = x$? Determine all positive numbers a for which the curve $y = a^x$ intersects the line $y = x$.

2. Use a graphing utility to graph $y_1 = e^x$ and each of the functions $y_2 = x^2$, $y_3 = x^3$, $y_4 = \sqrt{x}$, and $y_5 = |x|$. Which function increases at the greatest rate as x approaches $+\infty$?

3. Use the result of Exercise 2 to make a conjecture about the rate of growth of $y_1 = e^x$ and $y = x^n$, where n is a natural number and x approaches $+\infty$.

4. Use the results of Exercises 2 and 3 to describe what is implied when it is stated that a quantity is growing exponentially.

5. Given the exponential function

$$f(x) = a^x$$

show that

(a) $f(u + v) = f(u) \cdot f(v)$. (b) $f(2x) = [f(x)]^2$.

6. Given that

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \text{ and } g(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

show that

$$[f(x)]^2 - [g(x)]^2 = 1.$$

7. Use a graphing utility to compare the graph of the function given by $y = e^x$ with the graph of each given function. [$n!$ (read "n factorial") is defined as $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdot \cdot (n - 1) \cdot n$.]

(a) $y_1 = 1 + \dfrac{x}{1!}$

(b) $y_2 = 1 + \dfrac{x}{1!} + \dfrac{x^2}{2!}$

(c) $y_3 = 1 + \dfrac{x}{1!} + \dfrac{x^2}{2!} + \dfrac{x^3}{3!}$

8. Identify the pattern of successive polynomials given in Exercise 7. Extend the pattern one more term and compare the graph of the resulting polynomial function with the graph of $y = e^x$. What do you think this pattern implies?

9. Graph the function given by

$$f(x) = e^x - e^{-x}.$$

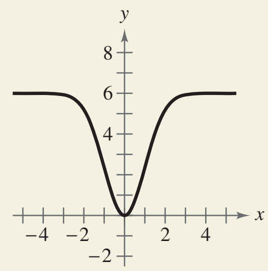
From the graph, the function appears to be one-to-one. Assuming that the function has an inverse function, find $f^{-1}(x)$.

10. Find a pattern for $f^{-1}(x)$ if

$$f(x) = \frac{a^x + 1}{a^x - 1}$$

where $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$.

11. By observation, identify the equation that corresponds to the graph. Explain your reasoning.



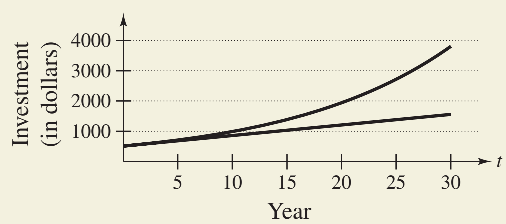
(a) $y = 6e^{-x^2/2}$

(b) $y = \dfrac{6}{1 + e^{-x/2}}$

(c) $y = 6(1 - e^{-x^2/2})$

12. You have two options for investing \$500. The first earns 7% compounded annually and the second earns 7% simple interest. The figure shows the growth of each investment over a 30-year period.

(a) Identify which graph represents each type of investment. Explain your reasoning.



(b) Verify your answer in part (a) by finding the equations that model the investment growth and graphing the models.

(c) Which option would you choose? Explain your reasoning.

13. Two different samples of radioactive isotopes are decaying. The isotopes have initial amounts of c_1 and c_2, as well as half-lives of k_1 and k_2, respectively. Find the time t required for the samples to decay to equal amounts.

14. A lab culture initially contains 500 bacteria. Two hours later, the number of bacteria has decreased to 200. Find the exponential decay model of the form

$$B = B_0 a^{kt}$$

that can be used to approximate the number of bacteria after t hours.

15. The table shows the colonial population estimates of the American colonies from 1700 to 1780. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

Year	Population
1700	250,900
1710	331,700
1720	466,200
1730	629,400
1740	905,600
1750	1,170,800
1760	1,593,600
1770	2,148,100
1780	2,780,400

In each of the following, let y represent the population in the year t, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 1700.

(a) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find an exponential model for the data.

(b) Use the *regression* feature of the graphing utility to find a quadratic model for the data.

(c) Use the graphing utility to plot the data and the models from parts (a) and (b) in the same viewing window.

(d) Which model is a better fit for the data? Would you use this model to predict the population of the United States in 2015? Explain your reasoning.

16. Show that $\dfrac{\log_a x}{\log_{a/b} x} = 1 + \log_a \dfrac{1}{b}$.

17. Solve $(\ln x)^2 = \ln x^2$.

18. Use a graphing utility to compare the graph of the function $y = \ln x$ with the graph of each given function.

(a) $y_1 = x - 1$

(b) $y_2 = (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2$

(c) $y_3 = (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)^3$

19. Identify the pattern of successive polynomials given in Exercise 18. Extend the pattern one more term and compare the graph of the resulting polynomial function with the graph of $y = \ln x$. What do you think the pattern implies?

20. Using

$$y = ab^x \quad \text{and} \quad y = ax^b$$

take the natural logarithm of each side of each equation. What are the slope and y-intercept of the line relating x and $\ln y$ for $y = ab^x$? What are the slope and y-intercept of the line relating $\ln x$ and $\ln y$ for $y = ax^b$?

In Exercises 21 and 22, use the model

$$y = 80.4 - 11 \ln x, \quad 100 \le x \le 1500$$

which approximates the minimum required ventilation rate in terms of the air space per child in a public school classroom. In the model, x is the air space per child in cubic feet and y is the ventilation rate per child in cubic feet per minute.

21. Use a graphing utility to graph the model and approximate the required ventilation rate if there is 300 cubic feet of air space per child.

22. A classroom is designed for 30 students. The air conditioning system in the room has the capacity of moving 450 cubic feet of air per minute.

(a) Determine the ventilation rate per child, assuming that the room is filled to capacity.

(b) Estimate the air space required per child.

(c) Determine the minimum number of square feet of floor space required for the room if the ceiling height is 30 feet.

In Exercises 23–26, (a) use a graphing utility to create a scatter plot of the data, (b) decide whether the data could best be modeled by a linear model, an exponential model, or a logarithmic model, (c) explain why you chose the model you did in part (b), (d) use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find the model you chose in part (b) for the data and graph the model with the scatter plot, and (e) determine how well the model you chose fits the data.

23. (1, 2.0), (1.5, 3.5), (2, 4.0), (4, 5.8), (6, 7.0), (8, 7.8)

24. (1, 4.4), (1.5, 4.7), (2, 5.5), (4, 9.9), (6, 18.1), (8, 33.0)

25. (1, 7.5), (1.5, 7.0), (2, 6.8), (4, 5.0), (6, 3.5), (8, 2.0)

26. (1, 5.0), (1.5, 6.0), (2, 6.4), (4, 7.8), (6, 8.6), (8, 9.0)

4

Trigonometry

In Mathematics

Trigonometry is used to find relationships between the sides and angles of triangles, and to write trigonometric functions as models of real-life quantities.

In Real Life

Trigonometric functions are used to model quantities that are periodic. For instance, throughout the day, the depth of water at the end of a dock in Bar Harbor, Maine varies with the tides. The depth can be modeled by a trigonometric function. (See Example 7, page 325.)

Andre Jenny/Alamy

IN CAREERS

There are many careers that use trigonometry. Several are listed below.

- Biologist
  Exercise 70, page 308
- Meteorologist
  Exercise 99, page 318
- Mechanical Engineer
  Exercise 95, page 339
- Surveyor
  Exercise 41, page 359

4.1 Radian and Degree Measure

What you should learn

- Describe angles.
- Use radian measure.
- Use degree measure.
- Use angles to model and solve real-life problems.

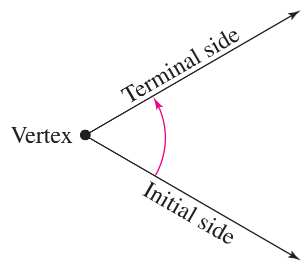
Why you should learn it

You can use angles to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 119 on page 291, you are asked to use angles to find the speed of a bicycle.

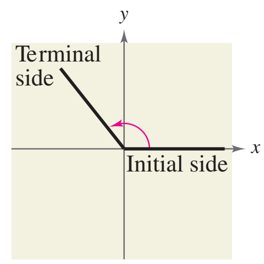
Angles

As derived from the Greek language, the word **trigonometry** means "measurement of triangles." Initially, trigonometry dealt with relationships among the sides and angles of triangles and was used in the development of astronomy, navigation, and surveying. With the development of calculus and the physical sciences in the 17th century, a different perspective arose—one that viewed the classic trigonometric relationships as *functions* with the set of real numbers as their domains. Consequently, the applications of trigonometry expanded to include a vast number of physical phenomena involving rotations and vibrations. These phenomena include sound waves, light rays, planetary orbits, vibrating strings, pendulums, and orbits of atomic particles.

The approach in this text incorporates *both* perspectives, starting with angles and their measure.



Angle
FIGURE 4.1



Angle in standard position
FIGURE 4.2

An **angle** is determined by rotating a ray (half-line) about its endpoint. The starting position of the ray is the **initial side** of the angle, and the position after rotation is the **terminal side,** as shown in Figure 4.1. The endpoint of the ray is the **vertex** of the angle. This perception of an angle fits a coordinate system in which the origin is the vertex and the initial side coincides with the positive x-axis. Such an angle is in **standard position,** as shown in Figure 4.2. **Positive angles** are generated by counterclockwise rotation, and **negative angles** by clockwise rotation, as shown in Figure 4.3. Angles are labeled with Greek letters α (alpha), β (beta), and θ (theta), as well as uppercase letters A, B, and C. In Figure 4.4, note that angles α and β have the same initial and terminal sides. Such angles are **coterminal.**

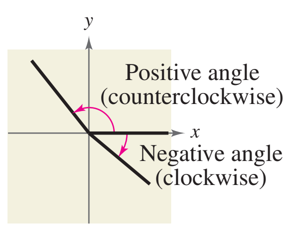


FIGURE 4.3

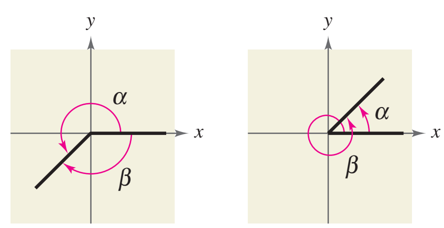
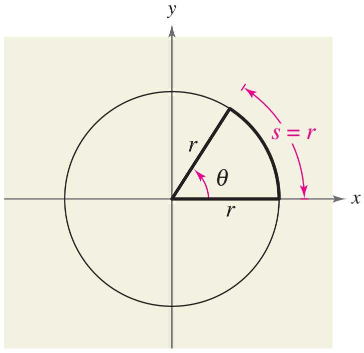


FIGURE 4.4 Coterminal angles

Radian Measure



Arc length = radius when $\theta = 1$ radian
FIGURE 4.5

The **measure of an angle** is determined by the amount of rotation from the initial side to the terminal side. One way to measure angles is in *radians*. This type of measure is especially useful in calculus. To define a radian, you can use a **central angle** of a circle, one whose vertex is the center of the circle, as shown in Figure 4.5.

Definition of Radian

One **radian** is the measure of a central angle θ that intercepts an arc s equal in length to the radius r of the circle. See Figure 4.5. Algebraically, this means that

$$\theta = \frac{s}{r}$$

where θ is measured in radians.

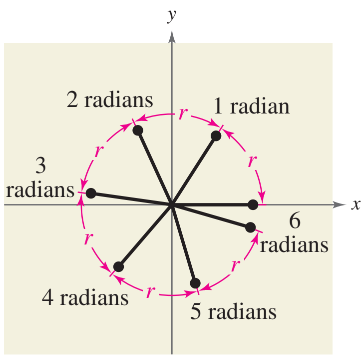


FIGURE 4.6

Because the circumference of a circle is $2\pi r$ units, it follows that a central angle of one full revolution (counterclockwise) corresponds to an arc length of

$$s = 2\pi r.$$

Moreover, because $2\pi \approx 6.28$, there are just over six radius lengths in a full circle, as shown in Figure 4.6. Because the units of measure for s and r are the same, the ratio s/r has no units—it is simply a real number.

Because the radian measure of an angle of one full revolution is 2π, you can obtain the following.

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ revolution} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi \text{ radians}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ revolution} = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ radians}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \text{ revolution} = \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$

These and other common angles are shown in Figure 4.7.

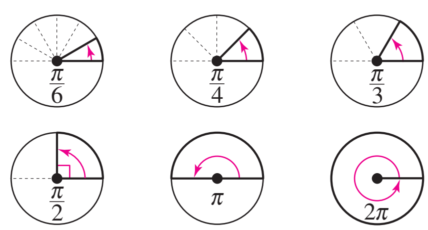


FIGURE 4.7

Recall that the four quadrants in a coordinate system are numbered I, II, III, and IV. Figure 4.8 on page 282 shows which angles between 0 and 2π lie in each of the four quadrants. Note that angles between 0 and $\pi/2$ are **acute** angles and angles between $\pi/2$ and π are **obtuse** angles.

Study Tip

One revolution around a circle of radius r corresponds to an angle of 2π radians because

$$\theta = \frac{s}{r} = \frac{2\pi r}{r} = 2\pi \text{ radians.}$$

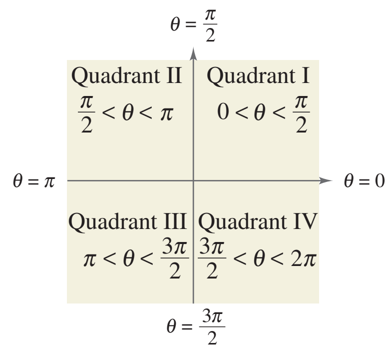


FIGURE 4.8

Study Tip

The phrase "the terminal side of θ lies in a quadrant" is often abbreviated by simply saying that "θ lies in a quadrant." The terminal sides of the "quadrant angles" 0, $\pi/2$, π, and $3\pi/2$ do not lie within quadrants.

Algebra Help

You can review operations involving fractions in Appendix A.1.

Two angles are coterminal if they have the same initial and terminal sides. For instance, the angles 0 and 2π are coterminal, as are the angles $\pi/6$ and $13\pi/6$. You can find an angle that is coterminal to a given angle θ by adding or subtracting 2π (one revolution), as demonstrated in Example 1. A given angle θ has infinitely many coterminal angles. For instance, $\theta = \pi/6$ is coterminal with

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi$$

where n is an integer.

Sketching and Finding Coterminal Angles

a. For the positive angle $13\pi/6$, subtract 2π to obtain a coterminal angle

$$\frac{13\pi}{6} - 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{6}. \qquad \text{See Figure 4.9.}$$

b. For the positive angle $3\pi/4$, subtract 2π to obtain a coterminal angle

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} - 2\pi = -\frac{5\pi}{4}. \qquad \text{See Figure 4.10.}$$

c. For the negative angle $-2\pi/3$, add 2π to obtain a coterminal angle

$$-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi = \frac{4\pi}{3}. \qquad \text{See Figure 4.11.}$$

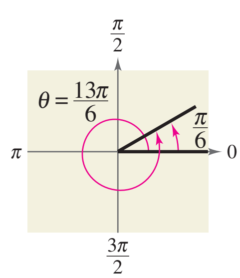


FIGURE 4.9

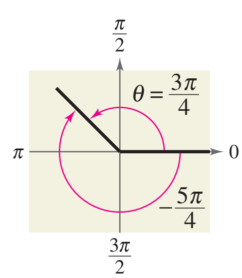


FIGURE 4.10

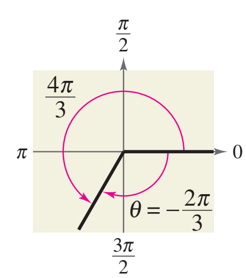


FIGURE 4.11

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 27.

Two positive angles α and β are **complementary** (complements of each other) if their sum is $\pi/2$. Two positive angles are **supplementary** (supplements of each other) if their sum is π. See Figure 4.12.

FIGURE 4.12

Complementary and Supplementary Angles

If possible, find the complement and the supplement of (a) $2\pi/5$ and (b) $4\pi/5$.

Solution

a. The complement of $2\pi/5$ is

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{5\pi}{10} - \frac{4\pi}{10} = \frac{\pi}{10}.$$

The supplement of $2\pi/5$ is

$$\pi - \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{5\pi}{5} - \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{3\pi}{5}.$$

b. Because $4\pi/5$ is greater than $\pi/2$, it has no complement. (Remember that complements are *positive* angles.) The supplement is

$$\pi - \frac{4\pi}{5} = \frac{5\pi}{5} - \frac{4\pi}{5} = \frac{\pi}{5}.$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 31.

Degree Measure

A second way to measure angles is in terms of **degrees,** denoted by the symbol °. A measure of one degree (1°) is equivalent to a rotation of $\frac{1}{360}$ of a complete revolution about the vertex. To measure angles, it is convenient to mark degrees on the circumference of a circle, as shown in Figure 4.13. So, a full revolution (counterclockwise) corresponds to 360°, a half revolution to 180°, a quarter revolution to 90°, and so on.

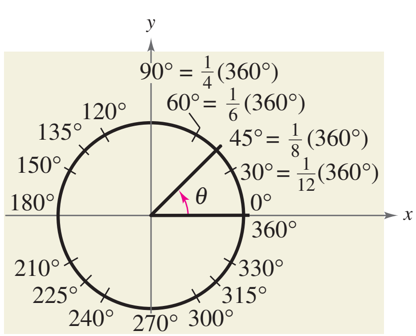


FIGURE 4.13

Because 2π radians corresponds to one complete revolution, degrees and radians are related by the equations

$$360° = 2\pi \text{ rad} \qquad \text{and} \qquad 180° = \pi \text{ rad}.$$

From the latter equation, you obtain

$$1° = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ rad} \qquad \text{and} \qquad 1 \text{ rad} = \left(\frac{180°}{\pi}\right)$$

which lead to the conversion rules at the top of the next page.

Conversions Between Degrees and Radians

1. To convert degrees to radians, multiply degrees by $\dfrac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180°}$.
2. To convert radians to degrees, multiply radians by $\dfrac{180°}{\pi \text{ rad}}$.

To apply these two conversion rules, use the basic relationship π rad $= 180°$. (See Figure 4.14.)

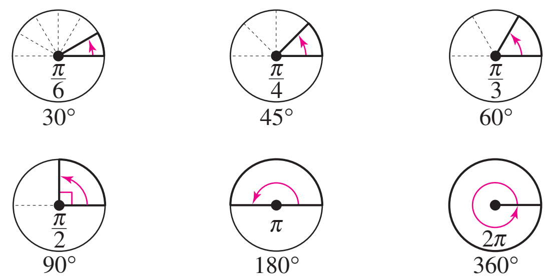


FIGURE 4.14

When no units of angle measure are specified, *radian measure is implied*. For instance, if you write $\theta = 2$, you imply that $\theta = 2$ radians.

Converting from Degrees to Radians

a. $135° = (135 \cancel{\text{deg}})\left(\dfrac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180 \cancel{\text{deg}}}\right) = \dfrac{3\pi}{4}$ radians Multiply by $\pi/180$.

b. $540° = (540 \cancel{\text{deg}})\left(\dfrac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180 \cancel{\text{deg}}}\right) = 3\pi$ radians Multiply by $\pi/180$.

c. $-270° = (-270 \cancel{\text{deg}})\left(\dfrac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180 \cancel{\text{deg}}}\right) = -\dfrac{3\pi}{2}$ radians Multiply by $\pi/180$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

Converting from Radians to Degrees

a. $-\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ rad $= \left(-\dfrac{\pi}{2} \cancel{\text{rad}}\right)\left(\dfrac{180 \text{ deg}}{\pi \cancel{\text{rad}}}\right) = -90°$ Multiply by $180/\pi$.

b. $\dfrac{9\pi}{2}$ rad $= \left(\dfrac{9\pi}{2} \cancel{\text{rad}}\right)\left(\dfrac{180 \text{ deg}}{\pi \cancel{\text{rad}}}\right) = 810°$ Multiply by $180/\pi$.

c. 2 rad $= (2 \cancel{\text{rad}})\left(\dfrac{180 \text{ deg}}{\pi \cancel{\text{rad}}}\right) = \dfrac{360°}{\pi} \approx 114.59°$ Multiply by $180/\pi$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 61.

If you have a calculator with a "radian-to-degree" conversion key, try using it to verify the result shown in part (b) of Example 4.

TECHNOLOGY

With calculators it is convenient to use *decimal* degrees to denote fractional parts of degrees. Historically, however, fractional parts of degrees were expressed in *minutes* and *seconds*, using the prime (′) and double prime (″) notations, respectively. That is,

$$1' = \text{one minute} = \tfrac{1}{60}(1°)$$
$$1'' = \text{one second} = \tfrac{1}{3600}(1°).$$

Consequently, an angle of 64 degrees, 32 minutes, and 47 seconds is represented by $\theta = 64° \, 32' \, 47''$. Many calculators have special keys for converting an angle in degrees, minutes, and seconds (D° M′ S″) to decimal degree form, and vice versa.

Applications

The *radian measure* formula, $\theta = s/r$, can be used to measure arc length along a circle.

Arc Length

For a circle of radius r, a central angle θ intercepts an arc of length s given by

$$s = r\theta \qquad \text{Length of circular arc}$$

where θ is measured in radians. Note that if $r = 1$, then $s = \theta$, and the radian measure of θ equals the arc length.

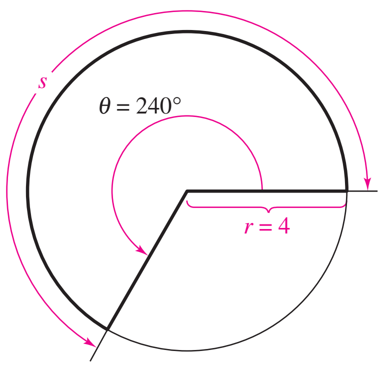


FIGURE 4.15

Finding Arc Length

A circle has a radius of 4 inches. Find the length of the arc intercepted by a central angle of 240°, as shown in Figure 4.15.

Solution

To use the formula $s = r\theta$, first convert 240° to radian measure.

$$240° = (240 \cancel{\text{deg}})\left(\frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180 \cancel{\text{deg}}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$

Then, using a radius of $r = 4$ inches, you can find the arc length to be

$$s = r\theta$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{16\pi}{3} \approx 16.76 \text{ inches.}$$

Note that the units for $r\theta$ are determined by the units for r because θ is given in radian measure, which has no units.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 89.

The formula for the length of a circular arc can be used to analyze the motion of a particle moving at a *constant speed* along a circular path.

Linear and Angular Speeds

Consider a particle moving at a constant speed along a circular arc of radius r. If s is the length of the arc traveled in time t, then the **linear speed** v of the particle is

$$\text{Linear speed } v = \frac{\text{arc length}}{\text{time}} = \frac{s}{t}.$$

Moreover, if θ is the angle (in radian measure) corresponding to the arc length s, then the **angular speed** ω (the lowercase Greek letter omega) of the particle is

$$\text{Angular speed } \omega = \frac{\text{central angle}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\theta}{t}.$$

Study Tip

Linear speed measures how fast the particle moves, and angular speed measures how fast the angle changes. By dividing the formula for arc length by t, you can establish a relationship between linear speed v and angular speed ω, as shown.

$$s = r\theta$$

$$\frac{s}{t} = \frac{r\theta}{t}$$

$$v = r\omega$$

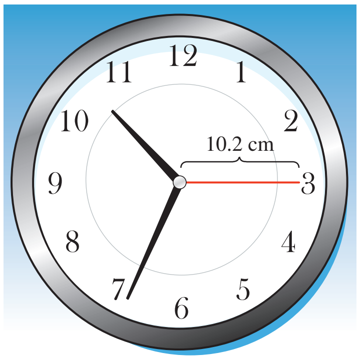


FIGURE 4.16

FIGURE 4.17

Finding Linear Speed

The second hand of a clock is 10.2 centimeters long, as shown in Figure 4.16. Find the linear speed of the tip of this second hand as it passes around the clock face.

Solution

In one revolution, the arc length traveled is

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 2\pi r \\ &= 2\pi(10.2) \quad \text{Substitute for } r. \\ &= 20.4\pi \text{ centimeters.} \end{aligned}$$

The time required for the second hand to travel this distance is

$$t = 1 \text{ minute} = 60 \text{ seconds.}$$

So, the linear speed of the tip of the second hand is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Linear speed} &= \frac{s}{t} \\ &= \frac{20.4\pi \text{ centimeters}}{60 \text{ seconds}} \\ &\approx 1.068 \text{ centimeters per second.} \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 111.

Finding Angular and Linear Speeds

The blades of a wind turbine are 116 feet long (see Figure 4.17). The propeller rotates at 15 revolutions per minute.

a. Find the angular speed of the propeller in radians per minute.

b. Find the linear speed of the tips of the blades.

Solution

a. Because each revolution generates 2π radians, it follows that the propeller turns $(15)(2\pi) = 30\pi$ radians per minute. In other words, the angular speed is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Angular speed} &= \frac{\theta}{t} \\ &= \frac{30\pi \text{ radians}}{1 \text{ minute}} = 30\pi \text{ radians per minute.} \end{aligned}$$

b. The linear speed is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Linear speed} &= \frac{s}{t} \\ &= \frac{r\theta}{t} \\ &= \frac{(116)(30\pi) \text{ feet}}{1 \text{ minute}} \approx 10{,}933 \text{ feet per minute.} \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 113.

A **sector** of a circle is the region bounded by two radii of the circle and their intercepted arc (see Figure 4.18).

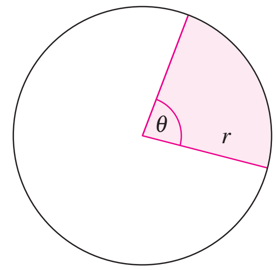


FIGURE 4.18

Area of a Sector of a Circle

For a circle of radius r, the area A of a sector of the circle with central angle θ is given by

$$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$$

where θ is measured in radians.

Example 8 Area of a Sector of a Circle

A sprinkler on a golf course fairway sprays water over a distance of 70 feet and rotates through an angle of 120° (see Figure 4.19). Find the area of the fairway watered by the sprinkler.

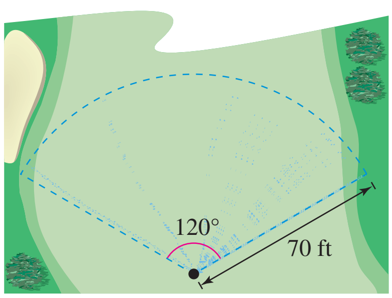


FIGURE 4.19

Solution

First convert 120° to radian measure as follows.

$$\theta = 120°$$

$$= (120 \cancel{\text{deg}})\left(\frac{\pi \text{ rad}}{180 \cancel{\text{deg}}}\right) \qquad \text{Multiply by } \pi/180.$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$

Then, using $\theta = 2\pi/3$ and $r = 70$, the area is

$$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta \qquad \text{Formula for the area of a sector of a circle}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(70)^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \qquad \text{Substitute for } r \text{ and } \theta.$$

$$= \frac{4900\pi}{3} \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$\approx 5131 \text{ square feet.} \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 117.

4.1 EXERCISES

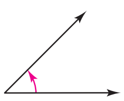
See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

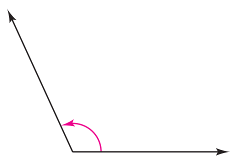
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

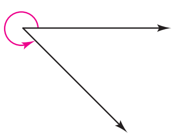
1. ________ means "measurement of triangles."
2. An ________ is determined by rotating a ray about its endpoint.
3. Two angles that have the same initial and terminal sides are ________.
4. One ________ is the measure of a central angle that intercepts an arc equal to the radius of the circle.
5. Angles that measure between 0 and $\pi/2$ are ________ angles, and angles that measure between $\pi/2$ and π are ________ angles.
6. Two positive angles that have a sum of $\pi/2$ are ________ angles, whereas two positive angles that have a sum of π are ________ angles.
7. The angle measure that is equivalent to a rotation of $\frac{1}{360}$ of a complete revolution about an angle's vertex is one ________.
8. 180 degrees $=$ ________ radians.
9. The ________ speed of a particle is the ratio of arc length to time traveled, and the ________ speed of a particle is the ratio of central angle to time traveled.
10. The area A of a sector of a circle with radius r and central angle θ, where θ is measured in radians, is given by the formula ________.

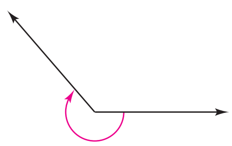
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 11–16, estimate the angle to the nearest one-half radian.

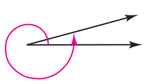
11.


12.


13.


14.


15.


16.


In Exercises 17–22, determine the quadrant in which each angle lies. (The angle measure is given in radians.)

17. (a) $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\dfrac{5\pi}{4}$

18. (a) $\dfrac{11\pi}{8}$ (b) $\dfrac{9\pi}{8}$

19. (a) $-\dfrac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $-\dfrac{\pi}{3}$

20. (a) $-\dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ (b) $-\dfrac{11\pi}{9}$

21. (a) 3.5 (b) 2.25

22. (a) 6.02 (b) -4.25

In Exercises 23–26, sketch each angle in standard position.

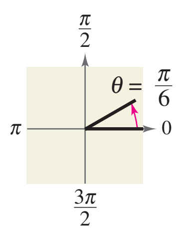
23. (a) $\dfrac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $-\dfrac{2\pi}{3}$

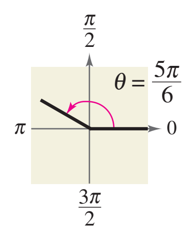
24. (a) $-\dfrac{7\pi}{4}$ (b) $\dfrac{5\pi}{2}$

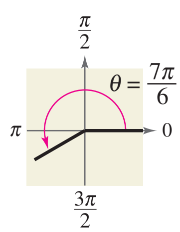
25. (a) $\dfrac{11\pi}{6}$ (b) -3

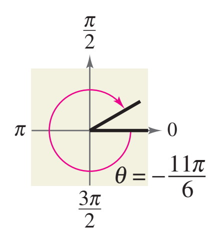
26. (a) 4 (b) 7π

In Exercises 27–30, determine two coterminal angles (one positive and one negative) for each angle. Give your answers in radians.

27. (a)


(b)


28. (a)


(b)


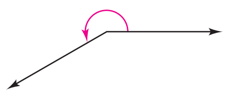
29. (a) $\theta = \dfrac{2\pi}{3}$ (b) $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{12}$

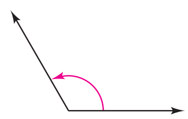
30. (a) $\theta = -\dfrac{9\pi}{4}$ (b) $\theta = -\dfrac{2\pi}{15}$

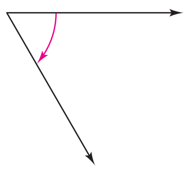
In Exercises 31–34, find (if possible) the complement and supplement of each angle.

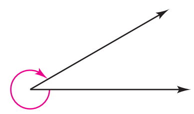
31. (a) $\pi/3$ (b) $\pi/4$
32. (a) $\pi/12$ (b) $11\pi/12$
33. (a) 1 (b) 2
34. (a) 3 (b) 1.5

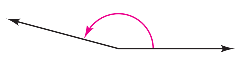
In Exercises 35–40, estimate the number of degrees in the angle. Use a protractor to check your answer.

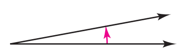
35.


36.


37.


38.


39.


40.


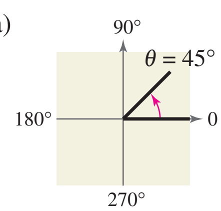
In Exercises 41–44, determine the quadrant in which each angle lies.

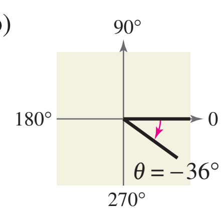
41. (a) $130°$ (b) $285°$
42. (a) $8.3°$ (b) $257° 30'$
43. (a) $-132° 50'$ (b) $-336°$
44. (a) $-260°$ (b) $-3.4°$

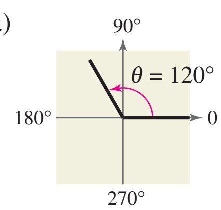
In Exercises 45–48, sketch each angle in standard position.

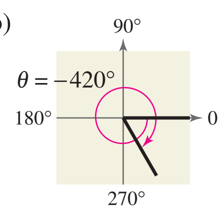
45. (a) $90°$ (b) $180°$
46. (a) $270°$ (b) $120°$
47. (a) $-30°$ (b) $-135°$
48. (a) $-750°$ (b) $-600°$

In Exercises 49–52, determine two coterminal angles (one positive and one negative) for each angle. Give your answers in degrees.

49. (a)


(b)


50. (a)


(b)


51. (a) $\theta = 240°$ (b) $\theta = -180°$
52. (a) $\theta = -390°$ (b) $\theta = 230°$

In Exercises 53–56, find (if possible) the complement and supplement of each angle.

53. (a) $18°$ (b) $85°$
54. (a) $46°$ (b) $93°$
55. (a) $150°$ (b) $79°$
56. (a) $130°$ (b) $170°$

In Exercises 57–60, rewrite each angle in radian measure as a multiple of π. (Do not use a calculator.)

57. (a) $30°$ (b) $45°$
58. (a) $315°$ (b) $120°$
59. (a) $-20°$ (b) $-60°$
60. (a) $-270°$ (b) $144°$

In Exercises 61–64, rewrite each angle in degree measure. (Do not use a calculator.)

61. (a) $\dfrac{3\pi}{2}$ (b) $\dfrac{7\pi}{6}$
62. (a) $-\dfrac{7\pi}{12}$ (b) $\dfrac{\pi}{9}$
63. (a) $\dfrac{5\pi}{4}$ (b) $-\dfrac{7\pi}{3}$
64. (a) $\dfrac{11\pi}{6}$ (b) $\dfrac{34\pi}{15}$

In Exercises 65–72, convert the angle measure from degrees to radians. Round to three decimal places.

65. $45°$
66. $87.4°$
67. $-216.35°$
68. $-48.27°$
69. $532°$
70. $345°$
71. $-0.83°$
72. $0.54°$

In Exercises 73–80, convert the angle measure from radians to degrees. Round to three decimal places.

73. $\pi/7$
74. $5\pi/11$
75. $15\pi/8$
76. $13\pi/2$
77. -4.2π
78. 4.8π
79. -2
80. -0.57

In Exercises 81–84, convert each angle measure to decimal degree form without using a calculator. Then check your answers using a calculator.

81. (a) $54° 45'$ (b) $-128° 30'$
82. (a) $245° 10'$ (b) $2° 12'$
83. (a) $85° 18' 30''$ (b) $330° 25''$
84. (a) $-135° 36''$ (b) $-408° 16' 20''$

In Exercises 85–88, convert each angle measure to degrees, minutes, and seconds without using a calculator. Then check your answers using a calculator.

85. (a) $240.6°$ (b) $-145.8°$
86. (a) $-345.12°$ (b) $0.45°$
87. (a) $2.5°$ (b) $-3.58°$
88. (a) $-0.36°$ (b) $0.79°$

In Exercises 89–92, find the length of the arc on a circle of radius r intercepted by a central angle θ.

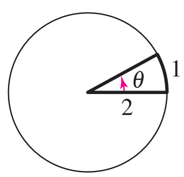
	Radius r	*Central Angle θ*
89.	15 inches	120°
90.	9 feet	60°
91.	3 meters	150°
92.	20 centimeters	45°

In Exercises 93–96, find the radian measure of the central angle of a circle of radius r that intercepts an arc of length s.

	Radius r	*Arc Length s*
93.	4 inches	18 inches
94.	14 feet	8 feet
95.	25 centimeters	10.5 centimeters
96.	80 kilometers	150 kilometers

In Exercises 97–100, use the given arc length and radius to find the angle θ (in radians).

97.



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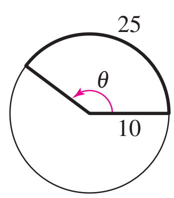

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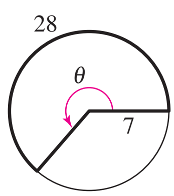

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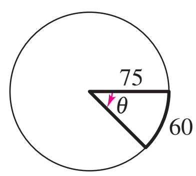


In Exercises 101–104, find the area of the sector of the circle with radius r and central angle θ.

	Radius r	*Central Angle θ*
101.	6 inches	$\pi/3$
102.	12 millimeters	$\pi/4$
103.	2.5 feet	225°
104.	1.4 miles	330°

DISTANCE BETWEEN CITIES In Exercises 105 and 106, find the distance between the cities. Assume that Earth is a sphere of radius 4000 miles and that the cities are on the same longitude (one city is due north of the other).

	City	*Latitude*
105.	Dallas, Texas	$32^\circ\,47'\,39''$ N
	Omaha, Nebraska	$41^\circ\,15'\,50''$ N
106.	San Francisco, California	$37^\circ\,47'\,36''$ N
	Seattle, Washington	$47^\circ\,37'\,18''$ N

107. DIFFERENCE IN LATITUDES Assuming that Earth is a sphere of radius 6378 kilometers, what is the difference in the latitudes of Syracuse, New York and Annapolis, Maryland, where Syracuse is about 450 kilometers due north of Annapolis?

108. DIFFERENCE IN LATITUDES Assuming that Earth is a sphere of radius 6378 kilometers, what is the difference in the latitudes of Lynchburg, Virginia and Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, where Lynchburg is about 400 kilometers due north of Myrtle Beach?

109. INSTRUMENTATION The pointer on a voltmeter is 6 centimeters in length (see figure). Find the angle through which the pointer rotates when it moves 2.5 centimeters on the scale.

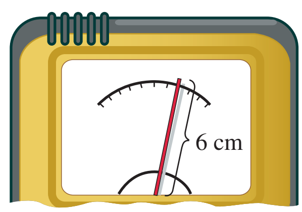


FIGURE FOR 109

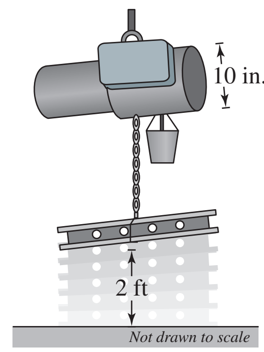


FIGURE FOR 110

110. ELECTRIC HOIST An electric hoist is being used to lift a beam (see figure). The diameter of the drum on the hoist is 10 inches, and the beam must be raised 2 feet. Find the number of degrees through which the drum must rotate.

111. LINEAR AND ANGULAR SPEEDS A circular power saw has a $7\frac{1}{4}$-inch-diameter blade that rotates at 5000 revolutions per minute.

(a) Find the angular speed of the saw blade in radians per minute.

(b) Find the linear speed (in feet per minute) of one of the 24 cutting teeth as they contact the wood being cut.

112. LINEAR AND ANGULAR SPEEDS A carousel with a 50-foot diameter makes 4 revolutions per minute.

(a) Find the angular speed of the carousel in radians per minute.

(b) Find the linear speed (in feet per minute) of the platform rim of the carousel.

113. LINEAR AND ANGULAR SPEEDS The diameter of a DVD is approximately 12 centimeters. The drive motor of the DVD player is controlled to rotate precisely between 200 and 500 revolutions per minute, depending on what track is being read.

(a) Find an interval for the angular speed of a DVD as it rotates.

(b) Find an interval for the linear speed of a point on the outermost track as the DVD rotates.

114. ANGULAR SPEED A two-inch-diameter pulley on an electric motor that runs at 1700 revolutions per minute is connected by a belt to a four-inch-diameter pulley on a saw arbor.

(a) Find the angular speed (in radians per minute) of each pulley.

(b) Find the revolutions per minute of the saw.

115. ANGULAR SPEED A car is moving at a rate of 65 miles per hour, and the diameter of its wheels is 2 feet.

(a) Find the number of revolutions per minute the wheels are rotating.

(b) Find the angular speed of the wheels in radians per minute.

116. ANGULAR SPEED A computerized spin balance machine rotates a 25-inch-diameter tire at 480 revolutions per minute.

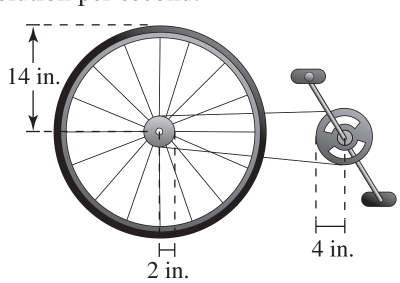
(a) Find the road speed (in miles per hour) at which the tire is being balanced.

(b) At what rate should the spin balance machine be set so that the tire is being tested for 55 miles per hour?

117. AREA A sprinkler on a golf green is set to spray water over a distance of 15 meters and to rotate through an angle of 140°. Draw a diagram that shows the region that can be irrigated with the sprinkler. Find the area of the region.

118. AREA A car's rear windshield wiper rotates 125°. The total length of the wiper mechanism is 25 inches and wipes the windshield over a distance of 14 inches. Find the area covered by the wiper.

119. SPEED OF A BICYCLE The radii of the pedal sprocket, the wheel sprocket, and the wheel of the bicycle in the figure are 4 inches, 2 inches, and 14 inches, respectively. A cyclist is pedaling at a rate of 1 revolution per second.



(a) Find the speed of the bicycle in feet per second and miles per hour.

(b) Use your result from part (a) to write a function for the distance d (in miles) a cyclist travels in terms of the number n of revolutions of the pedal sprocket.

(c) Write a function for the distance d (in miles) a cyclist travels in terms of the time t (in seconds). Compare this function with the function from part (b).

(d) Classify the types of functions you found in parts (b) and (c). Explain your reasoning.

120. CAPSTONE Write a short paper in your own words explaining the meaning of each of the following concepts to a classmate.

(a) an angle in standard position

(b) positive and negative angles

(c) coterminal angles

(d) angle measure in degrees and radians

(e) obtuse and acute angles

(f) complementary and supplementary angles

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 121–123, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

121. A measurement of 4 radians corresponds to two complete revolutions from the initial side to the terminal side of an angle.

122. The difference between the measures of two coterminal angles is always a multiple of 360° if expressed in degrees and is always a multiple of 2π radians if expressed in radians.

123. An angle that measures $-1260°$ lies in Quadrant III.

124. THINK ABOUT IT A fan motor turns at a given angular speed. How does the speed of the tips of the blades change if a fan of greater diameter is installed on the motor? Explain.

125. THINK ABOUT IT Is a degree or a radian the larger unit of measure? Explain.

126. WRITING If the radius of a circle is increasing and the magnitude of a central angle is held constant, how is the length of the intercepted arc changing? Explain your reasoning.

127. PROOF Prove that the area of a circular sector of radius r with central angle θ is $A = \frac{1}{2}\theta r^2$, where θ is measured in radians.

4.2 Trigonometric Functions: The Unit Circle

What you should learn

- Identify a unit circle and describe its relationship to real numbers.
- Evaluate trigonometric functions using the unit circle.
- Use the domain and period to evaluate sine and cosine functions.
- Use a calculator to evaluate trigonometric functions.

Why you should learn it

Trigonometric functions are used to model the movement of an oscillating weight. For instance, in Exercise 60 on page 298, the displacement from equilibrium of an oscillating weight suspended by a spring is modeled as a function of time.

Richard Megna/Fundamental Photographs

The Unit Circle

The two historical perspectives of trigonometry incorporate different methods for introducing the trigonometric functions. Our first introduction to these functions is based on the unit circle.

Consider the **unit circle** given by

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \qquad \text{Unit circle}$$

as shown in Figure 4.20.

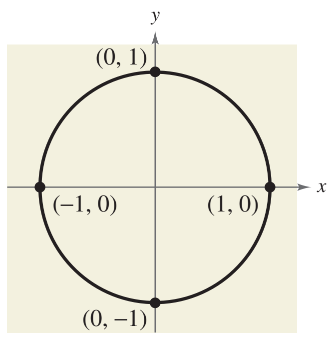


FIGURE 4.20

Imagine that the real number line is wrapped around this circle, with positive numbers corresponding to a counterclockwise wrapping and negative numbers corresponding to a clockwise wrapping, as shown in Figure 4.21.

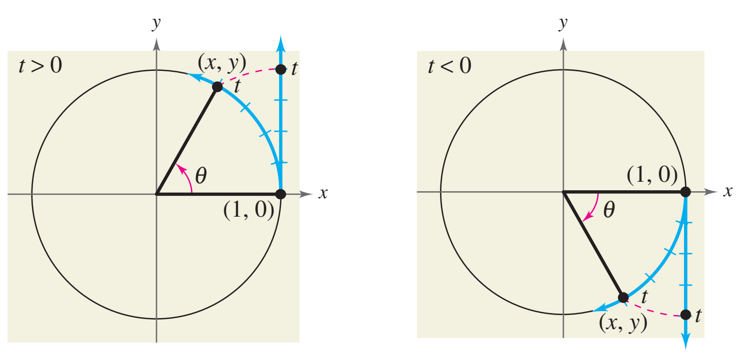


FIGURE 4.21

As the real number line is wrapped around the unit circle, each real number t corresponds to a point (x, y) on the circle. For example, the real number 0 corresponds to the point $(1, 0)$. Moreover, because the unit circle has a circumference of 2π, the real number 2π also corresponds to the point $(1, 0)$.

In general, each real number t also corresponds to a central angle θ (in standard position) whose radian measure is t. With this interpretation of t, the arc length formula $s = r\theta$ (with $r = 1$) indicates that the real number t is the (directional) length of the arc intercepted by the angle θ, given in radians.

The Trigonometric Functions

From the preceding discussion, it follows that the coordinates x and y are two functions of the real variable t. You can use these coordinates to define the six trigonometric functions of t.

sine **cosecant** **cosine** **secant** **tangent** **cotangent**

These six functions are normally abbreviated sin, csc, cos, sec, tan, and cot, respectively.

Study Tip

Note in the definition at the right that the functions in the second row are the *reciprocals* of the corresponding functions in the first row.

Definitions of Trigonometric Functions

Let t be a real number and let (x, y) be the point on the unit circle corresponding to t.

$\sin t = y$ $\qquad\cos t = x$ $\qquad\tan t = \dfrac{y}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$

$\csc t = \dfrac{1}{y}, \quad y \neq 0$ $\qquad\sec t = \dfrac{1}{x}, \quad x \neq 0$ $\qquad\cot t = \dfrac{x}{y}, \quad y \neq 0$

In the definitions of the trigonometric functions, note that the tangent and secant are not defined when $x = 0$. For instance, because $t = \pi/2$ corresponds to $(x, y) = (0, 1)$, it follows that $\tan(\pi/2)$ and $\sec(\pi/2)$ are *undefined*. Similarly, the cotangent and cosecant are not defined when $y = 0$. For instance, because $t = 0$ corresponds to $(x, y) = (1, 0)$, cot 0 and csc 0 are *undefined*.

In Figure 4.22, the unit circle has been divided into eight equal arcs, corresponding to t-values of

$$0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, \text{ and } 2\pi.$$

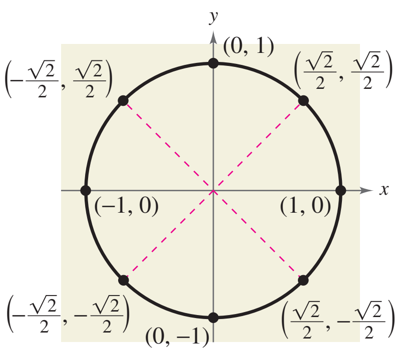


FIGURE 4.22

Similarly, in Figure 4.23, the unit circle has been divided into 12 equal arcs, corresponding to t-values of

$$0, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \pi, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{11\pi}{6}, \text{ and } 2\pi.$$

To verify the points on the unit circle in Figure 4.22, note that $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ also lies on the line $y = x$. So, substituting x for y in the equation of the unit circle produces the following.

$$x^2 + x^2 = 1 \qquad 2x^2 = 1 \qquad x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \qquad x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

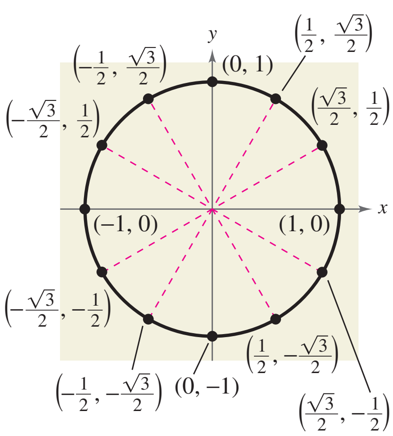


FIGURE 4.23

Because the point is in the first quadrant, $x = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ and because $y = x$, you also have $y = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. You can use similar reasoning to verify the rest of the points in Figure 4.22 and the points in Figure 4.23.

Using the (x, y) coordinates in Figures 4.22 and 4.23, you can evaluate the trigonometric functions for common t-values. This procedure is demonstrated in Examples 1, 2, and 3. You should study and learn these exact function values for common t-values because they will help you in later sections to perform calculations.

Algebra Help

You can review dividing fractions and rationalizing denominators in Appendix A.1 and Appendix A.2, respectively.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions

Evaluate the six trigonometric functions at each real number.

a. $t = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$ **b.** $t = \dfrac{5\pi}{4}$ **c.** $t = 0$ **d.** $t = \pi$

Solution

For each t-value, begin by finding the corresponding point (x, y) on the unit circle. Then use the definitions of trigonometric functions listed on page 293.

a. $t = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$ corresponds to the point $(x, y) = \left(\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \dfrac{1}{2}\right)$.

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = y = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \csc\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{1/2} = 2$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{6} = x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \sec\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\tan\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1/2}{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \qquad \cot\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = \sqrt{3}$$

b. $t = \dfrac{5\pi}{4}$ corresponds to the point $(x, y) = \left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$.

$$\sin\frac{5\pi}{4} = y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \csc\frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos\frac{5\pi}{4} = x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \sec\frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$\tan\frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}/2}{-\sqrt{2}/2} = 1 \qquad \cot\frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}/2}{-\sqrt{2}/2} = 1$$

c. $t = 0$ corresponds to the point $(x, y) = (1, 0)$.

$$\sin 0 = y = 0 \qquad \csc 0 = \frac{1}{y} \text{ is undefined.}$$

$$\cos 0 = x = 1 \qquad \sec 0 = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\tan 0 = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \qquad \cot 0 = \frac{x}{y} \text{ is undefined.}$$

d. $t = \pi$ corresponds to the point $(x, y) = (-1, 0)$.

$$\sin\pi = y = 0 \qquad \csc\pi = \frac{1}{y} \text{ is undefined.}$$

$$\cos\pi = x = -1 \qquad \sec\pi = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

$$\tan\pi = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0 \qquad \cot\pi = \frac{x}{y} \text{ is undefined.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions

Evaluate the six trigonometric functions at $t = -\frac{\pi}{3}$.

Solution

Moving *clockwise* around the unit circle, it follows that $t = -\pi/3$ corresponds to the point $(x, y) = \left(1/2, -\sqrt{3}/2\right)$.

$$\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \csc\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \sec\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2$$

$$\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = -\sqrt{3} \qquad \cot\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1/2}{-\sqrt{3}/2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 33.

Domain and Period of Sine and Cosine

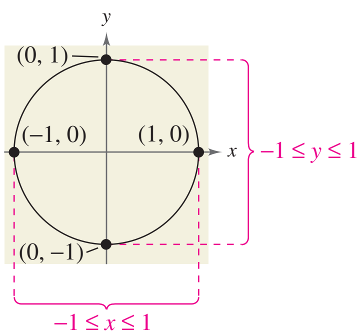


FIGURE 4.24

The *domain* of the sine and cosine functions is the set of all real numbers. To determine the *range* of these two functions, consider the unit circle shown in Figure 4.24. By definition, $\sin t = y$ and $\cos t = x$. Because (x, y) is on the unit circle, you know that $-1 \le y \le 1$ and $-1 \le x \le 1$. So, the values of sine and cosine also range between -1 and 1.

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \le \quad y \quad &\le 1 \\ -1 \le \sin t &\le 1 \end{aligned} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \begin{aligned} -1 \le \quad x \quad &\le 1 \\ -1 \le \cos t &\le 1 \end{aligned}$$

Adding 2π to each value of t in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ completes a second revolution around the unit circle, as shown in Figure 4.25. The values of $\sin(t + 2\pi)$ and $\cos(t + 2\pi)$ correspond to those of $\sin t$ and $\cos t$. Similar results can be obtained for repeated revolutions (positive or negative) on the unit circle. This leads to the general result

$$\sin(t + 2\pi n) = \sin t$$

and

$$\cos(t + 2\pi n) = \cos t$$

for any integer n and real number t. Functions that behave in such a repetitive (or cyclic) manner are called **periodic.**

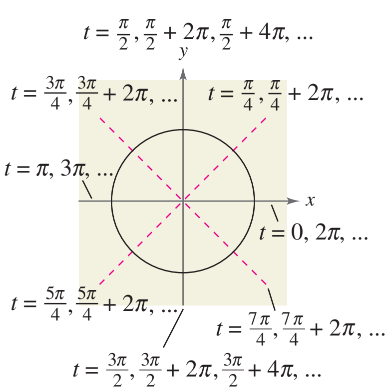


FIGURE 4.25

Definition of Periodic Function

A function f is **periodic** if there exists a positive real number c such that

$$f(t + c) = f(t)$$

for all t in the domain of f. The smallest number c for which f is periodic is called the **period** of f.

Recall from Section 1.5 that a function f is *even* if $f(-t) = f(t)$, and is *odd* if $f(-t) = -f(t)$.

Even and Odd Trigonometric Functions

The cosine and secant functions are *even*.

$$\cos(-t) = \cos t \qquad \sec(-t) = \sec t$$

The sine, cosecant, tangent, and cotangent functions are *odd*.

$$\sin(-t) = -\sin t \qquad \csc(-t) = -\csc t$$

$$\tan(-t) = -\tan t \qquad \cot(-t) = -\cot t$$

Using the Period to Evaluate the Sine and Cosine

a. Because $\frac{13\pi}{6} = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}$, you have $\sin\frac{13\pi}{6} = \sin\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$.

b. Because $-\frac{7\pi}{2} = -4\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$, you have

$$\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(-4\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0.$$

c. For $\sin t = \frac{4}{5}$, $\sin(-t) = -\frac{4}{5}$ because the sine function is odd.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 37.

Study Tip

From the definition of periodic function, it follows that the sine and cosine functions are periodic and have a period of 2π. The other four trigonometric functions are also periodic, and will be discussed further in Section 4.6.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions with a Calculator

When evaluating a trigonometric function with a calculator, you need to set the calculator to the desired *mode* of measurement (*degree* or *radian*).

Most calculators do not have keys for the cosecant, secant, and cotangent functions. To evaluate these functions, you can use the $\boxed{x^{-1}}$ key with their respective reciprocal functions sine, cosine, and tangent. For instance, to evaluate $\csc(\pi/8)$, use the fact that

$$\csc\frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{\sin(\pi/8)}$$

and enter the following keystroke sequence in *radian* mode.

$\boxed{(}$ $\boxed{\text{SIN}}$ $\boxed{(}$ $\boxed{\pi}$ $\boxed{\div}$ 8 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{x^{-1}}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$ Display 2.6131259

TECHNOLOGY

When evaluating trigonometric functions with a calculator, remember to enclose all fractional angle measures in parentheses. For instance, if you want to evaluate $\sin t$ for $t = \pi/6$, you should enter

$\boxed{\text{SIN}}$ $\boxed{(}$ $\boxed{\pi}$ $\boxed{\div}$ 6 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$.

These keystrokes yield the correct value of 0.5. Note that some calculators automatically place a left parenthesis after trigonometric functions. Check the user's guide for your calculator for specific keystrokes on how to evaluate trigonometric functions.

Using a Calculator

Function	*Mode*	*Calculator Keystrokes*	*Display*
a. $\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}$	Radian	$\boxed{\text{SIN}}$ $\boxed{(}$ 2 $\boxed{\pi}$ $\boxed{\div}$ 3 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$	0.8660254
b. $\cot 1.5$	Radian	$\boxed{(}$ $\boxed{\text{TAN}}$ $\boxed{(}$ 1.5 $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{)}$ $\boxed{x^{-1}}$ $\boxed{\text{ENTER}}$	0.0709148

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 55.

4.2 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

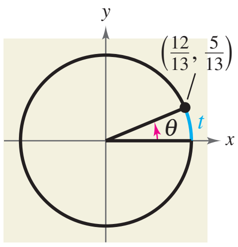
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. Each real number t corresponds to a point (x, y) on the ________ ________.
2. A function f is ________ if there exists a positive real number c such that $f(t + c) = f(t)$ for all t in the domain of f.
3. The smallest number c for which a function f is periodic is called the ________ of f.
4. A function f is ________ if $f(-t) = -f(t)$ and ________ if $f(-t) = f(t)$.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–8, determine the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the real number t.

5.



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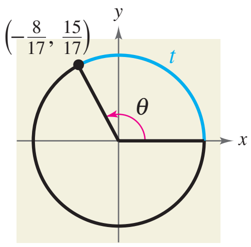

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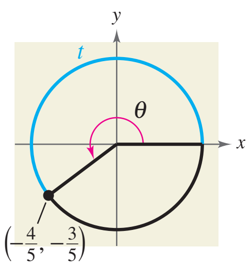

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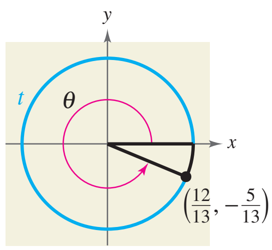


In Exercises 9–16, find the point (x, y) on the unit circle that corresponds to the real number t.

9. $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ **10.** $t = \pi$

11. $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ **12.** $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$

13. $t = \frac{5\pi}{6}$ **14.** $t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

15. $t = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ **16.** $t = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

In Exercises 17–26, evaluate (if possible) the sine, cosine, and tangent of the real number.

17. $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ **18.** $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$

19. $t = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ **20.** $t = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

21. $t = -\frac{7\pi}{4}$ **22.** $t = -\frac{4\pi}{3}$

23. $t = \frac{11\pi}{6}$ **24.** $t = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

25. $t = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$ **26.** $t = -2\pi$

In Exercises 27–34, evaluate (if possible) the six trigonometric functions of the real number.

27. $t = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ **28.** $t = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

29. $t = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ **30.** $t = \frac{7\pi}{4}$

31. $t = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ **32.** $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

33. $t = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ **34.** $t = -\pi$

In Exercises 35–42, evaluate the trigonometric function using its period as an aid.

35. $\sin 4\pi$ **36.** $\cos 3\pi$

37. $\cos \frac{7\pi}{3}$ **38.** $\sin \frac{9\pi}{4}$

39. $\cos \frac{17\pi}{4}$ **40.** $\sin \frac{19\pi}{6}$

41. $\sin\left(-\frac{8\pi}{3}\right)$ **42.** $\cos\left(-\frac{9\pi}{4}\right)$

In Exercises 43–48, use the value of the trigonometric function to evaluate the indicated functions.

43. $\sin t = \frac{1}{2}$
(a) $\sin(-t)$
(b) $\csc(-t)$

44. $\sin(-t) = \frac{3}{8}$
(a) $\sin t$
(b) $\csc t$

45. $\cos(-t) = -\frac{1}{5}$
(a) $\cos t$
(b) $\sec(-t)$

46. $\cos t = -\frac{3}{4}$
(a) $\cos(-t)$
(b) $\sec(-t)$

47. $\sin t = \frac{4}{5}$
(a) $\sin(\pi - t)$
(b) $\sin(t + \pi)$

48. $\cos t = \frac{4}{5}$
(a) $\cos(\pi - t)$
(b) $\cos(t + \pi)$

In Exercises 49–58, use a calculator to evaluate the trigonometric function. Round your answer to four decimal places. (Be sure the calculator is set in the correct angle mode.)

49. $\sin \frac{\pi}{4}$ **50.** $\tan \frac{\pi}{3}$

51. $\cot \frac{\pi}{4}$ **52.** $\csc \frac{2\pi}{3}$

53. $\cos(-1.7)$ **54.** $\cos(-2.5)$

55. $\csc 0.8$ **56.** $\sec 1.8$

57. $\sec(-22.8)$ **58.** $\cot(-0.9)$

59. HARMONIC MOTION The displacement from equilibrium of an oscillating weight suspended by a spring is given by $y(t) = \frac{1}{4}\cos 6t$, where y is the displacement (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds). Find the displacements when (a) $t = 0$, (b) $t = \frac{1}{4}$, and (c) $t = \frac{1}{2}$.

60. HARMONIC MOTION The displacement from equilibrium of an oscillating weight suspended by a spring and subject to the damping effect of friction is given by $y(t) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-t}\cos 6t$, where y is the displacement (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds).

(a) Complete the table.

t	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
y					

(b) Use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to approximate the time when the weight reaches equilibrium.

(c) What appears to happen to the displacement as t increases?

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 61–64, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

61. Because $\sin(-t) = -\sin t$, it can be said that the sine of a negative angle is a negative number.

62. $\tan a = \tan(a - 6\pi)$

63. The real number 0 corresponds to the point (0, 1) on the unit circle.

64. $\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

65. Let (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) be points on the unit circle corresponding to $t = t_1$ and $t = \pi - t_1$, respectively.

(a) Identify the symmetry of the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2).

(b) Make a conjecture about any relationship between $\sin t_1$ and $\sin(\pi - t_1)$.

(c) Make a conjecture about any relationship between $\cos t_1$ and $\cos(\pi - t_1)$.

66. Use the unit circle to verify that the cosine and secant functions are even and that the sine, cosecant, tangent, and cotangent functions are odd.

67. Verify that $\cos 2t \neq 2\cos t$ by approximating $\cos 1.5$ and $2\cos 0.75$.

68. Verify that $\sin(t_1 + t_2) \neq \sin t_1 + \sin t_2$ by approximating $\sin 0.25$, $\sin 0.75$, and $\sin 1$.

69. THINK ABOUT IT Because $f(t) = \sin t$ is an odd function and $g(t) = \cos t$ is an even function, what can be said about the function $h(t) = f(t)g(t)$?

70. THINK ABOUT IT Because $f(t) = \sin t$ and $g(t) = \tan t$ are odd functions, what can be said about the function $h(t) = f(t)g(t)$?

71. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS With your graphing utility in *radian* and *parametric* modes, enter the equations

$X_{1T} = \cos T$ and $Y_{1T} = \sin T$

and use the following settings.

Tmin = 0, Tmax = 6.3, Tstep = 0.1

Xmin = −1.5, Xmax = 1.5, Xscl = 1

Ymin = −1, Ymax = 1, Yscl = 1

(a) Graph the entered equations and describe the graph.

(b) Use the *trace* feature to move the cursor around the graph. What do the t-values represent? What do the x- and y-values represent?

(c) What are the least and greatest values of x and y?

72. CAPSTONE A student you are tutoring has used a unit circle divided into 8 equal parts to complete the table for selected values of t. What is wrong?

t	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	π
x	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1
y	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0
$\sin t$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	-1
$\cos t$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	0
$\tan t$	Undef.	1	0	-1	Undef.

4.3 Right Triangle Trigonometry

What you should learn

- Evaluate trigonometric functions of acute angles.
- Use fundamental trigonometric identities.
- Use a calculator to evaluate trigonometric functions.
- Use trigonometric functions to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

Trigonometric functions are often used to analyze real-life situations. For instance, in Exercise 76 on page 309, you can use trigonometric functions to find the height of a helium-filled balloon.

Joseph Sohm/Visions of America/Corbis

The Six Trigonometric Functions

Our second look at the trigonometric functions is from a *right triangle* perspective. Consider a right triangle, with one acute angle labeled θ, as shown in Figure 4.26. Relative to the angle θ, the three sides of the triangle are the **hypotenuse,** the **opposite side** (the side opposite the angle θ), and the **adjacent side** (the side adjacent to the angle θ).

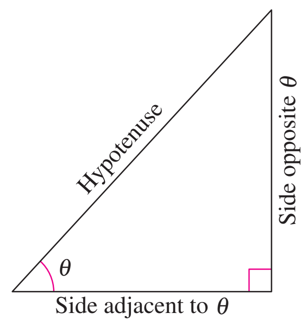


FIGURE 4.26

Using the lengths of these three sides, you can form six ratios that define the six trigonometric functions of the acute angle θ.

sine cosecant cosine secant tangent cotangent

In the following definitions, it is important to see that $0° < \theta < 90°$ (θ lies in the first quadrant) and that for such angles the value of each trigonometric function is *positive*.

Right Triangle Definitions of Trigonometric Functions

Let θ be an *acute* angle of a right triangle. The six trigonometric functions of the angle θ are defined as follows. (Note that the functions in the second row are the *reciprocals* of the corresponding functions in the first row.)

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} \qquad \cos\theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} \qquad \tan\theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$$

$$\csc\theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp}} \qquad \sec\theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}}$$

The abbreviations opp, adj, and hyp represent the lengths of the three sides of a right triangle.

opp $=$ the length of the side *opposite* θ

adj $=$ the length of the side *adjacent to* θ

hyp $=$ the length of the *hypotenuse*

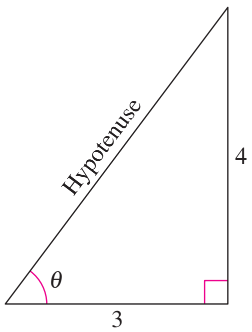


FIGURE 4.27

Algebra Help

You can review the Pythagorean Theorem in Section 1.1.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Georg Joachim Rhaeticus (1514–1574) was the leading Teutonic mathematical astronomer of the 16th century. He was the first to define the trigonometric functions as ratios of the sides of a right triangle.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions

Use the triangle in Figure 4.27 to find the values of the six trigonometric functions of θ.

Solution

By the Pythagorean Theorem, $(\text{hyp})^2 = (\text{opp})^2 + (\text{adj})^2$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\text{hyp} &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}\\ &= \sqrt{25}\\ &= 5.\end{aligned}$$

So, the six trigonometric functions of θ are

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{4}{5} \qquad \csc\theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp}} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{3}{5} \qquad \sec\theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{4}{3} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 7.

In Example 1, you were given the lengths of two sides of the right triangle, but not the angle θ. Often, you will be asked to find the trigonometric functions of a *given* acute angle θ. To do this, construct a right triangle having θ as one of its angles.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions of 45°

Find the values of sin 45°, cos 45°, and tan 45°.

Solution

Construct a right triangle having 45° as one of its acute angles, as shown in Figure 4.28. Choose the length of the adjacent side to be 1. From geometry, you know that the other acute angle is also 45°. So, the triangle is isosceles and the length of the opposite side is also 1. Using the Pythagorean Theorem, you find the length of the hypotenuse to be $\sqrt{2}$.

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

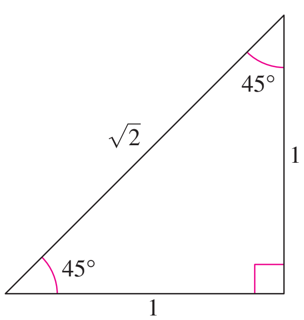


FIGURE 4.28

Study Tip

Because the angles 30°, 45°, and 60° ($\pi/6$, $\pi/4$, and $\pi/3$) occur frequently in trigonometry, you should learn to construct the triangles shown in Figures 4.28 and 4.29.

TECHNOLOGY

You can use a calculator to convert the answers in Example 3 to decimals. However, the radical form is the exact value and in most cases, the exact value is preferred.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions of 30° and 60°

Use the equilateral triangle shown in Figure 4.29 to find the values of sin 60°, cos 60°, sin 30°, and cos 30°.

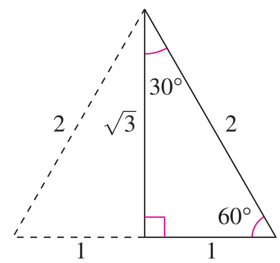


FIGURE 4.29

Solution

Use the Pythagorean Theorem and the equilateral triangle in Figure 4.29 to verify the lengths of the sides shown in the figure. For $\theta = 60°$, you have adj $= 1$, opp $= \sqrt{3}$, and hyp $= 2$. So,

$$\sin 60° = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos 60° = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

For $\theta = 30°$, adj $= \sqrt{3}$, opp $= 1$, and hyp $= 2$. So,

$$\sin 30° = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos 30° = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 27.

Sines, Cosines, and Tangents of Special Angles

$$\sin 30° = \sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \cos 30° = \cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \tan 30° = \tan\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\sin 45° = \sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \cos 45° = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \tan 45° = \tan\frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$\sin 60° = \sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad \cos 60° = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \tan 60° = \tan\frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

In the box, note that $\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2} = \cos 60°$. This occurs because 30° and 60° are complementary angles. In general, it can be shown from the right triangle definitions that *cofunctions of complementary angles are equal*. That is, if θ is an acute angle, the following relationships are true.

$$\sin(90° - \theta) = \cos\theta \qquad \cos(90° - \theta) = \sin\theta$$

$$\tan(90° - \theta) = \cot\theta \qquad \cot(90° - \theta) = \tan\theta$$

$$\sec(90° - \theta) = \csc\theta \qquad \csc(90° - \theta) = \sec\theta$$

Trigonometric Identities

In trigonometry, a great deal of time is spent studying relationships between trigonometric functions (identities).

Fundamental Trigonometric Identities

Reciprocal Identities

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{\csc\theta} \qquad \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sec\theta} \qquad \tan\theta = \frac{1}{\cot\theta}$$

$$\csc\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \qquad \sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$$

Quotient Identities

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

Pythagorean Identities

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 \qquad 1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2\theta = \csc^2\theta$$

Note that $\sin^2\theta$ represents $(\sin\theta)^2$, $\cos^2\theta$ represents $(\cos\theta)^2$, and so on.

Applying Trigonometric Identities

Let θ be an acute angle such that $\sin\theta = 0.6$. Find the values of (a) $\cos\theta$ and (b) $\tan\theta$ using trigonometric identities.

Solution

a. To find the value of $\cos\theta$, use the Pythagorean identity

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1.$$

So, you have

$$(0.6)^2 + \cos^2\theta = 1 \qquad \text{Substitute 0.6 for } \sin\theta.$$

$$\cos^2\theta = 1 - (0.6)^2 = 0.64 \qquad \text{Subtract } (0.6)^2 \text{ from each side.}$$

$$\cos\theta = \sqrt{0.64} = 0.8. \qquad \text{Extract the positive square root.}$$

b. Now, knowing the sine and cosine of θ, you can find the tangent of θ to be

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$$

$$= \frac{0.6}{0.8}$$

$$= 0.75.$$

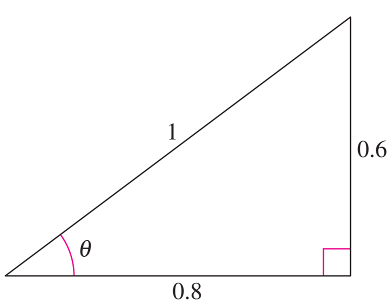


FIGURE 4.30

Use the definitions of $\cos\theta$ and $\tan\theta$, and the triangle shown in Figure 4.30, to check these results.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 33.

Applying Trigonometric Identities

Let θ be an acute angle such that $\tan\theta = 3$. Find the values of (a) $\cot\theta$ and (b) $\sec\theta$ using trigonometric identities.

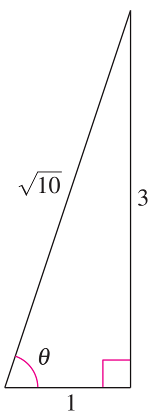


FIGURE 4.31

Solution

a. $\cot\theta = \dfrac{1}{\tan\theta}$ — Reciprocal identity

$\cot\theta = \dfrac{1}{3}$

b. $\sec^2\theta = 1 + \tan^2\theta$ — Pythagorean identity

$\sec^2\theta = 1 + 3^2$

$\sec^2\theta = 10$

$\sec\theta = \sqrt{10}$

Use the definitions of $\cot\theta$ and $\sec\theta$, and the triangle shown in Figure 4.31, to check these results.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 35.

> **Study Tip**
>
> You can also use the reciprocal identities for sine, cosine, and tangent to evaluate the cosecant, secant, and cotangent functions with a calculator. For instance, you could use the following keystroke sequence to evaluate sec 28°.
>
> 1 [÷] [COS] 28 [ENTER]
>
> The calculator should display 1.1325701.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions with a Calculator

To use a calculator to evaluate trigonometric functions of angles measured in degrees, first set the calculator to *degree* mode and then proceed as demonstrated in Section 4.2. For instance, you can find values of cos 28° and sec 28° as follows.

	Function	*Mode*	*Calculator Keystrokes*	*Display*
a.	cos 28°	Degree	[COS] 28 [ENTER]	0.8829476
b.	sec 28°	Degree	[(] [COS] [(] 28 [)] [)] [x^{-1}] [ENTER]	1.1325701

Throughout this text, angles are assumed to be measured in radians unless noted otherwise. For example, sin 1 means the sine of 1 radian and sin 1° means the sine of 1 degree.

Using a Calculator

Use a calculator to evaluate $\sec(5°\,40'\,12'')$.

Solution

Begin by converting to decimal degree form. [Recall that $1' = \frac{1}{60}(1°)$ and $1'' = \frac{1}{3600}(1°)$].

$$5°\,40'\,12'' = 5° + \left(\frac{40}{60}\right)^{\circ} + \left(\frac{12}{3600}\right)^{\circ} = 5.67°$$

Then, use a calculator to evaluate sec 5.67°.

Function	*Calculator Keystrokes*	*Display*
$\sec(5°\,40'\,12'') = \sec 5.67°$	[(] [COS] [(] 5.67 [)] [)] [x^{-1}] [ENTER]	1.0049166

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 51.

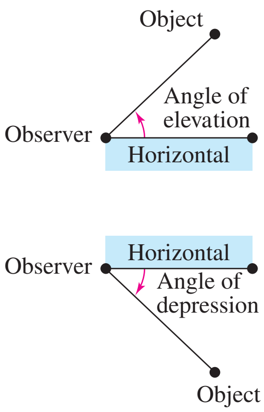


FIGURE 4.32

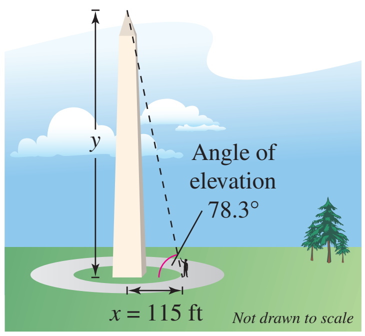


FIGURE 4.33

Applications Involving Right Triangles

Many applications of trigonometry involve a process called **solving right triangles.** In this type of application, you are usually given one side of a right triangle and one of the acute angles and are asked to find one of the other sides, *or* you are given two sides and are asked to find one of the acute angles.

In Example 7, the angle you are given is the **angle of elevation,** which represents the angle from the horizontal upward to an object. For objects that lie below the horizontal, it is common to use the term **angle of depression,** as shown in Figure 4.32.

Using Trigonometry to Solve a Right Triangle

A surveyor is standing 115 feet from the base of the Washington Monument, as shown in Figure 4.33. The surveyor measures the angle of elevation to the top of the monument as 78.3°. How tall is the Washington Monument?

Solution

From Figure 4.33, you can see that

$$\tan 78.3° = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{y}{x}$$

where $x = 115$ and y is the height of the monument. So, the height of the Washington Monument is

$$y = x \tan 78.3° \approx 115(4.82882) \approx 555 \text{ feet.}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 67.

Using Trigonometry to Solve a Right Triangle

A historic lighthouse is 200 yards from a bike path along the edge of a lake. A walkway to the lighthouse is 400 yards long. Find the acute angle θ between the bike path and the walkway, as illustrated in Figure 4.34.

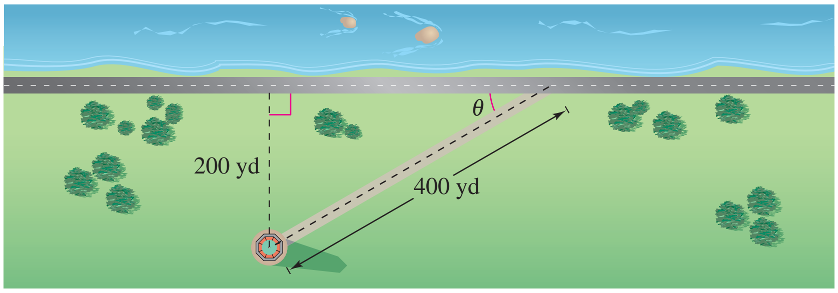


FIGURE 4.34

Solution

From Figure 4.34, you can see that the sine of the angle θ is

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{200}{400} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Now you should recognize that $\theta = 30°$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 69.

By now you are able to recognize that $\theta = 30°$ is the acute angle that satisfies the equation $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2}$. Suppose, however, that you were given the equation $\sin\theta = 0.6$ and were asked to find the acute angle θ. Because

$$\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= 0.5000$$

and

$$\sin 45° = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$\approx 0.7071$$

you might guess that θ lies somewhere between 30° and 45°. In a later section, you will study a method by which a more precise value of θ can be determined.

Solving a Right Triangle

Find the length c of the skateboard ramp shown in Figure 4.35.

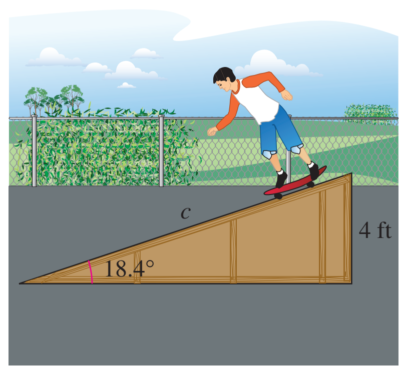


FIGURE 4.35

Solution

From Figure 4.35, you can see that

$$\sin 18.4° = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$$
$$= \frac{4}{c}.$$

So, the length of the skateboard ramp is

$$c = \frac{4}{\sin 18.4°}$$
$$\approx \frac{4}{0.3156}$$
$$\approx 12.7 \text{ feet.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 71.

4.3 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

1. Match the trigonometric function with its right triangle definition.

(a) Sine (b) Cosine (c) Tangent (d) Cosecant (e) Secant (f) Cotangent

(i) $\dfrac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{adjacent}}$ (ii) $\dfrac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{opposite}}$ (iii) $\dfrac{\text{hypotenuse}}{\text{opposite}}$ (iv) $\dfrac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$ (v) $\dfrac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$ (vi) $\dfrac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$

In Exercises 2–4, fill in the blanks.

2. Relative to the angle θ, the three sides of a right triangle are the ________ side, the ________ side, and the ________.

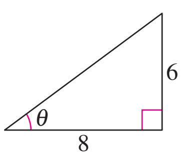
3. Cofunctions of ________ angles are equal.

4. An angle that measures from the horizontal upward to an object is called the angle of ________, whereas an angle that measures from the horizontal downward to an object is called the angle of ________.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–8, find the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the angle θ shown in the figure. (Use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the third side of the triangle.)

5.



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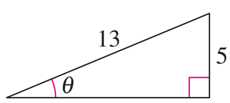

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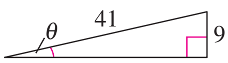

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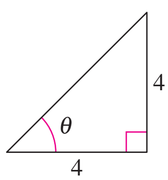
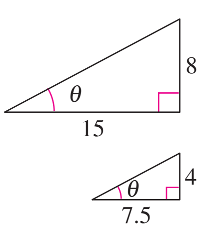


In Exercises 9–12, find the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the angle θ for each of the two triangles. Explain why the function values are the same.

9.



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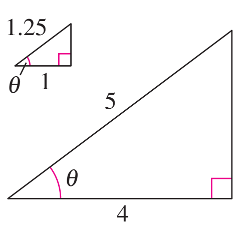
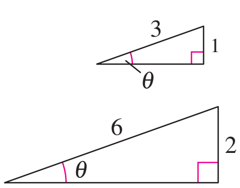


11.



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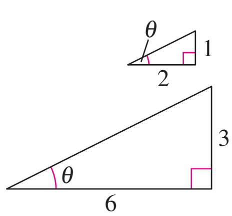


In Exercises 13–20, sketch a right triangle corresponding to the trigonometric function of the acute angle θ. Use the Pythagorean Theorem to determine the third side and then find the other five trigonometric functions of θ.

13. $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$

14. $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{6}$

15. $\sec \theta = \frac{3}{2}$

16. $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{5}$

17. $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{5}$

18. $\sec \theta = \frac{17}{7}$

19. $\cot \theta = 3$

20. $\csc \theta = 9$

In Exercises 21–30, construct an appropriate triangle to complete the table. $(0^\circ \le \theta \le 90^\circ, 0 \le \theta \le \pi/2)$

	Function	*θ (deg)*	*θ (rad)*	*Function Value*
21.	sin	30°		
22.	cos	45°		
23.	sec		$\frac{\pi}{4}$	
24.	tan		$\frac{\pi}{3}$	
25.	cot			$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
26.	csc			$\sqrt{2}$
27.	csc		$\frac{\pi}{6}$	
28.	sin		$\frac{\pi}{4}$	
29.	cot			1
30.	tan			$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

In Exercises 31–36, use the given function value(s), and trigonometric identities (including the cofunction identities), to find the indicated trigonometric functions.

31. $\sin 60° = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \cos 60° = \dfrac{1}{2}$

(a) $\sin 30°$ (b) $\cos 30°$
(c) $\tan 60°$ (d) $\cot 60°$

32. $\sin 30° = \dfrac{1}{2}, \quad \tan 30° = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

(a) $\csc 30°$ (b) $\cot 60°$
(c) $\cos 30°$ (d) $\cot 30°$

33. $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3}$

(a) $\sin \theta$ (b) $\tan \theta$
(c) $\sec \theta$ (d) $\csc(90° - \theta)$

34. $\sec \theta = 5$

(a) $\cos \theta$ (b) $\cot \theta$
(c) $\cot(90° - \theta)$ (d) $\sin \theta$

35. $\cot \alpha = 5$

(a) $\tan \alpha$ (b) $\csc \alpha$
(c) $\cot(90° - \alpha)$ (d) $\cos \alpha$

36. $\cos \beta = \dfrac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

(a) $\sec \beta$ (b) $\sin \beta$
(c) $\cot \beta$ (d) $\sin(90° - \beta)$

In Exercises 37–46, use trigonometric identities to transform the left side of the equation into the right side $(0 < \theta < \pi/2)$.

37. $\tan \theta \cot \theta = 1$

38. $\cos \theta \sec \theta = 1$

39. $\tan \alpha \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha$

40. $\cot \alpha \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha$

41. $(1 + \sin \theta)(1 - \sin \theta) = \cos^2 \theta$

42. $(1 + \cos \theta)(1 - \cos \theta) = \sin^2 \theta$

43. $(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)(\sec \theta - \tan \theta) = 1$

44. $\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1$

45. $\dfrac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \dfrac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \csc \theta \sec \theta$

46. $\dfrac{\tan \beta + \cot \beta}{\tan \beta} = \csc^2 \beta$

In Exercises 47–56, use a calculator to evaluate each function. Round your answers to four decimal places. (Be sure the calculator is in the correct angle mode.)

47. (a) $\sin 10°$ (b) $\cos 80°$

48. (a) $\tan 23.5°$ (b) $\cot 66.5°$

49. (a) $\sin 16.35°$ (b) $\csc 16.35°$

50. (a) $\cot 79.56°$ (b) $\sec 79.56°$

51. (a) $\cos 4° 50' 15''$ (b) $\sec 4° 50' 15''$

52. (a) $\sec 42° 12'$ (b) $\csc 48° 7'$

53. (a) $\cot 11° 15'$ (b) $\tan 11° 15'$

54. (a) $\sec 56° 8' 10''$ (b) $\cos 56° 8' 10''$

55. (a) $\csc 32° 40' 3''$ (b) $\tan 44° 28' 16''$

56. (a) $\sec\left(\frac{9}{5} \cdot 20 + 32\right)°$ (b) $\cot\left(\frac{9}{5} \cdot 30 + 32\right)°$

In Exercises 57–62, find the values of θ in degrees $(0° < \theta < 90°)$ and radians $(0 < \theta < \pi/2)$ without the aid of a calculator.

57. (a) $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\csc \theta = 2$

58. (a) $\cos \theta = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (b) $\tan \theta = 1$

59. (a) $\sec \theta = 2$ (b) $\cot \theta = 1$

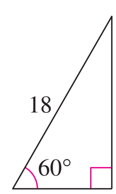
60. (a) $\tan \theta = \sqrt{3}$ (b) $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

61. (a) $\csc \theta = \dfrac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (b) $\sin \theta = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

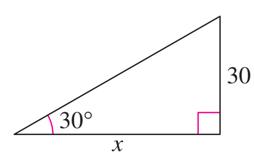
62. (a) $\cot \theta = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (b) $\sec \theta = \sqrt{2}$

In Exercises 63–66, solve for *x*, *y*, or *r* as indicated.

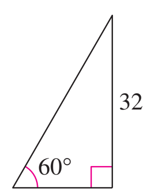
63. Solve for y.



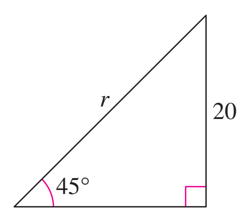
64. Solve for x.



65. Solve for x.



66. Solve for r.



67. EMPIRE STATE BUILDING You are standing 45 meters from the base of the Empire State Building. You estimate that the angle of elevation to the top of the 86th floor (the observatory) is 82°. If the total height of the building is another 123 meters above the 86th floor, what is the approximate height of the building? One of your friends is on the 86th floor. What is the distance between you and your friend?

68. HEIGHT A six-foot person walks from the base of a broadcasting tower directly toward the tip of the shadow cast by the tower. When the person is 132 feet from the tower and 3 feet from the tip of the shadow, the person's shadow starts to appear beyond the tower's shadow.

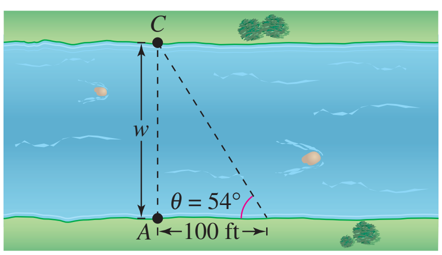
(a) Draw a right triangle that gives a visual representation of the problem. Show the known quantities of the triangle and use a variable to indicate the height of the tower.

(b) Use a trigonometric function to write an equation involving the unknown quantity.

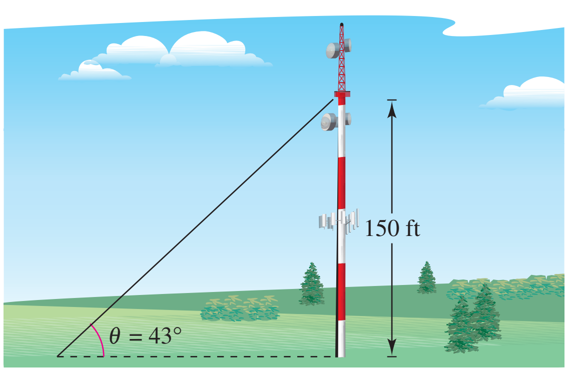
(c) What is the height of the tower?

69. ANGLE OF ELEVATION You are skiing down a mountain with a vertical height of 1500 feet. The distance from the top of the mountain to the base is 3000 feet. What is the angle of elevation from the base to the top of the mountain?

70. WIDTH OF A RIVER A biologist wants to know the width w of a river so that instruments for studying the pollutants in the water can be set properly. From point A, the biologist walks downstream 100 feet and sights to point C (see figure). From this sighting, it is determined that $\theta = 54°$. How wide is the river?



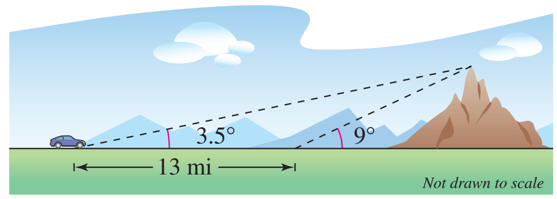
71. LENGTH A guy wire runs from the ground to a cell tower. The wire is attached to the cell tower 150 feet above the ground. The angle formed between the wire and the ground is 43° (see figure).



(a) How long is the guy wire?

(b) How far from the base of the tower is the guy wire anchored to the ground?

72. HEIGHT OF A MOUNTAIN In traveling across flat land, you notice a mountain directly in front of you. Its angle of elevation (to the peak) is 3.5°. After you drive 13 miles closer to the mountain, the angle of elevation is 9°. Approximate the height of the mountain.



73. MACHINE SHOP CALCULATIONS A steel plate has the form of one-fourth of a circle with a radius of 60 centimeters. Two two-centimeter holes are to be drilled in the plate positioned as shown in the figure. Find the coordinates of the center of each hole.

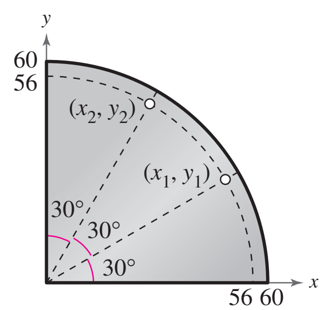


FIGURE FOR 73

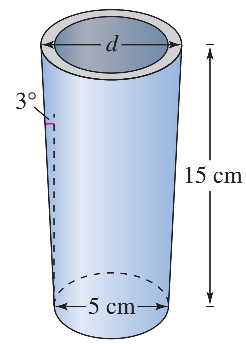
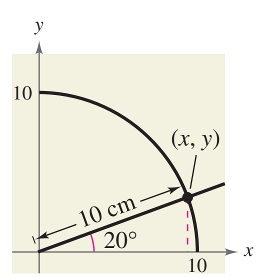


FIGURE FOR 74

74. MACHINE SHOP CALCULATIONS A tapered shaft has a diameter of 5 centimeters at the small end and is 15 centimeters long (see figure). The taper is 3°. Find the diameter d of the large end of the shaft.

75. GEOMETRY Use a compass to sketch a quarter of a circle of radius 10 centimeters. Using a protractor, construct an angle of 20° in standard position (see figure). Drop a perpendicular line from the point of intersection of the terminal side of the angle and the arc of the circle. By actual measurement, calculate the coordinates (x, y) of the point of intersection and use these measurements to approximate the six trigonometric functions of a 20° angle.



76. HEIGHT A 20-meter line is used to tether a helium-filled balloon. Because of a breeze, the line makes an angle of approximately 85° with the ground.

(a) Draw a right triangle that gives a visual representation of the problem. Show the known quantities of the triangle and use a variable to indicate the height of the balloon.

(b) Use a trigonometric function to write an equation involving the unknown quantity.

(c) What is the height of the balloon?

(d) The breeze becomes stronger and the angle the balloon makes with the ground decreases. How does this affect the triangle you drew in part (a)?

(e) Complete the table, which shows the heights (in meters) of the balloon for decreasing angle measures θ.

Angle, θ	80°	70°	60°	50°
Height				

Angle, θ	40°	30°	20°	10°
Height				

(f) As the angle the balloon makes with the ground approaches 0°, how does this affect the height of the balloon? Draw a right triangle to explain your reasoning.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 77–82, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

77. $\sin 60° \csc 60° = 1$

78. $\sec 30° = \csc 60°$

79. $\sin 45° + \cos 45° = 1$

80. $\cot^2 10° - \csc^2 10° = -1$

81. $\dfrac{\sin 60°}{\sin 30°} = \sin 2°$

82. $\tan[(5°)^2] = \tan^2 5°$

83. THINK ABOUT IT

(a) Complete the table.

θ	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
$\sin \theta$					

(b) Is θ or $\sin \theta$ greater for θ in the interval $(0, 0.5]$?

(c) As θ approaches 0, how do θ and $\sin \theta$ compare? Explain.

84. THINK ABOUT IT

(a) Complete the table.

θ	0°	18°	36°	54°	72°	90°
$\sin \theta$						
$\cos \theta$						

(b) Discuss the behavior of the sine function for θ in the range from 0° to 90°.

(c) Discuss the behavior of the cosine function for θ in the range from 0° to 90°.

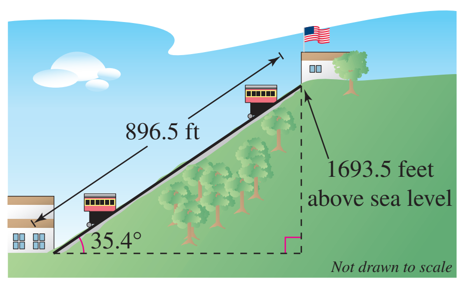
(d) Use the definitions of the sine and cosine functions to explain the results of parts (b) and (c).

85. WRITING In right triangle trigonometry, explain why $\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$ regardless of the size of the triangle.

86. GEOMETRY Use the equilateral triangle shown in Figure 4.29 and similar triangles to verify the points in Figure 4.23 (in Section 4.2) that do not lie on the axes.

87. THINK ABOUT IT You are given only the value $\tan \theta$. Is it possible to find the value of $\sec \theta$ without finding the measure of θ? Explain.

88. CAPSTONE The Johnstown Inclined Plane in Pennsylvania is one of the longest and steepest hoists in the world. The railway cars travel a distance of 896.5 feet at an angle of approximately 35.4°, rising to a height of 1693.5 feet above sea level.



(a) Find the vertical rise of the inclined plane.

(b) Find the elevation of the lower end of the inclined plane.

(c) The cars move up the mountain at a rate of 300 feet per minute. Find the rate at which they rise vertically.

4.4 Trigonometric Functions of Any Angle

What you should learn

- Evaluate trigonometric functions of any angle.
- Find reference angles.
- Evaluate trigonometric functions of real numbers.

Why you should learn it

You can use trigonometric functions to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 99 on page 318, you can use trigonometric functions to model the monthly normal temperatures in New York City and Fairbanks, Alaska.

James Urbach/SuperStock

Introduction

In Section 4.3, the definitions of trigonometric functions were restricted to acute angles. In this section, the definitions are extended to cover *any* angle. If θ is an *acute* angle, these definitions coincide with those given in the preceding section.

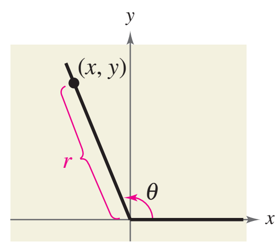
Definitions of Trigonometric Functions of Any Angle

Let θ be an angle in standard position with (x, y) a point on the terminal side of θ and $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \neq 0$.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} \qquad \cos\theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}, \quad x \neq 0 \qquad \cot\theta = \frac{x}{y}, \quad y \neq 0$$

$$\sec\theta = \frac{r}{x}, \quad x \neq 0 \qquad \csc\theta = \frac{r}{y}, \quad y \neq 0$$



Because $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ *cannot* be zero, it follows that the sine and cosine functions are defined for any real value of θ. However, if $x = 0$, the tangent and secant of θ are undefined. For example, the tangent of 90° is undefined. Similarly, if $y = 0$, the cotangent and cosecant of θ are undefined.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions

Let $(-3, 4)$ be a point on the terminal side of θ. Find the sine, cosine, and tangent of θ.

Solution

Referring to Figure 4.36, you can see that $x = -3$, $y = 4$, and

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5.$$

So, you have the following.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{4}{5} \qquad \cos\theta = \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{3}{5} \qquad \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

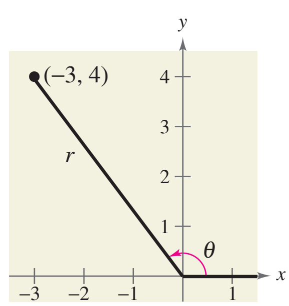


FIGURE 4.36

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 9.

Algebra Help

The formula $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ is a result of the Distance Formula. You can review the Distance Formula in Section 1.1.

The *signs* of the trigonometric functions in the four quadrants can be determined from the definitions of the functions. For instance, because $\cos\theta = x/r$, it follows that $\cos\theta$ is positive wherever $x > 0$, which is in Quadrants I and IV. (Remember, r is always positive.) In a similar manner, you can verify the results shown in Figure 4.37.

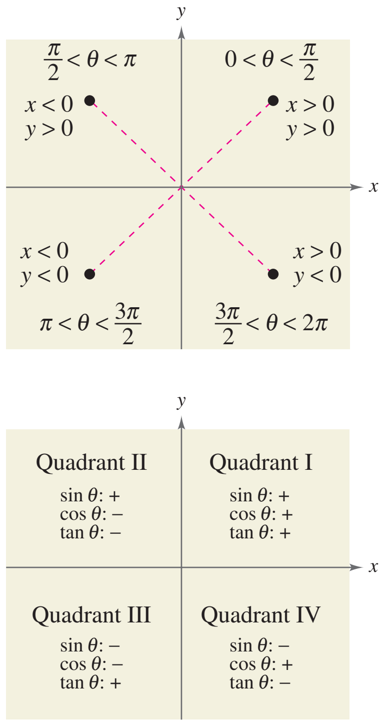


FIGURE 4.37

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions

Given $\tan\theta = -\frac{5}{4}$ and $\cos\theta > 0$, find $\sin\theta$ and $\sec\theta$.

Solution

Note that θ lies in Quadrant IV because that is the only quadrant in which the tangent is negative and the cosine is positive. Moreover, using

$$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = -\frac{5}{4}$$

and the fact that y is negative in Quadrant IV, you can let $y = -5$ and $x = 4$. So, $r = \sqrt{16 + 25} = \sqrt{41}$ and you have

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{-5}{\sqrt{41}} \approx -0.7809$$

$$\sec\theta = \frac{r}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4} \approx 1.6008.$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 23.

Trigonometric Functions of Quadrant Angles

Evaluate the cosine and tangent functions at the four quadrant angles $0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$, and $\frac{3\pi}{2}$.

Solution

To begin, choose a point on the terminal side of each angle, as shown in Figure 4.38. For each of the four points, $r = 1$, and you have the following.

$$\cos 0 = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \qquad \tan 0 = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \qquad (x, y) = (1, 0)$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \qquad \tan\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{0} \implies \text{undefined} \qquad (x, y) = (0, 1)$$

$$\cos\pi = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1 \qquad \tan\pi = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0 \qquad (x, y) = (-1, 0)$$

$$\cos\frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \qquad \tan\frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-1}{0} \implies \text{undefined} \qquad (x, y) = (0, -1)$$

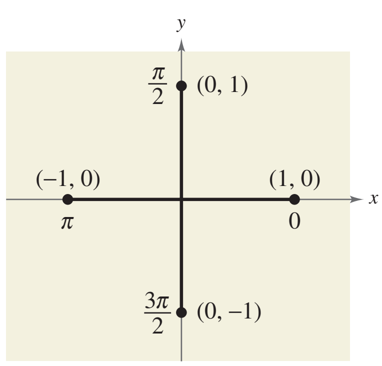


FIGURE 4.38

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 37.

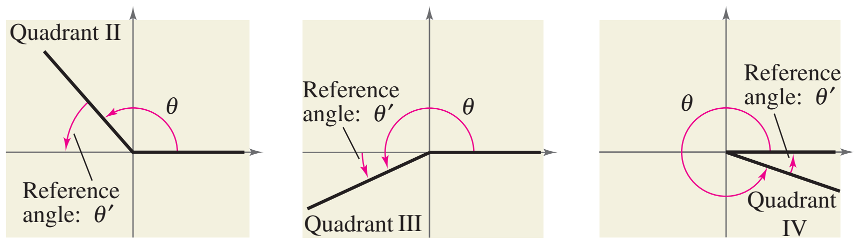
Reference Angles

The values of the trigonometric functions of angles greater than 90° (or less than 0°) can be determined from their values at corresponding acute angles called **reference angles.**

Definition of Reference Angle

Let θ be an angle in standard position. Its **reference angle** is the acute angle θ' formed by the terminal side of θ and the horizontal axis.

Figure 4.39 shows the reference angles for θ in Quadrants II, III, and IV.



$\theta' = \pi - \theta$ (radians)
$\theta' = 180° - \theta$ (degrees)

$\theta' = \theta - \pi$ (radians)
$\theta' = \theta - 180°$ (degrees)

$\theta' = 2\pi - \theta$ (radians)
$\theta' = 360° - \theta$ (degrees)

FIGURE 4.39

Finding Reference Angles

Find the reference angle θ'.

a. $\theta = 300°$ **b.** $\theta = 2.3$ **c.** $\theta = -135°$

Solution

a. Because 300° lies in Quadrant IV, the angle it makes with the x-axis is

$$\theta' = 360° - 300°$$
$$= 60°. \qquad \text{Degrees}$$

Figure 4.40 shows the angle $\theta = 300°$ and its reference angle $\theta' = 60°$.

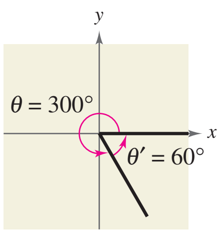


FIGURE 4.40

b. Because 2.3 lies between $\pi/2 \approx 1.5708$ and $\pi \approx 3.1416$, it follows that it is in Quadrant II and its reference angle is

$$\theta' = \pi - 2.3$$
$$\approx 0.8416. \qquad \text{Radians}$$

Figure 4.41 shows the angle $\theta = 2.3$ and its reference angle $\theta' = \pi - 2.3$.

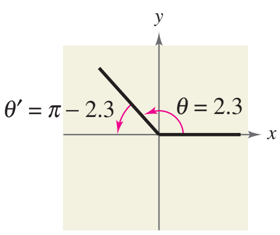


FIGURE 4.41

c. First, determine that $-135°$ is coterminal with 225°, which lies in Quadrant III. So, the reference angle is

$$\theta' = 225° - 180°$$
$$= 45°. \qquad \text{Degrees}$$

Figure 4.42 shows the angle $\theta = -135°$ and its reference angle $\theta' = 45°$.

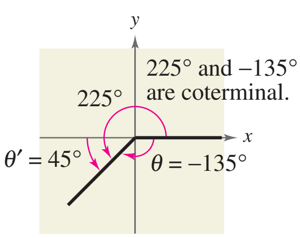


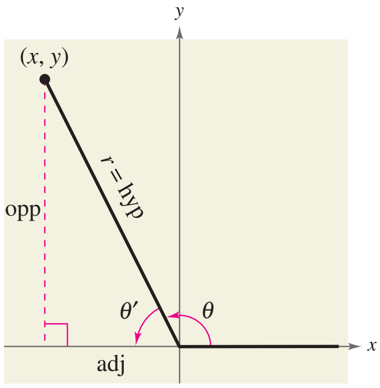
FIGURE 4.42

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 45.

Trigonometric Functions of Real Numbers

To see how a reference angle is used to evaluate a trigonometric function, consider the point (x, y) on the terminal side of θ, as shown in Figure 4.43. By definition, you know that

$$\sin\theta = \frac{y}{r} \quad \text{and} \quad \tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}.$$



opp = $|y|$, adj = $|x|$

FIGURE 4.43

For the right triangle with acute angle θ' and sides of lengths $|x|$ and $|y|$, you have

$$\sin\theta' = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{|y|}{r}$$

and

$$\tan\theta' = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{|y|}{|x|}.$$

So, it follows that $\sin\theta$ and $\sin\theta'$ are equal, *except possibly in sign*. The same is true for $\tan\theta$ and $\tan\theta'$ *and* for the other four trigonometric functions. In all cases, the sign of the function value can be determined by the quadrant in which θ lies.

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions of Any Angle

To find the value of a trigonometric function of any angle θ:

1. Determine the function value for the associated reference angle θ'.
2. Depending on the quadrant in which θ lies, affix the appropriate sign to the function value.

By using reference angles and the special angles discussed in the preceding section, you can greatly extend the scope of *exact* trigonometric values. For instance, knowing the function values of 30° means that you know the function values of all angles for which 30° is a reference angle. For convenience, the table below shows the exact values of the trigonometric functions of special angles and quadrant angles.

Study Tip

Learning the table of values at the right is worth the effort because doing so will increase both your efficiency and your confidence. Here is a pattern for the sine function that may help you remember the values.

θ	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
$\sin\theta$	$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{4}}{2}$

Reverse the order to get cosine values of the same angles.

Trigonometric Values of Common Angles

θ (degrees)	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	180°	270°
θ (radians)	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
$\sin\theta$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1
$\cos\theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0
$\tan\theta$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	Undef.	0	Undef.

Using Reference Angles

Evaluate each trigonometric function.

a. $\cos \dfrac{4\pi}{3}$ **b.** $\tan(-210°)$ **c.** $\csc \dfrac{11\pi}{4}$

Solution

a. Because $\theta = 4\pi/3$ lies in Quadrant III, the reference angle is

$$\theta' = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \pi = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

as shown in Figure 6.41. Moreover, the cosine is negative in Quadrant III, so

$$\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} = (-) \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}.$$

b. Because $-210° + 360° = 150°$, it follows that $-210°$ is coterminal with the second-quadrant angle $150°$. So, the reference angle is $\theta' = 180° - 150° = 30°$, as shown in Figure 4.45. Finally, because the tangent is negative in Quadrant II, you have

$$\tan(-210°) = (-) \tan 30°$$
$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

c. Because $(11\pi/4) - 2\pi = 3\pi/4$, it follows that $11\pi/4$ is coterminal with the second-quadrant angle $3\pi/4$. So, the reference angle is $\theta' = \pi - (3\pi/4) = \pi/4$, as shown in Figure 4.46. Because the cosecant is positive in Quadrant II, you have

$$\csc \frac{11\pi}{4} = (+) \csc \frac{\pi}{4}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sin(\pi/4)}$$
$$= \sqrt{2}.$$

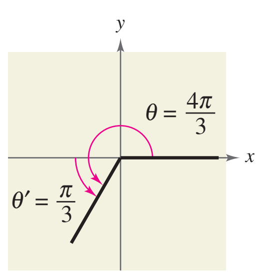


FIGURE 4.44

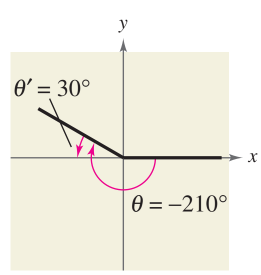


FIGURE 4.45

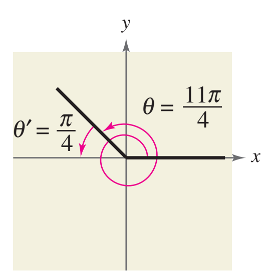


FIGURE 4.46

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 59.

Using Trigonometric Identities

Let θ be an angle in Quadrant II such that $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{3}$. Find (a) $\cos\theta$ and (b) $\tan\theta$ by using trigonometric identities.

Solution

a. Using the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$, you obtain

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \cos^2\theta = 1 \qquad \text{Substitute } \tfrac{1}{3} \text{ for } \sin\theta.$$

$$\cos^2\theta = 1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{8}{9}.$$

Because $\cos\theta < 0$ in Quadrant II, you can use the negative root to obtain

$$\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{9}}$$

$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

b. Using the trigonometric identity $\tan\theta = \dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$, you obtain

$$\tan\theta = \frac{1/3}{-2\sqrt{2}/3} \qquad \text{Substitute for } \sin\theta \text{ and } \cos\theta.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 69.

You can use a calculator to evaluate trigonometric functions, as shown in the next example.

Using a Calculator

Use a calculator to evaluate each trigonometric function.

a. $\cot 410°$ **b.** $\sin(-7)$ **c.** $\sec\dfrac{\pi}{9}$

Solution

Function	*Mode*	*Calculator Keystrokes*	*Display*
a. $\cot 410°$	Degree	(TAN (410)) x^{-1} ENTER	0.8390996
b. $\sin(-7)$	Radian	SIN ((−) 7) ENTER	−0.6569866
c. $\sec\dfrac{\pi}{9}$	Radian	(COS (π ÷ 9)) x^{-1} ENTER	1.0641778

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 79.

4.4 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

In Exercises 1–6, let θ be an angle in standard position, with (x, y) a point on the terminal side of θ and $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \neq 0$.

1. $\sin \theta =$ ________ **2.** $\dfrac{r}{y} =$ ________

3. $\tan \theta =$ ________ **4.** $\sec \theta =$ ________

5. $\dfrac{x}{r} =$ ________ **6.** $\dfrac{x}{y} =$ ________

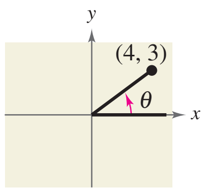
7. Because $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ cannot be ________, the sine and cosine functions are ________ for any real value of θ.

8. The acute positive angle that is formed by the terminal side of the angle θ and the horizontal axis is called the ________ angle of θ and is denoted by θ'.

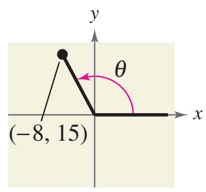
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 9–12, determine the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the angle θ.

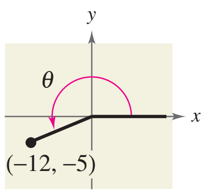
9. (a)



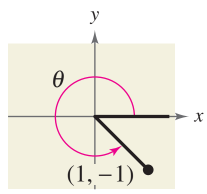
(b)



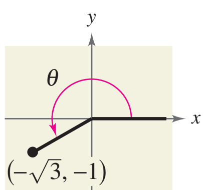
10. (a)



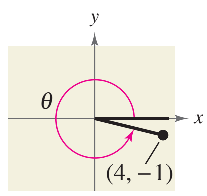
(b)



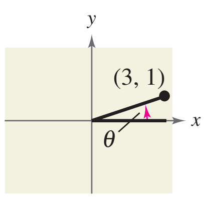
11. (a)



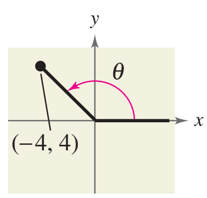
(b)



12. (a)



(b)



In Exercises 13–18, the point is on the terminal side of an angle in standard position. Determine the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the angle.

13. $(5, 12)$ **14.** $(8, 15)$

15. $(-5, -2)$ **16.** $(-4, 10)$

17. $(-5.4, 7.2)$ **18.** $\left(3\frac{1}{2}, -7\frac{3}{4}\right)$

In Exercises 19–22, state the quadrant in which θ lies.

19. $\sin \theta > 0$ and $\cos \theta > 0$

20. $\sin \theta < 0$ and $\cos \theta < 0$

21. $\sin \theta > 0$ and $\cos \theta < 0$

22. $\sec \theta > 0$ and $\cot \theta < 0$

In Exercises 23–32, find the values of the six trigonometric functions of θ with the given constraint.

	Function Value	*Constraint*
23.	$\tan \theta = -\frac{15}{8}$	$\sin \theta > 0$
24.	$\cos \theta = \frac{8}{17}$	$\tan \theta < 0$
25.	$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$	θ lies in Quadrant II.
26.	$\cos \theta = -\frac{4}{5}$	θ lies in Quadrant III.
27.	$\cot \theta = -3$	$\cos \theta > 0$
28.	$\csc \theta = 4$	$\cot \theta < 0$
29.	$\sec \theta = -2$	$\sin \theta < 0$
30.	$\sin \theta = 0$	$\sec \theta = -1$
31.	$\cot \theta$ is undefined.	$\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq 3\pi/2$
32.	$\tan \theta$ is undefined.	$\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

In Exercises 33–36, the terminal side of θ lies on the given line in the specified quadrant. Find the values of the six trigonometric functions of θ by finding a point on the line.

	Line	*Quadrant*
33.	$y = -x$	II
34.	$y = \frac{1}{3}x$	III
35.	$2x - y = 0$	III
36.	$4x + 3y = 0$	IV

In Exercises 37–44, evaluate the trigonometric function of the quadrant angle.

37. $\sin \pi$

38. $\csc \frac{3\pi}{2}$

39. $\sec \frac{3\pi}{2}$

40. $\sec \pi$

41. $\sin \frac{\pi}{2}$

42. $\cot \pi$

43. $\csc \pi$

44. $\cot \frac{\pi}{2}$

In Exercises 45–52, find the reference angle θ', and sketch θ and θ' in standard position.

45. $\theta = 160°$

46. $\theta = 309°$

47. $\theta = -125°$

48. $\theta = -215°$

49. $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

50. $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}$

51. $\theta = 4.8$

52. $\theta = 11.6$

In Exercises 53–68, evaluate the sine, cosine, and tangent of the angle without using a calculator.

53. $225°$

54. $300°$

55. $750°$

56. $-405°$

57. $-150°$

58. $-840°$

59. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

60. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

61. $\frac{5\pi}{4}$

62. $\frac{7\pi}{6}$

63. $-\frac{\pi}{6}$

64. $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

65. $\frac{9\pi}{4}$

66. $\frac{10\pi}{3}$

67. $-\frac{3\pi}{2}$

68. $-\frac{23\pi}{4}$

In Exercises 69–74, find the indicated trigonometric value in the specified quadrant.

Function	*Quadrant*	*Trigonometric Value*
69. $\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$	IV	$\cos \theta$
70. $\cot \theta = -3$	II	$\sin \theta$
71. $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{2}$	III	$\sec \theta$
72. $\csc \theta = -2$	IV	$\cot \theta$
73. $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{8}$	I	$\sec \theta$
74. $\sec \theta = -\frac{9}{4}$	III	$\tan \theta$

In Exercises 75–90, use a calculator to evaluate the trigonometric function. Round your answer to four decimal places. (Be sure the calculator is set in the correct angle mode.)

75. $\sin 10°$

76. $\sec 225°$

77. $\cos(-110°)$

78. $\csc(-330°)$

79. $\tan 304°$

80. $\cot 178°$

81. $\sec 72°$

82. $\tan(-188°)$

83. $\tan 4.5$

84. $\cot 1.35$

85. $\tan \frac{\pi}{9}$

86. $\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{9}\right)$

87. $\sin(-0.65)$

88. $\sec 0.29$

89. $\cot\left(-\frac{11\pi}{8}\right)$

90. $\csc\left(-\frac{15\pi}{14}\right)$

In Exercises 91–96, find two solutions of the equation. Give your answers in degrees $(0° \le \theta < 360°)$ and in radians $(0 \le \theta < 2\pi)$. Do not use a calculator.

91. (a) $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$

92. (a) $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (b) $\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

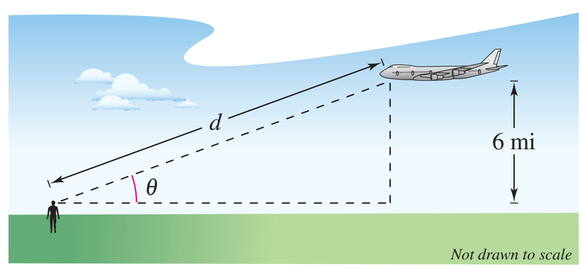
93. (a) $\csc \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ (b) $\cot \theta = -1$

94. (a) $\sec \theta = 2$ (b) $\sec \theta = -2$

95. (a) $\tan \theta = 1$ (b) $\cot \theta = -\sqrt{3}$

96. (a) $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (b) $\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

97. DISTANCE An airplane, flying at an altitude of 6 miles, is on a flight path that passes directly over an observer (see figure). If θ is the angle of elevation from the observer to the plane, find the distance d from the observer to the plane when (a) $\theta = 30°$, (b) $\theta = 90°$, and (c) $\theta = 120°$.



98. HARMONIC MOTION The displacement from equilibrium of an oscillating weight suspended by a spring is given by $y(t) = 2\cos 6t$, where y is the displacement (in centimeters) and t is the time (in seconds). Find the displacement when (a) $t = 0$, (b) $t = \frac{1}{4}$, and (c) $t = \frac{1}{2}$.

99. DATA ANALYSIS: METEOROLOGY The table shows the monthly normal temperatures (in degrees Fahrenheit) for selected months in New York City (N) and Fairbanks, Alaska (F). (Source: National Climatic Data Center)

Month	New York City, N	Fairbanks, F
January	33	-10
April	52	32
July	77	62
October	58	24
December	38	-6

(a) Use the *regression* feature of a graphing utility to find a model of the form $y = a \sin(bt + c) + d$ for each city. Let t represent the month, with $t = 1$ corresponding to January.

(b) Use the models from part (a) to find the monthly normal temperatures for the two cities in February, March, May, June, August, September, and November.

(c) Compare the models for the two cities.

100. SALES A company that produces snowboards, which are seasonal products, forecasts monthly sales over the next 2 years to be $S = 23.1 + 0.442t + 4.3 \cos(\pi t/6)$, where S is measured in thousands of units and t is the time in months, with $t = 1$ representing January 2010. Predict sales for each of the following months.

(a) February 2010 (b) February 2011

(c) June 2010 (d) June 2011

101. HARMONIC MOTION The displacement from equilibrium of an oscillating weight suspended by a spring and subject to the damping effect of friction is given by $y(t) = 2e^{-t} \cos 6t$, where y is the displacement (in centimeters) and t is the time (in seconds). Find the displacement when (a) $t = 0$, (b) $t = \frac{1}{4}$, and (c) $t = \frac{1}{2}$.

102. ELECTRIC CIRCUITS The current I (in amperes) when 100 volts is applied to a circuit is given by $I = 5e^{-2t} \sin t$, where t is the time (in seconds) after the voltage is applied. Approximate the current at $t = 0.7$ second after the voltage is applied.

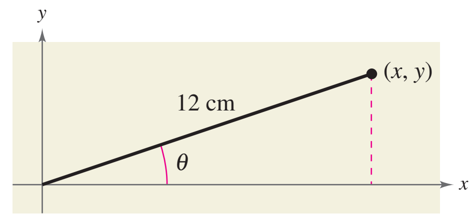
EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 103 and 104, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

103. In each of the four quadrants, the signs of the secant function and sine function will be the same.

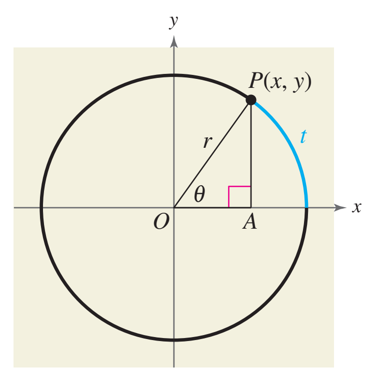
104. To find the reference angle for an angle θ (given in degrees), find the integer n such that $0 \le 360°n - \theta \le 360°$. The difference $360°n - \theta$ is the reference angle.

105. WRITING Consider an angle in standard position with $r = 12$ centimeters, as shown in the figure. Write a short paragraph describing the changes in the values of x, y, $\sin\theta$, $\cos\theta$, and $\tan\theta$ as θ increases continuously from 0° to 90°.



106. CAPSTONE Write a short paper in your own words explaining to a classmate how to evaluate the six trigonometric functions of any angle θ in standard position. Include an explanation of reference angles and how to use them, the signs of the functions in each of the four quadrants, and the trigonometric values of common angles. Be sure to include figures or diagrams in your paper.

107. THINK ABOUT IT The figure shows point $P(x, y)$ on a unit circle and right triangle OAP.



(a) Find $\sin t$ and $\cos t$ using the unit circle definitions of sine and cosine (from Section 4.2).

(b) What is the value of r? Explain.

(c) Use the definitions of sine and cosine given in this section to find $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$. Write your answers in terms of x and y.

(d) Based on your answers to parts (a) and (c), what can you conclude?

4.5 GRAPHS OF SINE AND COSINE FUNCTIONS

What you should learn

- Sketch the graphs of basic sine and cosine functions.
- Use amplitude and period to help sketch the graphs of sine and cosine functions.
- Sketch translations of the graphs of sine and cosine functions.
- Use sine and cosine functions to model real-life data.

Why you should learn it

Sine and cosine functions are often used in scientific calculations. For instance, in Exercise 87 on page 328, you can use a trigonometric function to model the airflow of your respiratory cycle.

Basic Sine and Cosine Curves

In this section, you will study techniques for sketching the graphs of the sine and cosine functions. The graph of the sine function is a **sine curve.** In Figure 4.47, the black portion of the graph represents one period of the function and is called **one cycle** of the sine curve. The gray portion of the graph indicates that the basic sine curve repeats indefinitely in the positive and negative directions. The graph of the cosine function is shown in Figure 4.48.

Recall from Section 4.2 that the domain of the sine and cosine functions is the set of all real numbers. Moreover, the range of each function is the interval $[-1, 1]$, and each function has a period of 2π. Do you see how this information is consistent with the basic graphs shown in Figures 4.47 and 4.48?

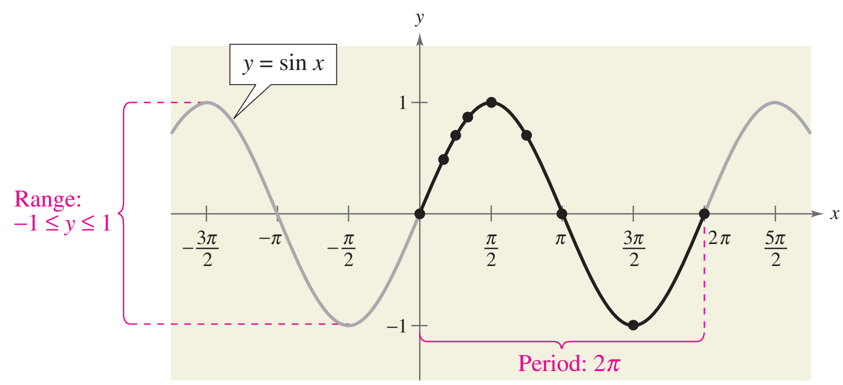


FIGURE 4.47

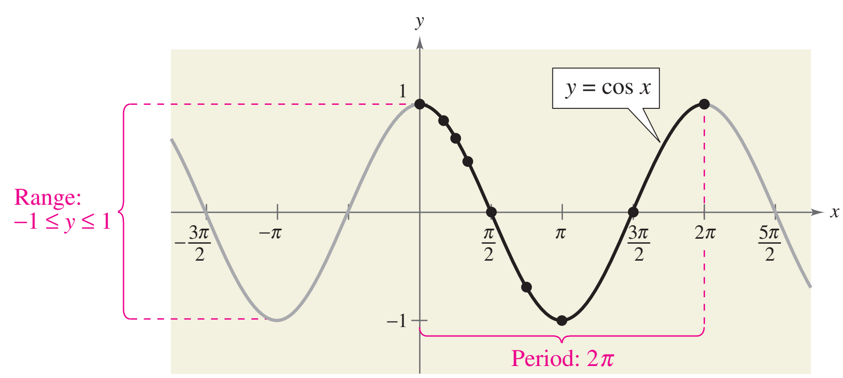
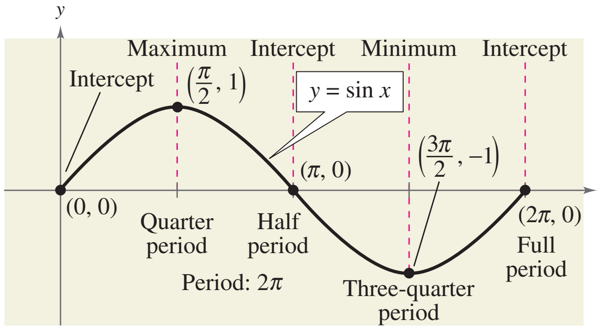


FIGURE 4.48

Note in Figures 4.47 and 4.48 that the sine curve is symmetric with respect to the *origin*, whereas the cosine curve is symmetric with respect to the *y-axis*. These properties of symmetry follow from the fact that the sine function is odd and the cosine function is even.

To sketch the graphs of the basic sine and cosine functions by hand, it helps to note five **key points** in one period of each graph: the *intercepts*, *maximum points*, and *minimum points* (see Figure 4.49).



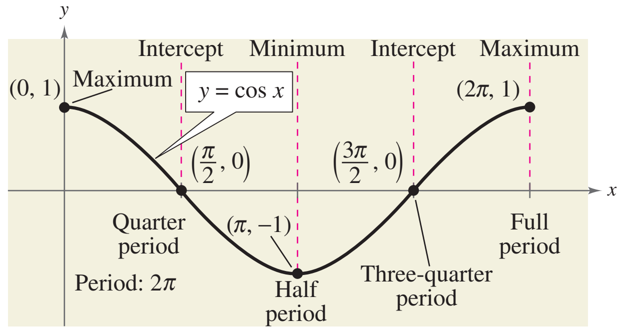


FIGURE 4.49

Using Key Points to Sketch a Sine Curve

Sketch the graph of $y = 2 \sin x$ on the interval $[-\pi, 4\pi]$.

Solution

Note that

$$y = 2 \sin x = 2(\sin x)$$

indicates that the y-values for the key points will have twice the magnitude of those on the graph of $y = \sin x$. Divide the period 2π into four equal parts to get the key points for $y = 2 \sin x$.

Intercept	*Maximum*	*Intercept*	*Minimum*		*Intercept*
$(0, 0)$,	$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 2\right)$,	$(\pi, 0)$,	$\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, -2\right)$,	and	$(2\pi, 0)$

By connecting these key points with a smooth curve and extending the curve in both directions over the interval $[-\pi, 4\pi]$, you obtain the graph shown in Figure 4.50.

TECHNOLOGY

When using a graphing utility to graph trigonometric functions, pay special attention to the viewing window you use. For instance, try graphing $y = [\sin(10x)]/10$ in the standard viewing window in *radian* mode. What do you observe? Use the *zoom* feature to find a viewing window that displays a good view of the graph.

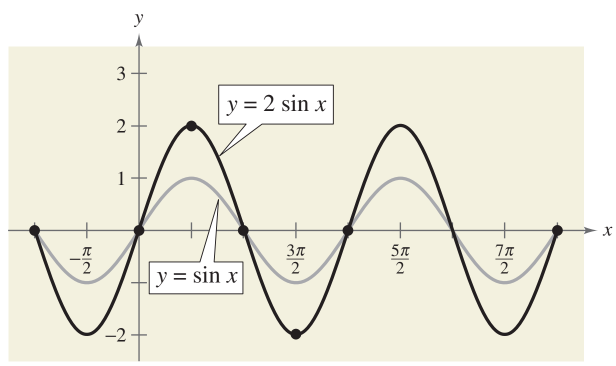


FIGURE 4.50

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 39.

Amplitude and Period

In the remainder of this section you will study the graphic effect of each of the constants a, b, c, and d in equations of the forms

$$y = d + a\sin(bx - c)$$

and

$$y = d + a\cos(bx - c).$$

A quick review of the transformations you studied in Section 1.7 should help in this investigation.

The constant factor a in $y = a \sin x$ acts as a *scaling factor*—a *vertical stretch* or *vertical shrink* of the basic sine curve. If $|a| > 1$, the basic sine curve is stretched, and if $|a| < 1$, the basic sine curve is shrunk. The result is that the graph of $y = a \sin x$ ranges between $-a$ and a instead of between -1 and 1. The absolute value of a is the **amplitude** of the function $y = a \sin x$. The range of the function $y = a \sin x$ for $a > 0$ is $-a \le y \le a$.

Definition of Amplitude of Sine and Cosine Curves

The **amplitude** of $y = a \sin x$ and $y = a \cos x$ represents half the distance between the maximum and minimum values of the function and is given by

$$\text{Amplitude} = |a|.$$

Scaling: Vertical Shrinking and Stretching

On the same coordinate axes, sketch the graph of each function.

a. $y = \dfrac{1}{2}\cos x$ **b.** $y = 3\cos x$

Solution

a. Because the amplitude of $y = \frac{1}{2}\cos x$ is $\frac{1}{2}$, the maximum value is $\frac{1}{2}$ and the minimum value is $-\frac{1}{2}$. Divide one cycle, $0 \le x \le 2\pi$, into four equal parts to get the key points

Maximum	*Intercept*	*Minimum*	*Intercept*		*Maximum*
$\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$,	$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$,	$\left(\pi, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$,	$\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 0\right)$,	and	$\left(2\pi, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

b. A similar analysis shows that the amplitude of $y = 3\cos x$ is 3, and the key points are

Maximum	*Intercept*	*Minimum*	*Intercept*		*Maximum*
$(0, 3)$,	$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right)$,	$(\pi, -3)$,	$\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}, 0\right)$,	and	$(2\pi, 3)$.

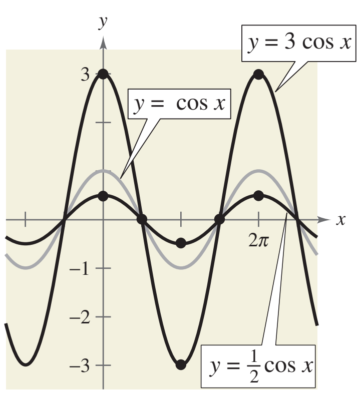


FIGURE 4.51

The graphs of these two functions are shown in Figure 4.51. Notice that the graph of $y = \frac{1}{2}\cos x$ is a vertical *shrink* of the graph of $y = \cos x$ and the graph of $y = 3\cos x$ is a vertical *stretch* of the graph of $y = \cos x$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 41.

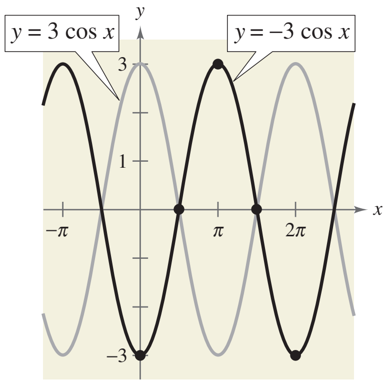


FIGURE 4.52

You know from Section 1.7 that the graph of $y = -f(x)$ is a **reflection** in the x-axis of the graph of $y = f(x)$. For instance, the graph of $y = -3 \cos x$ is a reflection of the graph of $y = 3 \cos x$, as shown in Figure 4.52.

Because $y = a \sin x$ completes one cycle from $x = 0$ to $x = 2\pi$, it follows that $y = a \sin bx$ completes one cycle from $x = 0$ to $x = 2\pi/b$.

Period of Sine and Cosine Functions

Let b be a positive real number. The **period** of $y = a \sin bx$ and $y = a \cos bx$ is given by

$$\text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{b}.$$

Note that if $0 < b < 1$, the period of $y = a \sin bx$ is greater than 2π and represents a *horizontal stretching* of the graph of $y = a \sin x$. Similarly, if $b > 1$, the period of $y = a \sin bx$ is less than 2π and represents a *horizontal shrinking* of the graph of $y = a \sin x$. If b is negative, the identities $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ and $\cos(-x) = \cos x$ are used to rewrite the function.

Scaling: Horizontal Stretching

Sketch the graph of $y = \sin \frac{x}{2}$.

Solution

The amplitude is 1. Moreover, because $b = \frac{1}{2}$, the period is

$$\frac{2\pi}{b} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{1}{2}} = 4\pi. \qquad \text{Substitute for } b.$$

Now, divide the period-interval $[0, 4\pi]$ into four equal parts with the values π, 2π, and 3π to obtain the key points on the graph.

Intercept	*Maximum*	*Intercept*	*Minimum*		*Intercept*
$(0, 0)$,	$(\pi, 1)$,	$(2\pi, 0)$,	$(3\pi, -1)$,	and	$(4\pi, 0)$

The graph is shown in Figure 4.53.

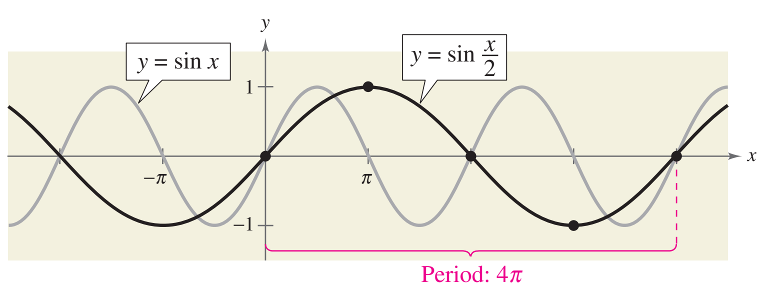


FIGURE 4.53

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 43.

Study Tip

In general, to divide a period-interval into four equal parts, successively add "period/4," starting with the left endpoint of the interval. For instance, for the period-interval $[-\pi/6, \pi/2]$ of length $2\pi/3$, you would successively add

$$\frac{2\pi/3}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

to get $-\pi/6, 0, \pi/6, \pi/3$, and $\pi/2$ as the x-values for the key points on the graph.

Translations of Sine and Cosine Curves

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for shifting, reflecting, and stretching graphs in Section 1.7.

The constant c in the general equations

$$y = a\sin(bx - c) \qquad \text{and} \qquad y = a\cos(bx - c)$$

creates a *horizontal translation* (shift) of the basic sine and cosine curves. Comparing $y = a\sin bx$ with $y = a\sin(bx - c)$, you find that the graph of $y = a\sin(bx - c)$ completes one cycle from $bx - c = 0$ to $bx - c = 2\pi$. By solving for x, you can find the interval for one cycle to be

$$\overbrace{\frac{c}{b}}^{\text{Left endpoint}} \le x \le \overbrace{\frac{c}{b} + \underbrace{\frac{2\pi}{b}}_{\text{Period}}}^{\text{Right endpoint}}.$$

This implies that the period of $y = a\sin(bx - c)$ is $2\pi/b$, and the graph of $y = a\sin bx$ is shifted by an amount c/b. The number c/b is the **phase shift.**

Graphs of Sine and Cosine Functions

The graphs of $y = a\sin(bx - c)$ and $y = a\cos(bx - c)$ have the following characteristics. (Assume $b > 0$.)

$$\text{Amplitude} = |a| \qquad \text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{b}$$

The left and right endpoints of a one-cycle interval can be determined by solving the equations $bx - c = 0$ and $bx - c = 2\pi$.

Horizontal Translation

Analyze the graph of $y = \dfrac{1}{2}\sin\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

Algebraic Solution

The amplitude is $\frac{1}{2}$ and the period is 2π. By solving the equations

$$x - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

and

$$x - \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{3}$$

you see that the interval $[\pi/3, 7\pi/3]$ corresponds to one cycle of the graph. Dividing this interval into four equal parts produces the key points

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right)}_{\text{Intercept}}, \quad \underbrace{\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{1}{2}\right)}_{\text{Maximum}}, \quad \underbrace{\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}, 0\right)}_{\text{Intercept}}, \quad \underbrace{\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{\text{Minimum}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \underbrace{\left(\frac{7\pi}{3}, 0\right)}_{\text{Intercept}}.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 49.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility set in *radian* mode to graph $y = (1/2)\sin(x - \pi/3)$, as shown in Figure 4.54. Use the *minimum, maximum,* and *zero* or *root* features of the graphing utility to approximate the key points $(1.05, 0)$, $(2.62, 0.5)$, $(4.19, 0)$, $(5.76, -0.5)$, and $(7.33, 0)$.

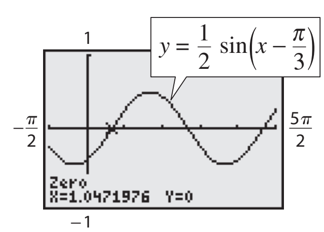


FIGURE 4.54

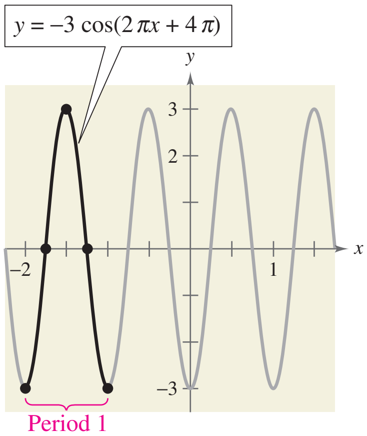


FIGURE 4.55

Horizontal Translation

Sketch the graph of

$$y = -3\cos(2\pi x + 4\pi).$$

Solution

The amplitude is 3 and the period is $2\pi/2\pi = 1$. By solving the equations

$$2\pi x + 4\pi = 0$$
$$2\pi x = -4\pi$$
$$x = -2$$

and

$$2\pi x + 4\pi = 2\pi$$
$$2\pi x = -2\pi$$
$$x = -1$$

you see that the interval $[-2, -1]$ corresponds to one cycle of the graph. Dividing this interval into four equal parts produces the key points

Minimum	*Intercept*	*Maximum*	*Intercept*		*Minimum*
$(-2, -3)$,	$\left(-\frac{7}{4}, 0\right)$,	$\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 3\right)$,	$\left(-\frac{5}{4}, 0\right)$,	and	$(-1, -3)$.

The graph is shown in Figure 4.55.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 51.

The final type of transformation is the *vertical translation* caused by the constant d in the equations

$$y = d + a\sin(bx - c)$$

and

$$y = d + a\cos(bx - c).$$

The shift is d units upward for $d > 0$ and d units downward for $d < 0$. In other words, the graph oscillates about the horizontal line $y = d$ instead of about the x-axis.

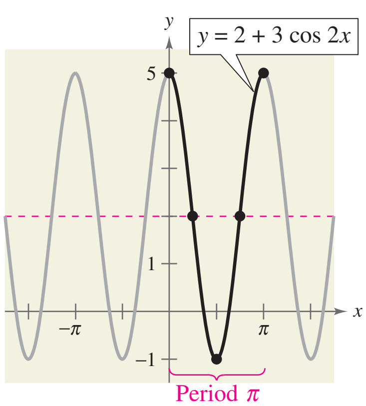


FIGURE 4.56

Vertical Translation

Sketch the graph of

$$y = 2 + 3\cos 2x.$$

Solution

The amplitude is 3 and the period is π. The key points over the interval $[0, \pi]$ are

$$(0, 5), \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 2\right), \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, -1\right), \quad \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 2\right), \quad \text{and} \quad (\pi, 5).$$

The graph is shown in Figure 4.56. Compared with the graph of $f(x) = 3\cos 2x$, the graph of $y = 2 + 3\cos 2x$ is shifted upward two units.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

Mathematical Modeling

Sine and cosine functions can be used to model many real-life situations, including electric currents, musical tones, radio waves, tides, and weather patterns.

Finding a Trigonometric Model

Throughout the day, the depth of water at the end of a dock in Bar Harbor, Maine varies with the tides. The table shows the depths (in feet) at various times during the morning. (Source: Nautical Software, Inc.)

Time, t	Depth, y
Midnight	3.4
2 A.M.	8.7
4 A.M.	11.3
6 A.M.	9.1
8 A.M.	3.8
10 A.M.	0.1
Noon	1.2

a. Use a trigonometric function to model the data.

b. Find the depths at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.

c. A boat needs at least 10 feet of water to moor at the dock. During what times in the afternoon can it safely dock?

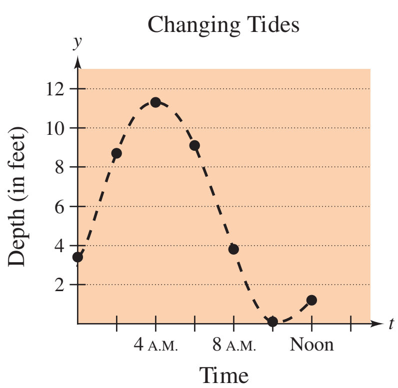


FIGURE 4.57

Solution

a. Begin by graphing the data, as shown in Figure 4.57. You can use either a sine or a cosine model. Suppose you use a cosine model of the form

$$y = a\cos(bt - c) + d.$$

The difference between the maximum height and the minimum height of the graph is twice the amplitude of the function. So, the amplitude is

$$a = \frac{1}{2}[(\text{maximum depth}) - (\text{minimum depth})] = \frac{1}{2}(11.3 - 0.1) = 5.6.$$

The cosine function completes one half of a cycle between the times at which the maximum and minimum depths occur. So, the period is

$$p = 2[(\text{time of min. depth}) - (\text{time of max. depth})] = 2(10 - 4) = 12$$

which implies that $b = 2\pi/p \approx 0.524$. Because high tide occurs 4 hours after midnight, consider the left endpoint to be $c/b = 4$, so $c \approx 2.094$. Moreover, because the average depth is $\frac{1}{2}(11.3 + 0.1) = 5.7$, it follows that $d = 5.7$. So, you can model the depth with the function given by

$$y = 5.6\cos(0.524t - 2.094) + 5.7.$$

b. The depths at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. are as follows.

$$y = 5.6\cos(0.524 \cdot 9 - 2.094) + 5.7$$
$$\approx 0.84 \text{ foot} \qquad \text{9 A.M.}$$
$$y = 5.6\cos(0.524 \cdot 15 - 2.094) + 5.7$$
$$\approx 10.57 \text{ feet} \qquad \text{3 P.M.}$$

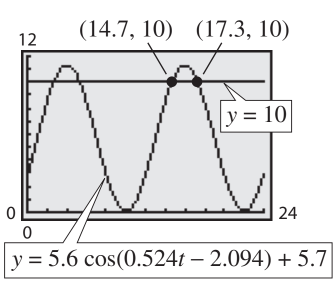


FIGURE 4.58

c. To find out when the depth y is at least 10 feet, you can graph the model with the line $y = 10$ using a graphing utility, as shown in Figure 4.58. Using the *intersect* feature, you can determine that the depth is at least 10 feet between 2:42 P.M. ($t \approx 14.7$) and 5:18 P.M. ($t \approx 17.3$).

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 91.

4.5 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

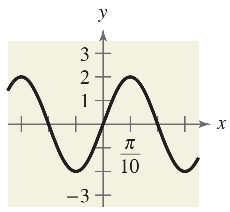
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. One period of a sine or cosine function is called one ________ of the sine or cosine curve.
2. The ________ of a sine or cosine curve represents half the distance between the maximum and minimum values of the function.
3. For the function given by $y = a\sin(bx - c)$, $\dfrac{c}{b}$ represents the ________ ________ of the graph of the function.
4. For the function given by $y = d + a\cos(bx - c)$, d represents a ________ ________ of the graph of the function.

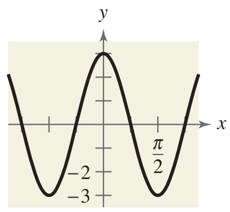
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–18, find the period and amplitude.

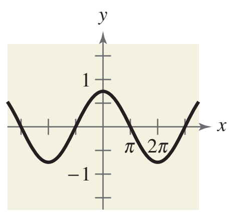
5. $y = 2\sin 5x$



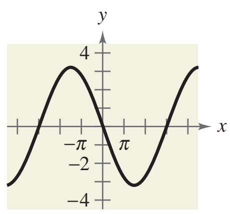
6. $y = 3\cos 2x$



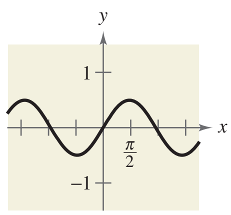
7. $y = \dfrac{3}{4}\cos\dfrac{x}{2}$



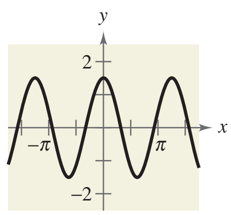
8. $y = -3\sin\dfrac{x}{3}$



9. $y = \dfrac{1}{2}\sin\dfrac{\pi x}{3}$



10. $y = \dfrac{3}{2}\cos\dfrac{\pi x}{2}$



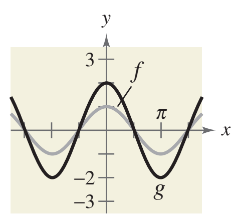
11. $y = -4\sin x$
12. $y = -\cos\dfrac{2x}{3}$
13. $y = 3\sin 10x$
14. $y = \frac{1}{5}\sin 6x$
15. $y = \dfrac{5}{3}\cos\dfrac{4x}{5}$
16. $y = \dfrac{5}{2}\cos\dfrac{x}{4}$
17. $y = \dfrac{1}{4}\sin 2\pi x$
18. $y = \dfrac{2}{3}\cos\dfrac{\pi x}{10}$

In Exercises 19–26, describe the relationship between the graphs of f and g. Consider amplitude, period, and shifts.

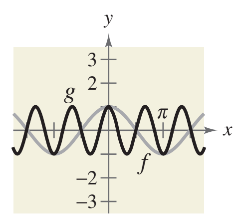
19. $f(x) = \sin x$
 $g(x) = \sin(x - \pi)$
20. $f(x) = \cos x$
 $g(x) = \cos(x + \pi)$
21. $f(x) = \cos 2x$
 $g(x) = -\cos 2x$
22. $f(x) = \sin 3x$
 $g(x) = \sin(-3x)$
23. $f(x) = \cos x$
 $g(x) = \cos 2x$
24. $f(x) = \sin x$
 $g(x) = \sin 3x$
25. $f(x) = \sin 2x$
 $g(x) = 3 + \sin 2x$
26. $f(x) = \cos 4x$
 $g(x) = -2 + \cos 4x$

In Exercises 27–30, describe the relationship between the graphs of f and g. Consider amplitude, period, and shifts.

27.



28.



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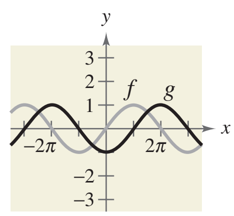

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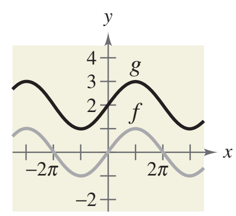


In Exercises 31–38, graph f and g on the same set of coordinate axes. (Include two full periods.)

31. $f(x) = -2\sin x$
 $g(x) = 4\sin x$
32. $f(x) = \sin x$
 $g(x) = \sin\dfrac{x}{3}$
33. $f(x) = \cos x$
 $g(x) = 2 + \cos x$
34. $f(x) = 2\cos 2x$
 $g(x) = -\cos 4x$

35. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}$

$g(x) = 3 - \frac{1}{2}\sin\frac{x}{2}$

36. $f(x) = 4\sin\pi x$

$g(x) = 4\sin\pi x - 3$

37. $f(x) = 2\cos x$

$g(x) = 2\cos(x + \pi)$

38. $f(x) = -\cos x$

$g(x) = -\cos(x - \pi)$

In Exercises 39–60, sketch the graph of the function. (Include two full periods.)

39. $y = 5\sin x$

40. $y = \frac{1}{4}\sin x$

41. $y = \frac{1}{3}\cos x$

42. $y = 4\cos x$

43. $y = \cos\frac{x}{2}$

44. $y = \sin 4x$

45. $y = \cos 2\pi x$

46. $y = \sin\frac{\pi x}{4}$

47. $y = -\sin\frac{2\pi x}{3}$

48. $y = -10\cos\frac{\pi x}{6}$

49. $y = \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

50. $y = \sin(x - 2\pi)$

51. $y = 3\cos(x + \pi)$

52. $y = 4\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

53. $y = 2 - \sin\frac{2\pi x}{3}$

54. $y = -3 + 5\cos\frac{\pi t}{12}$

55. $y = 2 + \frac{1}{10}\cos 60\pi x$

56. $y = 2\cos x - 3$

57. $y = 3\cos(x + \pi) - 3$

58. $y = 4\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4$

59. $y = \frac{2}{3}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

60. $y = -3\cos(6x + \pi)$

In Exercises 61–66, g is related to a parent function $f(x) = \sin(x)$ or $f(x) = \cos(x)$. (a) Describe the sequence of transformations from f to g. (b) Sketch the graph of g. (c) Use function notation to write g in terms of f.

61. $g(x) = \sin(4x - \pi)$

62. $g(x) = \sin(2x + \pi)$

63. $g(x) = \cos(x - \pi) + 2$

64. $g(x) = 1 + \cos(x + \pi)$

65. $g(x) = 2\sin(4x - \pi) - 3$

66. $g(x) = 4 - \sin(2x + \pi)$

In Exercises 67–72, use a graphing utility to graph the function. Include two full periods. Be sure to choose an appropriate viewing window.

67. $y = -2\sin(4x + \pi)$

68. $y = -4\sin\left(\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

69. $y = \cos\left(2\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 1$

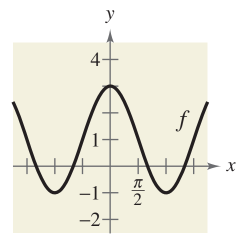
70. $y = 3\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2$

71. $y = -0.1\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{10} + \pi\right)$

72. $y = \frac{1}{100}\sin 120\pi t$

GRAPHICAL REASONING In Exercises 73–76, find a and d for the function $f(x) = a\cos x + d$ such that the graph of f matches the figure.

73.



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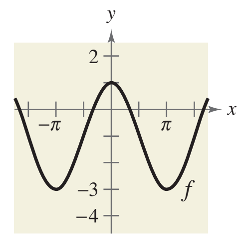

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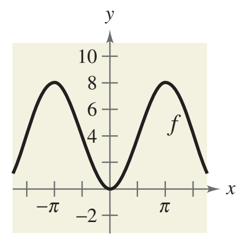

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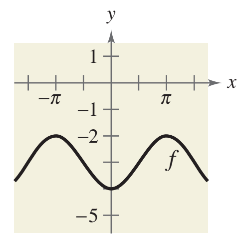
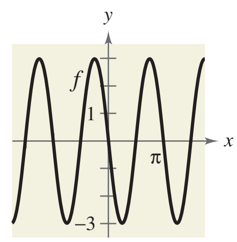


GRAPHICAL REASONING In Exercises 77–80, find a, b, and c for the function $f(x) = a\sin(bx - c)$ such that the graph of f matches the figure.

77.



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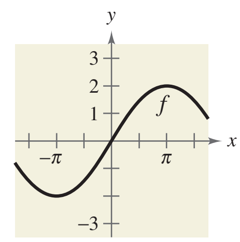

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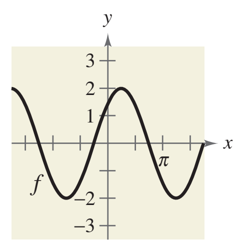

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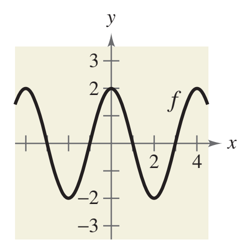


In Exercises 81 and 82, use a graphing utility to graph y_1 and y_2 in the interval $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$. Use the graphs to find real numbers x such that $y_1 = y_2$.

81. $y_1 = \sin x$

$y_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

82. $y_1 = \cos x$

$y_2 = -1$

In Exercises 83–86, write an equation for the function that is described by the given characteristics.

83. A sine curve with a period of π, an amplitude of 2, a right phase shift of $\pi/2$, and a vertical translation up 1 unit

84. A sine curve with a period of 4π, an amplitude of 3, a left phase shift of $\pi/4$, and a vertical translation down 1 unit

85. A cosine curve with a period of π, an amplitude of 1, a left phase shift of π, and a vertical translation down $\frac{3}{2}$ units

86. A cosine curve with a period of 4π, an amplitude of 3, a right phase shift of $\pi/2$, and a vertical translation up 2 units

87. RESPIRATORY CYCLE For a person at rest, the velocity v (in liters per second) of airflow during a respiratory cycle (the time from the beginning of one breath to the beginning of the next) is given by $v = 0.85 \sin \frac{\pi t}{3}$, where t is the time (in seconds). (Inhalation occurs when $v > 0$, and exhalation occurs when $v < 0$.)

(a) Find the time for one full respiratory cycle.

(b) Find the number of cycles per minute.

(c) Sketch the graph of the velocity function.

88. RESPIRATORY CYCLE After exercising for a few minutes, a person has a respiratory cycle for which the velocity of airflow is approximated by $v = 1.75 \sin \frac{\pi t}{2}$, where t is the time (in seconds). (Inhalation occurs when $v > 0$, and exhalation occurs when $v < 0$.)

(a) Find the time for one full respiratory cycle.

(b) Find the number of cycles per minute.

(c) Sketch the graph of the velocity function.

89. DATA ANALYSIS: METEOROLOGY The table shows the maximum daily high temperatures in Las Vegas L and International Falls I (in degrees Fahrenheit) for month t, with $t = 1$ corresponding to January. (Source: National Climatic Data Center)

Month, t	Las Vegas, L	International Falls, I
1	57.1	13.8
2	63.0	22.4
3	69.5	34.9
4	78.1	51.5
5	87.8	66.6
6	98.9	74.2
7	104.1	78.6
8	101.8	76.3
9	93.8	64.7
10	80.8	51.7
11	66.0	32.5
12	57.3	18.1

(a) A model for the temperature in Las Vegas is given by

$$L(t) = 80.60 + 23.50 \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6} - 3.67\right).$$

Find a trigonometric model for International Falls.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the data points and the model for the temperatures in Las Vegas. How well does the model fit the data?

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the data points and the model for the temperatures in International Falls. How well does the model fit the data?

(d) Use the models to estimate the average maximum temperature in each city. Which term of the models did you use? Explain.

(e) What is the period of each model? Are the periods what you expected? Explain.

(f) Which city has the greater variability in temperature throughout the year? Which factor of the models determines this variability? Explain.

90. HEALTH The function given by

$$P = 100 - 20 \cos \frac{5\pi t}{3}$$

approximates the blood pressure P (in millimeters of mercury) at time t (in seconds) for a person at rest.

(a) Find the period of the function.

(b) Find the number of heartbeats per minute.

91. PIANO TUNING When tuning a piano, a technician strikes a tuning fork for the A above middle C and sets up a wave motion that can be approximated by $y = 0.001 \sin 880\pi t$, where t is the time (in seconds).

(a) What is the period of the function?

(b) The frequency f is given by $f = 1/p$. What is the frequency of the note?

92. DATA ANALYSIS: ASTRONOMY The percents y (in decimal form) of the moon's face that was illuminated on day x in the year 2009, where $x = 1$ represents January 1, are shown in the table. (Source: U.S. Naval Observatory)

x	y
4	0.5
11	1.0
18	0.5
26	0.0
33	0.5
40	1.0

(a) Create a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Find a trigonometric model that fits the data.

(c) Add the graph of your model in part (b) to the scatter plot. How well does the model fit the data?

(d) What is the period of the model?

(e) Estimate the moon's percent illumination for March 12, 2009.

93. FUEL CONSUMPTION The daily consumption C (in gallons) of diesel fuel on a farm is modeled by

$$C = 30.3 + 21.6 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{365} + 10.9\right)$$

where t is the time (in days), with $t = 1$ corresponding to January 1.

(a) What is the period of the model? Is it what you expected? Explain.

(b) What is the average daily fuel consumption? Which term of the model did you use? Explain.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the model. Use the graph to approximate the time of the year when consumption exceeds 40 gallons per day.

94. FERRIS WHEEL A Ferris wheel is built such that the height h (in feet) above ground of a seat on the wheel at time t (in seconds) can be modeled by

$$h(t) = 53 + 50 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{10}t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

(a) Find the period of the model. What does the period tell you about the ride?

(b) Find the amplitude of the model. What does the amplitude tell you about the ride?

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph one cycle of the model.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 95–97, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

95. The graph of the function given by $f(x) = \sin(x + 2\pi)$ translates the graph of $f(x) = \sin x$ exactly one period to the right so that the two graphs look identical.

96. The function given by $y = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$ has an amplitude that is twice that of the function given by $y = \cos x$.

97. The graph of $y = -\cos x$ is a reflection of the graph of $y = \sin(x + \pi/2)$ in the x-axis.

98. WRITING Sketch the graph of $y = \cos bx$ for $b = \frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 3. How does the value of b affect the graph? How many complete cycles occur between 0 and 2π for each value of b?

99. WRITING Sketch the graph of $y = \sin(x - c)$ for $c = -\pi/4$, 0, and $\pi/4$. How does the value of c affect the graph?

100. CAPSTONE Use a graphing utility to graph the function given by $y = d + a\sin(bx - c)$, for several different values of a, b, c, and d. Write a paragraph describing the changes in the graph corresponding to changes in each constant.

CONJECTURE In Exercises 101 and 102, graph f and g on the same set of coordinate axes. Include two full periods. Make a conjecture about the functions.

101. $f(x) = \sin x, \quad g(x) = \cos\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

102. $f(x) = \sin x, \quad g(x) = -\cos\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

103. Using calculus, it can be shown that the sine and cosine functions can be approximated by the polynomials

$$\sin x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos x \approx 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!}$$

where x is in radians.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the sine function and its polynomial approximation in the same viewing window. How do the graphs compare?

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the cosine function and its polynomial approximation in the same viewing window. How do the graphs compare?

(c) Study the patterns in the polynomial approximations of the sine and cosine functions and predict the next term in each. Then repeat parts (a) and (b). How did the accuracy of the approximations change when an additional term was added?

104. Use the polynomial approximations of the sine and cosine functions in Exercise 103 to approximate the following function values. Compare the results with those given by a calculator. Is the error in the approximation the same in each case? Explain.

(a) $\sin \dfrac{1}{2}$ (b) $\sin 1$ (c) $\sin \dfrac{\pi}{6}$

(d) $\cos(-0.5)$ (e) $\cos 1$ (f) $\cos \dfrac{\pi}{4}$

PROJECT: METEOROLOGY To work an extended application analyzing the mean monthly temperature and mean monthly precipitation in Honolulu, Hawaii, visit this text's website at *academic.cengage.com*. (Data Source: National Climatic Data Center)

4.6 GRAPHS OF OTHER TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

What you should learn

- Sketch the graphs of tangent functions.
- Sketch the graphs of cotangent functions.
- Sketch the graphs of secant and cosecant functions.
- Sketch the graphs of damped trigonometric functions.

Why you should learn it

Graphs of trigonometric functions can be used to model real-life situations such as the distance from a television camera to a unit in a parade, as in Exercise 92 on page 339.

Alan Pappe/Photodisc/Getty Images

Graph of the Tangent Function

Recall that the tangent function is odd. That is, $\tan(-x) = -\tan x$. Consequently, the graph of $y = \tan x$ is symmetric with respect to the origin. You also know from the identity $\tan x = \sin x/\cos x$ that the tangent is undefined for values at which $\cos x = 0$. Two such values are $x = \pm\pi/2 \approx \pm 1.5708$.

x	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	-1.57	-1.5	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	1.5	1.57	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\tan x$	Undef.	-1255.8	-14.1	-1	0	1	14.1	1255.8	Undef.

As indicated in the table, $\tan x$ increases without bound as x approaches $\pi/2$ from the left, and decreases without bound as x approaches $-\pi/2$ from the right. So, the graph of $y = \tan x$ has *vertical asymptotes* at $x = \pi/2$ and $x = -\pi/2$, as shown in Figure 4.59. Moreover, because the period of the tangent function is π, vertical asymptotes also occur when $x = \pi/2 + n\pi$, where n is an integer. The domain of the tangent function is the set of all real numbers other than $x = \pi/2 + n\pi$, and the range is the set of all real numbers.

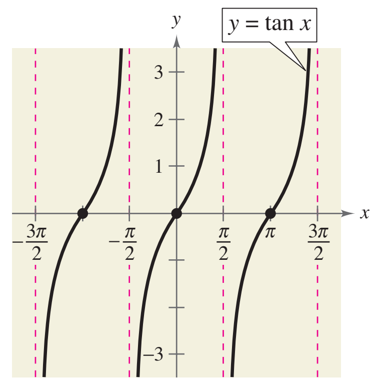


FIGURE 4.59

PERIOD: π
DOMAIN: ALL $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$
RANGE: $(-\infty, \infty)$
VERTICAL ASYMPTOTES: $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$
SYMMETRY: ORIGIN

Sketching the graph of $y = a\tan(bx - c)$ is similar to sketching the graph of $y = a\sin(bx - c)$ in that you locate key points that identify the intercepts and asymptotes. Two consecutive vertical asymptotes can be found by solving the equations

$$bx - c = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad bx - c = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

The midpoint between two consecutive vertical asymptotes is an x-intercept of the graph. The period of the function $y = a\tan(bx - c)$ is the distance between two consecutive vertical asymptotes. The amplitude of a tangent function is not defined. After plotting the asymptotes and the x-intercept, plot a few additional points between the two asymptotes and sketch one cycle. Finally, sketch one or two additional cycles to the left and right.

Algebra Help

- You can review odd and even functions in Section 1.5.
- You can review symmetry of a graph in Section 1.2.
- You can review trigonometric identities in Section 4.3.
- You can review asymptotes in Section 2.6.
- You can review domain and range of a function in Section 1.4.
- You can review intercepts of a graph in Section 1.2.

Sketching the Graph of a Tangent Function

Sketch the graph of $y = \tan(x/2)$.

Solution

By solving the equations

$$\frac{x}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = -\pi \qquad\qquad x = \pi$$

you can see that two consecutive vertical asymptotes occur at $x = -\pi$ and $x = \pi$. Between these two asymptotes, plot a few points, including the x-intercept, as shown in the table. Three cycles of the graph are shown in Figure 4.60.

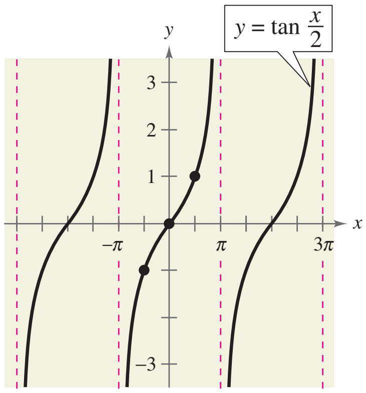


FIGURE 4.60

x	$-\pi$	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π
$\tan \frac{x}{2}$	Undef.	-1	0	1	Undef.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 15.

Sketching the Graph of a Tangent Function

Sketch the graph of $y = -3 \tan 2x$.

Solution

By solving the equations

$$2x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad 2x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \qquad\qquad x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

you can see that two consecutive vertical asymptotes occur at $x = -\pi/4$ and $x = \pi/4$. Between these two asymptotes, plot a few points, including the x-intercept, as shown in the table. Three cycles of the graph are shown in Figure 4.61.

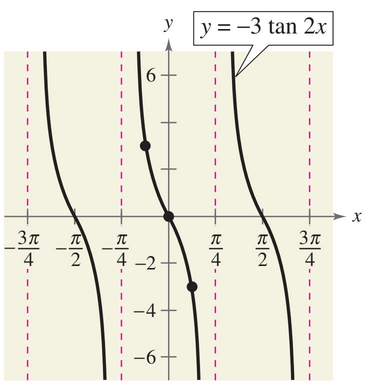


FIGURE 4.61

x	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{8}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{8}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$-3 \tan 2x$	Undef.	3	0	-3	Undef.

By comparing the graphs in Examples 1 and 2, you can see that the graph of $y = a\tan(bx - c)$ increases between consecutive vertical asymptotes when $a > 0$, and decreases between consecutive vertical asymptotes when $a < 0$. In other words, the graph for $a < 0$ is a reflection in the x-axis of the graph for $a > 0$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 17.

Graph of the Cotangent Function

The graph of the cotangent function is similar to the graph of the tangent function. It also has a period of π. However, from the identity

$$y = \cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

you can see that the cotangent function has vertical asymptotes when $\sin x$ is zero, which occurs at $x = n\pi$, where n is an integer. The graph of the cotangent function is shown in Figure 4.62. Note that two consecutive vertical asymptotes of the graph of $y = a\cot(bx - c)$ can be found by solving the equations $bx - c = 0$ and $bx - c = \pi$.

TECHNOLOGY

Some graphing utilities have difficulty graphing trigonometric functions that have vertical asymptotes. Your graphing utility may connect parts of the graphs of tangent, cotangent, secant, and cosecant functions that are not supposed to be connected. To eliminate this problem, change the mode of the graphing utility to *dot* mode.

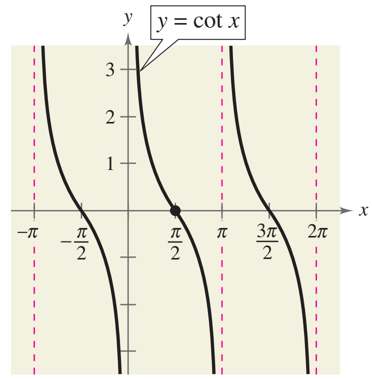


FIGURE 4.62

PERIOD: π
DOMAIN: ALL $x \neq n\pi$
RANGE: $(-\infty, \infty)$
VERTICAL ASYMPTOTES: $x = n\pi$
SYMMETRY: ORIGIN

Sketching the Graph of a Cotangent Function

Sketch the graph of $y = 2\cot\frac{x}{3}$.

Solution

By solving the equations

$$\frac{x}{3} = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{x}{3} = \pi$$

$$x = 0 \qquad\qquad x = 3\pi$$

you can see that two consecutive vertical asymptotes occur at $x = 0$ and $x = 3\pi$. Between these two asymptotes, plot a few points, including the x-intercept, as shown in the table. Three cycles of the graph are shown in Figure 4.63. Note that the period is 3π, the distance between consecutive asymptotes.

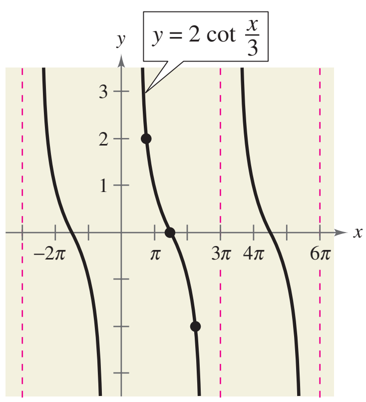


FIGURE 4.63

x	0	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{9\pi}{4}$	3π
$2\cot\frac{x}{3}$	Undef.	2	0	-2	Undef.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 27.

Graphs of the Reciprocal Functions

The graphs of the two remaining trigonometric functions can be obtained from the graphs of the sine and cosine functions using the reciprocal identities

$$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}.$$

For instance, at a given value of x, the y-coordinate of $\sec x$ is the reciprocal of the y-coordinate of $\cos x$. Of course, when $\cos x = 0$, the reciprocal does not exist. Near such values of x, the behavior of the secant function is similar to that of the tangent function. In other words, the graphs of

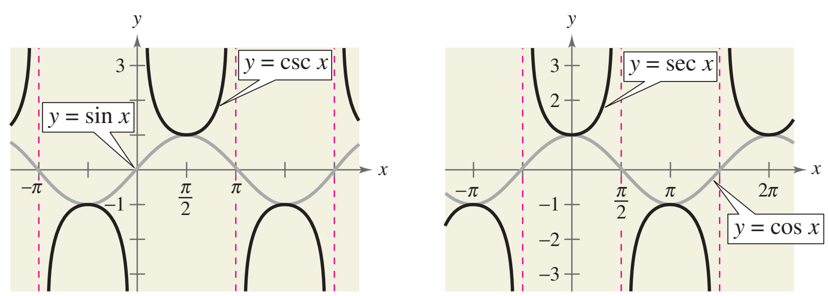
$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

have vertical asymptotes at $x = \pi/2 + n\pi$, where n is an integer, and the cosine is zero at these x-values. Similarly,

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

have vertical asymptotes where $\sin x = 0$—that is, at $x = n\pi$.

To sketch the graph of a secant or cosecant function, you should first make a sketch of its reciprocal function. For instance, to sketch the graph of $y = \csc x$, first sketch the graph of $y = \sin x$. Then take reciprocals of the y-coordinates to obtain points on the graph of $y = \csc x$. This procedure is used to obtain the graphs shown in Figure 4.64.



PERIOD: 2π
DOMAIN: ALL $x \neq n\pi$
RANGE: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
VERTICAL ASYMPTOTES: $x = n\pi$
SYMMETRY: ORIGIN

PERIOD: 2π
DOMAIN: ALL $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$
RANGE: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
VERTICAL ASYMPTOTES: $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$
SYMMETRY: y-AXIS

FIGURE 4.64

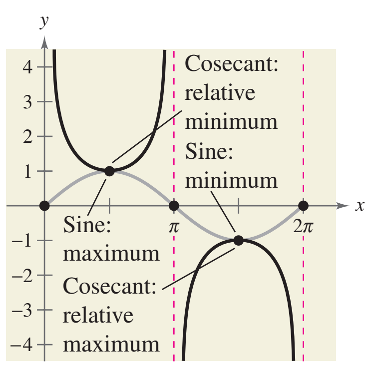


FIGURE 4.65

In comparing the graphs of the cosecant and secant functions with those of the sine and cosine functions, note that the "hills" and "valleys" are interchanged. For example, a hill (or maximum point) on the sine curve corresponds to a valley (a relative minimum) on the cosecant curve, and a valley (or minimum point) on the sine curve corresponds to a hill (a relative maximum) on the cosecant curve, as shown in Figure 4.65. Additionally, x-intercepts of the sine and cosine functions become vertical asymptotes of the cosecant and secant functions, respectively (see Figure 4.65).

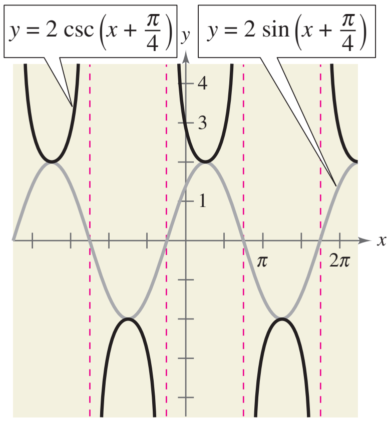


FIGURE 4.66

Sketching the Graph of a Cosecant Function

Sketch the graph of $y = 2\csc\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$.

Solution

Begin by sketching the graph of

$$y = 2\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

For this function, the amplitude is 2 and the period is 2π. By solving the equations

$$x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad x + \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\pi$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \qquad\qquad x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

you can see that one cycle of the sine function corresponds to the interval from $x = -\pi/4$ to $x = 7\pi/4$. The graph of this sine function is represented by the gray curve in Figure 4.66. Because the sine function is zero at the midpoint and endpoints of this interval, the corresponding cosecant function

$$y = 2\csc\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{\sin[x + (\pi/4)]}\right)$$

has vertical asymptotes at $x = -\pi/4$, $x = 3\pi/4$, $x = 7\pi/4$, etc. The graph of the cosecant function is represented by the black curve in Figure 4.66.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 33.

Sketching the Graph of a Secant Function

Sketch the graph of $y = \sec 2x$.

Solution

Begin by sketching the graph of $y = \cos 2x$, as indicated by the gray curve in Figure 4.67. Then, form the graph of $y = \sec 2x$ as the black curve in the figure. Note that the x-intercepts of $y = \cos 2x$

$$\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right), \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right), \quad \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 0\right), \ . \ . \ .$$

correspond to the vertical asymptotes

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \ . \ . \ .$$

of the graph of $y = \sec 2x$. Moreover, notice that the period of $y = \cos 2x$ and $y = \sec 2x$ is π.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 35.

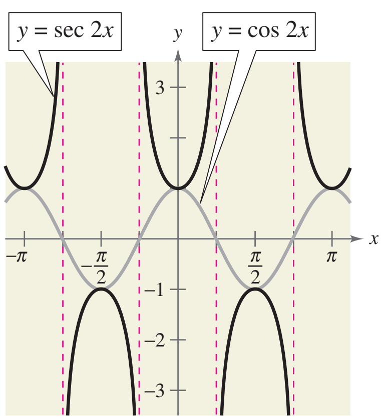


FIGURE 4.67

Damped Trigonometric Graphs

A *product* of two functions can be graphed using properties of the individual functions. For instance, consider the function

$$f(x) = x \sin x$$

as the product of the functions $y = x$ and $y = \sin x$. Using properties of absolute value and the fact that $|\sin x| \leq 1$, you have $0 \leq |x||\sin x| \leq |x|$. Consequently,

$$-|x| \leq x \sin x \leq |x|$$

which means that the graph of $f(x) = x \sin x$ lies between the lines $y = -x$ and $y = x$. Furthermore, because

$$f(x) = x \sin x = \pm x \qquad \text{at} \qquad x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$$

and

$$f(x) = x \sin x = 0 \qquad \text{at} \qquad x = n\pi$$

the graph of f touches the line $y = -x$ or the line $y = x$ at $x = \pi/2 + n\pi$ and has x-intercepts at $x = n\pi$. A sketch of f is shown in Figure 4.68. In the function $f(x) = x \sin x$, the factor x is called the **damping factor.**

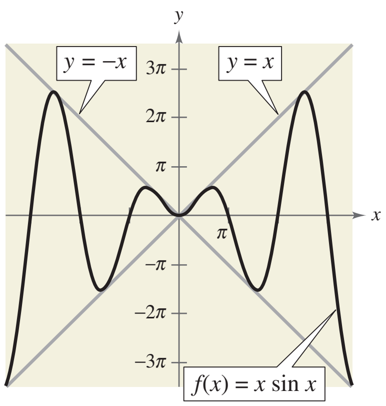


FIGURE 4.68

Study Tip

Do you see why the graph of $f(x) = x \sin x$ touches the lines $y = \pm x$ at $x = \pi/2 + n\pi$ and why the graph has x-intercepts at $x = n\pi$? Recall that the sine function is equal to 1 at $\pi/2$, $3\pi/2$, $5\pi/2$, . . . (odd multiples of $\pi/2$) and is equal to 0 at π, 2π, 3π, . . . (multiples of π).

Damped Sine Wave

Sketch the graph of $f(x) = e^{-x} \sin 3x$.

Solution

Consider $f(x)$ as the product of the two functions

$$y = e^{-x} \qquad \text{and} \qquad y = \sin 3x$$

each of which has the set of real numbers as its domain. For any real number x, you know that $e^{-x} \geq 0$ and $|\sin 3x| \leq 1$. So, $e^{-x}|\sin 3x| \leq e^{-x}$, which means that

$$-e^{-x} \leq e^{-x} \sin 3x \leq e^{-x}.$$

Furthermore, because

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \sin 3x = \pm e^{-x} \quad \text{at} \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{n\pi}{3}$$

and

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \sin 3x = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad x = \frac{n\pi}{3}$$

the graph of f touches the curves $y = -e^{-x}$ and $y = e^{-x}$ at $x = \pi/6 + n\pi/3$ and has intercepts at $x = n\pi/3$. A sketch is shown in Figure 4.69.

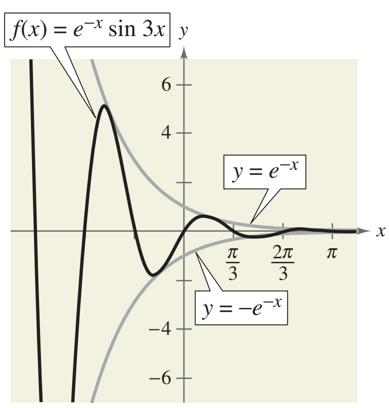
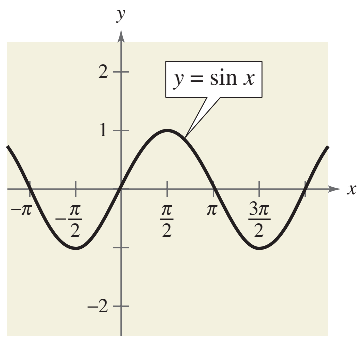


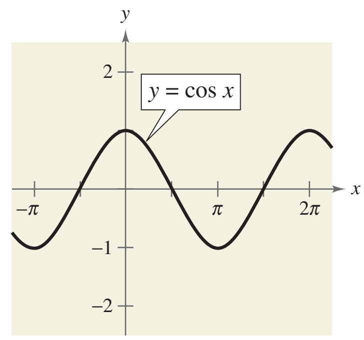
FIGURE 4.69

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 65.

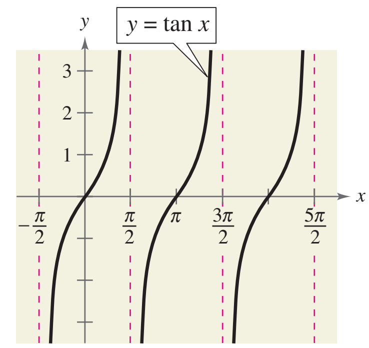
Figure 4.70 summarizes the characteristics of the six basic trigonometric functions.



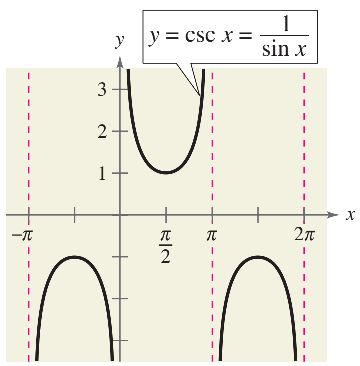
DOMAIN: $(-\infty, \infty)$
RANGE: $[-1, 1]$
PERIOD: 2π



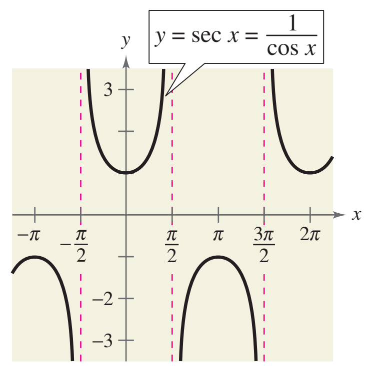
DOMAIN: $(-\infty, \infty)$
RANGE: $[-1, 1]$
PERIOD: 2π



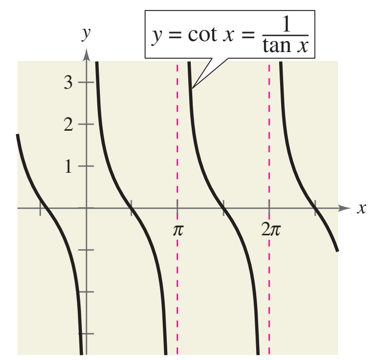
DOMAIN: ALL $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$
RANGE: $(-\infty, \infty)$
PERIOD: π



DOMAIN: ALL $x \neq n\pi$
RANGE: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
PERIOD: 2π



DOMAIN: ALL $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$
RANGE: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
PERIOD: 2π



DOMAIN: ALL $x \neq n\pi$
RANGE: $(-\infty, \infty)$
PERIOD: π

FIGURE 4.70

CLASSROOM DISCUSSION

Combining Trigonometric Functions Recall from Section 1.8 that functions can be combined arithmetically. This also applies to trigonometric functions. For each of the functions

$$h(x) = x + \sin x \quad \text{and} \quad h(x) = \cos x - \sin 3x$$

(a) identify two simpler functions f and g that comprise the combination, (b) use a table to show how to obtain the numerical values of $h(x)$ from the numerical values of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, and (c) use graphs of f and g to show how the graph of h may be formed.

Can you find functions

$$f(x) = d + a\sin(bx + c) \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = d + a\cos(bx + c)$$

such that $f(x) + g(x) = 0$ for all x?

4.6 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

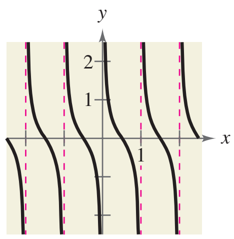
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. The tangent, cotangent, and cosecant functions are ________ , so the graphs of these functions have symmetry with respect to the ________.
2. The graphs of the tangent, cotangent, secant, and cosecant functions all have ________ asymptotes.
3. To sketch the graph of a secant or cosecant function, first make a sketch of its corresponding ________ function.
4. For the functions given by $f(x) = g(x) \cdot \sin x$, $g(x)$ is called the ________ factor of the function $f(x)$.
5. The period of $y = \tan x$ is ________.
6. The domain of $y = \cot x$ is all real numbers such that ________.
7. The range of $y = \sec x$ is ________.
8. The period of $y = \csc x$ is ________.

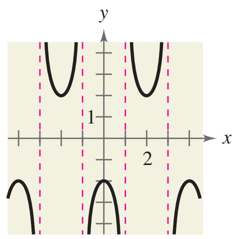
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 9–14, match the function with its graph. State the period of the function. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]

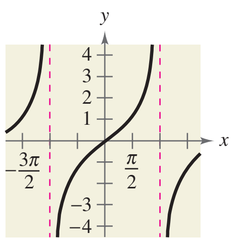
(a)



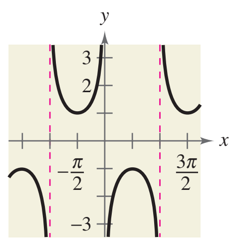
(b)



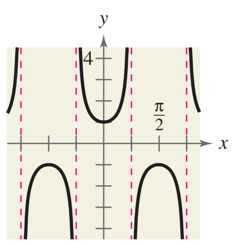
(c)



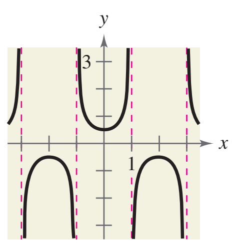
(d)



(e)



(f)



9. $y = \sec 2x$
10. $y = \tan \dfrac{x}{2}$
11. $y = \dfrac{1}{2} \cot \pi x$
12. $y = -\csc x$
13. $y = \dfrac{1}{2} \sec \dfrac{\pi x}{2}$
14. $y = -2 \sec \dfrac{\pi x}{2}$

In Exercises 15–38, sketch the graph of the function. Include two full periods.

15. $y = \dfrac{1}{3} \tan x$
16. $y = \tan 4x$
17. $y = -2 \tan 3x$
18. $y = -3 \tan \pi x$
19. $y = -\frac{1}{2} \sec x$
20. $y = \frac{1}{4} \sec x$
21. $y = \csc \pi x$
22. $y = 3 \csc 4x$
23. $y = \frac{1}{2} \sec \pi x$
24. $y = -2 \sec 4x + 2$
25. $y = \csc \dfrac{x}{2}$
26. $y = \csc \dfrac{x}{3}$
27. $y = 3 \cot 2x$
28. $y = 3 \cot \dfrac{\pi x}{2}$
29. $y = 2 \sec 3x$
30. $y = -\frac{1}{2} \tan x$
31. $y = \tan \dfrac{\pi x}{4}$
32. $y = \tan(x + \pi)$
33. $y = 2 \csc(x - \pi)$
34. $y = \csc(2x - \pi)$
35. $y = 2 \sec(x + \pi)$
36. $y = -\sec \pi x + 1$
37. $y = \dfrac{1}{4} \csc\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$
38. $y = 2 \cot\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

In Exercises 39–48, use a graphing utility to graph the function. Include two full periods.

39. $y = \tan \dfrac{x}{3}$
40. $y = -\tan 2x$
41. $y = -2 \sec 4x$
42. $y = \sec \pi x$
43. $y = \tan\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$
44. $y = \dfrac{1}{4} \cot\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$
45. $y = -\csc(4x - \pi)$
46. $y = 2 \sec(2x - \pi)$
47. $y = 0.1 \tan\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{4} + \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$
48. $y = \dfrac{1}{3} \sec\left(\dfrac{\pi x}{2} + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

In Exercises 49–56, use a graph to solve the equation on the interval $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$.

49. $\tan x = 1$

50. $\tan x = \sqrt{3}$

51. $\cot x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

52. $\cot x = 1$

53. $\sec x = -2$

54. $\sec x = 2$

55. $\csc x = \sqrt{2}$

56. $\csc x = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

In Exercises 57–64, use the graph of the function to determine whether the function is even, odd, or neither. Verify your answer algebraically.

57. $f(x) = \sec x$

58. $f(x) = \tan x$

59. $g(x) = \cot x$

60. $g(x) = \csc x$

61. $f(x) = x + \tan x$

62. $f(x) = x^2 - \sec x$

63. $g(x) = x \csc x$

64. $g(x) = x^2 \cot x$

65. GRAPHICAL REASONING Consider the functions given by

$$f(x) = 2 \sin x \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \csc x$$

on the interval $(0, \pi)$.

(a) Graph f and g in the same coordinate plane.

(b) Approximate the interval in which $f > g$.

(c) Describe the behavior of each of the functions as x approaches π. How is the behavior of g related to the behavior of f as x approaches π?

66. GRAPHICAL REASONING Consider the functions given by

$$f(x) = \tan \frac{\pi x}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sec \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

on the interval $(-1, 1)$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph f and g in the same viewing window.

(b) Approximate the interval in which $f < g$.

(c) Approximate the interval in which $2f < 2g$. How does the result compare with that of part (b)? Explain.

In Exercises 67–72, use a graphing utility to graph the two equations in the same viewing window. Use the graphs to determine whether the expressions are equivalent. Verify the results algebraically.

67. $y_1 = \sin x \csc x, \quad y_2 = 1$

68. $y_1 = \sin x \sec x, \quad y_2 = \tan x$

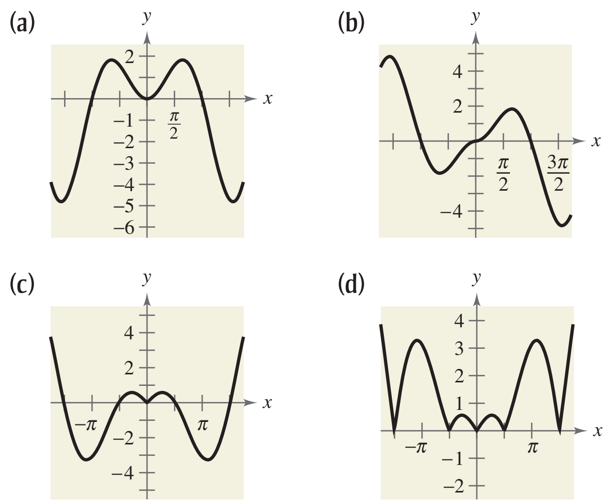
69. $y_1 = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}, \quad y_2 = \cot x$

70. $y_1 = \tan x \cot^2 x, \quad y_2 = \cot x$

71. $y_1 = 1 + \cot^2 x, \quad y_2 = \csc^2 x$

72. $y_1 = \sec^2 x - 1, \quad y_2 = \tan^2 x$

In Exercises 73–76, match the function with its graph. Describe the behavior of the function as x approaches zero. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d).]



73. $f(x) = |x \cos x|$

74. $f(x) = x \sin x$

75. $g(x) = |x| \sin x$

76. $g(x) = |x| \cos x$

CONJECTURE In Exercises 77–80, graph the functions f and g. Use the graphs to make a conjecture about the relationship between the functions.

77. $f(x) = \sin x + \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad g(x) = 0$

78. $f(x) = \sin x - \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad g(x) = 2 \sin x$

79. $f(x) = \sin^2 x, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$

80. $f(x) = \cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2}, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \pi x)$

In Exercises 81–84, use a graphing utility to graph the function and the damping factor of the function in the same viewing window. Describe the behavior of the function as x increases without bound.

81. $g(x) = e^{-x^2/2} \sin x$

82. $f(x) = e^{-x} \cos x$

83. $f(x) = 2^{-x/4} \cos \pi x$

84. $h(x) = 2^{-x^2/4} \sin x$

In Exercises 85–90, use a graphing utility to graph the function. Describe the behavior of the function as x approaches zero.

85. $y = \frac{6}{x} + \cos x, \quad x > 0$

86. $y = \frac{4}{x} + \sin 2x, \quad x > 0$

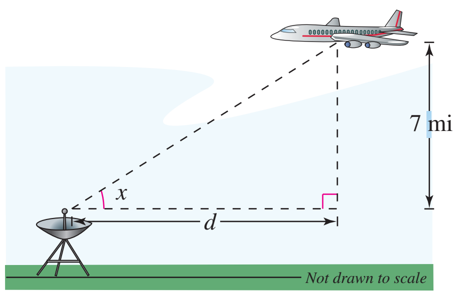
87. $g(x) = \dfrac{\sin x}{x}$

88. $f(x) = \dfrac{1 - \cos x}{x}$

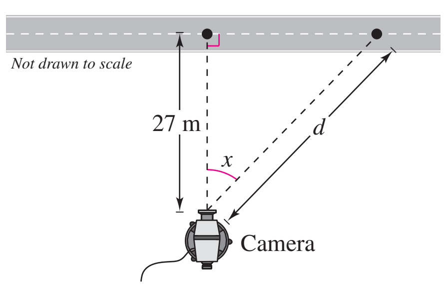
89. $f(x) = \sin \dfrac{1}{x}$

90. $h(x) = x \sin \dfrac{1}{x}$

91. DISTANCE A plane flying at an altitude of 7 miles above a radar antenna will pass directly over the radar antenna (see figure). Let d be the ground distance from the antenna to the point directly under the plane and let x be the angle of elevation to the plane from the antenna. (d is positive as the plane approaches the antenna.) Write d as a function of x and graph the function over the interval $0 < x < \pi$.



92. TELEVISION COVERAGE A television camera is on a reviewing platform 27 meters from the street on which a parade will be passing from left to right (see figure). Write the distance d from the camera to a particular unit in the parade as a function of the angle x, and graph the function over the interval $-\pi/2 < x < \pi/2$. (Consider x as negative when a unit in the parade approaches from the left.)



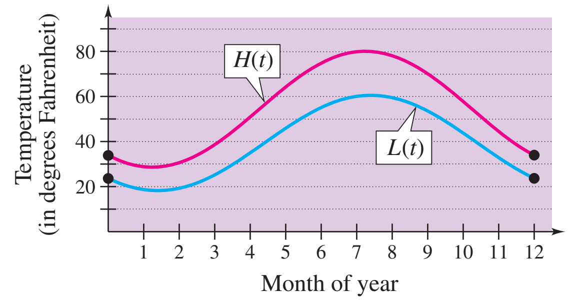
93. METEOROLOGY The normal monthly high temperatures H (in degrees Fahrenheit) in Erie, Pennsylvania are approximated by

$$H(t) = 56.94 - 20.86 \cos(\pi t/6) - 11.58 \sin(\pi t/6)$$

and the normal monthly low temperatures L are approximated by

$$L(t) = 41.80 - 17.13 \cos(\pi t/6) - 13.39 \sin(\pi t/6)$$

where t is the time (in months), with $t = 1$ corresponding to January (see figure). (Source: National Climatic Data Center)



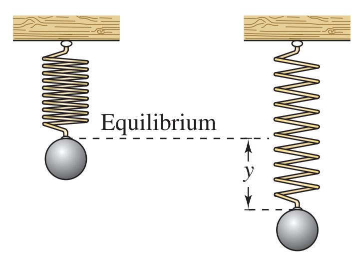
(a) What is the period of each function?

(b) During what part of the year is the difference between the normal high and normal low temperatures greatest? When is it smallest?

(c) The sun is northernmost in the sky around June 21, but the graph shows the warmest temperatures at a later date. Approximate the lag time of the temperatures relative to the position of the sun.

94. SALES The projected monthly sales S (in thousands of units) of lawn mowers (a seasonal product) are modeled by $S = 74 + 3t - 40 \cos(\pi t/6)$, where t is the time (in months), with $t = 1$ corresponding to January. Graph the sales function over 1 year.

95. HARMONIC MOTION An object weighing W pounds is suspended from the ceiling by a steel spring (see figure). The weight is pulled downward (positive direction) from its equilibrium position and released. The resulting motion of the weight is described by the function $y = \frac{1}{2}e^{-t/4} \cos 4t$, $t > 0$, where y is the distance (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds).



(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(b) Describe the behavior of the displacement function for increasing values of time t.

EXPLORATION

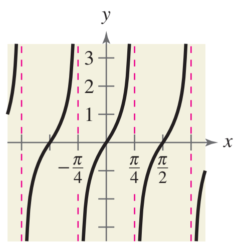
TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 96 and 97, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

96. The graph of $y = \csc x$ can be obtained on a calculator by graphing the reciprocal of $y = \sin x$.

97. The graph of $y = \sec x$ can be obtained on a calculator by graphing a translation of the reciprocal of $y = \sin x$.

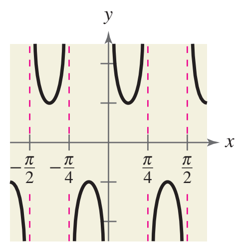
98. CAPSTONE Determine which function is represented by the graph. Do not use a calculator. Explain your reasoning.

(a)



(i) $f(x) = \tan 2x$
(ii) $f(x) = \tan(x/2)$
(iii) $f(x) = 2 \tan x$
(iv) $f(x) = -\tan 2x$
(v) $f(x) = -\tan(x/2)$

(b)



(i) $f(x) = \sec 4x$
(ii) $f(x) = \csc 4x$
(iii) $f(x) = \csc(x/4)$
(iv) $f(x) = \sec(x/4)$
(v) $f(x) = \csc(4x - \pi)$

In Exercises 99 and 100, use a graphing utility to graph the function. Use the graph to determine the behavior of the function as $x \to c$.

(a) $x \to \frac{\pi^+}{2}$ $\left(\text{as } x \text{ approaches } \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ from the right}\right)$

(b) $x \to \frac{\pi^-}{2}$ $\left(\text{as } x \text{ approaches } \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ from the left}\right)$

(c) $x \to -\frac{\pi^+}{2}$ $\left(\text{as } x \text{ approaches } -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ from the right}\right)$

(d) $x \to -\frac{\pi^-}{2}$ $\left(\text{as } x \text{ approaches } -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ from the left}\right)$

99. $f(x) = \tan x$ **100.** $f(x) = \sec x$

In Exercises 101 and 102, use a graphing utility to graph the function. Use the graph to determine the behavior of the function as $x \to c$.

(a) As $x \to 0^+$, the value of $f(x) \to$ ______.
(b) As $x \to 0^-$, the value of $f(x) \to$ ______.
(c) As $x \to \pi^+$, the value of $f(x) \to$ ______.
(d) As $x \to \pi^-$, the value of $f(x) \to$ ______.

101. $f(x) = \cot x$ **102.** $f(x) = \csc x$

103. THINK ABOUT IT Consider the function given by $f(x) = x - \cos x$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the function and verify that there exists a zero between 0 and 1. Use the graph to approximate the zero.

(b) Starting with $x_0 = 1$, generate a sequence $x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots$, where $x_n = \cos(x_{n-1})$. For example,

$$x_0 = 1$$
$$x_1 = \cos(x_0)$$
$$x_2 = \cos(x_1)$$
$$x_3 = \cos(x_2)$$
$$\vdots$$

What value does the sequence approach?

104. APPROXIMATION Using calculus, it can be shown that the tangent function can be approximated by the polynomial

$$\tan x \approx x + \frac{2x^3}{3!} + \frac{16x^5}{5!}$$

where x is in radians. Use a graphing utility to graph the tangent function and its polynomial approximation in the same viewing window. How do the graphs compare?

105. APPROXIMATION Using calculus, it can be shown that the secant function can be approximated by the polynomial

$$\sec x \approx 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{5x^4}{4!}$$

where x is in radians. Use a graphing utility to graph the secant function and its polynomial approximation in the same viewing window. How do the graphs compare?

106. PATTERN RECOGNITION

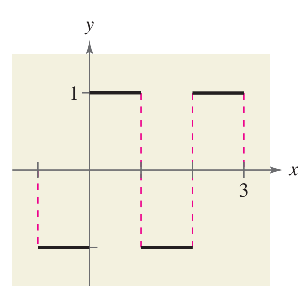
(a) Use a graphing utility to graph each function.

$$y_1 = \frac{4}{\pi}\left(\sin \pi x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\pi x\right)$$

$$y_2 = \frac{4}{\pi}\left(\sin \pi x + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\pi x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\pi x\right)$$

(b) Identify the pattern started in part (a) and find a function y_3 that continues the pattern one more term. Use a graphing utility to graph y_3.

(c) The graphs in parts (a) and (b) approximate the periodic function in the figure. Find a function y_4 that is a better approximation.



4.7 Inverse Trigonometric Functions

What you should learn

- Evaluate and graph the inverse sine function.
- Evaluate and graph the other inverse trigonometric functions.
- Evaluate and graph the compositions of trigonometric functions.

Why you should learn it

You can use inverse trigonometric functions to model and solve real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 106 on page 349, an inverse trigonometric function can be used to model the angle of elevation from a television camera to a space shuttle launch.

NASA

Inverse Sine Function

Recall from Section 1.9 that, for a function to have an inverse function, it must be one-to-one—that is, it must pass the Horizontal Line Test. From Figure 4.71, you can see that $y = \sin x$ does not pass the test because different values of x yield the same y-value.

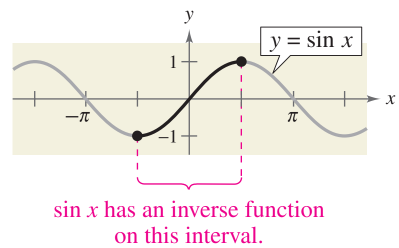


FIGURE 4.71

However, if you restrict the domain to the interval $-\pi/2 \le x \le \pi/2$ (corresponding to the black portion of the graph in Figure 4.71), the following properties hold.

1. On the interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, the function $y = \sin x$ is increasing.
2. On the interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, $y = \sin x$ takes on its full range of values, $-1 \le \sin x \le 1$.
3. On the interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, $y = \sin x$ is one-to-one.

So, on the restricted domain $-\pi/2 \le x \le \pi/2$, $y = \sin x$ has a unique inverse function called the **inverse sine function.** It is denoted by

$$y = \arcsin x \qquad \text{or} \qquad y = \sin^{-1} x.$$

The notation $\sin^{-1} x$ is consistent with the inverse function notation $f^{-1}(x)$. The $\arcsin x$ notation (read as "the arcsine of x") comes from the association of a central angle with its intercepted *arc length* on a unit circle. So, $\arcsin x$ means the angle (or arc) whose sine is x. Both notations, $\arcsin x$ and $\sin^{-1} x$, are commonly used in mathematics, so remember that $\sin^{-1} x$ denotes the *inverse* sine function rather than $1/\sin x$. The values of $\arcsin x$ lie in the interval $-\pi/2 \le \arcsin x \le \pi/2$. The graph of $y = \arcsin x$ is shown in Example 2.

Study Tip

When evaluating the inverse sine function, it helps to remember the phrase "the arcsine of x is the angle (or number) whose sine is x."

Definition of Inverse Sine Function

The **inverse sine function** is defined by

$$y = \arcsin x \qquad \text{if and only if} \qquad \sin y = x$$

where $-1 \le x \le 1$ and $-\pi/2 \le y \le \pi/2$. The domain of $y = \arcsin x$ is $[-1, 1]$, and the range is $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$.

Study Tip

As with the trigonometric functions, much of the work with the inverse trigonometric functions can be done by *exact* calculations rather than by calculator approximations. Exact calculations help to increase your understanding of the inverse functions by relating them to the right triangle definitions of the trigonometric functions.

Evaluating the Inverse Sine Function

If possible, find the exact value.

a. $\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ **b.** $\sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ **c.** $\sin^{-1} 2$

Solution

a. Because $\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$ for $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le y \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, it follows that

$$\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}. \qquad \text{Angle whose sine is } -\tfrac{1}{2}$$

b. Because $\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ for $-\frac{\pi}{2} \le y \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, it follows that

$$\sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}. \qquad \text{Angle whose sine is } \sqrt{3}/2$$

c. It is not possible to evaluate $y = \sin^{-1} x$ when $x = 2$ because there is no angle whose sine is 2. Remember that the domain of the inverse sine function is $[-1, 1]$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 5.

Graphing the Arcsine Function

Sketch a graph of

$$y = \arcsin x.$$

Solution

By definition, the equations $y = \arcsin x$ and $\sin y = x$ are equivalent for $-\pi/2 \le y \le \pi/2$. So, their graphs are the same. From the interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$, you can assign values to y in the second equation to make a table of values. Then plot the points and draw a smooth curve through the points.

y	$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	$-\frac{\pi}{6}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$x = \sin y$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1

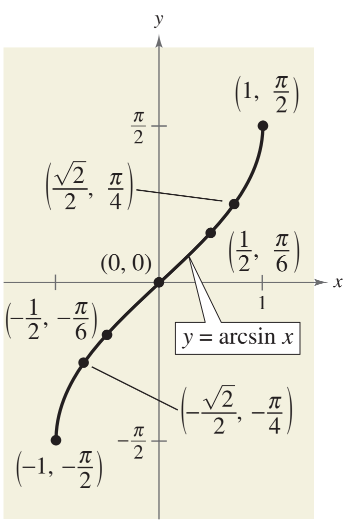


FIGURE 4.72

The resulting graph for $y = \arcsin x$ is shown in Figure 4.72. Note that it is the reflection (in the line $y = x$) of the black portion of the graph in Figure 4.71. Be sure you see that Figure 4.72 shows the *entire* graph of the inverse sine function. Remember that the domain of $y = \arcsin x$ is the closed interval $[-1, 1]$ and the range is the closed interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 21.

Other Inverse Trigonometric Functions

The cosine function is decreasing and one-to-one on the interval $0 \le x \le \pi$, as shown in Figure 4.73.

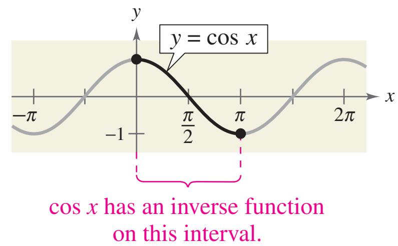


FIGURE 4.73

Consequently, on this interval the cosine function has an inverse function—the **inverse cosine function**—denoted by

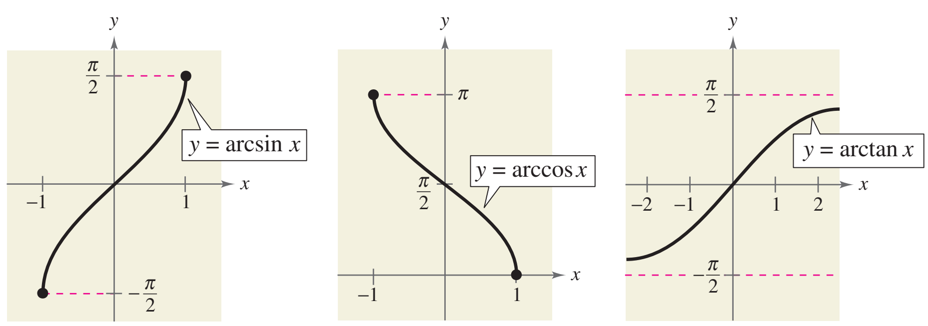
$$y = \arccos x \qquad \text{or} \qquad y = \cos^{-1} x.$$

Similarly, you can define an **inverse tangent function** by restricting the domain of $y = \tan x$ to the interval $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$. The following list summarizes the definitions of the three most common inverse trigonometric functions. The remaining three are defined in Exercises 115–117.

Definitions of the Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Function	*Domain*	*Range*
$y = \arcsin x$ if and only if $\sin y = x$	$-1 \le x \le 1$	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \le y \le \frac{\pi}{2}$
$y = \arccos x$ if and only if $\cos y = x$	$-1 \le x \le 1$	$0 \le y \le \pi$
$y = \arctan x$ if and only if $\tan y = x$	$-\infty < x < \infty$	$-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$

The graphs of these three inverse trigonometric functions are shown in Figure 4.74.



DOMAIN: $[-1, 1]$
RANGE: $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

DOMAIN: $[-1, 1]$
RANGE: $[0, \pi]$

DOMAIN: $(-\infty, \infty)$
RANGE: $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

FIGURE 4.74

Evaluating Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Find the exact value.

a. $\arccos \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ **b.** $\cos^{-1}(-1)$

c. $\arctan 0$ **d.** $\tan^{-1}(-1)$

Solution

a. Because $\cos(\pi/4) = \sqrt{2}/2$, and $\pi/4$ lies in $[0, \pi]$, it follows that

$$\arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$ Angle whose cosine is $\sqrt{2}/2$

b. Because $\cos \pi = -1$, and π lies in $[0, \pi]$, it follows that

$$\cos^{-1}(-1) = \pi.$$ Angle whose cosine is -1

c. Because $\tan 0 = 0$, and 0 lies in $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$, it follows that

$$\arctan 0 = 0.$$ Angle whose tangent is 0

d. Because $\tan(-\pi/4) = -1$, and $-\pi/4$ lies in $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$, it follows that

$$\tan^{-1}(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}.$$ Angle whose tangent is -1

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 15.

Calculators and Inverse Trigonometric Functions

Use a calculator to approximate the value (if possible).

a. $\arctan(-8.45)$

b. $\sin^{-1} 0.2447$

c. $\arccos 2$

Solution

Function	*Mode*	*Calculator Keystrokes*
a. $\arctan(-8.45)$	Radian	TAN⁻¹ ((–) 8.45) ENTER

From the display, it follows that $\arctan(-8.45) \approx -1.453001$.

b. $\sin^{-1} 0.2447$	Radian	SIN⁻¹ (0.2447) ENTER

From the display, it follows that $\sin^{-1} 0.2447 \approx 0.2472103$.

c. $\arccos 2$	Radian	COS⁻¹ (2) ENTER

In *real number* mode, the calculator should display an *error message* because the domain of the inverse cosine function is $[-1, 1]$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 29.

WARNING / CAUTION

Remember that the domain of the inverse sine function and the inverse cosine function is $[-1, 1]$, as indicated in Example 4(c).

In Example 4, if you had set the calculator to *degree* mode, the displays would have been in degrees rather than radians. This convention is peculiar to calculators. By definition, the values of inverse trigonometric functions are *always in radians*.

Compositions of Functions

Algebra Help

You can review the composition of functions in Section 1.8.

Recall from Section 1.9 that for all x in the domains of f and f^{-1}, inverse functions have the properties

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x \qquad \text{and} \qquad f^{-1}(f(x)) = x.$$

Inverse Properties of Trigonometric Functions

If $-1 \le x \le 1$ and $-\pi/2 \le y \le \pi/2$, then

$$\sin(\arcsin x) = x \qquad \text{and} \qquad \arcsin(\sin y) = y.$$

If $-1 \le x \le 1$ and $0 \le y \le \pi$, then

$$\cos(\arccos x) = x \qquad \text{and} \qquad \arccos(\cos y) = y.$$

If x is a real number and $-\pi/2 < y < \pi/2$, then

$$\tan(\arctan x) = x \qquad \text{and} \qquad \arctan(\tan y) = y.$$

Keep in mind that these inverse properties do not apply for arbitrary values of x and y. For instance,

$$\arcsin\left(\sin \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \arcsin(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \neq \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

In other words, the property

$$\arcsin(\sin y) = y$$

is not valid for values of y outside the interval $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$.

Using Inverse Properties

If possible, find the exact value.

a. $\tan[\arctan(-5)]$ **b.** $\arcsin\left(\sin \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$ **c.** $\cos(\cos^{-1} \pi)$

Solution

a. Because -5 lies in the domain of the arctan function, the inverse property applies, and you have

$$\tan[\arctan(-5)] = -5.$$

b. In this case, $5\pi/3$ does not lie within the range of the arcsine function, $-\pi/2 \le y \le \pi/2$. However, $5\pi/3$ is coterminal with

$$\frac{5\pi}{3} - 2\pi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

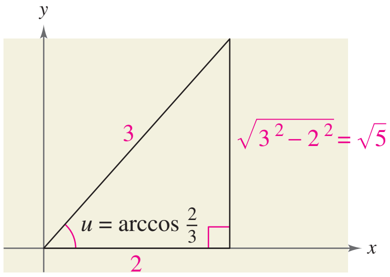
which does lie in the range of the arcsine function, and you have

$$\arcsin\left(\sin \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \arcsin\left[\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] = -\frac{\pi}{3}.$$

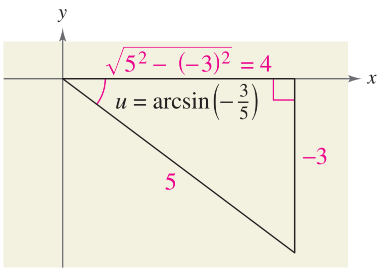
c. The expression $\cos(\cos^{-1} \pi)$ is not defined because $\cos^{-1} \pi$ is not defined. Remember that the domain of the inverse cosine function is $[-1, 1]$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 49.

Example 6 shows how to use right triangles to find exact values of compositions of inverse functions. Then, Example 7 shows how to use right triangles to convert a trigonometric expression into an algebraic expression. This conversion technique is used frequently in calculus.



Angle whose cosine is $\frac{2}{3}$
FIGURE 4.75



Angle whose sine is $-\frac{3}{5}$
FIGURE 4.76

Evaluating Compositions of Functions

Find the exact value.

a. $\tan\left(\arccos \dfrac{2}{3}\right)$ **b.** $\cos\left[\arcsin\left(-\dfrac{3}{5}\right)\right]$

Solution

a. If you let $u = \arccos \frac{2}{3}$, then $\cos u = \frac{2}{3}$. Because $\cos u$ is positive, u is a *first*-quadrant angle. You can sketch and label angle u as shown in Figure 4.75. Consequently,

$$\tan\left(\arccos \frac{2}{3}\right) = \tan u = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

b. If you let $u = \arcsin\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)$, then $\sin u = -\frac{3}{5}$. Because $\sin u$ is negative, u is a *fourth*-quadrant angle. You can sketch and label angle u as shown in Figure 4.76. Consequently,

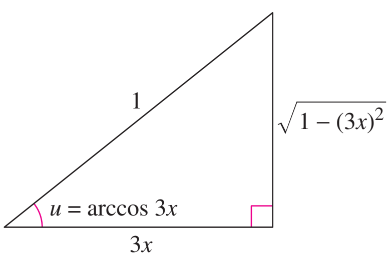
$$\cos\left[\arcsin\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)\right] = \cos u = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{4}{5}.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

Some Problems from Calculus

Write each of the following as an algebraic expression in x.

a. $\sin(\arccos 3x)$, $0 \le x \le \dfrac{1}{3}$ **b.** $\cot(\arccos 3x)$, $0 \le x < \dfrac{1}{3}$



Angle whose cosine is $3x$
FIGURE 4.77

Solution

If you let $u = \arccos 3x$, then $\cos u = 3x$, where $-1 \le 3x \le 1$. Because

$$\cos u = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{3x}{1}$$

you can sketch a right triangle with acute angle u, as shown in Figure 4.77. From this triangle, you can easily convert each expression to algebraic form.

a. $\sin(\arccos 3x) = \sin u = \dfrac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}} = \sqrt{1 - 9x^2}$, $0 \le x \le \dfrac{1}{3}$

b. $\cot(\arccos 3x) = \cot u = \dfrac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}} = \dfrac{3x}{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}}$, $0 \le x < \dfrac{1}{3}$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 67.

In Example 7, similar arguments can be made for x-values lying in the interval $\left[-\frac{1}{3}, 0\right]$.

4.7 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

	Function	*Alternative Notation*	*Domain*	*Range*
1.	$y = \arcsin x$	________	________	$-\frac{\pi}{2} \le y \le \frac{\pi}{2}$
2.	________	$y = \cos^{-1} x$	$-1 \le x \le 1$	________
3.	$y = \arctan x$	________	________	________

4. Without restrictions, no trigonometric function has a(n) ________ function.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–20, evaluate the expression without using a calculator.

5. $\arcsin \frac{1}{2}$ **6.** $\arcsin 0$

7. $\arccos \frac{1}{2}$ **8.** $\arccos 0$

9. $\arctan \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ **10.** $\arctan(1)$

11. $\cos^{-1}\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ **12.** $\sin^{-1}\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

13. $\arctan(-\sqrt{3})$ **14.** $\arctan \sqrt{3}$

15. $\arccos\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$ **16.** $\arcsin \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

17. $\sin^{-1}\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ **18.** $\tan^{-1}\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$

19. $\tan^{-1} 0$ **20.** $\cos^{-1} 1$

In Exercises 21 and 22, use a graphing utility to graph f, g, and $y = x$ in the same viewing window to verify geometrically that g is the inverse function of f. (Be sure to restrict the domain of f properly.)

21. $f(x) = \sin x$, $g(x) = \arcsin x$

22. $f(x) = \tan x$, $g(x) = \arctan x$

In Exercises 23–40, use a calculator to evaluate the expression. Round your result to two decimal places.

23. $\arccos 0.37$ **24.** $\arcsin 0.65$

25. $\arcsin(-0.75)$ **26.** $\arccos(-0.7)$

27. $\arctan(-3)$ **28.** $\arctan 25$

29. $\sin^{-1} 0.31$ **30.** $\cos^{-1} 0.26$

31. $\arccos(-0.41)$ **32.** $\arcsin(-0.125)$

33. $\arctan 0.92$ **34.** $\arctan 2.8$

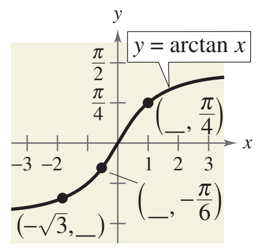
35. $\arcsin \frac{7}{8}$ **36.** $\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$

37. $\tan^{-1} \frac{19}{4}$ **38.** $\tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{95}{7}\right)$

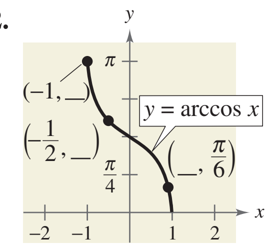
39. $\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{372})$ **40.** $\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{2165})$

In Exercises 41 and 42, determine the missing coordinates of the points on the graph of the function.

41.

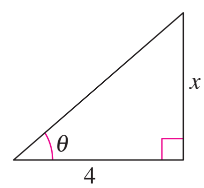


42.



In Exercises 43–48, use an inverse trigonometric function to write θ as a function of x.

43.



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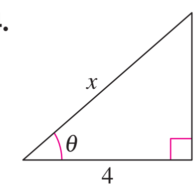

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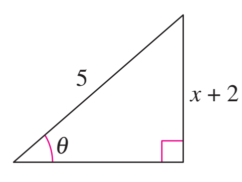

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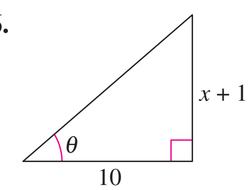

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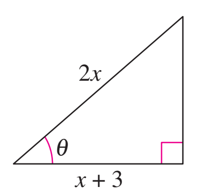

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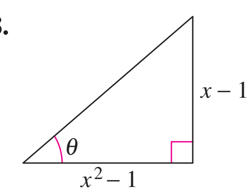


In Exercises 49–54, use the properties of inverse trigonometric functions to evaluate the expression.

49. $\sin(\arcsin 0.3)$ **50.** $\tan(\arctan 45)$

51. $\cos[\arccos(-0.1)]$ **52.** $\sin[\arcsin(-0.2)]$

53. $\arcsin(\sin 3\pi)$ **54.** $\arccos\left(\cos \dfrac{7\pi}{2}\right)$

In Exercises 55–66, find the exact value of the expression. (*Hint:* Sketch a right triangle.)

55. $\sin\left(\arctan \frac{3}{4}\right)$

56. $\sec\left(\arcsin \frac{4}{5}\right)$

57. $\cos(\tan^{-1} 2)$

58. $\sin\left(\cos^{-1} \dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$

59. $\cos\left(\arcsin \frac{5}{13}\right)$

60. $\csc\left[\arctan\left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)\right]$

61. $\sec\left[\arctan\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)\right]$

62. $\tan\left[\arcsin\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)\right]$

63. $\sin\left[\arccos\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\right]$

64. $\cot\left(\arctan \frac{5}{8}\right)$

65. $\csc\left[\cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right]$

66. $\sec\left[\sin^{-1}\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right]$

In Exercises 67–76, write an algebraic expression that is equivalent to the expression. (*Hint:* Sketch a right triangle, as demonstrated in Example 7.)

67. $\cot(\arctan x)$

68. $\sin(\arctan x)$

69. $\cos(\arcsin 2x)$

70. $\sec(\arctan 3x)$

71. $\sin(\arccos x)$

72. $\sec[\arcsin(x - 1)]$

73. $\tan\left(\arccos \dfrac{x}{3}\right)$

74. $\cot\left(\arctan \dfrac{1}{x}\right)$

75. $\csc\left(\arctan \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

76. $\cos\left(\arcsin \dfrac{x-h}{r}\right)$

In Exercises 77 and 78, use a graphing utility to graph f and g in the same viewing window to verify that the two functions are equal. Explain why they are equal. Identify any asymptotes of the graphs.

77. $f(x) = \sin(\arctan 2x), \quad g(x) = \dfrac{2x}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2}}$

78. $f(x) = \tan\left(\arccos \dfrac{x}{2}\right), \quad g(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{x}$

In Exercises 79–82, fill in the blank.

79. $\arctan \dfrac{9}{x} = \arcsin(\boxed{\quad}), \quad x \neq 0$

80. $\arcsin \dfrac{\sqrt{36 - x^2}}{6} = \arccos(\boxed{\quad}), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 6$

81. $\arccos \dfrac{3}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 10}} = \arcsin(\boxed{\quad})$

82. $\arccos \dfrac{x-2}{2} = \arctan(\boxed{\quad}), \quad |x - 2| \leq 2$

In Exercises 83 and 84, sketch a graph of the function and compare the graph of g with the graph of $f(x) = \arcsin x$.

83. $g(x) = \arcsin(x - 1)$

84. $g(x) = \arcsin \dfrac{x}{2}$

In Exercises 85–90, sketch a graph of the function.

85. $y = 2 \arccos x$

86. $g(t) = \arccos(t + 2)$

87. $f(x) = \arctan 2x$

88. $f(x) = \dfrac{\pi}{2} + \arctan x$

89. $h(v) = \tan(\arccos v)$

90. $f(x) = \arccos \dfrac{x}{4}$

In Exercises 91–96, use a graphing utility to graph the function.

91. $f(x) = 2 \arccos(2x)$

92. $f(x) = \pi \arcsin(4x)$

93. $f(x) = \arctan(2x - 3)$

94. $f(x) = -3 + \arctan(\pi x)$

95. $f(x) = \pi - \sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{2}{3}\right)$

96. $f(x) = \dfrac{\pi}{2} + \cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{\pi}\right)$

In Exercises 97 and 98, write the function in terms of the sine function by using the identity

$$A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \sin\left(\omega t + \arctan \frac{A}{B}\right).$$

Use a graphing utility to graph both forms of the function. What does the graph imply?

97. $f(t) = 3 \cos 2t + 3 \sin 2t$

98. $f(t) = 4 \cos \pi t + 3 \sin \pi t$

In Exercises 99–104, fill in the blank. If not possible, state the reason. (*Note:* The notation $x \to c^+$ indicates that x approaches c from the right and $x \to c^-$ indicates that x approaches c from the left.)

99. As $x \to 1^-$, the value of $\arcsin x \to \boxed{\quad}$.

100. As $x \to 1^-$, the value of $\arccos x \to \boxed{\quad}$.

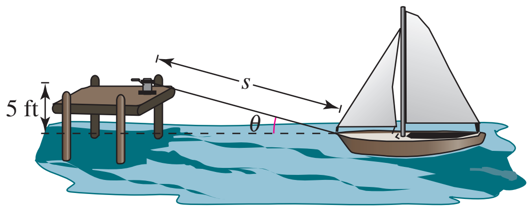
101. As $x \to \infty$, the value of $\arctan x \to$ ______.

102. As $x \to -1^+$, the value of $\arcsin x \to$ ______.

103. As $x \to -1^+$, the value of $\arccos x \to$ ______.

104. As $x \to -\infty$, the value of $\arctan x \to$ ______.

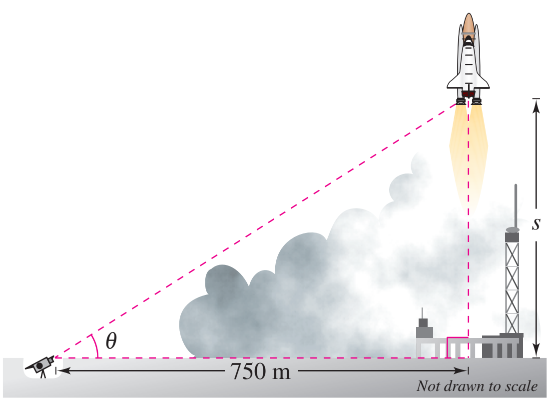
105. DOCKING A BOAT A boat is pulled in by means of a winch located on a dock 5 feet above the deck of the boat (see figure). Let θ be the angle of elevation from the boat to the winch and let s be the length of the rope from the winch to the boat.



(a) Write θ as a function of s.

(b) Find θ when $s = 40$ feet and $s = 20$ feet.

106. PHOTOGRAPHY A television camera at ground level is filming the lift-off of a space shuttle at a point 750 meters from the launch pad (see figure). Let θ be the angle of elevation to the shuttle and let s be the height of the shuttle.

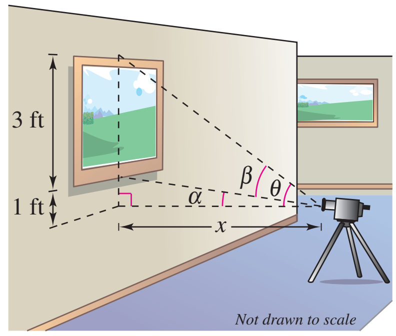


(a) Write θ as a function of s.

(b) Find θ when $s = 300$ meters and $s = 1200$ meters.

107. PHOTOGRAPHY A photographer is taking a picture of a three-foot-tall painting hung in an art gallery. The camera lens is 1 foot below the lower edge of the painting (see figure). The angle β subtended by the camera lens x feet from the painting is

$$\beta = \arctan \frac{3x}{x^2 + 4}, \quad x > 0.$$

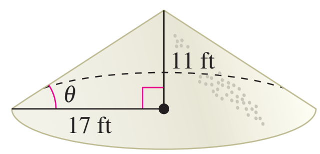


(a) Use a graphing utility to graph β as a function of x.

(b) Move the cursor along the graph to approximate the distance from the picture when β is maximum.

(c) Identify the asymptote of the graph and discuss its meaning in the context of the problem.

108. GRANULAR ANGLE OF REPOSE Different types of granular substances naturally settle at different angles when stored in cone-shaped piles. This angle θ is called the *angle of repose* (see figure). When rock salt is stored in a cone-shaped pile 11 feet high, the diameter of the pile's base is about 34 feet. (Source: Bulk-Store Structures, Inc.)



(a) Find the angle of repose for rock salt.

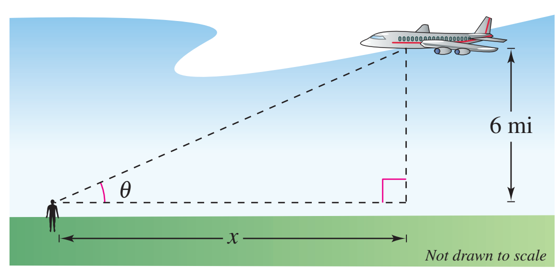
(b) How tall is a pile of rock salt that has a base diameter of 40 feet?

109. GRANULAR ANGLE OF REPOSE When whole corn is stored in a cone-shaped pile 20 feet high, the diameter of the pile's base is about 82 feet.

(a) Find the angle of repose for whole corn.

(b) How tall is a pile of corn that has a base diameter of 100 feet?

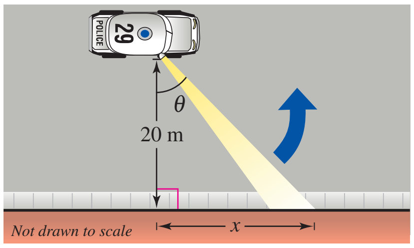
110. ANGLE OF ELEVATION An airplane flies at an altitude of 6 miles toward a point directly over an observer. Consider θ and x as shown in the figure.



(a) Write θ as a function of x.

(b) Find θ when $x = 7$ miles and $x = 1$ mile.

111. SECURITY PATROL A security car with its spotlight on is parked 20 meters from a warehouse. Consider θ and x as shown in the figure.



(a) Write θ as a function of x.

(b) Find θ when $x = 5$ meters and $x = 12$ meters.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 112–114, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

112. $\sin \dfrac{5\pi}{6} = \dfrac{1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \arcsin \dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$

113. $\tan \dfrac{5\pi}{4} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \arctan 1 = \dfrac{5\pi}{4}$

114. $\arctan x = \dfrac{\arcsin x}{\arccos x}$

115. Define the inverse cotangent function by restricting the domain of the cotangent function to the interval $(0, \pi)$, and sketch its graph.

116. Define the inverse secant function by restricting the domain of the secant function to the intervals $[0, \pi/2)$ and $(\pi/2, \pi]$, and sketch its graph.

117. Define the inverse cosecant function by restricting the domain of the cosecant function to the intervals $[-\pi/2, 0)$ and $(0, \pi/2]$, and sketch its graph.

118. CAPSTONE Use the results of Exercises 115–117 to explain how to graph (a) the inverse cotangent function, (b) the inverse secant function, and (c) the inverse cosecant function on a graphing utility.

In Exercises 119–126, use the results of Exercises 115–117 to evaluate each expression without using a calculator.

119. $\operatorname{arcsec} \sqrt{2}$ **120.** $\operatorname{arcsec} 1$

121. $\operatorname{arccot}(-1)$ **122.** $\operatorname{arccot}(-\sqrt{3})$

123. $\operatorname{arccsc} 2$ **124.** $\operatorname{arccsc}(-1)$

125. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(\dfrac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ **126.** $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(-\dfrac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$

In Exercises 127–134, use the results of Exercises 115–117 and a calculator to approximate the value of the expression. Round your result to two decimal places.

127. $\operatorname{arcsec} 2.54$ **128.** $\operatorname{arcsec}(-1.52)$

129. $\operatorname{arccot} 5.25$ **130.** $\operatorname{arccot}(-10)$

131. $\operatorname{arccot} \frac{5}{3}$ **132.** $\operatorname{arccot}\left(-\frac{16}{7}\right)$

133. $\operatorname{arccsc}\left(-\frac{25}{3}\right)$ **134.** $\operatorname{arccsc}(-12)$

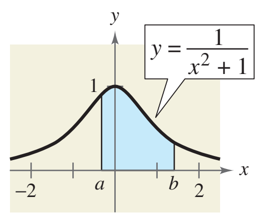
135. AREA In calculus, it is shown that the area of the region bounded by the graphs of $y = 0$, $y = 1/(x^2 + 1)$, $x = a$, and $x = b$ is given by

$$\text{Area} = \arctan b - \arctan a$$

(see figure). Find the area for the following values of a and b.

(a) $a = 0, b = 1$ (b) $a = -1, b = 1$

(c) $a = 0, b = 3$ (d) $a = -1, b = 3$



136. THINK ABOUT IT Use a graphing utility to graph the functions

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = 6 \arctan x.$$

For $x > 0$, it appears that $g > f$. Explain why you know that there exists a positive real number a such that $g < f$ for $x > a$. Approximate the number a.

137. THINK ABOUT IT Consider the functions given by

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad \text{and} \quad f^{-1}(x) = \arcsin x.$$

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the composite functions $f \circ f^{-1}$ and $f^{-1} \circ f$.

(b) Explain why the graphs in part (a) are not the graph of the line $y = x$. Why do the graphs of $f \circ f^{-1}$ and $f^{-1} \circ f$ differ?

138. PROOF Prove each identity.

(a) $\arcsin(-x) = -\arcsin x$

(b) $\arctan(-x) = -\arctan x$

(c) $\arctan x + \arctan \dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \quad x > 0$

(d) $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

(e) $\arcsin x = \arctan \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

4.8 Applications and Models

What you should learn

- Solve real-life problems involving right triangles.
- Solve real-life problems involving directional bearings.
- Solve real-life problems involving harmonic motion.

Why you should learn it

Right triangles often occur in real-life situations. For instance, in Exercise 65 on page 361, right triangles are used to determine the shortest grain elevator for a grain storage bin on a farm.

Applications Involving Right Triangles

In this section, the three angles of a right triangle are denoted by the letters A, B, and C (where C is the right angle), and the lengths of the sides opposite these angles by the letters a, b, and c (where c is the hypotenuse).

Solving a Right Triangle

Solve the right triangle shown in Figure 4.78 for all unknown sides and angles.

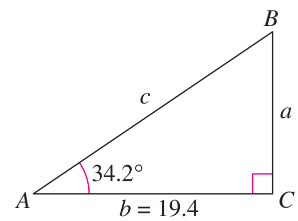


FIGURE 4.78

Solution

Because $C = 90°$, it follows that $A + B = 90°$ and $B = 90° - 34.2° = 55.8°$. To solve for a, use the fact that

$$\tan A = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} = \frac{a}{b} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad a = b \tan A.$$

So, $a = 19.4 \tan 34.2° \approx 13.18$. Similarly, to solve for c, use the fact that

$$\cos A = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}} = \frac{b}{c} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad c = \frac{b}{\cos A}.$$

So, $c = \dfrac{19.4}{\cos 34.2°} \approx 23.46.$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 5.

Finding a Side of a Right Triangle

A safety regulation states that the maximum angle of elevation for a rescue ladder is 72°. A fire department's longest ladder is 110 feet. What is the maximum safe rescue height?

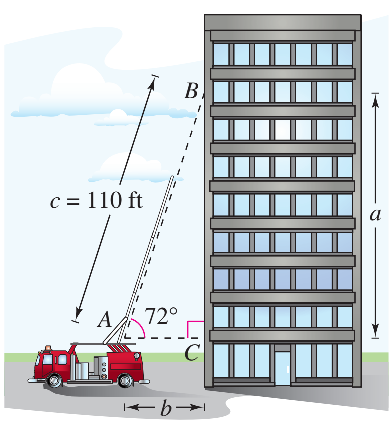


FIGURE 4.79

Solution

A sketch is shown in Figure 4.79. From the equation $\sin A = a/c$, it follows that

$$a = c \sin A = 110 \sin 72° \approx 104.6.$$

So, the maximum safe rescue height is about 104.6 feet above the height of the fire truck.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 19.

Finding a Side of a Right Triangle

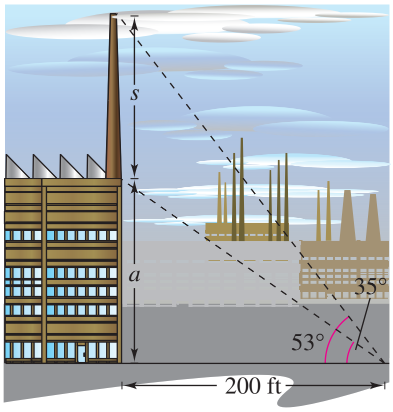


FIGURE 4.80

At a point 200 feet from the base of a building, the angle of elevation to the *bottom* of a smokestack is 35°, whereas the angle of elevation to the *top* is 53°, as shown in Figure 4.80. Find the height s of the smokestack alone.

Solution

Note from Figure 4.80 that this problem involves two right triangles. For the smaller right triangle, use the fact that

$$\tan 35° = \frac{a}{200}$$

to conclude that the height of the building is

$$a = 200 \tan 35°.$$

For the larger right triangle, use the equation

$$\tan 53° = \frac{a + s}{200}$$

to conclude that $a + s = 200 \tan 53°$. So, the height of the smokestack is

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 200 \tan 53° - a \\ &= 200 \tan 53° - 200 \tan 35° \\ &\approx 125.4 \text{ feet.} \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

Finding an Acute Angle of a Right Triangle

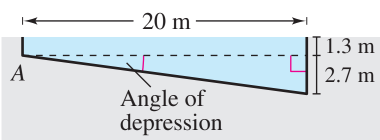


FIGURE 4.81

A swimming pool is 20 meters long and 12 meters wide. The bottom of the pool is slanted so that the water depth is 1.3 meters at the shallow end and 4 meters at the deep end, as shown in Figure 4.81. Find the angle of depression of the bottom of the pool.

Solution

Using the tangent function, you can see that

$$\begin{aligned} \tan A &= \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}} \\ &= \frac{2.7}{20} \\ &= 0.135. \end{aligned}$$

So, the angle of depression is

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \arctan 0.135 \\ &\approx 0.13419 \text{ radian} \\ &\approx 7.69°. \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 29.

Trigonometry and Bearings

In surveying and navigation, directions can be given in terms of **bearings.** A bearing measures the acute angle that a path or line of sight makes with a fixed north-south line, as shown in Figure 4.82. For instance, the bearing S 35° E in Figure 4.82 means 35 degrees east of south.

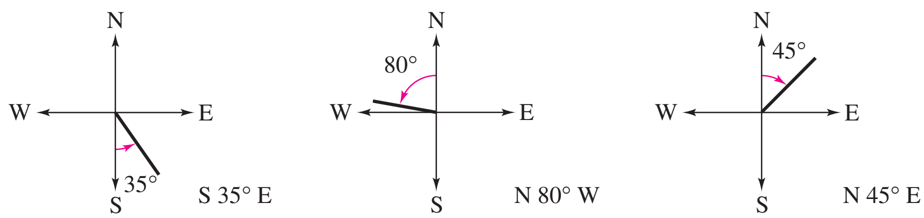


FIGURE 4.82

Finding Directions in Terms of Bearings

A ship leaves port at noon and heads due west at 20 knots, or 20 nautical miles (nm) per hour. At 2 P.M. the ship changes course to N 54° W, as shown in Figure 4.83. Find the ship's bearing and distance from the port of departure at 3 P.M.

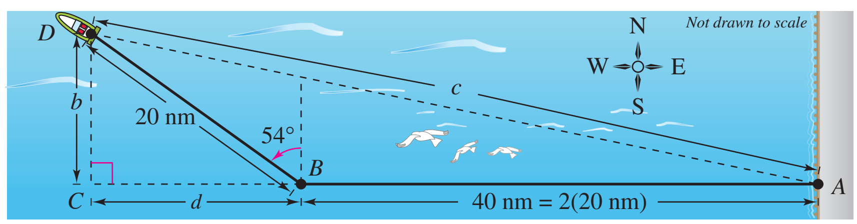
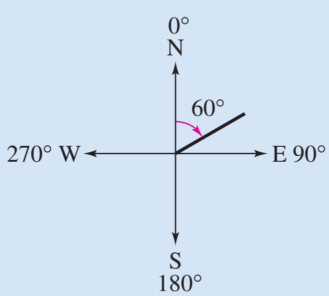
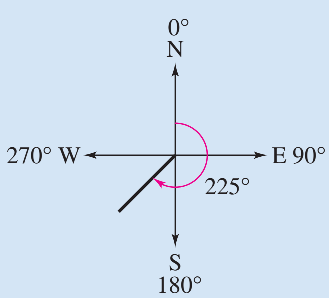


FIGURE 4.83

Study Tip

In *air navigation*, bearings are measured in degrees *clockwise* from north. Examples of air navigation bearings are shown below.





Solution

For triangle BCD, you have $B = 90° - 54° = 36°$. The two sides of this triangle can be determined to be

$$b = 20 \sin 36° \qquad \text{and} \qquad d = 20 \cos 36°.$$

For triangle ACD, you can find angle A as follows.

$$\tan A = \frac{b}{d + 40} = \frac{20 \sin 36°}{20 \cos 36° + 40} \approx 0.2092494$$

$$A \approx \arctan 0.2092494 \approx 11.82°$$

The angle with the north-south line is $90° - 11.82° = 78.18°$. So, the bearing of the ship is N 78.18° W. Finally, from triangle ACD, you have $\sin A = b/c$, which yields

$$c = \frac{b}{\sin A} = \frac{20 \sin 36°}{\sin 11.82°}$$

$$\approx 57.4 \text{ nautical miles.} \qquad \text{Distance from port}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 37.

Harmonic Motion

The periodic nature of the trigonometric functions is useful for describing the motion of a point on an object that vibrates, oscillates, rotates, or is moved by wave motion.

For example, consider a ball that is bobbing up and down on the end of a spring, as shown in Figure 4.84. Suppose that 10 centimeters is the maximum distance the ball moves vertically upward or downward from its equilibrium (at rest) position. Suppose further that the time it takes for the ball to move from its maximum displacement above zero to its maximum displacement below zero and back again is $t = 4$ seconds. Assuming the ideal conditions of perfect elasticity and no friction or air resistance, the ball would continue to move up and down in a uniform and regular manner.

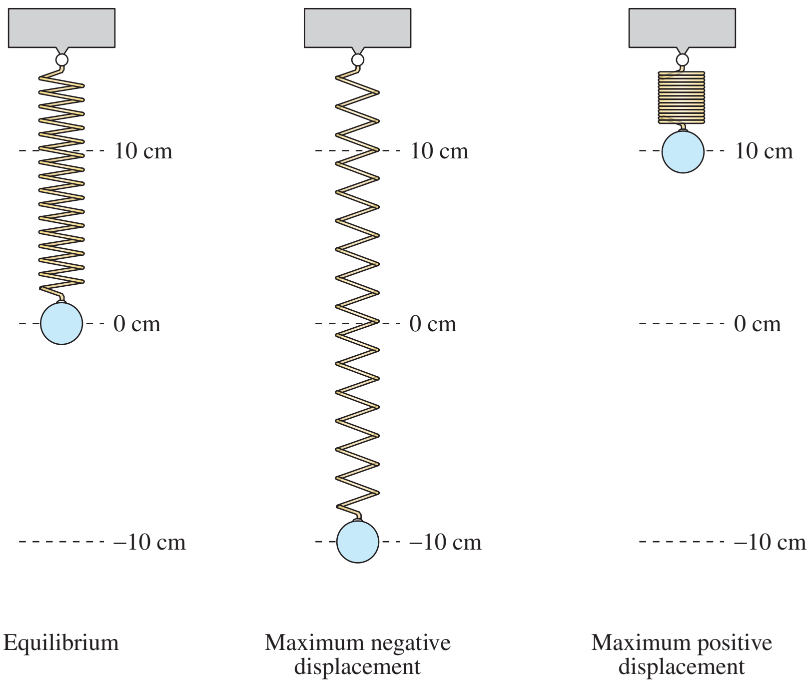


FIGURE 4.84

From this spring you can conclude that the period (time for one complete cycle) of the motion is

$$\text{Period} = 4 \text{ seconds}$$

its amplitude (maximum displacement from equilibrium) is

$$\text{Amplitude} = 10 \text{ centimeters}$$

and its **frequency** (number of cycles per second) is

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ cycle per second.}$$

Motion of this nature can be described by a sine or cosine function, and is called **simple harmonic motion.**

Definition of Simple Harmonic Motion

A point that moves on a coordinate line is said to be in **simple harmonic motion** if its distance d from the origin at time t is given by either

$$d = a \sin \omega t \qquad \text{or} \qquad d = a \cos \omega t$$

where a and ω are real numbers such that $\omega > 0$. The motion has amplitude $|a|$, period $\dfrac{2\pi}{\omega}$, and frequency $\dfrac{\omega}{2\pi}$.

Simple Harmonic Motion

Write the equation for the simple harmonic motion of the ball described in Figure 4.84, where the period is 4 seconds. What is the frequency of this harmonic motion?

Solution

Because the spring is at equilibrium $(d = 0)$ when $t = 0$, you use the equation

$$d = a \sin \omega t.$$

Moreover, because the maximum displacement from zero is 10 and the period is 4, you have

$$\text{Amplitude} = |a| = 10$$

$$\text{Period} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 4 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \omega = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Consequently, the equation of motion is

$$d = 10 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t.$$

Note that the choice of $a = 10$ or $a = -10$ depends on whether the ball initially moves up or down. The frequency is

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{\pi/2}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ cycle per second.}$$

FIGURE 4.85

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 53.

One illustration of the relationship between sine waves and harmonic motion can be seen in the wave motion resulting when a stone is dropped into a calm pool of water. The waves move outward in roughly the shape of sine (or cosine) waves, as shown in Figure 4.85. As an example, suppose you are fishing and your fishing bob is attached so that it does not move horizontally. As the waves move outward from the dropped stone, your fishing bob will move up and down in simple harmonic motion, as shown in Figure 4.86.

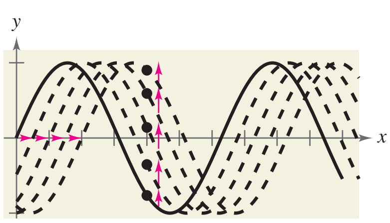


FIGURE 4.86

Simple Harmonic Motion

Given the equation for simple harmonic motion

$$d = 6 \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} t$$

find (a) the maximum displacement, (b) the frequency, (c) the value of d when $t = 4$, and (d) the least positive value of t for which $d = 0$.

Algebraic Solution

The given equation has the form $d = a \cos \omega t$, with $a = 6$ and $\omega = 3\pi/4$.

a. The maximum displacement (from the point of equilibrium) is given by the amplitude. So, the maximum displacement is 6.

b. $$\text{Frequency} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}$$
$$= \frac{3\pi/4}{2\pi}$$
$$= \frac{3}{8} \text{ cycle per unit of time}$$

c. $$d = 6 \cos\left[\frac{3\pi}{4}(4)\right]$$
$$= 6 \cos 3\pi$$
$$= 6(-1)$$
$$= -6$$

d. To find the least positive value of t for which $d = 0$, solve the equation

$$d = 6 \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} t = 0.$$

First divide each side by 6 to obtain

$$\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} t = 0.$$

This equation is satisfied when

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \ldots .$$

Multiply these values by $4/(3\pi)$ to obtain

$$t = \frac{2}{3}, 2, \frac{10}{3}, \ldots .$$

So, the least positive value of t is $t = \frac{2}{3}$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility set in *radian* mode to graph

$$y = 6 \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} x.$$

a. Use the *maximum* feature of the graphing utility to estimate that the maximum displacement from the point of equilibrium $y = 0$ is 6, as shown in Figure 4.87.

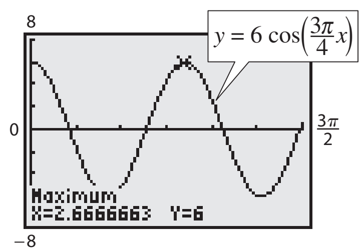


FIGURE 4.87

b. The period is the time for the graph to complete one cycle, which is $x \approx 2.667$. You can estimate the frequency as follows.

$$\text{Frequency} \approx \frac{1}{2.667} \approx 0.375 \text{ cycle per unit of time}$$

c. Use the *trace* or *value* feature to estimate that the value of y when $x = 4$ is $y = -6$, as shown in Figure 4.88.

d. Use the *zero* or *root* feature to estimate that the least positive value of x for which $y = 0$ is $x \approx 0.6667$, as shown in Figure 4.89.

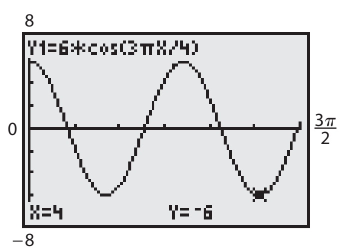


FIGURE 4.88

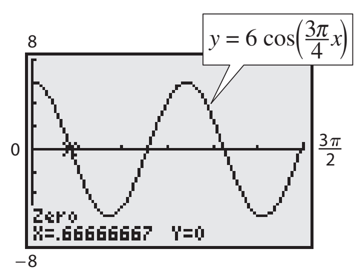


FIGURE 4.89

4.8 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. A ________ measures the acute angle a path or line of sight makes with a fixed north-south line.
2. A point that moves on a coordinate line is said to be in simple ________ ________ if its distance d from the origin at time t is given by either $d = a \sin \omega t$ or $d = a \cos \omega t$.
3. The time for one complete cycle of a point in simple harmonic motion is its ________.
4. The number of cycles per second of a point in simple harmonic motion is its ________.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–14, solve the right triangle shown in the figure for all unknown sides and angles. Round your answers to two decimal places.

5. $A = 30°, \quad b = 3$
6. $B = 54°, \quad c = 15$
7. $B = 71°, \quad b = 24$
8. $A = 8.4°, \quad a = 40.5$
9. $a = 3, \quad b = 4$
10. $a = 25, \quad c = 35$
11. $b = 16, \quad c = 52$
12. $b = 1.32, \quad c = 9.45$
13. $A = 12°15', \quad c = 430.5$
14. $B = 65°12', \quad a = 14.2$

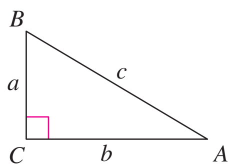


FIGURE FOR 5–14

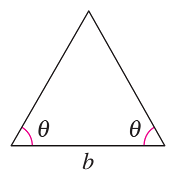
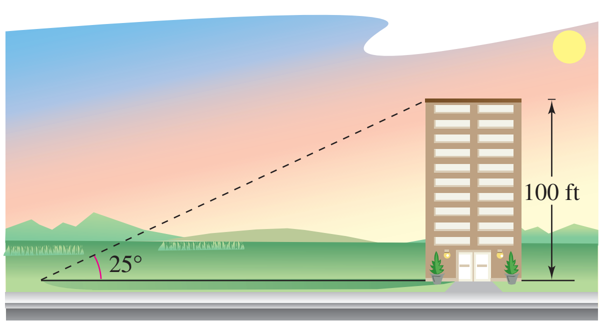


FIGURE FOR 15–18

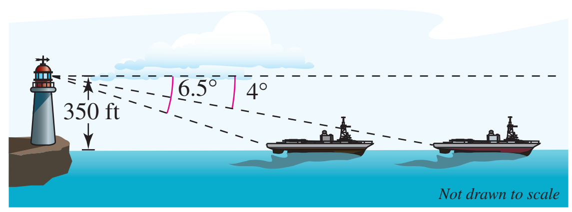
In Exercises 15–18, find the altitude of the isosceles triangle shown in the figure. Round your answers to two decimal places.

15. $\theta = 45°, \quad b = 6$
16. $\theta = 18°, \quad b = 10$
17. $\theta = 32°, \quad b = 8$
18. $\theta = 27°, \quad b = 11$

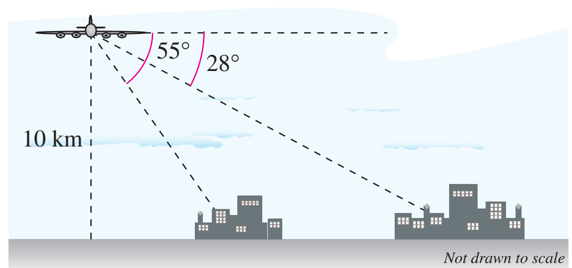
19. **LENGTH** The sun is 25° above the horizon. Find the length of a shadow cast by a building that is 100 feet tall (see figure).



20. **LENGTH** The sun is 20° above the horizon. Find the length of a shadow cast by a park statue that is 12 feet tall.
21. **HEIGHT** A ladder 20 feet long leans against the side of a house. Find the height from the top of the ladder to the ground if the angle of elevation of the ladder is 80°.
22. **HEIGHT** The length of a shadow of a tree is 125 feet when the angle of elevation of the sun is 33°. Approximate the height of the tree.
23. **HEIGHT** From a point 50 feet in front of a church, the angles of elevation to the base of the steeple and the top of the steeple are 35° and 47° 40′, respectively. Find the height of the steeple.
24. **DISTANCE** An observer in a lighthouse 350 feet above sea level observes two ships directly offshore. The angles of depression to the ships are 4° and 6.5° (see figure). How far apart are the ships?



25. **DISTANCE** A passenger in an airplane at an altitude of 10 kilometers sees two towns directly to the east of the plane. The angles of depression to the towns are 28° and 55° (see figure). How far apart are the towns?



26. ALTITUDE You observe a plane approaching overhead and assume that its speed is 550 miles per hour. The angle of elevation of the plane is 16° at one time and 57° one minute later. Approximate the altitude of the plane.

27. ANGLE OF ELEVATION An engineer erects a 75-foot cellular telephone tower. Find the angle of elevation to the top of the tower at a point on level ground 50 feet from its base.

28. ANGLE OF ELEVATION The height of an outdoor basketball backboard is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the backboard casts a shadow $17\frac{1}{3}$ feet long.

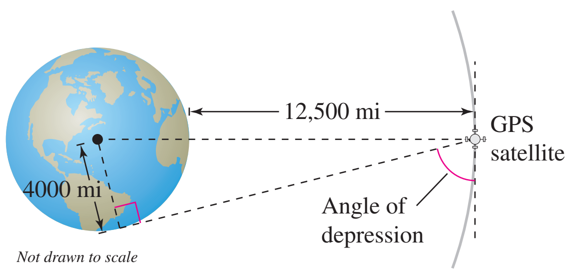
(a) Draw a right triangle that gives a visual representation of the problem. Label the known and unknown quantities.

(b) Use a trigonometric function to write an equation involving the unknown quantity.

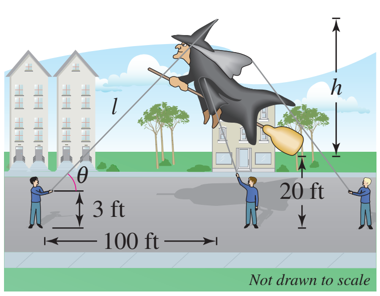
(c) Find the angle of elevation of the sun.

29. ANGLE OF DEPRESSION A cellular telephone tower that is 150 feet tall is placed on top of a mountain that is 1200 feet above sea level. What is the angle of depression from the top of the tower to a cell phone user who is 5 horizontal miles away and 400 feet above sea level?

30. ANGLE OF DEPRESSION A Global Positioning System satellite orbits 12,500 miles above Earth's surface (see figure). Find the angle of depression from the satellite to the horizon. Assume the radius of Earth is 4000 miles.



31. HEIGHT You are holding one of the tethers attached to the top of a giant character balloon in a parade. Before the start of the parade the balloon is upright and the bottom is floating approximately 20 feet above ground level. You are standing approximately 100 feet ahead of the balloon (see figure).

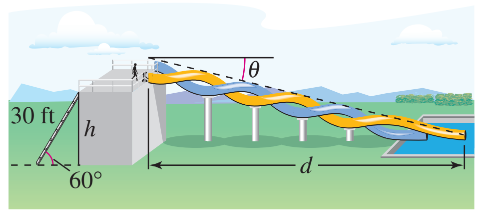


(a) Find the length l of the tether you are holding in terms of h, the height of the balloon from top to bottom.

(b) Find an expression for the angle of elevation θ from you to the top of the balloon.

(c) Find the height h of the balloon if the angle of elevation to the top of the balloon is 35°.

32. HEIGHT The designers of a water park are creating a new slide and have sketched some preliminary drawings. The length of the ladder is 30 feet, and its angle of elevation is 60° (see figure).

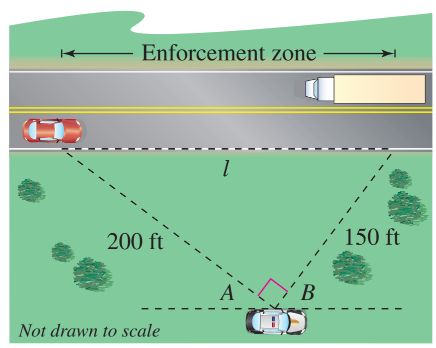


(a) Find the height h of the slide.

(b) Find the angle of depression θ from the top of the slide to the end of the slide at the ground in terms of the horizontal distance d the rider travels.

(c) The angle of depression of the ride is bounded by safety restrictions to be no less than 25° and not more than 30°. Find an interval for how far the rider travels horizontally.

33. SPEED ENFORCEMENT A police department has set up a speed enforcement zone on a straight length of highway. A patrol car is parked parallel to the zone, 200 feet from one end and 150 feet from the other end (see figure).



(a) Find the length l of the zone and the measures of the angles A and B (in degrees).

(b) Find the minimum amount of time (in seconds) it takes for a vehicle to pass through the zone without exceeding the posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour.

34. AIRPLANE ASCENT During takeoff, an airplane's angle of ascent is 18° and its speed is 275 feet per second.

(a) Find the plane's altitude after 1 minute.

(b) How long will it take the plane to climb to an altitude of 10,000 feet?

35. NAVIGATION An airplane flying at 600 miles per hour has a bearing of 52°. After flying for 1.5 hours, how far north and how far east will the plane have traveled from its point of departure?

36. NAVIGATION A jet leaves Reno, Nevada and is headed toward Miami, Florida at a bearing of 100°. The distance between the two cities is approximately 2472 miles.

(a) How far north and how far west is Reno relative to Miami?

(b) If the jet is to return directly to Reno from Miami, at what bearing should it travel?

37. NAVIGATION A ship leaves port at noon and has a bearing of S 29° W. The ship sails at 20 knots.

(a) How many nautical miles south and how many nautical miles west will the ship have traveled by 6:00 P.M.?

(b) At 6:00 P.M., the ship changes course to due west. Find the ship's bearing and distance from the port of departure at 7:00 P.M.

38. NAVIGATION A privately owned yacht leaves a dock in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina and heads toward Freeport in the Bahamas at a bearing of S 1.4° E. The yacht averages a speed of 20 knots over the 428 nautical-mile trip.

(a) How long will it take the yacht to make the trip?

(b) How far east and south is the yacht after 12 hours?

(c) If a plane leaves Myrtle Beach to fly to Freeport, what bearing should be taken?

39. NAVIGATION A ship is 45 miles east and 30 miles south of port. The captain wants to sail directly to port. What bearing should be taken?

40. NAVIGATION An airplane is 160 miles north and 85 miles east of an airport. The pilot wants to fly directly to the airport. What bearing should be taken?

41. SURVEYING A surveyor wants to find the distance across a swamp (see figure). The bearing from A to B is N 32° W. The surveyor walks 50 meters from A, and at the point C the bearing to B is N 68° W. Find (a) the bearing from A to C and (b) the distance from A to B.

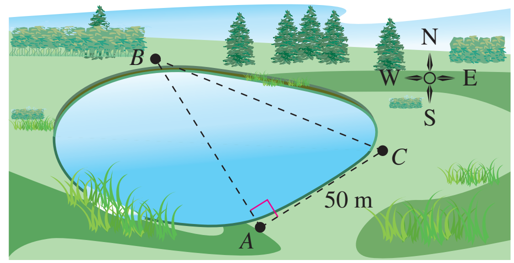
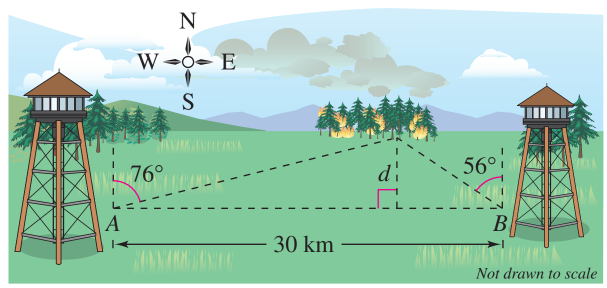


FIGURE FOR 41

42. LOCATION OF A FIRE Two fire towers are 30 kilometers apart, where tower A is due west of tower B. A fire is spotted from the towers, and the bearings from A and B are N 76° E and N 56° W, respectively (see figure). Find the distance d of the fire from the line segment AB.



GEOMETRY In Exercises 43 and 44, find the angle α between two nonvertical lines L_1 and L_2. The angle α satisfies the equation

$$\tan \alpha = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_2 m_1} \right|$$

where m_1 and m_2 are the slopes of L_1 and L_2, respectively. (Assume that $m_1 m_2 \neq -1$.)

43. L_1: $3x - 2y = 5$
L_2: $x + y = 1$

44. L_1: $2x - y = 8$
L_2: $x - 5y = -4$

45. GEOMETRY Determine the angle between the diagonal of a cube and the diagonal of its base, as shown in the figure.

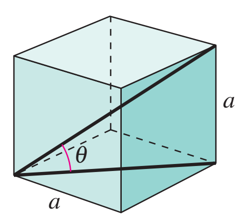


FIGURE FOR 45

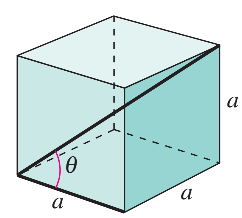


FIGURE FOR 46

46. GEOMETRY Determine the angle between the diagonal of a cube and its edge, as shown in the figure.

47. GEOMETRY Find the length of the sides of a regular pentagon inscribed in a circle of radius 25 inches.

48. GEOMETRY Find the length of the sides of a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle of radius 25 inches.

49. HARDWARE Write the distance y across the flat sides of a hexagonal nut as a function of r (see figure).

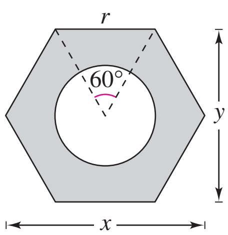


FIGURE FOR 49

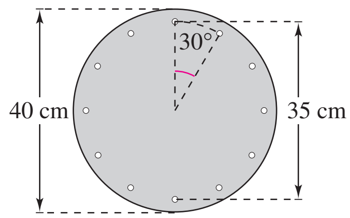
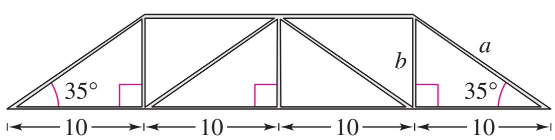


FIGURE FOR 50

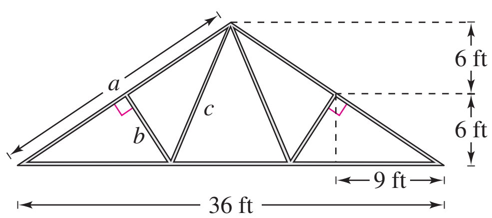
50. BOLT HOLES The figure shows a circular piece of sheet metal that has a diameter of 40 centimeters and contains 12 equally-spaced bolt holes. Determine the straight-line distance between the centers of consecutive bolt holes.

TRUSSES In Exercises 51 and 52, find the lengths of all the unknown members of the truss.

51.



52.



HARMONIC MOTION In Exercises 53–56, find a model for simple harmonic motion satisfying the specified conditions.

	Displacement $(t = 0)$	*Amplitude*	*Period*
53.	0	4 centimeters	2 seconds
54.	0	3 meters	6 seconds
55.	3 inches	3 inches	1.5 seconds
56.	2 feet	2 feet	10 seconds

HARMONIC MOTION In Exercises 57–60, for the simple harmonic motion described by the trigonometric function, find (a) the maximum displacement, (b) the frequency, (c) the value of d when $t = 5$, and (d) the least positive value of t for which $d = 0$. Use a graphing utility to verify your results.

57. $d = 9 \cos \dfrac{6\pi}{5} t$

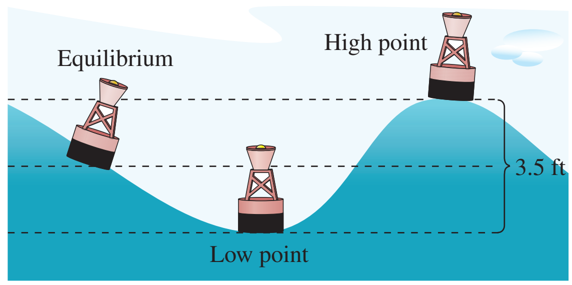
58. $d = \dfrac{1}{2} \cos 20\pi t$

59. $d = \dfrac{1}{4} \sin 6\pi t$

60. $d = \dfrac{1}{64} \sin 792\pi t$

61. TUNING FORK A point on the end of a tuning fork moves in simple harmonic motion described by $d = a \sin \omega t$. Find ω given that the tuning fork for middle C has a frequency of 264 vibrations per second.

62. WAVE MOTION A buoy oscillates in simple harmonic motion as waves go past. It is noted that the buoy moves a total of 3.5 feet from its low point to its high point (see figure), and that it returns to its high point every 10 seconds. Write an equation that describes the motion of the buoy if its high point is at $t = 0$.



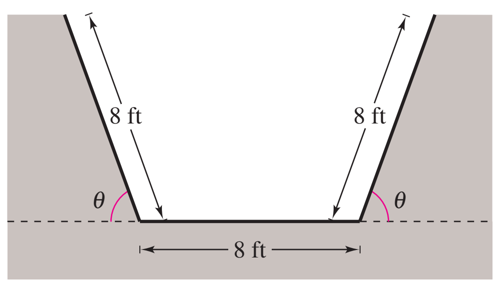
63. OSCILLATION OF A SPRING A ball that is bobbing up and down on the end of a spring has a maximum displacement of 3 inches. Its motion (in ideal conditions) is modeled by $y = \frac{1}{4} \cos 16t$ $(t > 0)$, where y is measured in feet and t is the time in seconds.

(a) Graph the function.

(b) What is the period of the oscillations?

(c) Determine the first time the weight passes the point of equilibrium $(y = 0)$.

64. NUMERICAL AND GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS The cross section of an irrigation canal is an isosceles trapezoid of which 3 of the sides are 8 feet long (see figure). The objective is to find the angle θ that maximizes the area of the cross section. [*Hint:* The area of a trapezoid is $(h/2)(b_1 + b_2)$.]



(a) Complete seven additional rows of the table.

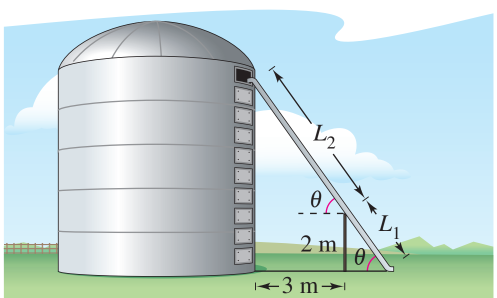
Base 1	Base 2	Altitude	Area
8	$8 + 16 \cos 10°$	$8 \sin 10°$	22.1
8	$8 + 16 \cos 20°$	$8 \sin 20°$	42.5

(b) Use a graphing utility to generate additional rows of the table. Use the table to estimate the maximum cross-sectional area.

(c) Write the area A as a function of θ.

(d) Use a graphing utility to graph the function. Use the graph to estimate the maximum cross-sectional area. How does your estimate compare with that of part (b)?

65. NUMERICAL AND GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS A 2-meter-high fence is 3 meters from the side of a grain storage bin. A grain elevator must reach from ground level outside the fence to the storage bin (see figure). The objective is to determine the shortest elevator that meets the constraints.



(a) Complete four rows of the table.

θ	L_1	L_2	$L_1 + L_2$
0.1	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.1}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.1}$	23.0
0.2	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.2}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.2}$	13.1

(b) Use a graphing utility to generate additional rows of the table. Use the table to estimate the minimum length of the elevator.

(c) Write the length $L_1 + L_2$ as a function of θ.

(d) Use a graphing utility to graph the function. Use the graph to estimate the minimum length. How does your estimate compare with that of part (b)?

66. DATA ANALYSIS The table shows the average sales S (in millions of dollars) of an outerwear manufacturer for each month t, where $t = 1$ represents January.

Time, t	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sales, S	13.46	11.15	8.00	4.85	2.54	1.70

Time, t	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sales, S	2.54	4.85	8.00	11.15	13.46	14.30

(a) Create a scatter plot of the data.

(b) Find a trigonometric model that fits the data. Graph the model with your scatter plot. How well does the model fit the data?

(c) What is the period of the model? Do you think it is reasonable given the context? Explain your reasoning.

(d) Interpret the meaning of the model's amplitude in the context of the problem.

67. DATA ANALYSIS The number of hours H of daylight in Denver, Colorado on the 15th of each month are: 1(9.67), 2(10.72), 3(11.92), 4(13.25), 5(14.37), 6(14.97), 7(14.72), 8(13.77), 9(12.48), 10(11.18), 11(10.00), 12(9.38). The month is represented by t, with $t = 1$ corresponding to January. A model for the data is given by

$$H(t) = 12.13 + 2.77 \sin[(\pi t/6) - 1.60].$$

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the data points and the model in the same viewing window.

(b) What is the period of the model? Is it what you expected? Explain.

(c) What is the amplitude of the model? What does it represent in the context of the problem? Explain.

EXPLORATION

68. CAPSTONE While walking across flat land, you notice a wind turbine tower of height h feet directly in front of you. The angle of elevation to the top of the tower is A degrees. After you walk d feet closer to the tower, the angle of elevation increases to B degrees.

(a) Draw a diagram to represent the situation.

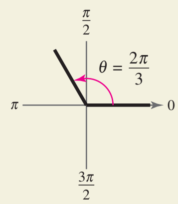
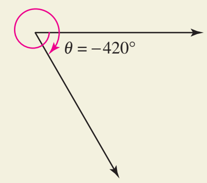
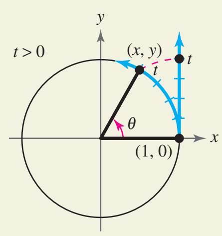
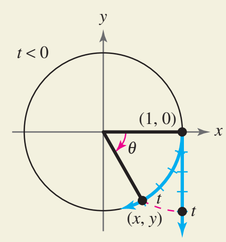
(b) Write an expression for the height h of the tower in terms of the angles A and B and the distance d.

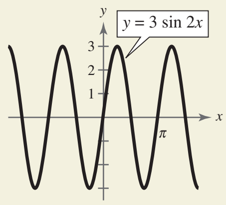
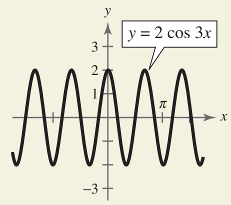
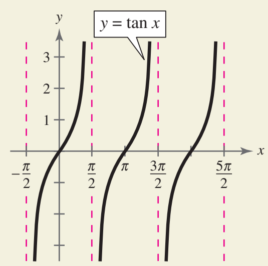
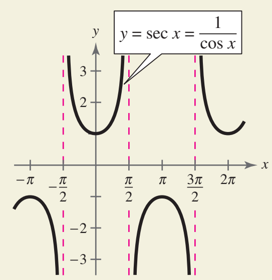
TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 69 and 70, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

69. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is not vertical, but if you know the angle of elevation θ to the top of the tower when you stand d feet away from it, you can find its height h using the formula $h = d \tan \theta$.

70. N 24° E means 24 degrees north of east.

4 Chapter Summary

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 4.1	Describe angles *(p. 280)*.	 	1–8
	Convert between degrees and radians *(p. 284)*.	To convert degrees to radians, multiply degrees by $(\pi \text{ rad})/180°$. To convert radians to degrees, multiply radians by $180°/(\pi \text{ rad})$.	9–20
	Use angles to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 285)*.	Angles can be used to find the length of a circular arc and the area of a sector of a circle. (See Examples 5 and 8.)	21–24
Section 4.2	Identify a unit circle and describe its relationship to real numbers *(p. 292)*.	 	25–28
	Evaluate trigonometric functions using the unit circle *(p. 293)*.	$t = \dfrac{2\pi}{3}$ corresponds to $(x, y) = \left(-\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$. So $\cos\dfrac{2\pi}{3} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$, $\sin\dfrac{2\pi}{3} = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, and $\tan\dfrac{2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$.	29–32
	Use domain and period to evaluate sine and cosine functions *(p. 295)*.	Because $\dfrac{9\pi}{4} = 2\pi + \dfrac{\pi}{4}$, $\sin\dfrac{9\pi}{4} = \sin\dfrac{\pi}{4} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.	33–36
	Use a calculator to evaluate trigonometric functions *(p. 296)*.	$\sin\dfrac{3\pi}{8} \approx 0.9239$, $\cot(-1.2) \approx -0.3888$	37–40
Section 4.3	Evaluate trigonometric functions of acute angles *(p. 299)*.	$\sin\theta = \dfrac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$, $\cos\theta = \dfrac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$, $\tan\theta = \dfrac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$ $\csc\theta = \dfrac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp}}$, $\sec\theta = \dfrac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}}$, $\cot\theta = \dfrac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}}$	41, 42
	Use fundamental trigonometric identities *(p. 302)*.	$\sin\theta = \dfrac{1}{\csc\theta}$, $\tan\theta = \dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$, $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$	43–46
	Use a calculator to evaluate trigonometric functions *(p. 303)*.	$\tan 34.7° \approx 0.6924$, $\csc 29°\,15' \approx 2.0466$	47–54
	Use trigonometric functions to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 304)*.	Trigonometric functions can be used to find the height of a monument, the angle between two paths, and the length of a ramp. (See Examples 7–9.)	55, 56

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 4.4	Evaluate trigonometric functions of any angle *(p. 310)*.	Let $(3, 4)$ be a point on the terminal side of θ. Then $\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$, $\cos\theta = \frac{3}{5}$, and $\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3}$.	57–70
	Find reference angles *(p. 312)*.	Let θ be an angle in standard position. Its reference angle is the acute angle θ' formed by the terminal side of θ and the horizontal axis.	71–74
	Evaluate trigonometric functions of real numbers *(p. 313)*.	$\cos\frac{7\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ because $\theta' = \frac{7\pi}{3} - 2\pi = \frac{\pi}{3}$. So, $\cos\frac{7\pi}{3} = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$.	75–84
Section 4.5	Sketch the graphs of sine and cosine functions using amplitude and period *(p. 319)*.	 	85–88
	Sketch translations of the graphs of sine and cosine functions *(p. 323)*.	For $y = d + a\sin(bx - c)$ and $y = d + a\cos(bx - c)$, the constant c creates a horizontal translation. The constant d creates a vertical translation. (See Examples 4–6.)	89–92
	Use sine and cosine functions to model real-life data *(p. 325)*.	A cosine function can be used to model the depth of the water at the end of a dock at various times. (See Example 7.)	93, 94
Section 4.6	Sketch the graphs of tangent *(p. 330)*, cotangent *(p. 332)*, secant *(p. 333)*, and cosecant *(p. 333)*, functions.	 	95–102
	Sketch the graphs of damped trigonometric functions *(p. 335)*.	For $f(x) = x\cos 2x$ and $g(x) = \log x \sin 4x$, the factors x and $\log x$ are called damping factors.	103, 104
Section 4.7	Evaluate and graph inverse trigonometric functions *(p. 341)*.	$\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\tan^{-1}\sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$	105–122, 131–138
	Evaluate and graph the compositions of trigonometric functions *(p. 345)*.	$\cos[\arctan(5/12)] = 12/13$, $\sin(\sin^{-1} 0.4) = 0.4$	123–130
Section 4.8	Solve real-life problems involving right triangles *(p. 351)*.	A trigonometric function can be used to find the height of a smokestack on top of a building. (See Example 3.)	139, 140
	Solve real-life problems involving directional bearings *(p. 353)*.	Trigonometric functions can be used to find a ship's bearing and distance from a port at a given time. (See Example 5.)	141
	Solve real-life problems involving harmonic motion *(p. 354)*.	Sine or cosine functions can be used to describe the motion of an object that vibrates, oscillates, rotates, or is moved by wave motion. (See Examples 6 and 7.)	142

4 Review Exercises

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

4.1 In Exercises 1–8, (a) sketch the angle in standard position, (b) determine the quadrant in which the angle lies, and (c) determine one positive and one negative coterminal angle.

1. $15\pi/4$ **2.** $2\pi/9$
3. $-4\pi/3$ **4.** $-23\pi/3$
5. $70°$ **6.** $280°$
7. $-110°$ **8.** $-405°$

In Exercises 9–12, convert the angle measure from degrees to radians. Round your answer to three decimal places.

9. $450°$ **10.** $-112.5°$
11. $-33° 45'$ **12.** $197° 17'$

In Exercises 13–16, convert the angle measure from radians to degrees. Round your answer to three decimal places.

13. $3\pi/10$ **14.** $-11\pi/6$
15. -3.5 **16.** 5.7

In Exercises 17–20, convert each angle measure to degrees, minutes, and seconds without using a calculator.

17. $198.4°$ **18.** $-70.2°$
19. $0.65°$ **20.** $-5.96°$

21. ARC LENGTH Find the length of the arc on a circle with a radius of 20 inches intercepted by a central angle of 138°.

22. PHONOGRAPH Phonograph records are vinyl discs that rotate on a turntable. A typical record album is 12 inches in diameter and plays at $33\frac{1}{3}$ revolutions per minute.

(a) What is the angular speed of a record album?

(b) What is the linear speed of the outer edge of a record album?

23. CIRCULAR SECTOR Find the area of the sector of a circle with a radius of 18 inches and central angle $\theta = 120°$.

24. CIRCULAR SECTOR Find the area of the sector of a circle with a radius of 6.5 millimeters and central angle $\theta = 5\pi/6$.

4.2 In Exercises 25–28, find the point (x, y) on the unit circle that corresponds to the real number t.

25. $t = 2\pi/3$ **26.** $t = 7\pi/4$
27. $t = 7\pi/6$ **28.** $t = -4\pi/3$

In Exercises 29–32, evaluate (if possible) the six trigonometric functions of the real number.

29. $t = 7\pi/6$ **30.** $t = 3\pi/4$
31. $t = -2\pi/3$ **32.** $t = 2\pi$

In Exercises 33–36, evaluate the trigonometric function using its period as an aid.

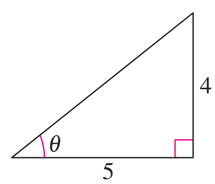
33. $\sin(11\pi/4)$ **34.** $\cos 4\pi$
35. $\sin(-17\pi/6)$ **36.** $\cos(-13\pi/3)$

In Exercises 37–40, use a calculator to evaluate the trigonometric function. Round your answer to four decimal places.

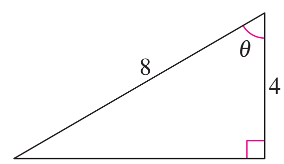
37. $\tan 33$ **38.** $\csc 10.5$
39. $\sec(12\pi/5)$ **40.** $\sin(-\pi/9)$

4.3 In Exercises 41 and 42, find the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the angle θ shown in the figure.

41.



42.



In Exercises 43–46, use the given function value and trigonometric identities (including the cofunction identities) to find the indicated trigonometric functions.

43. $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ (a) $\csc\theta$ (b) $\cos\theta$ (c) $\sec\theta$ (d) $\tan\theta$

44. $\tan\theta = 4$ (a) $\cot\theta$ (b) $\sec\theta$ (c) $\cos\theta$ (d) $\csc\theta$

45. $\csc\theta = 4$ (a) $\sin\theta$ (b) $\cos\theta$ (c) $\sec\theta$ (d) $\tan\theta$

46. $\csc\theta = 5$ (a) $\sin\theta$ (b) $\cot\theta$ (c) $\tan\theta$ (d) $\sec(90° - \theta)$

In Exercises 47–54, use a calculator to evaluate the trigonometric function. Round your answer to four decimal places.

47. $\tan 33°$ **48.** $\csc 11°$
49. $\sin 34.2°$ **50.** $\sec 79.3°$
51. $\cot 15° 14'$ **52.** $\csc 44° 35'$
53. $\tan 31° 24' 5''$ **54.** $\cos 78° 11' 58''$

55. RAILROAD GRADE A train travels 3.5 kilometers on a straight track with a grade of $1° 10'$ (see figure on the next page). What is the vertical rise of the train in that distance?

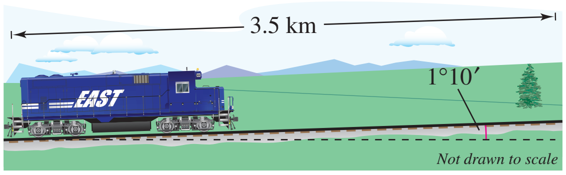


FIGURE FOR 55

56. GUY WIRE A guy wire runs from the ground to the top of a 25-foot telephone pole. The angle formed between the wire and the ground is 52°. How far from the base of the pole is the wire attached to the ground?

4.4 In Exercises 57–64, the point is on the terminal side of an angle θ in standard position. Determine the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the angle θ.

57. $(12, 16)$ **58.** $(3, -4)$

59. $\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$ **60.** $\left(-\frac{10}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$

61. $(-0.5, 4.5)$ **62.** $(0.3, 0.4)$

63. $(x, 4x), \quad x > 0$ **64.** $(-2x, -3x), \quad x > 0$

In Exercises 65–70, find the values of the remaining five trigonometric functions of θ.

	Function Value	*Constraint*
65.	$\sec\theta = \frac{6}{5}$	$\tan\theta < 0$
66.	$\csc\theta = \frac{3}{2}$	$\cos\theta < 0$
67.	$\sin\theta = \frac{3}{8}$	$\cos\theta < 0$
68.	$\tan\theta = \frac{5}{4}$	$\cos\theta < 0$
69.	$\cos\theta = -\frac{2}{5}$	$\sin\theta > 0$
70.	$\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$	$\cos\theta > 0$

In Exercises 71–74, find the reference angle θ' and sketch θ and θ' in standard position.

71. $\theta = 264°$ **72.** $\theta = 635°$

73. $\theta = -6\pi/5$ **74.** $\theta = 17\pi/3$

In Exercises 75–80, evaluate the sine, cosine, and tangent of the angle without using a calculator.

75. $\pi/3$ **76.** $\pi/4$

77. $-7\pi/3$ **78.** $-5\pi/4$

79. $495°$ **80.** $-150°$

In Exercises 81–84, use a calculator to evaluate the trigonometric function. Round your answer to four decimal places.

81. $\sin 4$ **82.** $\cot(-4.8)$

83. $\sin(12\pi/5)$ **84.** $\tan(-25\pi/7)$

4.5 In Exercises 85–92, sketch the graph of the function. Include two full periods.

85. $y = \sin 6x$ **86.** $y = -\cos 3x$

87. $f(x) = 5\sin(2x/5)$ **88.** $f(x) = 8\cos(-x/4)$

89. $y = 5 + \sin x$ **90.** $y = -4 - \cos \pi x$

91. $g(t) = \frac{5}{2}\sin(t - \pi)$ **92.** $g(t) = 3\cos(t + \pi)$

93. SOUND WAVES Sound waves can be modeled by sine functions of the form $y = a \sin bx$, where x is measured in seconds.

(a) Write an equation of a sound wave whose amplitude is 2 and whose period is $\frac{1}{264}$ second.

(b) What is the frequency of the sound wave described in part (a)?

94. DATA ANALYSIS: METEOROLOGY The times S of sunset (Greenwich Mean Time) at 40° north latitude on the 15th of each month are: 1(16:59), 2(17:35), 3(18:06), 4(18:38), 5(19:08), 6(19:30), 7(19:28), 8(18:57), 9(18:09), 10(17:21), 11(16:44), 12(16:36). The month is represented by t, with $t = 1$ corresponding to January. A model (in which minutes have been converted to the decimal parts of an hour) for the data is $S(t) = 18.09 + 1.41 \sin[(\pi t/6) + 4.60]$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the data points and the model in the same viewing window.

(b) What is the period of the model? Is it what you expected? Explain.

(c) What is the amplitude of the model? What does it represent in the model? Explain.

4.6 In Exercises 95–102, sketch a graph of the function. Include two full periods.

95. $f(x) = 3\tan 2x$ **96.** $f(t) = \tan\left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

97. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\cot x$ **98.** $g(t) = 2\cot 2t$

99. $f(x) = 3\sec x$ **100.** $h(t) = \sec\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

101. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\csc\frac{x}{2}$ **102.** $f(t) = 3\csc\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

In Exercises 103 and 104, use a graphing utility to graph the function and the damping factor of the function in the same viewing window. Describe the behavior of the function as x increases without bound.

103. $f(x) = x\cos x$ **104.** $g(x) = x^4 \cos x$

4.7 In Exercises 105–110, evaluate the expression. If necessary, round your answer to two decimal places.

105. $\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ **106.** $\arcsin(-1)$

107. $\arcsin 0.4$ **108.** $\arcsin 0.213$

109. $\sin^{-1}(-0.44)$ **110.** $\sin^{-1} 0.89$

In Exercises 111–114, evaluate the expression without using a calculator.

111. $\arccos\left(-\sqrt{2}/2\right)$ **112.** $\arccos\left(\sqrt{2}/2\right)$

113. $\cos^{-1}(-1)$ **114.** $\cos^{-1}\left(\sqrt{3}/2\right)$

In Exercises 115–118, use a calculator to evaluate the expression. Round your answer to two decimal places.

115. $\arccos 0.324$ **116.** $\arccos(-0.888)$

117. $\tan^{-1}(-1.5)$ **118.** $\tan^{-1} 8.2$

In Exercises 119–122, use a graphing utility to graph the function.

119. $f(x) = 2 \arcsin x$ **120.** $f(x) = 3 \arccos x$

121. $f(x) = \arctan(x/2)$ **122.** $f(x) = -\arcsin 2x$

In Exercises 123–128, find the exact value of the expression.

123. $\cos\left(\arctan \frac{3}{4}\right)$ **124.** $\tan\left(\arccos \frac{3}{5}\right)$

125. $\sec\left(\tan^{-1} \frac{12}{5}\right)$ **126.** $\sec\left[\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\right]$

127. $\cot\left(\arctan \frac{7}{10}\right)$ **128.** $\cot\left[\arcsin\left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)\right]$

In Exercises 129 and 130, write an algebraic expression that is equivalent to the expression.

129. $\tan[\arccos(x/2)]$ **130.** $\sec[\arcsin(x - 1)]$

In Exercises 131–134, evaluate each expression without using a calculator.

131. $\operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{3}$ **132.** $\operatorname{arcsec}(-1)$

133. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(-\sqrt{2}\right)$ **134.** $\operatorname{arccsc} 1$

In Exercises 135–138, use a calculator to approximate the value of the expression. Round your result to two decimal places.

135. $\operatorname{arccot}(10.5)$ **136.** $\operatorname{arcsec}(-7.5)$

137. $\operatorname{arcsec}\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$ **138.** $\operatorname{arccsc}(-2.01)$

4.8 **139. ANGLE OF ELEVATION** The height of a radio transmission tower is 70 meters, and it casts a shadow of length 30 meters. Draw a diagram and find the angle of elevation of the sun.

140. HEIGHT Your football has landed at the edge of the roof of your school building. When you are 25 feet from the base of the building, the angle of elevation to your football is 21°. How high off the ground is your football?

141. DISTANCE From city A to city B, a plane flies 650 miles at a bearing of 48°. From city B to city C, the plane flies 810 miles at a bearing of 115°. Find the distance from city A to city C and the bearing from city A to city C.

142. WAVE MOTION Your fishing bobber oscillates in simple harmonic motion from the waves in the lake where you fish. Your bobber moves a total of 1.5 inches from its high point to its low point and returns to its high point every 3 seconds. Write an equation modeling the motion of your bobber if it is at its high point at time $t = 0$.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 143 and 144, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

143. $y = \sin \theta$ is not a function because $\sin 30° = \sin 150°$.

144. Because $\tan 3\pi/4 = -1$, $\arctan(-1) = 3\pi/4$.

145. WRITING Describe the behavior of $f(\theta) = \sec \theta$ at the zeros of $g(\theta) = \cos \theta$. Explain your reasoning.

146. CONJECTURE

(a) Use a graphing utility to complete the table.

θ	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3
$\tan\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$					
$-\cot \theta$					

(b) Make a conjecture about the relationship between $\tan[\theta - (\pi/2)]$ and $-\cot \theta$.

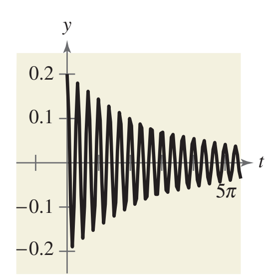
147. WRITING When graphing the sine and cosine functions, determining the amplitude is part of the analysis. Explain why this is not true for the other four trigonometric functions.

148. OSCILLATION OF A SPRING A weight is suspended from a ceiling by a steel spring. The weight is lifted (positive direction) from the equilibrium position and released. The resulting motion of the weight is modeled by $y = Ae^{-kt} \cos bt = \frac{1}{5}e^{-t/10} \cos 6t$, where y is the distance in feet from equilibrium and t is the time in seconds. The graph of the function is shown in the figure. For each of the following, describe the change in the system without graphing the resulting function.

(a) A is changed from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.

(b) k is changed from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.

(c) b is changed from 6 to 9.



4 CHAPTER TEST

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Take this test as you would take a test in class. When you are finished, check your work against the answers given in the back of the book.

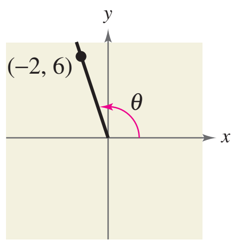


FIGURE FOR 4

1. Consider an angle that measures $\dfrac{5\pi}{4}$ radians.

(a) Sketch the angle in standard position.

(b) Determine two coterminal angles (one positive and one negative).

(c) Convert the angle to degree measure.

2. A truck is moving at a rate of 105 kilometers per hour, and the diameter of its wheels is 1 meter. Find the angular speed of the wheels in radians per minute.

3. A water sprinkler sprays water on a lawn over a distance of 25 feet and rotates through an angle of 130°. Find the area of the lawn watered by the sprinkler.

4. Find the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of the angle θ shown in the figure.

5. Given that $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{2}$, find the other five trigonometric functions of θ.

6. Determine the reference angle θ' for the angle $\theta = 205°$ and sketch θ and θ' in standard position.

7. Determine the quadrant in which θ lies if $\sec \theta < 0$ and $\tan \theta > 0$.

8. Find two exact values of θ in degrees $(0 \le \theta < 360°)$ if $\cos \theta = -\sqrt{3}/2$. (Do not use a calculator.)

9. Use a calculator to approximate two values of θ in radians $(0 \le \theta < 2\pi)$ if $\csc \theta = 1.030$. Round the results to two decimal places.

In Exercises 10 and 11, find the remaining five trigonometric functions of θ satisfying the conditions.

10. $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \tan \theta < 0$

11. $\sec \theta = -\frac{29}{20}, \quad \sin \theta > 0$

In Exercises 12 and 13, sketch the graph of the function. (Include two full periods.)

12. $g(x) = -2 \sin\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

13. $f(\alpha) = \dfrac{1}{2} \tan 2\alpha$

In Exercises 14 and 15, use a graphing utility to graph the function. If the function is periodic, find its period.

14. $y = \sin 2\pi x + 2 \cos \pi x$

15. $y = 6e^{-0.12t} \cos(0.25t), \quad 0 \le t \le 32$

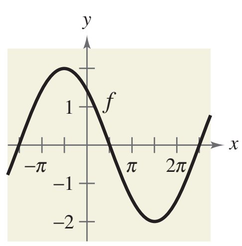


FIGURE FOR 16

16. Find a, b, and c for the function $f(x) = a \sin(bx + c)$ such that the graph of f matches the figure.

17. Find the exact value of $\cot\left(\arcsin \frac{3}{8}\right)$ without the aid of a calculator.

18. Graph the function $f(x) = 2 \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$.

19. A plane is 90 miles south and 110 miles east of London Heathrow Airport. What bearing should be taken to fly directly to the airport?

20. Write the equation for the simple harmonic motion of a ball on a spring that starts at its lowest point of 6 inches below equilibrium, bounces to its maximum height of 6 inches above equilibrium, and returns to its lowest point in a total of 2 seconds.

PROOFS IN MATHEMATICS

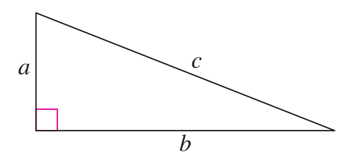
The Pythagorean Theorem

The Pythagorean Theorem is one of the most famous theorems in mathematics. More than 100 different proofs now exist. James A. Garfield, the twentieth president of the United States, developed a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem in 1876. His proof, shown below, involved the fact that a trapezoid can be formed from two congruent right triangles and an isosceles right triangle.

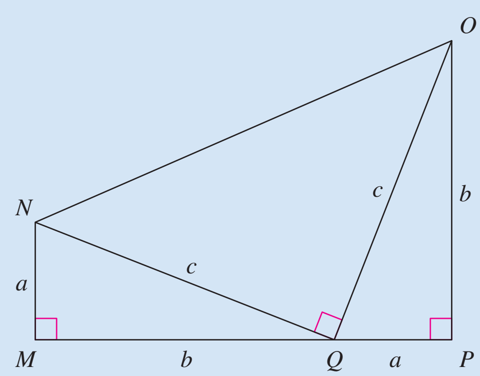
The Pythagorean Theorem

In a right triangle, the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse, where a and b are the legs and c is the hypotenuse.

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



Proof



$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Area of} \\ \text{trapezoid } MNOP \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Area of} \\ \triangle MNQ \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Area of} \\ \triangle PQO \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Area of} \\ \triangle NOQ \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a + b)(a + b) = \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a + b)(a + b) = ab + \frac{1}{2}c^2$$

$$(a + b)(a + b) = 2ab + c^2$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 2ab + c^2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

PROBLEM SOLVING

This collection of thought-provoking and challenging exercises further explores and expands upon concepts learned in this chapter.

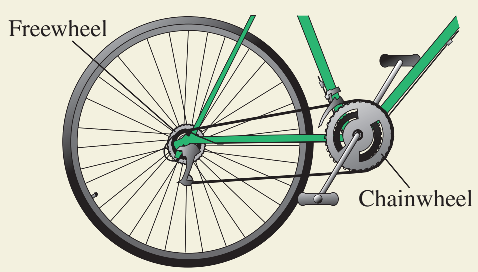
1. The restaurant at the top of the Space Needle in Seattle, Washington is circular and has a radius of 47.25 feet. The dining part of the restaurant revolves, making about one complete revolution every 48 minutes. A dinner party was seated at the edge of the revolving restaurant at 6:45 P.M. and was finished at 8:57 P.M.

(a) Find the angle through which the dinner party rotated.

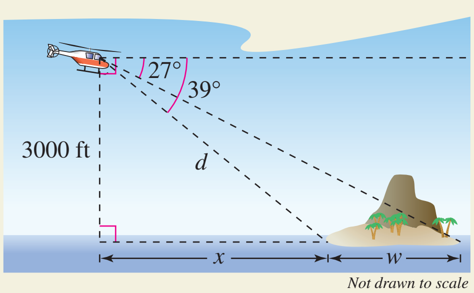
(b) Find the distance the party traveled during dinner.

2. A bicycle's gear ratio is the number of times the freewheel turns for every one turn of the chainwheel (see figure). The table shows the numbers of teeth in the freewheel and chainwheel for the first five gears of an 18-speed touring bicycle. The chainwheel completes one rotation for each gear. Find the angle through which the freewheel turns for each gear. Give your answers in both degrees and radians.

Gear number	Number of teeth in freewheel	Number of teeth in chainwheel
1	32	24
2	26	24
3	22	24
4	32	40
5	19	24



3. A surveyor in a helicopter is trying to determine the width of an island, as shown in the figure.

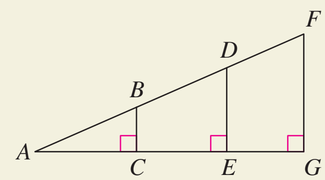


(a) What is the shortest distance d the helicopter would have to travel to land on the island?

(b) What is the horizontal distance x that the helicopter would have to travel before it would be directly over the nearer end of the island?

(c) Find the width w of the island. Explain how you obtained your answer.

4. Use the figure below.



(a) Explain why $\triangle ABC$, $\triangle ADE$, and $\triangle AFG$ are similar triangles.

(b) What does similarity imply about the ratios

$$\frac{BC}{AB}, \frac{DE}{AD}, \text{ and } \frac{FG}{AF}?$$

(c) Does the value of sin A depend on which triangle from part (a) is used to calculate it? Would the value of sin A change if it were found using a different right triangle that was similar to the three given triangles?

(d) Do your conclusions from part (c) apply to the other five trigonometric functions? Explain.

5. Use a graphing utility to graph h, and use the graph to decide whether h is even, odd, or neither.

(a) $h(x) = \cos^2 x$

(b) $h(x) = \sin^2 x$

6. If f is an even function and g is an odd function, use the results of Exercise 5 to make a conjecture about h, where

(a) $h(x) = [f(x)]^2$

(b) $h(x) = [g(x)]^2$.

7. The model for the height h (in feet) of a Ferris wheel car is

$$h = 50 + 50 \sin 8\pi t$$

where t is the time (in minutes). (The Ferris wheel has a radius of 50 feet.) This model yields a height of 50 feet when $t = 0$. Alter the model so that the height of the car is 1 foot when $t = 0$.

8. The pressure P (in millimeters of mercury) against the walls of the blood vessels of a patient is modeled by

$$P = 100 - 20\cos\left(\frac{8\pi}{3}t\right)$$

where t is time (in seconds).

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the model.

(b) What is the period of the model? What does the period tell you about this situation?

(c) What is the amplitude of the model? What does it tell you about this situation?

(d) If one cycle of this model is equivalent to one heartbeat, what is the pulse of this patient?

(e) If a physician wants this patient's pulse rate to be 64 beats per minute or less, what should the period be? What should the coefficient of t be?

9. A popular theory that attempts to explain the ups and downs of everyday life states that each of us has three cycles, called biorhythms, which begin at birth. These three cycles can be modeled by sine waves.

Physical (23 days): $P = \sin\dfrac{2\pi t}{23}, \quad t \geq 0$

Emotional (28 days): $E = \sin\dfrac{2\pi t}{28}, \quad t \geq 0$

Intellectual (33 days): $I = \sin\dfrac{2\pi t}{33}, \quad t \geq 0$

where t is the number of days since birth. Consider a person who was born on July 20, 1988.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the three models in the same viewing window for $7300 \leq t \leq 7380$.

(b) Describe the person's biorhythms during the month of September 2008.

(c) Calculate the person's three energy levels on September 22, 2008.

10. (a) Use a graphing utility to graph the functions given by

$$f(x) = 2\cos 2x + 3\sin 3x \quad \text{and}$$

$$g(x) = 2\cos 2x + 3\sin 4x.$$

(b) Use the graphs from part (a) to find the period of each function.

(c) If α and β are positive integers, is the function given by $h(x) = A\cos\alpha x + B\sin\beta x$ periodic? Explain your reasoning.

11. Two trigonometric functions f and g have periods of 2, and their graphs intersect at $x = 5.35$.

(a) Give one smaller and one larger positive value of x at which the functions have the same value.

(b) Determine one negative value of x at which the graphs intersect.

(c) Is it true that $f(13.35) = g(-4.65)$? Explain your reasoning.

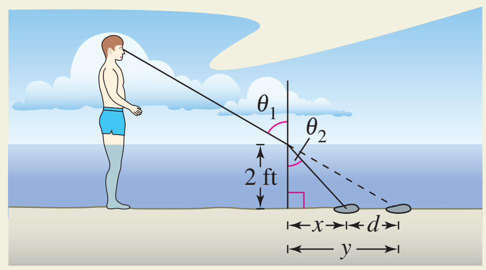
12. The function f is periodic, with period c. So, $f(t + c) = f(t)$. Are the following equal? Explain.

(a) $f(t - 2c) = f(t)$

(b) $f\left(t + \frac{1}{2}c\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)$

(c) $f\left(\frac{1}{2}(t + c)\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)$

13. If you stand in shallow water and look at an object below the surface of the water, the object will look farther away from you than it really is. This is because when light rays pass between air and water, the water refracts, or bends, the light rays. The index of refraction for water is 1.333. This is the ratio of the sine of θ_1 and the sine of θ_2 (see figure).



(a) You are standing in water that is 2 feet deep and are looking at a rock at angle $\theta_1 = 60°$ (measured from a line perpendicular to the surface of the water). Find θ_2.

(b) Find the distances x and y.

(c) Find the distance d between where the rock is and where it appears to be.

(d) What happens to d as you move closer to the rock? Explain your reasoning.

14. In calculus, it can be shown that the arctangent function can be approximated by the polynomial

$$\arctan x \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7}$$

where x is in radians.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the arctangent function and its polynomial approximation in the same viewing window. How do the graphs compare?

(b) Study the pattern in the polynomial approximation of the arctangent function and guess the next term. Then repeat part (a). How does the accuracy of the approximation change when additional terms are added?

Analytic Trigonometry

5

In Mathematics

Analytic trigonometry is used to simplify trigonometric expressions and solve trigonometric equations.

In Real Life

Analytic trigonometry is used to model real-life phenomena. For instance, when an airplane travels faster than the speed of sound, the sound waves form a cone behind the airplane. Concepts of trigonometry can be used to describe the apex angle of the cone. (See Exercise 137, page 415.)

Christopher Pasatier/Reuters/Landov

IN CAREERS

There are many careers that use analytic trigonometry. Several are listed below.

- Mechanical Engineer
  Exercise 89, page 396
- Physicist
  Exercise 90, page 403
- Bridge Designer
  Exercise 49, page 423
- Surveyor
  Exercise 43, page 430

5.1 Using Fundamental Identities

What you should learn

- Recognize and write the fundamental trigonometric identities.
- Use the fundamental trigonometric identities to evaluate trigonometric functions, simplify trigonometric expressions, and rewrite trigonometric expressions.

Why you should learn it

Fundamental trigonometric identities can be used to simplify trigonometric expressions. For instance, in Exercise 123 on page 379, you can use trigonometric identities to simplify an expression for the coefficient of friction.

Introduction

In Chapter 4, you studied the basic definitions, properties, graphs, and applications of the individual trigonometric functions. In this chapter, you will learn how to use the fundamental identities to do the following.

1. Evaluate trigonometric functions.
2. Simplify trigonometric expressions.
3. Develop additional trigonometric identities.
4. Solve trigonometric equations.

Fundamental Trigonometric Identities

Reciprocal Identities

$$\sin u = \frac{1}{\csc u} \qquad \cos u = \frac{1}{\sec u} \qquad \tan u = \frac{1}{\cot u}$$

$$\csc u = \frac{1}{\sin u} \qquad \sec u = \frac{1}{\cos u} \qquad \cot u = \frac{1}{\tan u}$$

Quotient Identities

$$\tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} \qquad \cot u = \frac{\cos u}{\sin u}$$

Pythagorean Identities

$$\sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 1 \qquad 1 + \tan^2 u = \sec^2 u \qquad 1 + \cot^2 u = \csc^2 u$$

Cofunction Identities

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \cos u \qquad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \sin u$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \cot u \qquad \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \tan u$$

$$\sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \csc u \qquad \csc\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \sec u$$

Even/Odd Identities

$$\sin(-u) = -\sin u \qquad \cos(-u) = \cos u \qquad \tan(-u) = -\tan u$$

$$\csc(-u) = -\csc u \qquad \sec(-u) = \sec u \qquad \cot(-u) = -\cot u$$

Study Tip

You should learn the fundamental trigonometric identities well, because they are used frequently in trigonometry and they will also appear later in calculus. Note that u can be an angle, a real number, or a variable.

Pythagorean identities are sometimes used in radical form such as

$$\sin u = \pm\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 u}$$

or

$$\tan u = \pm\sqrt{\sec^2 u - 1}$$

where the sign depends on the choice of u.

Using the Fundamental Identities

One common application of trigonometric identities is to use given values of trigonometric functions to evaluate other trigonometric functions.

Using Identities to Evaluate a Function

Use the values $\sec u = -\frac{3}{2}$ and $\tan u > 0$ to find the values of all six trigonometric functions.

Solution

Using a reciprocal identity, you have

$$\cos u = \frac{1}{\sec u} = \frac{1}{-3/2} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

Using a Pythagorean identity, you have

$$\sin^2 u = 1 - \cos^2 u \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$= 1 - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \qquad \text{Substitute } -\tfrac{2}{3} \text{ for } \cos u.$$

$$= 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}. \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

Because $\sec u < 0$ and $\tan u > 0$, it follows that u lies in Quadrant III. Moreover, because $\sin u$ is negative when u is in Quadrant III, you can choose the negative root and obtain $\sin u = -\sqrt{5}/3$. Now, knowing the values of the sine and cosine, you can find the values of all six trigonometric functions.

$$\sin u = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \qquad \csc u = \frac{1}{\sin u} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\cos u = -\frac{2}{3} \qquad \sec u = \frac{1}{\cos u} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\tan u = \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} = \frac{-\sqrt{5}/3}{-2/3} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \qquad \cot u = \frac{1}{\tan u} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 21.

Simplifying a Trigonometric Expression

Simplify $\sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x$.

Solution

First factor out a common monomial factor and then use a fundamental identity.

$$\sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x = \sin x(\cos^2 x - 1) \qquad \text{Factor out common monomial factor.}$$

$$= -\sin x(1 - \cos^2 x) \qquad \text{Factor out } -1.$$

$$= -\sin x(\sin^2 x) \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$= -\sin^3 x \qquad \text{Multiply.}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 59.

TECHNOLOGY

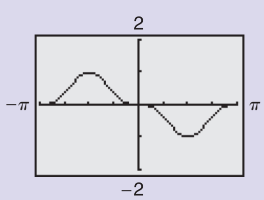
You can use a graphing utility to check the result of Example 2. To do this, graph

$$y_1 = \sin x \cos^2 x - \sin x$$

and

$$y_2 = -\sin^3 x$$

in the same viewing window, as shown below. Because Example 2 shows the equivalence algebraically and the two graphs appear to coincide, you can conclude that the expressions are equivalent.



When factoring trigonometric expressions, it is helpful to find a special polynomial factoring form that fits the expression, as shown in Example 3.

Factoring Trigonometric Expressions

Factor each expression.

a. $\sec^2\theta - 1$ **b.** $4\tan^2\theta + \tan\theta - 3$

Solution

a. This expression has the form $u^2 - v^2$, which is the difference of two squares. It factors as

$$\sec^2\theta - 1 = (\sec\theta - 1)(\sec\theta + 1).$$

b. This expression has the polynomial form $ax^2 + bx + c$, and it factors as

$$4\tan^2\theta + \tan\theta - 3 = (4\tan\theta - 3)(\tan\theta + 1).$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 61.

Algebra Help

In Example 3, you need to be able to factor the difference of two squares and factor a trinomial. You can review the techniques for factoring in Appendix A.3.

On occasion, factoring or simplifying can best be done by first rewriting the expression in terms of just *one* trigonometric function or in terms of *sine and cosine only*. These strategies are shown in Examples 4 and 5, respectively.

Factoring a Trigonometric Expression

Factor $\csc^2 x - \cot x - 3$.

Solution

Use the identity $\csc^2 x = 1 + \cot^2 x$ to rewrite the expression in terms of the cotangent.

$$\begin{aligned} \csc^2 x - \cot x - 3 &= (1 + \cot^2 x) - \cot x - 3 && \text{Pythagorean identity} \\ &= \cot^2 x - \cot x - 2 && \text{Combine like terms.} \\ &= (\cot x - 2)(\cot x + 1) && \text{Factor.} \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 65.

Simplifying a Trigonometric Expression

Simplify $\sin t + \cot t \cos t$.

Solution

Begin by rewriting $\cot t$ in terms of sine and cosine.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin t + \cot t \cos t &= \sin t + \left(\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}\right)\cos t && \text{Quotient identity} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\sin t} && \text{Add fractions.} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin t} && \text{Pythagorean identity} \\ &= \csc t && \text{Reciprocal identity} \end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 71.

Study Tip

Remember that when adding rational expressions, you must first find the least common denominator (LCD). In Example 5, the LCD is $\sin t$.

Adding Trigonometric Expressions

Perform the addition and simplify.

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta}+\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

Solution

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta}+\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}=\frac{(\sin\theta)(\sin\theta)+(\cos\theta)(1+\cos\theta)}{(1+\cos\theta)(\sin\theta)}$$

$$=\frac{\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta+\cos\theta}{(1+\cos\theta)(\sin\theta)} \qquad \text{Multiply.}$$

$$=\frac{\cancel{1+\cos\theta}}{\cancel{(1+\cos\theta)}(\sin\theta)} \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity: } \sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta=1$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \qquad \text{Divide out common factor.}$$

$$=\csc\theta \qquad \text{Reciprocal identity}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 75.

The next two examples involve techniques for rewriting expressions in forms that are used in calculus.

Rewriting a Trigonometric Expression

Rewrite $\frac{1}{1+\sin x}$ so that it is *not* in fractional form.

Solution

From the Pythagorean identity $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x = (1-\sin x)(1+\sin x)$, you can see that multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by $(1-\sin x)$ will produce a monomial denominator.

$$\frac{1}{1+\sin x}=\frac{1}{1+\sin x}\cdot\frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin x} \qquad \text{Multiply numerator and denominator by } (1-\sin x).$$

$$=\frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin^2 x} \qquad \text{Multiply.}$$

$$=\frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}-\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \qquad \text{Write as separate fractions.}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\cdot\frac{1}{\cos x} \qquad \text{Product of fractions}$$

$$=\sec^2 x-\tan x\sec x \qquad \text{Reciprocal and quotient identities}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 81.

Trigonometric Substitution

Use the substitution $x = 2 \tan \theta$, $0 < \theta < \pi/2$, to write

$$\sqrt{4 + x^2}$$

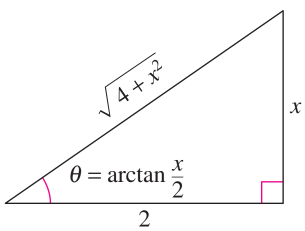
as a trigonometric function of θ.

Solution

Begin by letting $x = 2 \tan \theta$. Then, you can obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{4 + x^2} &= \sqrt{4 + (2 \tan \theta)^2} && \text{Substitute } 2 \tan \theta \text{ for } x.\\
&= \sqrt{4 + 4 \tan^2 \theta} && \text{Rule of exponents}\\
&= \sqrt{4(1 + \tan^2 \theta)} && \text{Factor.}\\
&= \sqrt{4 \sec^2 \theta} && \text{Pythagorean identity}\\
&= 2 \sec \theta. && \sec \theta > 0 \text{ for } 0 < \theta < \pi/2
\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 93.



Angle whose tangent is $\pi/2$.
FIGURE 5.1

Figure 5.1 shows the right triangle illustration of the trigonometric substitution $x = 2 \tan \theta$ in Example 8. You can use this triangle to check the solution of Example 8. For $0 < \theta < \pi/2$, you have

$$\text{opp} = x, \quad \text{adj} = 2, \quad \text{and} \quad \text{hyp} = \sqrt{4 + x^2}.$$

With these expressions, you can write the following.

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{4 + x^2}}{2}$$

$$2 \sec \theta = \sqrt{4 + x^2}$$

So, the solution checks.

Rewriting a Logarithmic Expression

Rewrite $\ln|\csc \theta| + \ln|\tan \theta|$ as a single logarithm and simplify the result.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln|\csc \theta| + \ln|\tan \theta| &= \ln|\csc \theta \tan \theta| && \text{Product Property of Logarithms}\\
&= \ln\left|\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}\right| && \text{Reciprocal and quotient identities}\\
&= \ln\left|\frac{1}{\cos \theta}\right| && \text{Simplify.}\\
&= \ln|\sec \theta| && \text{Reciprocal identity}
\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 113.

Algebra Help

Recall that for positive real numbers u and v,

$$\ln u + \ln v = \ln(uv).$$

You can review the properties of logarithms in Section 3.3.

5.1 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blank to complete the trigonometric identity.

1. $\dfrac{\sin u}{\cos u} = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$
2. $\dfrac{1}{\csc u} = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$
3. $\dfrac{1}{\tan u} = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$
4. $\dfrac{1}{\cos u} = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$
5. $1 + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = \csc^2 u$
6. $1 + \tan^2 u = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$
7. $\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$
8. $\sec\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$
9. $\cos(-u) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$
10. $\tan(-u) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_$

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 11–24, use the given values to evaluate (if possible) all six trigonometric functions.

11. $\sin x = \dfrac{1}{2}, \quad \cos x = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
12. $\tan x = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \quad \cos x = -\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
13. $\sec \theta = \sqrt{2}, \quad \sin \theta = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
14. $\csc \theta = \frac{25}{7}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{7}{24}$
15. $\tan x = \frac{8}{15}, \quad \sec x = -\frac{17}{15}$
16. $\cot \phi = -3, \quad \sin \phi = \dfrac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$
17. $\sec \phi = \dfrac{3}{2}, \quad \csc \phi = -\dfrac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$
18. $\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \dfrac{3}{5}, \quad \cos x = \dfrac{4}{5}$
19. $\sin(-x) = -\dfrac{1}{3}, \quad \tan x = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$
20. $\sec x = 4, \quad \sin x > 0$
21. $\tan \theta = 2, \quad \sin \theta < 0$
22. $\csc \theta = -5, \quad \cos \theta < 0$
23. $\sin \theta = -1, \quad \cot \theta = 0$
24. $\tan \theta$ is undefined, $\quad \sin \theta > 0$

In Exercises 25–30, match the trigonometric expression with one of the following.

(a) $\sec x$ (b) -1 (c) $\cot x$
(d) 1 (e) $-\tan x$ (f) $\sin x$

25. $\sec x \cos x$
26. $\tan x \csc x$
27. $\cot^2 x - \csc^2 x$
28. $(1 - \cos^2 x)(\csc x)$
29. $\dfrac{\sin(-x)}{\cos(-x)}$
30. $\dfrac{\sin[(\pi/2) - x]}{\cos[(\pi/2) - x]}$

In Exercises 31–36, match the trigonometric expression with one of the following.

(a) $\csc x$ (b) $\tan x$ (c) $\sin^2 x$
(d) $\sin x \tan x$ (e) $\sec^2 x$ (f) $\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x$

31. $\sin x \sec x$
32. $\cos^2 x(\sec^2 x - 1)$
33. $\sec^4 x - \tan^4 x$
34. $\cot x \sec x$
35. $\dfrac{\sec^2 x - 1}{\sin^2 x}$
36. $\dfrac{\cos^2[(\pi/2) - x]}{\cos x}$

In Exercises 37–58, use the fundamental identities to simplify the expression. There is more than one correct form of each answer.

37. $\cot \theta \sec \theta$
38. $\cos \beta \tan \beta$
39. $\tan(-x) \cos x$
40. $\sin x \cot(-x)$
41. $\sin \phi(\csc \phi - \sin \phi)$
42. $\sec^2 x(1 - \sin^2 x)$
43. $\dfrac{\cot x}{\csc x}$
44. $\dfrac{\csc \theta}{\sec \theta}$
45. $\dfrac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\csc^2 x - 1}$
46. $\dfrac{1}{\tan^2 x + 1}$
47. $\dfrac{\tan \theta \cot \theta}{\sec \theta}$
48. $\dfrac{\sin \theta \csc \theta}{\tan \theta}$
49. $\sec \alpha \cdot \dfrac{\sin \alpha}{\tan \alpha}$
50. $\dfrac{\tan^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta}$
51. $\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \sec x$
52. $\cot\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \cos x$
53. $\dfrac{\cos^2 y}{1 - \sin y}$
54. $\cos t(1 + \tan^2 t)$
55. $\sin \beta \tan \beta + \cos \beta$
56. $\csc \phi \tan \phi + \sec \phi$
57. $\cot u \sin u + \tan u \cos u$
58. $\sin \theta \sec \theta + \cos \theta \csc \theta$

In Exercises 59–70, factor the expression and use the fundamental identities to simplify. There is more than one correct form of each answer.

59. $\tan^2 x - \tan^2 x \sin^2 x$ **60.** $\sin^2 x \csc^2 x - \sin^2 x$

61. $\sin^2 x \sec^2 x - \sin^2 x$ **62.** $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x \tan^2 x$

63. $\dfrac{\sec^2 x - 1}{\sec x - 1}$ **64.** $\dfrac{\cos^2 x - 4}{\cos x - 2}$

65. $\tan^4 x + 2\tan^2 x + 1$ **66.** $1 - 2\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x$

67. $\sin^4 x - \cos^4 x$ **68.** $\sec^4 x - \tan^4 x$

69. $\csc^3 x - \csc^2 x - \csc x + 1$

70. $\sec^3 x - \sec^2 x - \sec x + 1$

In Exercises 71–74, perform the multiplication and use the fundamental identities to simplify. There is more than one correct form of each answer.

71. $(\sin x + \cos x)^2$

72. $(\cot x + \csc x)(\cot x - \csc x)$

73. $(2\csc x + 2)(2\csc x - 2)$

74. $(3 - 3\sin x)(3 + 3\sin x)$

In Exercises 75–80, perform the addition or subtraction and use the fundamental identities to simplify. There is more than one correct form of each answer.

75. $\dfrac{1}{1 + \cos x} + \dfrac{1}{1 - \cos x}$ **76.** $\dfrac{1}{\sec x + 1} - \dfrac{1}{\sec x - 1}$

77. $\dfrac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} + \dfrac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x}$ **78.** $\dfrac{\tan x}{1 + \sec x} + \dfrac{1 + \sec x}{\tan x}$

79. $\tan x + \dfrac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$ **80.** $\tan x - \dfrac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}$

In Exercises 81–84, rewrite the expression so that it is not in fractional form. There is more than one correct form of each answer.

81. $\dfrac{\sin^2 y}{1 - \cos y}$ **82.** $\dfrac{5}{\tan x + \sec x}$

83. $\dfrac{3}{\sec x - \tan x}$ **84.** $\dfrac{\tan^2 x}{\csc x + 1}$

NUMERICAL AND GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS In Exercises 85–88, use a graphing utility to complete the table and graph the functions. Make a conjecture about y_1 and y_2.

x	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4
y_1							
y_2							

85. $y_1 = \cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right), \quad y_2 = \sin x$

86. $y_1 = \sec x - \cos x, \quad y_2 = \sin x \tan x$

87. $y_1 = \dfrac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}, \quad y_2 = \dfrac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x}$

88. $y_1 = \sec^4 x - \sec^2 x, \quad y_2 = \tan^2 x + \tan^4 x$

In Exercises 89–92, use a graphing utility to determine which of the six trigonometric functions is equal to the expression. Verify your answer algebraically.

89. $\cos x \cot x + \sin x$ **90.** $\sec x \csc x - \tan x$

91. $\dfrac{1}{\sin x}\left(\dfrac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x\right)$

92. $\dfrac{1}{2}\left(\dfrac{1 + \sin\theta}{\cos\theta} + \dfrac{\cos\theta}{1 + \sin\theta}\right)$

In Exercises 93–104, use the trigonometric substitution to write the algebraic expression as a trigonometric function of θ, where $0 < \theta < \pi/2$.

93. $\sqrt{9 - x^2}, \quad x = 3\cos\theta$

94. $\sqrt{64 - 16x^2}, \quad x = 2\cos\theta$

95. $\sqrt{16 - x^2}, \quad x = 4\sin\theta$

96. $\sqrt{49 - x^2}, \quad x = 7\sin\theta$

97. $\sqrt{x^2 - 9}, \quad x = 3\sec\theta$

98. $\sqrt{x^2 - 4}, \quad x = 2\sec\theta$

99. $\sqrt{x^2 + 25}, \quad x = 5\tan\theta$

100. $\sqrt{x^2 + 100}, \quad x = 10\tan\theta$

101. $\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}, \quad 2x = 3\tan\theta$

102. $\sqrt{9x^2 + 25}, \quad 3x = 5\tan\theta$

103. $\sqrt{2 - x^2}, \quad x = \sqrt{2}\sin\theta$

104. $\sqrt{10 - x^2}, \quad x = \sqrt{10}\sin\theta$

In Exercises 105–108, use the trigonometric substitution to write the algebraic equation as a trigonometric equation of θ, where $-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2$. Then find $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$.

105. $3 = \sqrt{9 - x^2}, \quad x = 3\sin\theta$

106. $3 = \sqrt{36 - x^2}, \quad x = 6\sin\theta$

107. $2\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{16 - 4x^2}, \quad x = 2\cos\theta$

108. $-5\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{100 - x^2}, \quad x = 10\cos\theta$

In Exercises 109–112, use a graphing utility to solve the equation for θ, where $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$.

109. $\sin\theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta}$

110. $\cos\theta = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta}$

111. $\sec\theta = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2\theta}$

112. $\csc\theta = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2\theta}$

In Exercises 113–118, rewrite the expression as a single logarithm and simplify the result.

113. $\ln|\cos x| - \ln|\sin x|$ **114.** $\ln|\sec x| + \ln|\sin x|$

115. $\ln|\sin x| + \ln|\cot x|$ **116.** $\ln|\tan x| + \ln|\csc x|$

117. $\ln|\cot t| + \ln(1 + \tan^2 t)$

118. $\ln(\cos^2 t) + \ln(1 + \tan^2 t)$

In Exercises 119–122, use a calculator to demonstrate the identity for each value of θ.

119. $\csc^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$

(a) $\theta = 132°$ (b) $\theta = \dfrac{2\pi}{7}$

120. $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$

(a) $\theta = 346°$ (b) $\theta = 3.1$

121. $\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \sin \theta$

(a) $\theta = 80°$ (b) $\theta = 0.8$

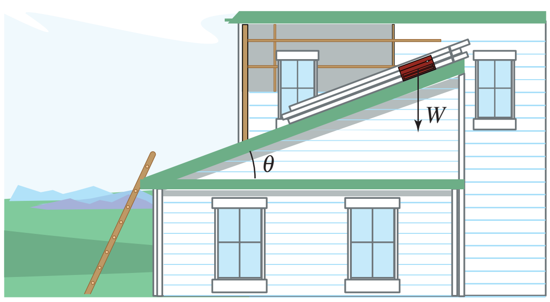
122. $\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$

(a) $\theta = 250°$ (b) $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$

123. FRICTION The forces acting on an object weighing W units on an inclined plane positioned at an angle of θ with the horizontal (see figure) are modeled by

$\mu W \cos \theta = W \sin \theta$

where μ is the coefficient of friction. Solve the equation for μ and simplify the result.



124. RATE OF CHANGE The rate of change of the function $f(x) = -x + \tan x$ is given by the expression $-1 + \sec^2 x$. Show that this expression can also be written as $\tan^2 x$.

125. RATE OF CHANGE The rate of change of the function $f(x) = \sec x + \cos x$ is given by the expression $\sec x \tan x - \sin x$. Show that this expression can also be written as $\sin x \tan^2 x$.

126. RATE OF CHANGE The rate of change of the function $f(x) = -\csc x - \sin x$ is given by the expression $\csc x \cot x - \cos x$. Show that this expression can also be written as $\cos x \cot^2 x$.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 127 and 128, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

127. The even and odd trigonometric identities are helpful for determining whether the value of a trigonometric function is positive or negative.

128. A cofunction identity can be used to transform a tangent function so that it can be represented by a cosecant function.

In Exercises 129–132, fill in the blanks. (*Note:* The notation $x \to c^+$ indicates that x approaches c from the right and $x \to c^-$ indicates that x approaches c from the left.)

129. As $x \to \dfrac{\pi}{2}^-$, $\sin x \to$ ______ and $\csc x \to$ ______.

130. As $x \to 0^+$, $\cos x \to$ ______ and $\sec x \to$ ______.

131. As $x \to \dfrac{\pi}{2}^-$, $\tan x \to$ ______ and $\cot x \to$ ______.

132. As $x \to \pi^+$, $\sin x \to$ ______ and $\csc x \to$ ______.

In Exercises 133–138, determine whether or not the equation is an identity, and give a reason for your answer.

133. $\cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$ **134.** $\cot \theta = \sqrt{\csc^2 \theta + 1}$

135. $\dfrac{(\sin k\theta)}{(\cos k\theta)} = \tan \theta$, k is a constant.

136. $\dfrac{1}{(5 \cos \theta)} = 5 \sec \theta$

137. $\sin \theta \csc \theta = 1$ **138.** $\csc^2 \theta = 1$

139. Use the trigonometric substitution $u = a \sin \theta$, where $-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2$ and $a > 0$, to simplify the expression $\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}$.

140. Use the trigonometric substitution $u = a \tan \theta$, where $-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2$ and $a > 0$, to simplify the expression $\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}$.

141. Use the trigonometric substitution $u = a \sec \theta$, where $0 < \theta < \pi/2$ and $a > 0$, to simplify the expression $\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}$.

142. CAPSTONE

(a) Use the definitions of sine and cosine to derive the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$.

(b) Use the Pythagorean identity $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ to derive the other Pythagorean identities, $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$ and $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$. Discuss how to remember these identities and other fundamental identities.

5.2 Verifying Trigonometric Identities

What you should learn

- Verify trigonometric identities.

Why you should learn it

You can use trigonometric identities to rewrite trigonometric equations that model real-life situations. For instance, in Exercise 70 on page 386, you can use trigonometric identities to simplify the equation that models the length of a shadow cast by a gnomon (a device used to tell time).

Robert W. Ginn/PhotoEdit

Introduction

In this section, you will study techniques for verifying trigonometric identities. In the next section, you will study techniques for solving trigonometric equations. The key to verifying identities *and* solving equations is the ability to use the fundamental identities and the rules of algebra to rewrite trigonometric expressions.

Remember that a *conditional equation* is an equation that is true for only some of the values in its domain. For example, the conditional equation

$$\sin x = 0 \qquad \text{Conditional equation}$$

is true only for $x = n\pi$, where n is an integer. When you find these values, you are *solving* the equation.

On the other hand, an equation that is true for all real values in the domain of the variable is an *identity*. For example, the familiar equation

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x \qquad \text{Identity}$$

is true for all real numbers x. So, it is an identity.

Verifying Trigonometric Identities

Although there are similarities, verifying that a trigonometric equation is an identity is quite different from solving an equation. There is no well-defined set of rules to follow in verifying trigonometric identities, and the process is best learned by practice.

Guidelines for Verifying Trigonometric Identities

1. Work with one side of the equation at a time. It is often better to work with the more complicated side first.
2. Look for opportunities to factor an expression, add fractions, square a binomial, or create a monomial denominator.
3. Look for opportunities to use the fundamental identities. Note which functions are in the final expression you want. Sines and cosines pair up well, as do secants and tangents, and cosecants and cotangents.
4. If the preceding guidelines do not help, try converting all terms to sines and cosines.
5. Always try *something*. Even paths that lead to dead ends provide insights.

Verifying trigonometric identities is a useful process if you need to convert a trigonometric expression into a form that is more useful algebraically. When you verify an identity, you cannot *assume* that the two sides of the equation are equal because you are trying to verify that they *are* equal. As a result, when verifying identities, you cannot use operations such as adding the same quantity to each side of the equation or cross multiplication.

Verifying a Trigonometric Identity

Verify the identity $(\sec^2 \theta - 1)/\sec^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$.

Solution

The left side is more complicated, so start with it.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sec^2 \theta - 1}{\sec^2 \theta} &= \frac{(\tan^2 \theta + 1) - 1}{\sec^2 \theta} && \text{Pythagorean identity} \\
&= \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} && \text{Simplify.} \\
&= \tan^2 \theta(\cos^2 \theta) && \text{Reciprocal identity} \\
&= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cancel{(\cos^2 \theta)}}\cancel{(\cos^2 \theta)} && \text{Quotient identity} \\
&= \sin^2 \theta && \text{Simplify.}
\end{aligned}$$

Notice how the identity is verified. You start with the left side of the equation (the more complicated side) and use the fundamental trigonometric identities to simplify it until you obtain the right side.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 15.

WARNING / CAUTION

Remember that an identity is only true for all real values in the domain of the variable. For instance, in Example 1 the identity is not true when $\theta = \pi/2$ because $\sec^2 \theta$ is not defined when $\theta = \pi/2$.

There can be more than one way to verify an identity. Here is another way to verify the identity in Example 1.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sec^2 \theta - 1}{\sec^2 \theta} &= \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} && \text{Rewrite as the difference of fractions.} \\
&= 1 - \cos^2 \theta && \text{Reciprocal identity} \\
&= \sin^2 \theta && \text{Pythagorean identity}
\end{aligned}$$

Verifying a Trigonometric Identity

Verify the identity $2\sec^2 \alpha = \dfrac{1}{1 - \sin \alpha} + \dfrac{1}{1 + \sin \alpha}$.

Algebraic Solution

The right side is more complicated, so start with it.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{1 - \sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{1 + \sin \alpha} &= \frac{1 + \sin \alpha + 1 - \sin \alpha}{(1 - \sin \alpha)(1 + \sin \alpha)} && \text{Add fractions.} \\
&= \frac{2}{1 - \sin^2 \alpha} && \text{Simplify.} \\
&= \frac{2}{\cos^2 \alpha} && \text{Pythagorean identity} \\
&= 2\sec^2 \alpha && \text{Reciprocal identity}
\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 31.

Numerical Solution

Use the *table* feature of a graphing utility set in *radian* mode to create a table that shows the values of $y_1 = 2/\cos^2 x$ and $y_2 = 1/(1 - \sin x) + 1/(1 + \sin x)$ for different values of x, as shown in Figure 5.2. From the table, you can see that the values appear to be identical, so $2\sec^2 x = 1/(1 - \sin x) + 1/(1 + \sin x)$ appears to be an identity.

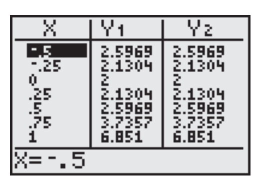


FIGURE 5.2

Verifying a Trigonometric Identity

Verify the identity $(\tan^2 x + 1)(\cos^2 x - 1) = -\tan^2 x$.

Algebraic Solution

By applying identities before multiplying, you obtain the following.

$$\begin{aligned}(\tan^2 x + 1)(\cos^2 x - 1) &= (\sec^2 x)(-\sin^2 x) && \text{Pythagorean identities}\\ &= -\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} && \text{Reciprocal identity}\\ &= -\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2 && \text{Rule of exponents}\\ &= -\tan^2 x && \text{Quotient identity}\end{aligned}$$

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility set in *radian* mode to graph the left side of the identity $y_1 = (\tan^2 x + 1)(\cos^2 x - 1)$ and the right side of the identity $y_2 = -\tan^2 x$ in the same viewing window, as shown in Figure 5.3. (Select the *line* style for y_1 and the *path* style for y_2.) Because the graphs appear to coincide, $(\tan^2 x + 1)(\cos^2 x - 1) = -\tan^2 x$ appears to be an identity.

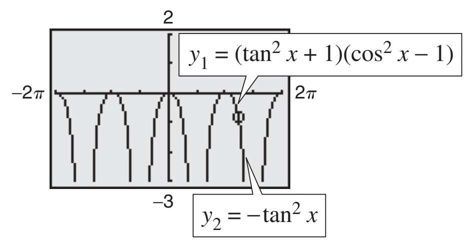


FIGURE 5.3

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 53.

Converting to Sines and Cosines

Verify the identity $\tan x + \cot x = \sec x \csc x$.

Solution

Try converting the left side into sines and cosines.

$$\begin{aligned}\tan x + \cot x &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} && \text{Quotient identities}\\ &= \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x \sin x} && \text{Add fractions.}\\ &= \frac{1}{\cos x \sin x} && \text{Pythagorean identity}\\ &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} && \text{Product of fractions.}\\ &= \sec x \csc x && \text{Reciprocal identities}\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 25.

WARNING / CAUTION

Although a graphing utility can be useful in helping to verify an identity, you must use algebraic techniques to produce a *valid* proof.

Recall from algebra that *rationalizing the denominator* using conjugates is, on occasion, a powerful simplification technique. A related form of this technique, shown below, works for simplifying trigonometric expressions as well.

$$\frac{1}{1-\cos x} = \frac{1}{1-\cos x}\left(\frac{1+\cos x}{1+\cos x}\right) = \frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos^2 x} = \frac{1+\cos x}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \csc^2 x(1 + \cos x)$$

This technique is demonstrated in the next example.

Study Tip

As shown at the right, $\csc^2 x(1 + \cos x)$ is considered a simplified form of $1/(1 - \cos x)$ because the expression does not contain any fractions.

Verifying a Trigonometric Identity

Verify the identity $\sec x + \tan x = \dfrac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$.

Algebraic Solution

Begin with the *right* side because you can create a monomial denominator by multiplying the numerator and denominator by $1 + \sin x$.

$$\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}\left(\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \sin x}\right) \qquad \text{Multiply numerator and denominator by } 1 + \sin x.$$

$$= \frac{\cos x + \cos x \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} \qquad \text{Multiply.}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x + \cos x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \qquad \text{Write as separate fractions.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$= \sec x + \tan x \qquad \text{Identities}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 59.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility set in the *radian* and *dot* modes to graph $y_1 = \sec x + \tan x$ and $y_2 = \cos x/(1 - \sin x)$ in the same viewing window, as shown in Figure 5.4. Because the graphs appear to coincide, $\sec x + \tan x = \cos x/(1 - \sin x)$ appears to be an identity.

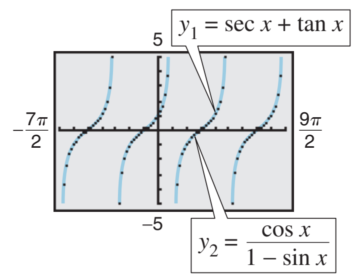


FIGURE 5.4

In Examples 1 through 5, you have been verifying trigonometric identities by working with one side of the equation and converting to the form given on the other side. On occasion, it is practical to work with each side *separately*, to obtain one common form equivalent to both sides. This is illustrated in Example 6.

Working with Each Side Separately

Verify the identity $\dfrac{\cot^2 \theta}{1 + \csc \theta} = \dfrac{1 - \sin \theta}{\sin \theta}$.

Algebraic Solution

Working with the left side, you have

$$\frac{\cot^2 \theta}{1 + \csc \theta} = \frac{\csc^2 \theta - 1}{1 + \csc \theta} \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$= \frac{(\csc \theta - 1)\cancel{(\csc \theta + 1)}}{\cancel{1 + \csc \theta}} \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

$$= \csc \theta - 1. \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

Now, simplifying the right side, you have

$$\frac{1 - \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta} \qquad \text{Write as separate fractions.}$$

$$= \csc \theta - 1. \qquad \text{Reciprocal identity}$$

The identity is verified because both sides are equal to $\csc \theta - 1$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 19.

Numerical Solution

Use the *table* feature of a graphing utility set in *radian* mode to create a table that shows the values of $y_1 = \cot^2 x/(1 + \csc x)$ and $y_2 = (1 - \sin x)/\sin x$ for different values of x, as shown in Figure 5.5. From the table you can see that the values appear to be identical, so $\cot^2 x/(1 + \csc x) = (1 - \sin x)/\sin x$ appears to be an identity.

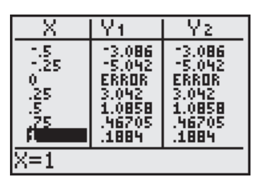


FIGURE 5.5

In Example 7, powers of trigonometric functions are rewritten as more complicated sums of products of trigonometric functions. This is a common procedure used in calculus.

Three Examples from Calculus

Verify each identity.

a. $\tan^4 x = \tan^2 x \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x$

b. $\sin^3 x \cos^4 x = (\cos^4 x - \cos^6 x) \sin x$

c. $\csc^4 x \cot x = \csc^2 x(\cot x + \cot^3 x)$

Solution

a. $\tan^4 x = (\tan^2 x)(\tan^2 x)$ — Write as separate factors.

$= \tan^2 x(\sec^2 x - 1)$ — Pythagorean identity

$= \tan^2 x \sec^2 x - \tan^2 x$ — Multiply.

b. $\sin^3 x \cos^4 x = \sin^2 x \cos^4 x \sin x$ — Write as separate factors.

$= (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^4 x \sin x$ — Pythagorean identity

$= (\cos^4 x - \cos^6 x) \sin x$ — Multiply.

c. $\csc^4 x \cot x = \csc^2 x \csc^2 x \cot x$ — Write as separate factors.

$= \csc^2 x(1 + \cot^2 x) \cot x$ — Pythagorean identity

$= \csc^2 x(\cot x + \cot^3 x)$ — Multiply.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 63.

Classroom Discussion

Error Analysis You are tutoring a student in trigonometry. One of the homework problems your student encounters asks whether the following statement is an identity.

$$\tan^2 x \sin^2 x \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{5}{6} \tan^2 x$$

Your student does not attempt to verify the equivalence algebraically, but mistakenly uses only a graphical approach. Using range settings of

Xmin $= -3\pi$	Ymin $= -20$
Xmax $= 3\pi$	Ymax $= 20$
Xscl $= \pi/2$	Yscl $= 1$

your student graphs both sides of the expression on a graphing utility and concludes that the statement is an identity.

What is wrong with your student's reasoning? Explain. Discuss the limitations of verifying identities graphically.

5.2 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

In Exercises 1 and 2, fill in the blanks.

1. An equation that is true for all real values in its domain is called an ________.

2. An equation that is true for only some values in its domain is called a ________ ________.

In Exercises 3–8, fill in the blank to complete the trigonometric identity.

3. $\dfrac{1}{\cot u} =$ ________

4. $\dfrac{\cos u}{\sin u} =$ ________

5. $\sin^2 u +$ ________ $= 1$

6. $\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) =$ ________

7. $\csc(-u) =$ ________

8. $\sec(-u) =$ ________

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 9–50, verify the identity.

9. $\tan t \cot t = 1$

10. $\sec y \cos y = 1$

11. $\cot^2 y(\sec^2 y - 1) = 1$

12. $\cos x + \sin x \tan x = \sec x$

13. $(1 + \sin \alpha)(1 - \sin \alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha$

14. $\cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta = 2\cos^2 \beta - 1$

15. $\cos^2 \beta - \sin^2 \beta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \beta$

16. $\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^4 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha$

17. $\dfrac{\tan^2 \theta}{\sec \theta} = \sin \theta \tan \theta$

18. $\dfrac{\cot^3 t}{\csc t} = \cos t(\csc^2 t - 1)$

19. $\dfrac{\cot^2 t}{\csc t} = \dfrac{1 - \sin^2 t}{\sin t}$

20. $\dfrac{1}{\tan \beta} + \tan \beta = \dfrac{\sec^2 \beta}{\tan \beta}$

21. $\sin^{1/2} x \cos x - \sin^{5/2} x \cos x = \cos^3 x\sqrt{\sin x}$

22. $\sec^6 x(\sec x \tan x) - \sec^4 x(\sec x \tan x) = \sec^5 x \tan^3 x$

23. $\dfrac{\cot x}{\sec x} = \csc x - \sin x$

24. $\dfrac{\sec \theta - 1}{1 - \cos \theta} = \sec \theta$

25. $\csc x - \sin x = \cos x \cot x$

26. $\sec x - \cos x = \sin x \tan x$

27. $\dfrac{1}{\tan x} + \dfrac{1}{\cot x} = \tan x + \cot x$

28. $\dfrac{1}{\sin x} - \dfrac{1}{\csc x} = \csc x - \sin x$

29. $\dfrac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \dfrac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = 2\sec \theta$

30. $\dfrac{\cos \theta \cot \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} - 1 = \csc \theta$

31. $\dfrac{1}{\cos x + 1} + \dfrac{1}{\cos x - 1} = -2\csc x \cot x$

32. $\cos x - \dfrac{\cos x}{1 - \tan x} = \dfrac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x}$

33. $\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)\tan \theta = 1$

34. $\dfrac{\cos[(\pi/2) - x]}{\sin[(\pi/2) - x]} = \tan x$

35. $\dfrac{\tan x \cot x}{\cos x} = \sec x$

36. $\dfrac{\csc(-x)}{\sec(-x)} = -\cot x$

37. $(1 + \sin y)[1 + \sin(-y)] = \cos^2 y$

38. $\dfrac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y} = \dfrac{\cot x + \cot y}{\cot x \cot y - 1}$

39. $\dfrac{\tan x + \cot y}{\tan x \cot y} = \tan y + \cot x$

40. $\dfrac{\cos x - \cos y}{\sin x + \sin y} + \dfrac{\sin x - \sin y}{\cos x + \cos y} = 0$

41. $\sqrt{\dfrac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta}} = \dfrac{1 + \sin \theta}{|\cos \theta|}$

42. $\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}} = \dfrac{1 - \cos \theta}{|\sin \theta|}$

43. $\cos^2 \beta + \cos^2\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right) = 1$

44. $\sec^2 y - \cot^2\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - y\right) = 1$

45. $\sin t \csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - t\right) = \tan t$

46. $\sec^2\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - 1 = \cot^2 x$

47. $\tan(\sin^{-1} x) = \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

48. $\cos(\sin^{-1} x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

49. $\tan\left(\sin^{-1} \dfrac{x - 1}{4}\right) = \dfrac{x - 1}{\sqrt{16 - (x - 1)^2}}$

50. $\tan\left(\cos^{-1} \dfrac{x + 1}{2}\right) = \dfrac{\sqrt{4 - (x + 1)^2}}{x + 1}$

ERROR ANALYSIS In Exercises 51 and 52, describe the error(s).

51. $(1 + \tan x)[1 + \cot(-x)]$
$= (1 + \tan x)(1 + \cot x)$
$= 1 + \cot x + \tan x + \tan x \cot x$
$= 1 + \cot x + \tan x + 1$
$= 2 + \cot x + \tan x$

52. $\dfrac{1 + \sec(-\theta)}{\sin(-\theta) + \tan(-\theta)} = \dfrac{1 - \sec\theta}{\sin\theta - \tan\theta}$
$= \dfrac{1 - \sec\theta}{(\sin\theta)[1 - (1/\cos\theta)]}$
$= \dfrac{1 - \sec\theta}{\sin\theta(1 - \sec\theta)}$
$= \dfrac{1}{\sin\theta} = \csc\theta$

In Exercises 53–60, (a) use a graphing utility to graph each side of the equation to determine whether the equation is an identity, (b) use the *table* feature of a graphing utility to determine whether the equation is an identity, and (c) confirm the results of parts (a) and (b) algebraically.

53. $(1 + \cot^2 x)(\cos^2 x) = \cot^2 x$

54. $\csc x(\csc x - \sin x) + \dfrac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x} + \cot x = \csc^2 x$

55. $2 + \cos^2 x - 3\cos^4 x = \sin^2 x(3 + 2\cos^2 x)$

56. $\tan^4 x + \tan^2 x - 3 = \sec^2 x(4\tan^2 x - 3)$

57. $\csc^4 x - 2\csc^2 x + 1 = \cot^4 x$

58. $(\sin^4 \beta - 2\sin^2 \beta + 1)\cos\beta = \cos^5 \beta$

59. $\dfrac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x} = \dfrac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x}$

60. $\dfrac{\cot\alpha}{\csc\alpha + 1} = \dfrac{\csc\alpha + 1}{\cot\alpha}$

In Exercises 61–64, verify the identity.

61. $\tan^5 x = \tan^3 x \sec^2 x - \tan^3 x$

62. $\sec^4 x \tan^2 x = (\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x)\sec^2 x$

63. $\cos^3 x \sin^2 x = (\sin^2 x - \sin^4 x)\cos x$

64. $\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - 2\cos^2 x + 2\cos^4 x$

In Exercises 65–68, use the cofunction identities to evaluate the expression without using a calculator.

65. $\sin^2 25° + \sin^2 65°$

66. $\cos^2 55° + \cos^2 35°$

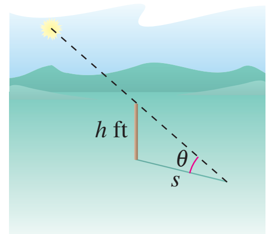
67. $\cos^2 20° + \cos^2 52° + \cos^2 38° + \cos^2 70°$

68. $\tan^2 63° + \cot^2 16° - \sec^2 74° - \csc^2 27°$

69. RATE OF CHANGE The rate of change of the function $f(x) = \sin x + \csc x$ with respect to change in the variable x is given by the expression $\cos x - \csc x \cot x$. Show that the expression for the rate of change can also be $-\cos x \cot^2 x$.

70. SHADOW LENGTH The length s of a shadow cast by a vertical gnomon (a device used to tell time) of height h when the angle of the sun above the horizon is θ (see figure) can be modeled by the equation

$$s = \frac{h\sin(90° - \theta)}{\sin\theta}.$$



(a) Verify that the equation for s is equal to $h\cot\theta$.

(b) Use a graphing utility to complete the table. Let $h = 5$ feet.

θ	15°	30°	45°	60°	75°	90°
s						

(c) Use your table from part (b) to determine the angles of the sun that result in the maximum and minimum lengths of the shadow.

(d) Based on your results from part (c), what time of day do you think it is when the angle of the sun above the horizon is 90°?

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 71 and 72, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

71. There can be more than one way to verify a trigonometric identity.

72. The equation $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 + \tan^2\theta$ is an identity because $\sin^2(0) + \cos^2(0) = 1$ and $1 + \tan^2(0) = 1$.

THINK ABOUT IT In Exercises 73–77, explain why the equation is not an identity and find one value of the variable for which the equation is not true.

73. $\sin\theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta}$

74. $\tan\theta = \sqrt{\sec^2\theta - 1}$

75. $1 - \cos\theta = \sin\theta$

76. $\csc\theta - 1 = \cot\theta$

77. $1 + \tan\theta = \sec\theta$

78. CAPSTONE Write a short paper in your own words explaining to a classmate the difference between a trigonometric identity and a conditional equation. Include suggestions on how to verify a trigonometric identity.

5.3 Solving Trigonometric Equations

What you should learn

- Use standard algebraic techniques to solve trigonometric equations.
- Solve trigonometric equations of quadratic type.
- Solve trigonometric equations involving multiple angles.
- Use inverse trigonometric functions to solve trigonometric equations.

Why you should learn it

You can use trigonometric equations to solve a variety of real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 92 on page 396, you can solve a trigonometric equation to help answer questions about monthly sales of skiing equipment.

Tom Stillo/Index Stock Imagery/Photo Library

Introduction

To solve a trigonometric equation, use standard algebraic techniques such as collecting like terms and factoring. Your preliminary goal in solving a trigonometric equation is to *isolate* the trigonometric function in the equation. For example, to solve the equation $2 \sin x = 1$, divide each side by 2 to obtain

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}.$$

To solve for x, note in Figure 5.6 that the equation $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ has solutions $x = \pi/6$ and $x = 5\pi/6$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$. Moreover, because $\sin x$ has a period of 2π, there are infinitely many other solutions, which can be written as

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer, as shown in Figure 5.6.

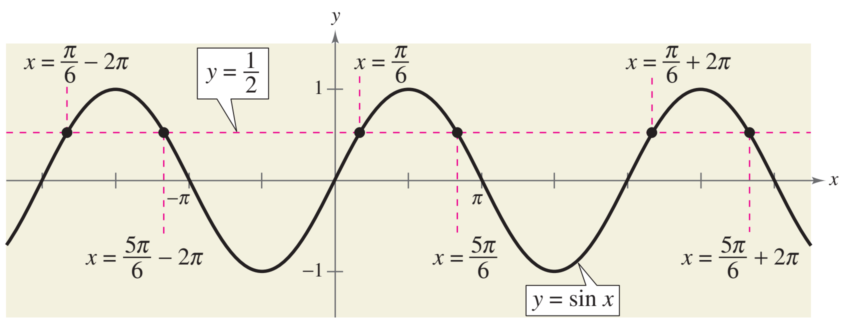


FIGURE 5.6

Another way to show that the equation $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$ has infinitely many solutions is indicated in Figure 5.7. Any angles that are coterminal with $\pi/6$ or $5\pi/6$ will also be solutions of the equation.

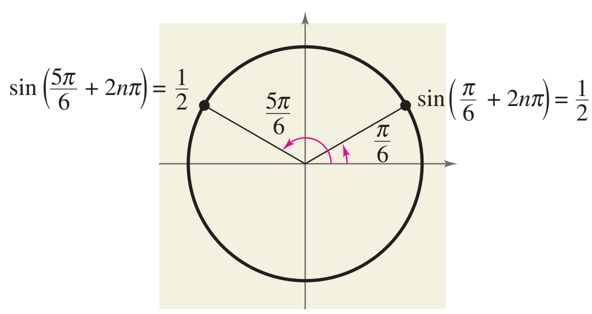


FIGURE 5.7

When solving trigonometric equations, you should write your answer(s) using exact values rather than decimal approximations.

Collecting Like Terms

Solve $\sin x + \sqrt{2} = -\sin x$.

Solution

Begin by rewriting the equation so that $\sin x$ is isolated on one side of the equation.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x + \sqrt{2} &= -\sin x && \text{Write original equation.} \\ \sin x + \sin x + \sqrt{2} &= 0 && \text{Add } \sin x \text{ to each side.} \\ \sin x + \sin x &= -\sqrt{2} && \text{Subtract } \sqrt{2} \text{ from each side.} \\ 2\sin x &= -\sqrt{2} && \text{Combine like terms.} \\ \sin x &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} && \text{Divide each side by 2.} \end{aligned}$$

Because $\sin x$ has a period of 2π, first find all solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$. These solutions are $x = 5\pi/4$ and $x = 7\pi/4$. Finally, add multiples of 2π to each of these solutions to get the general form

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2n\pi \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2n\pi \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 11.

Extracting Square Roots

Solve $3\tan^2 x - 1 = 0$.

Solution

Begin by rewriting the equation so that $\tan x$ is isolated on one side of the equation.

$$\begin{aligned} 3\tan^2 x - 1 &= 0 && \text{Write original equation.} \\ 3\tan^2 x &= 1 && \text{Add 1 to each side.} \\ \tan^2 x &= \frac{1}{3} && \text{Divide each side by 3.} \\ \tan x &= \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} && \text{Extract square roots.} \end{aligned}$$

Because $\tan x$ has a period of π, first find all solutions in the interval $[0, \pi)$. These solutions are $x = \pi/6$ and $x = 5\pi/6$. Finally, add multiples of π to each of these solutions to get the general form

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + n\pi \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + n\pi \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 15.

WARNING / CAUTION

When you extract square roots, make sure you account for both the positive and negative solutions.

The equations in Examples 1 and 2 involved only one trigonometric function. When two or more functions occur in the same equation, collect all terms on one side and try to separate the functions by factoring or by using appropriate identities. This may produce factors that yield no solutions, as illustrated in Example 3.

Factoring

Solve $\cot x \cos^2 x = 2 \cot x$.

Solution

Begin by rewriting the equation so that all terms are collected on one side of the equation.

$$\cot x \cos^2 x = 2 \cot x \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$\cot x \cos^2 x - 2 \cot x = 0 \qquad \text{Subtract } 2 \cot x \text{ from each side.}$$

$$\cot x(\cos^2 x - 2) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

By setting each of these factors equal to zero, you obtain

$$\cot x = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \cos^2 x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad\qquad \cos^2 x = 2$$

$$\cos x = \pm\sqrt{2}.$$

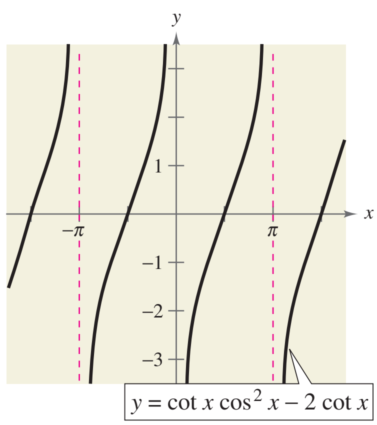


FIGURE 5.8

The equation $\cot x = 0$ has the solution $x = \pi/2$ [in the interval $(0, \pi)$]. No solution is obtained for $\cos x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ because $\pm\sqrt{2}$ are outside the range of the cosine function. Because $\cot x$ has a period of π, the general form of the solution is obtained by adding multiples of π to $x = \pi/2$, to get

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer. You can confirm this graphically by sketching the graph of $y = \cot x \cos^2 x - 2 \cot x$, as shown in Figure 5.8. From the graph you can see that the x-intercepts occur at $-3\pi/2$, $-\pi/2$, $\pi/2$, $3\pi/2$, and so on. These x-intercepts correspond to the solutions of $\cot x \cos^2 x - 2 \cot x = 0$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 19.

Equations of Quadratic Type

Many trigonometric equations are of quadratic type $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. Here are a couple of examples.

Quadratic in sin x	*Quadratic in sec x*
$2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$	$\sec^2 x - 3 \sec x - 2 = 0$
$2(\sin x)^2 - \sin x - 1 = 0$	$(\sec x)^2 - 3(\sec x) - 2 = 0$

To solve equations of this type, factor the quadratic or, if this is not possible, use the Quadratic Formula.

Algebra Help

You can review the techniques for solving quadratic equations in Appendix A.5.

Factoring an Equation of Quadratic Type

Find all solutions of $2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

Algebraic Solution

Begin by treating the equation as a quadratic in $\sin x$ and factoring.

$$2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$(2 \sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

Setting each factor equal to zero, you obtain the following solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

$$2 \sin x + 1 = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad\qquad \sin x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6} \qquad\qquad x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 33.

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility set in *radian* mode to graph $y = 2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1$ for $0 \le x < 2\pi$, as shown in Figure 5.9. Use the *zero* or *root* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features to approximate the x-intercepts to be

$$x \approx 1.571 \approx \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x \approx 3.665 \approx \frac{7\pi}{6}, \quad \text{and} \quad x \approx 5.760 \approx \frac{11\pi}{6}.$$

These values are the approximate solutions of $2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

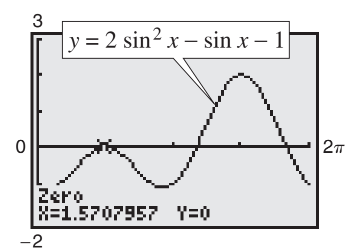


FIGURE 5.9

Rewriting with a Single Trigonometric Function

Solve $2 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos x - 3 = 0$.

Solution

This equation contains both sine and cosine functions. You can rewrite the equation so that it has only cosine functions by using the identity $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$.

$$2 \sin^2 x + 3 \cos x - 3 = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$2(1 - \cos^2 x) + 3 \cos x - 3 = 0 \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x + 1 = 0 \qquad \text{Multiply each side by } -1.$$

$$(2 \cos x - 1)(\cos x - 1) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

Set each factor equal to zero to find the solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

$$2 \cos x - 1 = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \;\Rightarrow\; x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$\cos x - 1 = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; \cos x = 1 \;\Rightarrow\; x = 0$$

Because $\cos x$ has a period of 2π, the general form of the solution is obtained by adding multiples of 2π to get

$$x = 2n\pi, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi, \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 35.

Sometimes you must square each side of an equation to obtain a quadratic, as demonstrated in the next example. Because this procedure can introduce extraneous solutions, you should check any solutions in the original equation to see whether they are valid or extraneous.

Squaring and Converting to Quadratic Type

Find all solutions of $\cos x + 1 = \sin x$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

Study Tip

You square each side of the equation in Example 6 because the squares of the sine and cosine functions are related by a Pythagorean identity. The same is true for the squares of the secant and tangent functions and for the squares of the cosecant and cotangent functions.

Solution

It is not clear how to rewrite this equation in terms of a single trigonometric function. Notice what happens when you square each side of the equation.

$$\cos x + 1 = \sin x \quad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$\cos^2 x + 2\cos x + 1 = \sin^2 x \quad \text{Square each side.}$$

$$\cos^2 x + 2\cos x + 1 = 1 - \cos^2 x \quad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2\cos x + 1 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{Rewrite equation.}$$

$$2\cos^2 x + 2\cos x = 0 \quad \text{Combine like terms.}$$

$$2\cos x(\cos x + 1) = 0 \quad \text{Factor.}$$

Setting each factor equal to zero produces

$$2\cos x = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \cos x + 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0 \qquad\qquad \cos x = -1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \qquad\qquad x = \pi.$$

Because you squared the original equation, check for extraneous solutions.

Check $x = \pi/2$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \stackrel{?}{=} \sin\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{Substitute } \pi/2 \text{ for } x.$$

$$0 + 1 = 1 \quad \text{Solution checks. ✓}$$

Check $x = 3\pi/2$

$$\cos\frac{3\pi}{2} + 1 \stackrel{?}{=} \sin\frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \text{Substitute } 3\pi/2 \text{ for } x.$$

$$0 + 1 \neq -1 \quad \text{Solution does not check.}$$

Check $x = \pi$

$$\cos\pi + 1 \stackrel{?}{=} \sin\pi \quad \text{Substitute } \pi \text{ for } x.$$

$$-1 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{Solution checks. ✓}$$

Of the three possible solutions, $x = 3\pi/2$ is extraneous. So, in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$, the only two solutions are $x = \pi/2$ and $x = \pi$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 37.

Functions Involving Multiple Angles

The next two examples involve trigonometric functions of multiple angles of the forms $\sin ku$ and $\cos ku$. To solve equations of these forms, first solve the equation for ku, then divide your result by k.

Functions of Multiple Angles

Solve $2 \cos 3t - 1 = 0$.

Solution

$$2 \cos 3t - 1 = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$2 \cos 3t = 1 \qquad \text{Add 1 to each side.}$$

$$\cos 3t = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \text{Divide each side by 2.}$$

In the interval $[0, 2\pi)$, you know that $3t = \pi/3$ and $3t = 5\pi/3$ are the only solutions, so, in general, you have

$$3t = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \quad \text{and} \quad 3t = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2n\pi.$$

Dividing these results by 3, you obtain the general solution

$$t = \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2n\pi}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad t = \frac{5\pi}{9} + \frac{2n\pi}{3} \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 39.

Functions of Multiple Angles

Solve $3 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 3 = 0$.

Solution

$$3 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 3 = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$3 \tan \frac{x}{2} = -3 \qquad \text{Subtract 3 from each side.}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = -1 \qquad \text{Divide each side by 3.}$$

In the interval $[0, \pi)$, you know that $x/2 = 3\pi/4$ is the only solution, so, in general, you have

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + n\pi.$$

Multiplying this result by 2, you obtain the general solution

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

Using Inverse Functions

In the next example, you will see how inverse trigonometric functions can be used to solve an equation.

Using Inverse Functions

Solve $\sec^2 x - 2 \tan x = 4$.

Solution

$$\sec^2 x - 2 \tan x = 4 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x - 2 \tan x - 4 = 0 \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$\tan^2 x - 2 \tan x - 3 = 0 \qquad \text{Combine like terms.}$$

$$(\tan x - 3)(\tan x + 1) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

Setting each factor equal to zero, you obtain two solutions in the interval $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$. [Recall that the range of the inverse tangent function is $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$.]

$$\tan x - 3 = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \tan x + 1 = 0$$

$$\tan x = 3 \qquad \qquad \tan x = -1$$

$$x = \arctan 3 \qquad \qquad x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Finally, because $\tan x$ has a period of π, you obtain the general solution by adding multiples of π

$$x = \arctan 3 + n\pi \qquad \text{and} \qquad x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \qquad \text{General solution}$$

where n is an integer. You can use a calculator to approximate the value of arctan 3.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 63.

Classroom Discussion

Equations with No Solutions One of the following equations has solutions and the other two do not. Which two equations do not have solutions?

a. $\sin^2 x - 5 \sin x + 6 = 0$

b. $\sin^2 x - 4 \sin x + 6 = 0$

c. $\sin^2 x - 5 \sin x - 6 = 0$

Find conditions involving the constants b and c that will guarantee that the equation

$$\sin^2 x + b \sin x + c = 0$$

has at least one solution on some interval of length 2π.

5.3 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. When solving a trigonometric equation, the preliminary goal is to ________ the trigonometric function involved in the equation.

2. The equation $2 \sin \theta + 1 = 0$ has the solutions $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2n\pi$ and $\theta = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2n\pi$, which are called ________ solutions.

3. The equation $2 \tan^2 x - 3 \tan x + 1 = 0$ is a trigonometric equation that is of ________ type.

4. A solution of an equation that does not satisfy the original equation is called an ________ solution.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–10, verify that the x-values are solutions of the equation.

5. $2 \cos x - 1 = 0$

(a) $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

6. $\sec x - 2 = 0$

(a) $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $x = \frac{5\pi}{3}$

7. $3 \tan^2 2x - 1 = 0$

(a) $x = \frac{\pi}{12}$ (b) $x = \frac{5\pi}{12}$

8. $2 \cos^2 4x - 1 = 0$

(a) $x = \frac{\pi}{16}$ (b) $x = \frac{3\pi}{16}$

9. $2 \sin^2 x - \sin x - 1 = 0$

(a) $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$

10. $\csc^4 x - 4 \csc^2 x = 0$

(a) $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $x = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

In Exercises 11–24, solve the equation.

11. $2 \cos x + 1 = 0$
12. $2 \sin x + 1 = 0$
13. $\sqrt{3} \csc x - 2 = 0$
14. $\tan x + \sqrt{3} = 0$
15. $3 \sec^2 x - 4 = 0$
16. $3 \cot^2 x - 1 = 0$
17. $\sin x(\sin x + 1) = 0$
18. $(3 \tan^2 x - 1)(\tan^2 x - 3) = 0$
19. $4 \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$
20. $\sin^2 x = 3 \cos^2 x$
21. $2 \sin^2 2x = 1$
22. $\tan^2 3x = 3$
23. $\tan 3x(\tan x - 1) = 0$
24. $\cos 2x(2 \cos x + 1) = 0$

In Exercises 25–38, find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

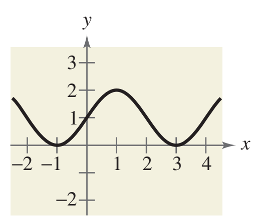
25. $\cos^3 x = \cos x$
26. $\sec^2 x - 1 = 0$
27. $3 \tan^3 x = \tan x$
28. $2 \sin^2 x = 2 + \cos x$
29. $\sec^2 x - \sec x = 2$
30. $\sec x \csc x = 2 \csc x$
31. $2 \sin x + \csc x = 0$
32. $\sec x + \tan x = 1$
33. $2 \cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$
34. $2 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x + 1 = 0$
35. $2 \sec^2 x + \tan^2 x - 3 = 0$
36. $\cos x + \sin x \tan x = 2$
37. $\csc x + \cot x = 1$
38. $\sin x - 2 = \cos x - 2$

In Exercises 39–44, solve the multiple-angle equation.

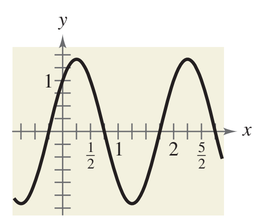
39. $\cos 2x = \frac{1}{2}$
40. $\sin 2x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
41. $\tan 3x = 1$
42. $\sec 4x = 2$
43. $\cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
44. $\sin \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

In Exercises 45–48, find the x-intercepts of the graph.

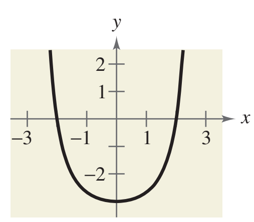
45. $y = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} + 1$



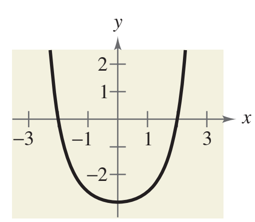
46. $y = \sin \pi x + \cos \pi x$



47. $y = \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right) - 3$



48. $y = \sec^4\left(\frac{\pi x}{8}\right) - 4$



In Exercises 49–58, use a graphing utility to approximate the solutions (to three decimal places) of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

49. $2 \sin x + \cos x = 0$

50. $4 \sin^3 x + 2 \sin^2 x - 2 \sin x - 1 = 0$

51. $\dfrac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} + \dfrac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} = 4$

52. $\dfrac{\cos x \cot x}{1 - \sin x} = 3$

53. $x \tan x - 1 = 0$

54. $x \cos x - 1 = 0$

55. $\sec^2 x + 0.5 \tan x - 1 = 0$

56. $\csc^2 x + 0.5 \cot x - 5 = 0$

57. $2 \tan^2 x + 7 \tan x - 15 = 0$

58. $6 \sin^2 x - 7 \sin x + 2 = 0$

In Exercises 59–62, use the Quadratic Formula to solve the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$. Then use a graphing utility to approximate the angle x.

59. $12 \sin^2 x - 13 \sin x + 3 = 0$

60. $3 \tan^2 x + 4 \tan x - 4 = 0$

61. $\tan^2 x + 3 \tan x + 1 = 0$

62. $4 \cos^2 x - 4 \cos x - 1 = 0$

In Exercises 63–74, use inverse functions where needed to find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

63. $\tan^2 x + \tan x - 12 = 0$

64. $\tan^2 x - \tan x - 2 = 0$

65. $\tan^2 x - 6 \tan x + 5 = 0$

66. $\sec^2 x + \tan x - 3 = 0$

67. $2 \cos^2 x - 5 \cos x + 2 = 0$

68. $2 \sin^2 x - 7 \sin x + 3 = 0$

69. $\cot^2 x - 9 = 0$

70. $\cot^2 x - 6 \cot x + 5 = 0$

71. $\sec^2 x - 4 \sec x = 0$

72. $\sec^2 x + 2 \sec x - 8 = 0$

73. $\csc^2 x + 3 \csc x - 4 = 0$

74. $\csc^2 x - 5 \csc x = 0$

In Exercises 75–78, use a graphing utility to approximate the solutions (to three decimal places) of the equation in the given interval.

75. $3 \tan^2 x + 5 \tan x - 4 = 0, \quad \left[-\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$

76. $\cos^2 x - 2 \cos x - 1 = 0, \quad [0, \pi]$

77. $4 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x + 1 = 0, \quad \left[-\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$

78. $2 \sec^2 x + \tan x - 6 = 0, \quad \left[-\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$

In Exercises 79–84, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the function and approximate the maximum and minimum points on the graph in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$, and (b) solve the trigonometric equation and demonstrate that its solutions are the x-coordinates of the maximum and minimum points of f. (Calculus is required to find the trigonometric equation.)

	Function	*Trigonometric Equation*
79.	$f(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos x$	$2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0$
80.	$f(x) = \cos^2 x - \sin x$	$-2 \sin x \cos x - \cos x = 0$
81.	$f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$	$\cos x - \sin x = 0$
82.	$f(x) = 2 \sin x + \cos 2x$	$2 \cos x - 4 \sin x \cos x = 0$
83.	$f(x) = \sin x \cos x$	$-\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 0$
84.	$f(x) = \sec x + \tan x - x$	$\sec x \tan x + \sec^2 x - 1 = 0$

FIXED POINT In Exercises 85 and 86, find the smallest positive fixed point of the function f. [A *fixed point* of a function f is a real number c such that $f(c) = c$.]

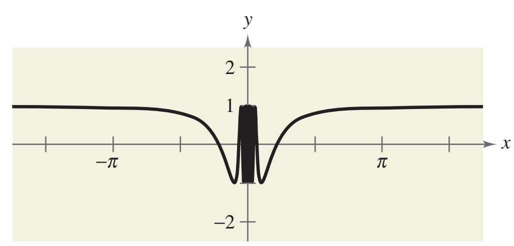
85. $f(x) = \tan \dfrac{\pi x}{4}$

86. $f(x) = \cos x$

87. GRAPHICAL REASONING Consider the function given by

$$f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$$

and its graph shown in the figure.



(a) What is the domain of the function?

(b) Identify any symmetry and any asymptotes of the graph.

(c) Describe the behavior of the function as $x \to 0$.

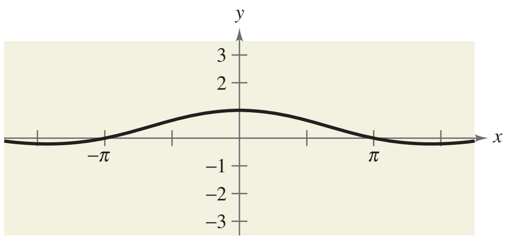
(d) How many solutions does the equation

$$\cos \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

have in the interval $[-1, 1]$? Find the solutions.

(e) Does the equation $\cos(1/x) = 0$ have a greatest solution? If so, approximate the solution. If not, explain why.

88. GRAPHICAL REASONING Consider the function given by $f(x) = (\sin x)/x$ and its graph shown in the figure.



(a) What is the domain of the function?

(b) Identify any symmetry and any asymptotes of the graph.

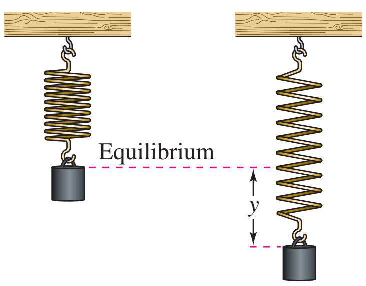
(c) Describe the behavior of the function as $x \to 0$.

(d) How many solutions does the equation

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

have in the interval $[-8, 8]$? Find the solutions.

89. HARMONIC MOTION A weight is oscillating on the end of a spring (see figure). The position of the weight relative to the point of equilibrium is given by $y = \frac{1}{12}(\cos 8t - 3 \sin 8t)$, where y is the displacement (in meters) and t is the time (in seconds). Find the times when the weight is at the point of equilibrium $(y = 0)$ for $0 \le t \le 1$.



90. DAMPED HARMONIC MOTION The displacement from equilibrium of a weight oscillating on the end of a spring is given by $y = 1.56e^{-0.22t} \cos 4.9t$, where y is the displacement (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds). Use a graphing utility to graph the displacement function for $0 \le t \le 10$. Find the time beyond which the displacement does not exceed 1 foot from equilibrium.

91. SALES The monthly sales S (in thousands of units) of a seasonal product are approximated by

$$S = 74.50 + 43.75 \sin \frac{\pi t}{6}$$

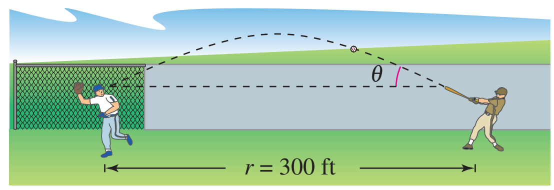
where t is the time (in months), with $t = 1$ corresponding to January. Determine the months in which sales exceed 100,000 units.

92. SALES The monthly sales S (in hundreds of units) of skiing equipment at a sports store are approximated by

$$S = 58.3 + 32.5 \cos \frac{\pi t}{6}$$

where t is the time (in months), with $t = 1$ corresponding to January. Determine the months in which sales exceed 7500 units.

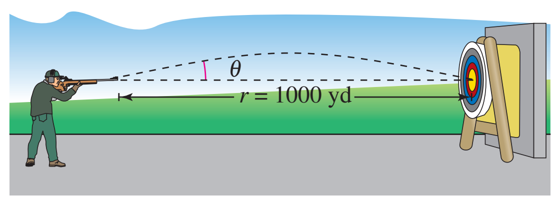
93. PROJECTILE MOTION A batted baseball leaves the bat at an angle of θ with the horizontal and an initial velocity of $v_0 = 100$ feet per second. The ball is caught by an outfielder 300 feet from home plate (see figure). Find θ if the range r of a projectile is given by $r = \frac{1}{32}v_0^2 \sin 2\theta$.



Not drawn to scale

94. PROJECTILE MOTION A sharpshooter intends to hit a target at a distance of 1000 yards with a gun that has a muzzle velocity of 1200 feet per second (see figure). Neglecting air resistance, determine the gun's minimum angle of elevation θ if the range r is given by

$$r = \frac{1}{32}v_0^2 \sin 2\theta.$$



Not drawn to scale

95. FERRIS WHEEL A Ferris wheel is built such that the height h (in feet) above ground of a seat on the wheel at time t (in minutes) can be modeled by

$$h(t) = 53 + 50 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{16}t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

The wheel makes one revolution every 32 seconds. The ride begins when $t = 0$.

(a) During the first 32 seconds of the ride, when will a person on the Ferris wheel be 53 feet above ground?

(b) When will a person be at the top of the Ferris wheel for the first time during the ride? If the ride lasts 160 seconds, how many times will a person be at the top of the ride, and at what times?

96. DATA ANALYSIS: METEOROLOGY The table shows the average daily high temperatures in Houston H (in degrees Fahrenheit) for month t, with $t = 1$ corresponding to January. (Source: National Climatic Data Center)

Month, t	Houston, H
1	62.3
2	66.5
3	73.3
4	79.1
5	85.5
6	90.7
7	93.6
8	93.5
9	89.3
10	82.0
11	72.0
12	64.6

(a) Create a scatter plot of the data.

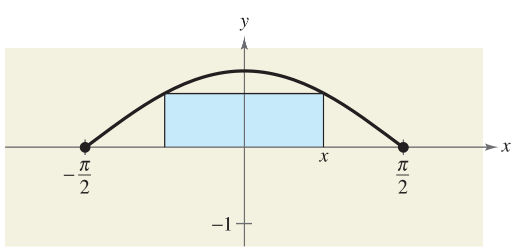
(b) Find a cosine model for the temperatures in Houston.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the data points and the model for the temperatures in Houston. How well does the model fit the data?

(d) What is the overall average daily high temperature in Houston?

(e) Use a graphing utility to describe the months during which the average daily high temperature is above 86°F and below 86°F.

97. GEOMETRY The area of a rectangle (see figure) inscribed in one arc of the graph of $y = \cos x$ is given by $A = 2x \cos x$, $0 < x < \pi/2$.



(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the area function, and approximate the area of the largest inscribed rectangle.

(b) Determine the values of x for which $A \geq 1$.

98. QUADRATIC APPROXIMATION Consider the function given by $f(x) = 3 \sin(0.6x - 2)$.

(a) Approximate the zero of the function in the interval $[0, 6]$.

(b) A quadratic approximation agreeing with f at $x = 5$ is $g(x) = -0.45x^2 + 5.52x - 13.70$. Use a graphing utility to graph f and g in the same viewing window. Describe the result.

(c) Use the Quadratic Formula to find the zeros of g. Compare the zero in the interval $[0, 6]$ with the result of part (a).

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 99 and 100, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

99. The equation $2 \sin 4t - 1 = 0$ has four times the number of solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ as the equation $2 \sin t - 1 = 0$.

100. If you correctly solve a trigonometric equation to the statement $\sin x = 3.4$, then you can finish solving the equation by using an inverse function.

101. THINK ABOUT IT Explain what would happen if you divided each side of the equation $\cot x \cos^2 x = 2 \cot x$ by $\cot x$. Is this a correct method to use when solving equations?

102. GRAPHICAL REASONING Use a graphing utility to confirm the solutions found in Example 6 in two different ways.

(a) Graph both sides of the equation and find the x-coordinates of the points at which the graphs intersect.

Left side: $y = \cos x + 1$

Right side: $y = \sin x$

(b) Graph the equation $y = \cos x + 1 - \sin x$ and find the x-intercepts of the graph. Do both methods produce the same x-values? Which method do you prefer? Explain.

103. Explain in your own words how knowledge of algebra is important when solving trigonometric equations.

104. CAPSTONE Consider the equation $2 \sin x - 1 = 0$. Explain the similarities and differences between finding all solutions in the interval $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, finding all solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$, and finding the general solution.

PROJECT: METEOROLOGY To work an extended application analyzing the normal daily high temperatures in Phoenix and in Seattle, visit this text's website at *academic.cengage.com*. (Data Source: NOAA)

5.4 Sum and Difference Formulas

What you should learn

- Use sum and difference formulas to evaluate trigonometric functions, verify identities, and solve trigonometric equations.

Why you should learn it

You can use identities to rewrite trigonometric expressions. For instance, in Exercise 89 on page 403, you can use an identity to rewrite a trigonometric expression in a form that helps you analyze a harmonic motion equation.

Richard Megna/Fundamental Photographs

Using Sum and Difference Formulas

In this and the following section, you will study the uses of several trigonometric identities and formulas.

Sum and Difference Formulas

$$\sin(u + v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v$$

$$\sin(u - v) = \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v$$

$$\cos(u + v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$$

$$\cos(u - v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v$$

$$\tan(u + v) = \frac{\tan u + \tan v}{1 - \tan u \tan v} \qquad \tan(u - v) = \frac{\tan u - \tan v}{1 + \tan u \tan v}$$

For a proof of the sum and difference formulas, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 422.

Examples 1 and 2 show how **sum and difference formulas** can be used to find exact values of trigonometric functions involving sums or differences of special angles.

Evaluating a Trigonometric Function

Find the exact value of $\sin \dfrac{\pi}{12}$.

Solution

To find the *exact* value of $\sin \dfrac{\pi}{12}$, use the fact that

$$\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Consequently, the formula for $\sin(u - v)$ yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin \frac{\pi}{12} &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\
&= \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

Try checking this result on your calculator. You will find that $\sin \dfrac{\pi}{12} \approx 0.259$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 7.

Study Tip

Another way to solve Example 2 is to use the fact that $75° = 120° - 45°$ together with the formula for $\cos(u - v)$.

Evaluating a Trigonometric Function

Find the exact value of $\cos 75°$.

Solution

Using the fact that $75° = 30° + 45°$, together with the formula for $\cos(u + v)$, you obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 75° &= \cos(30° + 45°)\\ &= \cos 30° \cos 45° - \sin 30° \sin 45°\\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}.\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 11.

Evaluating a Trigonometric Expression

Find the exact value of $\sin(u + v)$ given

$$\sin u = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ where } 0 < u < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \cos v = -\frac{12}{13}, \text{ where } \frac{\pi}{2} < v < \pi.$$

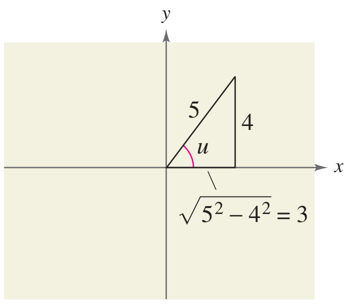


FIGURE 5.10

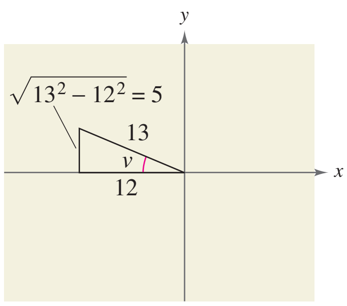


FIGURE 5.11

Solution

Because $\sin u = 4/5$ and u is in Quadrant I, $\cos u = 3/5$, as shown in Figure 5.10. Because $\cos v = -12/13$ and v is in Quadrant II, $\sin v = 5/13$, as shown in Figure 5.11. You can find $\sin(u + v)$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(u + v) &= \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v\\ &= \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\\ &= -\frac{48}{65} + \frac{15}{65}\\ &= -\frac{33}{65}\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

An Application of a Sum Formula

Write $\cos(\arctan 1 + \arccos x)$ as an algebraic expression.

Solution

This expression fits the formula for $\cos(u + v)$. Angles $u = \arctan 1$ and $v = \arccos x$ are shown in Figure 5.12. So

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(u + v) &= \cos(\arctan 1)\cos(\arccos x) - \sin(\arctan 1)\sin(\arccos x)\\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - x^2}\\ &= \frac{x - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{\sqrt{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

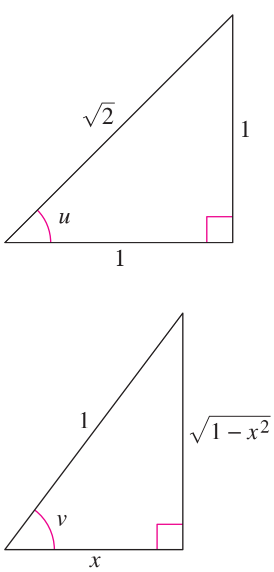


FIGURE 5.12

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 57.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Hipparchus, considered the most eminent of Greek astronomers, was born about 190 B.C. in Nicaea. He was credited with the invention of trigonometry. He also derived the sum and difference formulas for $\sin(A \pm B)$ and $\cos(A \pm B)$.

Example 5 shows how to use a difference formula to prove the cofunction identity

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x.$$

Proving a Cofunction Identity

Prove the cofunction identity $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$.

Solution

Using the formula for $\cos(u - v)$, you have

$$\begin{aligned}\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) &= \cos\frac{\pi}{2}\cos x + \sin\frac{\pi}{2}\sin x \\ &= (0)(\cos x) + (1)(\sin x) \\ &= \sin x.\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 61.

Sum and difference formulas can be used to rewrite expressions such as

$$\sin\left(\theta + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \cos\left(\theta + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right), \quad \text{where } n \text{ is an integer}$$

as expressions involving only $\sin\theta$ or $\cos\theta$. The resulting formulas are called **reduction formulas.**

Deriving Reduction Formulas

Simplify each expression.

a. $\cos\left(\theta - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ **b.** $\tan(\theta + 3\pi)$

Solution

a. Using the formula for $\cos(u - v)$, you have

$$\begin{aligned}\cos\left(\theta - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) &= \cos\theta\cos\frac{3\pi}{2} + \sin\theta\sin\frac{3\pi}{2} \\ &= (\cos\theta)(0) + (\sin\theta)(-1) \\ &= -\sin\theta.\end{aligned}$$

b. Using the formula for $\tan(u + v)$, you have

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(\theta + 3\pi) &= \frac{\tan\theta + \tan 3\pi}{1 - \tan\theta\tan 3\pi} \\ &= \frac{\tan\theta + 0}{1 - (\tan\theta)(0)} \\ &= \tan\theta.\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 73.

Solving a Trigonometric Equation

Find all solutions of $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

Algebraic Solution

Using sum and difference formulas, rewrite the equation as

$$\sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos x \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$2 \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$2(\sin x)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

So, the only solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ are

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4}.$$

Graphical Solution

Sketch the graph of

$$y = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 \text{ for } 0 \le x < 2\pi.$$

as shown in Figure 5.13. From the graph you can see that the x-intercepts are $5\pi/4$ and $7\pi/4$. So, the solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ are

$$x = \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4}.$$

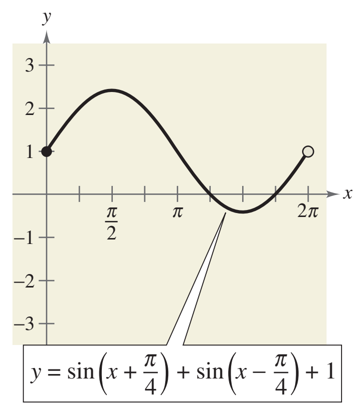


FIGURE 5.13

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 79.

The next example was taken from calculus. It is used to derive the derivative of the sine function.

An Application from Calculus

Verify that $\frac{\sin(x + h) - \sin x}{h} = (\cos x)\left(\frac{\sin h}{h}\right) - (\sin x)\left(\frac{1 - \cos h}{h}\right)$ where $h \neq 0$.

Solution

Using the formula for $\sin(u + v)$, you have

$$\frac{\sin(x + h) - \sin x}{h} = \frac{\sin x \cos h + \cos x \sin h - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x \sin h - \sin x(1 - \cos h)}{h}$$

$$= (\cos x)\left(\frac{\sin h}{h}\right) - (\sin x)\left(\frac{1 - \cos h}{h}\right).$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 105.

5.4 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blank.

1. $\sin(u - v) =$ ________
2. $\cos(u + v) =$ ________
3. $\tan(u + v) =$ ________
4. $\sin(u + v) =$ ________
5. $\cos(u - v) =$ ________
6. $\tan(u - v) =$ ________

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–12, find the exact value of each expression.

7. (a) $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ (b) $\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{\pi}{3}$
8. (a) $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ (b) $\sin\frac{3\pi}{4} + \sin\frac{5\pi}{6}$
9. (a) $\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ (b) $\sin\frac{7\pi}{6} - \sin\frac{\pi}{3}$
10. (a) $\cos(120^\circ + 45^\circ)$ (b) $\cos 120^\circ + \cos 45^\circ$
11. (a) $\sin(135^\circ - 30^\circ)$ (b) $\sin 135^\circ - \cos 30^\circ$
12. (a) $\sin(315^\circ - 60^\circ)$ (b) $\sin 315^\circ - \sin 60^\circ$

In Exercises 13–28, find the exact values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of the angle.

13. $\frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}$
14. $\frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$
15. $\frac{17\pi}{12} = \frac{9\pi}{4} - \frac{5\pi}{6}$
16. $-\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}$
17. $105^\circ = 60^\circ + 45^\circ$
18. $165^\circ = 135^\circ + 30^\circ$
19. $195^\circ = 225^\circ - 30^\circ$
20. $255^\circ = 300^\circ - 45^\circ$
21. $\frac{13\pi}{12}$
22. $-\frac{7\pi}{12}$
23. $-\frac{13\pi}{12}$
24. $\frac{5\pi}{12}$
25. 285°
26. -105°
27. -165°
28. 15°

In Exercises 29–36, write the expression as the sine, cosine, or tangent of an angle.

29. $\sin 3 \cos 1.2 - \cos 3 \sin 1.2$
30. $\cos\frac{\pi}{7}\cos\frac{\pi}{5} - \sin\frac{\pi}{7}\sin\frac{\pi}{5}$
31. $\sin 60^\circ \cos 15^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 15^\circ$
32. $\cos 130^\circ \cos 40^\circ - \sin 130^\circ \sin 40^\circ$
33. $\dfrac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan 30^\circ}$
34. $\dfrac{\tan 140^\circ - \tan 60^\circ}{1 + \tan 140^\circ \tan 60^\circ}$
35. $\dfrac{\tan 2x + \tan x}{1 - \tan 2x \tan x}$
36. $\cos 3x \cos 2y + \sin 3x \sin 2y$

In Exercises 37–42, find the exact value of the expression.

37. $\sin\frac{\pi}{12}\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{\pi}{12}\sin\frac{\pi}{4}$
38. $\cos\frac{\pi}{16}\cos\frac{3\pi}{16} - \sin\frac{\pi}{16}\sin\frac{3\pi}{16}$
39. $\sin 120^\circ \cos 60^\circ - \cos 120^\circ \sin 60^\circ$
40. $\cos 120^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 120^\circ \sin 30^\circ$
41. $\dfrac{\tan(5\pi/6) - \tan(\pi/6)}{1 + \tan(5\pi/6)\tan(\pi/6)}$
42. $\dfrac{\tan 25^\circ + \tan 110^\circ}{1 - \tan 25^\circ \tan 110^\circ}$

In Exercises 43–50, find the exact value of the trigonometric function given that $\sin u = \frac{5}{13}$ and $\cos v = -\frac{3}{5}$. (Both u and v are in Quadrant II.)

43. $\sin(u + v)$
44. $\cos(u - v)$
45. $\cos(u + v)$
46. $\sin(v - u)$
47. $\tan(u + v)$
48. $\csc(u - v)$
49. $\sec(v - u)$
50. $\cot(u + v)$

In Exercises 51–56, find the exact value of the trigonometric function given that $\sin u = -\frac{7}{25}$ and $\cos v = -\frac{4}{5}$. (Both u and v are in Quadrant III.)

51. $\cos(u + v)$
52. $\sin(u + v)$
53. $\tan(u - v)$
54. $\cot(v - u)$
55. $\csc(u - v)$
56. $\sec(v - u)$

In Exercises 57–60, write the trigonometric expression as an algebraic expression.

57. $\sin(\arcsin x + \arccos x)$
58. $\sin(\arctan 2x - \arccos x)$
59. $\cos(\arccos x + \arcsin x)$
60. $\cos(\arccos x - \arctan x)$

In Exercises 61–70, prove the identity.

61. $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x$ **62.** $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \cos x$

63. $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + x\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos x + \sqrt{3}\sin x\right)$

64. $\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - x\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos x + \sin x)$

65. $\cos(\pi - \theta) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta\right) = 0$

66. $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) = \frac{1 - \tan\theta}{1 + \tan\theta}$

67. $\cos(x + y)\cos(x - y) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y$

68. $\sin(x + y)\sin(x - y) = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$

69. $\sin(x + y) + \sin(x - y) = 2\sin x\cos y$

70. $\cos(x + y) + \cos(x - y) = 2\cos x\cos y$

In Exercises 71–74, simplify the expression algebraically and use a graphing utility to confirm your answer graphically.

71. $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right)$ **72.** $\cos(\pi + x)$

73. $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + \theta\right)$ **74.** $\tan(\pi + \theta)$

In Exercises 75–84, find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

75. $\sin(x + \pi) - \sin x + 1 = 0$

76. $\sin(x + \pi) - \sin x - 1 = 0$

77. $\cos(x + \pi) - \cos x - 1 = 0$

78. $\cos(x + \pi) - \cos x + 1 = 0$

79. $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

80. $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1$

81. $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$

82. $\tan(x + \pi) + 2\sin(x + \pi) = 0$

83. $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos^2 x = 0$

84. $\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin^2 x = 0$

In Exercises 85–88, use a graphing utility to approximate the solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

85. $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$

86. $\tan(x + \pi) - \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$

87. $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos^2 x = 0$

88. $\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \sin^2 x = 0$

89. HARMONIC MOTION A weight is attached to a spring suspended vertically from a ceiling. When a driving force is applied to the system, the weight moves vertically from its equilibrium position, and this motion is modeled by

$$y = \frac{1}{3}\sin 2t + \frac{1}{4}\cos 2t$$

where y is the distance from equilibrium (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds).

(a) Use the identity

$$a\sin B\theta + b\cos B\theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sin(B\theta + C)$$

where $C = \arctan(b/a)$, $a > 0$, to write the model in the form $y = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sin(Bt + C)$.

(b) Find the amplitude of the oscillations of the weight.

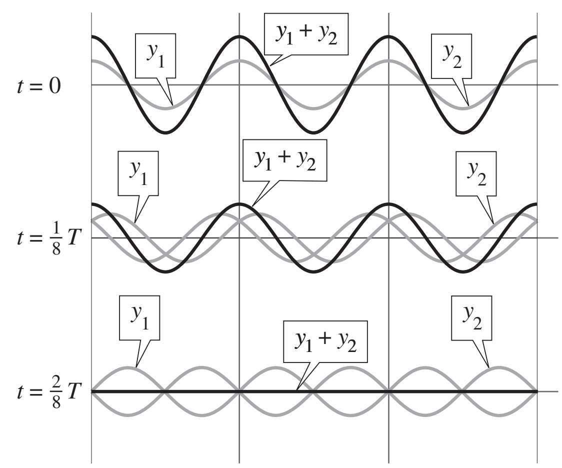
(c) Find the frequency of the oscillations of the weight.

90. STANDING WAVES The equation of a standing wave is obtained by adding the displacements of two waves traveling in opposite directions (see figure). Assume that each of the waves has amplitude A, period T, and wavelength λ. If the models for these waves are

$$y_1 = A\cos 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 = A\cos 2\pi\left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)$$

show that

$$y_1 + y_2 = 2A\cos\frac{2\pi t}{T}\cos\frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}.$$



EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 91–94, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

91. $\sin(u \pm v) = \sin u \cos v \pm \cos u \sin v$

92. $\cos(u \pm v) = \cos u \cos v \pm \sin u \sin v$

93. $\tan\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right) = \dfrac{\tan x + 1}{1 - \tan x}$

94. $\sin\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos x$

In Exercises 95–98, verify the identity.

95. $\cos(n\pi + \theta) = (-1)^n \cos \theta, \quad n$ is an integer

96. $\sin(n\pi + \theta) = (-1)^n \sin \theta, \quad n$ is an integer

97. $a \sin B\theta + b \cos B\theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(B\theta + C)$,
where $C = \arctan(b/a)$ and $a > 0$

98. $a \sin B\theta + b \cos B\theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(B\theta - C)$,
where $C = \arctan(a/b)$ and $b > 0$

In Exercises 99–102, use the formulas given in Exercises 97 and 98 to write the trigonometric expression in the following forms.

(a) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(B\theta + C)$ (b) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(B\theta - C)$

99. $\sin \theta + \cos \theta$

100. $3 \sin 2\theta + 4 \cos 2\theta$

101. $12 \sin 3\theta + 5 \cos 3\theta$

102. $\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta$

In Exercises 103 and 104, use the formulas given in Exercises 97 and 98 to write the trigonometric expression in the form $a \sin B\theta + b \cos B\theta$.

103. $2 \sin\left(\theta + \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

104. $5 \cos\left(\theta - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

105. Verify the following identity used in calculus.

$$\frac{\cos(x + h) - \cos x}{h} = \frac{\cos x(\cos h - 1)}{h} - \frac{\sin x \sin h}{h}$$

106. Let $x = \pi/6$ in the identity in Exercise 105 and define the functions f and g as follows.

$$f(h) = \frac{\cos[(\pi/6) + h] - \cos(\pi/6)}{h}$$

$$g(h) = \cos\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\frac{\cos h - 1}{h}\right) - \sin\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\frac{\sin h}{h}\right)$$

(a) What are the domains of the functions f and g?

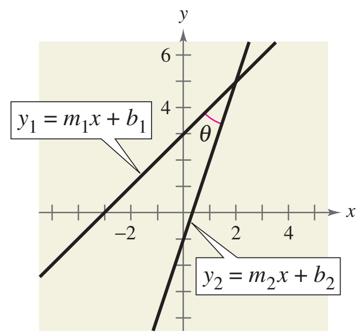
(b) Use a graphing utility to complete the table.

h	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.02	0.01
$f(h)$						
$g(h)$						

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the functions f and g.

(d) Use the table and the graphs to make a conjecture about the values of the functions f and g as $h \to 0$.

In Exercises 107 and 108, use the figure, which shows two lines whose equations are $y_1 = m_1 x + b_1$ and $y_2 = m_2 x + b_2$. Assume that both lines have positive slopes. Derive a formula for the angle between the two lines. Then use your formula to find the angle between the given pair of lines.



107. $y = x$ and $y = \sqrt{3}x$

108. $y = x$ and $y = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x$

In Exercises 109 and 110, use a graphing utility to graph y_1 and y_2 in the same viewing window. Use the graphs to determine whether $y_1 = y_2$. Explain your reasoning.

109. $y_1 = \cos(x + 2), \quad y_2 = \cos x + \cos 2$

110. $y_1 = \sin(x + 4), \quad y_2 = \sin x + \sin 4$

111. PROOF

(a) Write a proof of the formula for $\sin(u + v)$.

(b) Write a proof of the formula for $\sin(u - v)$.

112. CAPSTONE Give an example to justify each statement.

(a) $\sin(u + v) \neq \sin u + \sin v$

(b) $\sin(u - v) \neq \sin u - \sin v$

(c) $\cos(u + v) \neq \cos u + \cos v$

(d) $\cos(u - v) \neq \cos u - \cos v$

(e) $\tan(u + v) \neq \tan u + \tan v$

(f) $\tan(u - v) \neq \tan u - \tan v$

5.5 MULTIPLE-ANGLE AND PRODUCT-TO-SUM FORMULAS

What you should learn

- Use multiple-angle formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions.
- Use power-reducing formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions.
- Use half-angle formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions.
- Use product-to-sum and sum-to-product formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions.
- Use trigonometric formulas to rewrite real-life models.

Why you should learn it

You can use a variety of trigonometric formulas to rewrite trigonometric functions in more convenient forms. For instance, in Exercise 135 on page 415, you can use a double-angle formula to determine at what angle an athlete must throw a javelin.

Mark Dadswell/Getty Images

Multiple-Angle Formulas

In this section, you will study four other categories of trigonometric identities.

1. The first category involves *functions of multiple angles* such as $\sin ku$ and $\cos ku$.
2. The second category involves *squares of trigonometric functions* such as $\sin^2 u$.
3. The third category involves *functions of half-angles* such as $\sin(u/2)$.
4. The fourth category involves *products of trigonometric functions* such as $\sin u \cos v$.

You should learn the **double-angle formulas** because they are used often in trigonometry and calculus. For proofs of these formulas, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 423.

Double-Angle Formulas

$$\sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u$$

$$\tan 2u = \frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2u &= \cos^2 u - \sin^2 u \\ &= 2\cos^2 u - 1 \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2 u \end{aligned}$$

Solving a Multiple-Angle Equation

Solve $2 \cos x + \sin 2x = 0$.

Solution

Begin by rewriting the equation so that it involves functions of x (rather than $2x$). Then factor and solve.

$$2 \cos x + \sin 2x = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$2 \cos x + 2 \sin x \cos x = 0 \qquad \text{Double-angle formula}$$

$$2 \cos x(1 + \sin x) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

$$2 \cos x = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 + \sin x = 0 \qquad \text{Set factors equal to zero.}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \qquad x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \qquad \text{Solutions in } [0, 2\pi)$$

So, the general solution is

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$$

where n is an integer. Try verifying these solutions graphically.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 19.

Using Double-Angle Formulas to Analyze Graphs

Use a double-angle formula to rewrite the equation

$$y = 4\cos^2 x - 2.$$

Then sketch the graph of the equation over the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

Solution

Using the double-angle formula for $\cos 2u$, you can rewrite the original equation as

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 4\cos^2 x - 2 && \text{Write original equation.} \\ &= 2(2\cos^2 x - 1) && \text{Factor.} \\ &= 2\cos 2x. && \text{Use double-angle formula.} \end{aligned}$$

Using the techniques discussed in Section 4.5, you can recognize that the graph of this function has an amplitude of 2 and a period of π. The key points in the interval $[0, \pi]$ are as follows.

Maximum	Intercept	Minimum	Intercept	Maximum
$(0, 2)$	$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 0\right)$	$\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, -2\right)$	$\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 0\right)$	$(\pi, 2)$

Two cycles of the graph are shown in Figure 5.14.

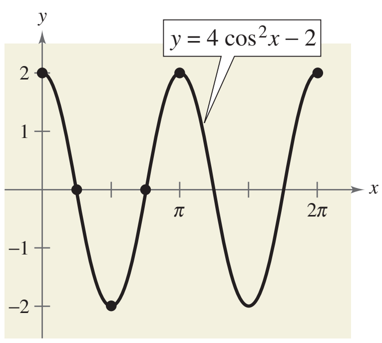


FIGURE 5.14

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 33.

Evaluating Functions Involving Double Angles

Use the following to find $\sin 2\theta$, $\cos 2\theta$, and $\tan 2\theta$.

$$\cos\theta = \frac{5}{13}, \qquad \frac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$$

Solution

From Figure 5.15, you can see that $\sin\theta = y/r = -12/13$. Consequently, using each of the double-angle formulas, you can write

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 2\left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) = -\frac{120}{169}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 = 2\left(\frac{25}{169}\right) - 1 = -\frac{119}{169}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = \frac{120}{119}.$$

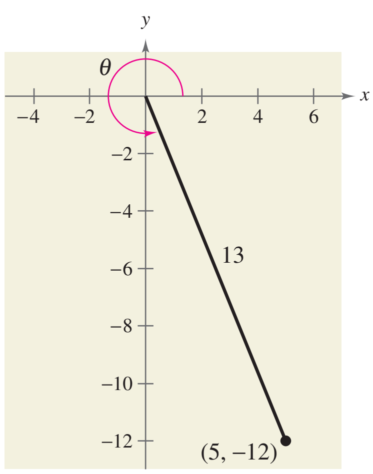


FIGURE 5.15

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 37.

The double-angle formulas are not restricted to angles 2θ and θ. Other *double* combinations, such as 4θ and 2θ or 6θ and 3θ, are also valid. Here are two examples.

$$\sin 4\theta = 2\sin 2\theta\cos 2\theta \qquad \text{and} \qquad \cos 6\theta = \cos^2 3\theta - \sin^2 3\theta$$

By using double-angle formulas together with the sum formulas given in the preceding section, you can form other multiple-angle formulas.

Deriving a Triple-Angle Formula

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 3x &= \sin(2x + x)\\ &= \sin 2x \cos x + \cos 2x \sin x\\ &= 2 \sin x \cos x \cos x + (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) \sin x\\ &= 2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x\\ &= 2 \sin x(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x\\ &= 2 \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x + \sin x - 2 \sin^3 x\\ &= 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x\end{aligned}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 117.

Power-Reducing Formulas

The double-angle formulas can be used to obtain the following **power-reducing formulas.** Example 5 shows a typical power reduction that is used in calculus.

Power-Reducing Formulas

$$\sin^2 u = \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2} \qquad \cos^2 u = \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} \qquad \tan^2 u = \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{1 + \cos 2u}$$

For a proof of the power-reducing formulas, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 423.

Reducing a Power

Rewrite $\sin^4 x$ as a sum of first powers of the cosines of multiple angles.

Solution

Note the repeated use of power-reducing formulas.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^4 x &= (\sin^2 x)^2 && \text{Property of exponents}\\ &= \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 && \text{Power-reducing formula}\\ &= \frac{1}{4}(1 - 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) && \text{Expand.}\\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left(1 - 2 \cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}\right) && \text{Power-reducing formula}\\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4x && \text{Distributive Property}\\ &= \frac{1}{8}(3 - 4 \cos 2x + \cos 4x) && \text{Factor out common factor.}\end{aligned}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 43.

Half-Angle Formulas

You can derive some useful alternative forms of the power-reducing formulas by replacing u with $u/2$. The results are called **half-angle formulas.**

Half-Angle Formulas

$$\sin \frac{u}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos u}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{u}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos u}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{u}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos u}{\sin u} = \frac{\sin u}{1 + \cos u}$$

The signs of $\sin \frac{u}{2}$ and $\cos \frac{u}{2}$ depend on the quadrant in which $\frac{u}{2}$ lies.

Using a Half-Angle Formula

Find the exact value of sin 105°.

Solution

Begin by noting that 105° is half of 210°. Then, using the half-angle formula for $\sin(u/2)$ and the fact that 105° lies in Quadrant II, you have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin 105^\circ &= \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 210^\circ}{2}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1 - (-\cos 30^\circ)}{2}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1 + \left(\sqrt{3}/2\right)}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

The positive square root is chosen because $\sin \theta$ is positive in Quadrant II.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 59.

Use your calculator to verify the result obtained in Example 6. That is, evaluate $\sin 105^\circ$ and $\left(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}\right)/2$.

$$\sin 105^\circ \approx 0.9659258$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2} \approx 0.9659258$$

You can see that both values are approximately 0.9659258.

Study Tip

To find the exact value of a trigonometric function with an angle measure in D°M′S″ form using a half-angle formula, first convert the angle measure to decimal degree form. Then multiply the resulting angle measure by 2.

Solving a Trigonometric Equation

Find all solutions of $2 - \sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

Algebraic Solution

$$2 - \sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}$$ Write original equation.

$$2 - \sin^2 x = 2\left(\pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{2}}\right)^2$$ Half-angle formula

$$2 - \sin^2 x = 2\left(\frac{1+\cos x}{2}\right)$$ Simplify.

$$2 - \sin^2 x = 1 + \cos x$$ Simplify.

$$2 - (1 - \cos^2 x) = 1 + \cos x$$ Pythagorean identity

$$\cos^2 x - \cos x = 0$$ Simplify.

$$\cos x(\cos x - 1) = 0$$ Factor.

By setting the factors $\cos x$ and $\cos x - 1$ equal to zero, you find that the solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ are

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad x = 0.$$

Graphical Solution

Use a graphing utility set in *radian* mode to graph $y = 2 - \sin^2 x - 2\cos^2(x/2)$, as shown in Figure 5.16. Use the *zero* or *root* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features to approximate the x-intercepts in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ to be

$$x = 0,\ x \approx 1.571 \approx \frac{\pi}{2},\ \text{and}\ x \approx 4.712 \approx \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

These values are the approximate solutions of $2 - \sin^2 x - 2\cos^2(x/2) = 0$ in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

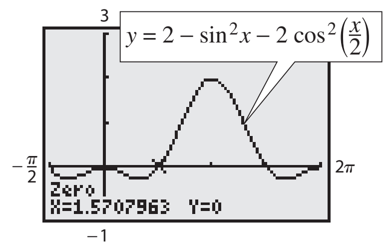


FIGURE 5.16

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 77.

Product-to-Sum Formulas

Each of the following **product-to-sum formulas** can be verified using the sum and difference formulas discussed in the preceding section.

Product-to-Sum Formulas

$$\sin u \sin v = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(u - v) - \cos(u + v)]$$

$$\cos u \cos v = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(u - v) + \cos(u + v)]$$

$$\sin u \cos v = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(u + v) + \sin(u - v)]$$

$$\cos u \sin v = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(u + v) - \sin(u - v)]$$

Product-to-sum formulas are used in calculus to evaluate integrals involving the products of sines and cosines of two different angles.

Writing Products as Sums

Rewrite the product $\cos 5x \sin 4x$ as a sum or difference.

Solution

Using the appropriate product-to-sum formula, you obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 5x \sin 4x &= \tfrac{1}{2}[\sin(5x + 4x) - \sin(5x - 4x)]\\ &= \tfrac{1}{2}\sin 9x - \tfrac{1}{2}\sin x.\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 85.

Occasionally, it is useful to reverse the procedure and write a sum of trigonometric functions as a product. This can be accomplished with the following **sum-to-product formulas.**

Sum-to-Product Formulas

$$\sin u + \sin v = 2\sin\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin u - \sin v = 2\cos\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos u + \cos v = 2\cos\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos u - \cos v = -2\sin\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

For a proof of the sum-to-product formulas, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 424.

Using a Sum-to-Product Formula

Find the exact value of $\cos 195° + \cos 105°$.

Solution

Using the appropriate sum-to-product formula, you obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 195° + \cos 105° &= 2\cos\left(\frac{195° + 105°}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{195° - 105°}{2}\right)\\ &= 2\cos 150° \cos 45°\\ &= 2\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 99.

Solving a Trigonometric Equation

Solve $\sin 5x + \sin 3x = 0$.

Algebraic Solution

$$\sin 5x + \sin 3x = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$2 \sin\left(\frac{5x + 3x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{5x - 3x}{2}\right) = 0 \qquad \text{Sum-to-product formula}$$

$$2 \sin 4x \cos x = 0 \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

By setting the factor $2 \sin 4x$ equal to zero, you can find that the solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ are

$$x = 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}.$$

The equation $\cos x = 0$ yields no additional solutions, so you can conclude that the solutions are of the form

$$x = \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

where n is an integer.

Graphical Solution

Sketch the graph of

$$y = \sin 5x + \sin 3x,$$

as shown in Figure 5.17. From the graph you can see that the x-intercepts occur at multiples of $\pi/4$. So, you can conclude that the solutions are of the form

$$x = \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

where n is an integer.

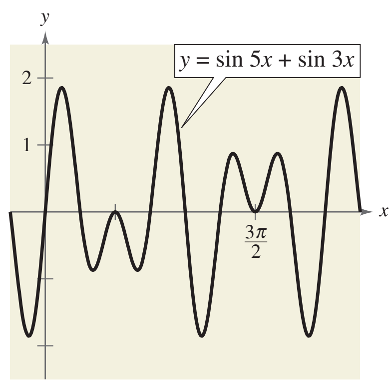


FIGURE 5.17

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 103.

Verifying a Trigonometric Identity

Verify the identity $\dfrac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{\cos x + \cos 3x} = \tan x$.

Solution

Using appropriate sum-to-product formulas, you have

$$\frac{\sin 3x - \sin x}{\cos x + \cos 3x} = \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{3x + x}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{3x - x}{2}\right)}{2 \cos\left(\frac{x + 3x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x - 3x}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos(2x) \sin x}{2 \cos(2x) \cos(-x)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos(-x)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \tan x.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 121.

Application

Projectile Motion

Ignoring air resistance, the range of a projectile fired at an angle θ with the horizontal and with an initial velocity of v_0 feet per second is given by

$$r = \frac{1}{16}v_0^2 \sin\theta\cos\theta$$

where r is the horizontal distance (in feet) that the projectile will travel. A place kicker for a football team can kick a football from ground level with an initial velocity of 80 feet per second (see Figure 5.18).

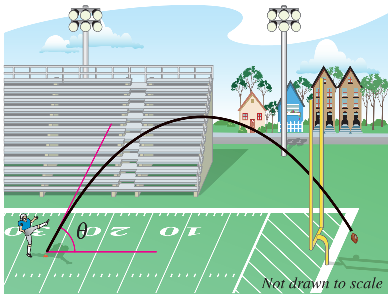


FIGURE 5.18

a. Write the projectile motion model in a simpler form.

b. At what angle must the player kick the football so that the football travels 200 feet?

c. For what angle is the horizontal distance the football travels a maximum?

Solution

a. You can use a double-angle formula to rewrite the projectile motion model as

$$r = \frac{1}{32}v_0^2(2\sin\theta\cos\theta) \qquad \text{Rewrite original projectile motion model.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{32}v_0^2\sin 2\theta. \qquad \text{Rewrite model using a double-angle formula.}$$

b. $$r = \frac{1}{32}v_0^2\sin 2\theta \qquad \text{Write projectile motion model.}$$

$$200 = \frac{1}{32}(80)^2\sin 2\theta \qquad \text{Substitute 200 for } r \text{ and 80 for } v_0.$$

$$200 = 200\sin 2\theta \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$1 = \sin 2\theta \qquad \text{Divide each side by 200.}$$

You know that $2\theta = \pi/2$, so dividing this result by 2 produces $\theta = \pi/4$. Because $\pi/4 = 45°$, you can conclude that the player must kick the football at an angle of 45° so that the football will travel 200 feet.

c. From the model $r = 200\sin 2\theta$ you can see that the amplitude is 200. So the maximum range is $r = 200$ feet. From part (b), you know that this corresponds to an angle of 45°. Therefore, kicking the football at an angle of 45° will produce a maximum horizontal distance of 200 feet.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 135.

Classroom Discussion

Deriving an Area Formula Describe how you can use a double-angle formula or a half-angle formula to derive a formula for the area of an isosceles triangle. Use a labeled sketch to illustrate your derivation. Then write two examples that show how your formula can be used.

5.5 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blank to complete the trigonometric formula.

1. $\sin 2u = $ ________

2. $\dfrac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} = $ ________

3. $\cos 2u = $ ________

4. $\dfrac{1 - \cos 2u}{1 + \cos 2u} = $ ________

5. $\sin \dfrac{u}{2} = $ ________

6. $\tan \dfrac{u}{2} = $ ________

7. $\cos u \cos v = $ ________

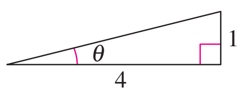
8. $\sin u \cos v = $ ________

9. $\sin u + \sin v = $ ________

10. $\cos u - \cos v = $ ________

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 11–18, use the figure to find the exact value of the trigonometric function.



11. $\cos 2\theta$

12. $\sin 2\theta$

13. $\tan 2\theta$

14. $\sec 2\theta$

15. $\csc 2\theta$

16. $\cot 2\theta$

17. $\sin 4\theta$

18. $\tan 4\theta$

In Exercises 19–28, find the exact solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

19. $\sin 2x - \sin x = 0$

20. $\sin 2x + \cos x = 0$

21. $4 \sin x \cos x = 1$

22. $\sin 2x \sin x = \cos x$

23. $\cos 2x - \cos x = 0$

24. $\cos 2x + \sin x = 0$

25. $\sin 4x = -2 \sin 2x$

26. $(\sin 2x + \cos 2x)^2 = 1$

27. $\tan 2x - \cot x = 0$

28. $\tan 2x - 2 \cos x = 0$

In Exercises 29–36, use a double-angle formula to rewrite the expression.

29. $6 \sin x \cos x$

30. $\sin x \cos x$

31. $6 \cos^2 x - 3$

32. $\cos^2 x - \frac{1}{2}$

33. $4 - 8 \sin^2 x$

34. $10 \sin^2 x - 5$

35. $(\cos x + \sin x)(\cos x - \sin x)$

36. $(\sin x - \cos x)(\sin x + \cos x)$

In Exercises 37–42, find the exact values of $\sin 2u$, $\cos 2u$, and $\tan 2u$ using the double-angle formulas.

37. $\sin u = -\dfrac{3}{5}, \quad \dfrac{3\pi}{2} < u < 2\pi$

38. $\cos u = -\dfrac{4}{5}, \quad \dfrac{\pi}{2} < u < \pi$

39. $\tan u = \dfrac{3}{5}, \quad 0 < u < \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

40. $\cot u = \sqrt{2}, \quad \pi < u < \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

41. $\sec u = -2, \quad \dfrac{\pi}{2} < u < \pi$

42. $\csc u = 3, \quad \dfrac{\pi}{2} < u < \pi$

In Exercises 43–52, use the power-reducing formulas to rewrite the expression in terms of the first power of the cosine.

43. $\cos^4 x$

44. $\sin^4 2x$

45. $\cos^4 2x$

46. $\sin^8 x$

47. $\tan^4 2x$

48. $\sin^2 x \cos^4 x$

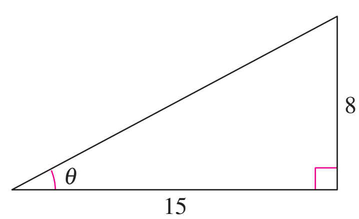
49. $\sin^2 2x \cos^2 2x$

50. $\tan^2 2x \cos^4 2x$

51. $\sin^4 x \cos^2 x$

52. $\sin^4 x \cos^4 x$

In Exercises 53–58, use the figure to find the exact value of the trigonometric function.



53. $\cos \dfrac{\theta}{2}$

54. $\sin \dfrac{\theta}{2}$

55. $\tan \dfrac{\theta}{2}$

56. $\sec \dfrac{\theta}{2}$

57. $\csc \dfrac{\theta}{2}$

58. $\cot \dfrac{\theta}{2}$

In Exercises 59–66, use the half-angle formulas to determine the exact values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of the angle.

59. 75° **60.** 165°

61. $112^\circ\,30'$ **62.** $67^\circ\,30'$

63. $\pi/8$ **64.** $\pi/12$

65. $3\pi/8$ **66.** $7\pi/12$

In Exercises 67–72, (a) determine the quadrant in which $u/2$ lies, and (b) find the exact values of $\sin(u/2)$, $\cos(u/2)$, and $\tan(u/2)$ using the half-angle formulas.

67. $\cos u = \dfrac{7}{25}, \quad 0 < u < \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

68. $\sin u = \dfrac{5}{13}, \quad \dfrac{\pi}{2} < u < \pi$

69. $\tan u = -\dfrac{5}{12}, \quad \dfrac{3\pi}{2} < u < 2\pi$

70. $\cot u = 3, \quad \pi < u < \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

71. $\csc u = -\dfrac{5}{3}, \quad \pi < u < \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

72. $\sec u = \dfrac{7}{2}, \quad \dfrac{3\pi}{2} < u < 2\pi$

In Exercises 73–76, use the half-angle formulas to simplify the expression.

73. $\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - \cos 6x}{2}}$ **74.** $\sqrt{\dfrac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}}$

75. $-\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - \cos 8x}{1 + \cos 8x}}$ **76.** $-\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - \cos(x - 1)}{2}}$

In Exercises 77–80, find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$. Use a graphing utility to graph the equation and verify the solutions.

77. $\sin\dfrac{x}{2} + \cos x = 0$ **78.** $\sin\dfrac{x}{2} + \cos x - 1 = 0$

79. $\cos\dfrac{x}{2} - \sin x = 0$ **80.** $\tan\dfrac{x}{2} - \sin x = 0$

In Exercises 81–90, use the product-to-sum formulas to write the product as a sum or difference.

81. $\sin\dfrac{\pi}{3}\cos\dfrac{\pi}{6}$ **82.** $4\cos\dfrac{\pi}{3}\sin\dfrac{5\pi}{6}$

83. $10\cos 75^\circ \cos 15^\circ$ **84.** $6\sin 45^\circ \cos 15^\circ$

85. $\sin 5\theta \sin 3\theta$ **86.** $3\sin(-4\alpha)\sin 6\alpha$

87. $7\cos(-5\beta)\sin 3\beta$ **88.** $\cos 2\theta \cos 4\theta$

89. $\sin(x + y)\sin(x - y)$ **90.** $\sin(x + y)\cos(x - y)$

In Exercises 91–98, use the sum-to-product formulas to write the sum or difference as a product.

91. $\sin 3\theta + \sin \theta$ **92.** $\sin 5\theta - \sin 3\theta$

93. $\cos 6x + \cos 2x$ **94.** $\cos x + \cos 4x$

95. $\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$ **96.** $\cos(\phi + 2\pi) + \cos \phi$

97. $\cos\left(\theta + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\theta - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

98. $\sin\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

In Exercises 99–102, use the sum-to-product formulas to find the exact value of the expression.

99. $\sin 75^\circ + \sin 15^\circ$ **100.** $\cos 120^\circ + \cos 60^\circ$

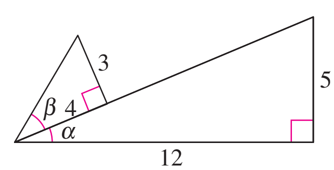
101. $\cos\dfrac{3\pi}{4} - \cos\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ **102.** $\sin\dfrac{5\pi}{4} - \sin\dfrac{3\pi}{4}$

In Exercises 103–106, find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$. Use a graphing utility to graph the equation and verify the solutions.

103. $\sin 6x + \sin 2x = 0$ **104.** $\cos 2x - \cos 6x = 0$

105. $\dfrac{\cos 2x}{\sin 3x - \sin x} - 1 = 0$ **106.** $\sin^2 3x - \sin^2 x = 0$

In Exercises 107–110, use the figure to find the exact value of the trigonometric function.



107. $\sin 2\alpha$ **108.** $\cos 2\beta$

109. $\cos(\beta/2)$ **110.** $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$

In Exercises 111–124, verify the identity.

111. $\csc 2\theta = \dfrac{\csc \theta}{2\cos \theta}$ **112.** $\sec 2\theta = \dfrac{\sec^2 \theta}{2 - \sec^2 \theta}$

113. $\sin\dfrac{\alpha}{3}\cos\dfrac{\alpha}{3} = \dfrac{1}{2}\sin\dfrac{2\alpha}{3}$ **114.** $\dfrac{\cos 3\beta}{\cos \beta} = 1 - 4\sin^2 \beta$

115. $1 + \cos 10y = 2\cos^2 5y$

116. $\cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = \cos 2x$

117. $\cos 4\alpha = \cos^2 2\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha$

118. $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + \sin 2x$

119. $\tan\dfrac{u}{2} = \csc u - \cot u$

120. $\sec\dfrac{u}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\dfrac{2\tan u}{\tan u + \sin u}}$

121. $\dfrac{\cos 4x + \cos 2x}{\sin 4x + \sin 2x} = \cot 3x$

122. $\dfrac{\sin x \pm \sin y}{\cos x + \cos y} = \tan \dfrac{x \pm y}{2}$

123. $\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{6} + x\right) + \sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{6} - x\right) = \cos x$

124. $\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{3} + x\right) + \cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = \cos x$

In Exercises 125–128, use a graphing utility to verify the identity. Confirm that it is an identity algebraically.

125. $\cos 3\beta = \cos^3 \beta - 3 \sin^2 \beta \cos \beta$

126. $\sin 4\beta = 4 \sin \beta \cos \beta(1 - 2 \sin^2 \beta)$

127. $(\cos 4x - \cos 2x)/(2 \sin 3x) = -\sin x$

128. $(\cos 3x - \cos x)/(\sin 3x - \sin x) = -\tan 2x$

In Exercises 129 and 130, graph the function by hand in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ by using the power-reducing formulas.

129. $f(x) = \sin^2 x$ **130.** $f(x) = \cos^2 x$

In Exercises 131–134, write the trigonometric expression as an algebraic expression.

131. $\sin(2 \arcsin x)$ **132.** $\cos(2 \arccos x)$

133. $\cos(2 \arcsin x)$ **134.** $\sin(2 \arccos x)$

135. PROJECTILE MOTION The range of a projectile fired at an angle θ with the horizontal and with an initial velocity of v_0 feet per second is

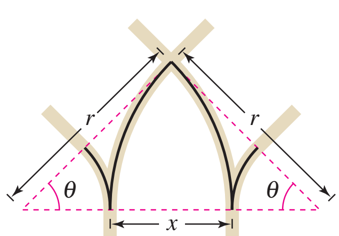
$$r = \frac{1}{32} v_0^2 \sin 2\theta$$

where r is measured in feet. An athlete throws a javelin at 75 feet per second. At what angle must the athlete throw the javelin so that the javelin travels 130 feet?

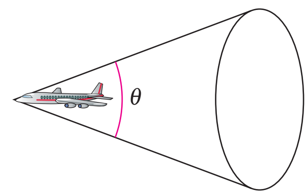
136. RAILROAD TRACK When two railroad tracks merge, the overlapping portions of the tracks are in the shapes of circular arcs (see figure). The radius of each arc r (in feet) and the angle θ are related by

$$\frac{x}{2} = 2r \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

Write a formula for x in terms of $\cos \theta$.



137. MACH NUMBER The mach number M of an airplane is the ratio of its speed to the speed of sound. When an airplane travels faster than the speed of sound, the sound waves form a cone behind the airplane (see figure). The mach number is related to the apex angle θ of the cone by $\sin(\theta/2) = 1/M$.



(a) Find the angle θ that corresponds to a mach number of 1.

(b) Find the angle θ that corresponds to a mach number of 4.5.

(c) The speed of sound is about 760 miles per hour. Determine the speed of an object with the mach numbers from parts (a) and (b).

(d) Rewrite the equation in terms of θ.

EXPLORATION

138. CAPSTONE Consider the function given by $f(x) = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x$.

(a) Use the power-reducing formulas to write the function in terms of cosine to the first power.

(b) Determine another way of rewriting the function. Use a graphing utility to rule out incorrectly rewritten functions.

(c) Add a trigonometric term to the function so that it becomes a perfect square trinomial. Rewrite the function as a perfect square trinomial minus the term that you added. Use a graphing utility to rule out incorrectly rewritten functions.

(d) Rewrite the result of part (c) in terms of the sine of a double angle. Use a graphing utility to rule out incorrectly rewritten functions.

(e) When you rewrite a trigonometric expression, the result may not be the same as a friend's. Does this mean that one of you is wrong? Explain.

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 139 and 140, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

139. Because the sine function is an odd function, for a negative number u, $\sin 2u = -2 \sin u \cos u$.

140. $\sin \dfrac{u}{2} = -\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - \cos u}{2}}$ when u is in the second quadrant.

5.6 Law of Sines

What you should learn

- Use the Law of Sines to solve oblique triangles (AAS or ASA).
- Use the Law of Sines to solve oblique triangles (SSA).
- Find the areas of oblique triangles.
- Use the Law of Sines to model and solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

You can use the Law of Sines to solve real-life problems involving oblique triangles. For instance, in Exercise 53 on page 424, you can use the Law of Sines to determine the distance from a boat to the shoreline.

Introduction

In Chapter 4, you studied techniques for solving right triangles. In this section and the next, you will solve **oblique triangles**—triangles that have no right angles. As standard notation, the angles of a triangle are labeled A, B, and C, and their opposite sides are labeled a, b, and c, as shown in Figure 5.19.

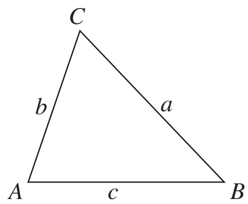


FIGURE 5.19

To solve an oblique triangle, you need to know the measure of at least one side and any two other measures of the triangle—either two sides, two angles, or one angle and one side. This breaks down into the following four cases.

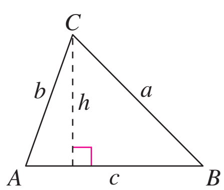
1. Two angles and any side (AAS or ASA)
2. Two sides and an angle opposite one of them (SSA)
3. Three sides (SSS)
4. Two sides and their included angle (SAS)

The first two cases can be solved using the **Law of Sines,** whereas the last two cases require the Law of Cosines (see Section 5.7).

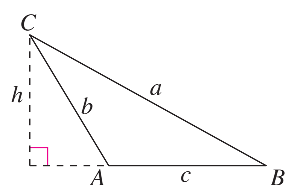
Law of Sines

If ABC is a triangle with sides a, b, and c, then

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$



A is acute.



A is obtuse.

The Law of Sines can also be written in the reciprocal form

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}.$$

For a proof of the Law of Sines, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 444.

Given Two Angles and One Side—AAS

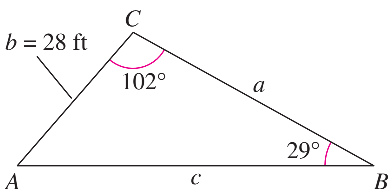


FIGURE 5.20

For the triangle in Figure 5.20, $C = 102°$, $B = 29°$, and $b = 28$ feet. Find the remaining angle and sides.

Solution

The third angle of the triangle is

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 180° - B - C \\ &= 180° - 29° - 102° \\ &= 49°. \end{aligned}$$

By the Law of Sines, you have

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

Using $b = 28$ produces

$$a = \frac{b}{\sin B}(\sin A) = \frac{28}{\sin 29°}(\sin 49°) \approx 43.59 \text{ feet}$$

and

$$c = \frac{b}{\sin B}(\sin C) = \frac{28}{\sin 29°}(\sin 102°) \approx 56.49 \text{ feet.}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 5.

Study Tip

When solving triangles, a careful sketch is useful as a quick test for the feasibility of an answer. Remember that the longest side lies opposite the largest angle, and the shortest side lies opposite the smallest angle.

Given Two Angles and One Side—ASA

A pole tilts *toward* the sun at an 8° angle from the vertical, and it casts a 22-foot shadow. The angle of elevation from the tip of the shadow to the top of the pole is 43°. How tall is the pole?

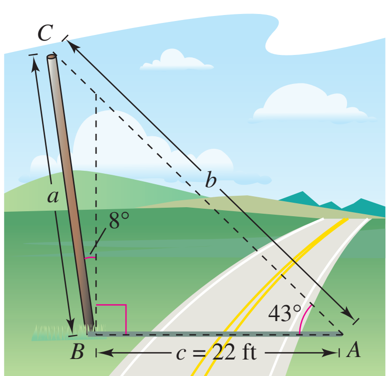


FIGURE 5.21

Solution

From Figure 5.21, note that $A = 43°$ and $B = 90° + 8° = 98°$. So, the third angle is

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 180° - A - B \\ &= 180° - 43° - 98° \\ &= 39°. \end{aligned}$$

By the Law of Sines, you have

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

Because $c = 22$ feet, the length of the pole is

$$a = \frac{c}{\sin C}(\sin A) = \frac{22}{\sin 39°}(\sin 43°) \approx 23.84 \text{ feet.}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 45.

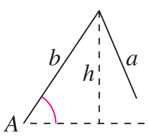
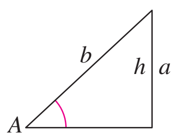
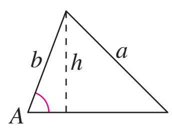
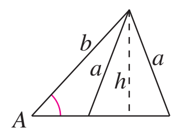
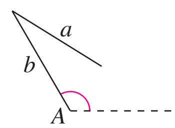
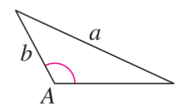
For practice, try reworking Example 2 for a pole that tilts *away from* the sun under the same conditions.

The Ambiguous Case (SSA)

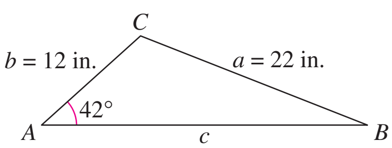
In Examples 1 and 2, you saw that two angles and one side determine a unique triangle. However, if two sides and one opposite angle are given, three possible situations can occur: (1) no such triangle exists, (2) one such triangle exists, or (3) two distinct triangles may satisfy the conditions.

The Ambiguous Case (SSA)

Consider a triangle in which you are given a, b, and A. $\quad (h = b \sin A)$

	A is acute.	A is acute.	A is acute.	A is acute.	A is obtuse.	A is obtuse.
Sketch						
Necessary condition	$a < h$	$a = h$	$a \geq b$	$h < a < b$	$a \leq b$	$a > b$
Triangles possible	None	One	One	Two	None	One

Single-Solution Case—SSA



One solution: $a \geq b$

FIGURE 5.22

For the triangle in Figure 5.22, $a = 22$ inches, $b = 12$ inches, and $A = 42°$. Find the remaining side and angles.

Solution

By the Law of Sines, you have

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin A}{a} \qquad \text{Reciprocal form}$$

$$\sin B = b\left(\frac{\sin A}{a}\right) \qquad \text{Multiply each side by } b.$$

$$\sin B = 12\left(\frac{\sin 42°}{22}\right) \qquad \text{Substitute for } A, a, \text{ and } b.$$

$$B \approx 21.41°. \qquad B \text{ is acute.}$$

Now, you can determine that

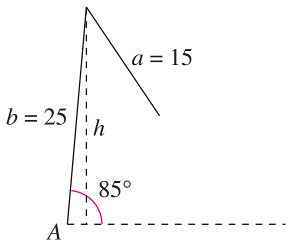
$$C \approx 180° - 42° - 21.41° = 116.59°.$$

Then, the remaining side is

$$\frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{a}{\sin A}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\sin A}(\sin C) = \frac{22}{\sin 42°}(\sin 116.59°) \approx 29.40 \text{ inches.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 25.



No solution: $a < h$

FIGURE 5.23

No-Solution Case—SSA

Show that there is no triangle for which $a = 15$, $b = 25$, and $A = 85°$.

Solution

Begin by making the sketch shown in Figure 5.23. From this figure it appears that no triangle is formed. You can verify this using the Law of Sines.

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin A}{a} \qquad \text{Reciprocal form}$$

$$\sin B = b\left(\frac{\sin A}{a}\right) \qquad \text{Multiply each side by } b.$$

$$\sin B = 25\left(\frac{\sin 85°}{15}\right) \approx 1.660 > 1$$

This contradicts the fact that $|\sin B| \leq 1$. So, no triangle can be formed having sides $a = 15$ and $b = 25$ and an angle of $A = 85°$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 27.

Two-Solution Case—SSA

Find two triangles for which $a = 12$ meters, $b = 31$ meters, and $A = 20.5°$.

Solution

By the Law of Sines, you have

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin A}{a} \qquad \text{Reciprocal form}$$

$$\sin B = b\left(\frac{\sin A}{a}\right) = 31\left(\frac{\sin 20.5°}{12}\right) \approx 0.9047.$$

There are two angles, $B_1 \approx 64.8°$ and $B_2 \approx 180° - 64.8° = 115.2°$, between 0° and 180° whose sine is 0.9047. For $B_1 \approx 64.8°$, you obtain

$$C \approx 180° - 20.5° - 64.8° = 94.7°$$

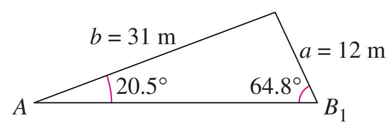
$$c = \frac{a}{\sin A}(\sin C) = \frac{12}{\sin 20.5°}(\sin 94.7°) \approx 34.15 \text{ meters.}$$

For $B_2 \approx 115.2°$, you obtain

$$C \approx 180° - 20.5° - 115.2° = 44.3°$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\sin A}(\sin C) = \frac{12}{\sin 20.5°}(\sin 44.3°) \approx 23.93 \text{ meters.}$$

The resulting triangles are shown in Figure 5.24.



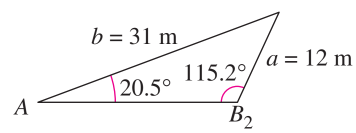


FIGURE 5.24

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 29.

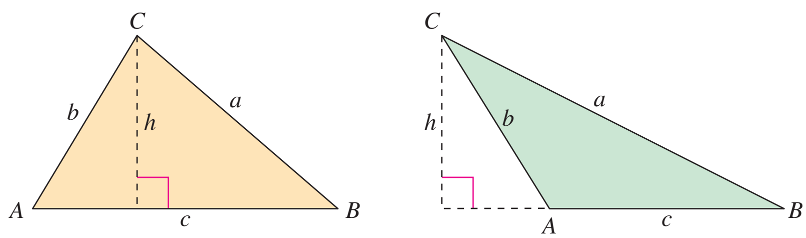
Area of an Oblique Triangle

The procedure used to prove the Law of Sines leads to a simple formula for the area of an oblique triangle. Referring to Figure 5.25, note that each triangle has a height of $h = b \sin A$. Consequently, the area of each triangle is

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}(\text{base})(\text{height}) = \frac{1}{2}(c)(b \sin A) = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A.$$

By similar arguments, you can develop the formulas

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B.$$



A is acute. A is obtuse.

FIGURE 5.25

Study Tip

To see how to obtain the height of the obtuse triangle in Figure 5.25, notice the use of the reference angle $180° - A$ and the difference formula for sine, as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} h &= b \sin(180° - A) \\ &= b(\sin 180° \cos A \\ &\qquad - \cos 180° \sin A) \\ &= b[0 \cdot \cos A - (-1) \cdot \sin A] \\ &= b \sin A \end{aligned}$$

Area of an Oblique Triangle

The area of any triangle is one-half the product of the lengths of two sides times the sine of their included angle. That is,

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B.$$

Note that if angle A is 90°, the formula gives the area for a right triangle:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bc(\sin 90°) = \frac{1}{2}bc = \frac{1}{2}(\text{base})(\text{height}). \qquad \sin 90° = 1$$

Similar results are obtained for angles C and B equal to 90°.

Finding the Area of a Triangular Lot

Find the area of a triangular lot having two sides of lengths 90 meters and 52 meters and an included angle of 102°.

Solution

Consider $a = 90$ meters, $b = 52$ meters, and angle $C = 102°$, as shown in Figure 5.26. Then, the area of the triangle is

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}(90)(52)(\sin 102°) \approx 2289 \text{ square meters.}$$

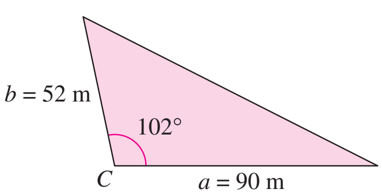


FIGURE 5.26

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 39.

Application

An Application of the Law of Sines

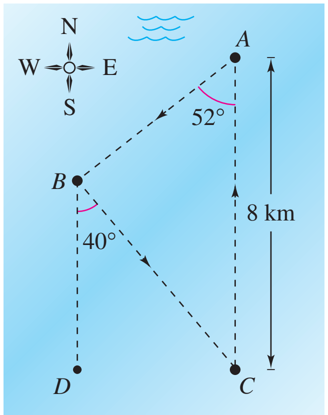


FIGURE 5.27

The course for a boat race starts at point A in Figure 5.27 and proceeds in the direction S 52° W to point B, then in the direction S 40° E to point C, and finally back to A. Point C lies 8 kilometers directly south of point A. Approximate the total distance of the race course.

Solution

Because lines BD and AC are parallel, it follows that $\angle BCA \cong \angle CBD$. Consequently, triangle ABC has the measures shown in Figure 5.28. The measure of angle B is $180° - 52° - 40° = 88°$. Using the Law of Sines,

$$\frac{a}{\sin 52°} = \frac{b}{\sin 88°} = \frac{c}{\sin 40°}.$$

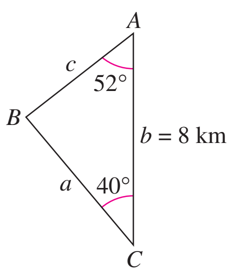


FIGURE 5.28

Because $b = 8$,

$$a = \frac{8}{\sin 88°}(\sin 52°) \approx 6.308$$

and

$$c = \frac{8}{\sin 88°}(\sin 40°) \approx 5.145.$$

The total length of the course is approximately

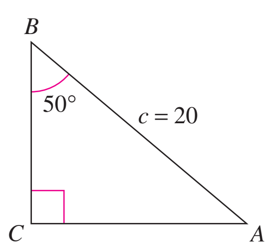
$$\text{Length} \approx 8 + 6.308 + 5.145$$
$$= 19.453 \text{ kilometers.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 49.

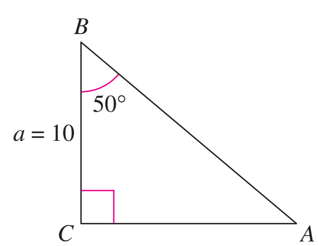
Classroom Discussion

Using the Law of Sines In this section, you have been using the Law of Sines to solve *oblique* triangles. Can the Law of Sines also be used to solve a right triangle? If so, write a short paragraph explaining how to use the Law of Sines to solve each triangle. Is there an easier way to solve these triangles?

a. (AAS)



b. (ASA)



5.6 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. An ________ triangle is a triangle that has no right angle.

2. For triangle ABC, the Law of Sines is given by $\dfrac{a}{\sin A} = $ ________ $= \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$.

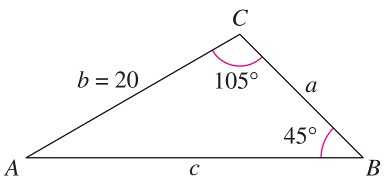
3. Two ________ and one ________ determine a unique triangle.

4. The area of an oblique triangle is given by $\frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = $ ________ .

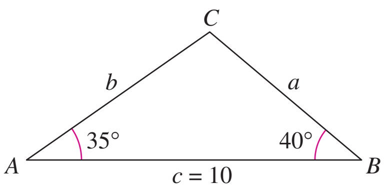
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–24, use the Law of Sines to solve the triangle. Round your answers to two decimal places.

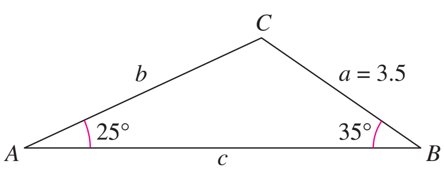
5.



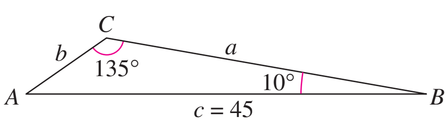
6.



7.



8.



9. $A = 102.4°, \quad C = 16.7°, \quad a = 21.6$

10. $A = 24.3°, \quad C = 54.6°, \quad c = 2.68$

11. $A = 83° 20', \quad C = 54.6°, \quad c = 18.1$

12. $A = 5° 40', \quad B = 8° 15', \quad b = 4.8$

13. $A = 35°, \quad B = 65°, \quad c = 10$

14. $A = 120°, \quad B = 45°, \quad c = 16$

15. $A = 55°, \quad B = 42°, \quad c = \frac{3}{4}$

16. $B = 28°, \quad C = 104°, \quad a = 3\frac{5}{8}$

17. $A = 36°, \quad a = 8, \quad b = 5$

18. $A = 60°, \quad a = 9, \quad c = 10$

19. $B = 15° 30', \quad a = 4.5, \quad b = 6.8$

20. $B = 2° 45', \quad b = 6.2, \quad c = 5.8$

21. $A = 145°, \quad a = 14, \quad b = 4$

22. $A = 100°, \quad a = 125, \quad c = 10$

23. $A = 110° 15', \quad a = 48, \quad b = 16$

24. $C = 95.20°, \quad a = 35, \quad c = 50$

In Exercises 25–34, use the Law of Sines to solve (if possible) the triangle. If two solutions exist, find both. Round your answers to two decimal places.

25. $A = 110°, \quad a = 125, \quad b = 100$

26. $A = 110°, \quad a = 125, \quad b = 200$

27. $A = 76°, \quad a = 18, \quad b = 20$

28. $A = 76°, \quad a = 34, \quad b = 21$

29. $A = 58°, \quad a = 11.4, \quad b = 12.8$

30. $A = 58°, \quad a = 4.5, \quad b = 12.8$

31. $A = 120°, \quad a = b = 25$

32. $A = 120°, \quad a = 25, \quad b = 24$

33. $A = 45°, \quad a = b = 1$

34. $A = 25° 4', \quad a = 9.5, \quad b = 22$

In Exercises 35–38, find values for b such that the triangle has (a) one solution, (b) two solutions, and (c) no solution.

35. $A = 36°, \quad a = 5$

36. $A = 60°, \quad a = 10$

37. $A = 10°, \quad a = 10.8$

38. $A = 88°, \quad a = 315.6$

In Exercises 39–44, find the area of the triangle having the indicated angle and sides.

39. $C = 120°, \quad a = 4, \quad b = 6$

40. $B = 130°, \quad a = 62, \quad c = 20$

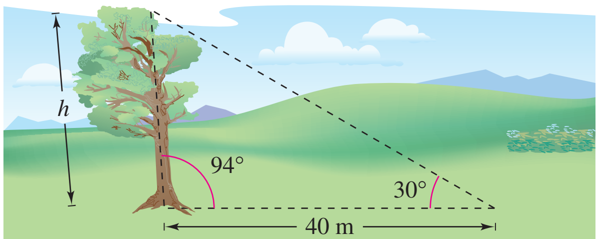
41. $A = 43° 45', \quad b = 57, \quad c = 85$

42. $A = 5° 15', \quad b = 4.5, \quad c = 22$

43. $B = 72° 30', \quad a = 105, \quad c = 64$

44. $C = 84° 30', \quad a = 16, \quad b = 20$

45. HEIGHT Because of prevailing winds, a tree grew so that it was leaning 4° from the vertical. At a point 40 meters from the tree, the angle of elevation to the top of the tree is 30° (see figure). Find the height h of the tree.



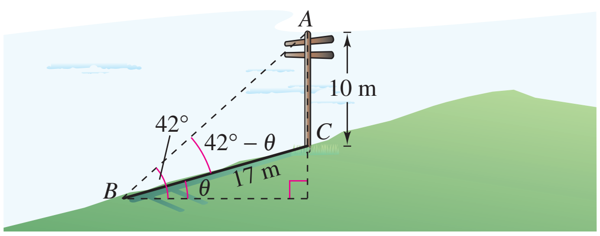
46. HEIGHT A flagpole at a right angle to the horizontal is located on a slope that makes an angle of 12° with the horizontal. The flagpole's shadow is 16 meters long and points directly up the slope. The angle of elevation from the tip of the shadow to the sun is 20°.

(a) Draw a triangle to represent the situation. Show the known quantities on the triangle and use a variable to indicate the height of the flagpole.

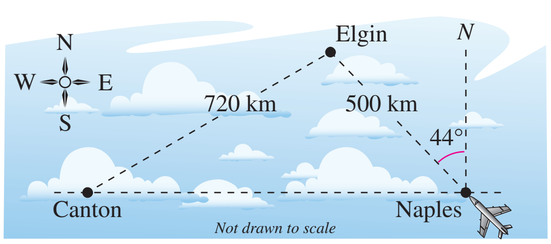
(b) Write an equation that can be used to find the height of the flagpole.

(c) Find the height of the flagpole.

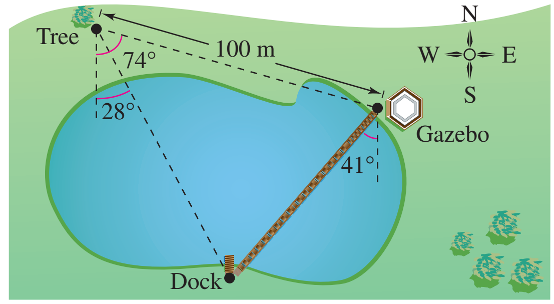
47. ANGLE OF ELEVATION A 10-meter utility pole casts a 17-meter shadow directly down a slope when the angle of elevation of the sun is 42° (see figure). Find θ, the angle of elevation of the ground.



48. FLIGHT PATH A plane flies 500 kilometers with a bearing of 316° from Naples to Elgin (see figure). The plane then flies 720 kilometers from Elgin to Canton (Canton is due west of Naples). Find the bearing of the flight from Elgin to Canton.



49. BRIDGE DESIGN A bridge is to be built across a small lake from a gazebo to a dock (see figure). The bearing from the gazebo to the dock is S 41° W. From a tree 100 meters from the gazebo, the bearings to the gazebo and the dock are S 74° E and S 28° E, respectively. Find the distance from the gazebo to the dock.



50. RAILROAD TRACK DESIGN The circular arc of a railroad curve has a chord of length 3000 feet corresponding to a central angle of 40°.

(a) Draw a diagram that visually represents the situation. Show the known quantities on the diagram and use the variables r and s to represent the radius of the arc and the length of the arc, respectively.

(b) Find the radius r of the circular arc.

(c) Find the length s of the circular arc.

51. GLIDE PATH A pilot has just started on the glide path for landing at an airport with a runway of length 9000 feet. The angles of depression from the plane to the ends of the runway are 17.5° and 18.8°.

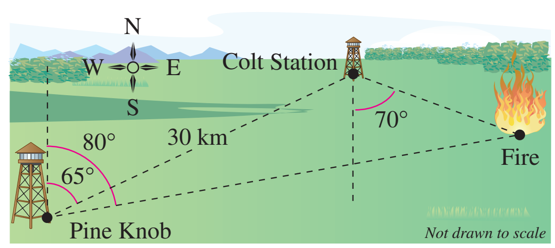
(a) Draw a diagram that visually represents the situation.

(b) Find the air distance the plane must travel until touching down on the near end of the runway.

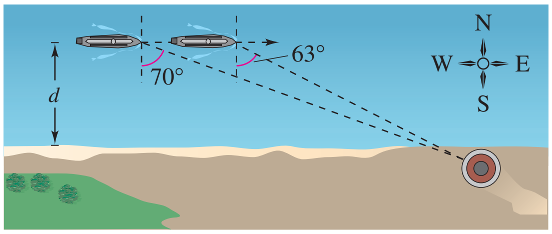
(c) Find the ground distance the plane must travel until touching down.

(d) Find the altitude of the plane when the pilot begins the descent.

52. LOCATING A FIRE The bearing from the Pine Knob fire tower to the Colt Station fire tower is N 65° E, and the two towers are 30 kilometers apart. A fire spotted by rangers in each tower has a bearing of N 80° E from Pine Knob and S 70° E from Colt Station (see figure). Find the distance of the fire from each tower.



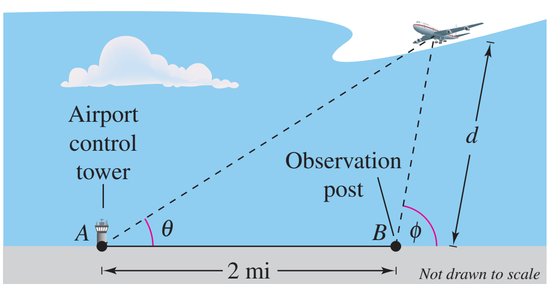
53. DISTANCE A boat is sailing due east parallel to the shoreline at a speed of 10 miles per hour. At a given time, the bearing to the lighthouse is S 70° E, and 15 minutes later the bearing is S 63° E (see figure). The lighthouse is located at the shoreline. What is the distance from the boat to the shoreline?



54. DISTANCE A family is traveling due west on a road that passes a famous landmark. At a given time the bearing to the landmark is N 62° W, and after the family travels 5 miles farther the bearing is N 38° W. What is the closest the family will come to the landmark while on the road?

55. ALTITUDE The angles of elevation to an airplane from two points A and B on level ground are 55° and 72°, respectively. The points A and B are 2.2 miles apart, and the airplane is east of both points in the same vertical plane. Find the altitude of the plane.

56. DISTANCE The angles of elevation θ and ϕ to an airplane from the airport control tower and from an observation post 2 miles away are being continuously monitored (see figure). Write an equation giving the distance d between the plane and observation post in terms of θ and ϕ.



EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 57–59, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

57. If a triangle contains an obtuse angle, then it must be oblique.

58. Two angles and one side of a triangle do not necessarily determine a unique triangle.

59. If three sides or three angles of an oblique triangle are known, then the triangle can be solved.

60. GRAPHICAL AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS In the figure, α and β are positive angles.

(a) Write α as a function of β.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function in part (a). Determine its domain and range.

(c) Use the result of part (a) to write c as a function of β.

(d) Use a graphing utility to graph the function in part (c). Determine its domain and range.

(e) Complete the table. What can you infer?

β	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8
α							
c							

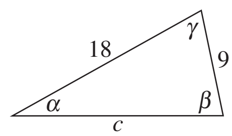


FIGURE FOR 60

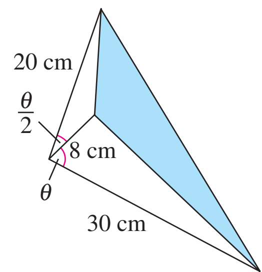


FIGURE FOR 61

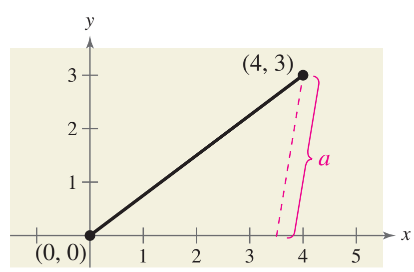
61. GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

(a) Write the area A of the shaded region in the figure as a function of θ.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function.

(c) Determine the domain of the function. Explain how the area of the region and the domain of the function would change if the eight-centimeter line segment were decreased in length.

62. CAPSTONE In the figure, a triangle is to be formed by drawing a line segment of length a from $(4, 3)$ to the positive x-axis. For what value(s) of a can you form (a) one triangle, (b) two triangles, and (c) no triangles? Explain your reasoning.



5.7 Law of Cosines

What you should learn

- Use the Law of Cosines to solve oblique triangles (SSS or SAS).
- Use the Law of Cosines to model and solve real-life problems.
- Use Heron's Area Formula to find the area of a triangle.

Why you should learn it

You can use the Law of Cosines to solve real-life problems involving oblique triangles. For instance, in Exercise 52 on page 431, you can use the Law of Cosines to approximate how far a baseball player has to run to make a catch.

Daniel Bendjy/istockphoto.com

Introduction

Two cases remain in the list of conditions needed to solve an oblique triangle—SSS and SAS. If you are given three sides (SSS), or two sides and their included angle (SAS), none of the ratios in the Law of Sines would be complete. In such cases, you can use the **Law of Cosines.**

Law of Cosines

Standard Form	*Alternative Form*
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$	$\cos A = \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B$	$\cos B = \dfrac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$	$\cos C = \dfrac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$

For a proof of the Law of Cosines, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 445.

Three Sides of a Triangle—SSS

Find the three angles of the triangle in Figure 5.29.

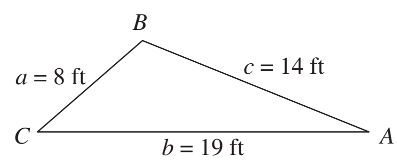


FIGURE 5.29

Solution

It is a good idea first to find the angle opposite the longest side—side b in this case. Using the alternative form of the Law of Cosines, you find that

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{8^2 + 14^2 - 19^2}{2(8)(14)} \approx -0.45089.$$

Because $\cos B$ is negative, you know that B is an *obtuse* angle given by $B \approx 116.80°$. At this point, it is simpler to use the Law of Sines to determine A.

$$\sin A = a\left(\frac{\sin B}{b}\right) \approx 8\left(\frac{\sin 116.80°}{19}\right) \approx 0.37583$$

You know that A must be acute because B is obtuse, and a triangle can have, at most, one obtuse angle. So, $A \approx 22.08°$ and $C \approx 180° - 22.08° - 116.80° = 41.12°$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 5.

Do you see why it was wise to find the largest angle *first* in Example 1? Knowing the cosine of an angle, you can determine whether the angle is acute or obtuse. That is,

$\cos\theta > 0 \quad \text{for} \quad 0° < \theta < 90°$ Acute

$\cos\theta < 0 \quad \text{for} \quad 90° < \theta < 180°.$ Obtuse

So, in Example 1, once you found that angle B was obtuse, you knew that angles A and C were both acute. If the largest angle is acute, the remaining two angles are acute also.

Two Sides and the Included Angle—SAS

Find the remaining angles and side of the triangle in Figure 5.30.

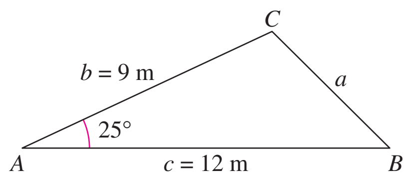


FIGURE 5.30

Solution

Use the Law of Cosines to find the unknown side a in the figure.

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$$

$$a^2 = 9^2 + 12^2 - 2(9)(12)\cos 25°$$

$$a^2 \approx 29.2375$$

$$a \approx 5.4072$$

Because $a \approx 5.4072$ meters, you now know the ratio $(\sin A)/a$ and you can use the reciprocal form of the Law of Sines to solve for B.

$$\frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin A}{a}$$

$$\sin B = b\left(\frac{\sin A}{a}\right)$$

$$= 9\left(\frac{\sin 25°}{5.4072}\right)$$

$$\approx 0.7034$$

There are two angles between 0° and 180° whose sine is 0.7034, $B_1 \approx 44.7°$ and $B_2 \approx 180° - 44.7° = 135.3°$.

For $B_1 \approx 44.7°$,

$$C_1 \approx 180° - 25° - 44.7° = 110.3°.$$

For $B_2 \approx 135.3°$,

$$C_2 \approx 180° - 25° - 135.3° = 19.7°.$$

Because side c is the longest side of the triangle, C must be the largest angle of the triangle. So, $B \approx 44.7°$ and $C \approx 110.3°$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 7.

Study Tip

When solving an oblique triangle given three sides, you use the alternative form of the Law of Cosines to solve for an angle. When solving an oblique triangle given two sides and their included angle, you use the standard form of the Law of Cosines to solve for an unknown.

Applications

An Application of the Law of Cosines

The pitcher's mound on a women's softball field is 43 feet from home plate and the distance between the bases is 60 feet, as shown in Figure 5.31. (The pitcher's mound is not halfway between home plate and second base.) How far is the pitcher's mound from first base?

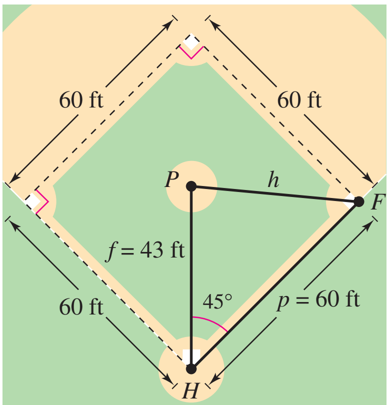


FIGURE 5.31

Solution

In triangle HPF, $H = 45°$ (line HP bisects the right angle at H), $f = 43$, and $p = 60$. Using the Law of Cosines for this SAS case, you have

$$h^2 = f^2 + p^2 - 2fp \cos H$$

$$= 43^2 + 60^2 - 2(43)(60) \cos 45° \approx 1800.3.$$

So, the approximate distance from the pitcher's mound to first base is

$$h \approx \sqrt{1800.3} \approx 42.43 \text{ feet.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

An Application of the Law of Cosines

A ship travels 60 miles due east, then adjusts its course northward, as shown in Figure 5.32. After traveling 80 miles in that direction, the ship is 139 miles from its point of departure. Describe the bearing from point B to point C.

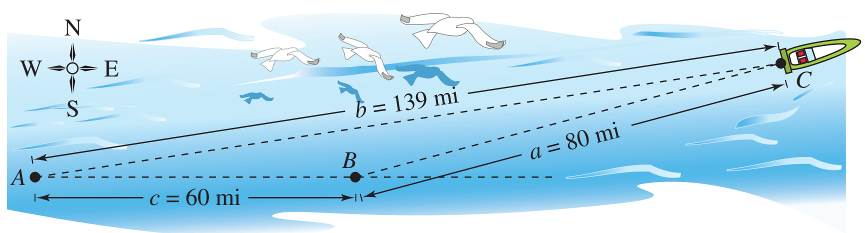


FIGURE 5.32

Solution

You have $a = 80$, $b = 139$, and $c = 60$. So, using the alternative form of the Law of Cosines, you have

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$= \frac{80^2 + 60^2 - 139^2}{2(80)(60)}$$

$$\approx -0.97094.$$

So, $B \approx \arccos(-0.97094) \approx 166.15°$, and thus the bearing measured from due north from point B to point C is

$$166.15° - 90° = 76.15°, \text{ or N } 76.15° \text{ E.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 49.

Heron's Area Formula

The Law of Cosines can be used to establish the following formula for the area of a triangle. This formula is called **Heron's Area Formula** after the Greek mathematician Heron (c. 100 B.C.).

HISTORICAL NOTE

Heron of Alexandria (c. 100 B.C.) was a Greek geometer and inventor. His works describe how to find the areas of triangles, quadrilaterals, regular polygons having 3 to 12 sides, and circles as well as the surface areas and volumes of three-dimensional objects.

Heron's Area Formula

Given any triangle with sides of lengths a, b, and c, the area of the triangle is

$$\text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

where $s = (a + b + c)/2$.

For a proof of Heron's Area Formula, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 446.

Using Heron's Area Formula

Find the area of a triangle having sides of lengths $a = 43$ meters, $b = 53$ meters, and $c = 72$ meters.

Solution

Because $s = (a + b + c)/2 = 168/2 = 84$, Heron's Area Formula yields

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \\ &= \sqrt{84(41)(31)(12)} \\ &\approx 1131.89 \text{ square meters.}\end{aligned}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 59.

You have now studied three different formulas for the area of a triangle.

Standard Formula: $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bh$

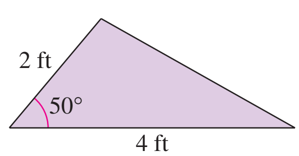
Oblique Triangle: $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B$

Heron's Area Formula: $\text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

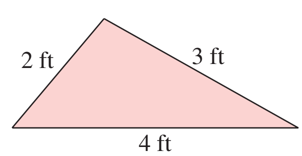
Classroom Discussion

The Area of a Triangle Use the most appropriate formula to find the area of each triangle below. Show your work and give your reasons for choosing each formula.

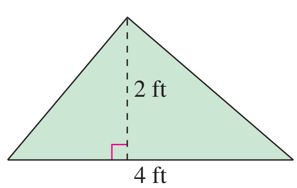
a.



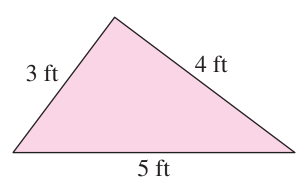
b.



c.



d.



5.7 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

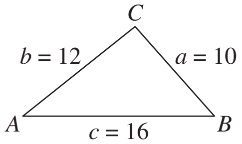
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. If you are given three sides of a triangle, you would use the Law of ________ to find the three angles of the triangle.
2. If you are given two angles and any side of a triangle, you would use the Law of ________ to solve the triangle.
3. The standard form of the Law of Cosines for $\cos B = \dfrac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$ is ________ .
4. The Law of Cosines can be used to establish a formula for finding the area of a triangle called ________ ________ Formula.

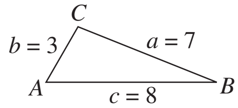
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–20, use the Law of Cosines to solve the triangle. Round your answers to two decimal places.

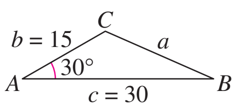
5.



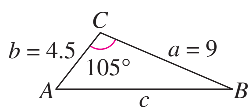
6.



7.

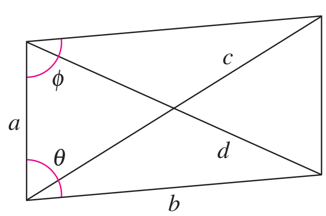


8.



9. $a = 11, \quad b = 15, \quad c = 21$
10. $a = 55, \quad b = 25, \quad c = 72$
11. $a = 75.4, \quad b = 52, \quad c = 52$
12. $a = 1.42, \quad b = 0.75, \quad c = 1.25$
13. $A = 120°, \quad b = 6, \quad c = 7$
14. $A = 48°, \quad b = 3, \quad c = 14$
15. $B = 10° \, 35', \quad a = 40, \quad c = 30$
16. $B = 75° \, 20', \quad a = 6.2, \quad c = 9.5$
17. $B = 125° \, 40', \quad a = 37, \quad c = 37$
18. $C = 15° \, 15', \quad a = 7.45, \quad b = 2.15$
19. $C = 43°, \quad a = \frac{4}{9}, \quad b = \frac{7}{9}$
20. $C = 101°, \quad a = \frac{3}{8}, \quad b = \frac{3}{4}$

In Exercises 21–26, complete the table by solving the parallelogram shown in the figure. (The lengths of the diagonals are given by *c* and *d*.)



	a	b	c	d	θ	ϕ
21.	5	8			45°	
22.	25	35				120°
23.	10	14	20			
24.	40	60		80		
25.	15		25	20		
26.		25	50	35		

In Exercises 27–32, determine whether the Law of Sines or the Law of Cosines is needed to solve the triangle. Then solve the triangle.

27. $a = 8, \quad c = 5, \quad B = 40°$
28. $a = 10, \quad b = 12, \quad C = 70°$
29. $A = 24°, \quad a = 4, \quad b = 18$
30. $a = 11, \quad b = 13, \quad c = 7$
31. $A = 42°, \quad B = 35°, \quad c = 1.2$
32. $a = 160, \quad B = 12°, \quad C = 7°$

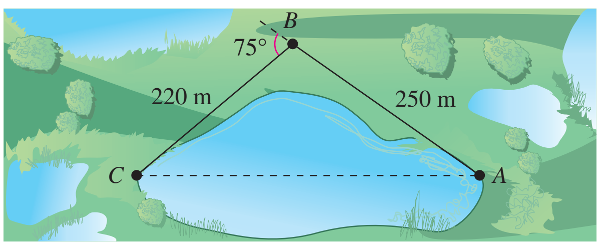
In Exercises 33–40, use Heron's Area Formula to find the area of the triangle.

33. $a = 8, \quad b = 12, \quad c = 17$
34. $a = 33, \quad b = 36, \quad c = 25$
35. $a = 2.5, \quad b = 10.2, \quad c = 9$
36. $a = 75.4, \quad b = 52, \quad c = 52$
37. $a = 12.32, \quad b = 8.46, \quad c = 15.05$
38. $a = 3.05, \quad b = 0.75, \quad c = 2.45$
39. $a = 1, \quad b = \frac{1}{2}, \quad c = \frac{3}{4}$
40. $a = \frac{3}{5}, \quad b = \frac{5}{8}, \quad c = \frac{3}{8}$

41. NAVIGATION A boat race runs along a triangular course marked by buoys A, B, and C. The race starts with the boats headed west for 3700 meters. The other two sides of the course lie to the north of the first side, and their lengths are 1700 meters and 3000 meters. Draw a figure that gives a visual representation of the situation, and find the bearings for the last two legs of the race.

42. NAVIGATION A plane flies 810 miles from Franklin to Centerville with a bearing of 75°. Then it flies 648 miles from Centerville to Rosemount with a bearing of 32°. Draw a figure that visually represents the situation, and find the straight-line distance and bearing from Franklin to Rosemount.

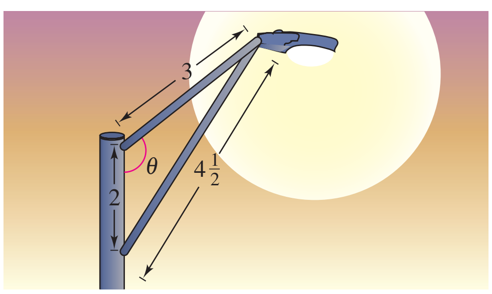
43. SURVEYING To approximate the length of a marsh, a surveyor walks 250 meters from point A to point B, then turns 75° and walks 220 meters to point C (see figure). Approximate the length AC of the marsh.



44. SURVEYING A triangular parcel of land has 115 meters of frontage, and the other boundaries have lengths of 76 meters and 92 meters. What angles does the frontage make with the two other boundaries?

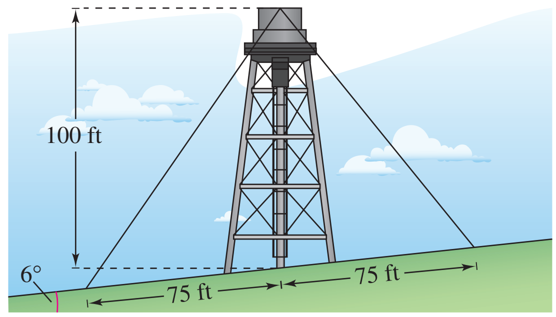
45. SURVEYING A triangular parcel of ground has sides of lengths 725 feet, 650 feet, and 575 feet. Find the measure of the largest angle.

46. STREETLIGHT DESIGN Determine the angle θ in the design of the streetlight shown in the figure.



47. DISTANCE Two ships leave a port at 9 A.M. One travels at a bearing of N 53° W at 12 miles per hour, and the other travels at a bearing of S 67° W at 16 miles per hour. Approximate how far apart they are at noon that day.

48. LENGTH A 100-foot vertical tower is to be erected on the side of a hill that makes a 6° angle with the horizontal (see figure). Find the length of each of the two guy wires that will be anchored 75 feet uphill and downhill from the base of the tower.

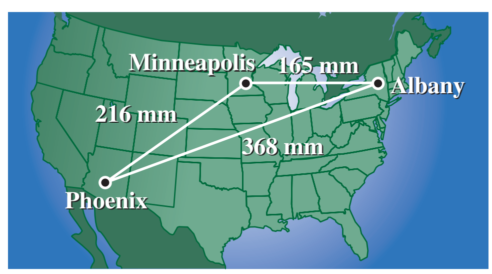


49. NAVIGATION On a map, Orlando is 178 millimeters due south of Niagara Falls, Denver is 273 millimeters from Orlando, and Denver is 235 millimeters from Niagara Falls (see figure).

(a) Find the bearing of Denver from Orlando.

(b) Find the bearing of Denver from Niagara Falls.

50. NAVIGATION On a map, Minneapolis is 165 millimeters due west of Albany, Phoenix is 216 millimeters from Minneapolis, and Phoenix is 368 millimeters from Albany (see figure).

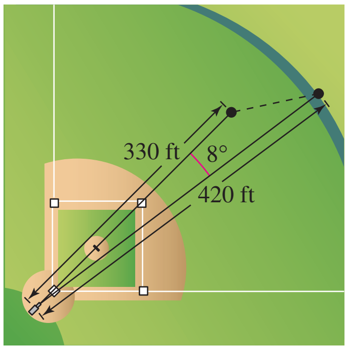


(a) Find the bearing of Minneapolis from Phoenix.

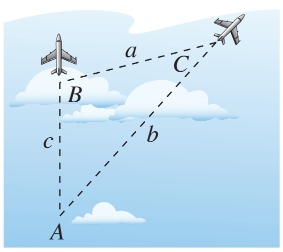
(b) Find the bearing of Albany from Phoenix.

51. BASEBALL On a baseball diamond with 90-foot sides, the pitcher's mound is 60.5 feet from home plate. How far is it from the pitcher's mound to third base?

52. BASEBALL The baseball player in center field is playing approximately 330 feet from the television camera that is behind home plate. A batter hits a fly ball that goes to the wall 420 feet from the camera (see figure). The camera turns 8° to follow the play. Approximately how far does the center fielder have to run to make the catch?

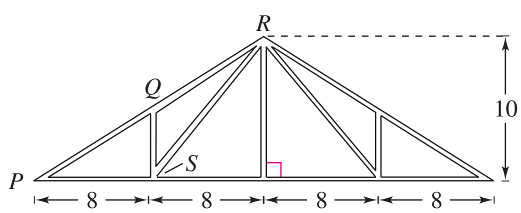


53. AIRCRAFT TRACKING To determine the distance between two aircraft, a tracking station continuously determines the distance to each aircraft and the angle A between them (see figure). Determine the distance a between the planes when $A = 42°$, $b = 35$ miles, and $c = 20$ miles.



54. AIRCRAFT TRACKING Use the figure for Exercise 53 to determine the distance a between the planes when $A = 11°$, $b = 20$ miles, and $c = 20$ miles.

55. TRUSSES Q is the midpoint of the line segment $\overline{PR}$ in the truss rafter shown in the figure. What are the lengths of the line segments $\overline{PQ}$, $\overline{QS}$, and $\overline{RS}$?



56. ENGINE DESIGN An engine has a seven-inch connecting rod fastened to a crank (see figure).

(a) Use the Law of Cosines to write an equation giving the relationship between x and θ.

(b) Write x as a function of θ. (Select the sign that yields positive values of x.)

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the function in part (b).

(d) Use the graph in part (c) to determine the maximum distance the piston moves in one cycle.

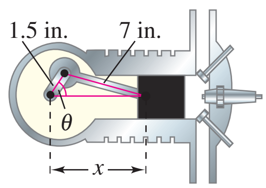


FIGURE FOR 56

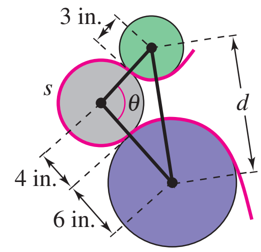
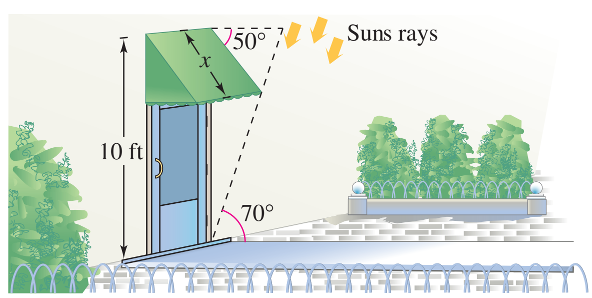


FIGURE FOR 57

57. PAPER MANUFACTURING In a process with continuous paper, the paper passes across three rollers of radii 3 inches, 4 inches, and 6 inches (see figure). The centers of the three-inch and six-inch rollers are d inches apart, and the length of the arc in contact with the paper on the four-inch roller is s inches. Complete the table.

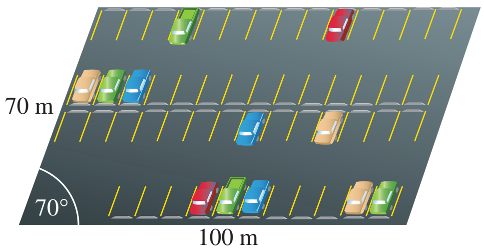
d (inches)	9	10	12	13	14	15	16
θ (degrees)							
s (inches)							

58. AWNING DESIGN A retractable awning above a patio door lowers at an angle of 50° from the exterior wall at a height of 10 feet above the ground (see figure). No direct sunlight is to enter the door when the angle of elevation of the sun is greater than 70°. What is the length x of the awning?



59. GEOMETRY The lengths of the sides of a triangular parcel of land are approximately 200 feet, 500 feet, and 600 feet. Approximate the area of the parcel.

60. GEOMETRY A parking lot has the shape of a parallelogram (see figure). The lengths of two adjacent sides are 70 meters and 100 meters. The angle between the two sides is 70°. What is the area of the parking lot?



61. GEOMETRY You want to buy a triangular lot measuring 510 yards by 840 yards by 1120 yards. The price of the land is \$2000 per acre. How much does the land cost? (*Hint:* 1 acre = 4840 square yards)

62. GEOMETRY You want to buy a triangular lot measuring 1350 feet by 1860 feet by 2490 feet. The price of the land is \$2200 per acre. How much does the land cost? (*Hint:* 1 acre = 43,560 square feet)

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 63 and 64, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

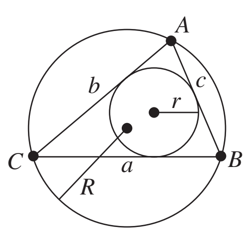
63. In Heron's Area Formula, s is the average of the lengths of the three sides of the triangle.

64. In addition to SSS and SAS, the Law of Cosines can be used to solve triangles with SSA conditions.

65. WRITING A triangle has side lengths of 10 centimeters, 16 centimeters, and 5 centimeters. Can the Law of Cosines be used to solve the triangle? Explain.

66. WRITING Given a triangle with $b = 47$ meters, $A = 87°$, and $C = 110°$, can the Law of Cosines be used to solve the triangle? Explain.

67. CIRCUMSCRIBED AND INSCRIBED CIRCLES Let R and r be the radii of the circumscribed and inscribed circles of a triangle ABC, respectively (see figure), and let $s = \dfrac{a + b + c}{2}$.



(a) Prove that $2R = \dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$.

(b) Prove that $r = \sqrt{\dfrac{(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}{s}}$.

CIRCUMSCRIBED AND INSCRIBED CIRCLES In Exercises 68 and 69, use the results of Exercise 67.

68. Given a triangle with $a = 25$, $b = 55$, and $c = 72$, find the areas of (a) the triangle, (b) the circumscribed circle, and (c) the inscribed circle.

69. Find the length of the largest circular running track that can be built on a triangular piece of property with sides of lengths 200 feet, 250 feet, and 325 feet.

70. THINK ABOUT IT What familiar formula do you obtain when you use the third form of the Law of Cosines $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$, and you let $C = 90°$? What is the relationship between the Law of Cosines and this formula?

71. THINK ABOUT IT In Example 2, suppose $A = 115°$. After solving for a, which angle would you solve for next, B or C? Are there two possible solutions for that angle? If so, how can you determine which angle is the correct solution?

72. WRITING Describe how the Law of Cosines can be used to solve the ambiguous case of the oblique triangle ABC, where $a = 12$ feet, $b = 30$ feet, and $A = 20°$. Is the result the same as when the Law of Sines is used to solve the triangle? Describe the advantages and the disadvantages of each method.

73. WRITING In Exercise 72, the Law of Cosines was used to solve a triangle in the two-solution case of SSA. Can the Law of Cosines be used to solve the no-solution and single-solution cases of SSA? Explain.

74. CAPSTONE Determine whether the Law of Sines or the Law of Cosines is needed to solve the triangle.

(a) A, C, and a (b) a, c, and C

(c) b, c, and A (d) A, B, and c

(e) b, c, and C (f) a, b, and c

75. PROOF Use the Law of Cosines to prove that

$$\frac{1}{2}bc(1 + \cos A) = \frac{a + b + c}{2} \cdot \frac{-a + b + c}{2}.$$

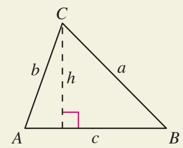
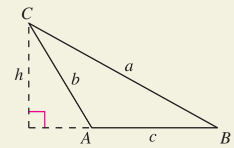
76. PROOF Use the Law of Cosines to prove that

$$\frac{1}{2}bc(1 - \cos A) = \frac{a - b + c}{2} \cdot \frac{a + b - c}{2}.$$

5 Chapter Summary

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 5.1	Recognize and write the fundamental trigonometric identities *(p. 372)*.	**Reciprocal Identities** $\sin u = 1/\csc u$ $\cos u = 1/\sec u$ $\tan u = 1/\cot u$ $\csc u = 1/\sin u$ $\sec u = 1/\cos u$ $\cot u = 1/\tan u$ **Quotient Identities:** $\tan u = \dfrac{\sin u}{\cos u}$, $\cot u = \dfrac{\cos u}{\sin u}$ **Pythagorean Identities:** $\sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 1$, $1 + \tan^2 u = \sec^2 u$, $1 + \cot^2 u = \csc^2 u$ **Cofunction Identities** $\sin[(\pi/2) - u] = \cos u$ $\cos[(\pi/2) - u] = \sin u$ $\tan[(\pi/2) - u] = \cot u$ $\cot[(\pi/2) - u] = \tan u$ $\sec[(\pi/2) - u] = \csc u$ $\csc[(\pi/2) - u] = \sec u$ **Even/Odd Identities** $\sin(-u) = -\sin u$ $\cos(-u) = \cos u$ $\tan(-u) = -\tan u$ $\csc(-u) = -\csc u$ $\sec(-u) = \sec u$ $\cot(-u) = -\cot u$	1–6
	Use the fundamental trigonometric identities to evaluate trigonometric functions, and simplify and rewrite trigonometric expressions *(p. 373)*.	In some cases, when factoring or simplifying trigonometric expressions, it is helpful to rewrite the expression in terms of just *one* trigonometric function or in terms of *sine and cosine only*.	7–28
Section 5.2	Verify trigonometric identities *(p. 380)*.	**Guidelines for Verifying Trigonometric Identities** **1.** Work with one side of the equation at a time. **2.** Look to factor an expression, add fractions, square a binomial, or create a monomial denominator. **3.** Look to use the fundamental identities. Note which functions are in the final expression you want. Sines and cosines pair up well, as do secants and tangents, and cosecants and cotangents. **4.** If the preceding guidelines do not help, try converting all terms to sines and cosines. **5.** Always try *something*.	29–36
Section 5.3	Use standard algebraic techniques to solve trigonometric equations *(p. 387)*.	Use standard algebraic techniques such as collecting like terms, extracting square roots, and factoring to solve trigonometric equations.	37–42
	Solve trigonometric equations of quadratic type *(p. 389)*.	To solve trigonometric equations of quadratic type $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, factor the quadratic or, if this is not possible, use the Quadratic Formula.	43–46
	Solve trigonometric equations involving multiple angles *(p. 392)*.	To solve equations that contain forms such as $\sin ku$ or $\cos ku$, first solve the equation for ku, then divide your result by k.	47–52
	Use inverse trigonometric functions to solve trigonometric equations *(p. 393)*.	After factoring an equation and setting the factors equal to 0, you may get an equation such as $\tan x - 3 = 0$. In this case, use inverse trigonometric functions to solve. (See Example 9.)	53–56

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 5.4	Use sum and difference formulas to evaluate trigonometric functions, verify identities, and solve trigonometric equations *(p. 398)*.	**Sum and Difference Formulas** $\sin(u+v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v$ $\sin(u-v) = \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v$ $\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$ $\cos(u-v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v$ $\tan(u+v) = \dfrac{\tan u + \tan v}{1 - \tan u \tan v}$ $\tan(u-v) = \dfrac{\tan u - \tan v}{1 + \tan u \tan v}$	57–80
Section 5.5	Use multiple-angle formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions *(p. 405)*.	**Double-Angle Formulas** $\sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u$ $\quad \cos 2u = \cos^2 u - \sin^2 u$ $\tan 2u = \dfrac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u}$ $\quad = 2\cos^2 u - 1$ $= 1 - 2\sin^2 u$	81–86
	Use power-reducing formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions *(p. 407)*.	**Power-Reducing Formulas** $\sin^2 u = \dfrac{1 - \cos 2u}{2}, \quad \cos^2 u = \dfrac{1 + \cos 2u}{2}$ $\tan^2 u = \dfrac{1 - \cos 2u}{1 + \cos 2u}$	87–90
	Use half-angle formulas to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions *(p. 408)*.	**Half-Angle Formulas** $\sin \dfrac{u}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - \cos u}{2}}, \quad \cos \dfrac{u}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\dfrac{1 + \cos u}{2}}$ $\tan \dfrac{u}{2} = \dfrac{1 - \cos u}{\sin u} = \dfrac{\sin u}{1 + \cos u}$ The signs of $\sin(u/2)$ and $\cos(u/2)$ depend on the quadrant in which $u/2$ lies.	91–100
	Use product-to-sum formulas *(p. 409)* and sum-to-product formulas *(p. 410)* to rewrite and evaluate trigonometric functions.	**Product-to-Sum Formulas** $\sin u \sin v = (1/2)[\cos(u-v) - \cos(u+v)]$ $\cos u \cos v = (1/2)[\cos(u-v) + \cos(u+v)]$ $\sin u \cos v = (1/2)[\sin(u+v) + \sin(u-v)]$ $\cos u \sin v = (1/2)[\sin(u+v) - \sin(u-v)]$ **Sum-to-Product Formulas** $\sin u + \sin v = 2 \sin\left(\dfrac{u+v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{u-v}{2}\right)$ $\sin u - \sin v = 2 \cos\left(\dfrac{u+v}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{u-v}{2}\right)$ $\cos u + \cos v = 2 \cos\left(\dfrac{u+v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{u-v}{2}\right)$ $\cos u - \cos v = -2 \sin\left(\dfrac{u+v}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{u-v}{2}\right)$	101–108
	Use trigonometric formulas to rewrite real-life models *(p. 412)*.	A trigonometric formula can be used to rewrite the projectile motion model $r = (1/16)v_0^2 \sin\theta\cos\theta$. (See Example 12.)	109–114

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 5.6	Use the Law of Sines to solve oblique triangles (AAS or ASA) *(p. 416)*.	**Law of Sines** If ABC is a triangle with sides a, b, and c, then $\dfrac{a}{\sin A} = \dfrac{b}{\sin B} = \dfrac{c}{\sin C}$.  A is acute.  A is obtuse.	115–126
	Use the Law of Sines to solve oblique triangles (SSA) *(p. 418)*.	If two sides and one opposite angle are given, three possible situations can occur: (1) no such triangle exists (see Example 4), (2) one such triangle exists (see Example 3), or (3) two distinct triangles may satisfy the conditions (see Example 5).	115–126
	Find the areas of oblique triangles *(p. 420)*.	The area of any triangle is one-half the product of the lengths of two sides times the sine of their included angle. That is, $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2}ac \sin B.$	127–130
	Use the Law of Sines to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 421)*.	The Law of Sines can be used to approximate the total distance of a boat race course. (See Example 7.)	131–134
Section 5.7	Use the Law of Cosines to solve oblique triangles (SSS or SAS) *(p. 425)*.	**Law of Cosines** *Standard Form* / *Alternative Form* $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ $\cos A = \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$ $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ $\cos B = \dfrac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$ $\cos C = \dfrac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$	135–144
	Use the Law of Cosines to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 427)*.	The Law of Cosines can be used to find the distance between the pitcher's mound and first base on a women's softball field. (See Example 3.)	149–152
	Use Heron's Area Formula to find the area of a triangle *(p. 428)*.	**Heron's Area Formula** Given any triangle with sides of lengths a, b, and c, the area of the triangle is $\text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ where $s = \dfrac{a+b+c}{2}$.	153–156

5 Review Exercises

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

5.1 In Exercises 1–6, name the trigonometric function that is equivalent to the expression.

1. $\dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

2. $\dfrac{1}{\sin x}$

3. $\dfrac{1}{\sec x}$

4. $\dfrac{1}{\tan x}$

5. $\sqrt{\cot^2 x + 1}$

6. $\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}$

In Exercises 7–10, use the given values and trigonometric identities to evaluate (if possible) all six trigonometric functions.

7. $\sin x = \frac{5}{13}, \quad \cos x = \frac{12}{13}$

8. $\tan \theta = \dfrac{2}{3}, \quad \sec \theta = \dfrac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$

9. $\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sin x = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

10. $\csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = 9, \quad \sin \theta = \dfrac{4\sqrt{5}}{9}$

In Exercises 11–24, use the fundamental trigonometric identities to simplify the expression.

11. $\dfrac{1}{\cot^2 x + 1}$

12. $\dfrac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$

13. $\tan^2 x(\csc^2 x - 1)$

14. $\cot^2 x(\sin^2 x)$

15. $\dfrac{\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right)}{\sin \theta}$

16. $\dfrac{\cot\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right)}{\cos u}$

17. $\dfrac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta}$

18. $\dfrac{\sec^2(-\theta)}{\csc^2 \theta}$

19. $\cos^2 x + \cos^2 x \cot^2 x$

20. $\tan^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta$

21. $(\tan x + 1)^2 \cos x$

22. $(\sec x - \tan x)^2$

23. $\dfrac{1}{\csc \theta + 1} - \dfrac{1}{\csc \theta - 1}$

24. $\dfrac{\tan^2 x}{1 + \sec x}$

In Exercises 25 and 26, use the trigonometric substitution to write the algebraic expression as a trigonometric function of θ, where $0 < \theta < \pi/2$.

25. $\sqrt{25 - x^2}, \; x = 5 \sin \theta$

26. $\sqrt{x^2 - 16}, \; x = 4 \sec \theta$

27. **RATE OF CHANGE** The rate of change of the function $f(x) = \csc x - \cot x$ is given by the expression $\csc^2 x - \csc x \cot x$. Show that this expression can also be written as

$$\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}.$$

28. **RATE OF CHANGE** The rate of change of the function $f(x) = 2\sqrt{\sin x}$ is given by the expression $\sin^{-1/2} x \cos x$. Show that this expression can also be written as $\cot x \sqrt{\sin x}$.

5.2 In Exercises 29–36, verify the identity.

29. $\cos x(\tan^2 x + 1) = \sec x$

30. $\sec^2 x \cot x - \cot x = \tan x$

31. $\sec\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \csc \theta$

32. $\cot\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \tan x$

33. $\dfrac{1}{\tan \theta \csc \theta} = \cos \theta$

34. $\dfrac{1}{\tan x \csc x \sin x} = \cot x$

35. $\sin^5 x \cos^2 x = (\cos^2 x - 2\cos^4 x + \cos^6 x) \sin x$

36. $\cos^3 x \sin^2 x = (\sin^2 x - \sin^4 x) \cos x$

5.3 In Exercises 37–42, solve the equation.

37. $\sin x = \sqrt{3} - \sin x$

38. $4 \cos \theta = 1 + 2 \cos \theta$

39. $3\sqrt{3} \tan u = 3$

40. $\frac{1}{2}\sec x - 1 = 0$

41. $3\csc^2 x = 4$

42. $4\tan^2 u - 1 = \tan^2 u$

In Exercises 43–52, find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

43. $2\cos^2 x - \cos x = 1$

44. $2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x = -1$

45. $\cos^2 x + \sin x = 1$

46. $\sin^2 x + 2\cos x = 2$

47. $2\sin 2x - \sqrt{2} = 0$

48. $2\cos\frac{x}{2} + 1 = 0$

49. $3\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - 1 = 0$

50. $\sqrt{3}\tan 3x = 0$

51. $\cos 4x(\cos x - 1) = 0$

52. $3\csc^2 5x = -4$

In Exercises 53–56, use inverse functions where needed to find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

53. $\sin^2 x - 2\sin x = 0$

54. $2\cos^2 x + 3\cos x = 0$

55. $\tan^2\theta + \tan\theta - 6 = 0$

56. $\sec^2 x + 6\tan x + 4 = 0$

5.4 In Exercises 57–60, find the exact values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of the angle.

57. $285° = 315° - 30°$

58. $345° = 300° + 45°$

59. $\frac{25\pi}{12} = \frac{11\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4}$

60. $\frac{19\pi}{12} = \frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}$

In Exercises 61–64, write the expression as the sine, cosine, or tangent of an angle.

61. $\sin 60°\cos 45° - \cos 60°\sin 45°$

62. $\cos 45°\cos 120° - \sin 45°\sin 120°$

63. $\frac{\tan 25° + \tan 10°}{1 - \tan 25°\tan 10°}$

64. $\frac{\tan 68° - \tan 115°}{1 + \tan 68°\tan 115°}$

In Exercises 65–70, find the exact value of the trigonometric function given that $\tan u = \frac{3}{4}$ and $\cos v = -\frac{4}{5}$. (u is in Quadrant I and v is in Quadrant III.)

65. $\sin(u + v)$

66. $\tan(u + v)$

67. $\cos(u - v)$

68. $\sin(u - v)$

69. $\cos(u + v)$

70. $\tan(u - v)$

In Exercises 71–76, verify the identity.

71. $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin x$

72. $\sin\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x$

73. $\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cot x$

74. $\tan(\pi - x) = -\tan x$

75. $\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$

76. $\frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}$

In Exercises 77–80, find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

77. $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$

78. $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$

79. $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sqrt{3}$

80. $\cos\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) - \cos\left(x - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 0$

5.5 In Exercises 81–84, find the exact values of $\sin 2u$, $\cos 2u$, and $\tan 2u$ using the double-angle formulas.

81. $\sin u = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad \pi < u < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

82. $\cos u = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < u < \pi$

83. $\sec u = -3, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < u < \pi$

84. $\cot u = 2, \quad \pi < u < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

In Exercises 85 and 86, use double-angle formulas to verify the identity algebraically and use a graphing utility to confirm your result graphically.

85. $\sin 4x = 8\cos^3 x \sin x - 4\cos x \sin x$

86. $\tan^2 x = \dfrac{1 - \cos 2x}{1 + \cos 2x}$

In Exercises 87–90, use the power-reducing formulas to rewrite the expression in terms of the first power of the cosine.

87. $\tan^2 2x$

88. $\cos^2 3x$

89. $\sin^2 x \tan^2 x$

90. $\cos^2 x \tan^2 x$

In Exercises 91–94, use the half-angle formulas to determine the exact values of the sine, cosine, and tangent of the angle.

91. $-75°$

92. $15°$

93. $\dfrac{19\pi}{12}$

94. $-\dfrac{17\pi}{12}$

In Exercises 95–98, (a) determine the quadrant in which $u/2$ lies, and (b) find the exact values of $\sin(u/2)$, $\cos(u/2)$, and $\tan(u/2)$ using the half-angle formulas.

95. $\sin u = \frac{7}{25},\ 0 < u < \pi/2$

96. $\tan u = \frac{4}{3},\ \pi < u < 3\pi/2$

97. $\cos u = -\frac{2}{7},\ \pi/2 < u < \pi$

98. $\sec u = -6,\ \pi/2 < u < \pi$

In Exercises 99 and 100, use the half-angle formulas to simplify the expression.

99. $-\sqrt{\dfrac{1 + \cos 10x}{2}}$

100. $\dfrac{\sin 6x}{1 + \cos 6x}$

In Exercises 101–104, use the product-to-sum formulas to write the product as a sum or difference.

101. $\cos\dfrac{\pi}{6}\sin\dfrac{\pi}{6}$

102. $6\sin 15° \sin 45°$

103. $\cos 4\theta \sin 6\theta$

104. $2\sin 7\theta \cos 3\theta$

In Exercises 105–108, use the sum-to-product formulas to write the sum or difference as a product.

105. $\sin 4\theta - \sin 8\theta$

106. $\cos 6\theta + \cos 5\theta$

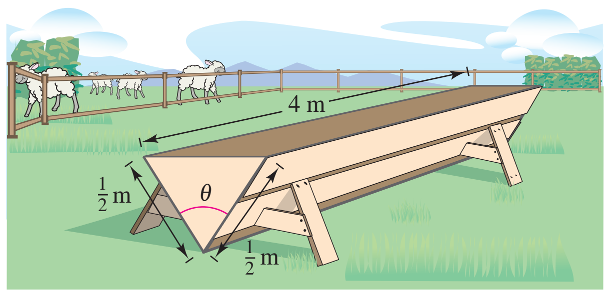
107. $\cos\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right)$

108. $\sin\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

109. PROJECTILE MOTION A baseball leaves the hand of the player at first base at an angle of θ with the horizontal and at an initial velocity of $v_0 = 80$ feet per second. The ball is caught by the player at second base 100 feet away. Find θ if the range r of a projectile is

$$r = \frac{1}{32}v_0^2 \sin 2\theta.$$

110. GEOMETRY A trough for feeding cattle is 4 meters long and its cross sections are isosceles triangles with the two equal sides being $\frac{1}{2}$ meter (see figure). The angle between the two sides is θ.



(a) Write the trough's volume as a function of $\theta/2$.

(b) Write the volume of the trough as a function of θ and determine the value of θ such that the volume is maximum.

HARMONIC MOTION In Exercises 111–114, use the following information. A weight is attached to a spring suspended vertically from a ceiling. When a driving force is applied to the system, the weight moves vertically from its equilibrium position, and this motion is described by the model $y = 1.5\sin 8t - 0.5\cos 8t$, where y is the distance from equilibrium (in feet) and t is the time (in seconds).

111. Use a graphing utility to graph the model.

112. Write the model in the form

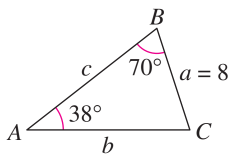
$$y = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\sin(Bt + C).$$

113. Find the amplitude of the oscillations of the weight.

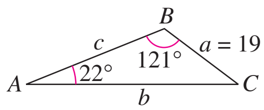
114. Find the frequency of the oscillations of the weight.

5.6 In Exercises 115–126, use the Law of Sines to solve (if possible) the triangle. If two solutions exist, find both. Round your answers to two decimal places.

115.



116.



117. $B = 72°,\ C = 82°,\ b = 54$

118. $B = 10°,\ C = 20°,\ c = 33$

119. $A = 16°,\ B = 98°,\ c = 8.4$

120. $A = 95°,\ B = 45°,\ c = 104.8$

121. $A = 24°,\ C = 48°,\ b = 27.5$

122. $B = 64°,\ C = 36°,\ a = 367$

123. $B = 150°,\ b = 30,\ c = 10$

124. $B = 150°,\ a = 10,\ b = 3$

125. $A = 75°,\ a = 51.2,\ b = 33.7$

126. $B = 25°,\ a = 6.2,\ b = 4$

In Exercises 127–130, find the area of the triangle having the indicated angle and sides.

127. $A = 33°,\ b = 7,\ c = 10$

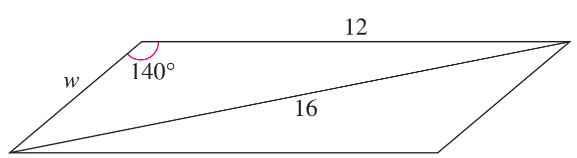
128. $B = 80°,\ a = 4,\ c = 8$

129. $C = 119°,\ a = 18,\ b = 6$

130. $A = 11°,\ b = 22,\ c = 21$

131. HEIGHT From a certain distance, the angle of elevation to the top of a building is 17°. At a point 50 meters closer to the building, the angle of elevation is 31°. Approximate the height of the building.

132. GEOMETRY Find the length of the side w of the parallelogram.



133. HEIGHT A tree stands on a hillside of slope 28° from the horizontal. From a point 75 feet down the hill, the angle of elevation to the top of the tree is 45° (see figure). Find the height of the tree.

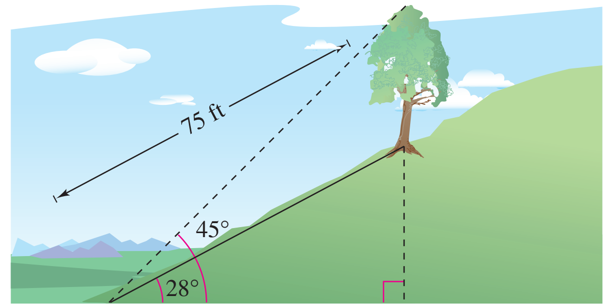
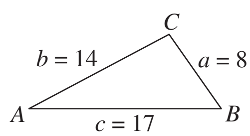


FIGURE FOR 133

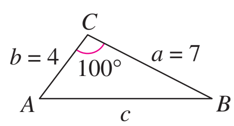
134. RIVER WIDTH A surveyor finds that a tree on the opposite bank of a river flowing due east has a bearing of N 22° 30′ E from a certain point and a bearing of N 15° W from a point 400 feet downstream. Find the width of the river.

5.7 In Exercises 135–144, use the Law of Cosines to solve the triangle. Round your answers to two decimal places.

135.



136.



137. $a = 6,\ b = 9,\ c = 14$

138. $a = 75,\ b = 50,\ c = 110$

139. $a = 2.5,\ b = 5.0,\ c = 4.5$

140. $a = 16.4,\ b = 8.8,\ c = 12.2$

141. $B = 108°,\ a = 11,\ c = 11$

142. $B = 150°,\ a = 10,\ c = 20$

143. $C = 43°,\ a = 22.5,\ b = 31.4$

144. $A = 62°,\ b = 11.34,\ c = 19.52$

In Exercises 145–148, determine whether the Law of Sines or the Law of Cosines is needed to solve the triangle. Then solve the triangle.

145. $b = 9,\ c = 13,\ C = 64°$

146. $a = 4,\ c = 5,\ B = 52°$

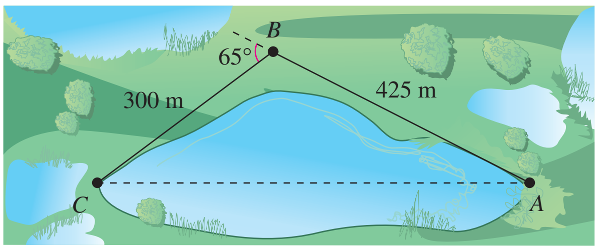
147. $a = 13,\ b = 15,\ c = 24$

148. $A = 44°,\ B = 31°,\ c = 2.8$

149. GEOMETRY The lengths of the diagonals of a parallelogram are 10 feet and 16 feet. Find the lengths of the sides of the parallelogram if the diagonals intersect at an angle of 28°.

150. GEOMETRY The lengths of the diagonals of a parallelogram are 30 meters and 40 meters. Find the lengths of the sides of the parallelogram if the diagonals intersect at an angle of 34°.

151. SURVEYING To approximate the length of a marsh, a surveyor walks 425 meters from point A to point B. Then the surveyor turns 65° and walks 300 meters to point C (see figure). Approximate the length AC of the marsh.



152. NAVIGATION Two planes leave an airport at approximately the same time. One is flying 425 miles per hour at a bearing of 355°, and the other is flying 530 miles per hour at a bearing of 67°. Draw a figure that gives a visual representation of the situation and determine the distance between the planes after they have flown for 2 hours.

In Exercises 153–156, use Heron's Area Formula to find the area of the triangle.

153. $a = 3,\ b = 6,\ c = 8$

154. $a = 15,\ b = 8,\ c = 10$

155. $a = 12.3,\ b = 15.8,\ c = 3.7$

156. $a = \frac{4}{5},\ b = \frac{3}{4},\ c = \frac{5}{8}$

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 157–162, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

157. If $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$, then $\cos \frac{\theta}{2} < 0$.

158. $\sin(x + y) = \sin x + \sin y$

159. $4 \sin(-x) \cos(-x) = -2 \sin 2x$

160. $4 \sin 45° \cos 15° = 1 + \sqrt{3}$

161. The Law of Sines is true if one of the angles in the triangle is a right angle.

162. When the Law of Sines is used, the solution is always unique.

163. List the reciprocal identities, quotient identities, and Pythagorean identities from memory.

164. State the Law of Sines from memory.

165. State the Law of Cosines from memory.

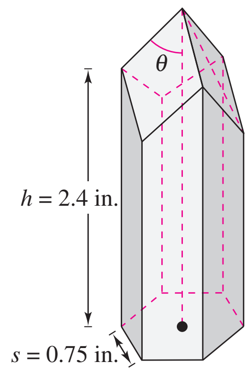
166. THINK ABOUT IT If a trigonometric equation has an infinite number of solutions, is it true that the equation is an identity? Explain.

167. THINK ABOUT IT Explain why you know from observation that the equation $a \sin x - b = 0$ has no solution if $|a| < |b|$.

168. SURFACE AREA The surface area of a honeycomb is given by the equation

$$S = 6hs + \frac{3}{2}s^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right), \quad 0 < \theta \leq 90°$$

where $h = 2.4$ inches, $s = 0.75$ inch, and θ is the angle shown in the figure.



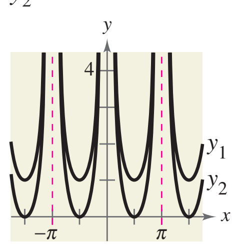
(a) For what value(s) of θ is the surface area 12 square inches?

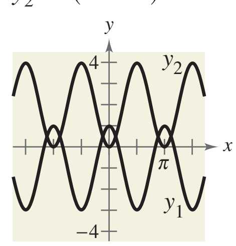
(b) What value of θ gives the minimum surface area?

In Exercises 169 and 170, use the graphs of y_1 and y_2 to determine how to change one function to form the identity $y_1 = y_2$.

169. $y_1 = \sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$
$y_2 = \cot^2 x$

170. $y_1 = \frac{\cos 3x}{\cos x}$
$y_2 = (2 \sin x)^2$





In Exercises 171 and 172, use the *zero* or *root* feature of a graphing utility to approximate the zeros of the function.

171. $y = \sqrt{x + 3} + 4 \cos x$

172. $y = 2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 3 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}$

5 Chapter Test

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Take this test as you would take a test in class. When you are finished, check your work against the answers given in the back of the book.

1. If $\tan \theta = \frac{6}{5}$ and $\cos \theta < 0$, use the fundamental identities to evaluate all six trigonometric functions of θ.
2. Use the fundamental identities to simplify $\csc^2 \beta(1 - \cos^2 \beta)$.
3. Factor and simplify $\dfrac{\sec^4 x - \tan^4 x}{\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x}$.
4. Add and simplify $\dfrac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + \dfrac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$.

In Exercises 5–10, verify the identity.

5. $\sin \theta \sec \theta = \tan \theta$
6. $\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + \sec^2 x = \sec^4 x$
7. $\dfrac{\csc \alpha + \sec \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \cot \alpha + \tan \alpha$
8. $\tan\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cot x$
9. $\sin(n\pi + \theta) = (-1)^n \sin \theta$, n is an integer.
10. $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + \sin 2x$

11. Rewrite $\sin^4(x/2)$ in terms of the first power of the cosine.
12. Use a half-angle formula to simplify the expression $(\sin 4\theta)/(1 + \cos 4\theta)$.
13. Write $4 \sin 3\theta \cos 2\theta$ as a sum or difference.
14. Write $\cos 3\theta - \cos \theta$ as a product.

In Exercises 15–18, find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

15. $\tan^2 x + \tan x = 0$
16. $\sin 2\alpha - \cos \alpha = 0$
17. $4 \cos^2 x - 3 = 0$
18. $\csc^2 x - \csc x - 2 = 0$

19. Find the exact value of $\cos 105°$ using the fact that $105° = 135° - 30°$.
20. Use the figure to find the exact values of $\sin 2u$, $\cos 2u$, and $\tan 2u$.

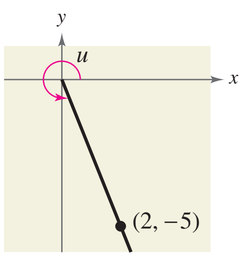


FIGURE FOR 20

In Exercises 21–26, use the information to solve (if possible) the triangle. If two solutions exist, find both solutions. Round your answers to two decimal places.

21. $A = 24°,\ B = 68°,\ a = 12.2$
22. $B = 110°,\ C = 28°,\ a = 15.6$
23. $A = 24°,\ a = 11.2,\ b = 13.4$
24. $a = 4.0,\ b = 7.3,\ c = 12.4$
25. $B = 100°,\ a = 15,\ b = 23$
26. $C = 121°,\ a = 34,\ b = 55$

27. Cheyenne, Wyoming has a latitude of 41° N. At this latitude, the position of the sun at sunrise can be modeled by

$$D = 31 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{365}t - 1.4\right)$$

where t is the time (in days) and $t = 1$ represents January 1. In this model, D represents the number of degrees north or south of due east that the sun rises. Use a graphing utility to determine the days on which the sun is more than 20° north of due east at sunrise.

28. A triangular parcel of land has borders of lengths 60 meters, 70 meters, and 82 meters. Find the area of the parcel of land.
29. An airplane flies 370 miles from point A to point B with a bearing of 24°. It then flies 240 miles from point B to point C with a bearing of 37° (see figure). Find the distance and bearing from point A to point C.

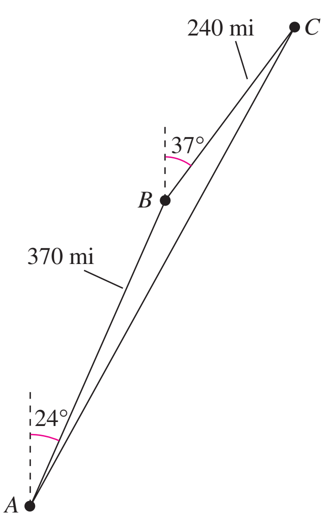


FIGURE FOR 29

PROOFS IN MATHEMATICS

Sum and Difference Formulas (p. 398)

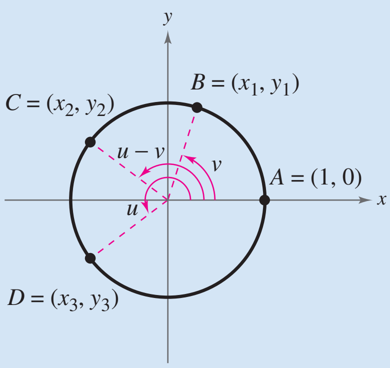
$\sin(u + v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v$ $\qquad$ $\tan(u + v) = \dfrac{\tan u + \tan v}{1 - \tan u \tan v}$

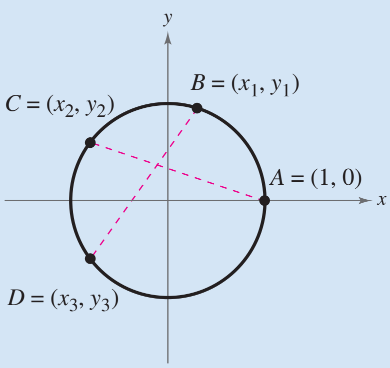
$\sin(u - v) = \sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v$

$\cos(u + v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$ $\qquad$ $\tan(u - v) = \dfrac{\tan u - \tan v}{1 + \tan u \tan v}$

$\cos(u - v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v$

Proof





You can use the figures at the left for the proofs of the formulas for $\cos(u \pm v)$. In the top figure, let A be the point $(1, 0)$ and then use u and v to locate the points $B = (x_1, y_1)$, $C = (x_2, y_2)$, and $D = (x_3, y_3)$ on the unit circle. So, $x_i^2 + y_i^2 = 1$ for $i = 1, 2$, and 3. For convenience, assume that $0 < v < u < 2\pi$. In the bottom figure, note that arcs AC and BD have the same length. So, line segments AC and BD are also equal in length, which implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{(x_2 - 1)^2 + (y_2 - 0)^2} &= \sqrt{(x_3 - x_1)^2 + (y_3 - y_1)^2} \\
x_2^2 - 2x_2 + 1 + y_2^2 &= x_3^2 - 2x_1x_3 + x_1^2 + y_3^2 - 2y_1y_3 + y_1^2 \\
(x_2^2 + y_2^2) + 1 - 2x_2 &= (x_3^2 + y_3^2) + (x_1^2 + y_1^2) - 2x_1x_3 - 2y_1y_3 \\
1 + 1 - 2x_2 &= 1 + 1 - 2x_1x_3 - 2y_1y_3 \\
x_2 &= x_3x_1 + y_3y_1.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, by substituting the values $x_2 = \cos(u - v)$, $x_3 = \cos u$, $x_1 = \cos v$, $y_3 = \sin u$, and $y_1 = \sin v$, you obtain $\cos(u - v) = \cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v$. The formula for $\cos(u + v)$ can be established by considering $u + v = u - (-v)$ and using the formula just derived to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(u + v) = \cos[u - (-v)] &= \cos u \cos(-v) + \sin u \sin(-v) \\
&= \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v.
\end{aligned}$$

You can use the sum and difference formulas for sine and cosine to prove the formulas for $\tan(u \pm v)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan(u \pm v) &= \frac{\sin(u \pm v)}{\cos(u \pm v)} && \text{Quotient identity} \\
&= \frac{\sin u \cos v \pm \cos u \sin v}{\cos u \cos v \mp \sin u \sin v} && \text{Sum and difference formulas} \\
&= \frac{\dfrac{\sin u \cos v \pm \cos u \sin v}{\cos u \cos v}}{\dfrac{\cos u \cos v \mp \sin u \sin v}{\cos u \cos v}} && \text{Divide numerator and denominator by } \cos u \cos v.
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\dfrac{\sin u \cos v}{\cos u \cos v} \pm \dfrac{\cos u \sin v}{\cos u \cos v}}{\dfrac{\cos u \cos v}{\cos u \cos v} \mp \dfrac{\sin u \sin v}{\cos u \cos v}}$$ Write as separate fractions.

$$= \frac{\dfrac{\sin u}{\cos u} \pm \dfrac{\sin v}{\cos v}}{1 \mp \dfrac{\sin u}{\cos u} \cdot \dfrac{\sin v}{\cos v}}$$ Product of fractions

$$= \frac{\tan u \pm \tan v}{1 \mp \tan u \tan v}$$ Quotient identity

Double-Angle Formulas (p. 405)

$$\sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u \qquad \cos 2u = \cos^2 u - \sin^2 u$$

$$\tan 2u = \frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u} \qquad = 2\cos^2 u - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 u$$

Proof

To prove all three formulas, let $v = u$ in the corresponding sum formulas.

$$\sin 2u = \sin(u + u) = \sin u \cos u + \cos u \sin u = 2 \sin u \cos u$$

$$\cos 2u = \cos(u + u) = \cos u \cos u - \sin u \sin u = \cos^2 u - \sin^2 u$$

$$\tan 2u = \tan(u + u) = \frac{\tan u + \tan u}{1 - \tan u \tan u} = \frac{2 \tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u}$$

Trigonometry and Astronomy

Trigonometry was used by early astronomers to calculate measurements in the universe. Trigonometry was used to calculate the circumference of Earth and the distance from Earth to the moon. Another major accomplishment in astronomy using trigonometry was computing distances to stars.

Power-Reducing Formulas (p. 407)

$$\sin^2 u = \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2} \qquad \cos^2 u = \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} \qquad \tan^2 u = \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{1 + \cos 2u}$$

Proof

To prove the first formula, solve for $\sin^2 u$ in the double-angle formula $\cos 2u = 1 - 2\sin^2 u$, as follows.

$$\cos 2u = 1 - 2\sin^2 u$$ Write double-angle formula.

$$2\sin^2 u = 1 - \cos 2u$$ Subtract $\cos 2u$ from and add $2 \sin^2 u$ to each side.

$$\sin^2 u = \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2}$$ Divide each side by 2.

In a similar way you can prove the second formula, by solving for $\cos^2 u$ in the double-angle formula $\cos 2u = 2\cos^2 u - 1$. To prove the third formula, use a quotient identity, as follows.

$$\tan^2 u = \frac{\sin^2 u}{\cos^2 u} = \frac{\frac{1 - \cos 2u}{2}}{\frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2}} = \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{1 + \cos 2u}$$

Sum-to-Product Formulas (p. 410)

$$\sin u + \sin v = 2\sin\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin u - \sin v = 2\cos\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos u + \cos v = 2\cos\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos u - \cos v = -2\sin\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{u-v}{2}\right)$$

Proof

To prove the first formula, let $x = u + v$ and $y = u - v$. Then substitute $u = (x + y)/2$ and $v = (x - y)/2$ in the product-to-sum formula.

$$\sin u \cos v = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(u + v) + \sin(u - v)]$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \sin y)$$

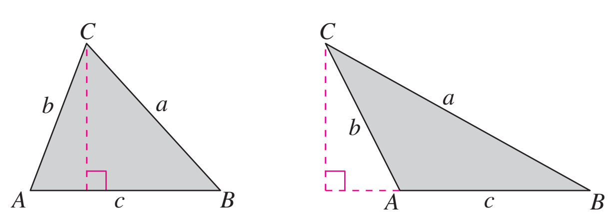
$$2\sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) = \sin x + \sin y$$

The other sum-to-product formulas can be proved in a similar manner.

Law of Sines (p. 416)

If ABC is a triangle with sides a, b, and c, then

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

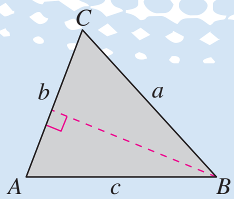


A is acute. A is obtuse.

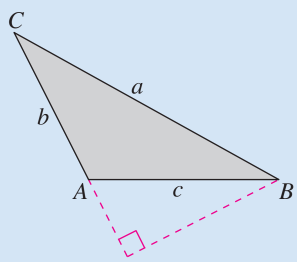
Proof

Let h be the altitude of either triangle found in the figure on the previous page. Then you have

$$\sin A = \frac{h}{b} \quad \text{or} \quad h = b \sin A \qquad \text{and} \qquad \sin B = \frac{h}{a} \quad \text{or} \quad h = a \sin B.$$



A is acute.



A is obtuse.

Equating these two values of h, you have

$$a \sin B = b \sin A \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}.$$

Note that $\sin A \neq 0$ and $\sin B \neq 0$ because no angle of a triangle can have a measure of $0°$ or $180°$. In a similar manner, construct an altitude from vertex B to side AC (extended in the obtuse triangle), as shown at the left. Then you have

$$\sin A = \frac{h}{c} \quad \text{or} \quad h = c \sin A \qquad \text{and} \qquad \sin C = \frac{h}{a} \quad \text{or} \quad h = a \sin C.$$

Equating these two values of h, you have

$$a \sin C = c \sin A \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

By the Transitive Property of Equality you know that

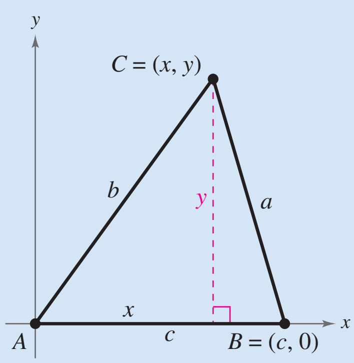
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

So, the Law of Sines is established.

Law of Cosines (p. 425)

Standard Form	*Alternative Form*
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$	$\cos A = \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$	$\cos B = \dfrac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$	$\cos C = \dfrac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$

Proof



To prove the first formula, consider the triangle at the left, which has three acute angles. Note that vertex B has coordinates $(c, 0)$. Furthermore, C has coordinates (x, y), where $x = b \cos A$ and $y = b \sin A$. Because a is the distance from vertex C to vertex B, it follows that

$$a = \sqrt{(x - c)^2 + (y - 0)^2} \qquad \text{Distance Formula}$$

$$a^2 = (x - c)^2 + (y - 0)^2 \qquad \text{Square each side.}$$

$$a^2 = (b\cos A - c)^2 + (b\sin A)^2 \qquad \text{Substitute for } x \text{ and } y.$$

$$a^2 = b^2\cos^2 A - 2bc\cos A + c^2 + b^2\sin^2 A \qquad \text{Expand.}$$

$$a^2 = b^2(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) + c^2 - 2bc\cos A \qquad \text{Factor out } b^2.$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A. \qquad \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$$

Similar arguments can be used to establish the second and third formulas.

Heron's Area Formula *(p. 428)*

Given any triangle with sides of lengths a, b, and c, the area of the triangle is

$$\text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

where $s = \dfrac{a+b+c}{2}$.

Proof

From Section 5.6, you know that

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A \qquad \text{Formula for the area of an oblique triangle}$$

$$(\text{Area})^2 = \frac{1}{4}b^2c^2\sin^2 A \qquad \text{Square each side.}$$

$$\text{Area} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}b^2c^2\sin^2 A} \qquad \text{Take the square root of each side.}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}b^2c^2(1-\cos^2 A)} \qquad \text{Pythagorean Identity}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{2}bc(1+\cos A)\right]\left[\frac{1}{2}bc(1-\cos A)\right]}. \qquad \text{Factor.}$$

Using the Law of Cosines, you can show that

$$\frac{1}{2}bc(1+\cos A) = \frac{a+b+c}{2}\cdot\frac{-a+b+c}{2}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2}bc(1-\cos A) = \frac{a-b+c}{2}\cdot\frac{a+b-c}{2}.$$

Letting $s = (a+b+c)/2$, these two equations can be rewritten as

$$\frac{1}{2}bc(1+\cos A) = s(s-a) \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{1}{2}bc(1-\cos A) = (s-b)(s-c).$$

By substituting into the last formula for area, you can conclude that

$$\text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

PROBLEM SOLVING

This collection of thought-provoking and challenging exercises further explores and expands upon concepts learned in this chapter.

1. (a) Write each of the other trigonometric functions of θ in terms of $\sin\theta$.

(b) Write each of the other trigonometric functions of θ in terms of $\cos\theta$.

2. Verify that for all integers n,

$$\cos\left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2}\right] = 0.$$

3. Verify that for all integers n,

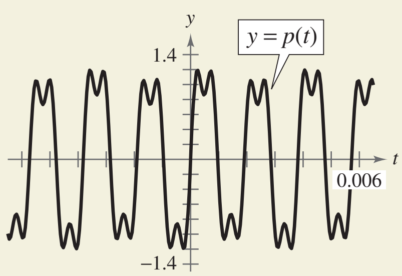
$$\sin\left[\frac{(12n+1)\pi}{6}\right] = \frac{1}{2}.$$

4. A particular sound wave is modeled by

$$p(t) = \frac{1}{4\pi}(p_1(t) + 30p_2(t) + p_3(t) + p_5(t) + 30p_6(t))$$

where $p_n(t) = \frac{1}{n}\sin(524n\pi t)$, and t is the time (in seconds).

(a) Find the sine components $p_n(t)$ and use a graphing utility to graph each component. Then verify the graph of p that is shown.



(b) Find the period of each sine component of p. Is p periodic? If so, what is its period?

(c) Use the *zero* or *root* feature or the *zoom* and *trace* features of a graphing utility to find the t-intercepts of the graph of p over one cycle.

(d) Use the *maximum* and *minimum* features of a graphing utility to approximate the absolute maximum and absolute minimum values of p over one cycle.

5. Three squares of side s are placed side by side (see figure). Make a conjecture about the relationship between the sum $u + v$ and w. Prove your conjecture by using the identity for the tangent of the sum of two angles.

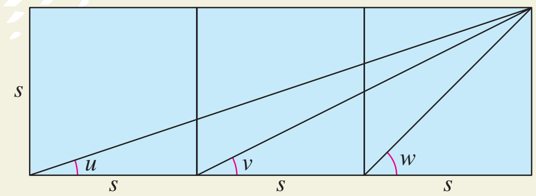


FIGURE FOR 5

6. The path traveled by an object (neglecting air resistance) that is projected at an initial height of h_0 feet, an initial velocity of v_0 feet per second, and an initial angle θ is given by

$$y = -\frac{16}{v_0^{\,2}\cos^2\theta}x^2 + (\tan\theta)x + h_0$$

where x and y are measured in feet. Find a formula for the maximum height of an object projected from ground level at velocity v_0 and angle θ. To do this, find half of the horizontal distance

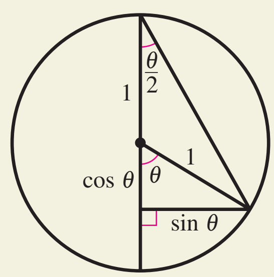
$$\frac{1}{32}v_0^{\,2}\sin 2\theta$$

and then substitute it for x in the general model for the path of a projectile (where $h_0 = 0$).

7. Use the figure to derive the formulas for

$$\sin\frac{\theta}{2},\ \cos\frac{\theta}{2},\ \text{and}\ \tan\frac{\theta}{2}$$

where θ is an acute angle.



8. The force F (in pounds) on a person's back when he or she bends over at an angle θ is modeled by

$$F = \frac{0.6W\sin(\theta + 90°)}{\sin 12°}$$

where W is the person's weight (in pounds).

(a) Simplify the model.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the model, where $W = 185$ and $0° < \theta < 90°$.

(c) At what angle is the force a maximum? At what angle is the force a minimum?

9. The number of hours of daylight that occur at any location on Earth depends on the time of year and the latitude of the location. The following equations model the numbers of hours of daylight in Seward, Alaska (60° latitude) and New Orleans, Louisiana (30° latitude).

$$D = 12.2 - 6.4\cos\left[\frac{\pi(t + 0.2)}{182.6}\right] \quad \text{Seward}$$

$$D = 12.2 - 1.9\cos\left[\frac{\pi(t + 0.2)}{182.6}\right] \quad \text{New Orleans}$$

In these models, D represents the number of hours of daylight and t represents the day, with $t = 0$ corresponding to January 1.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph both models in the same viewing window. Use a viewing window of $0 \le t \le 365$.

(b) Find the days of the year on which both cities receive the same amount of daylight.

(c) Which city has the greater variation in the number of daylight hours? Which constant in each model would you use to determine the difference between the greatest and least numbers of hours of daylight?

(d) Determine the period of each model.

10. The tide, or depth of the ocean near the shore, changes throughout the day. The water depth d (in feet) of a bay can be modeled by

$$d = 35 - 28\cos\frac{\pi}{6.2}t$$

where t is the time in hours, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 12:00 A.M.

(a) Algebraically find the times at which the high and low tides occur.

(b) Algebraically find the time(s) at which the water depth is 3.5 feet.

(c) Use a graphing utility to verify your results from parts (a) and (b).

11. Find the solution of each inequality in the interval $[0, 2\pi]$.

(a) $\sin x \ge 0.5$ (b) $\cos x \le -0.5$

(c) $\tan x < \sin x$ (d) $\cos x \ge \sin x$

12. (a) Write a sum formula for $\sin(u + v + w)$.

(b) Write a sum formula for $\tan(u + v + w)$.

13. (a) Derive a formula for $\cos 3\theta$.

(b) Derive a formula for $\cos 4\theta$.

14. The heights h (in inches) of pistons 1 and 2 in an automobile engine can be modeled by

$$h_1 = 3.75\sin 733t + 7.5$$

and

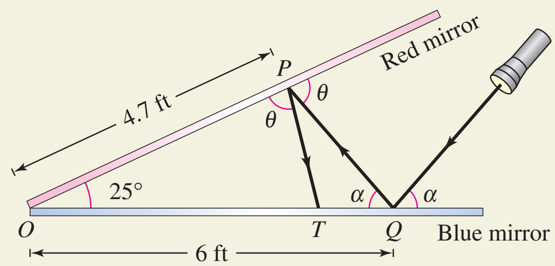
$$h_2 = 3.75\sin 733\left(t + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + 7.5$$

where t is measured in seconds.

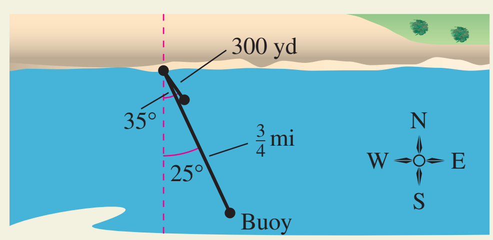
(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the heights of these two pistons in the same viewing window for $0 \le t \le 1$.

(b) How often are the pistons at the same height?

15. In the figure, a beam of light is directed at the blue mirror, reflected to the red mirror, and then reflected back to the blue mirror. Find the distance PT that the light travels from the red mirror back to the blue mirror.



16. A triathlete sets a course to swim S 25° E from a point on shore to a buoy $\frac{3}{4}$ mile away. After swimming 300 yards through a strong current, the triathlete is off course at a bearing of S 35° E. Find the bearing and distance the triathlete needs to swim to correct her course.



Topics in Analytic Geometry

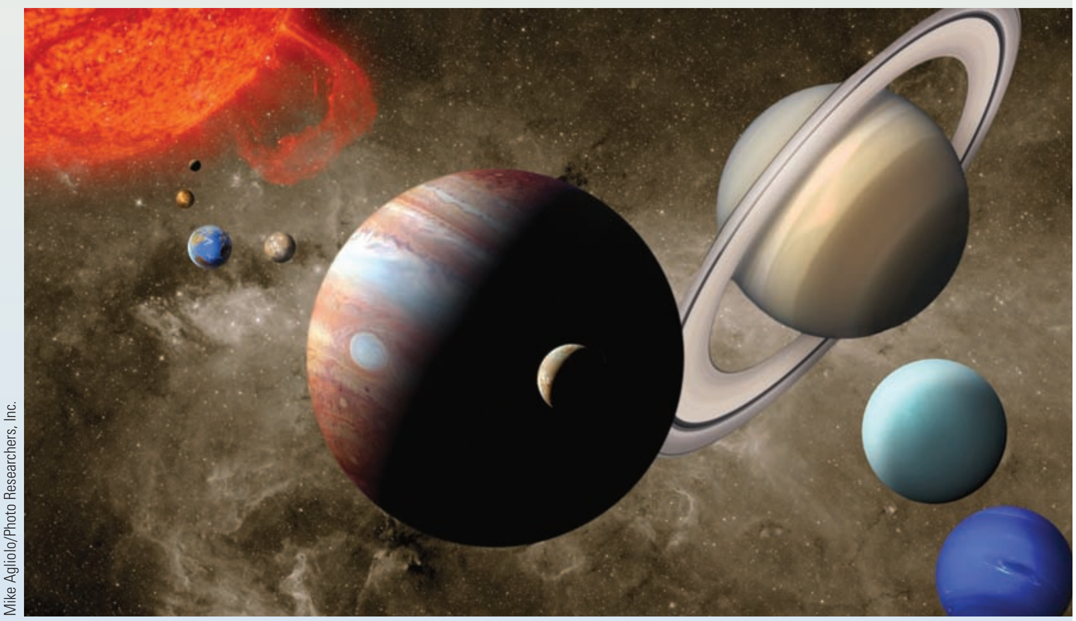
6

In Mathematics

A conic is a collection of points satisfying a geometric property.

In Real Life

Conics are used as models in construction, planetary orbits, radio navigation, and projectile motion. For instance, you can use conics to model the orbits of the planets as they move about the sun. Using the techniques presented in this chapter, you can determine the distances between the planets and the center of the sun. (See Exercises 55–62, page 512.)



Mike Agliolo/Photo Researchers, Inc.

IN CAREERS

There are many careers that use conics and other topics in analytic geometry. Several are listed below.

- Home Contractor
  Exercise 69, page 456
- Civil Engineer
  Exercises 73 and 74, page 464
- Artist
  Exercise 51, page 483
- Astronomer
  Exercises 63 and 64, page 512

6.1 Lines

What you should learn

- Find the inclination of a line.
- Find the angle between two lines.
- Find the distance between a point and a line.

Why you should learn it

The inclination of a line can be used to measure heights indirectly. For instance, in Exercise 70 on page 456, the inclination of a line can be used to determine the change in elevation from the base to the top of the Falls Incline Railway in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

JTB Photo/Japan Travel Bureau/PhotoLibrary

Inclination of a Line

In Section 1.3, you learned that the graph of the linear equation

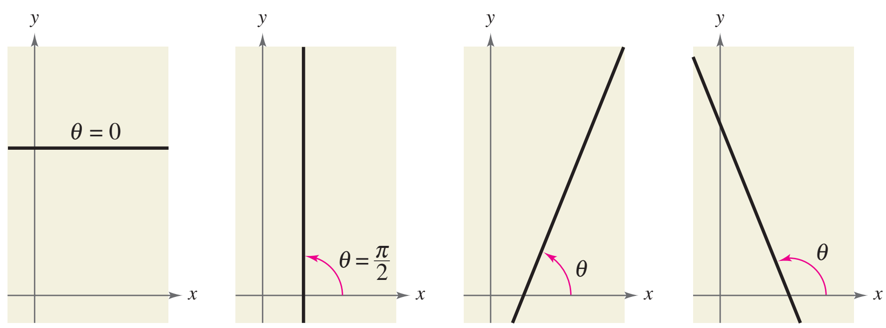
$$y = mx + b$$

is a nonvertical line with slope m and y-intercept $(0, b)$. There, the slope of a line was described as the rate of change in y with respect to x. In this section, you will look at the slope of a line in terms of the angle of inclination of the line.

Every nonhorizontal line must intersect the x-axis. The angle formed by such an intersection determines the **inclination** of the line, as specified in the following definition.

Definition of Inclination

The **inclination** of a nonhorizontal line is the positive angle θ (less than π) measured counterclockwise from the x-axis to the line. (See Figure 6.1.)



Horizontal Line Vertical Line Acute Angle Obtuse Angle

FIGURE 6.1

The inclination of a line is related to its slope in the following manner.

Inclination and Slope

If a nonvertical line has inclination θ and slope m, then

$$m = \tan \theta.$$

For a proof of this relation between inclination and slope, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 522.

Finding the Inclination of a Line

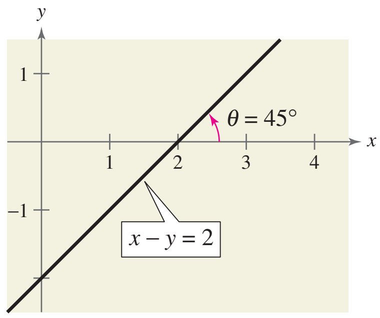


FIGURE 6.2

Find the inclination of the line $x - y = 2$.

Solution

The slope of this line is $m = 1$. So, its inclination is determined from the equation

$$\tan\theta = 1.$$

From Figure 6.2, it follows that $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$. This means that

$$\theta = \arctan 1$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

The angle of inclination is $\frac{\pi}{4}$ radian or 45°.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 27.

Finding the Inclination of a Line

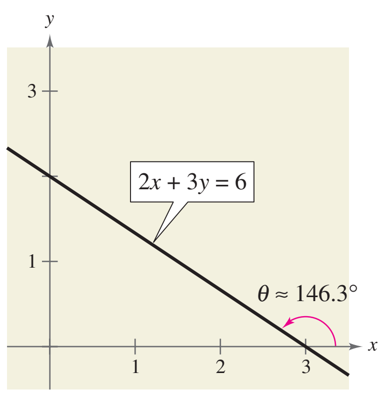


FIGURE 6.3

Find the inclination of the line $2x + 3y = 6$.

Solution

The slope of this line is $m = -\frac{2}{3}$. So, its inclination is determined from the equation

$$\tan\theta = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

From Figure 6.3, it follows that $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$. This means that

$$\theta = \pi + \arctan\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$$
$$\approx \pi + (-0.588)$$
$$= \pi - 0.588$$
$$\approx 2.554.$$

The angle of inclination is about 2.554 radians or about 146.3°.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 33.

The Angle Between Two Lines

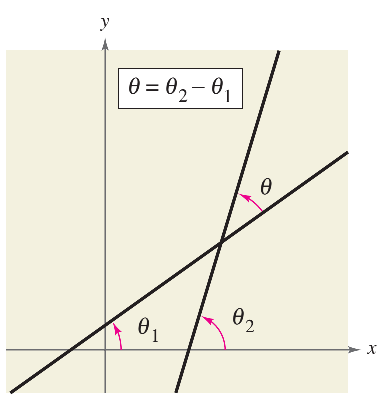


FIGURE 6.4

Two distinct lines in a plane are either parallel or intersecting. If they intersect and are nonperpendicular, their intersection forms two pairs of opposite angles. One pair is acute and the other pair is obtuse. The smaller of these angles is called the **angle between the two lines.** As shown in Figure 6.4, you can use the inclinations of the two lines to find the angle between the two lines. If two lines have inclinations θ_1 and θ_2, where $\theta_1 < \theta_2$ and $\theta_2 - \theta_1 < \pi/2$, the angle between the two lines is

$$\theta = \theta_2 - \theta_1.$$

You can use the formula for the tangent of the difference of two angles

$$\tan\theta = \tan(\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$
$$= \frac{\tan\theta_2 - \tan\theta_1}{1 + \tan\theta_1 \tan\theta_2}$$

to obtain the formula for the angle between two lines.

Angle Between Two Lines

If two nonperpendicular lines have slopes m_1 and m_2, the angle between the two lines is

$$\tan\theta = \left|\frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2}\right|.$$

Finding the Angle Between Two Lines

Find the angle between the two lines.

Line 1: $2x - y - 4 = 0$ *Line 2:* $3x + 4y - 12 = 0$

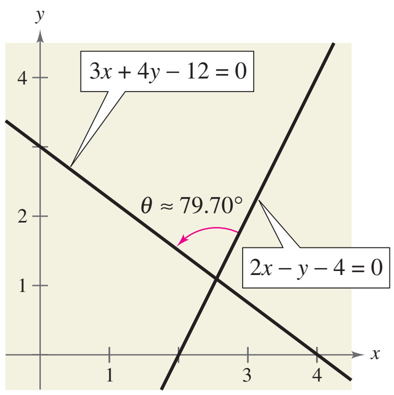


FIGURE 6.5

Solution

The two lines have slopes of $m_1 = 2$ and $m_2 = -\frac{3}{4}$, respectively. So, the tangent of the angle between the two lines is

$$\tan\theta = \left|\frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2}\right| = \left|\frac{(-3/4) - 2}{1 + (2)(-3/4)}\right| = \left|\frac{-11/4}{-2/4}\right| = \frac{11}{2}.$$

Finally, you can conclude that the angle is

$$\theta = \arctan\frac{11}{2} \approx 1.391 \text{ radians} \approx 79.70°$$

as shown in Figure 6.5.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 41.

The Distance Between a Point and a Line

Finding the distance between a line and a point not on the line is an application of perpendicular lines. This distance is defined as the length of the perpendicular line segment joining the point and the line, as shown in Figure 6.6.

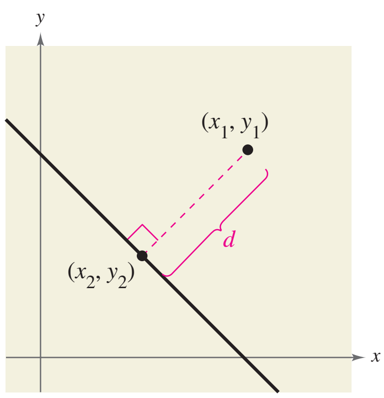


FIGURE 6.6

Distance Between a Point and a Line

The distance between the point (x_1, y_1) and the line $Ax + By + C = 0$ is

$$d = \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}.$$

Remember that the values of A, B, and C in this distance formula correspond to the general equation of a line, $Ax + By + C = 0$. For a proof of this formula for the distance between a point and a line, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 522.

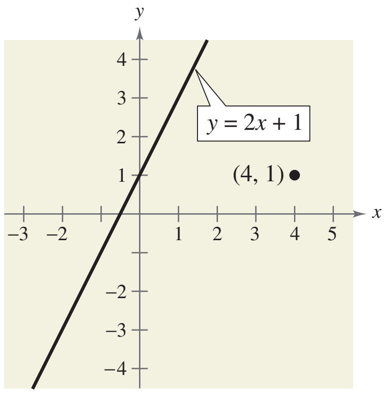


FIGURE 6.7

Finding the Distance Between a Point and a Line

Find the distance between the point $(4, 1)$ and the line $y = 2x + 1$.

Solution

The general form of the equation is $-2x + y - 1 = 0$. So, the distance between the point and the line is

$$d = \frac{|-2(4) + 1(1) + (-1)|}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} \approx 3.58 \text{ units.}$$

The line and the point are shown in Figure 6.7.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 53.

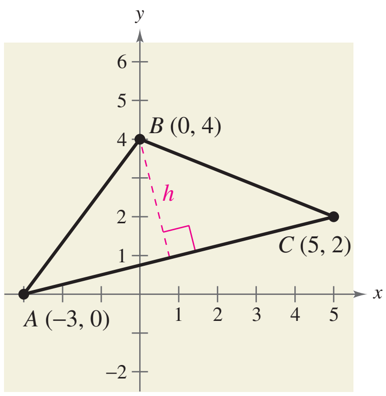


FIGURE 6.8

An Application of Two Distance Formulas

Figure 6.8 shows a triangle with vertices $A(-3, 0)$, $B(0, 4)$, and $C(5, 2)$.

a. Find the altitude h from vertex B to side AC.

b. Find the area of the triangle.

Solution

a. To find the altitude, use the formula for the distance between line AC and the point $(0, 4)$. The equation of line AC is obtained as follows.

$$\textit{Slope: } m = \frac{2 - 0}{5 - (-3)} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textit{Equation: } y - 0 = \frac{1}{4}(x + 3) \qquad \text{Point-slope form}$$

$$4y = x + 3 \qquad \text{Multiply each side by 4.}$$

$$x - 4y + 3 = 0 \qquad \text{General form}$$

So, the distance between this line and the point $(0, 4)$ is

$$\text{Altitude} = h = \frac{|1(0) + (-4)(4) + 3|}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{13}{\sqrt{17}} \text{ units.}$$

b. Using the formula for the distance between two points, you can find the length of the base AC to be

$$b = \sqrt{[5 - (-3)]^2 + (2 - 0)^2} \qquad \text{Distance Formula}$$

$$= \sqrt{8^2 + 2^2} \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{17} \text{ units.} \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

Finally, the area of the triangle in Figure 6.8 is

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh \qquad \text{Formula for the area of a triangle}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(2\sqrt{17}\right)\left(\frac{13}{\sqrt{17}}\right) \qquad \text{Substitute for } b \text{ and } h.$$

$$= 13 \text{ square units.} \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 59.

6.1 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. The ________ of a nonhorizontal line is the positive angle θ (less than π) measured counterclockwise from the x-axis to the line.

2. If a nonvertical line has inclination θ and slope m, then $m =$ ________ .

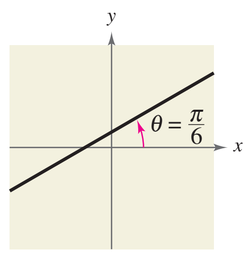
3. If two nonperpendicular lines have slopes m_1 and m_2, the angle between the two lines is $\tan \theta =$ ________ .

4. The distance between the point (x_1, y_1) and the line $Ax + By + C = 0$ is given by $d =$ ________ .

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–12, find the slope of the line with inclination $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.

5.



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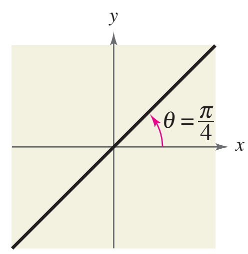

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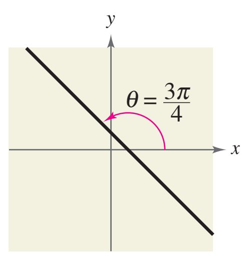

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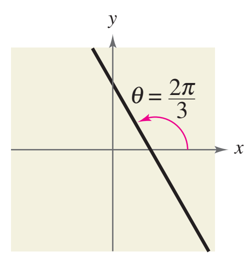


9. $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$ radians

10. $\theta = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ radians

11. $\theta = 1.27$ radians

12. $\theta = 2.88$ radians

In Exercises 13–18, find the inclination $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ (in radians and degrees) of the line with a slope of $\boldsymbol{m}$.

13. $m = -1$

14. $m = -2$

15. $m = 1$

16. $m = 2$

17. $m = \frac{3}{4}$

18. $m = -\frac{5}{2}$

In Exercises 19–26, find the inclination $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ (in radians and degrees) of the line passing through the points.

19. $(\sqrt{3}, 2), (0, 1)$

20. $(1, 2\sqrt{3}), (0, \sqrt{3})$

21. $(-\sqrt{3}, -1), (0, -2)$

22. $(3, \sqrt{3}), (6, -2\sqrt{3})$

23. $(6, 1), (10, 8)$

24. $(12, 8), (-4, -3)$

25. $(-2, 20), (10, 0)$

26. $(0, 100), (50, 0)$

In Exercises 27–36, find the inclination $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ (in radians and degrees) of the line.

27. $2x + 2y - 5 = 0$

28. $x - \sqrt{3}y + 1 = 0$

29. $3x - 3y + 1 = 0$

30. $\sqrt{3}x - y + 2 = 0$

31. $x + \sqrt{3}y + 2 = 0$

32. $-2\sqrt{3}x - 2y = 0$

33. $6x - 2y + 8 = 0$

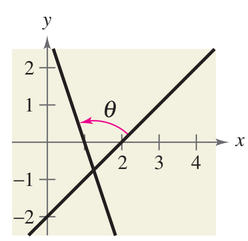
34. $4x + 5y - 9 = 0$

35. $5x + 3y = 0$

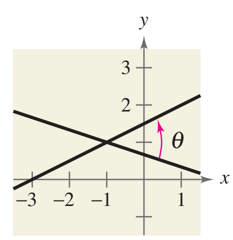
36. $2x - 6y - 12 = 0$

In Exercises 37–46, find the angle $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ (in radians and degrees) between the lines.

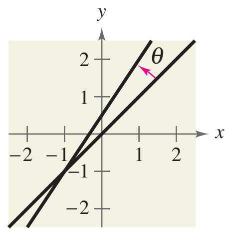
37. $3x + y = 3$
$x - y = 2$



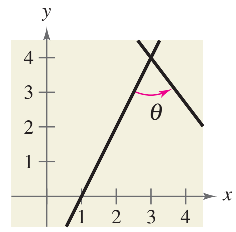
38. $x + 3y = 2$
$x - 2y = -3$



39. $x - y = 0$
$3x - 2y = -1$



40. $2x - y = 2$
$4x + 3y = 24$



41. $x - 2y = 7$
$6x + 2y = 5$

42. $5x + 2y = 16$
$3x - 5y = -1$

43. $x + 2y = 8$
$x - 2y = 2$

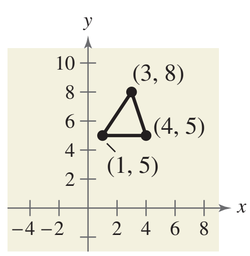
44. $3x - 5y = 3$
$3x + 5y = 12$

45. $0.05x - 0.03y = 0.21$
$0.07x + 0.02y = 0.16$

46. $0.02x - 0.05y = -0.19$
$0.03x + 0.04y = 0.52$

ANGLE MEASUREMENT In Exercises 47–50, find the slope of each side of the triangle and use the slopes to find the measures of the interior angles.

47.



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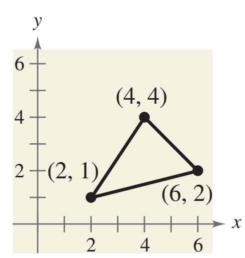

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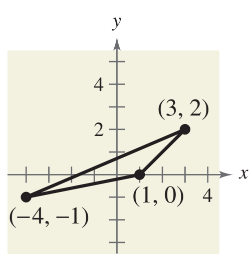
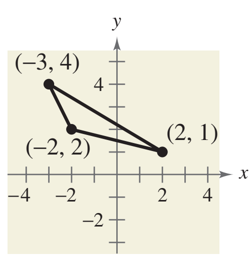


50.



In Exercises 51–58, find the distance between the point and the line.

	Point	*Line*
51.	$(0, 0)$	$4x + 3y = 0$
52.	$(0, 0)$	$2x - y = 4$
53.	$(2, 3)$	$3x + y = 1$
54.	$(-2, 1)$	$x - y = 2$
55.	$(6, 2)$	$x + 1 = 0$
56.	$(2, 1)$	$-2x + y - 2 = 0$
57.	$(0, 8)$	$6x - y = 0$
58.	$(4, 2)$	$x - y = 20$

In Exercises 59–62, the points represent the vertices of a triangle. (a) Draw triangle *ABC* in the coordinate plane, (b) find the altitude from vertex *B* of the triangle to side *AC*, and (c) find the area of the triangle.

59. $A = (0, 0), B = (1, 4), C = (4, 0)$

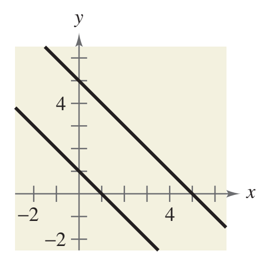
60. $A = (0, 0), B = (4, 5), C = (5, -2)$

61. $A = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), B = (2, 3), C = \left(\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$

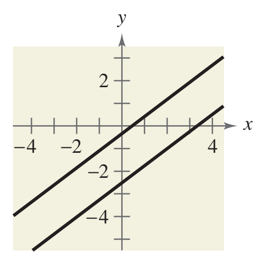
62. $A = (-4, -5), B = (3, 10), C = (6, 12)$

In Exercises 63 and 64, find the distance between the parallel lines.

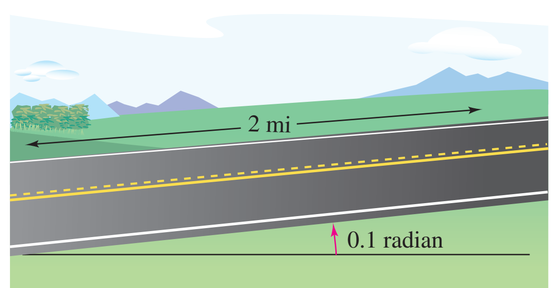
63. $x + y = 1$
$x + y = 5$



64. $3x - 4y = 1$
$3x - 4y = 10$



65. ROAD GRADE A straight road rises with an inclination of 0.10 radian from the horizontal (see figure). Find the slope of the road and the change in elevation over a two-mile stretch of the road.



66. ROAD GRADE A straight road rises with an inclination of 0.20 radian from the horizontal. Find the slope of the road and the change in elevation over a one-mile stretch of the road.

67. PITCH OF A ROOF A roof has a rise of 3 feet for every horizontal change of 5 feet (see figure). Find the inclination of the roof.

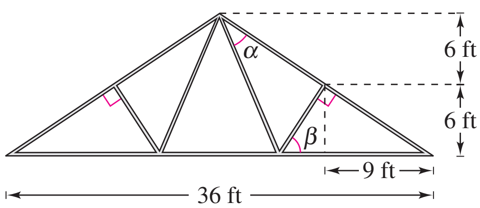
68. CONVEYOR DESIGN A moving conveyor is built so that it rises 1 meter for each 3 meters of horizontal travel.

(a) Draw a diagram that gives a visual representation of the problem.

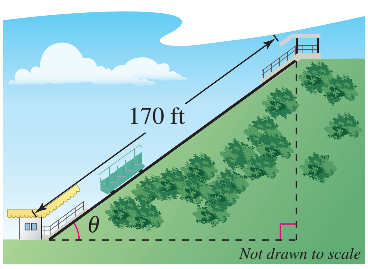
(b) Find the inclination of the conveyor.

(c) The conveyor runs between two floors in a factory. The distance between the floors is 5 meters. Find the length of the conveyor.

69. TRUSS Find the angles α and β shown in the drawing of the roof truss.



70. The Falls Incline Railway in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada is an inclined railway that was designed to carry people from the City of Niagara Falls to Queen Victoria Park. The railway is approximately 170 feet long with a 36% uphill grade (see figure).



(a) Find the inclination θ of the railway.

(b) Find the change in elevation from the base to the top of the railway.

(c) Using the origin of a rectangular coordinate system as the base of the inclined plane, find the equation of the line that models the railway track.

(d) Sketch a graph of the equation you found in part (c).

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 71 and 72, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

71. A line that has an inclination greater than $\pi/2$ radians has a negative slope.

72. To find the angle between two lines whose angles of inclination θ_1 and θ_2 are known, substitute θ_1 and θ_2 for m_1 and m_2, respectively, in the formula for the angle between two lines.

73. Consider a line with slope m and y-intercept $(0, 4)$.

(a) Write the distance d between the origin and the line as a function of m.

(b) Graph the function in part (a).

(c) Find the slope that yields the maximum distance between the origin and the line.

(d) Find the asymptote of the graph in part (b) and interpret its meaning in the context of the problem.

74. CAPSTONE Discuss why the inclination of a line can be an angle that is larger than $\pi/2$, but the angle between two lines cannot be larger than $\pi/2$. Decide whether the following statement is true or false: "The inclination of a line is the angle between the line and the x-axis." Explain.

75. Consider a line with slope m and y-intercept $(0, 4)$.

(a) Write the distance d between the point $(3, 1)$ and the line as a function of m.

(b) Graph the function in part (a).

(c) Find the slope that yields the maximum distance between the point and the line.

(d) Is it possible for the distance to be 0? If so, what is the slope of the line that yields a distance of 0?

(e) Find the asymptote of the graph in part (b) and interpret its meaning in the context of the problem.

6.2 INTRODUCTION TO CONICS: PARABOLAS

What you should learn

- Recognize a conic as the intersection of a plane and a double-napped cone.
- Write equations of parabolas in standard form and graph parabolas.
- Use the reflective property of parabolas to solve real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

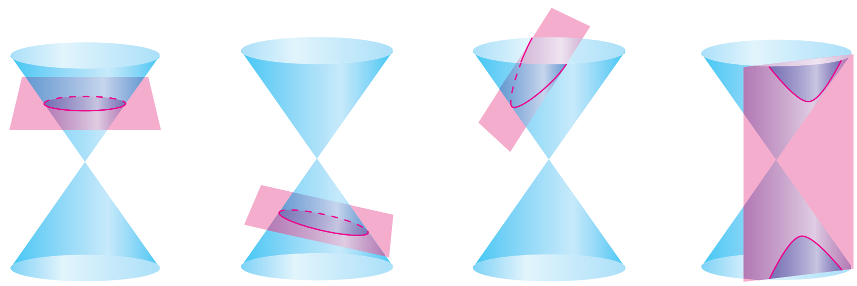
Parabolas can be used to model and solve many types of real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 71 on page 463, a parabola is used to model the cables of the Golden Gate Bridge.

Cosmo Condina/The Image Bank/
Getty Images

Conics

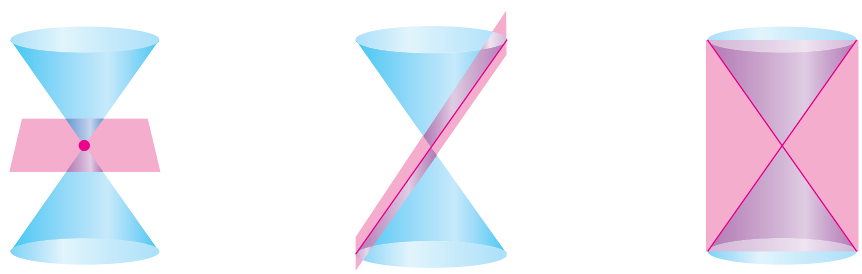
Conic sections were discovered during the classical Greek period, 600 to 300 B.C. The early Greeks were concerned largely with the geometric properties of conics. It was not until the 17th century that the broad applicability of conics became apparent and played a prominent role in the early development of calculus.

A **conic section** (or simply **conic**) is the intersection of a plane and a double-napped cone. Notice in Figure 6.9 that in the formation of the four basic conics, the intersecting plane does not pass through the vertex of the cone. When the plane does pass through the vertex, the resulting figure is a **degenerate conic,** as shown in Figure 6.10.



Circle Ellipse Parabola Hyperbola

FIGURE 6.9 Basic Conics



Point Line Two Intersecting Lines

FIGURE 6.10 Degenerate Conics

There are several ways to approach the study of conics. You could begin by defining conics in terms of the intersections of planes and cones, as the Greeks did, or you could define them algebraically, in terms of the general second-degree equation

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0.$$

However, you will study a third approach, in which each of the conics is defined as a **locus** (collection) of points satisfying a geometric property. For example, in Section 1.2, you learned that a circle is defined as the collection of all points (x, y) that are equidistant from a fixed point (h, k). This leads to the standard form of the equation of a circle

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2. \qquad \text{Equation of circle}$$

Parabolas

In Section 2.1, you learned that the graph of the quadratic function

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

is a parabola that opens upward or downward. The following definition of a parabola is more general in the sense that it is independent of the orientation of the parabola.

Definition of Parabola

A **parabola** is the set of all points (x, y) in a plane that are equidistant from a fixed line **(directrix)** and a fixed point **(focus)** not on the line.

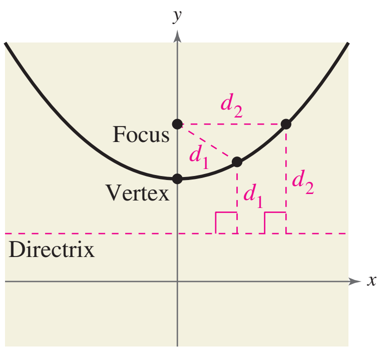


FIGURE 6.11 Parabola

The midpoint between the focus and the directrix is called the **vertex,** and the line passing through the focus and the vertex is called the **axis** of the parabola. Note in Figure 6.11 that a parabola is symmetric with respect to its axis. Using the definition of a parabola, you can derive the following **standard form** of the equation of a parabola whose directrix is parallel to the x-axis or to the y-axis.

Standard Equation of a Parabola

The **standard form of the equation of a parabola** with vertex at (h, k) is as follows.

$(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k),\ p \neq 0$ Vertical axis, directrix: $y = k - p$

$(y - k)^2 = 4p(x - h),\ p \neq 0$ Horizontal axis, directrix: $x = h - p$

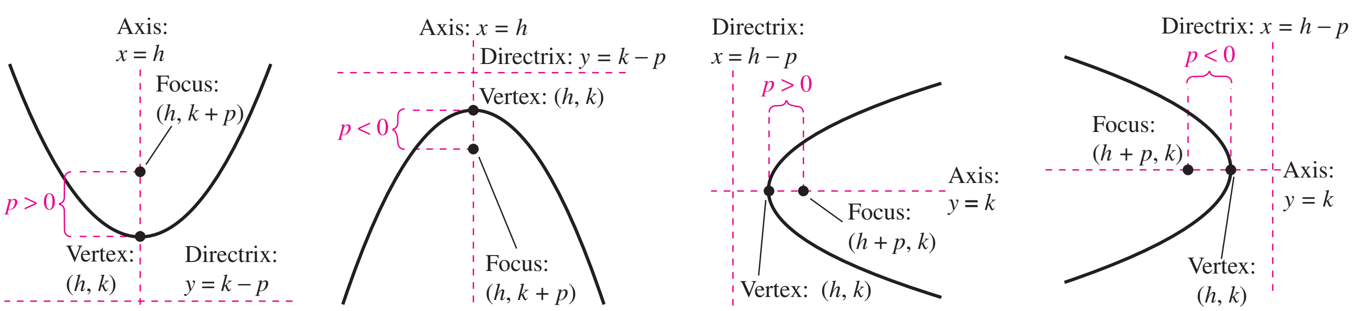
The focus lies on the axis p units (*directed distance*) from the vertex. If the vertex is at the origin $(0, 0)$, the equation takes one of the following forms.

$x^2 = 4py$ Vertical axis

$y^2 = 4px$ Horizontal axis

See Figure 6.12.

For a proof of the standard form of the equation of a parabola, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 523.



(a) $(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k)$
Vertical axis: $p > 0$

(b) $(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k)$
Vertical axis: $p < 0$

(c) $(y - k)^2 = 4p(x - h)$
Horizontal axis: $p > 0$

(d) $(y - k)^2 = 4p(x - h)$
Horizontal axis: $p < 0$

FIGURE 6.12

TECHNOLOGY

Use a graphing utility to confirm the equation found in Example 1. In order to graph the equation, you may have to use two separate equations:

$$y_1 = \sqrt{8x} \qquad \text{Upper part}$$

and

$$y_2 = -\sqrt{8x}. \qquad \text{Lower part}$$

Vertex at the Origin

Find the standard equation of the parabola with vertex at the origin and focus $(2, 0)$.

Solution

The axis of the parabola is horizontal, passing through $(0, 0)$ and $(2, 0)$, as shown in Figure 6.13.

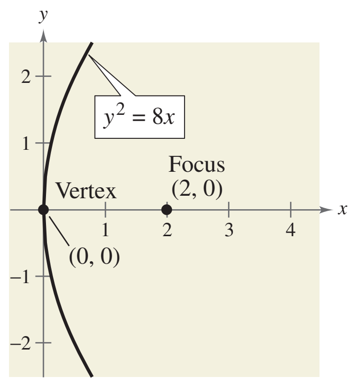


FIGURE 6.13

The standard form is $y^2 = 4px$, where $h = 0$, $k = 0$, and $p = 2$. So, the equation is $y^2 = 8x$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

Algebra Help

The technique of completing the square is used to write the equation in Example 2 in standard form. You can review completing the square in Appendix A.5.

Finding the Focus of a Parabola

Find the focus of the parabola given by $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2}$.

Solution

To find the focus, convert to standard form by completing the square.

$$
\begin{aligned}
y &= -\tfrac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \tfrac{1}{2} && \text{Write original equation.}\\
-2y &= x^2 + 2x - 1 && \text{Multiply each side by } -2.\\
1 - 2y &= x^2 + 2x && \text{Add 1 to each side.}\\
1 + 1 - 2y &= x^2 + 2x + 1 && \text{Complete the square.}\\
2 - 2y &= x^2 + 2x + 1 && \text{Combine like terms.}\\
-2(y - 1) &= (x + 1)^2 && \text{Standard form}
\end{aligned}
$$

Comparing this equation with

$$(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k)$$

you can conclude that $h = -1$, $k = 1$, and $p = -\frac{1}{2}$. Because p is negative, the parabola opens downward, as shown in Figure 6.14. So, the focus of the parabola is $(h, k + p) = \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

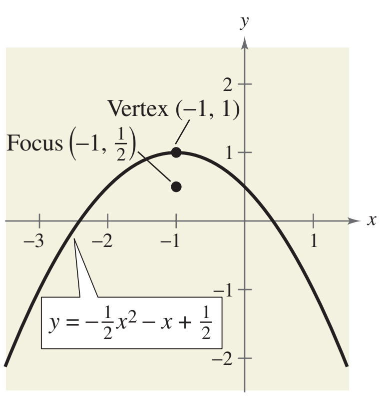


FIGURE 6.14

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

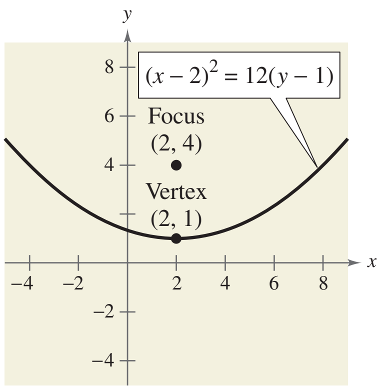


FIGURE 6.15

Finding the Standard Equation of a Parabola

Find the standard form of the equation of the parabola with vertex $(2, 1)$ and focus $(2, 4)$. Then write the quadratic form of the equation.

Solution

Because the axis of the parabola is vertical, passing through $(2, 1)$ and $(2, 4)$, consider the equation

$$(x-h)^2 = 4p(y-k)$$

where $h = 2$, $k = 1$, and $p = 4 - 1 = 3$. So, the standard form is

$$(x-2)^2 = 12(y-1).$$

You can obtain the more common quadratic form as follows.

$$(x-2)^2 = 12(y-1) \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 12y - 12 \qquad \text{Multiply.}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 16 = 12y \qquad \text{Add 12 to each side.}$$

$$\frac{1}{12}(x^2 - 4x + 16) = y \qquad \text{Divide each side by 12.}$$

The graph of this parabola is shown in Figure 6.15.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 55.

Application

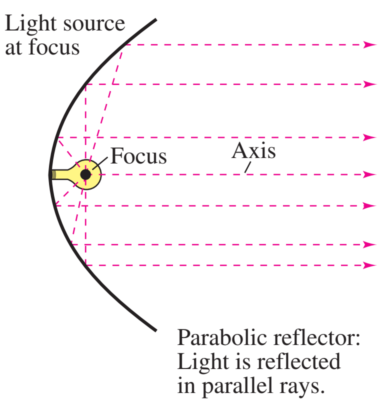


FIGURE 6.16

A line segment that passes through the focus of a parabola and has endpoints on the parabola is called a **focal chord.** The specific focal chord perpendicular to the axis of the parabola is called the **latus rectum.**

Parabolas occur in a wide variety of applications. For instance, a parabolic reflector can be formed by revolving a parabola around its axis. The resulting surface has the property that all incoming rays parallel to the axis are reflected through the focus of the parabola. This is the principle behind the construction of the parabolic mirrors used in reflecting telescopes. Conversely, the light rays emanating from the focus of a parabolic reflector used in a flashlight are all parallel to one another, as shown in Figure 6.16.

A line is **tangent** to a parabola at a point on the parabola if the line intersects, but does not cross, the parabola at the point. Tangent lines to parabolas have special properties related to the use of parabolas in constructing reflective surfaces.

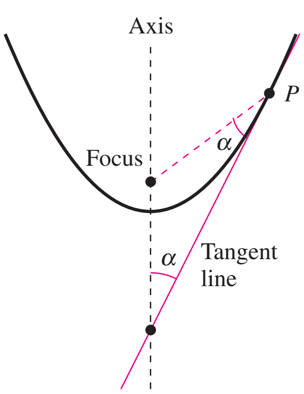


FIGURE 6.17

Reflective Property of a Parabola

The tangent line to a parabola at a point P makes equal angles with the following two lines (see Figure 6.17).

1. The line passing through P and the focus
2. The axis of the parabola

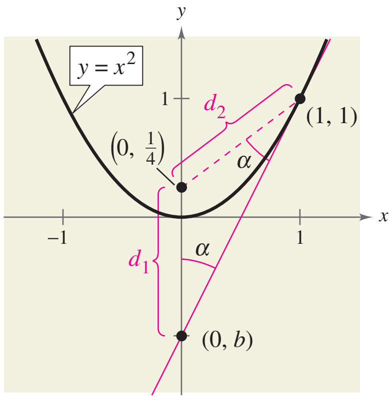


FIGURE 6.18

Finding the Tangent Line at a Point on a Parabola

Find the equation of the tangent line to the parabola given by $y = x^2$ at the point $(1, 1)$.

Solution

For this parabola, $p = \frac{1}{4}$ and the focus is $\left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$, as shown in Figure 6.18. You can find the y-intercept $(0, b)$ of the tangent line by equating the lengths of the two sides of the isosceles triangle shown in Figure 6.18:

$$d_1 = \frac{1}{4} - b$$

and

$$d_2 = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\right]^2} = \frac{5}{4}.$$

Note that $d_1 = \frac{1}{4} - b$ rather than $b - \frac{1}{4}$. The order of subtraction for the distance is important because the distance must be positive. Setting $d_1 = d_2$ produces

$$\frac{1}{4} - b = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$b = -1.$$

So, the slope of the tangent line is

$$m = \frac{1 - (-1)}{1 - 0} = 2$$

and the equation of the tangent line in slope-intercept form is

$$y = 2x - 1.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 65.

TECHNOLOGY

Use a graphing utility to confirm the result of Example 4. By graphing

$$y_1 = x^2 \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 = 2x - 1$$

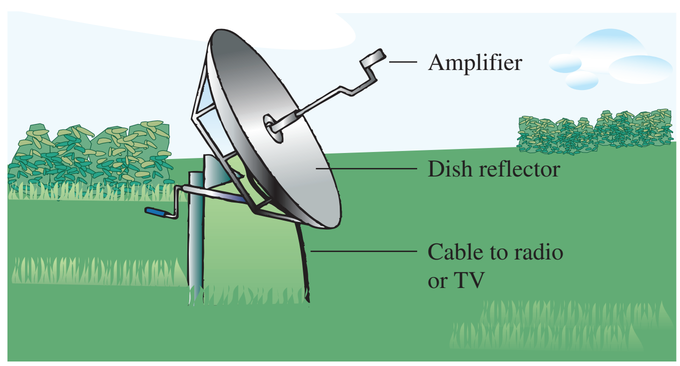
in the same viewing window, you should be able to see that the line touches the parabola at the point $(1, 1)$.

Algebra Help

You can review techniques for writing linear equations in Section 1.3.

Classroom Discussion

Satellite Dishes Cross sections of satellite dishes are parabolic in shape. Use the figure shown to write a paragraph explaining why satellite dishes are parabolic.



6.2 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. A ________ is the intersection of a plane and a double-napped cone.
2. When a plane passes through the vertex of a double-napped cone, the intersection is a ________ ________.
3. A collection of points satisfying a geometric property can also be referred to as a ________ of points.
4. A ________ is defined as the set of all points (x, y) in a plane that are equidistant from a fixed line, called the ________, and a fixed point, called the ________, not on the line.
5. The line that passes through the focus and the vertex of a parabola is called the ________ of the parabola.
6. The ________ of a parabola is the midpoint between the focus and the directrix.
7. A line segment that passes through the focus of a parabola and has endpoints on the parabola is called a ________ ________ .
8. A line is ________ to a parabola at a point on the parabola if the line intersects, but does not cross, the parabola at the point.

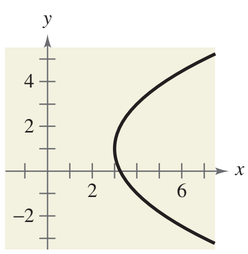
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 9–12, describe in words how a plane could intersect with the double-napped cone shown to form the conic section.

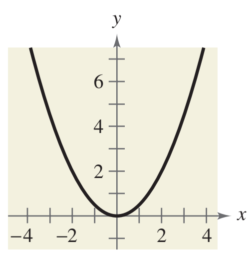
9. Circle
10. Ellipse
11. Parabola
12. Hyperbola

In Exercises 13–18, match the equation with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]

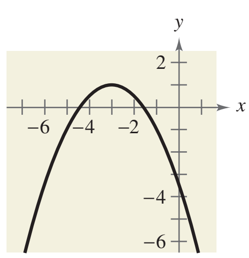
(a)



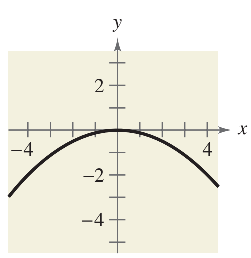
(b)



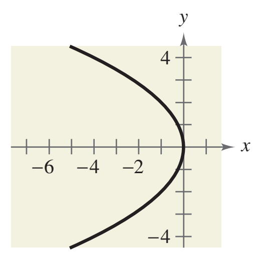
(c)



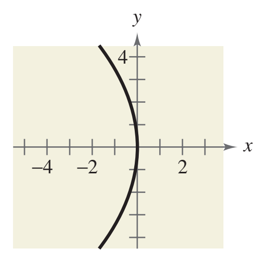
(d)



(e)



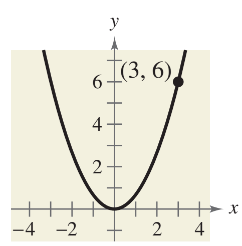
(f)



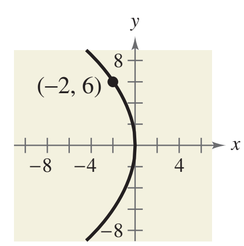
13. $y^2 = -4x$
14. $x^2 = 2y$
15. $x^2 = -8y$
16. $y^2 = -12x$
17. $(y - 1)^2 = 4(x - 3)$
18. $(x + 3)^2 = -2(y - 1)$

In Exercises 19–32, find the standard form of the equation of the parabola with the given characteristic(s) and vertex at the origin.

19.



20.



21. Focus: $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
22. Focus: $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$
23. Focus: $(-2, 0)$
24. Focus: $(0, -2)$
25. Directrix: $y = 1$
26. Directrix: $y = -2$
27. Directrix: $x = -1$
28. Directrix: $x = 3$
29. Vertical axis and passes through the point $(4, 6)$
30. Vertical axis and passes through the point $(-3, -3)$
31. Horizontal axis and passes through the point $(-2, 5)$
32. Horizontal axis and passes through the point $(3, -2)$

In Exercises 33–46, find the vertex, focus, and directrix of the parabola, and sketch its graph.

33. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ **34.** $y = -2x^2$

35. $y^2 = -6x$ **36.** $y^2 = 3x$

37. $x^2 + 6y = 0$ **38.** $x + y^2 = 0$

39. $(x - 1)^2 + 8(y + 2) = 0$

40. $(x + 5) + (y - 1)^2 = 0$

41. $(x + 3)^2 = 4\left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)$ **42.** $\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 4(y - 1)$

43. $y = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 - 2x + 5)$ **44.** $x = \frac{1}{4}(y^2 + 2y + 33)$

45. $y^2 + 6y + 8x + 25 = 0$

46. $y^2 - 4y - 4x = 0$

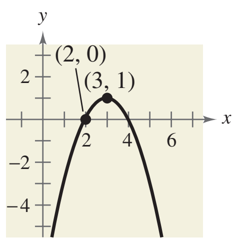
In Exercises 47–50, find the vertex, focus, and directrix of the parabola. Use a graphing utility to graph the parabola.

47. $x^2 + 4x + 6y - 2 = 0$ **48.** $x^2 - 2x + 8y + 9 = 0$

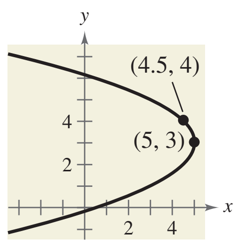
49. $y^2 + x + y = 0$ **50.** $y^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$

In Exercises 51–60, find the standard form of the equation of the parabola with the given characteristics.

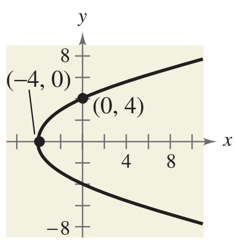
51.



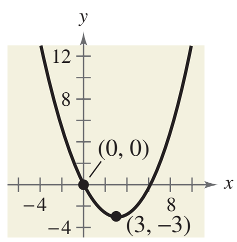
52.



53.



54.



55. Vertex: $(4, 3)$; focus: $(6, 3)$

56. Vertex: $(-1, 2)$; focus: $(-1, 0)$

57. Vertex: $(0, 2)$; directrix: $y = 4$

58. Vertex: $(1, 2)$; directrix: $y = -1$

59. Focus: $(2, 2)$; directrix: $x = -2$

60. Focus: $(0, 0)$; directrix: $y = 8$

In Exercises 61 and 62, change the equation of the parabola so that its graph matches the description.

61. $(y - 3)^2 = 6(x + 1)$; upper half of parabola

62. $(y + 1)^2 = 2(x - 4)$; lower half of parabola

In Exercises 63 and 64, the equations of a parabola and a tangent line to the parabola are given. Use a graphing utility to graph both equations in the same viewing window. Determine the coordinates of the point of tangency.

	Parabola	*Tangent Line*
63.	$y^2 - 8x = 0$	$x - y + 2 = 0$
64.	$x^2 + 12y = 0$	$x + y - 3 = 0$

In Exercises 65–68, find an equation of the tangent line to the parabola at the given point, and find the x-intercept of the line.

65. $x^2 = 2y,\ (4, 8)$ **66.** $x^2 = 2y,\ \left(-3, \frac{9}{2}\right)$

67. $y = -2x^2,\ (-1, -2)$ **68.** $y = -2x^2,\ (2, -8)$

69. REVENUE The revenue R (in dollars) generated by the sale of x units of a patio furniture set is given by

$$(x - 106)^2 = -\frac{4}{5}(R - 14{,}045).$$

Use a graphing utility to graph the function and approximate the number of sales that will maximize revenue.

70. REVENUE The revenue R (in dollars) generated by the sale of x units of a digital camera is given by

$$(x - 135)^2 = -\frac{5}{7}(R - 25{,}515).$$

Use a graphing utility to graph the function and approximate the number of sales that will maximize revenue.

71. SUSPENSION BRIDGE Each cable of the Golden Gate Bridge is suspended (in the shape of a parabola) between two towers that are 1280 meters apart. The top of each tower is 152 meters above the roadway. The cables touch the roadway midway between the towers.

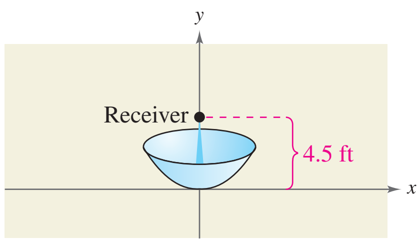
(a) Draw a sketch of the bridge. Locate the origin of a rectangular coordinate system at the center of the roadway. Label the coordinates of the known points.

(b) Write an equation that models the cables.

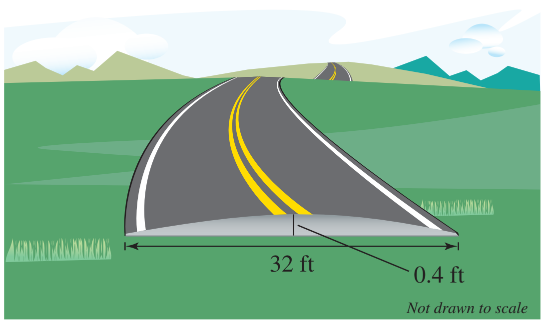
(c) Complete the table by finding the height y of the suspension cables over the roadway at a distance of x meters from the center of the bridge.

Distance, x	Height, y
0	
100	
250	
400	
500	

72. SATELLITE DISH The receiver in a parabolic satellite dish is 4.5 feet from the vertex and is located at the focus (see figure). Write an equation for a cross section of the reflector. (Assume that the dish is directed upward and the vertex is at the origin.)



73. ROAD DESIGN Roads are often designed with parabolic surfaces to allow rain to drain off. A particular road that is 32 feet wide is 0.4 foot higher in the center than it is on the sides (see figure).

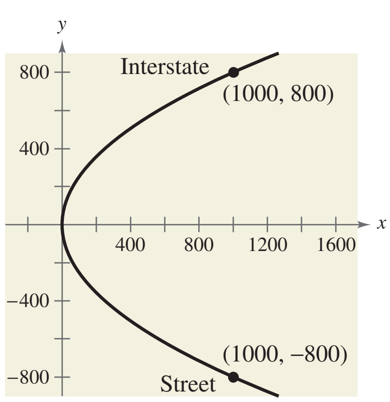


Cross section of road surface

(a) Find an equation of the parabola that models the road surface. (Assume that the origin is at the center of the road.)

(b) How far from the center of the road is the road surface 0.1 foot lower than in the middle?

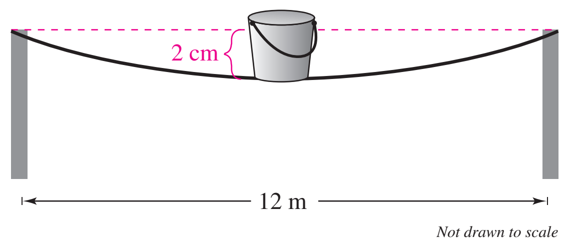
74. HIGHWAY DESIGN Highway engineers design a parabolic curve for an entrance ramp from a straight street to an interstate highway (see figure). Find an equation of the parabola.



75. BEAM DEFLECTION A simply supported beam is 12 meters long and has a load at the center (see figure). The deflection of the beam at its center is 2 centimeters. Assume that the shape of the deflected beam is parabolic.

(a) Write an equation of the parabola. (Assume that the origin is at the center of the deflected beam.)

(b) How far from the center of the beam is the deflection equal to 1 centimeter?



76. BEAM DEFLECTION Repeat Exercise 75 if the length of the beam is 16 meters and the deflection of the beam at the center is 3 centimeters.

77. FLUID FLOW Water is flowing from a horizontal pipe 48 feet above the ground. The falling stream of water has the shape of a parabola whose vertex $(0, 48)$ is at the end of the pipe (see figure). The stream of water strikes the ground at the point $(10\sqrt{3}, 0)$. Find the equation of the path taken by the water.

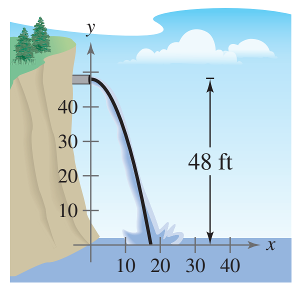


FIGURE FOR 77

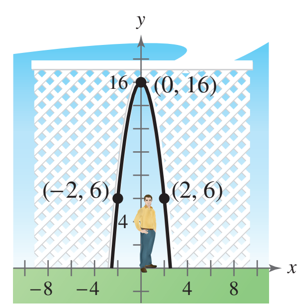


FIGURE FOR 78

78. LATTICE ARCH A parabolic lattice arch is 16 feet high at the vertex. At a height of 6 feet, the width of the lattice arch is 4 feet (see figure). How wide is the lattice arch at ground level?

79. SATELLITE ORBIT A satellite in a 100-mile-high circular orbit around Earth has a velocity of approximately 17,500 miles per hour. If this velocity is multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$, the satellite will have the minimum velocity necessary to escape Earth's gravity and it will follow a parabolic path with the center of Earth as the focus (see figure on the next page).

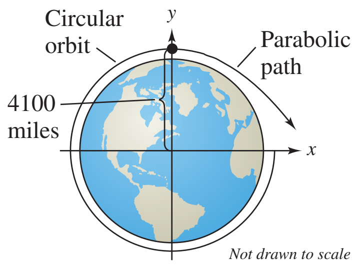


FIGURE FOR 79

(a) Find the escape velocity of the satellite.

(b) Find an equation of the parabolic path of the satellite (assume that the radius of Earth is 4000 miles).

80. PATH OF A SOFTBALL The path of a softball is modeled by $-12.5(y - 7.125) = (x - 6.25)^2$, where the coordinates x and y are measured in feet, with $x = 0$ corresponding to the position from which the ball was thrown.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the trajectory of the softball.

(b) Use the *trace* feature of the graphing utility to approximate the highest point and the range of the trajectory.

PROJECTILE MOTION In Exercises 81 and 82, consider the path of a projectile projected horizontally with a velocity of v feet per second at a height of s feet, where the model for the path is

$$x^2 = -\frac{v^2}{16}(y - s).$$

In this model (in which air resistance is disregarded), y is the height (in feet) of the projectile and x is the horizontal distance (in feet) the projectile travels.

81. A ball is thrown from the top of a 100-foot tower with a velocity of 28 feet per second.

(a) Find the equation of the parabolic path.

(b) How far does the ball travel horizontally before striking the ground?

82. A cargo plane is flying at an altitude of 30,000 feet and a speed of 540 miles per hour. A supply crate is dropped from the plane. How many *feet* will the crate travel horizontally before it hits the ground?

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 83 and 84, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

83. It is possible for a parabola to intersect its directrix.

84. If the vertex and focus of a parabola are on a horizontal line, then the directrix of the parabola is vertical.

85. Let (x_1, y_1) be the coordinates of a point on the parabola $x^2 = 4py$. The equation of the line tangent to the parabola at the point is

$$y - y_1 = \frac{x_1}{2p}(x - x_1).$$

What is the slope of the tangent line?

86. CAPSTONE Explain what each of the following equations represents, and how equations (a) and (b) are equivalent.

(a) $y = a(x - h)^2 + k, \quad a \neq 0$

(b) $(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k), \quad p \neq 0$

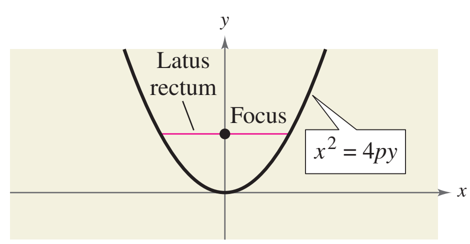
(c) $(y - k)^2 = 4p(x - h), \quad p \neq 0$

87. GRAPHICAL REASONING Consider the parabola $x^2 = 4py$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the parabola for $p = 1$, $p = 2$, $p = 3$, and $p = 4$. Describe the effect on the graph when p increases.

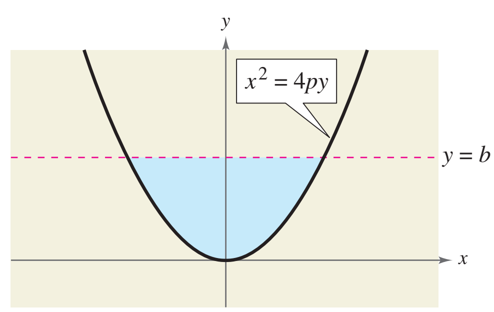
(b) Locate the focus for each parabola in part (a).

(c) For each parabola in part (a), find the length of the latus rectum (see figure). How can the length of the latus rectum be determined directly from the standard form of the equation of the parabola?



(d) Explain how the result of part (c) can be used as a sketching aid when graphing parabolas.

88. GEOMETRY The area of the shaded region in the figure is $A = \frac{8}{3}p^{1/2}b^{3/2}$.



(a) Find the area when $p = 2$ and $b = 4$.

(b) Give a geometric explanation of why the area approaches 0 as p approaches 0.

6.3 Ellipses

What you should learn

- Write equations of ellipses in standard form and graph ellipses.
- Use properties of ellipses to model and solve real-life problems.
- Find eccentricities of ellipses.

Why you should learn it

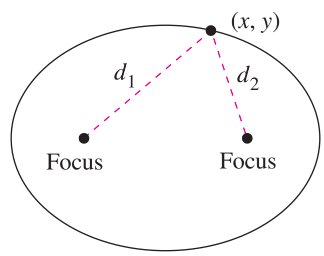
Ellipses can be used to model and solve many types of real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 65 on page 473, an ellipse is used to model the orbit of Halley's comet.

Introduction

The second type of conic is called an **ellipse,** and is defined as follows.

Definition of Ellipse

An **ellipse** is the set of all points (x, y) in a plane, the sum of whose distances from two distinct fixed points **(foci)** is constant. See Figure 6.19.



$d_1 + d_2$ is constant.

FIGURE 6.19

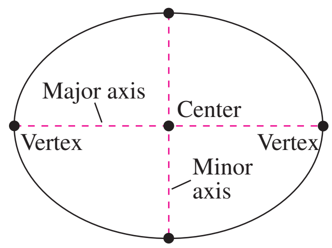


FIGURE 6.20

The line through the foci intersects the ellipse at two points called **vertices.** The chord joining the vertices is the **major axis,** and its midpoint is the **center** of the ellipse. The chord perpendicular to the major axis at the center is the **minor axis** of the ellipse. See Figure 6.20.

You can visualize the definition of an ellipse by imagining two thumbtacks placed at the foci, as shown in Figure 6.21. If the ends of a fixed length of string are fastened to the thumbtacks and the string is *drawn taut* with a pencil, the path traced by the pencil will be an ellipse.

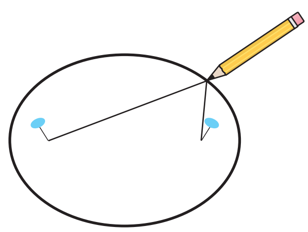
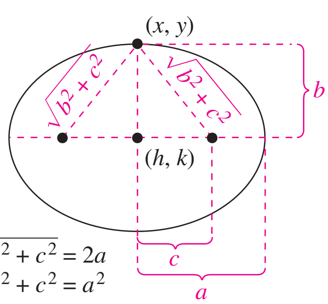


FIGURE 6.21



$2\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} = 2a$

$b^2 + c^2 = a^2$

FIGURE 6.22

To derive the standard form of the equation of an ellipse, consider the ellipse in Figure 6.22 with the following points: center, (h, k); vertices, $(h \pm a, k)$; foci, $(h \pm c, k)$. Note that the center is the midpoint of the segment joining the foci. The sum of the distances from any point on the ellipse to the two foci is constant. Using a vertex point, this constant sum is

$$(a + c) + (a - c) = 2a \qquad \text{Length of major axis}$$

or simply the length of the major axis. Now, if you let (x, y) be *any* point on the ellipse, the sum of the distances between (x, y) and the two foci must also be $2a$.

That is,

$$\sqrt{[x-(h-c)]^2+(y-k)^2}+\sqrt{[x-(h+c)]^2+(y-k)^2}=2a$$

which, after expanding and regrouping, reduces to

$$(a^2-c^2)(x-h)^2+a^2(y-k)^2=a^2(a^2-c^2).$$

Finally, in Figure 6.22, you can see that

$$b^2=a^2-c^2$$

which implies that the equation of the ellipse is

$$b^2(x-h)^2+a^2(y-k)^2=a^2b^2$$

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2}+\frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2}=1.$$

You would obtain a similar equation in the derivation by starting with a vertical major axis. Both results are summarized as follows.

Standard Equation of an Ellipse

The **standard form of the equation of an ellipse,** with center (h, k) and major and minor axes of lengths $2a$ and $2b$, respectively, where $0 < b < a$, is

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2}+\frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2}=1 \qquad \text{Major axis is horizontal.}$$

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2}+\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2}=1. \qquad \text{Major axis is vertical.}$$

The foci lie on the major axis, c units from the center, with $c^2=a^2-b^2$. If the center is at the origin $(0, 0)$, the equation takes one of the following forms.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1 \qquad \text{Major axis is horizontal.}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{b^2}+\frac{y^2}{a^2}=1 \qquad \text{Major axis is vertical.}$$

Study Tip

Consider the equation of the ellipse

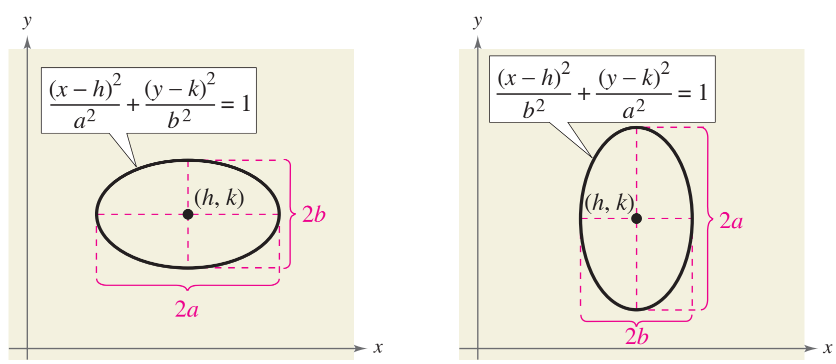
$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2}+\frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2}=1.$$

If you let $a = b$, then the equation can be rewritten as

$$(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2=a^2$$

which is the standard form of the equation of a circle with radius $r = a$ (see Section 1.2). Geometrically, when $a = b$ for an ellipse, the major and minor axes are of equal length, and so the graph is a circle.

Figure 6.23 shows both the horizontal and vertical orientations for an ellipse.



Major axis is horizontal. Major axis is vertical.

FIGURE 6.23

Finding the Standard Equation of an Ellipse

Find the standard form of the equation of the ellipse having foci at $(0, 1)$ and $(4, 1)$ and a major axis of length 6, as shown in Figure 6.24.

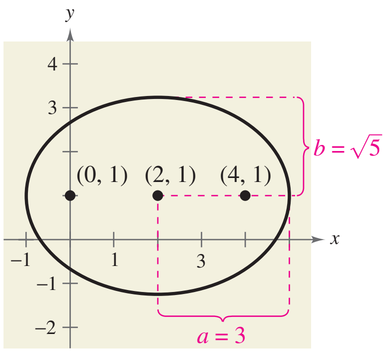


FIGURE 6.24

Solution

Because the foci occur at $(0, 1)$ and $(4, 1)$, the center of the ellipse is $(2, 1)$ and the distance from the center to one of the foci is $c = 2$. Because $2a = 6$, you know that $a = 3$. Now, from $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$, you have

$$b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{5}.$$

Because the major axis is horizontal, the standard equation is

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{3^2} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{(\sqrt{5})^2} = 1.$$

This equation simplifies to

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{5} = 1.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

Sketching an Ellipse

Sketch the ellipse given by $x^2 + 4y^2 + 6x - 8y + 9 = 0$.

Solution

Begin by writing the original equation in standard form. In the fourth step, note that 9 and 4 are added to *both* sides of the equation when completing the squares.

$$x^2 + 4y^2 + 6x - 8y + 9 = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$(x^2 + 6x + \square) + (4y^2 - 8y + \square) = -9 \qquad \text{Group terms.}$$

$$(x^2 + 6x + \square) + 4(y^2 - 2y + \square) = -9 \qquad \text{Factor 4 out of } y\text{-terms.}$$

$$(x^2 + 6x + 9) + 4(y^2 - 2y + 1) = -9 + 9 + 4(1)$$

$$(x+3)^2 + 4(y-1)^2 = 4 \qquad \text{Write in completed square form.}$$

$$\frac{(x+3)^2}{4} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{1} = 1 \qquad \text{Divide each side by 4.}$$

$$\frac{(x+3)^2}{2^2} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{1^2} = 1 \qquad \text{Write in standard form.}$$

From this standard form, it follows that the center is $(h, k) = (-3, 1)$. Because the denominator of the x-term is $a^2 = 2^2$, the endpoints of the major axis lie two units to the right and left of the center. Similarly, because the denominator of the y-term is $b^2 = 1^2$, the endpoints of the minor axis lie one unit up and down from the center. Now, from $c^2 = a^2 - b^2$, you have $c = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$. So, the foci of the ellipse are $(-3 - \sqrt{3}, 1)$ and $(-3 + \sqrt{3}, 1)$. The ellipse is shown in Figure 6.25.

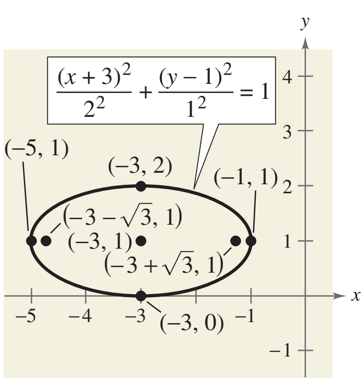


FIGURE 6.25

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 47.

Analyzing an Ellipse

Find the center, vertices, and foci of the ellipse $4x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 4y - 8 = 0$.

Solution

By completing the square, you can write the original equation in standard form.

$$4x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 4y - 8 = 0 \qquad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$(4x^2 - 8x + \square) + (y^2 + 4y + \square) = 8 \qquad \text{Group terms.}$$

$$4(x^2 - 2x + \square) + (y^2 + 4y + \square) = 8 \qquad \text{Factor 4 out of } x\text{-terms.}$$

$$4(x^2 - 2x + 1) + (y^2 + 4y + 4) = 8 + 4(1) + 4$$

$$4(x - 1)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 16 \qquad \text{Write in completed square form.}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{4} + \frac{(y+2)^2}{16} = 1 \qquad \text{Divide each side by 16.}$$

$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{2^2} + \frac{(y+2)^2}{4^2} = 1 \qquad \text{Write in standard form.}$$

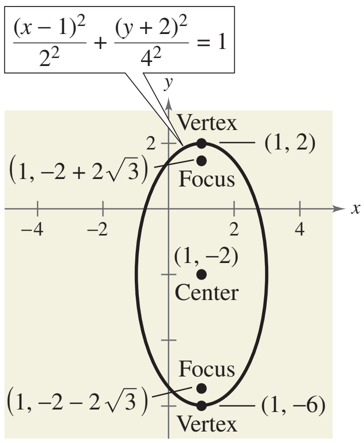


FIGURE 6.26

The major axis is vertical, where $h = 1$, $k = -2$, $a = 4$, $b = 2$, and

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{16 - 4} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

So, you have the following.

Center: $(1, -2)$ Vertices: $(1, -6)$, $(1, 2)$ Foci: $(1, -2 - 2\sqrt{3})$, $(1, -2 + 2\sqrt{3})$

The graph of the ellipse is shown in Figure 6.26.

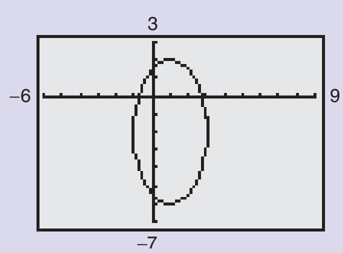
CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 51.

TECHNOLOGY

You can use a graphing utility to graph an ellipse by graphing the upper and lower portions in the same viewing window. For instance, to graph the ellipse in Example 3, first solve for y to get

$$y_1 = -2 + 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{4}} \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 = -2 - 4\sqrt{1 - \frac{(x-1)^2}{4}}.$$

Use a viewing window in which $-6 \le x \le 9$ and $-7 \le y \le 3$. You should obtain the graph shown below.



Application

Ellipses have many practical and aesthetic uses. For instance, machine gears, supporting arches, and acoustic designs often involve elliptical shapes. The orbits of satellites and planets are also ellipses. Example 4 investigates the elliptical orbit of the moon about Earth.

An Application Involving an Elliptical Orbit

The moon travels about Earth in an elliptical orbit with Earth at one focus, as shown in Figure 6.27. The major and minor axes of the orbit have lengths of 768,800 kilometers and 767,640 kilometers, respectively. Find the greatest and smallest distances (the *apogee* and *perigee*, respectively) from Earth's center to the moon's center.

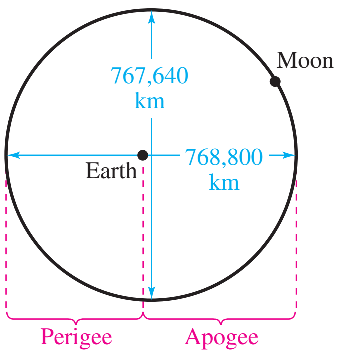


FIGURE 6.27

Solution

Because $2a = 768{,}800$ and $2b = 767{,}640$, you have

$$a = 384{,}400 \text{ and } b = 383{,}820$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \\ &= \sqrt{384{,}400^2 - 383{,}820^2} \\ &\approx 21{,}108. \end{aligned}$$

So, the greatest distance between the center of Earth and the center of the moon is

$$a + c \approx 384{,}400 + 21{,}108 = 405{,}508 \text{ kilometers}$$

and the smallest distance is

$$a - c \approx 384{,}400 - 21{,}108 = 363{,}292 \text{ kilometers.}$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 65.

WARNING / CAUTION

Note in Example 4 and Figure 6.27 that Earth *is not* the center of the moon's orbit.

Eccentricity

One of the reasons it was difficult for early astronomers to detect that the orbits of the planets are ellipses is that the foci of the planetary orbits are relatively close to their centers, and so the orbits are nearly circular. To measure the ovalness of an ellipse, you can use the concept of **eccentricity.**

Definition of Eccentricity

The **eccentricity** e of an ellipse is given by the ratio

$$e = \frac{c}{a}.$$

Note that $0 < e < 1$ for *every* ellipse.

To see how this ratio is used to describe the shape of an ellipse, note that because the foci of an ellipse are located along the major axis between the vertices and the center, it follows that

$$0 < c < a.$$

For an ellipse that is nearly circular, the foci are close to the center and the ratio c/a is small, as shown in Figure 6.28. On the other hand, for an elongated ellipse, the foci are close to the vertices and the ratio c/a is close to 1, as shown in Figure 6.29.

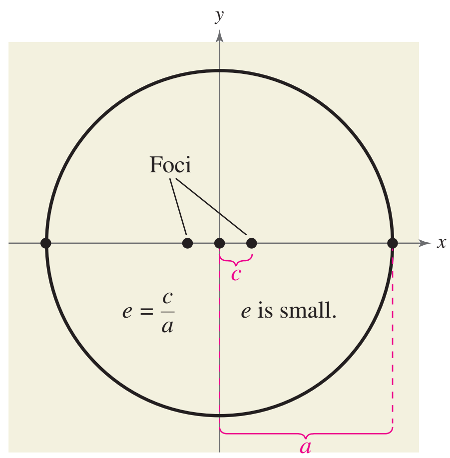


FIGURE 6.28

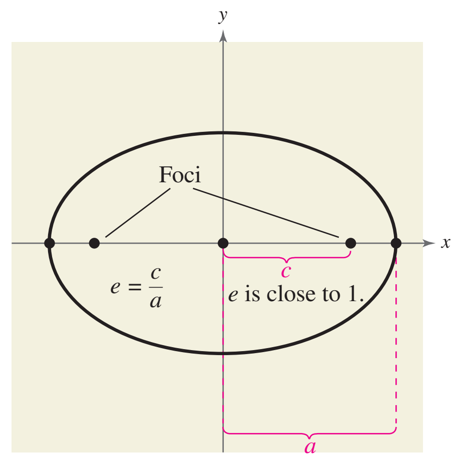


FIGURE 6.29

NASA

The time it takes Saturn to orbit the sun is about 29.4 Earth years.

The orbit of the moon has an eccentricity of $e \approx 0.0549$, and the eccentricities of the eight planetary orbits are as follows.

Mercury:	$e \approx 0.2056$	Jupiter:	$e \approx 0.0484$
Venus:	$e \approx 0.0068$	Saturn:	$e \approx 0.0542$
Earth:	$e \approx 0.0167$	Uranus:	$e \approx 0.0472$
Mars:	$e \approx 0.0934$	Neptune:	$e \approx 0.0086$

Classroom Discussion

Ellipses and Circles

a. Show that the equation of an ellipse can be written as

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2(1-e^2)} = 1.$$

b. For the equation in part (a), let $a = 4$, $h = 1$, and $k = 2$, and use a graphing utility to graph the ellipse for $e = 0.95$, $e = 0.75$, $e = 0.5$, $e = 0.25$, and $e = 0.1$. Discuss the changes in the shape of the ellipse as e approaches 0.

c. Make a conjecture about the shape of the graph in part (b) when $e = 0$. What is the equation of this ellipse? What is another name for an ellipse with an eccentricity of 0?

6.3 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. An ________ is the set of all points (x, y) in a plane, the sum of whose distances from two distinct fixed points, called ________, is constant.

2. The chord joining the vertices of an ellipse is called the ________ ________, and its midpoint is the ________ of the ellipse.

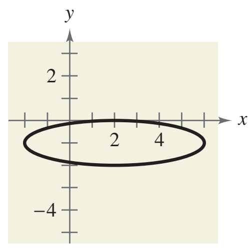
3. The chord perpendicular to the major axis at the center of the ellipse is called the ________ ________ of the ellipse.

4. The concept of ________ is used to measure the ovalness of an ellipse.

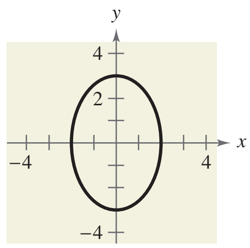
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–10, match the equation with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]

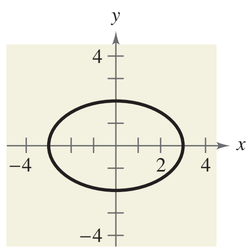
(a)



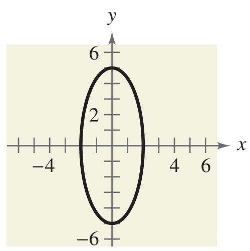
(b)



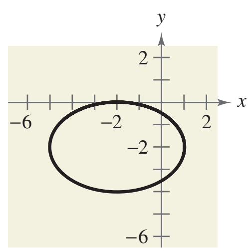
(c)



(d)



(e)



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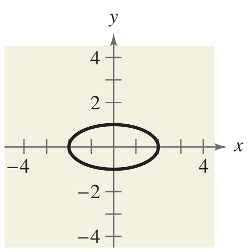


5. $\dfrac{x^2}{4} + \dfrac{y^2}{9} = 1$

6. $\dfrac{x^2}{9} + \dfrac{y^2}{4} = 1$

7. $\dfrac{x^2}{4} + \dfrac{y^2}{25} = 1$

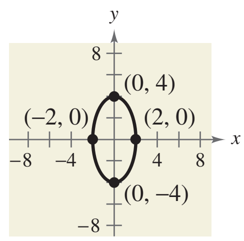
8. $\dfrac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$

9. $\dfrac{(x - 2)^2}{16} + (y + 1)^2 = 1$

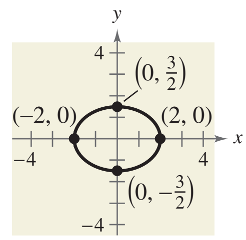
10. $\dfrac{(x + 2)^2}{9} + \dfrac{(y + 2)^2}{4} = 1$

In Exercises 11–18, find the standard form of the equation of the ellipse with the given characteristics and center at the origin.

11.



12.



13. Vertices: $(\pm 7, 0)$; foci: $(\pm 2, 0)$

14. Vertices: $(0, \pm 8)$; foci: $(0, \pm 4)$

15. Foci: $(\pm 5, 0)$; major axis of length 14

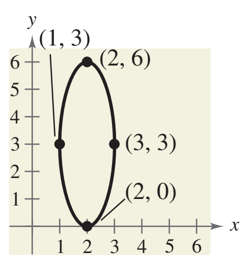
16. Foci: $(\pm 2, 0)$; major axis of length 10

17. Vertices: $(0, \pm 5)$; passes through the point $(4, 2)$

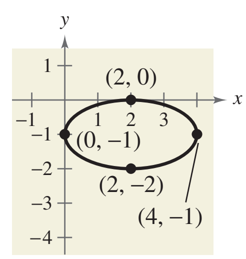
18. Vertical major axis; passes through the points $(0, 6)$ and $(3, 0)$

In Exercises 19–28, find the standard form of the equation of the ellipse with the given characteristics.

19.



20.



21. Vertices: $(0, 2)$, $(8, 2)$; minor axis of length 2

22. Foci: $(0, 0)$, $(4, 0)$; major axis of length 6

23. Foci: $(0, 0)$, $(0, 8)$; major axis of length 16

24. Center: $(2, -1)$; vertex: $\left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$; minor axis of length 2

25. Center: $(0, 4)$; $a = 2c$; vertices: $(-4, 4)$, $(4, 4)$

26. Center: $(3, 2)$; $a = 3c$; foci: $(1, 2)$, $(5, 2)$

27. Vertices: $(0, 2)$, $(4, 2)$; endpoints of the minor axis: $(2, 3)$, $(2, 1)$

28. Vertices: $(5, 0)$, $(5, 12)$; endpoints of the minor axis: $(1, 6)$, $(9, 6)$

In Exercises 29–52, identify the conic as a circle or an ellipse. Then find the center, radius, vertices, foci, and eccentricity of the conic (if applicable), and sketch its graph.

29. $\dfrac{x^2}{25} + \dfrac{y^2}{16} = 1$

30. $\dfrac{x^2}{16} + \dfrac{y^2}{81} = 1$

31. $\dfrac{x^2}{25} + \dfrac{y^2}{25} = 1$

32. $\dfrac{x^2}{9} + \dfrac{y^2}{9} = 1$

33. $\dfrac{x^2}{5} + \dfrac{y^2}{9} = 1$

34. $\dfrac{x^2}{64} + \dfrac{y^2}{28} = 1$

35. $\dfrac{(x-4)^2}{16} + \dfrac{(y+1)^2}{25} = 1$

36. $\dfrac{(x+3)^2}{12} + \dfrac{(y-2)^2}{16} = 1$

37. $\dfrac{x^2}{4/9} + \dfrac{(y+1)^2}{4/9} = 1$

38. $\dfrac{(x+5)^2}{9/4} + (y-1)^2 = 1$

39. $(x+2)^2 + \dfrac{(y+4)^2}{1/4} = 1$

40. $\dfrac{(x-3)^2}{25/4} + \dfrac{(y-1)^2}{25/4} = 1$

41. $9x^2 + 4y^2 + 36x - 24y + 36 = 0$

42. $9x^2 + 4y^2 - 54x + 40y + 37 = 0$

43. $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 31 = 0$

44. $x^2 + 5y^2 - 8x - 30y - 39 = 0$

45. $3x^2 + y^2 + 18x - 2y - 8 = 0$

46. $6x^2 + 2y^2 + 18x - 10y + 2 = 0$

47. $x^2 + 4y^2 - 6x + 20y - 2 = 0$

48. $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y - 3 = 0$

49. $9x^2 + 9y^2 + 18x - 18y + 14 = 0$

50. $16x^2 + 25y^2 - 32x + 50y + 16 = 0$

51. $9x^2 + 25y^2 - 36x - 50y + 60 = 0$

52. $16x^2 + 16y^2 - 64x + 32y + 55 = 0$

In Exercises 53–56, use a graphing utility to graph the ellipse. Find the center, foci, and vertices. (Recall that it may be necessary to solve the equation for *y* and obtain two equations.)

53. $5x^2 + 3y^2 = 15$

54. $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$

55. $12x^2 + 20y^2 - 12x + 40y - 37 = 0$

56. $36x^2 + 9y^2 + 48x - 36y - 72 = 0$

In Exercises 57–60, find the eccentricity of the ellipse.

57. $\dfrac{x^2}{4} + \dfrac{y^2}{9} = 1$

58. $\dfrac{x^2}{25} + \dfrac{y^2}{36} = 1$

59. $x^2 + 9y^2 - 10x + 36y + 52 = 0$

60. $4x^2 + 3y^2 - 8x + 18y + 19 = 0$

61. Find an equation of the ellipse with vertices $(\pm 5, 0)$ and eccentricity $e = \frac{3}{5}$.

62. Find an equation of the ellipse with vertices $(0, \pm 8)$ and eccentricity $e = \frac{1}{2}$.

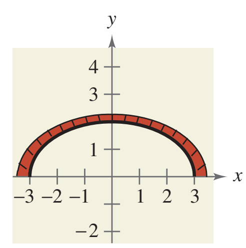
63. **ARCHITECTURE** A semielliptical arch over a tunnel for a one-way road through a mountain has a major axis of 50 feet and a height at the center of 10 feet.

(a) Draw a rectangular coordinate system on a sketch of the tunnel with the center of the road entering the tunnel at the origin. Identify the coordinates of the known points.

(b) Find an equation of the semielliptical arch.

(c) You are driving a moving truck that has a width of 8 feet and a height of 9 feet. Will the moving truck clear the opening of the arch?

64. **ARCHITECTURE** A fireplace arch is to be constructed in the shape of a semiellipse. The opening is to have a height of 2 feet at the center and a width of 6 feet along the base (see figure). The contractor draws the outline of the ellipse using tacks as described at the beginning of this section. Determine the required positions of the tacks and the length of the string.



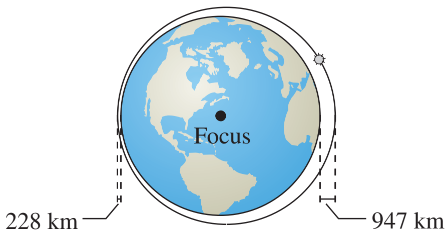
65. **COMET ORBIT** Halley's comet has an elliptical orbit, with the sun at one focus. The eccentricity of the orbit is approximately 0.967. The length of the major axis of the orbit is approximately 35.88 astronomical units. (An astronomical unit is about 93 million miles.)

(a) Find an equation of the orbit. Place the center of the orbit at the origin, and place the major axis on the *x*-axis.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the equation of the orbit.

(c) Find the greatest (aphelion) and smallest (perihelion) distances from the sun's center to the comet's center.

66. SATELLITE ORBIT The first artificial satellite to orbit Earth was Sputnik I (launched by the former Soviet Union in 1957). Its highest point above Earth's surface was 947 kilometers, and its lowest point was 228 kilometers (see figure). The center of Earth was at one focus of the elliptical orbit, and the radius of Earth is 6378 kilometers. Find the eccentricity of the orbit.



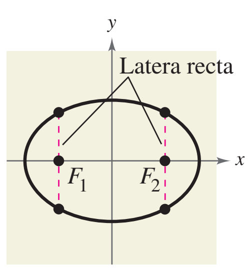
67. MOTION OF A PENDULUM The relation between the velocity y (in radians per second) of a pendulum and its angular displacement θ from the vertical can be modeled by a semiellipse. A 12-centimeter pendulum crests $(y = 0)$ when the angular displacement is -0.2 radian and 0.2 radian. When the pendulum is at equilibrium $(\theta = 0)$, the velocity is -1.6 radians per second.

(a) Find an equation that models the motion of the pendulum. Place the center at the origin.

(b) Graph the equation from part (a).

(c) Which half of the ellipse models the motion of the pendulum?

68. GEOMETRY A line segment through a focus of an ellipse with endpoints on the ellipse and perpendicular to the major axis is called a **latus rectum** of the ellipse. Therefore, an ellipse has two latera recta. Knowing the length of the latera recta is helpful in sketching an ellipse because it yields other points on the curve (see figure). Show that the length of each latus rectum is $2b^2/a$.



In Exercises 69–72, sketch the graph of the ellipse, using latera recta (see Exercise 68).

69. $\dfrac{x^2}{9} + \dfrac{y^2}{16} = 1$

70. $\dfrac{x^2}{4} + \dfrac{y^2}{1} = 1$

71. $5x^2 + 3y^2 = 15$

72. $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 73 and 74, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

73. The graph of $x^2 + 4y^4 - 4 = 0$ is an ellipse.

74. It is easier to distinguish the graph of an ellipse from the graph of a circle if the eccentricity of the ellipse is large (close to 1).

75. Consider the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \quad a + b = 20.$$

(a) The area of the ellipse is given by $A = \pi ab$. Write the area of the ellipse as a function of a.

(b) Find the equation of an ellipse with an area of 264 square centimeters.

(c) Complete the table using your equation from part (a), and make a conjecture about the shape of the ellipse with maximum area.

a	8	9	10	11	12	13
A						

(d) Use a graphing utility to graph the area function and use the graph to support your conjecture in part (c).

76. THINK ABOUT IT At the beginning of this section it was noted that an ellipse can be drawn using two thumbtacks, a string of fixed length (greater than the distance between the two tacks), and a pencil. If the ends of the string are fastened at the tacks and the string is drawn taut with a pencil, the path traced by the pencil is an ellipse.

(a) What is the length of the string in terms of a?

(b) Explain why the path is an ellipse.

77. THINK ABOUT IT Find the equation of an ellipse such that for any point on the ellipse, the sum of the distances from the point $(2, 2)$ and $(10, 2)$ is 36.

78. CAPSTONE Describe the relationship between circles and ellipses. How are they similar? How do they differ?

79. PROOF Show that $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$ for the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

where $a > 0$, $b > 0$, and the distance from the center of the ellipse $(0, 0)$ to a focus is c.

6.4 HYPERBOLAS

What you should learn

- Write equations of hyperbolas in standard form.
- Find asymptotes of and graph hyperbolas.
- Use properties of hyperbolas to solve real-life problems.
- Classify conics from their general equations.

Why you should learn it

Hyperbolas can be used to model and solve many types of real-life problems. For instance, in Exercise 54 on page 483, hyperbolas are used in long distance radio navigation for aircraft and ships.

U.S. Navy, William Lipski/AP Photo

Introduction

The third type of conic is called a **hyperbola.** The definition of a hyperbola is similar to that of an ellipse. The difference is that for an ellipse the *sum* of the distances between the foci and a point on the ellipse is fixed, whereas for a hyperbola the *difference* of the distances between the foci and a point on the hyperbola is fixed.

Definition of Hyperbola

A **hyperbola** is the set of all points (x, y) in a plane, the difference of whose distances from two distinct fixed points **(foci)** is a positive constant. See Figure 6.30.

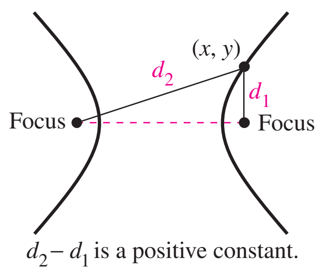


FIGURE 6.30

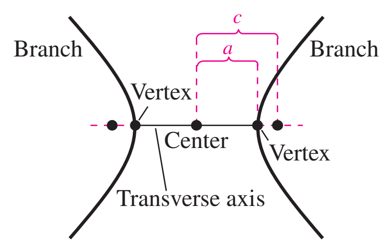


FIGURE 6.31

The graph of a hyperbola has two disconnected **branches.** The line through the two foci intersects the hyperbola at its two **vertices.** The line segment connecting the vertices is the **transverse axis,** and the midpoint of the transverse axis is the **center** of the hyperbola. See Figure 6.31. The development of the standard form of the equation of a hyperbola is similar to that of an ellipse. Note in the definition below that a, b, and c are related differently for hyperbolas than for ellipses.

Standard Equation of a Hyperbola

The **standard form of the equation of a hyperbola** with center (h, k) is

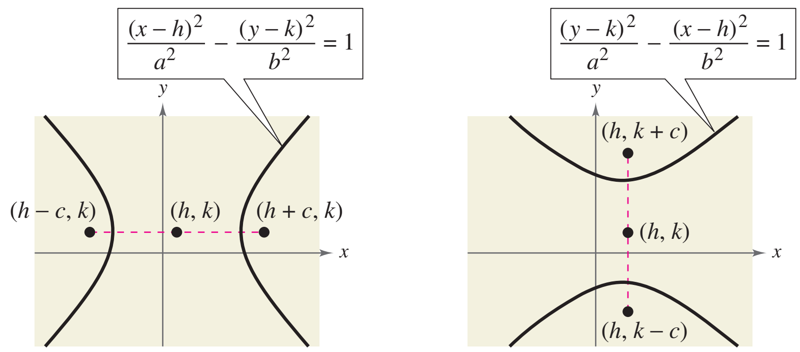
$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1 \qquad \text{Transverse axis is horizontal.}$$

$$\frac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1. \qquad \text{Transverse axis is vertical.}$$

The vertices are a units from the center, and the foci are c units from the center. Moreover, $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$. If the center of the hyperbola is at the origin $(0, 0)$, the equation takes one of the following forms.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \qquad \text{Transverse axis is horizontal.} \qquad\qquad \frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1 \qquad \text{Transverse axis is vertical.}$$

Figure 6.32 shows both the horizontal and vertical orientations for a hyperbola.



Transverse axis is horizontal.   Transverse axis is vertical.

FIGURE 6.32

Finding the Standard Equation of a Hyperbola

Find the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola with foci $(-1, 2)$ and $(5, 2)$ and vertices $(0, 2)$ and $(4, 2)$.

Solution

By the Midpoint Formula, the center of the hyperbola occurs at the point $(2, 2)$. Furthermore, $c = 5 - 2 = 3$ and $a = 4 - 2 = 2$, and it follows that

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{9 - 4} = \sqrt{5}.$$

So, the hyperbola has a horizontal transverse axis and the standard form of the equation is

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{2^2} - \frac{(y-2)^2}{\left(\sqrt{5}\right)^2} = 1.$$

See Figure 6.33.

This equation simplifies to

$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{4} - \frac{(y-2)^2}{5} = 1.$$

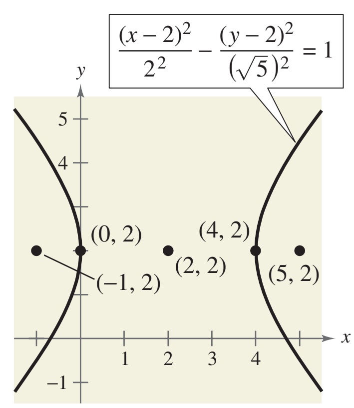


FIGURE 6.33

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 35.

Study Tip

When finding the standard form of the equation of any conic, it is helpful to sketch a graph of the conic with the given characteristics.

Asymptotes of a Hyperbola

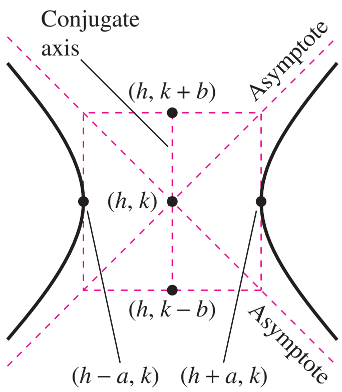


FIGURE 6.34

Each hyperbola has two **asymptotes** that intersect at the center of the hyperbola, as shown in Figure 6.34. The asymptotes pass through the vertices of a rectangle of dimensions $2a$ by $2b$, with its center at (h, k). The line segment of length $2b$ joining $(h, k+b)$ and $(h, k-b)$ $[$or $(h+b, k)$ and $(h-b, k)]$ is the **conjugate axis** of the hyperbola.

Asymptotes of a Hyperbola

The equations of the asymptotes of a hyperbola are

$$y = k \pm \frac{b}{a}(x-h) \qquad \text{Transverse axis is horizontal.}$$

$$y = k \pm \frac{a}{b}(x-h). \qquad \text{Transverse axis is vertical.}$$

Using Asymptotes to Sketch a Hyperbola

Sketch the hyperbola whose equation is $4x^2 - y^2 = 16$.

Algebraic Solution

Divide each side of the original equation by 16, and rewrite the equation in standard form.

$$\frac{x^2}{2^2} - \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1 \qquad \text{Write in standard form.}$$

From this, you can conclude that $a = 2$, $b = 4$, and the transverse axis is horizontal. So, the vertices occur at $(-2, 0)$ and $(2, 0)$, and the endpoints of the conjugate axis occur at $(0, -4)$ and $(0, 4)$. Using these four points, you are able to sketch the rectangle shown in Figure 6.35. Now, from $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$, you have $c = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$. So, the foci of the hyperbola are $\left(-2\sqrt{5}, 0\right)$ and $\left(2\sqrt{5}, 0\right)$. Finally, by drawing the asymptotes through the corners of this rectangle, you can complete the sketch shown in Figure 6.36. Note that the asymptotes are $y = 2x$ and $y = -2x$.

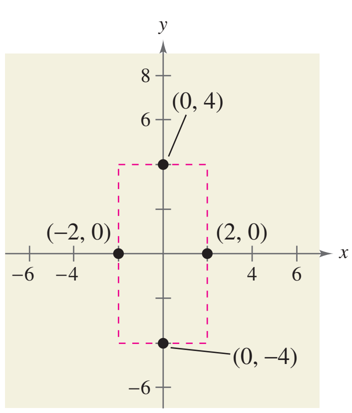


FIGURE 6.35

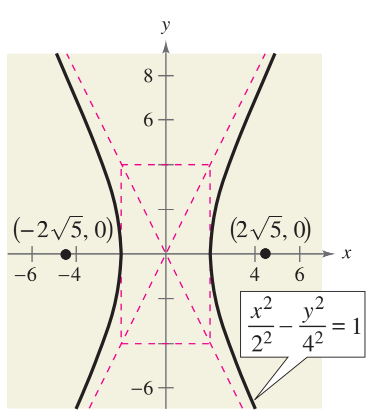


FIGURE 6.36

Graphical Solution

Solve the equation of the hyperbola for y as follows.

$$4x^2 - y^2 = 16$$

$$4x^2 - 16 = y^2$$

$$\pm\sqrt{4x^2 - 16} = y$$

Then use a graphing utility to graph $y_1 = \sqrt{4x^2 - 16}$ and $y_2 = -\sqrt{4x^2 - 16}$ in the same viewing window. Be sure to use a square setting. From the graph in Figure 6.37, you can see that the transverse axis is horizontal. You can use the *zoom* and *trace* features to approximate the vertices to be $(-2, 0)$ and $(2, 0)$.

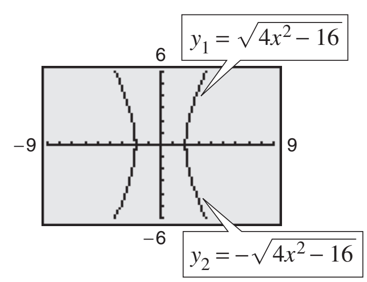


FIGURE 6.37

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 11.

Finding the Asymptotes of a Hyperbola

Sketch the hyperbola given by $4x^2 - 3y^2 + 8x + 16 = 0$ and find the equations of its asymptotes and the foci.

Solution

$$4x^2 - 3y^2 + 8x + 16 = 0 \quad \text{Write original equation.}$$

$$(4x^2 + 8x) - 3y^2 = -16 \quad \text{Group terms.}$$

$$4(x^2 + 2x) - 3y^2 = -16 \quad \text{Factor 4 from } x\text{-terms.}$$

$$4(x^2 + 2x + 1) - 3y^2 = -16 + 4 \quad \text{Add 4 to each side.}$$

$$4(x + 1)^2 - 3y^2 = -12 \quad \text{Write in completed square form.}$$

$$-\frac{(x+1)^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \quad \text{Divide each side by } -12.$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2^2} - \frac{(x+1)^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = 1 \quad \text{Write in standard form.}$$

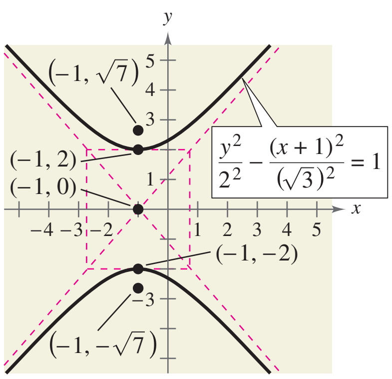


FIGURE 6.38

From this equation you can conclude that the hyperbola has a vertical transverse axis, centered at $(-1, 0)$, has vertices $(-1, 2)$ and $(-1, -2)$, and has a conjugate axis with endpoints $(-1 - \sqrt{3}, 0)$ and $(-1 + \sqrt{3}, 0)$. To sketch the hyperbola, draw a rectangle through these four points. The asymptotes are the lines passing through the corners of the rectangle. Using $a = 2$ and $b = \sqrt{3}$, you can conclude that the equations of the asymptotes are

$$y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x + 1) \quad \text{and} \quad y = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x + 1).$$

Finally, you can determine the foci by using the equation $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$. So, you have $c = \sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{7}$, and the foci are $(-1, \sqrt{7})$ and $(-1, -\sqrt{7})$. The hyperbola is shown in Figure 6.38.

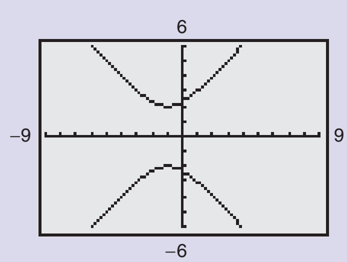
CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 19.

TECHNOLOGY

You can use a graphing utility to graph a hyperbola by graphing the upper and lower portions in the same viewing window. For instance, to graph the hyperbola in Example 3, first solve for y to get

$$y_1 = 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{(x+1)^2}{3}} \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 = -2\sqrt{1 + \frac{(x+1)^2}{3}}.$$

Use a viewing window in which $-9 \le x \le 9$ and $-6 \le y \le 6$. You should obtain the graph shown below. Notice that the graphing utility does not draw the asymptotes. However, if you trace along the branches, you will see that the values of the hyperbola approach the asymptotes.



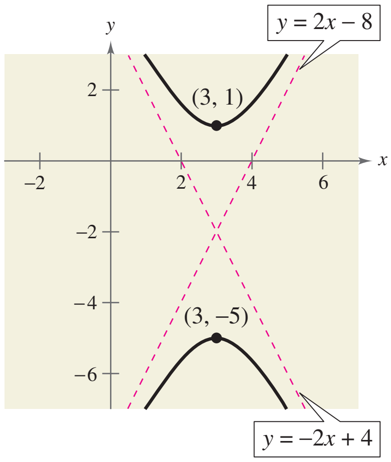


FIGURE 6.39

Using Asymptotes to Find the Standard Equation

Find the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola having vertices $(3, -5)$ and $(3, 1)$ and having asymptotes

$$y = 2x - 8 \quad \text{and} \quad y = -2x + 4$$

as shown in Figure 6.39.

Solution

By the Midpoint Formula, the center of the hyperbola is $(3, -2)$. Furthermore, the hyperbola has a vertical transverse axis with $a = 3$. From the original equations, you can determine the slopes of the asymptotes to be

$$m_1 = 2 = \frac{a}{b} \quad \text{and} \quad m_2 = -2 = -\frac{a}{b}$$

and, because $a = 3$, you can conclude

$$2 = \frac{a}{b} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad 2 = \frac{3}{b} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad b = \frac{3}{2}.$$

So, the standard form of the equation is

$$\frac{(y+2)^2}{3^2} - \frac{(x-3)^2}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} = 1.$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 43.

As with ellipses, the *eccentricity* of a hyperbola is

$$e = \frac{c}{a} \qquad \text{Eccentricity}$$

and because $c > a$, it follows that $e > 1$. If the eccentricity is large, the branches of the hyperbola are nearly flat, as shown in Figure 6.40. If the eccentricity is close to 1, the branches of the hyperbola are more narrow, as shown in Figure 6.41.

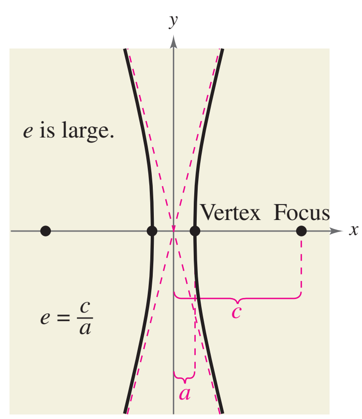


FIGURE 6.40

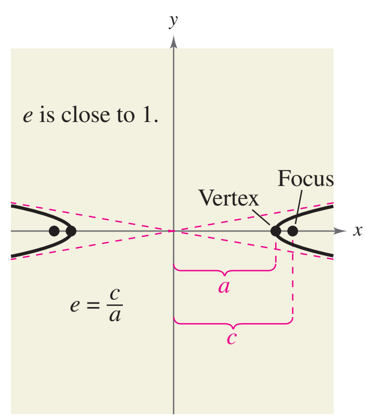


FIGURE 6.41

Applications

The following application was developed during World War II. It shows how the properties of hyperbolas can be used in radar and other detection systems.

An Application Involving Hyperbolas

Two microphones, 1 mile apart, record an explosion. Microphone A receives the sound 2 seconds before microphone B. Where did the explosion occur? (Assume sound travels at 1100 feet per second.)

Solution

Assuming sound travels at 1100 feet per second, you know that the explosion took place 2200 feet farther from B than from A, as shown in Figure 6.42. The locus of all points that are 2200 feet closer to A than to B is one branch of the hyperbola

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

where

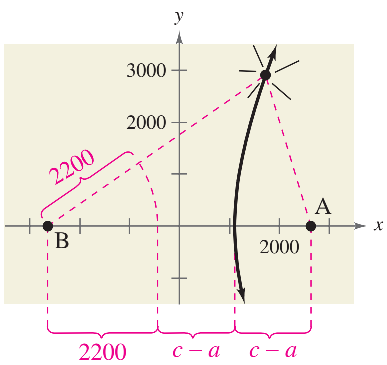
$$c = \frac{5280}{2} = 2640$$

and

$$a = \frac{2200}{2} = 1100.$$

So, $b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 2640^2 - 1100^2 = 5{,}759{,}600$, and you can conclude that the explosion occurred somewhere on the right branch of the hyperbola

$$\frac{x^2}{1{,}210{,}000} - \frac{y^2}{5{,}759{,}600} = 1.$$



$2c = 5280$

$2200 + 2(c - a) = 5280$

FIGURE 6.42

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 53.

Another interesting application of conic sections involves the orbits of comets in our solar system. Of the 610 comets identified prior to 1970, 245 have elliptical orbits, 295 have parabolic orbits, and 70 have hyperbolic orbits. The center of the sun is a focus of each of these orbits, and each orbit has a vertex at the point where the comet is closest to the sun, as shown in Figure 6.43. Undoubtedly, there have been many comets with parabolic or hyperbolic orbits that were not identified. We only get to see such comets *once*. Comets with elliptical orbits, such as Halley's comet, are the only ones that remain in our solar system.

If p is the distance between the vertex and the focus (in meters), and v is the velocity of the comet at the vertex (in meters per second), then the type of orbit is determined as follows.

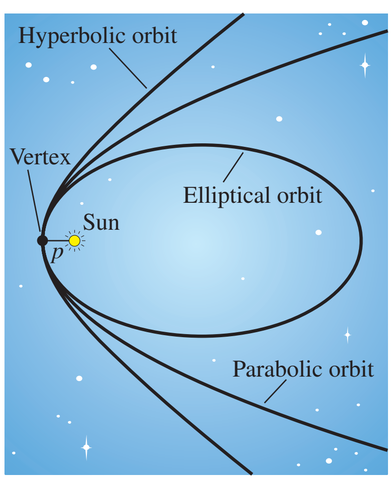


FIGURE 6.43

1. Ellipse: $v < \sqrt{2GM/p}$
2. Parabola: $v = \sqrt{2GM/p}$
3. Hyperbola: $v > \sqrt{2GM/p}$

In each of these relations, $M = 1.989 \times 10^{30}$ kilograms (the mass of the sun) and $G \approx 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$ cubic meter per kilogram-second squared (the universal gravitational constant).

General Equations of Conics

Classifying a Conic from Its General Equation

The graph of $Ax^2 + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ is one of the following.

1. *Circle:* $A = C$
2. *Parabola:* $AC = 0$ — $A = 0$ or $C = 0$, but not both.
3. *Ellipse:* $AC > 0$ — A and C have like signs.
4. *Hyperbola:* $AC < 0$ — A and C have unlike signs.

The test above is valid *if* the graph is a conic. The test does not apply to equations such as $x^2 + y^2 = -1$, whose graph is not a conic.

Classifying Conics from General Equations

Classify the graph of each equation.

a. $4x^2 - 9x + y - 5 = 0$

b. $4x^2 - y^2 + 8x - 6y + 4 = 0$

c. $2x^2 + 4y^2 - 4x + 12y = 0$

d. $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 8x + 12y + 2 = 0$

Solution

a. For the equation $4x^2 - 9x + y - 5 = 0$, you have

$$AC = 4(0) = 0. \qquad \text{Parabola}$$

So, the graph is a parabola.

b. For the equation $4x^2 - y^2 + 8x - 6y + 4 = 0$, you have

$$AC = 4(-1) < 0. \qquad \text{Hyperbola}$$

So, the graph is a hyperbola.

c. For the equation $2x^2 + 4y^2 - 4x + 12y = 0$, you have

$$AC = 2(4) > 0. \qquad \text{Ellipse}$$

So, the graph is an ellipse.

d. For the equation $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 8x + 12y + 2 = 0$, you have

$$A = C = 2. \qquad \text{Circle}$$

So, the graph is a circle.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 61.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The Granger Collection

Caroline Herschel (1750–1848) was the first woman to be credited with detecting a new comet. During her long life, this English astronomer discovered a total of eight new comets.

Classroom Discussion

Sketching Conics Sketch each of the conics described in Example 6. Write a paragraph describing the procedures that allow you to sketch the conics efficiently.

6.4 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

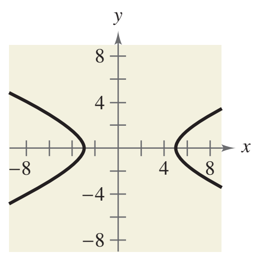
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. A ________ is the set of all points (x, y) in a plane, the difference of whose distances from two distinct fixed points, called ________, is a positive constant.
2. The graph of a hyperbola has two disconnected parts called ________.
3. The line segment connecting the vertices of a hyperbola is called the ________ ________, and the midpoint of the line segment is the ________ of the hyperbola.
4. Each hyperbola has two ________ that intersect at the center of the hyperbola.

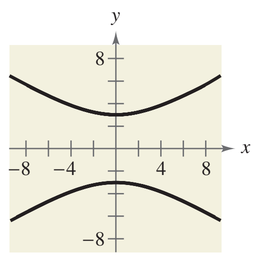
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–8, match the equation with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d).]

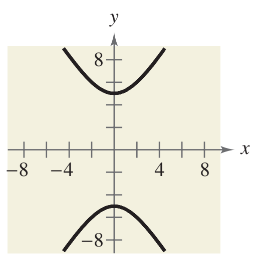
(a)



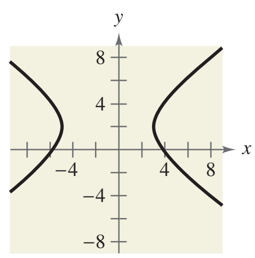
(b)



(c)



(d)



5. $\dfrac{y^2}{9} - \dfrac{x^2}{25} = 1$

6. $\dfrac{y^2}{25} - \dfrac{x^2}{9} = 1$

7. $\dfrac{(x-1)^2}{16} - \dfrac{y^2}{4} = 1$

8. $\dfrac{(x+1)^2}{16} - \dfrac{(y-2)^2}{9} = 1$

In Exercises 9–22, find the center, vertices, foci, and the equations of the asymptotes of the hyperbola, and sketch its graph using the asymptotes as an aid.

9. $x^2 - y^2 = 1$

10. $\dfrac{x^2}{9} - \dfrac{y^2}{25} = 1$

11. $\dfrac{y^2}{25} - \dfrac{x^2}{81} = 1$

12. $\dfrac{x^2}{36} - \dfrac{y^2}{4} = 1$

13. $\dfrac{y^2}{1} - \dfrac{x^2}{4} = 1$

14. $\dfrac{y^2}{9} - \dfrac{x^2}{1} = 1$

15. $\dfrac{(x-1)^2}{4} - \dfrac{(y+2)^2}{1} = 1$

16. $\dfrac{(x+3)^2}{144} - \dfrac{(y-2)^2}{25} = 1$

17. $\dfrac{(y+6)^2}{1/9} - \dfrac{(x-2)^2}{1/4} = 1$

18. $\dfrac{(y-1)^2}{1/4} - \dfrac{(x+3)^2}{1/16} = 1$

19. $9x^2 - y^2 - 36x - 6y + 18 = 0$

20. $x^2 - 9y^2 + 36y - 72 = 0$

21. $x^2 - 9y^2 + 2x - 54y - 80 = 0$

22. $16y^2 - x^2 + 2x + 64y + 63 = 0$

In Exercises 23–28, find the center, vertices, foci, and the equations of the asymptotes of the hyperbola. Use a graphing utility to graph the hyperbola and its asymptotes.

23. $2x^2 - 3y^2 = 6$
24. $6y^2 - 3x^2 = 18$
25. $4x^2 - 9y^2 = 36$
26. $25x^2 - 4y^2 = 100$
27. $9y^2 - x^2 + 2x + 54y + 62 = 0$
28. $9x^2 - y^2 + 54x + 10y + 55 = 0$

In Exercises 29–34, find the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola with the given characteristics and center at the origin.

29. Vertices: $(0, \pm 2)$; foci: $(0, \pm 4)$
30. Vertices: $(\pm 4, 0)$; foci: $(\pm 6, 0)$
31. Vertices: $(\pm 1, 0)$; asymptotes: $y = \pm 5x$
32. Vertices: $(0, \pm 3)$; asymptotes: $y = \pm 3x$
33. Foci: $(0, \pm 8)$; asymptotes: $y = \pm 4x$
34. Foci: $(\pm 10, 0)$; asymptotes: $y = \pm \frac{3}{4}x$

In Exercises 35–46, find the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola with the given characteristics.

35. Vertices: $(2, 0), (6, 0)$; foci: $(0, 0), (8, 0)$
36. Vertices: $(2, 3), (2, -3)$; foci: $(2, 6), (2, -6)$
37. Vertices: $(4, 1), (4, 9)$; foci: $(4, 0), (4, 10)$
38. Vertices: $(-2, 1), (2, 1)$; foci: $(-3, 1), (3, 1)$

39. Vertices: $(2, 3)$, $(2, -3)$; passes through the point $(0, 5)$

40. Vertices: $(-2, 1)$, $(2, 1)$; passes through the point $(5, 4)$

41. Vertices: $(0, 4)$, $(0, 0)$; passes through the point $(\sqrt{5}, -1)$

42. Vertices: $(1, 2)$, $(1, -2)$; passes through the point $(0, \sqrt{5})$

43. Vertices: $(1, 2)$, $(3, 2)$; asymptotes: $y = x$, $y = 4 - x$

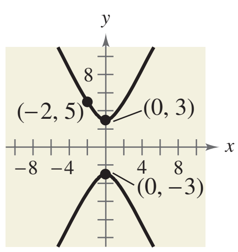
44. Vertices: $(3, 0)$, $(3, 6)$; asymptotes: $y = 6 - x$, $y = x$

45. Vertices: $(0, 2)$, $(6, 2)$; asymptotes: $y = \frac{2}{3}x$, $y = 4 - \frac{2}{3}x$

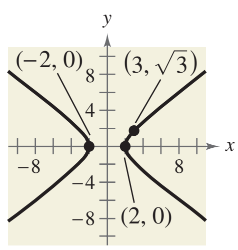
46. Vertices: $(3, 0)$, $(3, 4)$; asymptotes: $y = \frac{2}{3}x$, $y = 4 - \frac{2}{3}x$

In Exercises 47–50, write the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola.

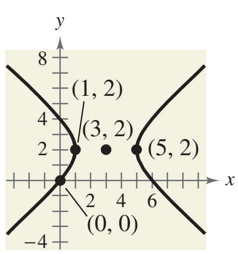
47.



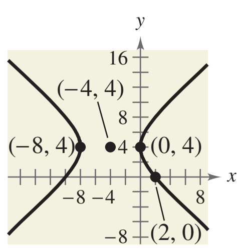
48.



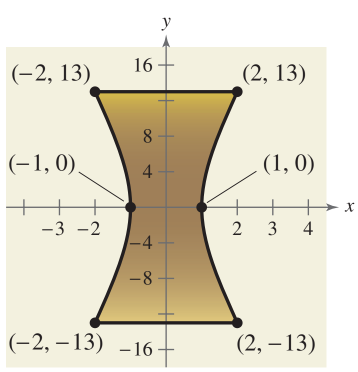
49.



50.



51. ART A sculpture has a hyperbolic cross section (see figure).



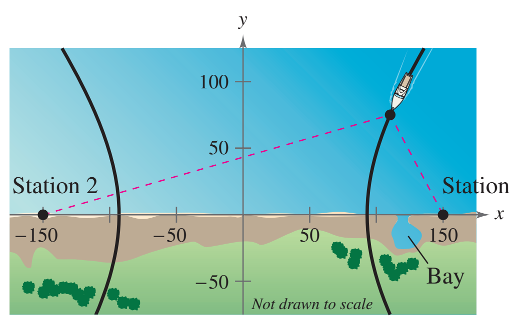
(a) Write an equation that models the curved sides of the sculpture.

(b) Each unit in the coordinate plane represents 1 foot. Find the width of the sculpture at a height of 5 feet.

52. SOUND LOCATION You and a friend live 4 miles apart (on the same "east-west" street) and are talking on the phone. You hear a clap of thunder from lightning in a storm, and 18 seconds later your friend hears the thunder. Find an equation that gives the possible places where the lightning could have occurred. (Assume that the coordinate system is measured in feet and that sound travels at 1100 feet per second.)

53. SOUND LOCATION Three listening stations located at $(3300, 0)$, $(3300, 1100)$, and $(-3300, 0)$ monitor an explosion. The last two stations detect the explosion 1 second and 4 seconds after the first, respectively. Determine the coordinates of the explosion. (Assume that the coordinate system is measured in feet and that sound travels at 1100 feet per second.)

54. LORAN Long distance radio navigation for aircraft and ships uses synchronized pulses transmitted by widely separated transmitting stations. These pulses travel at the speed of light (186,000 miles per second). The difference in the times of arrival of these pulses at an aircraft or ship is constant on a hyperbola having the transmitting stations as foci. Assume that two stations, 300 miles apart, are positioned on the rectangular coordinate system at points with coordinates $(-150, 0)$ and $(150, 0)$, and that a ship is traveling on a hyperbolic path with coordinates $(x, 75)$ (see figure).



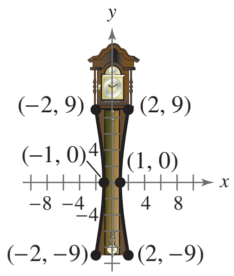
(a) Find the x-coordinate of the position of the ship if the time difference between the pulses from the transmitting stations is 1000 microseconds (0.001 second).

(b) Determine the distance between the ship and station 1 when the ship reaches the shore.

(c) The ship wants to enter a bay located between the two stations. The bay is 30 miles from station 1. What should be the time difference between the pulses?

(d) The ship is 60 miles offshore when the time difference in part (c) is obtained. What is the position of the ship?

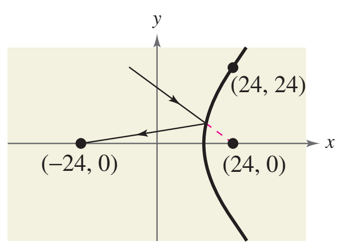
55. PENDULUM The base for a pendulum of a clock has the shape of a hyperbola (see figure).



(a) Write an equation of the cross section of the base.

(b) Each unit in the coordinate plane represents $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Find the width of the base of the pendulum 4 inches from the bottom.

56. HYPERBOLIC MIRROR A hyperbolic mirror (used in some telescopes) has the property that a light ray directed at a focus will be reflected to the other focus. The focus of a hyperbolic mirror (see figure) has coordinates (24, 0). Find the vertex of the mirror if the mount at the top edge of the mirror has coordinates (24, 24).



In Exercises 57–72, classify the graph of the equation as a circle, a parabola, an ellipse, or a hyperbola.

57. $9x^2 + 4y^2 - 18x + 16y - 119 = 0$

58. $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 23 = 0$

59. $4x^2 - y^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$

60. $y^2 - 6y - 4x + 21 = 0$

61. $y^2 - 4x^2 + 4x - 2y - 4 = 0$

62. $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y - 3 = 0$

63. $y^2 + 12x + 4y + 28 = 0$

64. $4x^2 + 25y^2 + 16x + 250y + 541 = 0$

65. $4x^2 + 3y^2 + 8x - 24y + 51 = 0$

66. $4y^2 - 2x^2 - 4y - 8x - 15 = 0$

67. $25x^2 - 10x - 200y - 119 = 0$

68. $4y^2 + 4x^2 - 24x + 35 = 0$

69. $x^2 - 6x - 2y + 7 = 0$

70. $9x^2 + 4y^2 - 90x + 8y + 228 = 0$

71. $100x^2 + 100y^2 - 100x + 400y + 409 = 0$

72. $4x^2 - y^2 + 4x + 2y - 1 = 0$

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 73–76, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

73. In the standard form of the equation of a hyperbola, the larger the ratio of b to a, the larger the eccentricity of the hyperbola.

74. In the standard form of the equation of a hyperbola, the trivial solution of two intersecting lines occurs when $b = 0$.

75. If $D \neq 0$ and $E \neq 0$, then the graph of $x^2 - y^2 + Dx + Ey = 0$ is a hyperbola.

76. If the asymptotes of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, where $a, b > 0$, intersect at right angles, then $a = b$.

77. Consider a hyperbola centered at the origin with a horizontal transverse axis. Use the definition of a hyperbola to derive its standard form.

78. WRITING Explain how the central rectangle of a hyperbola can be used to sketch its asymptotes.

79. THINK ABOUT IT Change the equation of the hyperbola so that its graph is the bottom half of the hyperbola.

$$9x^2 - 54x - 4y^2 + 8y + 41 = 0$$

80. CAPSTONE Given the hyperbolas

$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{y^2}{9} - \frac{x^2}{16} = 1$$

describe any common characteristics that the hyperbolas share, as well as any differences in the graphs of the hyperbolas. Verify your results by using a graphing utility to graph each of the hyperbolas in the same viewing window.

81. A circle and a parabola can have 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 points of intersection. Sketch the circle given by $x^2 + y^2 = 4$. Discuss how this circle could intersect a parabola with an equation of the form $y = x^2 + C$. Then find the values of C for each of the five cases described below. Use a graphing utility to verify your results.

(a) No points of intersection

(b) One point of intersection

(c) Two points of intersection

(d) Three points of intersection

(e) Four points of intersection

6.5 Parametric Equations

What you should learn

- Evaluate sets of parametric equations for given values of the parameter.
- Sketch curves that are represented by sets of parametric equations.
- Rewrite sets of parametric equations as single rectangular equations by eliminating the parameter.
- Find sets of parametric equations for graphs.

Why you should learn it

Parametric equations are useful for modeling the path of an object. For instance, in Exercise 63 on page 491, you will use a set of parametric equations to model the path of a baseball.

Jed Jacobsohn/Getty Images

Plane Curves

Up to this point you have been representing a graph by a single equation involving the *two* variables x and y. In this section, you will study situations in which it is useful to introduce a *third* variable to represent a curve in the plane.

To see the usefulness of this procedure, consider the path followed by an object that is propelled into the air at an angle of 45°. If the initial velocity of the object is 48 feet per second, it can be shown that the object follows the parabolic path

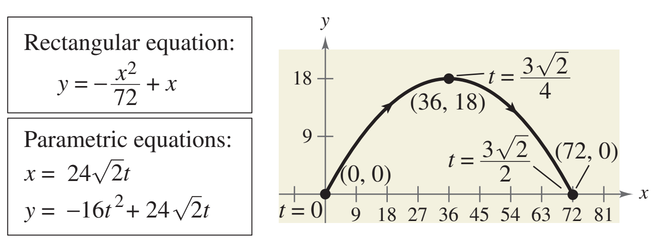
$$y = -\frac{x^2}{72} + x \qquad \text{Rectangular equation}$$

as shown in Figure 6.44. However, this equation does not tell the whole story. Although it does tell you *where* the object has been, it does not tell you *when* the object was at a given point (x, y) on the path. To determine this time, you can introduce a third variable t, called a **parameter.** It is possible to write both x and y as functions of t to obtain the **parametric equations**

$$x = 24\sqrt{2}t \qquad \text{Parametric equation for } x$$

$$y = -16t^2 + 24\sqrt{2}t. \qquad \text{Parametric equation for } y$$

From this set of equations you can determine that at time $t = 0$, the object is at the point $(0, 0)$. Similarly, at time $t = 1$, the object is at the point $\left(24\sqrt{2}, 24\sqrt{2} - 16\right)$, and so on, as shown in Figure 6.44.



Curvilinear Motion: Two Variables for Position, One Variable for Time

FIGURE 6.44

For this particular motion problem, x and y are continuous functions of t, and the resulting path is a **plane curve.** (Recall that a *continuous function* is one whose graph can be traced without lifting the pencil from the paper.)

Definition of Plane Curve

If f and g are continuous functions of t on an interval I, the set of ordered pairs $(f(t), g(t))$ is a **plane curve** C. The equations

$$x = f(t) \qquad \text{and} \qquad y = g(t)$$

are **parametric equations** for C, and t is the **parameter.**

Sketching a Plane Curve

When sketching a curve represented by a pair of parametric equations, you still plot points in the xy-plane. Each set of coordinates (x, y) is determined from a value chosen for the parameter t. Plotting the resulting points in the order of *increasing* values of t traces the curve in a specific direction. This is called the **orientation** of the curve.

Sketching a Curve

Sketch the curve given by the parametric equations

$$x = t^2 - 4 \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{t}{2}, \quad -2 \le t \le 3.$$

Solution

Using values of t in the specified interval, the parametric equations yield the points (x, y) shown in the table.

t	x	y
-2	0	-1
-1	-3	$-\frac{1}{2}$
0	-4	0
1	-3	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	0	1
3	5	$\frac{3}{2}$

By plotting these points in the order of increasing t, you obtain the curve C shown in Figure 6.45. Note that the arrows on the curve indicate its orientation as t increases from -2 to 3. So, if a particle were moving on this curve, it would start at $(0, -1)$ and then move along the curve to the point $\left(5, \frac{3}{2}\right)$.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercises 5(a) and (b).

WARNING / CAUTION

When using a value of t to find x, be sure to use the same value of t to find the corresponding value of y. Organizing your results in a table, as shown in Example 1, can be helpful.

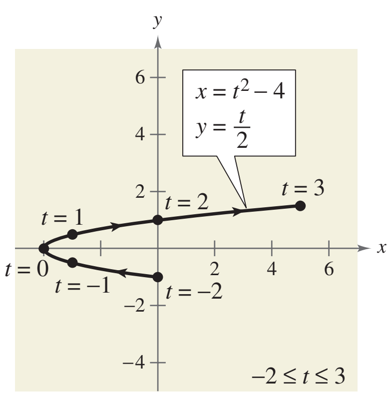


FIGURE 6.45

Note that the graph shown in Figure 6.45 does not define y as a function of x. This points out one benefit of parametric equations—they can be used to represent graphs that are more general than graphs of functions.

It often happens that two different sets of parametric equations have the same graph. For example, the set of parametric equations

$$x = 4t^2 - 4 \quad \text{and} \quad y = t, \quad -1 \le t \le \frac{3}{2}$$

has the same graph as the set given in Example 1. However, by comparing the values of t in Figures 6.45 and 6.46, you can see that this second graph is traced out more *rapidly* (considering t as time) than the first graph. So, in applications, different parametric representations can be used to represent various *speeds* at which objects travel along a given path.

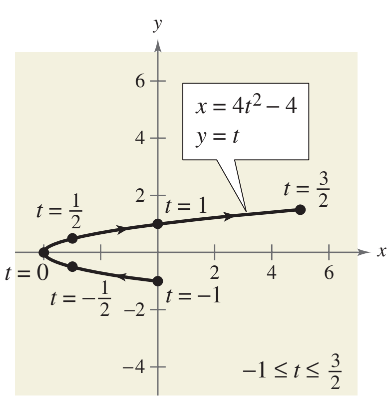


FIGURE 6.46

Eliminating the Parameter

Example 1 uses simple point plotting to sketch the curve. This tedious process can sometimes be simplified by finding a rectangular equation (in x and y) that has the same graph. This process is called **eliminating the parameter.**

Parametric equations	→	Solve for t in one equation.	→	Substitute in other equation.	→	Rectangular equation
$x = t^2 - 4$		$t = 2y$		$x = (2y)^2 - 4$		$x = 4y^2 - 4$
$y = \dfrac{t}{2}$						

Now you can recognize that the equation $x = 4y^2 - 4$ represents a parabola with a horizontal axis and vertex at $(-4, 0)$.

When converting equations from parametric to rectangular form, you may need to alter the domain of the rectangular equation so that its graph matches the graph of the parametric equations. Such a situation is demonstrated in Example 2.

Eliminating the Parameter

Sketch the curve represented by the equations

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad y = \frac{t}{t+1}$$

by eliminating the parameter and adjusting the domain of the resulting rectangular equation.

Solution

Solving for t in the equation for x produces

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{t+1}$$

which implies that

$$t = \frac{1 - x^2}{x^2}.$$

Now, substituting in the equation for y, you obtain the rectangular equation

$$y = \frac{t}{t+1} = \frac{\dfrac{(1-x^2)}{x^2}}{\left[\dfrac{(1-x^2)}{x^2}\right] + 1} = \frac{\dfrac{1-x^2}{x^2}}{\dfrac{1-x^2}{x^2} + 1} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 - x^2.$$

From this rectangular equation, you can recognize that the curve is a parabola that opens downward and has its vertex at $(0, 1)$. Also, this rectangular equation is defined for all values of x, but from the parametric equation for x you can see that the curve is defined only when $t > -1$. This implies that you should restrict the domain of x to positive values, as shown in Figure 6.47.

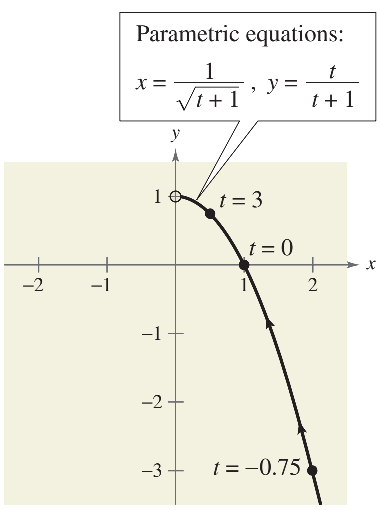


FIGURE 6.47

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 5(c).

Study Tip

To eliminate the parameter in equations involving trigonometric functions, try using identities such as

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$$

or

$$\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$$

as shown in Example 3.

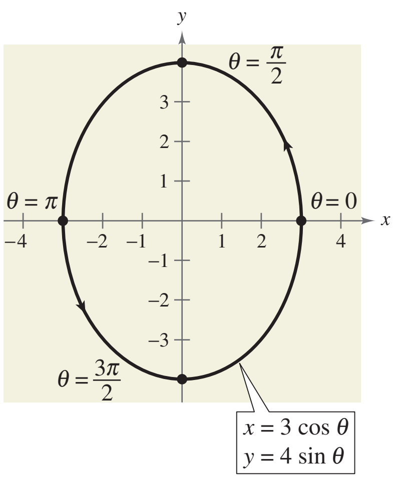


FIGURE 6.48

It is not necessary for the parameter in a set of parametric equations to represent time. The next example uses an *angle* as the parameter.

Eliminating an Angle Parameter

Sketch the curve represented by

$$x = 3\cos\theta \quad \text{and} \quad y = 4\sin\theta, \quad 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

by eliminating the parameter.

Solution

Begin by solving for $\cos\theta$ and $\sin\theta$ in the equations.

$$\cos\theta = \frac{x}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad \sin\theta = \frac{y}{4} \qquad \text{Solve for } \cos\theta \text{ and } \sin\theta.$$

Use the identity $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$ to form an equation involving only x and y.

$$\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1 \qquad \text{Pythagorean identity}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{4}\right)^2 = 1 \qquad \text{Substitute } \frac{x}{3} \text{ for } \cos\theta \text{ and } \frac{y}{4} \text{ for } \sin\theta.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \qquad \text{Rectangular equation}$$

From this rectangular equation, you can see that the graph is an ellipse centered at $(0, 0)$, with vertices $(0, 4)$ and $(0, -4)$ and minor axis of length $2b = 6$, as shown in Figure 6.48. Note that the elliptic curve is traced out *counterclockwise* as θ varies from 0 to 2π.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 17.

In Examples 2 and 3, it is important to realize that eliminating the parameter is primarily an *aid to curve sketching*. If the parametric equations represent the path of a moving object, the graph alone is not sufficient to describe the object's motion. You still need the parametric equations to tell you the *position*, *direction*, and *speed* at a given time.

Finding Parametric Equations for a Graph

You have been studying techniques for sketching the graph represented by a set of parametric equations. Now consider the *reverse* problem—that is, how can you find a set of parametric equations for a given graph or a given physical description? From the discussion following Example 1, you know that such a representation is not unique. That is, the equations

$$x = 4t^2 - 4 \quad \text{and} \quad y = t, \quad -1 \le t \le \frac{3}{2}$$

produced the same graph as the equations

$$x = t^2 - 4 \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{t}{2}, \quad -2 \le t \le 3.$$

This is further demonstrated in Example 4.

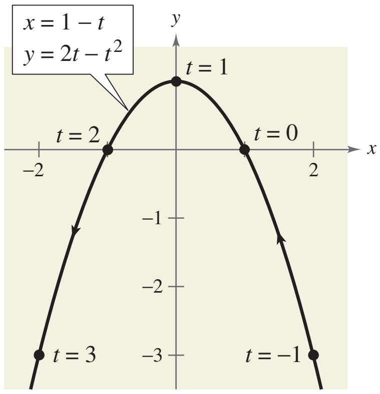


FIGURE 6.49

Finding Parametric Equations for a Graph

Find a set of parametric equations to represent the graph of $y = 1 - x^2$, using the following parameters.

a. $t = x$ **b.** $t = 1 - x$

Solution

a. Letting $t = x$, you obtain the parametric equations

$$x = t \quad \text{and} \quad y = 1 - x^2 = 1 - t^2.$$

b. Letting $t = 1 - x$, you obtain the parametric equations

$$x = 1 - t \quad \text{and} \quad y = 1 - x^2 = 1 - (1 - t)^2 = 2t - t^2.$$

In Figure 6.49, note how the resulting curve is oriented by the increasing values of t. For part (a), the curve would have the opposite orientation.

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 45.

Parametric Equations for a Cycloid

Describe the **cycloid** traced out by a point P on the circumference of a circle of radius a as the circle rolls along a straight line in a plane.

Solution

As the parameter, let θ be the measure of the circle's rotation, and let the point $P = (x, y)$ begin at the origin. When $\theta = 0$, P is at the origin; when $\theta = \pi$, P is at a maximum point $(\pi a, 2a)$; and when $\theta = 2\pi$, P is back on the x-axis at $(2\pi a, 0)$. From Figure 6.50, you can see that $\angle APC = 180° - \theta$. So, you have

$$\sin \theta = \sin(180° - \theta) = \sin(\angle APC) = \frac{AC}{a} = \frac{BD}{a}$$

$$\cos \theta = -\cos(180° - \theta) = -\cos(\angle APC) = -\frac{AP}{a}$$

which implies that $BD = a \sin \theta$ and $AP = -a \cos \theta$. Because the circle rolls along the x-axis, you know that $OD = \overset{\frown}{PD} = a\theta$. Furthermore, because $BA = DC = a$, you have

$$x = OD - BD = a\theta - a \sin \theta \quad \text{and} \quad y = BA + AP = a - a \cos \theta.$$

So, the parametric equations are $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$ and $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$.

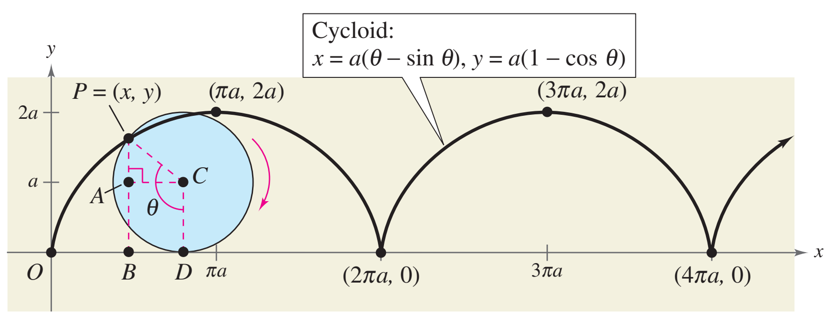


FIGURE 6.50

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 67.

Study Tip

In Example 5, $\overset{\frown}{PD}$ represents the arc of the circle between points P and D.

TECHNOLOGY

You can use a graphing utility in *parametric* mode to obtain a graph similar to Figure 6.50 by graphing the following equations.

$$X_{1T} = T - \sin T$$

$$Y_{1T} = 1 - \cos T$$

6.5 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. If f and g are continuous functions of t on an interval I, the set of ordered pairs $(f(t), g(t))$ is a ________ ________ C.
2. The ________ of a curve is the direction in which the curve is traced out for increasing values of the parameter.
3. The process of converting a set of parametric equations to a corresponding rectangular equation is called ________ the ________.
4. A curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle as the circle rolls along a straight line in a plane is called a ________.

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

5. Consider the parametric equations $x = \sqrt{t}$ and $y = 3 - t$.
   (a) Create a table of x- and y-values using $t = 0, 1, 2, 3$, and 4.
   (b) Plot the points (x, y) generated in part (a), and sketch a graph of the parametric equations.
   (c) Find the rectangular equation by eliminating the parameter. Sketch its graph. How do the graphs differ?
6. Consider the parametric equations $x = 4\cos^2\theta$ and $y = 2\sin\theta$.
   (a) Create a table of x- and y-values using $\theta = -\pi/2, -\pi/4, 0, \pi/4$, and $\pi/2$.
   (b) Plot the points (x, y) generated in part (a), and sketch a graph of the parametric equations.
   (c) Find the rectangular equation by eliminating the parameter. Sketch its graph. How do the graphs differ?

In Exercises 7–26, (a) sketch the curve represented by the parametric equations (indicate the orientation of the curve) and (b) eliminate the parameter and write the corresponding rectangular equation whose graph represents the curve. Adjust the domain of the resulting rectangular equation if necessary.

7. $x = t - 1$, $y = 3t + 1$
8. $x = 3 - 2t$, $y = 2 + 3t$
9. $x = \frac{1}{4}t$, $y = t^2$
10. $x = t$, $y = t^3$
11. $x = t + 2$, $y = t^2$
12. $x = \sqrt{t}$, $y = 1 - t$
13. $x = t + 1$, $y = \dfrac{t}{t + 1}$
14. $x = t - 1$, $y = \dfrac{t}{t - 1}$
15. $x = 2(t + 1)$, $y = |t - 2|$
16. $x = |t - 1|$, $y = t + 2$
17. $x = 4\cos\theta$, $y = 2\sin\theta$
18. $x = 2\cos\theta$, $y = 3\sin\theta$
19. $x = 6\sin 2\theta$, $y = 6\cos 2\theta$
20. $x = \cos\theta$, $y = 2\sin 2\theta$
21. $x = 1 + \cos\theta$, $y = 1 + 2\sin\theta$
22. $x = 2 + 5\cos\theta$, $y = -6 + 4\sin\theta$
23. $x = e^{-t}$, $y = e^{3t}$
24. $x = e^{2t}$, $y = e^{t}$
25. $x = t^3$, $y = 3\ln t$
26. $x = \ln 2t$, $y = 2t^2$

In Exercises 27 and 28, determine how the plane curves differ from each other.

27. (a) $x = t$, $y = 2t + 1$
    (b) $x = \cos\theta$, $y = 2\cos\theta + 1$
    (c) $x = e^{-t}$, $y = 2e^{-t} + 1$
    (d) $x = e^{t}$, $y = 2e^{t} + 1$
28. (a) $x = t$, $y = t^2 - 1$
    (b) $x = t^2$, $y = t^4 - 1$
    (c) $x = \sin t$, $y = \sin^2 t - 1$
    (d) $x = e^{t}$, $y = e^{2t} - 1$

In Exercises 29–32, eliminate the parameter and obtain the standard form of the rectangular equation.

29. Line through (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2):
    $x = x_1 + t(x_2 - x_1),\ y = y_1 + t(y_2 - y_1)$
30. Circle: $x = h + r\cos\theta,\ y = k + r\sin\theta$
31. Ellipse: $x = h + a\cos\theta,\ y = k + b\sin\theta$
32. Hyperbola: $x = h + a\sec\theta,\ y = k + b\tan\theta$

In Exercises 33–40, use the results of Exercises 29–32 to find a set of parametric equations for the line or conic.

33. Line: passes through $(0, 0)$ and $(3, 6)$
34. Line: passes through $(3, 2)$ and $(-6, 3)$
35. Circle: center: $(3, 2)$; radius: 4
36. Circle: center: $(5, -3)$; radius: 4

37. Ellipse: vertices: $(\pm 5, 0)$; foci: $(\pm 4, 0)$

38. Ellipse: vertices: $(3, 7)$, $(3, -1)$;
foci: $(3, 5)$, $(3, 1)$

39. Hyperbola: vertices: $(\pm 4, 0)$; foci: $(\pm 5, 0)$

40. Hyperbola: vertices: $(\pm 2, 0)$; foci: $(\pm 4, 0)$

In Exercises 41–48, find a set of parametric equations for the rectangular equation using (a) $t = x$ and (b) $t = 2 - x$.

41. $y = 3x - 2$

42. $x = 3y - 2$

43. $y = 2 - x$

44. $y = x^2 + 1$

45. $y = x^2 - 3$

46. $y = 1 - 2x^2$

47. $y = \dfrac{1}{x}$

48. $y = \dfrac{1}{2x}$

In Exercises 49–56, use a graphing utility to graph the curve represented by the parametric equations.

49. Cycloid: $x = 4(\theta - \sin\theta)$, $y = 4(1 - \cos\theta)$

50. Cycloid: $x = \theta + \sin\theta$, $y = 1 - \cos\theta$

51. Prolate cycloid: $x = \theta - \frac{3}{2}\sin\theta$, $y = 1 - \frac{3}{2}\cos\theta$

52. Prolate cycloid: $x = 2\theta - 4\sin\theta$, $y = 2 - 4\cos\theta$

53. Hypocycloid: $x = 3\cos^3\theta$, $y = 3\sin^3\theta$

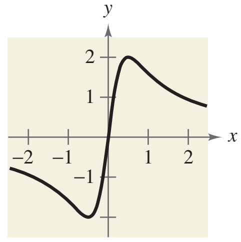
54. Curtate cycloid: $x = 8\theta - 4\sin\theta$, $y = 8 - 4\cos\theta$

55. Witch of Agnesi: $x = 2\cot\theta$, $y = 2\sin^2\theta$

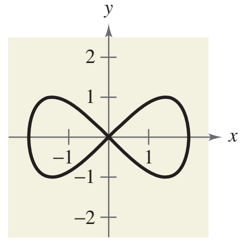
56. Folium of Descartes: $x = \dfrac{3t}{1 + t^3}$, $y = \dfrac{3t^2}{1 + t^3}$

In Exercises 57–60, match the parametric equations with the correct graph and describe the domain and range. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), and (d).]

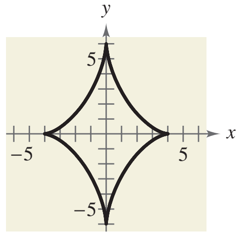
(a)



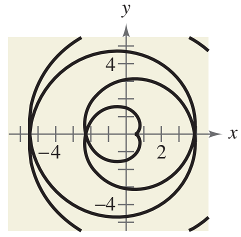
(b)



(c)



(d)



57. Lissajous curve: $x = 2\cos\theta$, $y = \sin 2\theta$

58. Evolute of ellipse: $x = 4\cos^3\theta$, $y = 6\sin^3\theta$

59. Involute of circle: $x = \frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta + \theta\sin\theta)$
$y = \frac{1}{2}(\sin\theta - \theta\cos\theta)$

60. Serpentine curve: $x = \frac{1}{2}\cot\theta$, $y = 4\sin\theta\cos\theta$

PROJECTILE MOTION A projectile is launched at a height of h feet above the ground at an angle of θ with the horizontal. The initial velocity is v_0 feet per second, and the path of the projectile is modeled by the parametric equations

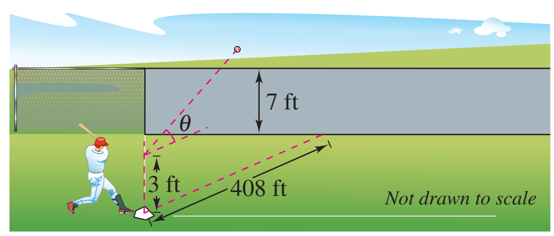
$$x = (v_0\cos\theta)t \quad \text{and} \quad y = h + (v_0\sin\theta)t - 16t^2.$$

In Exercises 61 and 62, use a graphing utility to graph the paths of a projectile launched from ground level at each value of θ and v_0. For each case, use the graph to approximate the maximum height and the range of the projectile.

61. (a) $\theta = 60°$, $v_0 = 88$ feet per second
(b) $\theta = 60°$, $v_0 = 132$ feet per second
(c) $\theta = 45°$, $v_0 = 88$ feet per second
(d) $\theta = 45°$, $v_0 = 132$ feet per second

62. (a) $\theta = 15°$, $v_0 = 50$ feet per second
(b) $\theta = 15°$, $v_0 = 120$ feet per second
(c) $\theta = 10°$, $v_0 = 50$ feet per second
(d) $\theta = 10°$, $v_0 = 120$ feet per second

63. SPORTS The center field fence in Yankee Stadium is 7 feet high and 408 feet from home plate. A baseball is hit at a point 3 feet above the ground. It leaves the bat at an angle of θ degrees with the horizontal at a speed of 100 miles per hour (see figure).



(a) Write a set of parametric equations that model the path of the baseball.
(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the path of the baseball when $\theta = 15°$. Is the hit a home run?
(c) Use the graphing utility to graph the path of the baseball when $\theta = 23°$. Is the hit a home run?
(d) Find the minimum angle required for the hit to be a home run.

64. SPORTS An archer releases an arrow from a bow at a point 5 feet above the ground. The arrow leaves the bow at an angle of 15° with the horizontal and at an initial speed of 225 feet per second.

(a) Write a set of parametric equations that model the path of the arrow.

(b) Assuming the ground is level, find the distance the arrow travels before it hits the ground. (Ignore air resistance.)

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the path of the arrow and approximate its maximum height.

(d) Find the total time the arrow is in the air.

65. PROJECTILE MOTION Eliminate the parameter t from the parametric equations

$$x = (v_0 \cos \theta)t \quad \text{and} \quad y = h + (v_0 \sin \theta)t - 16t^2$$

for the motion of a projectile to show that the rectangular equation is

$$y = -\frac{16 \sec^2 \theta}{v_0^2}x^2 + (\tan \theta)x + h.$$

66. PATH OF A PROJECTILE The path of a projectile is given by the rectangular equation

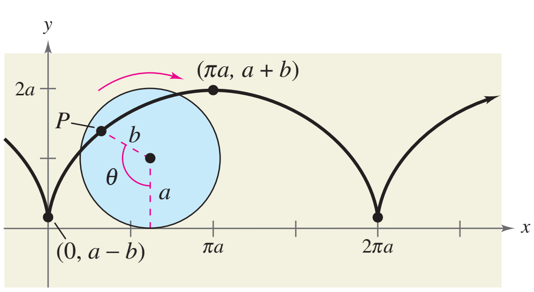
$$y = 7 + x - 0.02x^2.$$

(a) Use the result of Exercise 65 to find h, v_0, and θ. Find the parametric equations of the path.

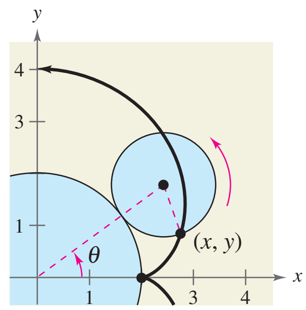
(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the rectangular equation for the path of the projectile. Confirm your answer in part (a) by sketching the curve represented by the parametric equations.

(c) Use the graphing utility to approximate the maximum height of the projectile and its range.

67. CURTATE CYCLOID A wheel of radius a units rolls along a straight line without slipping. The curve traced by a point P that is b units from the center $(b < a)$ is called a **curtate cycloid** (see figure). Use the angle θ shown in the figure to find a set of parametric equations for the curve.



68. EPICYCLOID A circle of radius one unit rolls around the outside of a circle of radius two units without slipping. The curve traced by a point on the circumference of the smaller circle is called an **epicycloid** (see figure). Use the angle θ shown in the figure to find a set of parametric equations for the curve.



EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 69 and 70, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

69. The two sets of parametric equations $x = t$, $y = t^2 + 1$ and $x = 3t$, $y = 9t^2 + 1$ have the same rectangular equation.

70. If y is a function of t, and x is a function of t, then y must be a function of x.

71. WRITING Write a short paragraph explaining why parametric equations are useful.

72. WRITING Explain the process of sketching a plane curve given by parametric equations. What is meant by the orientation of the curve?

73. Use a graphing utility set in *parametric* mode to enter the parametric equations from Example 2. Over what values should you let t vary to obtain the graph shown in Figure 6.47?

74. CAPSTONE Consider the parametric equations $x = 8 \cos t$ and $y = 8 \sin t$.

(a) Describe the curve represented by the parametric equations.

(b) How does the curve represented by the parametric equations $x = 8 \cos t + 3$ and $y = 8 \sin t + 6$ compare with the curve described in part (a)?

(c) How does the original curve change when cosine and sine are interchanged?

6.6 POLAR COORDINATES

What you should learn

- Plot points on the polar coordinate system.
- Convert points from rectangular to polar form and vice versa.
- Convert equations from rectangular to polar form and vice versa.

Why you should learn it

Polar coordinates offer a different mathematical perspective on graphing. For instance, in Exercises 5–18 on page 497, you are asked to find multiple representations of polar coordinates.

Introduction

So far, you have been representing graphs of equations as collections of points (x, y) on the rectangular coordinate system, where x and y represent the directed distances from the coordinate axes to the point (x, y). In this section, you will study a different system called the **polar coordinate system.**

To form the polar coordinate system in the plane, fix a point O, called the **pole** (or **origin**), and construct from O an initial ray called the **polar axis,** as shown in Figure 6.51. Then each point P in the plane can be assigned **polar coordinates** (r, θ) as follows.

1. $r =$ *directed distance* from O to P

2. $\theta =$ *directed angle*, counterclockwise from polar axis to segment $\overline{OP}$

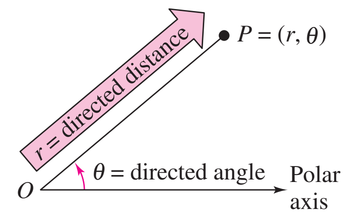


FIGURE 6.51

Plotting Points on the Polar Coordinate System

a. The point $(r, \theta) = (2, \pi/3)$ lies two units from the pole on the terminal side of the angle $\theta = \pi/3$, as shown in Figure 6.52.

b. The point $(r, \theta) = (3, -\pi/6)$ lies three units from the pole on the terminal side of the angle $\theta = -\pi/6$, as shown in Figure 6.53.

c. The point $(r, \theta) = (3, 11\pi/6)$ coincides with the point $(3, -\pi/6)$, as shown in Figure 6.54.

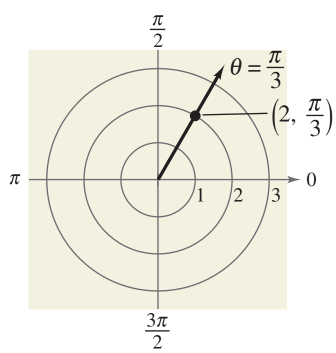


FIGURE 6.52

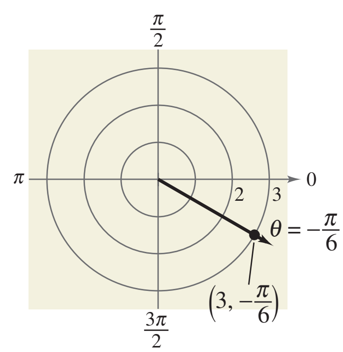


FIGURE 6.53

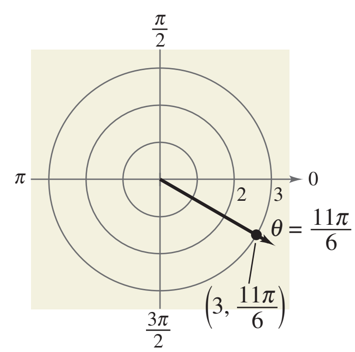


FIGURE 6.54

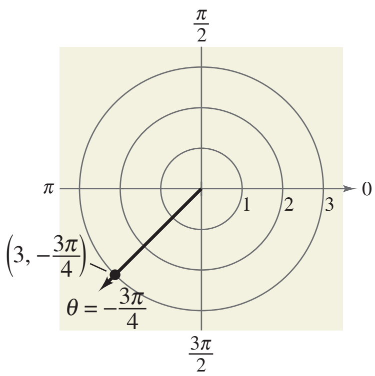
CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 7.

In rectangular coordinates, each point (x, y) has a unique representation. This is not true for polar coordinates. For instance, the coordinates (r, θ) and $(r, \theta + 2\pi)$ represent the same point, as illustrated in Example 1. Another way to obtain multiple representations of a point is to use negative values for r. Because r is a *directed distance*, the coordinates (r, θ) and $(-r, \theta + \pi)$ represent the same point. In general, the point (r, θ) can be represented as

$$(r, \theta) = (r, \theta \pm 2n\pi) \qquad \text{or} \qquad (r, \theta) = (-r, \theta \pm (2n + 1)\pi)$$

where n is any integer. Moreover, the pole is represented by $(0, \theta)$, where θ is any angle.

Multiple Representations of Points



$\left(3, -\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \left(3, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = \left(-3, -\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \left(-3, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \ldots$

FIGURE 6.55

Plot the point $(3, -3\pi/4)$ and find three additional polar representations of this point, using $-2\pi < \theta < 2\pi$.

Solution

The point is shown in Figure 6.55. Three other representations are as follows.

$$\left(3, -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi\right) = \left(3, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \qquad \text{Add } 2\pi \text{ to } \theta.$$

$$\left(-3, -\frac{3\pi}{4} - \pi\right) = \left(-3, -\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) \qquad \text{Replace } r \text{ by } -r\text{; subtract } \pi \text{ from } \theta.$$

$$\left(-3, -\frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi\right) = \left(-3, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \qquad \text{Replace } r \text{ by } -r\text{; add } \pi \text{ to } \theta.$$

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 13.

Coordinate Conversion

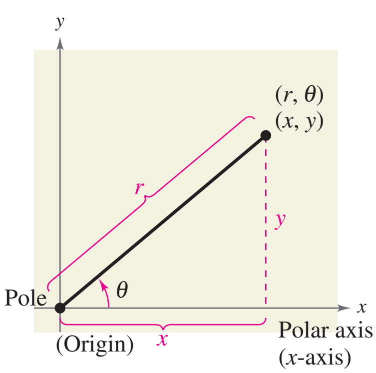


FIGURE 6.56

To establish the relationship between polar and rectangular coordinates, let the polar axis coincide with the positive x-axis and the pole with the origin, as shown in Figure 6.56. Because (x, y) lies on a circle of radius r, it follows that $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$. Moreover, for $r > 0$, the definitions of the trigonometric functions imply that

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}, \qquad \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}, \qquad \text{and} \qquad \sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}.$$

If $r < 0$, you can show that the same relationships hold.

Coordinate Conversion

The polar coordinates (r, θ) are related to the rectangular coordinates (x, y) as follows.

Polar-to-Rectangular	*Rectangular-to-Polar*
$x = r \cos \theta$	$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$
$y = r \sin \theta$	$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

Polar-to-Rectangular Conversion

Convert each point to rectangular coordinates.

a. $(2, \pi)$ **b.** $\left(\sqrt{3}, \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right)$

Solution

a. For the point $(r, \theta) = (2, \pi)$, you have the following.

$$x = r\cos\theta = 2\cos\pi = -2$$

$$y = r\sin\theta = 2\sin\pi = 0$$

The rectangular coordinates are $(x, y) = (-2, 0)$. (See Figure 6.57.)

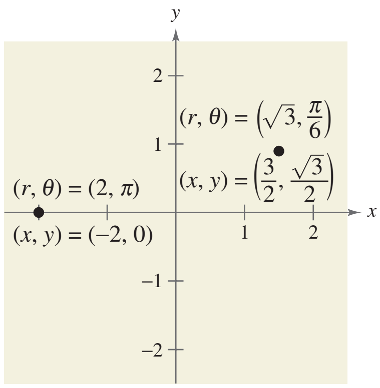


FIGURE 6.57

b. For the point $(r, \theta) = \left(\sqrt{3}, \dfrac{\pi}{6}\right)$, you have the following.

$$x = \sqrt{3}\cos\frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

The rectangular coordinates are $(x, y) = \left(\dfrac{3}{2}, \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 23.

Rectangular-to-Polar Conversion

Convert each point to polar coordinates.

a. $(-1, 1)$ **b.** $(0, 2)$

Solution

a. For the second-quadrant point $(x, y) = (-1, 1)$, you have

$$\tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = -1$$

$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

Because θ lies in the same quadrant as (x, y), use positive r.

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

So, *one* set of polar coordinates is $(r, \theta) = \left(\sqrt{2}, 3\pi/4\right)$, as shown in Figure 6.58.

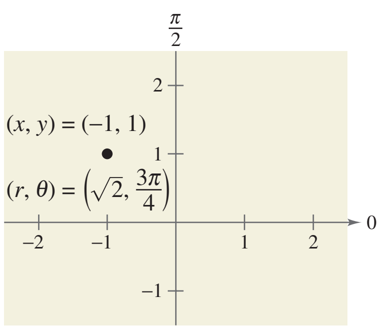


FIGURE 6.58

b. Because the point $(x, y) = (0, 2)$ lies on the positive y-axis, choose

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad r = 2.$$

This implies that *one* set of polar coordinates is $(r, \theta) = (2, \pi/2)$, as shown in Figure 6.59.

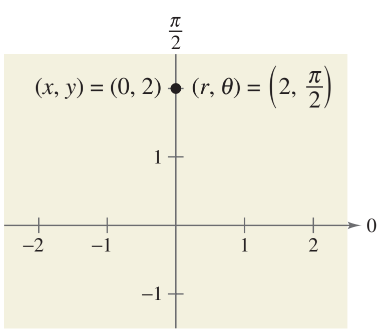


FIGURE 6.59

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 41.

Equation Conversion

By comparing Examples 3 and 4, you can see that point conversion from the polar to the rectangular system is straightforward, whereas point conversion from the rectangular to the polar system is more involved. For equations, the opposite is true. To convert a rectangular equation to polar form, you simply replace x by $r\cos\theta$ and y by $r\sin\theta$. For instance, the rectangular equation $y = x^2$ can be written in polar form as follows.

$y = x^2$ Rectangular equation

$r\sin\theta = (r\cos\theta)^2$ Polar equation

$r = \sec\theta\tan\theta$ Simplest form

On the other hand, converting a polar equation to rectangular form requires considerable ingenuity.

Example 5 demonstrates several polar-to-rectangular conversions that enable you to sketch the graphs of some polar equations.

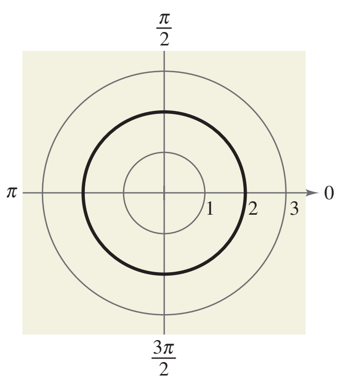


FIGURE 6.60

Converting Polar Equations to Rectangular Form

Describe the graph of each polar equation and find the corresponding rectangular equation.

a. $r = 2$ **b.** $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$ **c.** $r = \sec\theta$

Solution

a. The graph of the polar equation $r = 2$ consists of all points that are two units from the pole. In other words, this graph is a circle centered at the origin with a radius of 2, as shown in Figure 6.60. You can confirm this by converting to rectangular form, using the relationship $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$.

$$\underbrace{r = 2}_{\text{Polar equation}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad r^2 = 2^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 = 2^2}_{\text{Rectangular equation}}$$

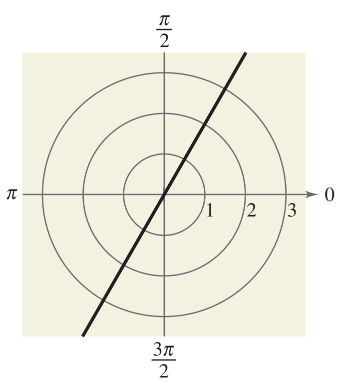


FIGURE 6.61

b. The graph of the polar equation $\theta = \pi/3$ consists of all points on the line that makes an angle of $\pi/3$ with the positive polar axis, as shown in Figure 6.61. To convert to rectangular form, make use of the relationship $\tan\theta = y/x$.

$$\underbrace{\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}}_{\text{Polar equation}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tan\theta = \sqrt{3} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underbrace{y = \sqrt{3}x}_{\text{Rectangular equation}}$$

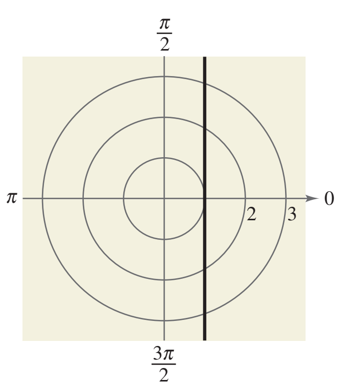


FIGURE 6.62

c. The graph of the polar equation $r = \sec\theta$ is not evident by simple inspection, so convert to rectangular form by using the relationship $r\cos\theta = x$.

$$\underbrace{r = \sec\theta}_{\text{Polar equation}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad r\cos\theta = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underbrace{x = 1}_{\text{Rectangular equation}}$$

Now you see that the graph is a vertical line, as shown in Figure 6.62.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 109.

6.6 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. The origin of the polar coordinate system is called the ________.
2. For the point (r, θ), r is the ________ ________ from O to P and θ is the ________ ________ , counterclockwise from the polar axis to the line segment $\overline{OP}$.
3. To plot the point (r, θ), use the ________ coordinate system.
4. The polar coordinates (r, θ) are related to the rectangular coordinates (x, y) as follows:

   $x =$ ________ $y =$ ________ $\tan\theta =$ ________ $r^2 =$ ________

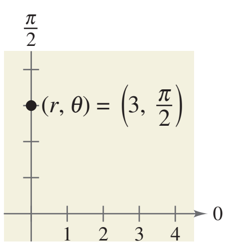
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 5–18, plot the point given in polar coordinates and find two additional polar representations of the point, using $-2\pi < \theta < 2\pi$.

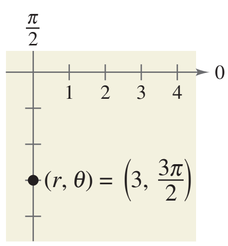
5. $\left(2, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$
6. $\left(3, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$
7. $\left(4, -\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$
8. $\left(-1, -\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$
9. $(2, 3\pi)$
10. $\left(4, \frac{5\pi}{2}\right)$
11. $\left(-2, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$
12. $\left(-3, \frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$
13. $\left(0, -\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$
14. $\left(0, -\frac{7\pi}{2}\right)$
15. $(\sqrt{2}, 2.36)$
16. $(2\sqrt{2}, 4.71)$
17. $(-3, -1.57)$
18. $(-5, -2.36)$

In Exercises 19–28, a point in polar coordinates is given. Convert the point to rectangular coordinates.

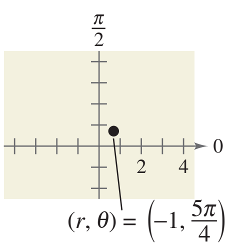
19. $(3, \pi/2)$



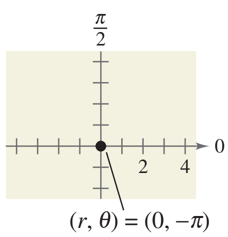
20. $(3, 3\pi/2)$



21. $(-1, 5\pi/4)$



22. $(0, -\pi)$



23. $(2, 3\pi/4)$
24. $(1, 5\pi/4)$
25. $(-2, 7\pi/6)$
26. $(-3, 5\pi/6)$
27. $(-2.5, 1.1)$
28. $(-2, 5.76)$

In Exercises 29–36, use a graphing utility to find the rectangular coordinates of the point given in polar coordinates. Round your results to two decimal places.

29. $(2, 2\pi/9)$
30. $(4, 11\pi/9)$
31. $(-4.5, 1.3)$
32. $(8.25, 3.5)$
33. $(2.5, 1.58)$
34. $(5.4, 2.85)$
35. $(-4.1, -0.5)$
36. $(8.2, -3.2)$

In Exercises 37–54, a point in rectangular coordinates is given. Convert the point to polar coordinates.

37. $(1, 1)$
38. $(2, 2)$
39. $(-3, -3)$
40. $(-4, -4)$
41. $(-6, 0)$
42. $(3, 0)$
43. $(0, -5)$
44. $(0, 5)$
45. $(-3, 4)$
46. $(-4, -3)$
47. $(-\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3})$
48. $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$
49. $(\sqrt{3}, -1)$
50. $(-1, \sqrt{3})$
51. $(6, 9)$
52. $(6, 2)$
53. $(5, 12)$
54. $(7, 15)$

In Exercises 55–64, use a graphing utility to find one set of polar coordinates for the point given in rectangular coordinates.

55. $(3, -2)$
56. $(-4, -2)$
57. $(-5, 2)$
58. $(7, -2)$
59. $(\sqrt{3}, 2)$
60. $(5, -\sqrt{2})$
61. $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$
62. $\left(\frac{9}{5}, \frac{11}{2}\right)$
63. $\left(\frac{7}{4}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
64. $\left(-\frac{7}{9}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$

In Exercises 65–84, convert the rectangular equation to polar form. Assume $a > 0$.

65. $x^2 + y^2 = 9$
66. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$

67. $y = 4$
68. $y = x$
69. $x = 10$
70. $x = 4a$
71. $y = -2$
72. $y = 1$
73. $3x - y + 2 = 0$
74. $3x + 5y - 2 = 0$
75. $xy = 16$
76. $2xy = 1$
77. $y^2 - 8x - 16 = 0$
78. $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 9(x^2 - y^2)$
79. $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$
80. $x^2 + y^2 = 9a^2$
81. $x^2 + y^2 - 2ax = 0$
82. $x^2 + y^2 - 2ay = 0$
83. $y^3 = x^2$
84. $y^2 = x^3$

In Exercises 85–108, convert the polar equation to rectangular form.

85. $r = 4 \sin \theta$
86. $r = 2 \cos \theta$
87. $r = -2 \cos \theta$
88. $r = -5 \sin \theta$
89. $\theta = 2\pi/3$
90. $\theta = 5\pi/3$
91. $\theta = 11\pi/6$
92. $\theta = 5\pi/6$
93. $r = 4$
94. $r = 10$
95. $r = 4 \csc \theta$
96. $r = 2 \csc \theta$
97. $r = -3 \sec \theta$
98. $r = -\sec \theta$
99. $r^2 = \cos \theta$
100. $r^2 = 2 \sin \theta$
101. $r^2 = \sin 2\theta$
102. $r^2 = \cos 2\theta$
103. $r = 2 \sin 3\theta$
104. $r = 3 \cos 2\theta$
105. $r = \dfrac{2}{1 + \sin \theta}$
106. $r = \dfrac{1}{1 - \cos \theta}$
107. $r = \dfrac{6}{2 - 3 \sin \theta}$
108. $r = \dfrac{6}{2 \cos \theta - 3 \sin \theta}$

In Exercises 109–118, describe the graph of the polar equation and find the corresponding rectangular equation. Sketch its graph.

109. $r = 6$
110. $r = 8$
111. $\theta = \pi/6$
112. $\theta = 3\pi/4$
113. $r = 2 \sin \theta$
114. $r = 4 \cos \theta$
115. $r = -6 \cos \theta$
116. $r = -3 \sin \theta$
117. $r = 3 \sec \theta$
118. $r = 2 \csc \theta$

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 119 and 120, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

119. If $\theta_1 = \theta_2 + 2\pi n$ for some integer n, then (r, θ_1) and (r, θ_2) represent the same point on the polar coordinate system.

120. If $|r_1| = |r_2|$, then (r_1, θ) and (r_2, θ) represent the same point on the polar coordinate system.

121. Convert the polar equation $r = 2(h \cos \theta + k \sin \theta)$ to rectangular form and verify that it is the equation of a circle. Find the radius of the circle and the rectangular coordinates of the center of the circle.

122. Convert the polar equation $r = \cos \theta + 3 \sin \theta$ to rectangular form and identify the graph.

123. THINK ABOUT IT

(a) Show that the distance between the points (r_1, θ_1) and (r_2, θ_2) is $\sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1r_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$.

(b) Describe the positions of the points relative to each other for $\theta_1 = \theta_2$. Simplify the Distance Formula for this case. Is the simplification what you expected? Explain.

(c) Simplify the Distance Formula for $\theta_1 - \theta_2 = 90°$. Is the simplification what you expected? Explain.

(d) Choose two points on the polar coordinate system and find the distance between them. Then choose different polar representations of the same two points and apply the Distance Formula again. Discuss the result.

124. GRAPHICAL REASONING

(a) Set the window format of your graphing utility on rectangular coordinates and locate the cursor at any position off the coordinate axes. Move the cursor horizontally and observe any changes in the displayed coordinates of the points. Explain the changes in the coordinates. Now repeat the process moving the cursor vertically.

(b) Set the window format of your graphing utility on polar coordinates and locate the cursor at any position off the coordinate axes. Move the cursor horizontally and observe any changes in the displayed coordinates of the points. Explain the changes in the coordinates. Now repeat the process moving the cursor vertically.

(c) Explain why the results of parts (a) and (b) are not the same.

125. GRAPHICAL REASONING

(a) Use a graphing utility in *polar* mode to graph the equation $r = 3$.

(b) Use the *trace* feature to move the cursor around the circle. Can you locate the point $(3, 5\pi/4)$?

(c) Can you find other polar representations of the point $(3, 5\pi/4)$? If so, explain how you did it.

126. CAPSTONE In the rectangular coordinate system, each point (x, y) has a unique representation. Explain why this is not true for a point (r, θ) in the polar coordinate system.

6.7

Graphs of Polar Equations

What you should learn

- Graph polar equations by point plotting.
- Use symmetry to sketch graphs of polar equations.
- Use zeros and maximum r-values to sketch graphs of polar equations.
- Recognize special polar graphs.

Why you should learn it

Equations of several common figures are simpler in polar form than in rectangular form. For instance, Exercise 12 on page 505 shows the graph of a circle and its polar equation.

Introduction

In previous chapters, you learned how to sketch graphs on rectangular coordinate systems. You began with the basic point-plotting method. Then you used sketching aids such as symmetry, intercepts, asymptotes, periods, and shifts to further investigate the natures of graphs. This section approaches curve sketching on the polar coordinate system similarly, beginning with a demonstration of point plotting.

Graphing a Polar Equation by Point Plotting

Sketch the graph of the polar equation $r = 4 \sin \theta$.

Solution

The sine function is periodic, so you can get a full range of r-values by considering values of θ in the interval $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, as shown in the following table.

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$	2π
r	0	2	$2\sqrt{3}$	4	$2\sqrt{3}$	2	0	-2	-4	-2	0

If you plot these points as shown in Figure 6.63, it appears that the graph is a circle of radius 2 whose center is at the point $(x, y) = (0, 2)$.

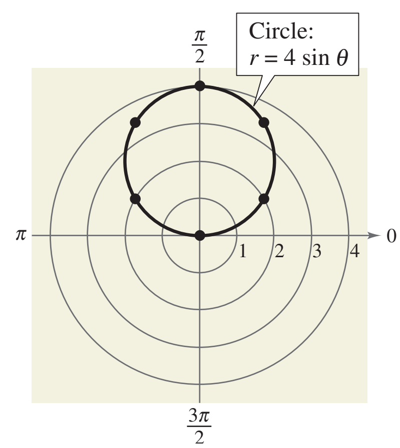


FIGURE 6.63

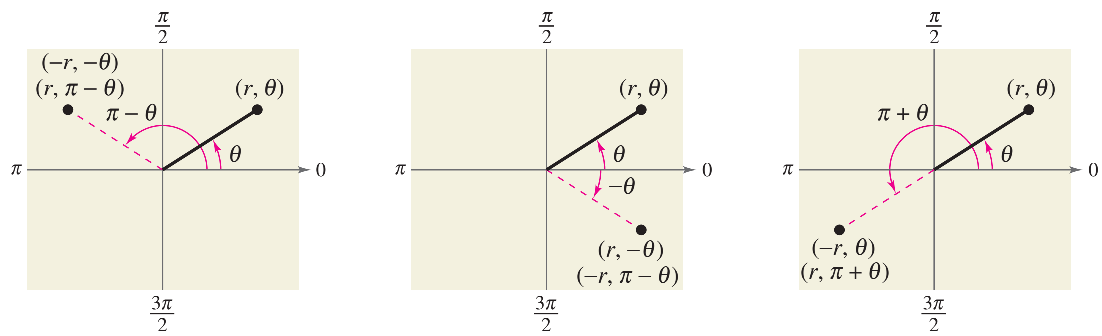
CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 27.

You can confirm the graph in Figure 6.63 by converting the polar equation to rectangular form and then sketching the graph of the rectangular equation. You can also use a graphing utility set to *polar* mode and graph the polar equation or set the graphing utility to *parametric* mode and graph a parametric representation.

Symmetry

In Figure 6.63 on the preceding page, note that as θ increases from 0 to 2π the graph is traced out twice. Moreover, note that the graph is *symmetric with respect to the line* $\theta = \pi/2$. Had you known about this symmetry and retracing ahead of time, you could have used fewer points.

Symmetry with respect to the line $\theta = \pi/2$ is one of three important types of symmetry to consider in polar curve sketching. (See Figure 6.64.)



Symmetry with Respect to the Line $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Symmetry with Respect to the Polar Axis

Symmetry with Respect to the Pole

FIGURE 6.64

Study Tip

Note in Example 2 that $\cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta$. This is because the cosine function is *even*. Recall from Section 4.2 that the cosine function is even and the sine function is odd. That is, $\sin(-\theta) = -\sin\theta$.

Tests for Symmetry in Polar Coordinates

The graph of a polar equation is symmetric with respect to the following if the given substitution yields an equivalent equation.

1. *The line* $\theta = \pi/2$: Replace (r, θ) by $(r, \pi - \theta)$ or $(-r, -\theta)$.
2. *The polar axis:* Replace (r, θ) by $(r, -\theta)$ or $(-r, \pi - \theta)$.
3. *The pole:* Replace (r, θ) by $(r, \pi + \theta)$ or $(-r, \theta)$.

Using Symmetry to Sketch a Polar Graph

Use symmetry to sketch the graph of $r = 3 + 2\cos\theta$.

Solution

Replacing (r, θ) by $(r, -\theta)$ produces

$$r = 3 + 2\cos(-\theta) = 3 + 2\cos\theta. \qquad \cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta$$

So, you can conclude that the curve is symmetric with respect to the polar axis. Plotting the points in the table and using polar axis symmetry, you obtain the graph shown in Figure 6.65. This graph is called a **limaçon.**

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	π
r	5	4	3	2	1

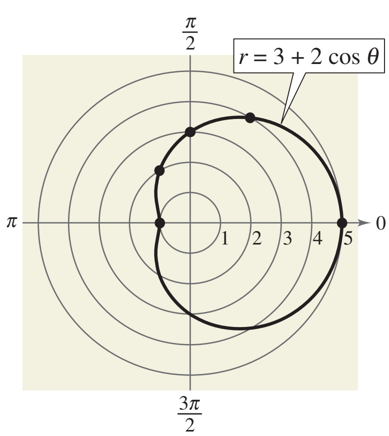


FIGURE 6.65

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 33.

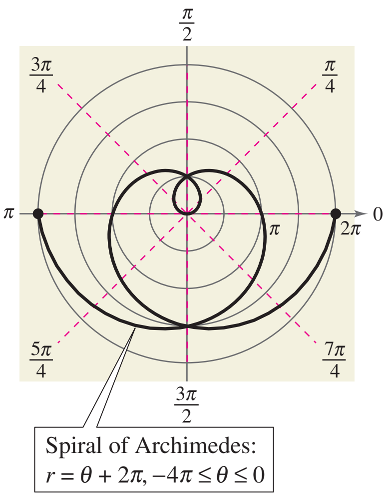


FIGURE 6.66

The three tests for symmetry in polar coordinates listed on page 500 are sufficient to guarantee symmetry, but they are not necessary. For instance, Figure 6.66 shows the graph of $r = \theta + 2\pi$ to be symmetric with respect to the line $\theta = \pi/2$, and yet the tests on page 500 fail to indicate symmetry because neither of the following replacements yields an equivalent equation.

Original Equation	*Replacement*	*New Equation*
$r = \theta + 2\pi$	(r, θ) by $(-r, -\theta)$	$-r = -\theta + 2\pi$
$r = \theta + 2\pi$	(r, θ) by $(r, \pi - \theta)$	$r = -\theta + 3\pi$

The equations discussed in Examples 1 and 2 are of the form

$$r = 4 \sin \theta = f(\sin \theta) \quad \text{and} \quad r = 3 + 2 \cos \theta = g(\cos \theta).$$

The graph of the first equation is symmetric with respect to the line $\theta = \pi/2$, and the graph of the second equation is symmetric with respect to the polar axis. This observation can be generalized to yield the following tests.

Quick Tests for Symmetry in Polar Coordinates

1. The graph of $r = f(\sin \theta)$ is symmetric with respect to the line $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$.

2. The graph of $r = g(\cos \theta)$ is symmetric with respect to the polar axis.

Zeros and Maximum *r*-Values

Two additional aids to graphing of polar equations involve knowing the θ-values for which $|r|$ is maximum and knowing the θ-values for which $r = 0$. For instance, in Example 1, the maximum value of $|r|$ for $r = 4 \sin \theta$ is $|r| = 4$, and this occurs when $\theta = \pi/2$, as shown in Figure 6.63. Moreover, $r = 0$ when $\theta = 0$.

Sketching a Polar Graph

Sketch the graph of $r = 1 - 2 \cos \theta$.

Solution

From the equation $r = 1 - 2 \cos \theta$, you can obtain the following.

Symmetry: With respect to the polar axis

Maximum value of $|r|$*:* $r = 3$ when $\theta = \pi$

Zero of r: $r = 0$ when $\theta = \pi/3$

The table shows several θ-values in the interval $[0, \pi]$. By plotting the corresponding points, you can sketch the graph shown in Figure 6.67.

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π
r	-1	-0.73	0	1	2	2.73	3

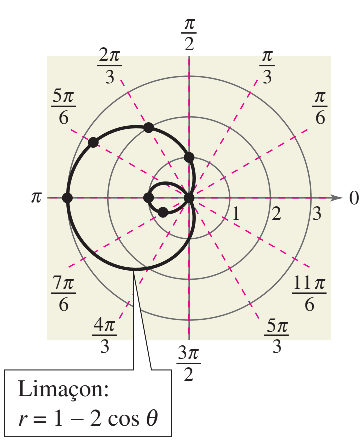


FIGURE 6.67

Note how the negative r-values determine the *inner loop* of the graph in Figure 6.67. This graph, like the one in Figure 6.65, is a limaçon.

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 35.

Some curves reach their zeros and maximum r-values at more than one point, as shown in Example 4.

Sketching a Polar Graph

Sketch the graph of $r = 2\cos 3\theta$.

Solution

Symmetry: With respect to the polar axis

Maximum value of $|r|$: $|r| = 2$ when $3\theta = 0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi$ or $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi$

Zeros of r: $r = 0$ when $3\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}$ or $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{12}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
r	2	$\sqrt{2}$	0	$-\sqrt{2}$	-2	$-\sqrt{2}$	0

By plotting these points and using the specified symmetry, zeros, and maximum values, you can obtain the graph shown in Figure 6.68. This graph is called a **rose curve,** and each of the loops on the graph is called a *petal* of the rose curve. Note how the entire curve is generated as θ increases from 0 to π.

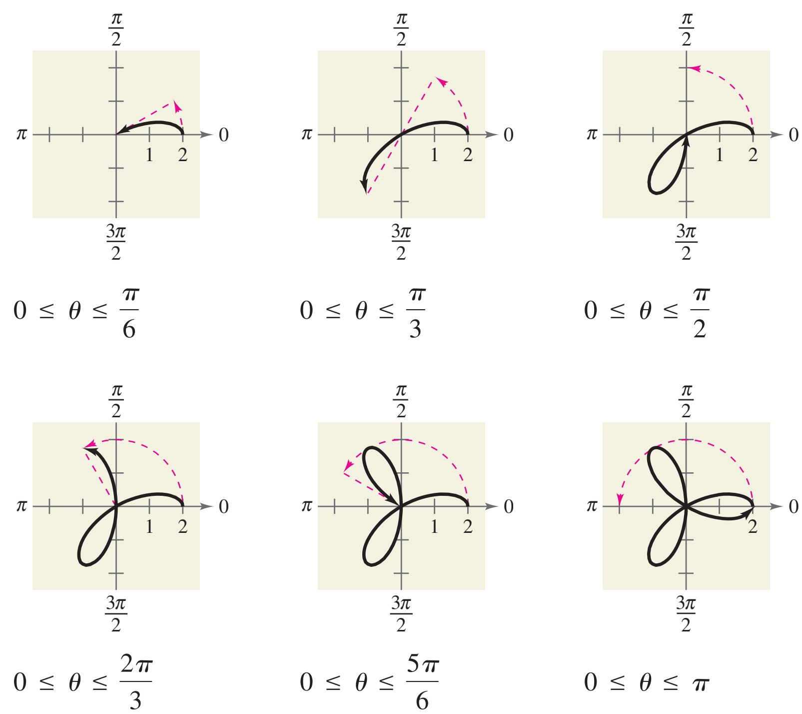


FIGURE 6.68

CHECK*Point* Now try Exercise 39.

TECHNOLOGY

Use a graphing utility in *polar* mode to verify the graph of $r = 2\cos 3\theta$ shown in Figure 6.68.

Special Polar Graphs

Several important types of graphs have equations that are simpler in polar form than in rectangular form. For example, the circle

$$r = 4 \sin \theta$$

in Example 1 has the more complicated rectangular equation

$$x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4.$$

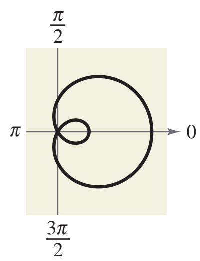
Several other types of graphs that have simple polar equations are shown below.

Limaçons

$r = a \pm b \cos \theta$

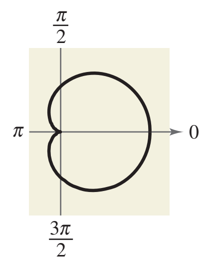
$r = a \pm b \sin \theta$

$(a > 0, b > 0)$



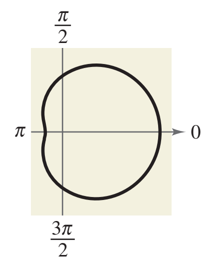
$\frac{a}{b} < 1$

Limaçon with inner loop



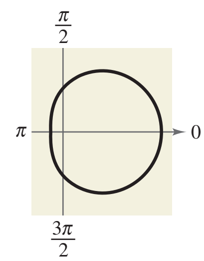
$\frac{a}{b} = 1$

Cardioid (heart-shaped)



$1 < \frac{a}{b} < 2$

Dimpled limaçon

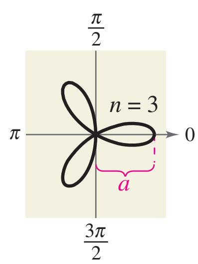


$\frac{a}{b} \geq 2$

Convex limaçon

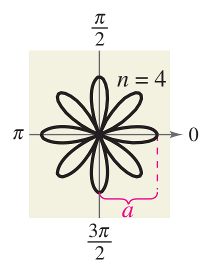
Rose Curves

n petals if n is odd,
$2n$ petals if n is even
$(n \geq 2)$.



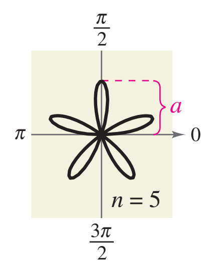
$r = a \cos n\theta$

Rose curve



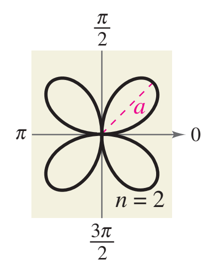
$r = a \cos n\theta$

Rose curve



$r = a \sin n\theta$

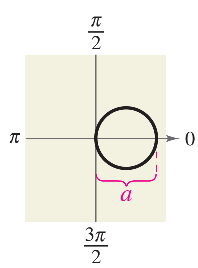
Rose curve



$r = a \sin n\theta$

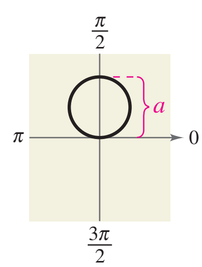
Rose curve

Circles and Lemniscates



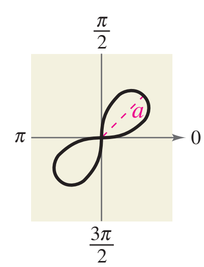
$r = a \cos \theta$

Circle



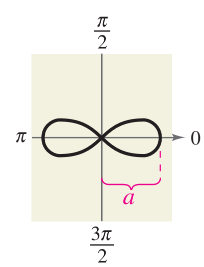
$r = a \sin \theta$

Circle



$r^2 = a^2 \sin 2\theta$

Lemniscate



$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

Lemniscate

Sketching a Rose Curve

Sketch the graph of $r = 3 \cos 2\theta$.

Solution

Type of curve: Rose curve with $2n = 4$ petals

Symmetry: With respect to polar axis, the line $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, and the pole

Maximum value of $|r|$*:* $|r| = 3$ when $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

Zeros of r: $r = 0$ when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$

Using this information together with the additional points shown in the following table, you obtain the graph shown in Figure 6.69.

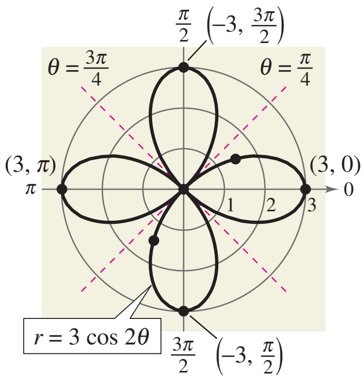


FIGURE 6.69

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$
r	3	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 41.

Sketching a Lemniscate

Sketch the graph of $r^2 = 9 \sin 2\theta$.

Solution

Type of curve: Lemniscate

Symmetry: With respect to the pole

Maximum value of $|r|$*:* $|r| = 3$ when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Zeros of r: $r = 0$ when $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}$

If $\sin 2\theta < 0$, this equation has no solution points. So, you restrict the values of θ to those for which $\sin 2\theta \geq 0$.

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Moreover, using symmetry, you need to consider only the first of these two intervals. By finding a few additional points (see table below), you can obtain the graph shown in Figure 6.70.

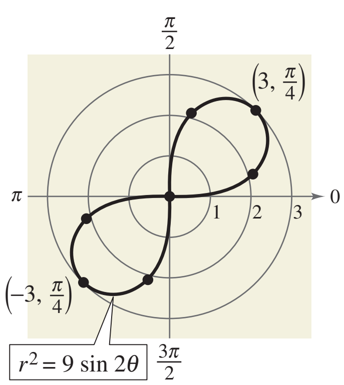


FIGURE 6.70

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{12}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$r = \pm 3\sqrt{\sin 2\theta}$	0	$\frac{\pm 3}{\sqrt{2}}$	± 3	$\frac{\pm 3}{\sqrt{2}}$	0

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 47.

6.7 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

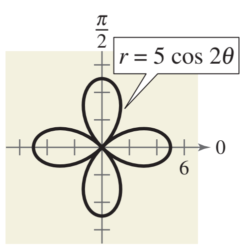
VOCABULARY: Fill in the blanks.

1. The graph of $r = f(\sin\theta)$ is symmetric with respect to the line ________.
2. The graph of $r = g(\cos\theta)$ is symmetric with respect to the ________ ________.
3. The equation $r = 2 + \cos\theta$ represents a ________ ________.
4. The equation $r = 2\cos\theta$ represents a ________.
5. The equation $r^2 = 4\sin 2\theta$ represents a ________.
6. The equation $r = 1 + \sin\theta$ represents a ________.

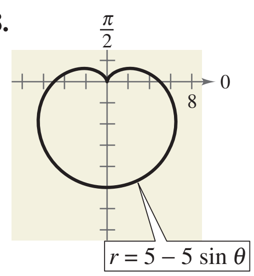
SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

In Exercises 7–12, identify the type of polar graph.

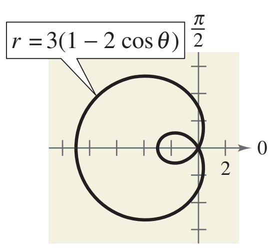
7.



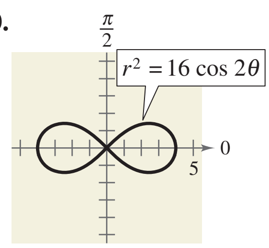
8.



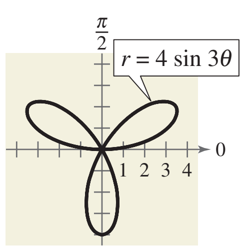
9.



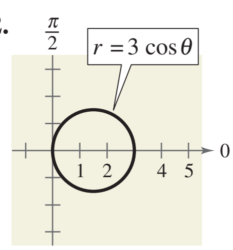
10.



11.



12.



In Exercises 13–18, test for symmetry with respect to $\theta = \pi/2$, the polar axis, and the pole.

13. $r = 4 + 3\cos\theta$
14. $r = 9\cos 3\theta$
15. $r = \dfrac{2}{1 + \sin\theta}$
16. $r = \dfrac{3}{2 + \cos\theta}$
17. $r^2 = 36\cos 2\theta$
18. $r^2 = 25\sin 2\theta$

In Exercises 19–22, find the maximum value of $|r|$ and any zeros of r.

19. $r = 10 - 10\sin\theta$
20. $r = 6 + 12\cos\theta$
21. $r = 4\cos 3\theta$
22. $r = 3\sin 2\theta$

In Exercises 23–48, sketch the graph of the polar equation using symmetry, zeros, maximum r-values, and any other additional points.

23. $r = 4$
24. $r = -7$
25. $r = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$
26. $r = -\dfrac{3\pi}{4}$
27. $r = \sin\theta$
28. $r = 4\cos\theta$
29. $r = 3(1 - \cos\theta)$
30. $r = 4(1 - \sin\theta)$
31. $r = 4(1 + \sin\theta)$
32. $r = 2(1 + \cos\theta)$
33. $r = 3 + 6\sin\theta$
34. $r = 4 - 3\sin\theta$
35. $r = 1 - 2\sin\theta$
36. $r = 2 - 4\cos\theta$
37. $r = 3 - 4\cos\theta$
38. $r = 4 + 3\cos\theta$
39. $r = 5\sin 2\theta$
40. $r = 2\cos 2\theta$
41. $r = 6\cos 3\theta$
42. $r = 3\sin 3\theta$
43. $r = 2\sec\theta$
44. $r = 5\csc\theta$
45. $r = \dfrac{3}{\sin\theta - 2\cos\theta}$
46. $r = \dfrac{6}{2\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta}$
47. $r^2 = 9\cos 2\theta$
48. $r^2 = 4\sin\theta$

In Exercises 49–58, use a graphing utility to graph the polar equation. Describe your viewing window.

49. $r = \dfrac{9}{4}$
50. $r = -\dfrac{5}{2}$
51. $r = \dfrac{5\pi}{8}$
52. $r = -\dfrac{\pi}{10}$
53. $r = 8\cos\theta$
54. $r = \cos 2\theta$
55. $r = 3(2 - \sin\theta)$
56. $r = 2\cos(3\theta - 2)$
57. $r = 8\sin\theta\cos^2\theta$
58. $r = 2\csc\theta + 5$

In Exercises 59–64, use a graphing utility to graph the polar equation. Find an interval for θ for which the graph is traced *only once*.

59. $r = 3 - 8\cos\theta$
60. $r = 5 + 4\cos\theta$
61. $r = 2\cos\left(\dfrac{3\theta}{2}\right)$
62. $r = 3\sin\left(\dfrac{5\theta}{2}\right)$

63. $r^2 = 16 \sin 2\theta$

64. $r^2 = \dfrac{1}{\theta}$

In Exercises 65–68, use a graphing utility to graph the polar equation and show that the indicated line is an asymptote of the graph.

	Name of Graph	*Polar Equation*	*Asymptote*
65.	Conchoid	$r = 2 - \sec \theta$	$x = -1$
66.	Conchoid	$r = 2 + \csc \theta$	$y = 1$
67.	Hyperbolic spiral	$r = \dfrac{3}{\theta}$	$y = 3$
68.	Strophoid	$r = 2 \cos 2\theta \sec \theta$	$x = -2$

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? **In Exercises 69 and 70, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.**

69. In the polar coordinate system, if a graph that has symmetry with respect to the polar axis were folded on the line $\theta = 0$, the portion of the graph above the polar axis would coincide with the portion of the graph below the polar axis.

70. In the polar coordinate system, if a graph that has symmetry with respect to the pole were folded on the line $\theta = 3\pi/4$, the portion of the graph on one side of the fold would coincide with the portion of the graph on the other side of the fold.

71. Sketch the graph of $r = 6 \cos \theta$ over each interval. Describe the part of the graph obtained in each case.

(a) $0 \le \theta \le \dfrac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\dfrac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \pi$

(c) $-\dfrac{\pi}{2} \le \theta \le \dfrac{\pi}{2}$ (d) $\dfrac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \dfrac{3\pi}{4}$

72. GRAPHICAL REASONING Use a graphing utility to graph the polar equation $r = 6[1 + \cos(\theta - \phi)]$ for (a) $\phi = 0$, (b) $\phi = \pi/4$, and (c) $\phi = \pi/2$. Use the graphs to describe the effect of the angle ϕ. Write the equation as a function of $\sin \theta$ for part (c).

73. The graph of $r = f(\theta)$ is rotated about the pole through an angle ϕ. Show that the equation of the rotated graph is $r = f(\theta - \phi)$.

74. Consider the graph of $r = f(\sin \theta)$.

(a) Show that if the graph is rotated counterclockwise $\pi/2$ radians about the pole, the equation of the rotated graph is $r = f(-\cos \theta)$.

(b) Show that if the graph is rotated counterclockwise π radians about the pole, the equation of the rotated graph is $r = f(-\sin \theta)$.

(c) Show that if the graph is rotated counterclockwise $3\pi/2$ radians about the pole, the equation of the rotated graph is $r = f(\cos \theta)$.

In Exercises 75–78, use the results of Exercises 73 and 74.

75. Write an equation for the limaçon $r = 2 - \sin \theta$ after it has been rotated through the given angle.

(a) $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ (c) π (d) $\dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

76. Write an equation for the rose curve $r = 2 \sin 2\theta$ after it has been rotated through the given angle.

(a) $\dfrac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $\dfrac{2\pi}{3}$ (d) π

77. Sketch the graph of each equation.

(a) $r = 1 - \sin \theta$ (b) $r = 1 - \sin\left(\theta - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

78. Sketch the graph of each equation.

(a) $r = 3 \sec \theta$ (b) $r = 3 \sec\left(\theta - \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

(c) $r = 3 \sec\left(\theta + \dfrac{\pi}{3}\right)$ (d) $r = 3 \sec\left(\theta - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

79. THINK ABOUT IT How many petals do the rose curves given by $r = 2 \cos 4\theta$ and $r = 2 \sin 3\theta$ have? Determine the numbers of petals for the curves given by $r = 2 \cos n\theta$ and $r = 2 \sin n\theta$, where n is a positive integer.

80. Use a graphing utility to graph and identify $r = 2 + k \sin \theta$ for $k = 0, 1, 2$, and 3.

81. Consider the equation $r = 3 \sin k\theta$.

(a) Use a graphing utility to graph the equation for $k = 1.5$. Find the interval for θ over which the graph is traced only once.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the equation for $k = 2.5$. Find the interval for θ over which the graph is traced only once.

(c) Is it possible to find an interval for θ over which the graph is traced only once for any rational number k? Explain.

82. CAPSTONE Write a brief paragraph that describes why some polar curves have equations that are simpler in polar form than in rectangular form. Besides a circle, give an example of a curve that is simpler in polar form than in rectangular form. Give an example of a curve that is simpler in rectangular form than in polar form.

6.8 Polar Equations of Conics

What you should learn

- Define conics in terms of eccentricity.
- Write and graph equations of conics in polar form.
- Use equations of conics in polar form to model real-life problems.

Why you should learn it

The orbits of planets and satellites can be modeled with polar equations. For instance, in Exercise 65 on page 512, a polar equation is used to model the orbit of a satellite.

Corbis

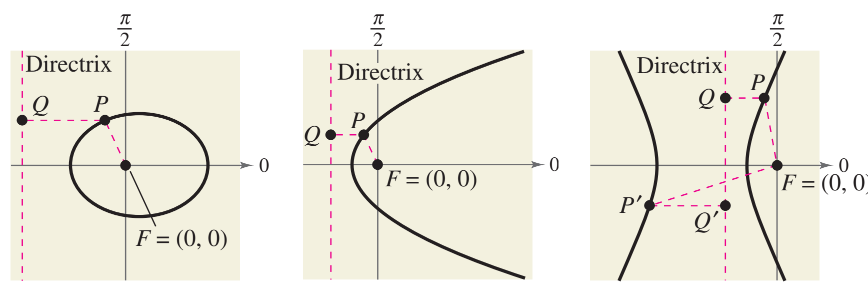
Alternative Definition of Conic

In Sections 6.3 and 6.4, you learned that the rectangular equations of ellipses and hyperbolas take simple forms when the origin lies at their *centers*. As it happens, there are many important applications of conics in which it is more convenient to use one of the *foci* as the origin. In this section, you will learn that polar equations of conics take simple forms if one of the foci lies at the pole.

To begin, consider the following alternative definition of conic that uses the concept of eccentricity.

> **Alternative Definition of Conic**
>
> The locus of a point in the plane that moves so that its distance from a fixed point (focus) is in a constant ratio to its distance from a fixed line (directrix) is a **conic.** The constant ratio is the eccentricity of the conic and is denoted by e. Moreover, the conic is an **ellipse** if $e < 1$, a **parabola** if $e = 1$, and a **hyperbola** if $e > 1$. (See Figure 6.71.)

In Figure 6.71, note that for each type of conic, the focus is at the pole.



Ellipse: $0 < e < 1$ $\quad\frac{PF}{PQ} < 1$

Parabola: $e = 1$ $\quad\frac{PF}{PQ} = 1$

Hyperbola $e > 1$ $\quad\frac{PF}{PQ} = \frac{P'F}{P'Q'} > 1$

FIGURE 6.71

Polar Equations of Conics

The benefit of locating a focus of a conic at the pole is that the equation of the conic takes on a simpler form. For a proof of the polar equations of conics, see Proofs in Mathematics on page 524.

> **Polar Equations of Conics**
>
> The graph of a polar equation of the form
>
> **1.** $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 \pm e\cos\theta}$ or **2.** $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 \pm e\sin\theta}$
>
> is a conic, where $e > 0$ is the eccentricity and $|p|$ is the distance between the focus (pole) and the directrix.

Equations of the form

$$r = \frac{ep}{1 \pm e \cos \theta} = g(\cos \theta)$$ Vertical directrix

correspond to conics with a vertical directrix and symmetry with respect to the polar axis. Equations of the form

$$r = \frac{ep}{1 \pm e \sin \theta} = g(\sin \theta)$$ Horizontal directrix

correspond to conics with a horizontal directrix and symmetry with respect to the line $\theta = \pi/2$. Moreover, the converse is also true—that is, any conic with a focus at the pole and having a horizontal or vertical directrix can be represented by one of these equations.

Identifying a Conic from Its Equation

Identify the type of conic represented by the equation $r = \dfrac{15}{3 - 2 \cos \theta}$.

Algebraic Solution

To identify the type of conic, rewrite the equation in the form $r = (ep)/(1 \pm e \cos \theta)$.

$$r = \frac{15}{3 - 2 \cos \theta}$$ Write original equation.

$$= \frac{5}{1 - (2/3) \cos \theta}$$ Divide numerator and denominator by 3.

Because $e = \frac{2}{3} < 1$, you can conclude that the graph is an ellipse.

Graphical Solution

You can start sketching the graph by plotting points from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = \pi$. Because the equation is of the form $r = g(\cos \theta)$, the graph of r is symmetric with respect to the polar axis. So, you can complete the sketch, as shown in Figure 6.72. From this, you can conclude that the graph is an ellipse.

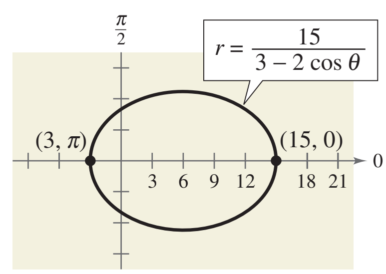


FIGURE 6.72

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 15.

For the ellipse in Figure 6.72, the major axis is horizontal and the vertices lie at $(15, 0)$ and $(3, \pi)$. So, the length of the *major* axis is $2a = 18$. To find the length of the *minor* axis, you can use the equations $e = c/a$ and $b^2 = a^2 - c^2$ to conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 &= a^2 - c^2 \\ &= a^2 - (ea)^2 \\ &= a^2(1 - e^2). \end{aligned}$$ Ellipse

Because $e = \frac{2}{3}$, you have $b^2 = 9^2\left[1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2\right] = 45$, which implies that $b = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$. So, the length of the minor axis is $2b = 6\sqrt{5}$. A similar analysis for hyperbolas yields

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 &= c^2 - a^2 \\ &= (ea)^2 - a^2 \\ &= a^2(e^2 - 1). \end{aligned}$$ Hyperbola

Sketching a Conic from Its Polar Equation

Identify the conic $r = \dfrac{32}{3 + 5 \sin \theta}$ and sketch its graph.

Solution

Dividing the numerator and denominator by 3, you have

$$r = \frac{32/3}{1 + (5/3) \sin \theta}.$$

Because $e = \frac{5}{3} > 1$, the graph is a hyperbola. The transverse axis of the hyperbola lies on the line $\theta = \pi/2$, and the vertices occur at $(4, \pi/2)$ and $(-16, 3\pi/2)$. Because the length of the transverse axis is 12, you can see that $a = 6$. To find b, write

$$b^2 = a^2(e^2 - 1) = 6^2\left[\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 - 1\right] = 64.$$

So, $b = 8$. Finally, you can use a and b to determine that the asymptotes of the hyperbola are $y = 10 \pm \frac{3}{4}x$. The graph is shown in Figure 6.73.

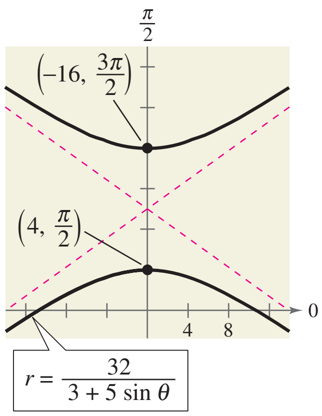


FIGURE 6.73

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 23.

In the next example, you are asked to find a polar equation of a specified conic. To do this, let p be the distance between the pole and the directrix.

1. *Horizontal directrix above the pole:* $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 + e \sin \theta}$
2. *Horizontal directrix below the pole:* $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 - e \sin \theta}$
3. *Vertical directrix to the right of the pole:* $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 + e \cos \theta}$
4. *Vertical directrix to the left of the pole:* $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 - e \cos \theta}$

TECHNOLOGY

Use a graphing utility set in *polar* mode to verify the four orientations shown at the right. Remember that e must be positive, but p can be positive or negative.

Finding the Polar Equation of a Conic

Find the polar equation of the parabola whose focus is the pole and whose directrix is the line $y = 3$.

Solution

From Figure 6.74, you can see that the directrix is horizontal and above the pole, so you can choose an equation of the form

$$r = \frac{ep}{1 + e \sin \theta}.$$

Moreover, because the eccentricity of a parabola is $e = 1$ and the distance between the pole and the directrix is $p = 3$, you have the equation

$$r = \frac{3}{1 + \sin \theta}.$$

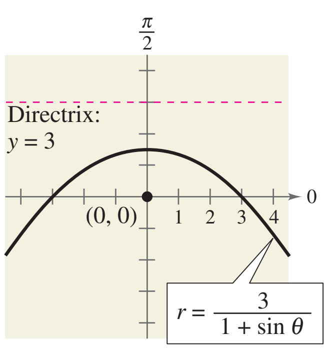


FIGURE 6.74

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 39.

Applications

Kepler's Laws (listed below), named after the German astronomer Johannes Kepler (1571–1630), can be used to describe the orbits of the planets about the sun.

1. Each planet moves in an elliptical orbit with the sun at one focus.
2. A ray from the sun to the planet sweeps out equal areas of the ellipse in equal times.
3. The square of the period (the time it takes for a planet to orbit the sun) is proportional to the cube of the mean distance between the planet and the sun.

Although Kepler simply stated these laws on the basis of observation, they were later validated by Isaac Newton (1642–1727). In fact, Newton was able to show that each law can be deduced from a set of universal laws of motion and gravitation that govern the movement of all heavenly bodies, including comets and satellites. This is illustrated in the next example, which involves the comet named after the English mathematician and physicist Edmund Halley (1656–1742).

If you use Earth as a reference with a period of 1 year and a distance of 1 astronomical unit (an *astronomical unit* is defined as the mean distance between Earth and the sun, or about 93 million miles), the proportionality constant in Kepler's third law is 1. For example, because Mars has a mean distance to the sun of $d = 1.524$ astronomical units, its period P is given by $d^3 = P^2$. So, the period of Mars is $P \approx 1.88$ years.

Halley's Comet

Halley's comet has an elliptical orbit with an eccentricity of $e \approx 0.967$. The length of the major axis of the orbit is approximately 35.88 astronomical units. Find a polar equation for the orbit. How close does Halley's comet come to the sun?

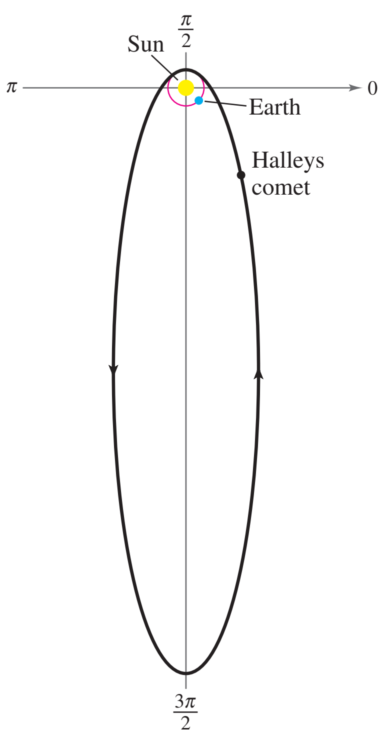


FIGURE 6.75

Solution

Using a vertical axis, as shown in Figure 6.75, choose an equation of the form $r = ep/(1 + e \sin \theta)$. Because the vertices of the ellipse occur when $\theta = \pi/2$ and $\theta = 3\pi/2$, you can determine the length of the major axis to be the sum of the r-values of the vertices. That is,

$$2a = \frac{0.967p}{1 + 0.967} + \frac{0.967p}{1 - 0.967} \approx 29.79p \approx 35.88.$$

So, $p \approx 1.204$ and $ep \approx (0.967)(1.204) \approx 1.164$. Using this value of ep in the equation, you have

$$r = \frac{1.164}{1 + 0.967 \sin \theta}$$

where r is measured in astronomical units. To find the closest point to the sun (the focus), substitute $\theta = \pi/2$ in this equation to obtain

$$r = \frac{1.164}{1 + 0.967 \sin(\pi/2)}$$

$$\approx 0.59 \text{ astronomical unit}$$

$$\approx 55{,}000{,}000 \text{ miles.}$$

CHECKPoint Now try Exercise 63.

6.8 EXERCISES

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

VOCABULARY

In Exercises 1–3, fill in the blanks.

1. The locus of a point in the plane that moves so that its distance from a fixed point (focus) is in a constant ratio to its distance from a fixed line (directrix) is a ________.

2. The constant ratio is the ________ of the conic and is denoted by ________.

3. An equation of the form $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 + e\cos\theta}$ has a ________ directrix to the ________ of the pole.

4. Match the conic with its eccentricity.

(a) $e < 1$ (b) $e = 1$ (c) $e > 1$

(i) parabola (ii) hyperbola (iii) ellipse

SKILLS AND APPLICATIONS

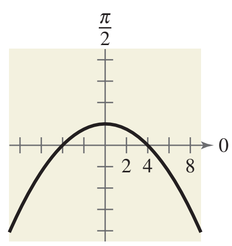
In Exercises 5–8, write the polar equation of the conic for $e = 1$, $e = 0.5$, and $e = 1.5$. Identify the conic for each equation. Verify your answers with a graphing utility.

5. $r = \dfrac{2e}{1 + e\cos\theta}$ **6.** $r = \dfrac{2e}{1 - e\cos\theta}$

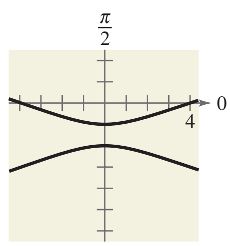
7. $r = \dfrac{2e}{1 - e\sin\theta}$ **8.** $r = \dfrac{2e}{1 + e\sin\theta}$

In Exercises 9–14, match the polar equation with its graph. [The graphs are labeled (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).]

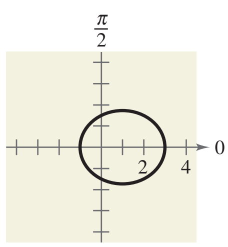
(a)



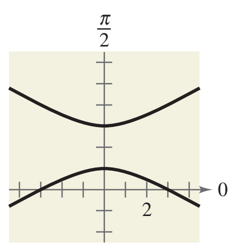
(b)



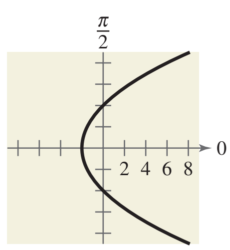
(c)



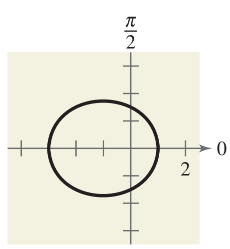
(d)



(e)



(f)



9. $r = \dfrac{4}{1 - \cos\theta}$ **10.** $r = \dfrac{3}{2 - \cos\theta}$

11. $r = \dfrac{3}{1 + 2\sin\theta}$ **12.** $r = \dfrac{3}{2 + \cos\theta}$

13. $r = \dfrac{4}{1 + \sin\theta}$ **14.** $r = \dfrac{4}{1 - 3\sin\theta}$

In Exercises 15–28, identify the conic and sketch its graph.

15. $r = \dfrac{3}{1 - \cos\theta}$ **16.** $r = \dfrac{7}{1 + \sin\theta}$

17. $r = \dfrac{5}{1 + \sin\theta}$ **18.** $r = \dfrac{6}{1 + \cos\theta}$

19. $r = \dfrac{2}{2 - \cos\theta}$ **20.** $r = \dfrac{4}{4 + \sin\theta}$

21. $r = \dfrac{6}{2 + \sin\theta}$ **22.** $r = \dfrac{9}{3 - 2\cos\theta}$

23. $r = \dfrac{3}{2 + 4\sin\theta}$ **24.** $r = \dfrac{5}{-1 + 2\cos\theta}$

25. $r = \dfrac{3}{2 - 6\cos\theta}$ **26.** $r = \dfrac{3}{2 + 6\sin\theta}$

27. $r = \dfrac{4}{2 - \cos\theta}$ **28.** $r = \dfrac{2}{2 + 3\sin\theta}$

In Exercises 29–34, use a graphing utility to graph the polar equation. Identify the graph.

29. $r = \dfrac{-1}{1 - \sin\theta}$ **30.** $r = \dfrac{-5}{2 + 4\sin\theta}$

31. $r = \dfrac{3}{-4 + 2\cos\theta}$ **32.** $r = \dfrac{4}{1 - 2\cos\theta}$

33. $r = \dfrac{14}{14 + 17\sin\theta}$ **34.** $r = \dfrac{12}{2 - \cos\theta}$

In Exercises 35–38, use a graphing utility to graph the rotated conic.

35. $r = \dfrac{3}{1 - \cos(\theta - \pi/4)}$ (See Exercise 15.)

36. $r = \dfrac{4}{4 + \sin(\theta - \pi/3)}$ (See Exercise 20.)

37. $r = \dfrac{6}{2 + \sin(\theta + \pi/6)}$ (See Exercise 21.)

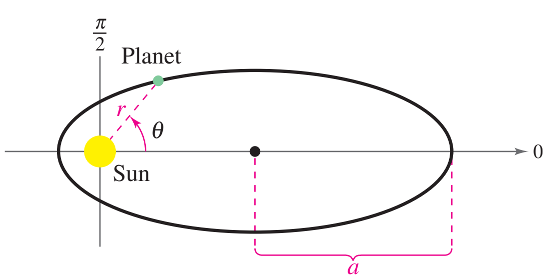
38. $r = \dfrac{5}{-1 + 2\cos(\theta + 2\pi/3)}$ (See Exercise 24.)

In Exercises 39–54, find a polar equation of the conic with its focus at the pole.

	Conic	*Eccentricity*	*Directrix*
39.	Parabola	$e = 1$	$x = -1$
40.	Parabola	$e = 1$	$y = -4$
41.	Ellipse	$e = \frac{1}{2}$	$y = 1$
42.	Ellipse	$e = \frac{3}{4}$	$y = -2$
43.	Hyperbola	$e = 2$	$x = 1$
44.	Hyperbola	$e = \frac{3}{2}$	$x = -1$

	Conic	*Vertex or Vertices*
45.	Parabola	$(1, -\pi/2)$
46.	Parabola	$(8, 0)$
47.	Parabola	$(5, \pi)$
48.	Parabola	$(10, \pi/2)$
49.	Ellipse	$(2, 0), (10, \pi)$
50.	Ellipse	$(2, \pi/2), (4, 3\pi/2)$
51.	Ellipse	$(20, 0), (4, \pi)$
52.	Hyperbola	$(2, 0), (8, 0)$
53.	Hyperbola	$(1, 3\pi/2), (9, 3\pi/2)$
54.	Hyperbola	$(4, \pi/2), (1, \pi/2)$

55. PLANETARY MOTION The planets travel in elliptical orbits with the sun at one focus. Assume that the focus is at the pole, the major axis lies on the polar axis, and the length of the major axis is $2a$ (see figure). Show that the polar equation of the orbit is $r = a(1 - e^2)/(1 - e\cos\theta)$, where e is the eccentricity.



56. PLANETARY MOTION Use the result of Exercise 55 to show that the minimum distance (*perihelion distance*) from the sun to the planet is $r = a(1 - e)$ and the maximum distance (*aphelion distance*) is $r = a(1 + e)$.

PLANETARY MOTION In Exercises 57–62, use the results of Exercises 55 and 56 to find the polar equation of the planet's orbit and the perihelion and aphelion distances.

57. Earth $a = 95.956 \times 10^6$ miles, $e = 0.0167$

58. Saturn $a = 1.427 \times 10^9$ kilometers, $e = 0.0542$

59. Venus $a = 108.209 \times 10^6$ kilometers, $e = 0.0068$

60. Mercury $a = 35.98 \times 10^6$ miles, $e = 0.2056$

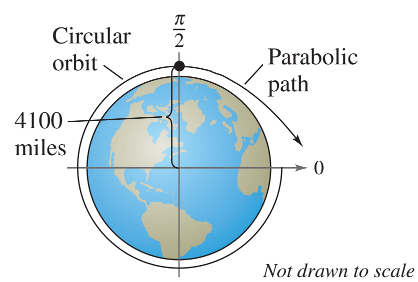
61. Mars $a = 141.63 \times 10^6$ miles, $e = 0.0934$

62. Jupiter $a = 778.41 \times 10^6$ kilometers, $e = 0.0484$

63. ASTRONOMY The comet Encke has an elliptical orbit with an eccentricity of $e \approx 0.847$. The length of the major axis of the orbit is approximately 4.42 astronomical units. Find a polar equation for the orbit. How close does the comet come to the sun?

64. ASTRONOMY The comet Hale-Bopp has an elliptical orbit with an eccentricity of $e \approx 0.995$. The length of the major axis of the orbit is approximately 500 astronomical units. Find a polar equation for the orbit. How close does the comet come to the sun?

65. SATELLITE TRACKING A satellite in a 100-mile-high circular orbit around Earth has a velocity of approximately 17,500 miles per hour. If this velocity is multiplied by $\sqrt{2}$, the satellite will have the minimum velocity necessary to escape Earth's gravity and will follow a parabolic path with the center of Earth as the focus (see figure).



(a) Find a polar equation of the parabolic path of the satellite (assume the radius of Earth is 4000 miles).

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the equation you found in part (a).

(c) Find the distance between the surface of the Earth and the satellite when $\theta = 30°$.

(d) Find the distance between the surface of Earth and the satellite when $\theta = 60°$.

66. ROMAN COLISEUM The Roman Coliseum is an elliptical amphitheater measuring approximately 188 meters long and 156 meters wide.

(a) Find an equation to model the coliseum that is of the form

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

(b) Find a polar equation to model the coliseum. (Assume $e \approx 0.5581$ and $p \approx 115.98$.)

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the equations you found in parts (a) and (b). Are the graphs the same? Why or why not?

(d) In part (c), did you prefer graphing the rectangular equation or the polar equation? Explain.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 67–70, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

67. For a given value of $e > 1$ over the interval $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = 2\pi$, the graph of

$$r = \frac{ex}{1 - e\cos\theta}$$

is the same as the graph of

$$r = \frac{e(-x)}{1 + e\cos\theta}.$$

68. The graph of

$$r = \frac{4}{-3 - 3\sin\theta}$$

has a horizontal directrix above the pole.

69. The conic represented by the following equation is an ellipse.

$$r^2 = \frac{16}{9 - 4\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

70. The conic represented by the following equation is a parabola.

$$r = \frac{6}{3 - 2\cos\theta}$$

71. WRITING Explain how the graph of each conic differs from the graph of $r = \dfrac{5}{1 + \sin\theta}$. (See Exercise 17.)

(a) $r = \dfrac{5}{1 - \cos\theta}$ (b) $r = \dfrac{5}{1 - \sin\theta}$

(c) $r = \dfrac{5}{1 + \cos\theta}$ (d) $r = \dfrac{5}{1 - \sin[\theta - (\pi/4)]}$

72. CAPSTONE In your own words, define the term *eccentricity* and explain how it can be used to classify conics.

73. Show that the polar equation of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{is} \quad r^2 = \frac{b^2}{1 - e^2\cos^2\theta}.$$

74. Show that the polar equation of the hyperbola

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \text{is} \quad r^2 = \frac{-b^2}{1 - e^2\cos^2\theta}.$$

In Exercises 75–80, use the results of Exercises 73 and 74 to write the polar form of the equation of the conic.

75. $\dfrac{x^2}{169} + \dfrac{y^2}{144} = 1$ **76.** $\dfrac{x^2}{25} + \dfrac{y^2}{16} = 1$

77. $\dfrac{x^2}{9} - \dfrac{y^2}{16} = 1$ **78.** $\dfrac{x^2}{36} - \dfrac{y^2}{4} = 1$

79. Hyperbola One focus: $(5, 0)$
Vertices: $(4, 0)$, $(4, \pi)$

80. Ellipse One focus: $(4, 0)$
Vertices: $(5, 0)$, $(5, \pi)$

81. Consider the polar equation

$$r = \frac{4}{1 - 0.4\cos\theta}.$$

(a) Identify the conic without graphing the equation.

(b) Without graphing the following polar equations, describe how each differs from the given polar equation.

$$r_1 = \frac{4}{1 + 0.4\cos\theta} \qquad r_2 = \frac{4}{1 - 0.4\sin\theta}$$

(c) Use a graphing utility to verify your results in part (b).

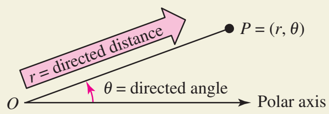
82. The equation

$$r = \frac{ep}{1 \pm e\sin\theta}$$

is the equation of an ellipse with $e < 1$. What happens to the lengths of both the major axis and the minor axis when the value of e remains fixed and the value of p changes? Use an example to explain your reasoning.

6 Chapter Summary

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 6.1	Find the inclination of a line *(p. 450)*.	If a nonvertical line has inclination θ and slope m, then $m = \tan \theta$.	1–4
	Find the angle between two lines *(p. 451)*.	If two nonperpendicular lines have slopes m_1 and m_2, the angle between the lines is $\tan \theta = \lvert (m_2 - m_1)/(1 + m_1 m_2) \rvert$.	5–8
	Find the distance between a point and a line *(p. 452)*.	The distance between the point (x_1, y_1) and the line $Ax + By + C = 0$ is $d = \lvert Ax_1 + By_1 + C \rvert / \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$.	9, 10
Section 6.2	Recognize a conic as the intersection of a plane and a double-napped cone *(p. 457)*.	In the formation of the four basic conics, the intersecting plane does not pass through the vertex of the cone. (See Figure 6.9.)	11, 12
	Write equations of parabolas in standard form and graph parabolas *(p. 458)*.	The standard form of the equation of a parabola with vertex at (h, k) is $(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k)$, $p \neq 0$ (vertical axis), or $(y - k)^2 = 4p(x - h)$, $p \neq 0$ (horizontal axis).	13–16
	Use the reflective property of parabolas to solve real-life problems *(p. 460)*.	The tangent line to a parabola at a point P makes equal angles with (1) the line passing through P and the focus and (2) the axis of the parabola.	17–20
Section 6.3	Write equations of ellipses in standard form and graph ellipses *(p. 466)*.	**Horizontal Major Axis** $\dfrac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ **Vertical Major Axis** $\dfrac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} + \dfrac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} = 1$	21–24
	Use properties of ellipses to model and solve real-life problems *(p. 470)*.	The properties of ellipses can be used to find distances from Earth's center to the moon's center in its orbit. (See Example 4.)	25, 26
	Find eccentricities *(p. 470)*.	The eccentricity e of an ellipse is given by $e = c/a$.	27–30
Section 6.4	Write equations of hyperbolas in standard form *(p. 475)* and find asymptotes of and graph hyperbolas *(p. 477)*.	**Horizontal Transverse Axis** $\dfrac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \dfrac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ **Asymptotes** $y = k \pm (b/a)(x - h)$ **Vertical Transverse Axis** $\dfrac{(y-k)^2}{a^2} - \dfrac{(x-h)^2}{b^2} = 1$ **Asymptotes** $y = k \pm (a/b)(x - h)$	31–38
	Use properties of hyperbolas to solve real-life problems *(p. 480)*.	The properties of hyperbolas can be used in radar and other detection systems. (See Example 5.)	39, 40
	Classify conics from their general equations *(p. 481)*.	The graph of $Ax^2 + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$ is a circle if $A = C$, a parabola if $AC = 0$, an ellipse if $AC > 0$, and a hyperbola if $AC < 0$.	41–44
Section 6.5	Evaluate sets of parametric equations for given values of the parameter *(p. 485)*.	If f and g are continuous functions of t on an interval I, the set of ordered pairs $(f(t), g(t))$ is a plane curve C. The equations $x = f(t)$ and $y = g(t)$ are parametric equations for C, and t is the parameter.	45, 46

	What Did You Learn?	Explanation/Examples	Review Exercises
Section 6.5	Sketch curves that are represented by sets of parametric equations *(p. 486)*.	Sketching a curve represented by parametric equations requires plotting points in the xy-plane. Each set of coordinates (x, y) is determined from a value chosen for t.	47–52
	Rewrite sets of parametric equations as single rectangular equations by eliminating the parameter *(p. 487)*.	To eliminate the parameter in a pair of parametric equations, solve for t in one equation and substitute that value of t into the other equation. The result is the corresponding rectangular equation.	47–52
	Find sets of parametric equations for graphs *(p. 488)*.	When finding a set of parametric equations for a given graph, remember that the parametric equations are not unique.	53–56
Section 6.6	Plot points on the polar coordinate system *(p. 493)*.		57–60
	Convert points *(p. 494)* and equations *(p. 496)* from rectangular to polar form and vice versa.	**Polar Coordinates (r, θ) and Rectangular Coordinates (x, y)** Polar-to-Rectangular: $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ Rectangular-to-Polar: $\tan\theta = y/x$, $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ To convert a rectangular equation to polar form, replace x by $r\cos\theta$ and y by $r\sin\theta$. Converting from a polar equation to rectangular form is more complex.	61–80
Section 6.7	Use point plotting *(p. 499)* and symmetry *(p. 500)* to sketch graphs of polar equations.	Graphing a polar equation by point plotting is similar to graphing a rectangular equation. A polar graph is symmetric with respect to the following if the given substitution yields an equivalent equation. **1.** Line $\theta = \pi/2$: Replace (r, θ) by $(r, \pi - \theta)$ or $(-r, -\theta)$. **2.** Polar axis: Replace (r, θ) by $(r, -\theta)$ or $(-r, \pi - \theta)$. **3.** Pole: Replace (r, θ) by $(r, \pi + \theta)$ or $(-r, \theta)$.	81–90
	Use zeros and maximum r-values to sketch graphs of polar equations *(p. 501)*.	Two additional aids to graphing polar equations involve knowing the θ-values for which $\lvert r\rvert$ is maximum and knowing the θ-values for which $r = 0$.	81–90
	Recognize special polar graphs *(p. 503)*.	Several types of graphs, such as limaçons, rose curves, circles, and lemniscates, have equations that are simpler in polar form than in rectangular form. (See page 503.)	91–94
Section 6.8	Define conics in terms of eccentricity *(p. 507)*.	The eccentricity of a conic is denoted by e. **ellipse:** $e < 1$ **parabola:** $e = 1$ **hyperbola:** $e > 1$	95–102
	Write and graph equations of conics in polar form *(p. 507)*.	The graph of a polar equation of the form (1) $r = (ep)/(1 \pm e\cos\theta)$ or (2) $r = (ep)/(1 \pm e\sin\theta)$ is a conic, where $e > 0$ is the eccentricity and $\lvert p\rvert$ is the distance between the focus (pole) and the directrix.	95–102
	Use equations of conics in polar form to model real-life problems *(p. 510)*.	Equations of conics in polar form can be used to model the orbit of Halley's comet. (See Example 4.)	103, 104

6 Review Exercises

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

6.1 In Exercises 1–4, find the inclination θ (in radians and degrees) of the line with the given characteristics.

1. Passes through the points $(-1, 2)$ and $(2, 5)$
2. Passes through the points $(3, 4)$ and $(-2, 7)$
3. Equation: $y = 2x + 4$
4. Equation: $x - 5y = 7$

In Exercises 5–8, find the angle θ (in radians and degrees) between the lines.

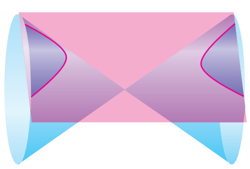
5. $4x + y = 2$
   $-5x + y = -1$
6. $-5x + 3y = 3$
   $-2x + 3y = 1$
7. $2x - 7y = 8$
   $0.4x + y = 0$
8. $0.02x + 0.07y = 0.18$
   $0.09x - 0.04y = 0.17$

In Exercises 9 and 10, find the distance between the point and the line.

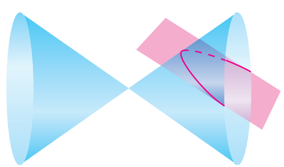
	Point	*Line*
9.	$(5, 3)$	$x - y - 10 = 0$
10.	$(0, 4)$	$x + 2y - 2 = 0$

6.2 In Exercises 11 and 12, state what type of conic is formed by the intersection of the plane and the double-napped cone.

11.



12.



In Exercises 13–16, find the standard form of the equation of the parabola with the given characteristics. Then graph the parabola.

13. Vertex: $(0, 0)$
    Focus: $(4, 0)$
14. Vertex: $(2, 0)$
    Focus: $(0, 0)$
15. Vertex: $(0, 2)$
    Directrix: $x = -3$
16. Vertex: $(-3, -3)$
    Directrix: $y = 0$

In Exercises 17 and 18, find an equation of the tangent line to the parabola at the given point, and find the x-intercept of the line.

17. $y = 2x^2, \ (-1, 2)$
18. $x^2 = -2y, \ (-4, -8)$

19. **ARCHITECTURE** A parabolic archway is 12 meters high at the vertex. At a height of 10 meters, the width of the archway is 8 meters (see figure). How wide is the archway at ground level?

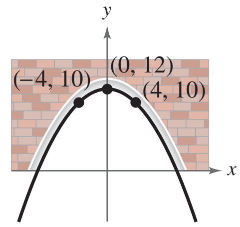


FIGURE FOR 19

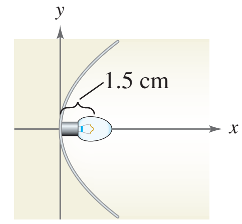


FIGURE FOR 20

20. **FLASHLIGHT** The light bulb in a flashlight is at the focus of its parabolic reflector, 1.5 centimeters from the vertex of the reflector (see figure). Write an equation of a cross section of the flashlight's reflector with its focus on the positive x-axis and its vertex at the origin.

6.3 In Exercises 21–24, find the standard form of the equation of the ellipse with the given characteristics. Then graph the ellipse.

21. Vertices: $(-2, 0), (8, 0)$; foci: $(0, 0), (6, 0)$
22. Vertices: $(4, 3), (4, 7)$; foci: $(4, 4), (4, 6)$
23. Vertices: $(0, 1), (4, 1)$; endpoints of the minor axis: $(2, 0), (2, 2)$
24. Vertices: $(-4, -1), (-4, 11)$; endpoints of the minor axis: $(-6, 5), (-2, 5)$

25. **ARCHITECTURE** A semielliptical archway is to be formed over the entrance to an estate. The arch is to be set on pillars that are 10 feet apart and is to have a height (atop the pillars) of 4 feet. Where should the foci be placed in order to sketch the arch?
26. **WADING POOL** You are building a wading pool that is in the shape of an ellipse. Your plans give an equation for the elliptical shape of the pool measured in feet as

$$\frac{x^2}{324} + \frac{y^2}{196} = 1.$$

Find the longest distance across the pool, the shortest distance, and the distance between the foci.

In Exercises 27–30, find the center, vertices, foci, and eccentricity of the ellipse.

27. $\dfrac{(x+1)^2}{25} + \dfrac{(y-2)^2}{49} = 1$
28. $\dfrac{(x-5)^2}{1} + \dfrac{(y+3)^2}{36} = 1$
29. $16x^2 + 9y^2 - 32x + 72y + 16 = 0$
30. $4x^2 + 25y^2 + 16x - 150y + 141 = 0$

6.4 In Exercises 31–34, find the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola with the given characteristics.

31. Vertices: $(0, \pm 1)$; foci: $(0, \pm 2)$

32. Vertices: $(3, 3), (-3, 3)$; foci: $(4, 3), (-4, 3)$

33. Foci: $(0, 0), (8, 0)$; asymptotes: $y = \pm 2(x - 4)$

34. Foci: $(3, \pm 2)$; asymptotes: $y = \pm 2(x - 3)$

In Exercises 35–38, find the center, vertices, foci, and the equations of the asymptotes of the hyperbola, and sketch its graph using the asymptotes as an aid.

35. $\dfrac{(x-5)^2}{36} - \dfrac{(y+3)^2}{16} = 1$

36. $\dfrac{(y-1)^2}{4} - x^2 = 1$

37. $9x^2 - 16y^2 - 18x - 32y - 151 = 0$

38. $-4x^2 + 25y^2 - 8x + 150y + 121 = 0$

39. LORAN Radio transmitting station A is located 200 miles east of transmitting station B. A ship is in an area to the north and 40 miles west of station A. Synchronized radio pulses transmitted at 186,000 miles per second by the two stations are received 0.0005 second sooner from station A than from station B. How far north is the ship?

40. LOCATING AN EXPLOSION Two of your friends live 4 miles apart and on the same "east-west" street, and you live halfway between them. You are having a three-way phone conversation when you hear an explosion. Six seconds later, your friend to the east hears the explosion, and your friend to the west hears it 8 seconds after you do. Find equations of two hyperbolas that would locate the explosion. (Assume that the coordinate system is measured in feet and that sound travels at 1100 feet per second.)

In Exercises 41–44, classify the graph of the equation as a circle, a parabola, an ellipse, or a hyperbola.

41. $5x^2 - 2y^2 + 10x - 4y + 17 = 0$

42. $-4y^2 + 5x + 3y + 7 = 0$

43. $3x^2 + 2y^2 - 12x + 12y + 29 = 0$

44. $4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4x + 8y - 11 = 0$

6.5 In Exercises 45 and 46, (a) create a table of x- and y-values for the parametric equations using $t = -2, -1, 0, 1$, and 2, and (b) plot the points (x, y) generated in part (a) and sketch a graph of the parametric equations.

45. $x = 3t - 2$ and $y = 7 - 4t$

46. $x = \dfrac{1}{4}t$ and $y = \dfrac{6}{t+3}$

In Exercises 47–52, (a) sketch the curve represented by the parametric equations (indicate the orientation of the curve) and (b) eliminate the parameter and write the corresponding rectangular equation whose graph represents the curve. Adjust the domain of the resulting rectangular equation, if necessary. (c) Verify your result with a graphing utility.

47. $x = 2t$
$y = 4t$

48. $x = 1 + 4t$
$y = 2 - 3t$

49. $x = t^2$
$y = \sqrt{t}$

50. $x = t + 4$
$y = t^2$

51. $x = 3 \cos \theta$
$y = 3 \sin \theta$

52. $x = 3 + 3 \cos \theta$
$y = 2 + 5 \sin \theta$

53. Find a parametric representation of the line that passes through the points $(-4, 4)$ and $(9, -10)$.

54. Find a parametric representation of the circle with center $(5, 4)$ and radius 6.

55. Find a parametric representation of the ellipse with center $(-3, 4)$, major axis horizontal and eight units in length, and minor axis six units in length.

56. Find a parametric representation of the hyperbola with vertices $(0, \pm 4)$ and foci $(0, \pm 5)$.

6.6 In Exercises 57–60, plot the point given in polar coordinates and find two additional polar representations of the point, using $-2\pi < \theta < 2\pi$.

57. $\left(2, \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

58. $\left(-5, -\dfrac{\pi}{3}\right)$

59. $(-7, 4.19)$

60. $(\sqrt{3}, 2.62)$

In Exercises 61–64, a point in polar coordinates is given. Convert the point to rectangular coordinates.

61. $\left(-1, \dfrac{\pi}{3}\right)$

62. $\left(2, \dfrac{5\pi}{4}\right)$

63. $\left(3, \dfrac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

64. $\left(0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

In Exercises 65–68, a point in rectangular coordinates is given. Convert the point to polar coordinates.

65. $(0, 1)$

66. $(-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$

67. $(4, 6)$

68. $(3, -4)$

In Exercises 69–74, convert the rectangular equation to polar form.

69. $x^2 + y^2 = 81$ **70.** $x^2 + y^2 = 48$

71. $x^2 + y^2 - 6y = 0$ **72.** $x^2 + y^2 - 4x = 0$

73. $xy = 5$ **74.** $xy = -2$

In Exercises 75–80, convert the polar equation to rectangular form.

75. $r = 5$ **76.** $r = 12$

77. $r = 3 \cos \theta$ **78.** $r = 8 \sin \theta$

79. $r^2 = \sin \theta$ **80.** $r^2 = 4 \cos 2\theta$

6.7 In Exercises 81–90, determine the symmetry of r, the maximum value of $|r|$, and any zeros of r. Then sketch the graph of the polar equation (plot additional points if necessary).

81. $r = 6$ **82.** $r = 11$

83. $r = 4 \sin 2\theta$ **84.** $r = \cos 5\theta$

85. $r = -2(1 + \cos \theta)$ **86.** $r = 1 - 4 \cos \theta$

87. $r = 2 + 6 \sin \theta$ **88.** $r = 5 - 5 \cos \theta$

89. $r = -3 \cos 2\theta$ **90.** $r^2 = \cos 2\theta$

In Exercises 91–94, identify the type of polar graph and use a graphing utility to graph the equation.

91. $r = 3(2 - \cos \theta)$

92. $r = 5(1 - 2 \cos \theta)$

93. $r = 8 \cos 3\theta$

94. $r^2 = 2 \sin 2\theta$

6.8 In Exercises 95–98, identify the conic and sketch its graph.

95. $r = \dfrac{1}{1 + 2 \sin \theta}$

96. $r = \dfrac{6}{1 + \sin \theta}$

97. $r = \dfrac{4}{5 - 3 \cos \theta}$

98. $r = \dfrac{16}{4 + 5 \cos \theta}$

In Exercises 99–102, find a polar equation of the conic with its focus at the pole.

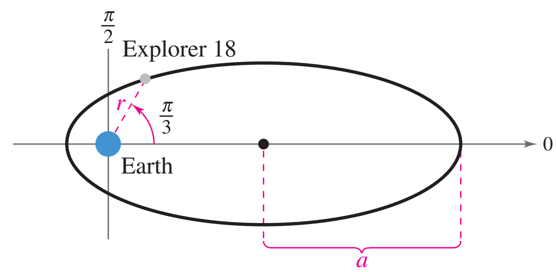
99. Parabola Vertex: $(2, \pi)$

100. Parabola Vertex: $(2, \pi/2)$

101. Ellipse Vertices: $(5, 0), (1, \pi)$

102. Hyperbola Vertices: $(1, 0), (7, 0)$

103. EXPLORER 18 On November 27, 1963, the United States launched Explorer 18. Its low and high points above the surface of Earth were 119 miles and 122,800 miles, respectively. The center of Earth was at one focus of the orbit (see figure). Find the polar equation of the orbit and find the distance between the surface of Earth (assume Earth has a radius of 4000 miles) and the satellite when $\theta = \pi/3$.



104. ASTEROID An asteroid takes a parabolic path with Earth as its focus. It is about 6,000,000 miles from Earth at its closest approach. Write the polar equation of the path of the asteroid with its vertex at $\theta = \pi/2$. Find the distance between the asteroid and Earth when $\theta = -\pi/3$.

EXPLORATION

TRUE OR FALSE? In Exercises 105–107, determine whether the statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

105. The graph of $\frac{1}{4}x^2 - y^4 = 1$ is a hyperbola.

106. Only one set of parametric equations can represent the line $y = 3 - 2x$.

107. There is a unique polar coordinate representation of each point in the plane.

108. Consider an ellipse with the major axis horizontal and 10 units in length. The number b in the standard form of the equation of the ellipse must be less than what real number? Explain the change in the shape of the ellipse as b approaches this number.

109. What is the relationship between the graphs of the rectangular and polar equations?

(a) $x^2 + y^2 = 25, \quad r = 5$

(b) $x - y = 0, \quad \theta = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$

6 CHAPTER TEST

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Take this test as you would take a test in class. When you are finished, check your work against the answers given in the back of the book.

1. Find the inclination of the line $2x - 5y + 5 = 0$.
2. Find the angle between the lines $3x + 2y - 4 = 0$ and $4x - y + 6 = 0$.
3. Find the distance between the point $(7, 5)$ and the line $y = 5 - x$.

In Exercises 4–7, classify the conic and write the equation in standard form. Identify the center, vertices, foci, and asymptotes (if applicable). Then sketch the graph of the conic.

4. $y^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$
5. $x^2 - 4y^2 - 4x = 0$
6. $9x^2 + 16y^2 + 54x - 32y - 47 = 0$
7. $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 8x - 4y + 9 = 0$

8. Find the standard form of the equation of the parabola with vertex $(2, -3)$, with a vertical axis, and passing through the point $(4, 0)$.
9. Find the standard form of the equation of the hyperbola with foci $(0, 0)$ and $(0, 4)$ and asymptotes $y = \pm\frac{1}{2}x + 2$.
10. Sketch the curve represented by the parametric equations $x = 2 + 3\cos\theta$ and $y = 2\sin\theta$. Eliminate the parameter and write the corresponding rectangular equation.
11. Find a set of parametric equations of the line passing through the points $(2, -3)$ and $(6, 4)$. (There are many correct answers.)
12. Convert the polar coordinate $\left(-2, \dfrac{5\pi}{6}\right)$ to rectangular form.
13. Convert the rectangular coordinate $(2, -2)$ to polar form and find two additional polar representations of this point.
14. Convert the rectangular equation $x^2 + y^2 - 3x = 0$ to polar form.

In Exercises 15–18, sketch the graph of the polar equation. Identify the type of graph.

15. $r = \dfrac{4}{1 + \cos\theta}$
16. $r = \dfrac{4}{2 + \sin\theta}$
17. $r = 2 + 3\sin\theta$
18. $r = 2\sin 4\theta$

19. Find a polar equation of the ellipse with focus at the pole, eccentricity $e = \frac{1}{4}$, and directrix $y = 4$.
20. A straight road rises with an inclination of 0.15 radian from the horizontal. Find the slope of the road and the change in elevation over a one-mile stretch of the road.
21. A baseball is hit at a point 3 feet above the ground toward the left field fence. The fence is 10 feet high and 375 feet from home plate. The path of the baseball can be modeled by the parametric equations $x = (115\cos\theta)t$ and $y = 3 + (115\sin\theta)t - 16t^2$. Will the baseball go over the fence if it is hit at an angle of $\theta = 30°$? Will the baseball go over the fence if $\theta = 35°$?

6 CUMULATIVE TEST FOR CHAPTERS 4–6

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Take this test to review the material from earlier chapters. When you are finished, check your work against the answers given in the back of the book.

1. Consider the angle $\theta = -120°$.

(a) Sketch the angle in standard position.

(b) Determine a coterminal angle in the interval $[0°, 360°)$.

(c) Convert the angle to radian measure.

(d) Find the reference angle θ'.

(e) Find the exact values of the six trigonometric functions of θ.

2. Convert the angle $\theta = -1.45$ radians to degrees. Round the answer to one decimal place.

3. Find $\cos \theta$ if $\tan \theta = -\frac{21}{20}$ and $\sin \theta < 0$.

In Exercises 4–6, sketch the graph of the function. (Include two full periods.)

4. $f(x) = 3 - 2 \sin \pi x$ **5.** $g(x) = \dfrac{1}{2} \tan\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$ **6.** $h(x) = -\sec(x + \pi)$

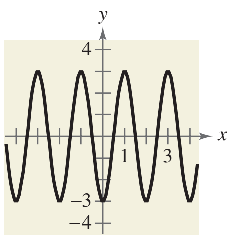


FIGURE FOR 7

7. Find a, b, and c such that the graph of the function $h(x) = a \cos(bx + c)$ matches the graph in the figure.

8. Sketch the graph of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x \sin x$ over the interval $-3\pi \le x \le 3\pi$.

In Exercises 9 and 10, find the exact value of the expression without using a calculator.

9. $\tan(\arctan 4.9)$ **10.** $\tan\left(\arcsin \frac{3}{5}\right)$

11. Write an algebraic expression equivalent to $\sin(\arccos 2x)$.

12. Use the fundamental identities to simplify: $\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \csc x$.

13. Subtract and simplify: $\dfrac{\sin \theta - 1}{\cos \theta} - \dfrac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta - 1}$.

In Exercises 14–16, verify the identity.

14. $\cot^2 \alpha(\sec^2 \alpha - 1) = 1$

15. $\sin(x + y) \sin(x - y) = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y$

16. $\sin^2 x \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos 4x)$

In Exercises 17 and 18, find all solutions of the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

17. $2 \cos^2 \beta - \cos \beta = 0$ **18.** $3 \tan \theta - \cot \theta = 0$

19. Use the Quadratic Formula to solve the equation in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$: $\sin^2 x + 2 \sin x + 1 = 0$.

20. Given that $\sin u = \frac{12}{13}$, $\cos v = \frac{3}{5}$, and angles u and v are both in Quadrant I, find $\tan(u - v)$.

21. If $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$, find the exact value of $\tan(2\theta)$.

22. If $\tan \theta = \dfrac{4}{3}$, find the exact value of $\sin \dfrac{\theta}{2}$.

23. Write the product $5 \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{7\pi}{4}$ as a sum or difference.

24. Write $\cos 9x - \cos 7x$ as a product.

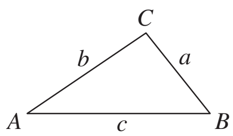


FIGURE FOR 25–28

In Exercises 25–28, use the information to solve the triangle shown in the figure. Round your answers to two decimal places.

25. $A = 30°,\ a = 9,\ b = 8$

26. $A = 30°,\ b = 8,\ c = 10$

27. $A = 30°,\ C = 90°,\ b = 10$

28. $a = 4.7,\ b = 8.1,\ c = 10.3$

In Exercises 29 and 30, determine whether the Law of Sines or the Law of Cosines is needed to solve the triangle. Then solve the triangle.

29. $A = 45°,\ B = 26°,\ c = 20$

30. $a = 1.2,\ b = 10,\ C = 80°$

31. Two sides of a triangle have lengths 7 inches and 12 inches. Their included angle measures 99°. Find the area of the triangle.

32. Find the area of a triangle with sides of lengths 30 meters, 41 meters, and 45 meters.

In Exercises 33 and 34, identify the conic and sketch its graph.

33. $\frac{(x-3)^2}{9} + \frac{(y+2)^2}{36} = 1$

34. $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 1 = 0$

35. Find the standard form of the equation of the ellipse with vertices $(0, 0)$ and $(0, 10)$ and endpoints of the minor axis $(1, 5)$ and $(-1, 5)$.

36. Sketch the curve represented by parametric equations $x = 4 \ln t$ and $y = \frac{1}{2}t^2$. Then eliminate the parameter and write the corresponding rectangular equation whose graph represents the curve.

37. Plot the point $(-2, -3\pi/4)$ and find three additional polar representations for $-2\pi < \theta < 2\pi$.

38. Convert the rectangular equation $-8x - 3y + 5 = 0$ to polar form.

39. Convert the polar equation $r = \frac{2}{4 - 5 \cos \theta}$ to rectangular form.

In Exercises 40–42, sketch the graph of the polar equation. Identify the type of graph.

40. $r = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

41. $r = 3 - 2 \sin \theta$

42. $r = 2 + 5 \cos \theta$

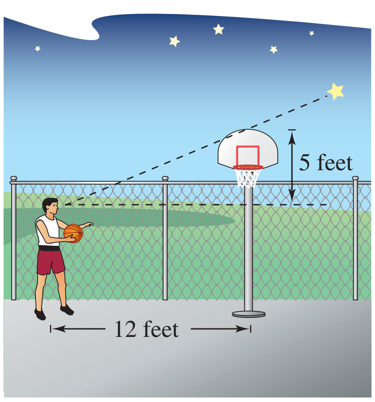


FIGURE FOR 46

43. A ceiling fan with 21-inch blades makes 63 revolutions per minute. Find the angular speed of the fan in radians per minute. Find the linear speed of the tips of the blades in inches per minute.

44. Find the area of the sector of a circle with a radius of 12 yards and a central angle of 105°.

45. From a point 200 feet from a flagpole, the angles of elevation to the bottom and top of the flag are 16° 45′ and 18°, respectively. Approximate the height of the flag to the nearest foot.

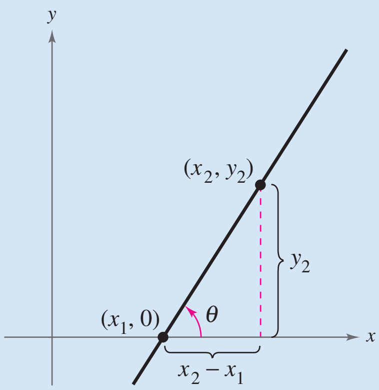
46. To determine the angle of elevation of a star in the sky, you get the star in your line of vision with the backboard of a basketball hoop that is 5 feet higher than your eyes (see figure). Your horizontal distance from the backboard is 12 feet. What is the angle of elevation of the star?

47. Write a model for a particle in simple harmonic motion with a displacement of 4 inches and a period of 8 seconds.

PROOFS IN MATHEMATICS

Inclination and Slope (p. 450)

If a nonvertical line has inclination θ and slope m, then $m = \tan\theta$.



Proof

If $m = 0$, the line is horizontal and $\theta = 0$. So, the result is true for horizontal lines because $m = 0 = \tan 0$.

If the line has a positive slope, it will intersect the x-axis. Label this point $(x_1, 0)$, as shown in the figure. If (x_2, y_2) is a second point on the line, the slope is

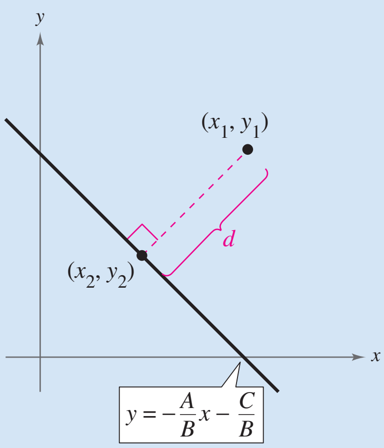
$$m = \frac{y_2 - 0}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y_2}{x_2 - x_1} = \tan\theta.$$

The case in which the line has a negative slope can be proved in a similar manner.

Distance Between a Point and a Line (p. 452)

The distance between the point (x_1, y_1) and the line $Ax + By + C = 0$ is

$$d = \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}.$$



Proof

For simplicity, assume that the given line is neither horizontal nor vertical (see figure). By writing the equation $Ax + By + C = 0$ in slope-intercept form

$$y = -\frac{A}{B}x - \frac{C}{B}$$

you can see that the line has a slope of $m = -A/B$. So, the slope of the line passing through (x_1, y_1) and perpendicular to the given line is B/A, and its equation is $y - y_1 = (B/A)(x - x_1)$. These two lines intersect at the point (x_2, y_2), where

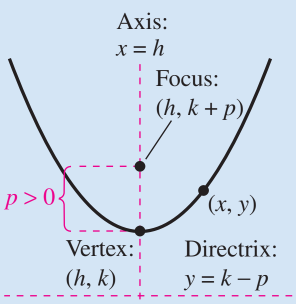
$$x_2 = \frac{B(Bx_1 - Ay_1) - AC}{A^2 + B^2} \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 = \frac{A(-Bx_1 + Ay_1) - BC}{A^2 + B^2}.$$

Finally, the distance between (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is

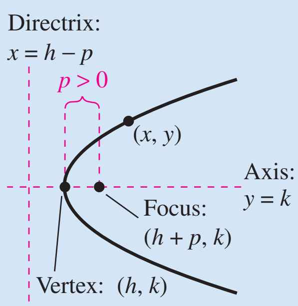
$$\begin{aligned}
d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\left(\frac{B^2x_1 - ABy_1 - AC}{A^2 + B^2} - x_1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-ABx_1 + A^2y_1 - BC}{A^2 + B^2} - y_1\right)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{A^2(Ax_1 + By_1 + C)^2 + B^2(Ax_1 + By_1 + C)^2}{(A^2 + B^2)^2}} \\
&= \frac{|Ax_1 + By_1 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Parabolic Paths

There are many natural occurrences of parabolas in real life. For instance, the famous astronomer Galileo discovered in the 17th century that an object that is projected upward and obliquely to the pull of gravity travels in a parabolic path. Examples of this are the center of gravity of a jumping dolphin and the path of water molecules in a drinking fountain.



Parabola with vertical axis



Parabola with horizontal axis

Standard Equation of a Parabola *(p. 458)*

The standard form of the equation of a parabola with vertex at (h, k) is as follows.

$(x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k), \quad p \neq 0$ — Vertical axis, directrix: $y = k - p$

$(y - k)^2 = 4p(x - h), \quad p \neq 0$ — Horizontal axis, directrix: $x = h - p$

The focus lies on the axis p units (*directed distance*) from the vertex. If the vertex is at the origin $(0, 0)$, the equation takes one of the following forms.

$x^2 = 4py$ — Vertical axis

$y^2 = 4px$ — Horizontal axis

Proof

For the case in which the directrix is parallel to the x-axis and the focus lies above the vertex, as shown in the top figure, if (x, y) is any point on the parabola, then, by definition, it is equidistant from the focus $(h, k + p)$ and the directrix $y = k - p$. So, you have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{(x - h)^2 + [y - (k + p)]^2} &= y - (k - p) \\
(x - h)^2 + [y - (k + p)]^2 &= [y - (k - p)]^2 \\
(x - h)^2 + y^2 - 2y(k + p) + (k + p)^2 &= y^2 - 2y(k - p) + (k - p)^2 \\
(x - h)^2 + y^2 - 2ky - 2py + k^2 + 2pk + p^2 &= y^2 - 2ky + 2py + k^2 - 2pk + p^2 \\
(x - h)^2 - 2py + 2pk &= 2py - 2pk \\
(x - h)^2 &= 4p(y - k).
\end{aligned}$$

For the case in which the directrix is parallel to the y-axis and the focus lies to the right of the vertex, as shown in the bottom figure, if (x, y) is any point on the parabola, then, by definition, it is equidistant from the focus $(h + p, k)$ and the directrix $x = h - p$. So, you have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{[x - (h + p)]^2 + (y - k)^2} &= x - (h - p) \\
[x - (h + p)]^2 + (y - k)^2 &= [x - (h - p)]^2 \\
x^2 - 2x(h + p) + (h + p)^2 + (y - k)^2 &= x^2 - 2x(h - p) + (h - p)^2 \\
x^2 - 2hx - 2px + h^2 + 2ph + p^2 + (y - k)^2 &= x^2 - 2hx + 2px + h^2 - 2ph + p^2 \\
-2px + 2ph + (y - k)^2 &= 2px - 2ph \\
(y - k)^2 &= 4p(x - h).
\end{aligned}$$

Note that if a parabola is centered at the origin, then the two equations above would simplify to $x^2 = 4py$ and $y^2 = 4px$, respectively.

Polar Equations of Conics (p. 507)

The graph of a polar equation of the form

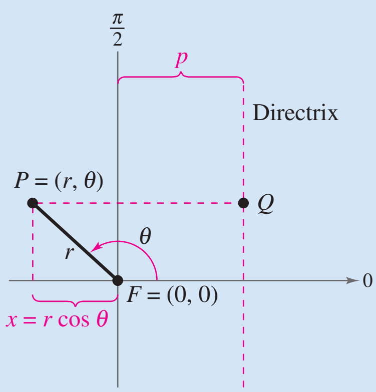
1. $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 \pm e \cos \theta}$

or

2. $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 \pm e \sin \theta}$

is a conic, where $e > 0$ is the eccentricity and $|p|$ is the distance between the focus (pole) and the directrix.

Proof



A proof for $r = \dfrac{ep}{1 + e \cos \theta}$ with $p > 0$ is shown here. The proofs of the other cases are similar. In the figure, consider a vertical directrix, p units to the right of the focus $F = (0, 0)$. If $P = (r, \theta)$ is a point on the graph of

$$r = \frac{ep}{1 + e \cos \theta}$$

the distance between P and the directrix is

$$\begin{aligned} PQ &= |p - x| \\ &= |p - r \cos \theta| \\ &= \left| p - \left(\frac{ep}{1 + e \cos \theta} \right) \cos \theta \right| \\ &= \left| p \left(1 - \frac{e \cos \theta}{1 + e \cos \theta} \right) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{p}{1 + e \cos \theta} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{r}{e} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, because the distance between P and the pole is simply $PF = |r|$, the ratio of PF to PQ is

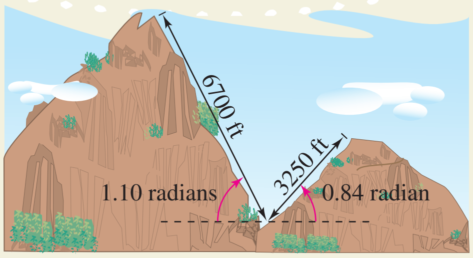
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{PF}{PQ} &= \frac{|r|}{\left| \frac{r}{e} \right|} \\ &= |e| \\ &= e \end{aligned}$$

and, by definition, the graph of the equation must be a conic.

PROBLEM SOLVING

This collection of thought-provoking and challenging exercises further explores and expands upon concepts learned in this chapter.

1. Several mountain climbers are located in a mountain pass between two peaks. The angles of elevation to the two peaks are 0.84 radian and 1.10 radians. A range finder shows that the distances to the peaks are 3250 feet and 6700 feet, respectively (see figure).



(a) Find the angle between the two lines of sight to the peaks.

(b) Approximate the amount of vertical climb that is necessary to reach the summit of each peak.

2. Statuary Hall is an elliptical room in the United States Capitol in Washington D.C. The room is also called the Whispering Gallery because a person standing at one focus of the room can hear even a whisper spoken by a person standing at the other focus. This occurs because any sound that is emitted from one focus of an ellipse will reflect off the side of the ellipse to the other focus. Statuary Hall is 46 feet wide and 97 feet long.

(a) Find an equation that models the shape of the room.

(b) How far apart are the two foci?

(c) What is the area of the floor of the room? (The area of an ellipse is $A = \pi ab$.)

3. Find the equation(s) of all parabolas that have the x-axis as the axis of symmetry and focus at the origin.

4. Find the area of the square inscribed in the ellipse below.

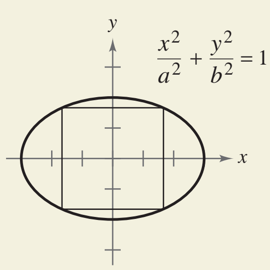


FIGURE FOR 4

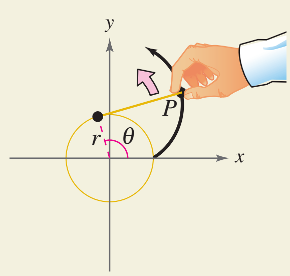


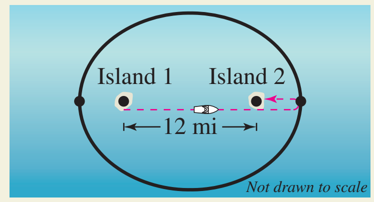
FIGURE FOR 5

5. The *involute* of a circle is described by the endpoint P of a string that is held taut as it is unwound from a spool (see figure). The spool does not rotate. Show that

$$x = r(\cos\theta + \theta\sin\theta) \qquad y = r(\sin\theta - \theta\cos\theta)$$

is a parametric representation of the involute of a circle.

6. A tour boat travels between two islands that are 12 miles apart (see figure). For a trip between the islands, there is enough fuel for a 20-mile trip.



(a) Explain why the region in which the boat can travel is bounded by an ellipse.

(b) Let $(0, 0)$ represent the center of the ellipse. Find the coordinates of each island.

(c) The boat travels from one island, straight past the other island to the vertex of the ellipse, and back to the second island. How many miles does the boat travel? Use your answer to find the coordinates of the vertex.

(d) Use the results from parts (b) and (c) to write an equation of the ellipse that bounds the region in which the boat can travel.

7. Find an equation of the hyperbola such that for any point on the hyperbola, the difference between its distances from the points $(2, 2)$ and $(10, 2)$ is 6.

8. Prove that the graph of the equation

$$Ax^2 + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

is one of the following (except in degenerate cases).

Conic	*Condition*
(a) Circle	$A = C$
(b) Parabola	$A = 0$ or $C = 0$ (but not both)
(c) Ellipse	$AC > 0$
(d) Hyperbola	$AC < 0$

9. The following sets of parametric equations model projectile motion.

$$x = (v_0\cos\theta)t \qquad x = (v_0\cos\theta)t$$
$$y = (v_0\sin\theta)t \qquad y = h + (v_0\sin\theta)t - 16t^2$$

(a) Under what circumstances would you use each model?

(b) Eliminate the parameter for each set of equations.

(c) In which case is the path of the moving object not affected by a change in the velocity v? Explain.

10. As t increases, the ellipse given by the parametric equations $x = \cos t$ and $y = 2 \sin t$ is traced out *counterclockwise*. Find a parametric representation for which the same ellipse is traced out *clockwise*.

11. A **hypocycloid** has the parametric equations

$$x = (a - b) \cos t + b \cos\left(\frac{a - b}{b} t\right)$$

and

$$y = (a - b) \sin t - b \sin\left(\frac{a - b}{b} t\right).$$

Use a graphing utility to graph the hypocycloid for each value of a and b. Describe each graph.

(a) $a = 2, b = 1$ (b) $a = 3, b = 1$

(c) $a = 4, b = 1$ (d) $a = 10, b = 1$

(e) $a = 3, b = 2$ (f) $a = 4, b = 3$

12. The curve given by the parametric equations

$$x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{t(1 - t^2)}{1 + t^2}$$

is called a **strophoid.**

(a) Find a rectangular equation of the strophoid.

(b) Find a polar equation of the strophoid.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the strophoid.

13. The rose curves described in this chapter are of the form

$$r = a \cos n\theta \quad \text{or} \quad r = a \sin n\theta$$

where n is a positive integer that is greater than or equal to 2. Use a graphing utility to graph $r = a \cos n\theta$ and $r = a \sin n\theta$ for some noninteger values of n. Describe the graphs.

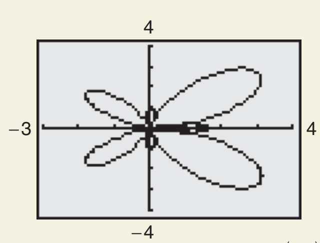
14. What conic section is represented by the polar equation

$$r = a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta?$$

15. The graph of the polar equation

$$r = e^{\cos \theta} - 2 \cos 4\theta + \sin^5\left(\frac{\theta}{12}\right)$$

is called the *butterfly curve*, as shown in the figure.



$r = e^{\cos \theta} - 2 \cos 4\theta + \sin^5\left(\frac{\theta}{12}\right)$

(a) The graph shown was produced using $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$. Does this show the entire graph? Explain your reasoning.

(b) Approximate the maximum r-value of the graph. Does this value change if you use $0 \le \theta \le 4\pi$ instead of $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$? Explain.

16. Use a graphing utility to graph the polar equation

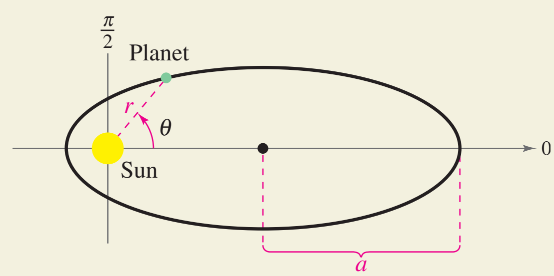
$$r = \cos 5\theta + n \cos \theta$$

for $0 \le \theta \le \pi$ for the integers $n = -5$ to $n = 5$. As you graph these equations, you should see the graph change shape from a heart to a bell. Write a short paragraph explaining what values of n produce the heart portion of the curve and what values of n produce the bell portion.

17. The planets travel in elliptical orbits with the sun at one focus. The polar equation of the orbit of a planet with one focus at the pole and major axis of length $2a$ (see figure) is

$$r = \frac{(1 - e^2)a}{1 - e \cos \theta}$$

where e is the eccentricity. The minimum distance (perihelion) from the sun to a planet is $r = a(1 - e)$ and the maximum distance (aphelion) is $r = a(1 + e)$. For the planet Neptune, $a = 4.495 \times 10^9$ kilometers and $e = 0.0086$. For the dwarf planet Pluto, $a = 5.906 \times 10^9$ kilometers and $e = 0.2488$.



(a) Find the polar equation of the orbit of each planet.

(b) Find the perihelion and aphelion distances for each planet.

(c) Use a graphing utility to graph the equations of the orbits of Neptune and Pluto in the same viewing window.

(d) Is Pluto ever closer to the sun than Neptune? Until recently, Pluto was considered the ninth planet. Why was Pluto called the ninth planet and Neptune the eighth planet?

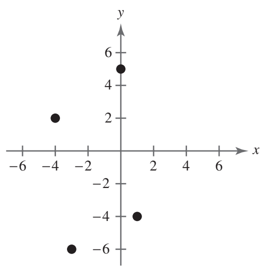
(e) Do the orbits of Neptune and Pluto intersect? Will Neptune and Pluto ever collide? Why or why not?

Answers to Odd-Numbered Exercises and Tests

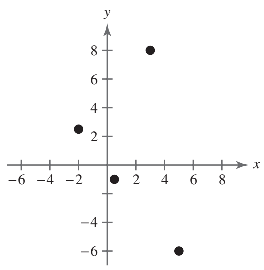
Chapter 1

Section 1.1 *(page 8)*

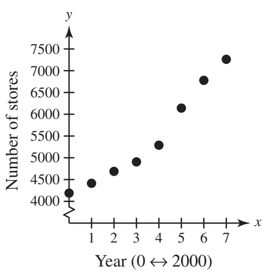
1. (a) v (b) vi (c) i (d) iv (e) iii (f) ii
3. Distance Formula
5. A: $(2, 6)$, B: $(-6, -2)$, C: $(4, -4)$, D: $(-3, 2)$
7.



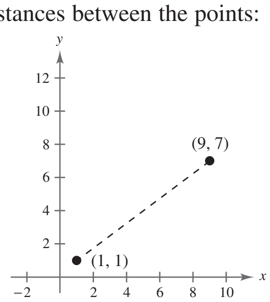
9.



11. $(-3, 4)$ **13.** $(-5, -5)$ **15.** Quadrant IV
17. Quadrant II **19.** Quadrant III or IV **21.** Quadrant III
23. Quadrant I or III
25.

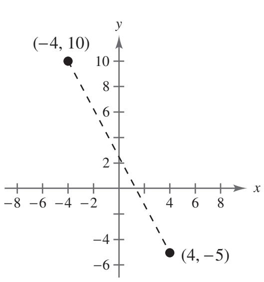


27. 8 **29.** 5 **31.** 13 **33.** $\sqrt{61}$ **35.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{277}}{6}$
37. 8.47 **39.** (a) 4, 3, 5 (b) $4^2 + 3^2 = 5^2$
41. (a) 10, 3, $\sqrt{109}$ (b) $10^2 + 3^2 = \left(\sqrt{109}\right)^2$
43. $\left(\sqrt{5}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{45}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{50}\right)^2$
45. Distances between the points: $\sqrt{29}$, $\sqrt{58}$, $\sqrt{29}$
47. (a)



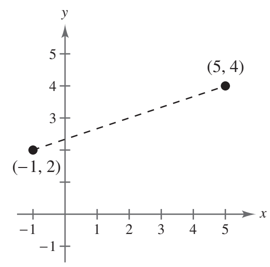
(b) 10
(c) $(5, 4)$

49. (a)



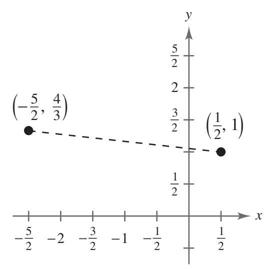
(b) 17
(c) $\left(0, \frac{5}{2}\right)$

51. (a)



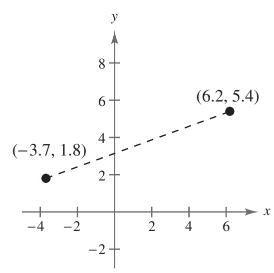
(b) $2\sqrt{10}$
(c) $(2, 3)$

53. (a)



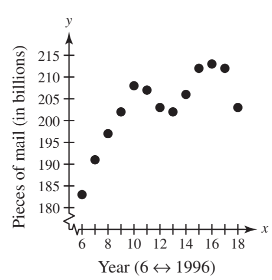
(b) $\dfrac{\sqrt{82}}{3}$
(c) $\left(-1, \dfrac{7}{6}\right)$

55. (a)



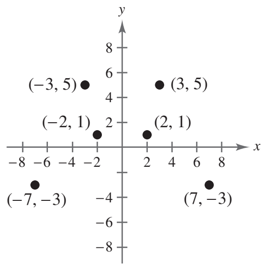
(b) $\sqrt{110.97}$
(c) $(1.25, 3.6)$

57. $30\sqrt{41} \approx 192$ km **59.** \$4415 million
61. $(0, 1), (4, 2), (1, 4)$ **63.** $(-3, 6), (2, 10), (2, 4), (-3, 4)$
65. \$3.87/gal; 2007
67. (a) About 9.6% (b) About 28.6%
69. The number of performers elected each year seems to be nearly steady except for the middle years. Five performers will be elected in 2010.
71. \$24,331 million
73. (a)



(b) 2008
(c) Answers will vary. Sample answer: Technology now enables us to transport information in many ways other than by mail. The Internet is one example.
75. $(2x_m - x_1, 2y_m - y_1)$
77. $\left(\dfrac{3x_1 + x_2}{4}, \dfrac{3y_1 + y_2}{4}\right), \left(\dfrac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \dfrac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right),$
$\left(\dfrac{x_1 + 3x_2}{4}, \dfrac{y_1 + 3y_2}{4}\right)$

79.



(a) The point is reflected through the y-axis.
(b) The point is reflected through the x-axis.
(c) The point is reflected through the origin.

81. False. The Midpoint Formula would be used 15 times.

83. No. It depends on the magnitudes of the quantities measured.

85. Use the Midpoint Formula to prove that the diagonals of the parallelogram bisect each other.

$$\left(\frac{b+a}{2}, \frac{c+0}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a+b+0}{2}, \frac{c+0}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c}{2}\right)$$

Section 1.2 *(page 21)*

1. solution or solution point **3.** intercepts

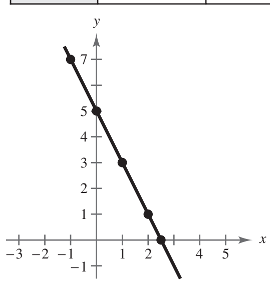
5. circle; (h, k); r

7. (a) Yes (b) Yes **9.** (a) Yes (b) No

11. (a) Yes (b) No **13.** (a) No (b) Yes

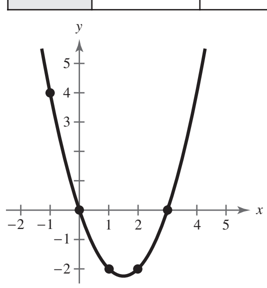
15.

	-1	0	1	2	$\frac{5}{2}$
	7	5	3	1	0
	$(-1, 7)$	$(0, 5)$	$(1, 3)$	$(2, 1)$	$\left(\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$



17.

	-1	0	1	2	3
	4	0	-2	-2	0
	$(-1, 4)$	$(0, 0)$	$(1, -2)$	$(2, -2)$	$(3, 0)$



19. x-intercept: $(3, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 9)$

21. x-intercept: $(-2, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 2)$

23. x-intercept: $\left(\frac{6}{5}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, -6)$

25. x-intercept: $(-4, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 2)$

27. x-intercept: $\left(\frac{7}{3}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, 7)$

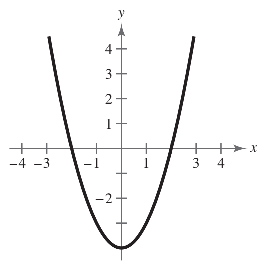
29. x-intercepts: $(0, 0), (2, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 0)$

31. x-intercept: $(6, 0)$
y-intercepts: $\left(0, \pm\sqrt{6}\right)$

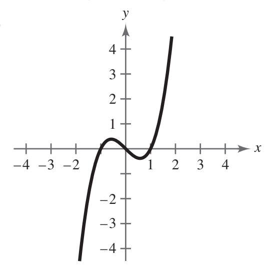
33. y-axis symmetry **35.** Origin symmetry

37. Origin symmetry **39.** x-axis symmetry

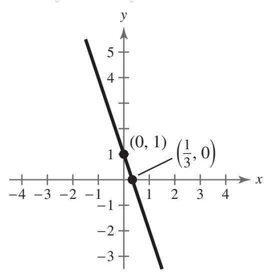
41.



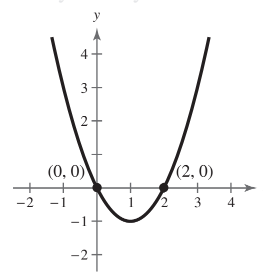
43.



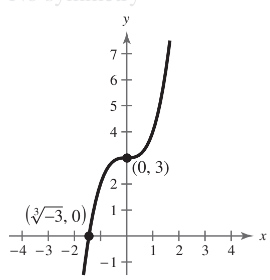
45. x-intercept: $\left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, 1)$
No symmetry



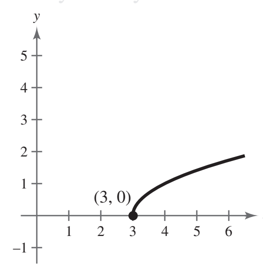
47. x-intercepts: $(0, 0), (2, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 0)$
No symmetry



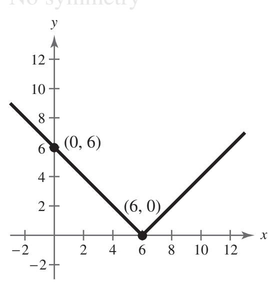
49. x-intercept: $\left(\sqrt[3]{-3}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, 3)$
No symmetry



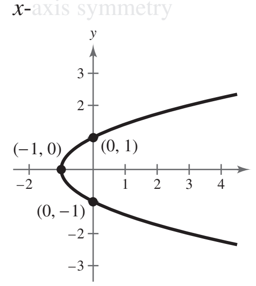
51. x-intercept: $(3, 0)$
y-intercept: None
No symmetry



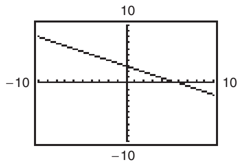
53. x-intercept: $(6, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 6)$
No symmetry



55. x-intercept: $(-1, 0)$
y-intercepts: $(0, \pm 1)$
x-axis symmetry

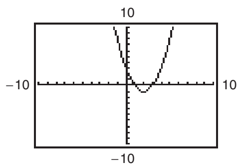


57.



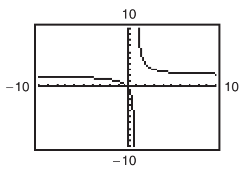
Intercepts: $(6, 0), (0, 3)$

59.



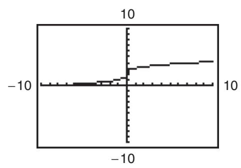
Intercepts: $(3, 0), (1, 0), (0, 3)$

61.



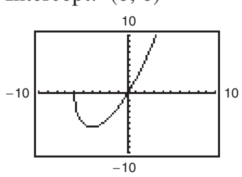
Intercept: $(0, 0)$

63.



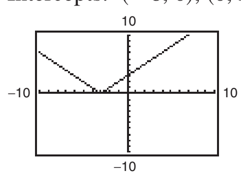
Intercepts: $(-8, 0), (0, 2)$

65.



Intercepts: $(0, 0), (-6, 0)$

67.



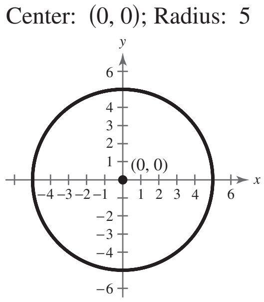
Intercepts: $(-3, 0), (0, 3)$

69. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ **71.** $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 16$

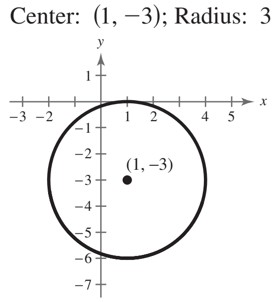
73. $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 5$

75. $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 25$

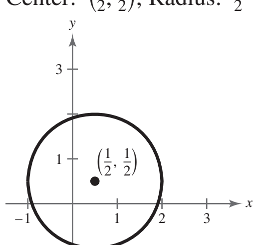
77. Center: $(0, 0)$; Radius: 5



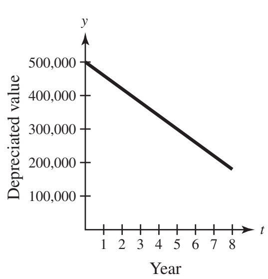
79. Center: $(1, -3)$; Radius: 3



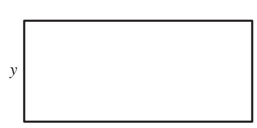
81. Center: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$; Radius: $\frac{3}{2}$



83.

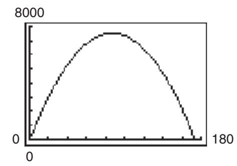


85. (a)



(b) Answers will vary.

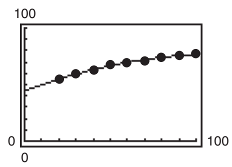
(c)



(d) $x = 86\frac{2}{3}, y = 86\frac{2}{3}$

(e) A regulation NFL playing field is 120 yards long and $53\frac{1}{3}$ yards wide. The actual area is 6400 square yards.

87. (a)



(b) 75.66 yr

(c) 1993

The model fits the data very well.

(d) The projection given by the model, 77.2 years, is less.

(e) Answers will vary.

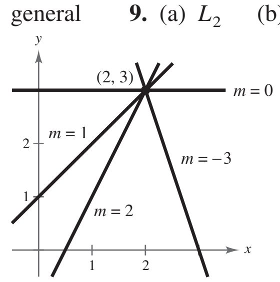
89. (a) $a = 1, b = 0$ (b) $a = 0, b = 1$

Section 1.3 *(page 33)*

1. linear **3.** parallel **5.** rate or rate of change

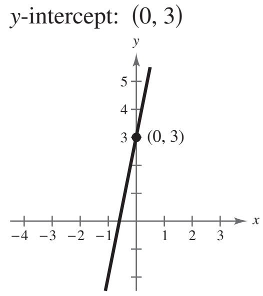
7. general **9.** (a) L_2 (b) L_3 (c) L_1

11.

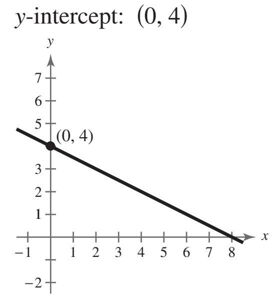


13. $\frac{3}{2}$ **15.** -4

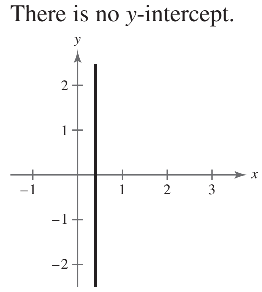
17. $m = 5$
y-intercept: $(0, 3)$



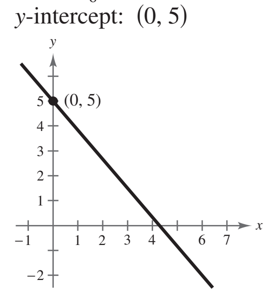
19. $m = -\frac{1}{2}$
y-intercept: $(0, 4)$



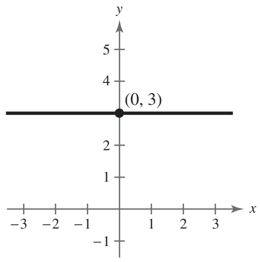
21. m is undefined.
There is no y-intercept.



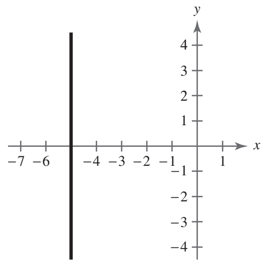
23. $m = -\frac{7}{6}$
y-intercept: $(0, 5)$



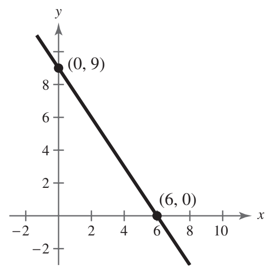
25. $m = 0$
y-intercept: $(0, 3)$



27. m is undefined.
There is no y-intercept.

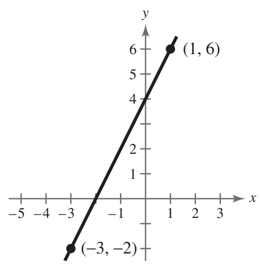


29.



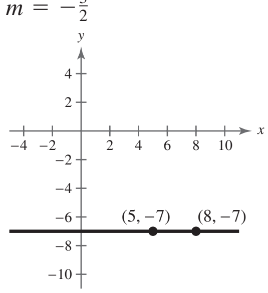
$m = -\frac{3}{2}$

31.



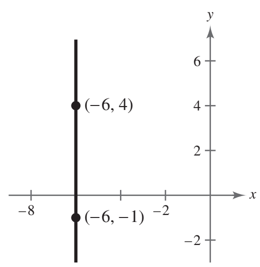
$m = 2$

33.



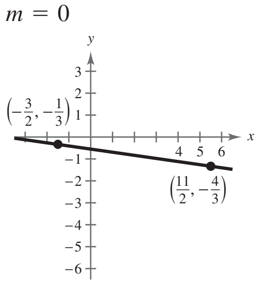
$m = 0$

35.



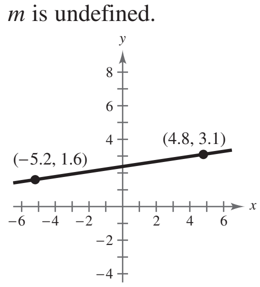
m is undefined.

37.



$m = -\frac{1}{7}$

39.



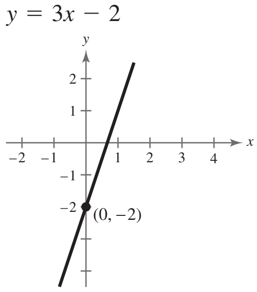
$m = 0.15$

41. $(0, 1), (3, 1), (-1, 1)$ **43.** $(6, -5), (7, -4), (8, -3)$

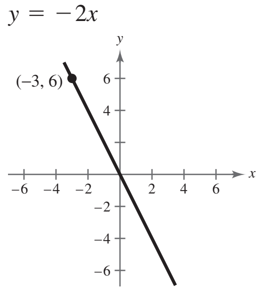
45. $(-8, 0), (-8, 2), (-8, 3)$ **47.** $(-4, 6), (-3, 8), (-2, 10)$

49. $(9, -1), (11, 0), (13, 1)$

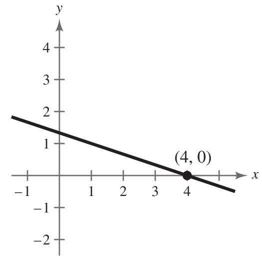
51. $y = 3x - 2$



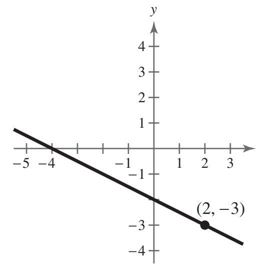
53. $y = -2x$



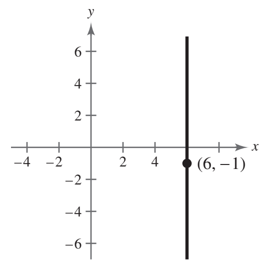
55. $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$



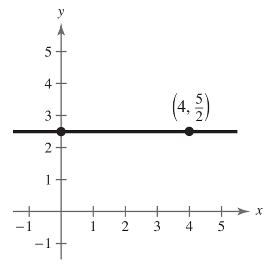
57. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$



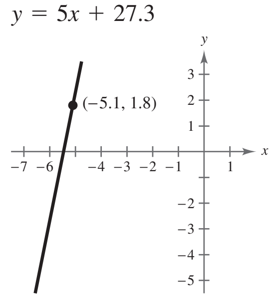
59. $x = 6$



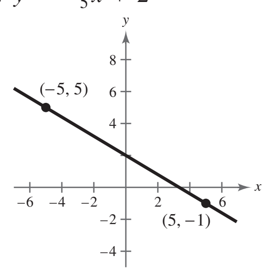
61. $y = \frac{5}{2}$



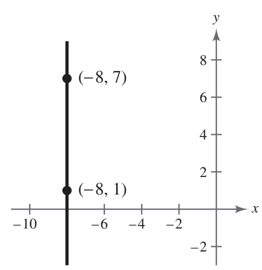
63. $y = 5x + 27.3$



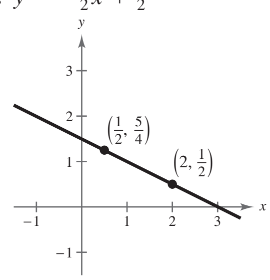
65. $y = -\frac{3}{5}x + 2$



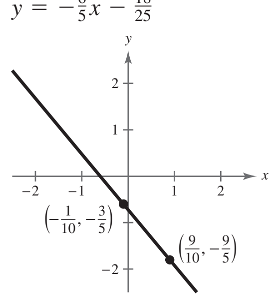
67. $x = -8$



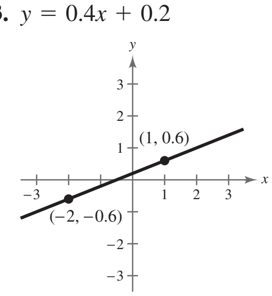
69. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$



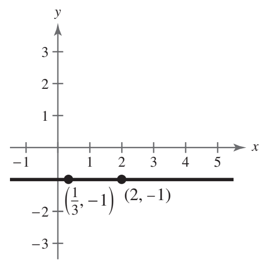
71. $y = -\frac{6}{5}x - \frac{18}{25}$



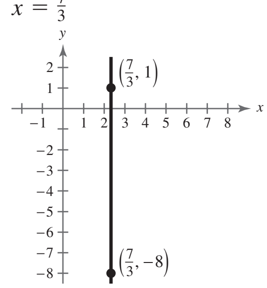
73. $y = 0.4x + 0.2$



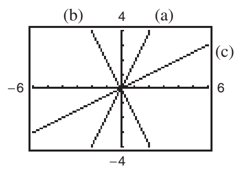
75. $y = -1$



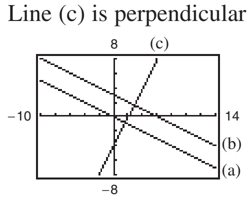
77. $x = \frac{7}{3}$



79. Parallel **81.** Neither **83.** Perpendicular
85. Parallel **87.** (a) $y = 2x - 3$ (b) $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$
89. (a) $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{8}$ (b) $y = \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{127}{72}$
91. (a) $y = 0$ (b) $x = -1$
93. (a) $x = 3$ (b) $y = -2$
95. (a) $y = x + 4.3$ (b) $y = -x + 9.3$
97. $3x + 2y - 6 = 0$ **99.** $12x + 3y + 2 = 0$
101. $x + y - 3 = 0$
103. Line (b) is perpendicular to line (c).

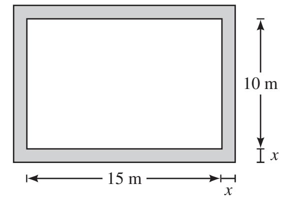


105. Line (a) is parallel to line (b).
Line (c) is perpendicular to line (a) and line (b).



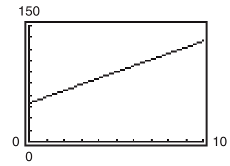
107. $3x - 2y - 1 = 0$ **109.** $80x + 12y + 139 = 0$
111. (a) Sales increasing 135 units/yr
(b) No change in sales
(c) Sales decreasing 40 units/yr
113. (a) The average salary increased the greatest from 2006 to 2008 and increased the least from 2002 to 2004.
(b) $m = 2350.75$
(c) The average salary increased \$2350.75 per year over the 12 years between 1996 and 2008.
115. 12 ft **117.** $V(t) = 3790 - 125t$
119. V-intercept: initial cost; Slope: annual depreciation
121. $V = -175t + 875$ **123.** $S = 0.8L$
125. $W = 0.07S + 2500$
127. $y = 0.03125t + 0.92875$; $y(22) \approx \$1.62$; $y(24) \approx \$1.68$
129. (a) $y(t) = 442.625t + 40{,}571$
(b) $y(10) = 44{,}997$; $y(15) = 47{,}210$
(c) $m = 442.625$; Each year, enrollment increases by about 443 students.
131. (a) $C = 18t + 42{,}000$ (b) $R = 30t$
(c) $P = 12t - 42{,}000$ (d) $t = 3500$ h

133. (a)



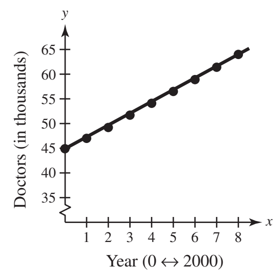
(b) $y = 8x + 50$

(c)



(d) $m = 8$, 8 m

135. (a) and (b)



(c) Answers will vary. Sample answer: $y = 2.39x + 44.9$
(d) Answers will vary. Sample answer: The y-intercept indicates that in 2000 there were 44.9 thousand doctors of osteopathic medicine. The slope means that the number of doctors increases by 2.39 thousand each year.
(e) The model is accurate.
(f) Answers will vary. Sample answer: 73.6 thousand
137. False. The slope with the greatest magnitude corresponds to the steepest line.
139. Find the distance between each two points and use the Pythagorean Theorem.
141. No. The slope cannot be determined without knowing the scale on the y-axis. The slopes could be the same.
143. The line $y = 4x$ rises most quickly, and the line $y = -4x$ falls most quickly. The greater the magnitude of the slope (the absolute value of the slope), the faster the line rises or falls.
145. No. The slopes of two perpendicular lines have opposite signs (assume that neither line is vertical or horizontal).

Section 1.4 *(page 48)*

1. domain; range; function **3.** independent; dependent
5. implied domain **7.** Yes **9.** No
11. Yes, each input value has exactly one output value.
13. No, the input values 7 and 10 each have two different output values.
15. (a) Function
(b) Not a function, because the element 1 in A corresponds to two elements, -2 and 1, in B.
(c) Function
(d) Not a function, because not every element in A is matched with an element in B.
17. Each is a function. For each year there corresponds one and only one circulation.
19. Not a function **21.** Function **23.** Function

25. Not a function **27.** Not a function **29.** Function
31. Function **33.** Not a function **35.** Function
37. (a) -1 (b) -9 (c) $2x - 5$
39. (a) 36π (b) $\frac{9}{2}\pi$ (c) $\frac{32}{3}\pi r^3$
41. (a) 15 (b) $4t^2 - 19t + 27$ (c) $4t^2 - 3t - 10$
43. (a) 1 (b) 2.5 (c) $3 - 2|x|$
45. (a) $-\frac{1}{9}$ (b) Undefined (c) $\frac{1}{y^2 + 6y}$
47. (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) $\frac{|x - 1|}{x - 1}$
49. (a) -1 (b) 2 (c) 6 **51.** (a) -7 (b) 4 (c) 9

53.

	-2	-1	0	1	2
	1	-2	-3	-2	1

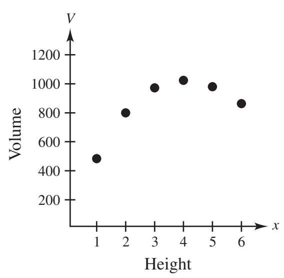
55.

	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1
	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

57.

	-2	-1	0	1	2
	5	$\frac{9}{2}$	4	1	0

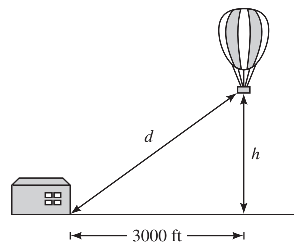
59. 5 **61.** $\frac{4}{3}$ **63.** ± 3 **65.** $0, \pm 1$ **67.** $-1, 2$
69. $0, \pm 2$ **71.** All real numbers x
73. All real numbers t except $t = 0$
75. All real numbers y such that $y \geq 10$
77. All real numbers x except $x = 0, -2$
79. All real numbers s such that $s \geq 1$ except $s = 4$
81. All real numbers x such that $x > 0$
83. $\{(-2, 4), (-1, 1), (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 4)\}$
85. $\{(-2, 4), (-1, 3), (0, 2), (1, 3), (2, 4)\}$
87. $A = \frac{P^2}{16}$
89. (a) The maximum volume is 1024 cubic centimeters.
(b)



Yes, V is a function of x.
(c) $V = x(24 - 2x)^2, \quad 0 < x < 12$
91. $A = \frac{x^2}{2(x - 2)}, \quad x > 2$
93. Yes, the ball will be at a height of 6 feet.
95. 1998: \$136,164 2003: \$180,419
1999: \$140,971 2004: \$195,900
2000: \$147,800 2005: \$216,900
2001: \$156,651 2006: \$224,000
2002: \$167,524 2007: \$217,200
97. (a) $C = 12.30x + 98{,}000$ (b) $R = 17.98x$
(c) $P = 5.68x - 98{,}000$
99. (a) $R = \frac{240n - n^2}{20}, \quad n \geq 80$
(b)

	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
	\$675	\$700	\$715	\$720	\$715	\$700	\$675

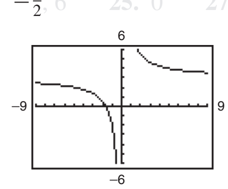
The revenue is maximum when 120 people take the trip.
101. (a)



(b) $h = \sqrt{d^2 - 3000^2}, \quad d \geq 3000$
103. $3 + h, \ h \neq 0$ **105.** $3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 + 3, \ h \neq 0$
107. $-\frac{x + 3}{9x^2}, \ x \neq 3$ **109.** $\frac{\sqrt{5x} - 5}{x - 5}$
111. $g(x) = cx^2; c = -2$ **113.** $r(x) = \frac{c}{x}; c = 32$
115. False. A function is a special type of relation.
117. False. The range is $[-1, \infty)$.
119. Domain of $f(x)$: all real numbers $x \geq 1$
Domain of $g(x)$: all real numbers $x > 1$
Notice that the domain of $f(x)$ includes $x = 1$ and the domain of $g(x)$ does not because you cannot divide by 0.
121. No; x is the independent variable, f is the name of the function.
123. (a) Yes. The amount you pay in sales tax will increase as the price of the item purchased increases.
(b) No. The length of time that you study will not necessarily determine how well you do on an exam.

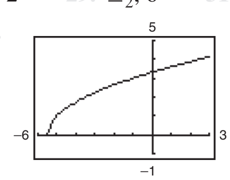
Section 1.5 *(page 61)*

1. ordered pairs **3.** zeros **5.** maximum **7.** odd
9. Domain: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$; Range: $[0, \infty)$
11. Domain: $[-4, 4]$; Range: $[0, 4]$
13. Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$; Range: $[-4, \infty)$
(a) 0 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) -2
15. Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$; Range: $(-2, \infty)$
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
17. Function **19.** Not a function **21.** Function
23. $-\frac{5}{2}, 6$ **25.** 0 **27.** $0, \pm\sqrt{2}$ **29.** $\pm\frac{1}{2}, 6$ **31.** $\frac{1}{2}$
33.

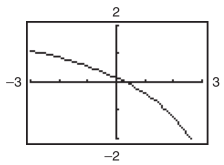


$-\frac{5}{3}$

35.



$-\frac{11}{2}$

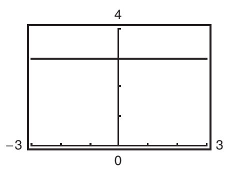
37.  $\frac{1}{3}$

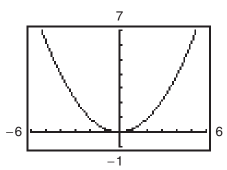
39. Increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$

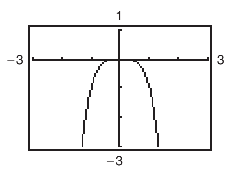
41. Increasing on $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(2, \infty)$
Decreasing on $(0, 2)$

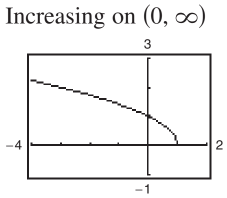
43. Increasing on $(1, \infty)$; Decreasing on $(-\infty, -1)$
Constant on $(-1, 1)$

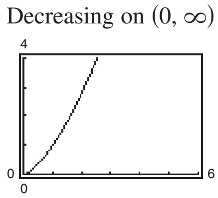
45. Increasing on $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(2, \infty)$; Constant on $(0, 2)$

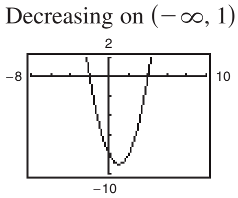
47.  Constant on $(-\infty, \infty)$

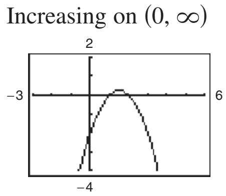
49. 
Decreasing on $(-\infty, 0)$
Increasing on $(0, \infty)$

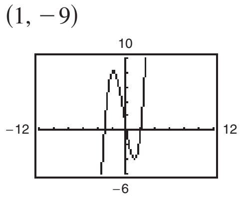
51. 
Increasing on $(-\infty, 0)$
Decreasing on $(0, \infty)$

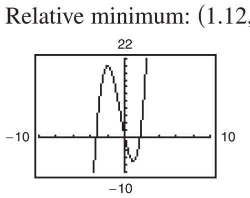
53. 
Decreasing on $(-\infty, 1)$

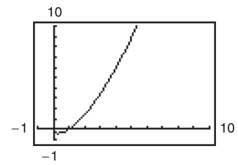
55. 
Increasing on $(0, \infty)$

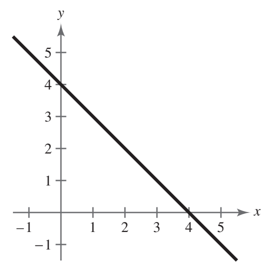
57. 
Relative minimum:
$(1, -9)$

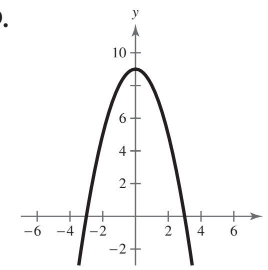
59. 
Relative maximum:
$(1.5, 0.25)$

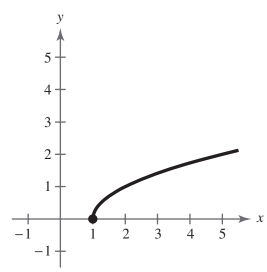
61. 
Relative maximum: $(-1.79, 8.21)$
Relative minimum: $(1.12, -4.06)$

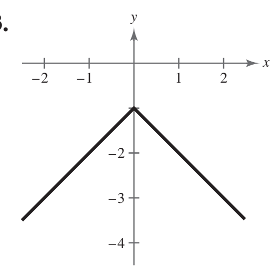
63. 
Relative maximum: $(-2, 20)$
Relative minimum: $(1, -7)$

65. 
Relative minimum: $(0.33, -0.38)$

67. 
$(-\infty, 4]$

69. 
$[-3, 3]$

71. 
$[1, \infty)$

73. 
$f(x) < 0$ for all x

75. The average rate of change from $x_1 = 0$ to $x_2 = 3$ is -2.

77. The average rate of change from $x_1 = 1$ to $x_2 = 5$ is 18.

79. The average rate of change from $x_1 = 1$ to $x_2 = 3$ is 0.

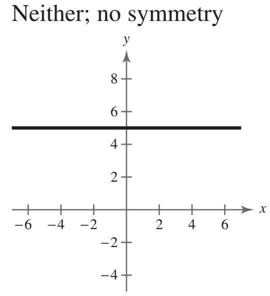
81. The average rate of change from $x_1 = 3$ to $x_2 = 11$ is $-\frac{1}{4}$.

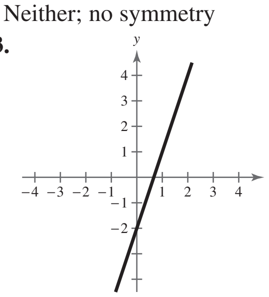
83. Even; y-axis symmetry

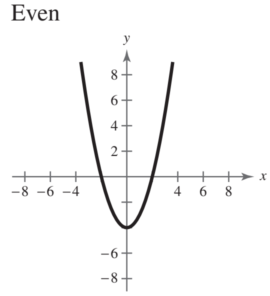
85. Odd; origin symmetry

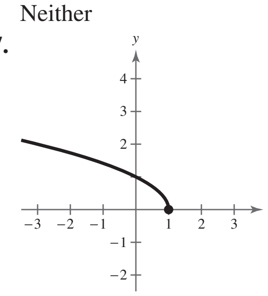
87. Neither; no symmetry

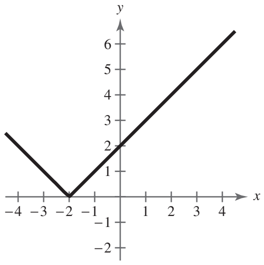
89. Neither; no symmetry

91. 
Even

93. 
Neither

95. 
Even

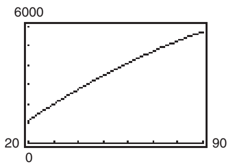
97. 
Neither

99. 

Neither

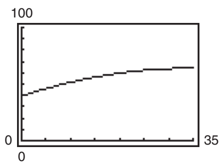
101. $h = -x^2 + 4x - 3$ **103.** $h = 2x - x^2$

105. $L = \frac{1}{2}y^2$ **107.** $L = 4 - y^2$

109. (a) 

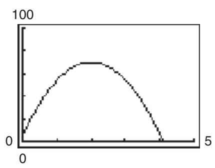
(b) 30 W

111. (a) Ten thousands (b) Ten millions (c) Percents

113. (a) 

(b) The average rate of change from 1970 to 2005 is 0.705. The enrollment rate of children in preschool has slowly been increasing each year.

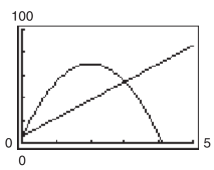
115. (a) $s = -16t^2 + 64t + 6$

(b) 

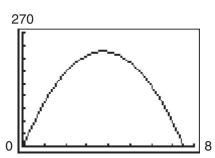
(c) Average rate of change $= 16$

(d) The slope of the secant line is positive.

(e) Secant line: $16t + 6$

(f) 

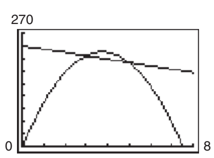
117. (a) $s = -16t^2 + 120t$

(b) 

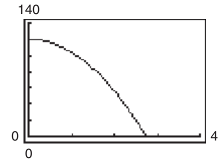
(c) Average rate of change $= -8$

(d) The slope of the secant line is negative.

(e) Secant line: $-8t + 240$

(f) 

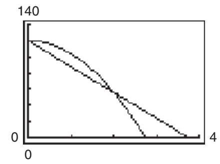
119. (a) $s = -16t^2 + 120$

(b) 

(c) Average rate of change $= -32$

(d) The slope of the secant line is negative.

(e) Secant line: $-32t + 120$

(f) 

121. False. The function $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ has a domain of all real numbers.

123. (a) Even. The graph is a reflection in the x-axis.

(b) Even. The graph is a reflection in the y-axis.

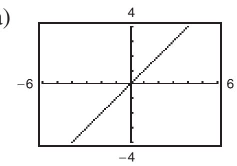
(c) Even. The graph is a vertical translation of f.

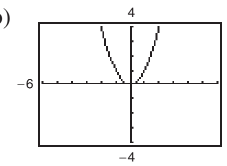
(d) Neither. The graph is a horizontal translation of f.

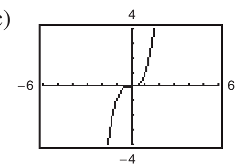
125. (a) $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 4\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{3}{2}, -4\right)$

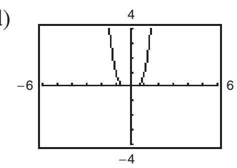
127. (a) $(-4, 9)$ (b) $(-4, -9)$

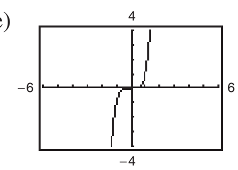
129. (a) $(-x, -y)$ (b) $(-x, y)$

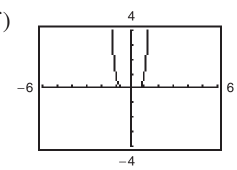
131. (a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

(e) 

(f) 

All the graphs pass through the origin. The graphs of the odd powers of x are symmetric with respect to the origin, and the graphs of the even powers are symmetric with respect to the y-axis. As the powers increase, the graphs become flatter in the interval $-1 < x < 1$.

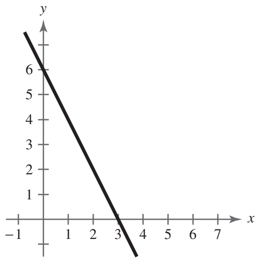
133. 60 ft/sec; As the time traveled increases, the distance increases rapidly, causing the average speed to increase with each time increment. From $t = 0$ to $t = 4$, the average speed is less than from $t = 4$ to $t = 9$. Therefore, the overall average from $t = 0$ to $t = 9$ falls below the average found in part (b).

135. Answers will vary.

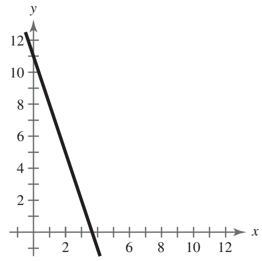
Section 1.6 (page 71)

1. g **2.** i **3.** h **4.** a **5.** b **6.** e **7.** f
8. c **9.** d

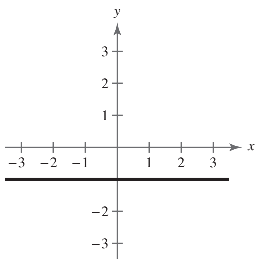
11. (a) $f(x) = -2x + 6$
(b)



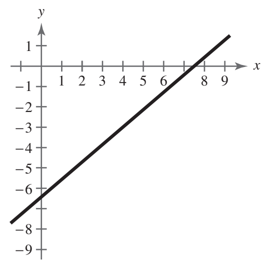
13. (a) $f(x) = -3x + 11$
(b)



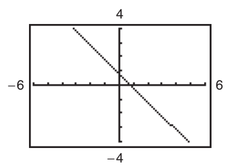
15. (a) $f(x) = -1$
(b)



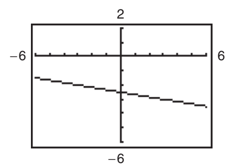
17. (a) $f(x) = \frac{6}{7}x - \frac{45}{7}$
(b)



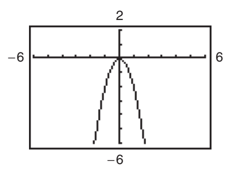
19.



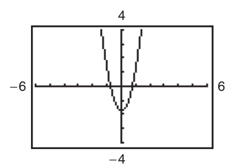
21.



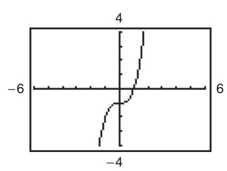
23.



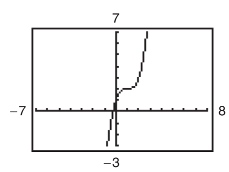
25.



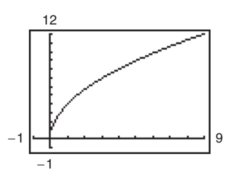
27.



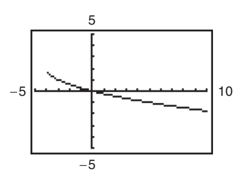
29.



31.



33.



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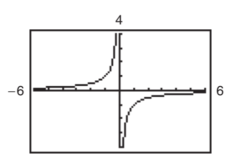

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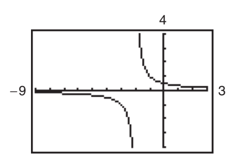
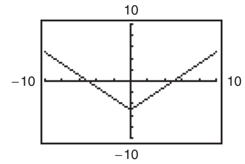


39.



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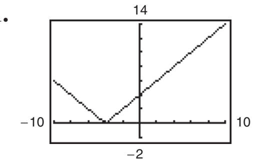
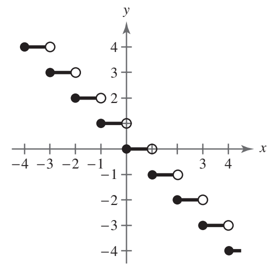
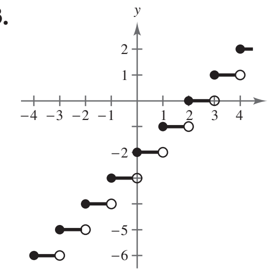


43. (a) 2 (b) 2 (c) -4 (d) 3
45. (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 7 (d) -19
47. (a) 6 (b) -11 (c) 6 (d) -22
49. (a) -10 (b) -4 (c) -1 (d) 41

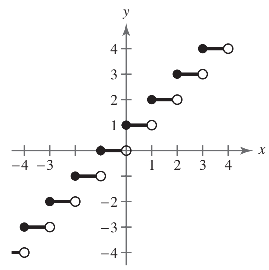
51.



53.



55.



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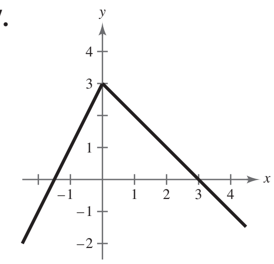
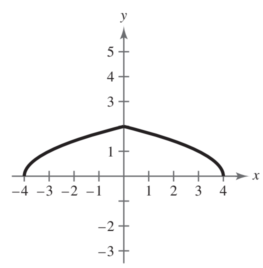
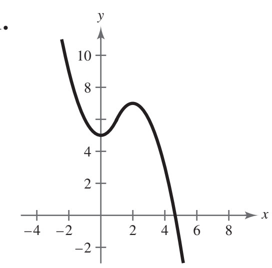


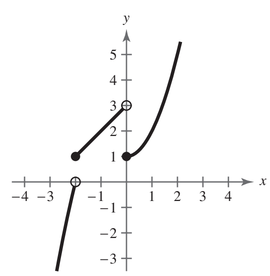
59.



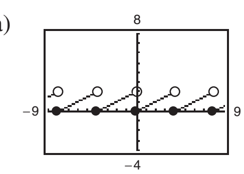
61.



63.

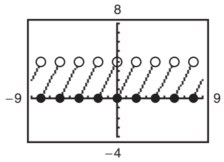


65. (a)



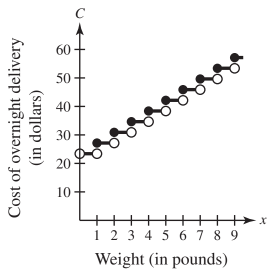
(b) Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $[0, 2)$
(c) Sawtooth pattern

67. (a)



(b) Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $[0, 4)$
(c) Sawtooth pattern

69. (a)

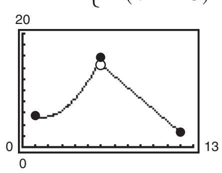


(b) \$57.15

71. (a) $W(30) = 420$; $W(40) = 560$; $W(45) = 665$; $W(50) = 770$

(b) $W(h) = \begin{cases} 14h, & 0 < h \le 45 \\ 21(h - 45) + 630, & h > 45 \end{cases}$

73. (a)



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.505x^2 - 1.47x + 6.3, & 1 \le x \le 6 \\ -1.97x + 26.3, & 6 < x \le 12 \end{cases}$$

Answers will vary. Sample answer: The domain is determined by inspection of a graph of the data with the two models.

(b) $f(5) = 11.575, f(11) = 4.63$; These values represent the revenue for the months of May and November, respectively.

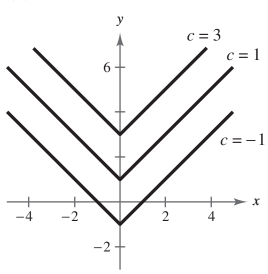
(c) These values are quite close to the actual data values.

75. False. A linear equation could be a horizontal or vertical line.

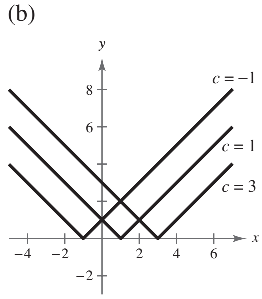
Section 1.7 *(page 78)*

1. rigid **3.** nonrigid **5.** vertical stretch; vertical shrink

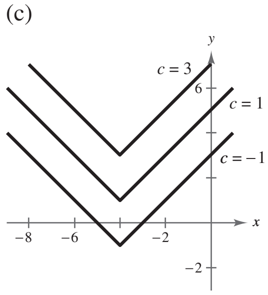
7. (a)



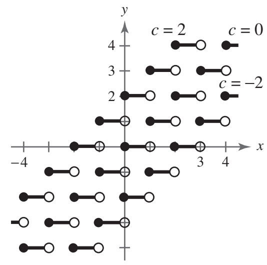
(b)



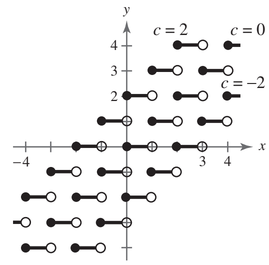
(c)



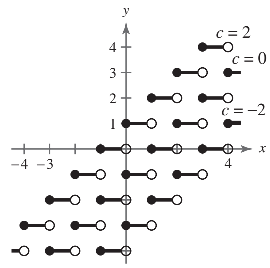
9. (a)



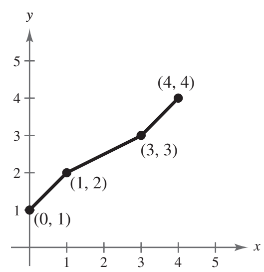
(b)



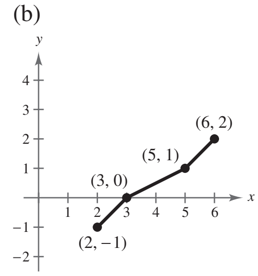
(c)



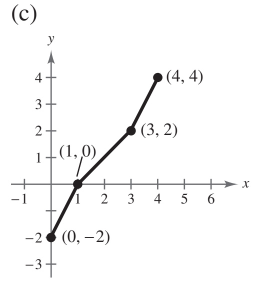
11. (a)



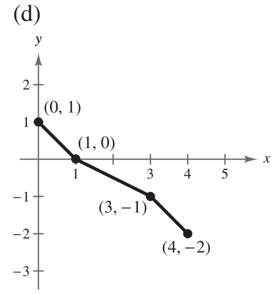
(b)



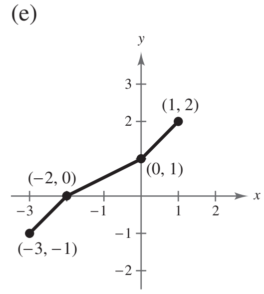
(c)



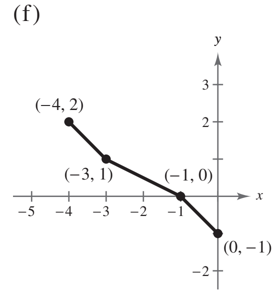
(d)



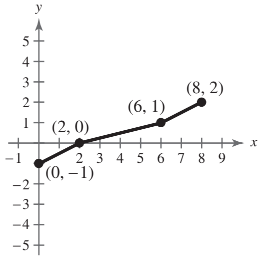
(e)



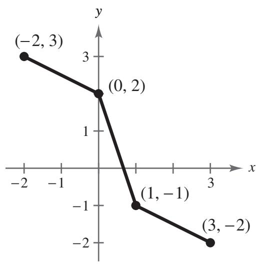
(f)



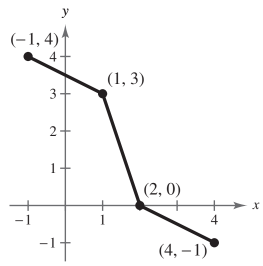
(g)



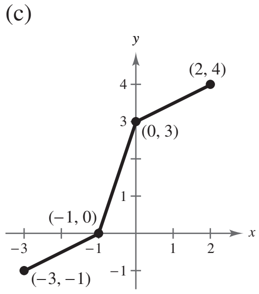
13. (a)



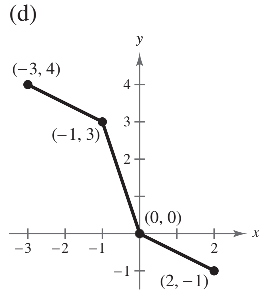
(b)



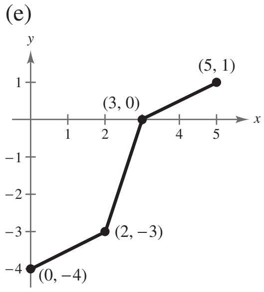
(c)



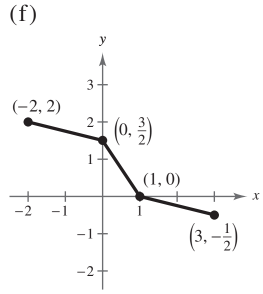
(d)



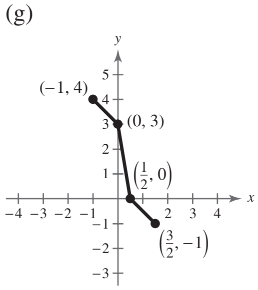
(e)



(f)



(g)



15. (a) $y = x^2 - 1$ (b) $y = 1 - (x + 1)^2$
(c) $y = -(x - 2)^2 + 6$ (d) $y = (x - 5)^2 - 3$

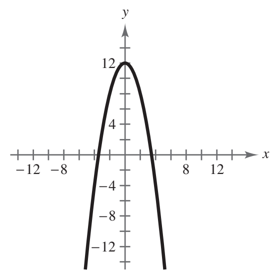
17. (a) $y = |x| + 5$ (b) $y = -|x + 3|$
(c) $y = |x - 2| - 4$ (d) $y = -|x - 6| - 1$

19. Horizontal shift of $y = x^3$; $y = (x - 2)^3$

21. Reflection in the x-axis of $y = x^2$; $y = -x^2$

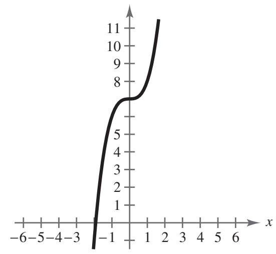
23. Reflection in the x-axis and vertical shift of $y = \sqrt{x}$; $y = 1 - \sqrt{x}$

25. (a) $f(x) = x^2$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis and vertical shift 12 units upward
(c)



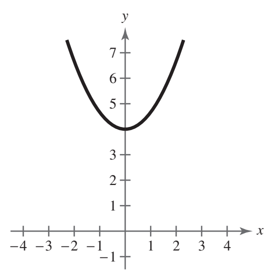
(d) $g(x) = 12 - f(x)$

27. (a) $f(x) = x^3$
(b) Vertical shift seven units upward
(c)



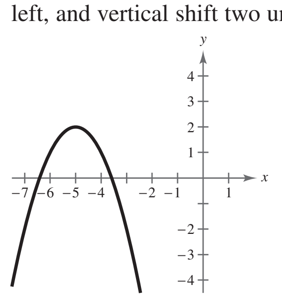
(d) $g(x) = f(x) + 7$

29. (a) $f(x) = x^2$
(b) Vertical shrink of two-thirds and vertical shift four units upward
(c)



(d) $g(x) = \frac{2}{3}f(x) + 4$

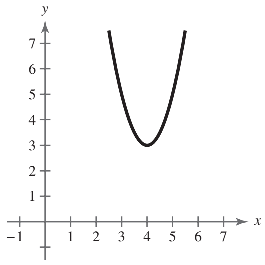
31. (a) $f(x) = x^2$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis, horizontal shift five units to the left, and vertical shift two units upward
(c)



(d) $g(x) = 2 - f(x + 5)$

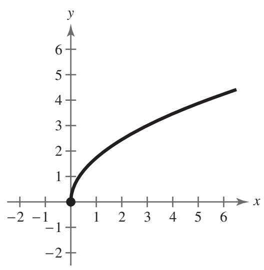
33. (a) $f(x) = x^2$
(b) Vertical stretch of two, horizontal shift four units to the right, and vertical shift three units upward

(c)



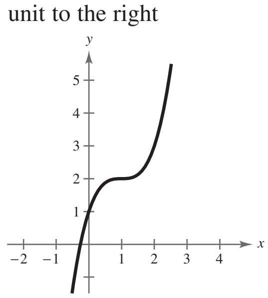
(d) $g(x) = 3 + 2f(x - 4)$

35. (a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
(b) Horizontal shrink of one-third
(c)



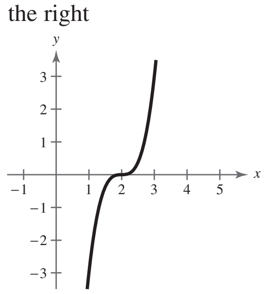
(d) $g(x) = f(3x)$

37. (a) $f(x) = x^3$
(b) Vertical shift two units upward and horizontal shift one unit to the right
(c)



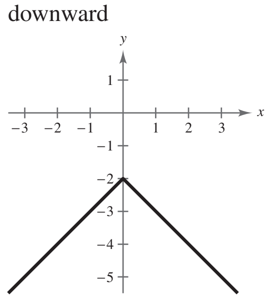
(d) $g(x) = f(x - 1) + 2$

39. (a) $f(x) = x^3$
(b) Vertical stretch of three and horizontal shift two units to the right
(c)



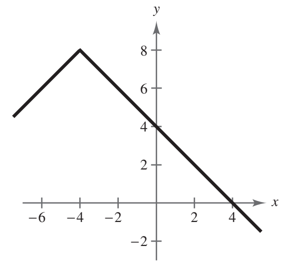
(d) $g(x) = 3f(x - 2)$

41. (a) $f(x) = |x|$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis and vertical shift two units downward
(c)



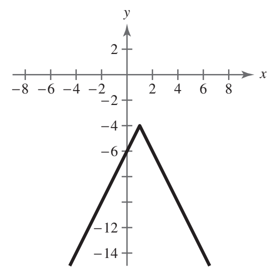
(d) $g(x) = -f(x) - 2$

43. (a) $f(x) = |x|$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis, horizontal shift four units to the left, and vertical shift eight units upward
(c)



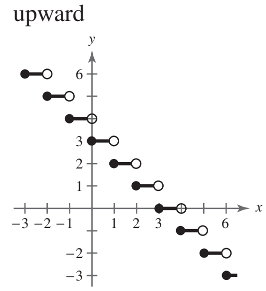
(d) $g(x) = -f(x + 4) + 8$

45. (a) $f(x) = |x|$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis, vertical stretch of two, horizontal shift one unit to the right, and vertical shift four units downward
(c)



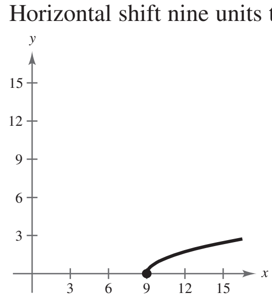
(d) $g(x) = -2f(x - 1) - 4$

47. (a) $f(x) = [\![x]\!]$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis and vertical shift three units upward
(c)



(d) $g(x) = 3 - f(x)$

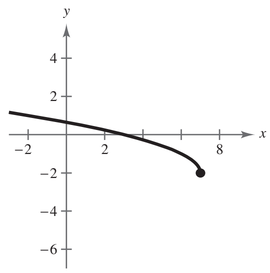
49. (a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
(b) Horizontal shift nine units to the right
(c)



(d) $g(x) = f(x - 9)$

51. (a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
(b) Reflection in the y-axis, horizontal shift seven units to the right, and vertical shift two units downward

(c)

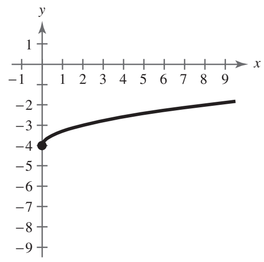


(d) $g(x) = f(7 - x) - 2$

53. (a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

(b) Horizontal stretch and vertical shift four units downward

(c)



(d) $g(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) - 4$

55. $g(x) = (x - 3)^2 - 7$ **57.** $g(x) = (x - 13)^3$

59. $g(x) = -|x| + 12$ **61.** $g(x) = -\sqrt{-x + 6}$

63. (a) $y = -3x^2$ (b) $y = 4x^2 + 3$

65. (a) $y = -\frac{1}{2}|x|$ (b) $y = 3|x| - 3$

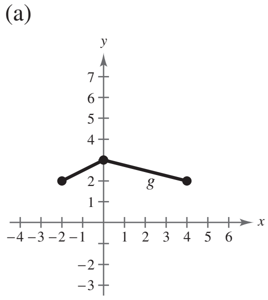
67. Vertical stretch of $y = x^3$; $y = 2x^3$

69. Reflection in the x-axis and vertical shrink of $y = x^2$; $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2$

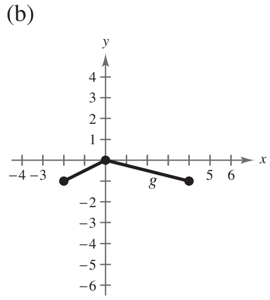
71. Reflection in the y-axis and vertical shrink of $y = \sqrt{x}$; $y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-x}$

73. $y = -(x - 2)^3 + 2$ **75.** $y = -\sqrt{x} - 3$

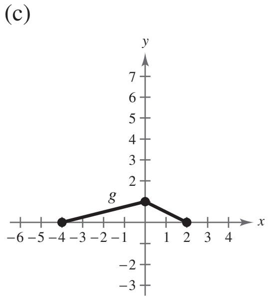
77. (a)



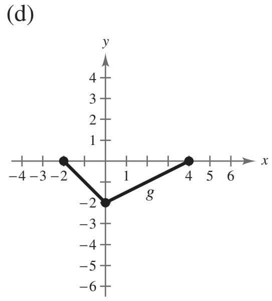
(b)



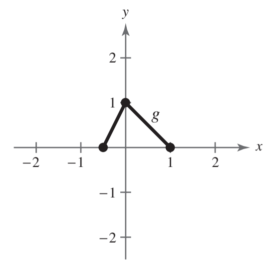
(c)



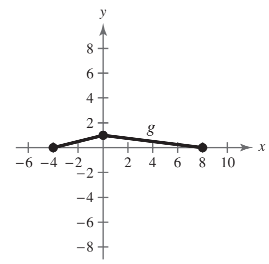
(d)



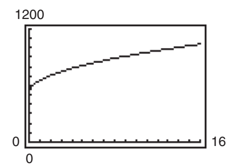
(e)



(f)



79. (a) Vertical stretch of 128.0 and a vertical shift of 527 units upward



(b) 32; Each year, the total number of miles driven by vans, pickups, and SUVs increases by an average of 32 billion miles.

(c) $f(t) = 527 + 128\sqrt{t + 10}$; The graph is shifted 10 units to the left.

(d) 1127 billion miles; Answers will vary. Sample answer: Yes, because the number of miles driven has been steadily increasing.

81. False. The graph of $y = f(-x)$ is a reflection of the graph of $f(x)$ in the y-axis.

83. True. $|-x| = |x|$

85. (a) $g(t) = \frac{3}{4}f(t)$ (b) $g(t) = f(t) + 10{,}000$

(c) $g(t) = f(t - 2)$

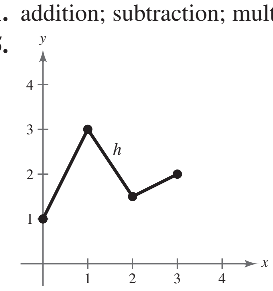
87. $(-2, 0), (-1, 1), (0, 2)$

89. No. $g(x) = -x^4 - 2$. Yes. $h(x) = -(x - 3)^4$.

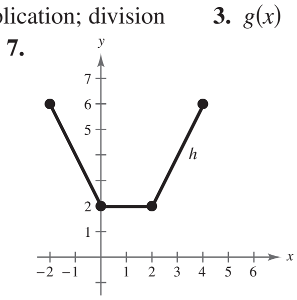
Section 1.8 *(page 88)*

1. addition; subtraction; multiplication; division **3.** $g(x)$

5.



7.



9. (a) $2x$ (b) 4 (c) $x^2 - 4$

(d) $\dfrac{x + 2}{x - 2}$; all real numbers x except $x = 2$

11. (a) $x^2 + 4x - 5$ (b) $x^2 - 4x + 5$ (c) $4x^3 - 5x^2$

(d) $\dfrac{x^2}{4x - 5}$; all real numbers x except $x = \dfrac{5}{4}$

13. (a) $x^2 + 6 + \sqrt{1 - x}$ (b) $x^2 + 6 - \sqrt{1 - x}$

(c) $(x^2 + 6)\sqrt{1 - x}$

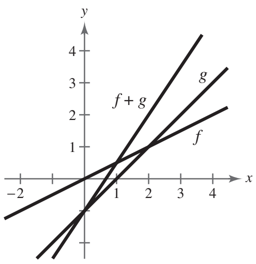
(d) $\dfrac{(x^2 + 6)\sqrt{1 - x}}{1 - x}$; all real numbers x such that $x < 1$

15. (a) $\dfrac{x+1}{x^2}$ (b) $\dfrac{x-1}{x^2}$ (c) $\dfrac{1}{x^3}$
(d) x; all real numbers x except $x = 0$

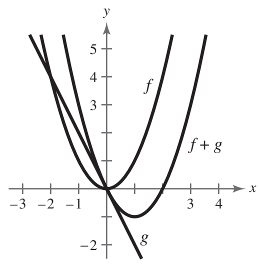
17. 3 **19.** 5 **21.** $9t^2 - 3t + 5$ **23.** 74

25. 26 **27.** $\frac{3}{5}$

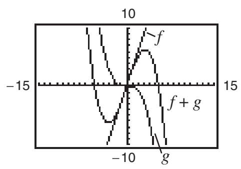
29.



31.

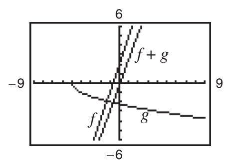


33.



$f(x), g(x)$

35.



$f(x), f(x)$

37. (a) $(x-1)^2$ (b) $x^2 - 1$ (c) $x - 2$

39. (a) x (b) x (c) $x^9 + 3x^6 + 3x^3 + 2$

41. (a) $\sqrt{x^2+4}$ (b) $x + 4$
Domains of f and $g \circ f$: all real numbers x such that $x \geq -4$
Domains of g and $f \circ g$: all real numbers x

43. (a) $x + 1$ (b) $\sqrt{x^2+1}$
Domains of f and $g \circ f$: all real numbers x
Domains of g and $f \circ g$: all real numbers x such that $x \geq 0$

45. (a) $|x + 6|$ (b) $|x| + 6$
Domains of f, g, $f \circ g$, and $g \circ f$: all real numbers x

47. (a) $\dfrac{1}{x+3}$ (b) $\dfrac{1}{x} + 3$
Domains of f and $g \circ f$: all real numbers x except $x = 0$
Domain of g: all real numbers x
Domain of $f \circ g$: all real numbers x except $x = -3$

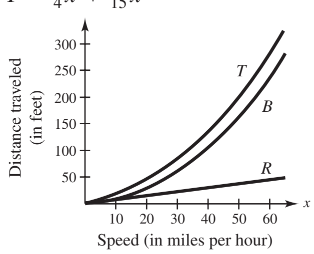
49. (a) 3 (b) 0 **51.** (a) 0 (b) 4

53. $f(x) = x^2,\ g(x) = 2x + 1$

55. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x},\ \ g(x) = x^2 - 4$

57. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x},\ g(x) = x + 2$ **59.** $f(x) = \dfrac{x+3}{4+x},\ g(x) = -x^2$

61. (a) $T = \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{15}x^2$
(b)



(c) The braking function $B(x)$. As x increases, $B(x)$ increases at a faster rate than $R(x)$.

63. (a) $c(t) = \dfrac{b(t) - d(t)}{p(t)} \times 100$
(b) $c(5)$ is the percent change in the population due to births and deaths in the year 2005.

65. (a) $(N + M)(t) = 0.227t^3 - 4.11t^2 + 14.6t + 544$, which represents the total number of Navy and Marines personnel combined.
$(N + M)(0) = 544$
$(N + M)(6) \approx 533$
$(N + M)(12) \approx 520$
(b) $(N - M)(t) = 0.157t^3 - 3.65t^2 + 11.2t + 200$, which represents the difference between the number of Navy personnel and the number of Marines personnel.
$(N - M)(0) = 200$
$(N - M)(6) \approx 170$
$(N - M)(12) \approx 80$

67. $(B - D)(t) = -0.197t^3 + 10.17t^2 - 128.0t + 2043$, which represents the change in the United States population.

69. (a) For each time t there corresponds one and only one temperature T.
(b) $60°,\ 72°$
(c) All the temperature changes occur 1 hour later.
(d) The temperature is decreased by 1 degree.
(e) $$T(t) = \begin{cases} 60, & 0 \leq t \leq 6 \\ 12t - 12, & 6 < t < 7 \\ 72, & 7 \leq t \leq 20 \\ -12t + 312, & 20 < t < 21 \\ 60, & 21 \leq t \leq 24 \end{cases}$$

71. $(A \circ r)(t) = 0.36\pi t^2$; $(A \circ r)(t)$ represents the area of the circle at time t.

73. (a) $N(T(t)) = 30(3t^2 + 2t + 20)$; This represents the number of bacteria in the food as a function of time.
(b) About 653 bacteria (c) 2.846 h

75. $g(f(x))$ represents 3 percent of an amount over \$500,000.

77. False. $(f \circ g)(x) = 6x + 1$ and $(g \circ f)(x) = 6x + 6$

79. (a) $O(M(Y)) = 2\left(6 + \frac{1}{2}Y\right) = 12 + Y$
(b) Middle child is 8 years old; youngest child is 4 years old.

81. Proof

83. (a) Proof
(b) $$\begin{aligned} &\tfrac{1}{2}[f(x) + f(-x)] + \tfrac{1}{2}[f(x) - f(-x)] \\ &\quad = \tfrac{1}{2}[f(x) + f(-x) + f(x) - f(-x)] \\ &\quad = \tfrac{1}{2}[2f(x)] \\ &\quad = f(x) \end{aligned}$$
(c) $f(x) = (x^2 + 1) + (-2x)$
$$k(x) = \frac{-1}{(x+1)(x-1)} + \frac{x}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

Section 1.9 *(page 98)*

1. inverse **3.** range; domain **5.** one-to-one

7. $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{6}x$ **9.** $f^{-1}(x) = x - 9$ **11.** $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{x-1}{3}$

13. $f^{-1}(x) = x^3$ **15.** c **16.** b **17.** a **18.** d

19. $f(g(x)) = f\left(-\dfrac{2x+6}{7}\right) = -\dfrac{7}{2}\left(-\dfrac{2x+6}{7}\right) - 3 = x$

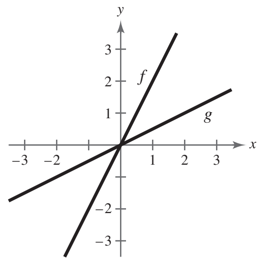
$g(f(x)) = g\left(-\dfrac{7}{2}x - 3\right) = -\dfrac{2\left(-\frac{7}{2}x - 3\right) + 6}{7} = x$

21. $f(g(x)) = f\left(\sqrt[3]{x-5}\right) = \left(\sqrt[3]{x-5}\right)^3 + 5 = x$
$g(f(x)) = g(x^3+5) = \sqrt[3]{(x^3+5)-5} = x$

23. (a) $f(g(x)) = f\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right) = 2\left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right) = x$

$g(f(x)) = g(2x) = \dfrac{(2x)}{2} = x$

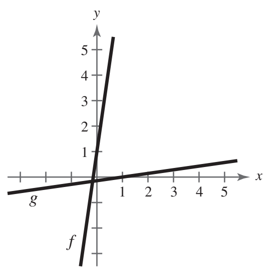
(b)



25. (a) $f(g(x)) = f\left(\dfrac{x-1}{7}\right) = 7\left(\dfrac{x-1}{7}\right) + 1 = x$

$g(f(x)) = g(7x+1) = \dfrac{(7x+1)-1}{7} = x$

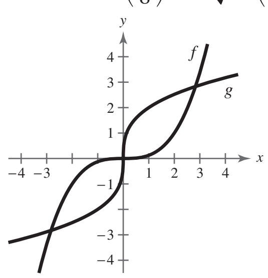
(b)



27. (a) $f(g(x)) = f\left(\sqrt[3]{8x}\right) = \dfrac{\left(\sqrt[3]{8x}\right)^3}{8} = x$

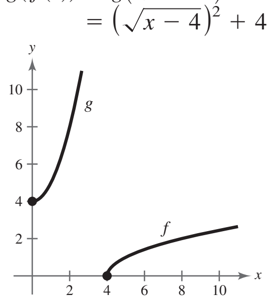
$g(f(x)) = g\left(\dfrac{x^3}{8}\right) = \sqrt[3]{8\left(\dfrac{x^3}{8}\right)} = x$

(b)



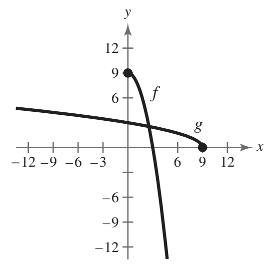
29. (a) $f(g(x)) = f(x^2+4),\ x \ge 0$
$= \sqrt{(x^2+4)-4} = x$
$g(f(x)) = g\left(\sqrt{x-4}\right)$
$= \left(\sqrt{x-4}\right)^2 + 4 = x$

(b)



31. (a) $f(g(x)) = f\left(\sqrt{9-x}\right),\ x \le 9$
$= 9 - \left(\sqrt{9-x}\right)^2 = x$
$g(f(x)) = g(9-x^2),\ x \ge 0$
$= \sqrt{9-(9-x^2)} = x$

(b)



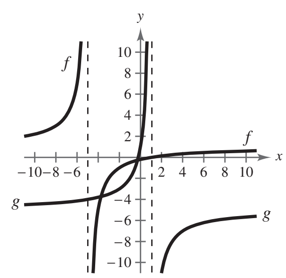
33. (a) $f(g(x)) = f\left(-\dfrac{5x+1}{x-1}\right) = \dfrac{-\left(\dfrac{5x+1}{x-1}\right) - 1}{-\left(\dfrac{5x+1}{x-1}\right) + 5}$

$= \dfrac{-5x-1-x+1}{-5x-1+5x-5} = x$

$g(f(x)) = g\left(\dfrac{x-1}{x+5}\right) = \dfrac{-5\left(\dfrac{x-1}{x+5}\right) - 1}{\dfrac{x-1}{x+5} - 1}$

$= \dfrac{-5x+5-x-5}{x-1-x-5} = x$

(b)



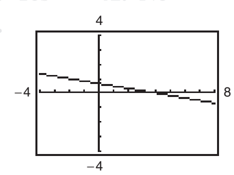
35. No

37.

	-2	0	2	4	6	8
	-2	-1	0	1	2	3

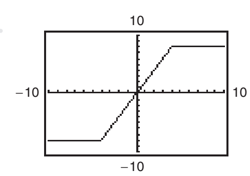
39. Yes **41.** No

43.



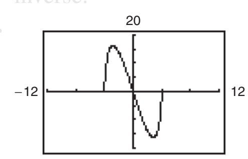
The function has an inverse.

45.



The function does not have an inverse.

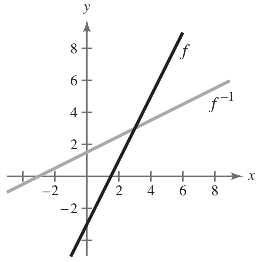
47.



The function does not have an inverse.

49. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{x+3}{2}$

(b)

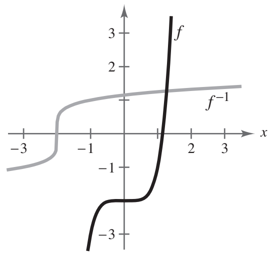


(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$.

(d) The domains and ranges of f and f^{-1} are all real numbers.

51. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[5]{x+2}$

(b)

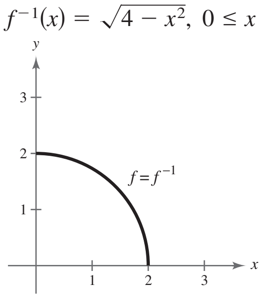


(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$.

(d) The domains and ranges of f and f^{-1} are all real numbers.

53. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2},\ 0 \le x \le 2$

(b)

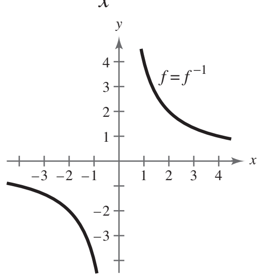


(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the same as the graph of f.

(d) The domains and ranges of f and f^{-1} are all real numbers x such that $0 \le x \le 2$.

55. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{4}{x}$

(b)

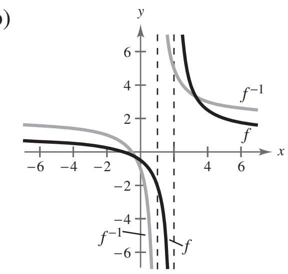


(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the same as the graph of f.

(d) The domains and ranges of f and f^{-1} are all real numbers x except $x = 0$.

57. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{2x+1}{x-1}$

(b)

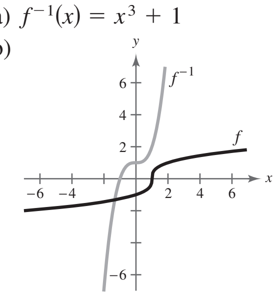


(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$.

(d) The domain of f and the range of f^{-1} are all real numbers x except $x = 2$. The domain of f^{-1} and the range of f are all real numbers x except $x = 1$.

59. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = x^3 + 1$

(b)

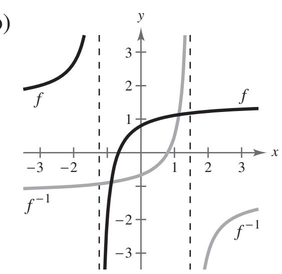


(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$.

(d) The domains and ranges of f and f^{-1} are all real numbers.

61. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{5x-4}{6-4x}$

(b)



(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$.

(d) The domain of f and the range of f^{-1} are all real numbers x except $x = -\frac{5}{4}$. The domain of f^{-1} and the range of f are all real numbers x except $x = \frac{3}{2}$.

63. No inverse **65.** $g^{-1}(x) = 8x$ **67.** No inverse

69. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x} - 3$ **71.** No inverse **73.** No inverse

75. $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 3}{2},\quad x \ge 0$

77. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x} + 2$

The domain of f and the range of f^{-1} are all real numbers x such that $x \ge 2$. The domain of f^{-1} and the range of f are all real numbers x such that $x \ge 0$.

79. $f^{-1}(x) = x - 2$

The domain of f and the range of f^{-1} are all real numbers x such that $x \ge -2$. The domain of f^{-1} and the range of f are all real numbers x such that $x \ge 0$.

81. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x} - 6$
The domain of f and the range of f^{-1} are all real numbers x such that $x \geq -6$. The domain of f^{-1} and the range of f are all real numbers x such that $x \geq 0$.

83. $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{-2(x - 5)}}{2}$
The domain of f and the range of f^{-1} are all real numbers x such that $x \geq 0$. The domain of f^{-1} and the range of f are all real numbers x such that $x \leq 5$.

85. $f^{-1}(x) = x + 3$
The domain of f and the range of f^{-1} are all real numbers x such that $x \geq 4$. The domain of f^{-1} and the range of f are all real numbers x such that $x \geq 1$.

87. 32 **89.** 600 **91.** $2\sqrt[3]{x + 3}$

93. $\dfrac{x + 1}{2}$ **95.** $\dfrac{x + 1}{2}$

97. (a) Yes; each European shoe size corresponds to exactly one U.S. shoe size.
(b) 45 (c) 10 (d) 41 (e) 13

99. (a) Yes
(b) S^{-1} represents the time in years for a given sales level.
(c) $S^{-1}(8430) = 6$
(d) No, because then the sales for 2007 and 2009 would be the same, so the function would no longer be one-to-one.

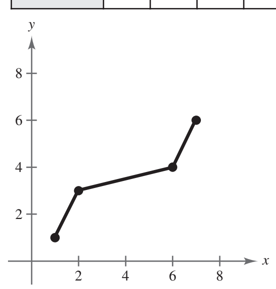
101. (a) $y = \dfrac{x - 10}{0.75}$
$x =$ hourly wage; $y =$ number of units produced
(b) 19 units

103. False. $f(x) = x^2$ has no inverse. **105.** Proof

107.

	1	3	4	6
	1	2	6	7

	1	2	6	7
	1	3	4	6

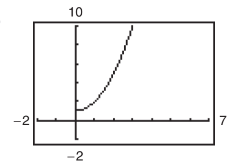


109. This situation could be represented by a one-to-one function if the runner does not stop to rest. The inverse function would represent the time in hours for a given number of miles completed.

111. This function could not be represented by a one-to-one function because it oscillates.

113. $k = \frac{1}{4}$

115.

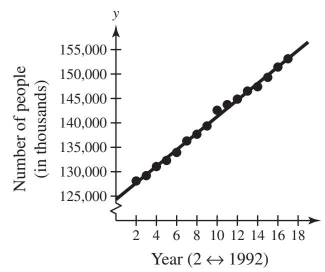


There is an inverse function $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$ because the domain of f is equal to the range of f^{-1} and the range of f is equal to the domain of f^{-1}.

Section 1.10 *(page 108)*

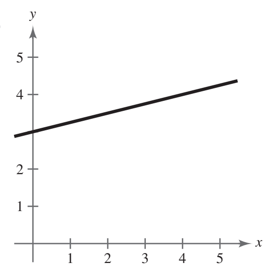
1. variation; regression **3.** least squares regression
5. directly proportional **7.** directly proportional
9. combined

11.



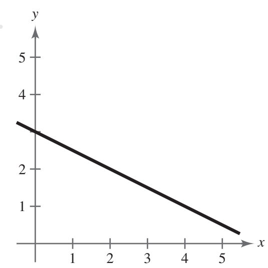
The model is a good fit for the actual data.

13.



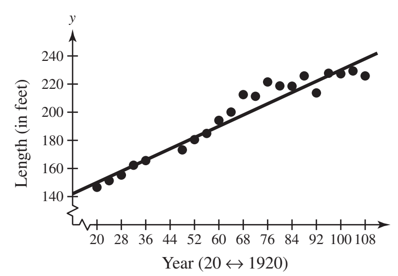
$y = \frac{1}{4}x + 3$

15.



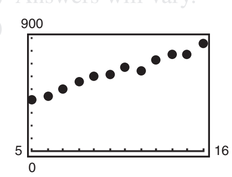
$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$

17. (a) and (b)

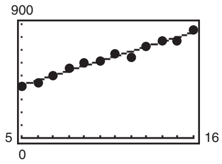


$y \approx t + 130$
(c) $y = 1.01t + 130.82$ (d) The models are similar.
(e) Part (b): 242 ft; Part (c): 243.94 ft
(f) Answers will vary.

19. (a)



(b) $S = 38.3t + 224$

(c) 

The model is a good fit.

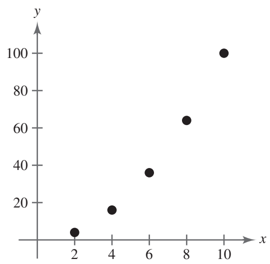
(d) 2007: \$875.1 million; 2009: \$951.7 million

(e) Each year the annual gross ticket sales for Broadway shows in New York City increase by \$38.3 million.

21. Inversely

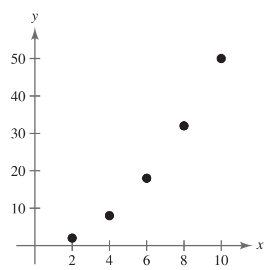
23.

[redacted]	2	4	6	8	10
	4	16	36	64	100



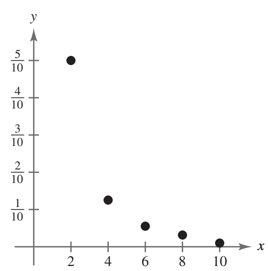
25.

[redacted]	2	4	6	8	10
	2	8	18	32	50



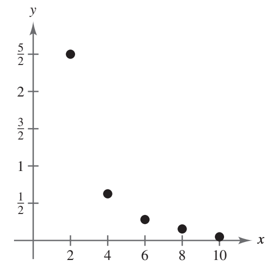
27.

[redacted]	2	4	6	8	10
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{50}$



29.

[redacted]	2	4	6	8	10
	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	$\frac{1}{10}$



31. $y = \dfrac{5}{x}$ **33.** $y = -\dfrac{7}{10}x$ **35.** $y = \dfrac{12}{5}x$

37. $y = 205x$ **39.** $I = 0.035P$

41. Model: $y = \frac{33}{13}x$; 25.4 cm, 50.8 cm

43. $y = 0.0368x$; \$8280

45. (a) 0.05 m (b) $176\frac{2}{3}$ N **47.** 39.47 lb

49. $A = kr^2$ **51.** $y = \dfrac{k}{x^2}$ **53.** $F = \dfrac{kg}{r^2}$ **55.** $P = \dfrac{k}{V}$

57. $F = \dfrac{km_1m_2}{r^2}$

59. The area of a triangle is jointly proportional to its base and height.

61. The area of an equilateral triangle varies directly as the square of one of its sides.

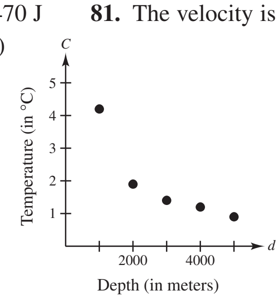
63. The volume of a sphere varies directly as the cube of its radius.

65. Average speed is directly proportional to the distance and inversely proportional to the time.

67. $A = \pi r^2$ **69.** $y = \dfrac{28}{x}$ **71.** $F = 14rs^3$

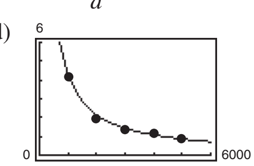
73. $z = \dfrac{2x^2}{3y}$ **75.** About 0.61 mi/h **77.** 506 ft

79. 1470 J **81.** The velocity is increased by one-third.

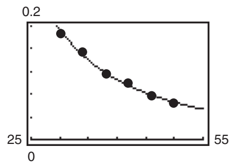
83. (a) 

(b) Yes. $k_1 = 4200, k_2 = 3800, k_3 = 4200,$ $k_4 = 4800, k_5 = 4500$

(c) $C = \dfrac{4300}{d}$

(d) 

(e) About 1433 m

85. (a) 

(b) 0.2857 $\mu W/\text{cm}^2$

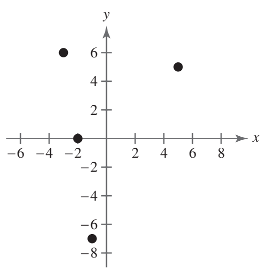
87. False. E is jointly proportional to the mass of an object and the square of its velocity.

89. (a) Good approximation (b) Poor approximation
(c) Poor approximation (d) Good approximation

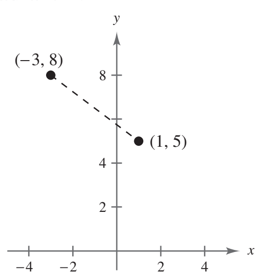
91. As one variable increases, the other variable will also increase.

93. (a) y will change by a factor of one-fourth.
(b) y will change by a factor of four.

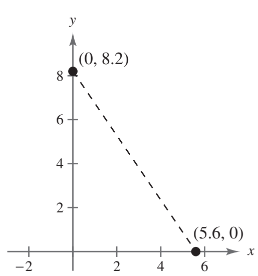
Review Exercises *(page 116)*

1. 

3. Quadrant IV

5. (a) 

(b) 5
(c) $\left(-1, \frac{13}{2}\right)$

7. (a) 

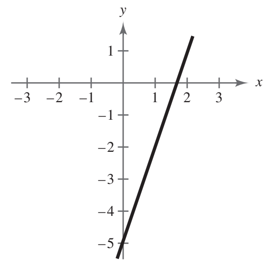
(b) $\sqrt{98.6}$
(c) $(2.8, 4.1)$

9. $(0, 0), (2, 0), (0, -5), (2, -5)$

11. \$6.275 billion

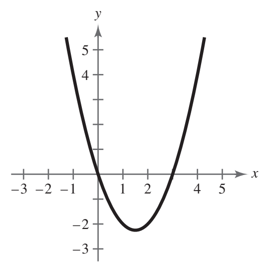
13.

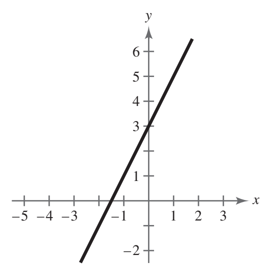
	-2	-1	0	1	2
	-11	-8	-5	-2	1

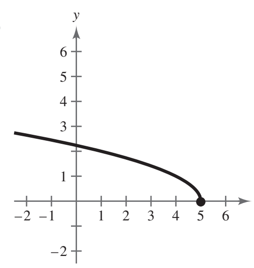


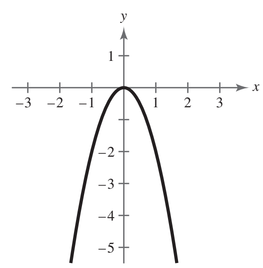
15.

	-1	0	1	2	3	4
	4	0	-2	-2	0	4



17. 

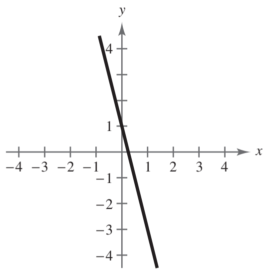
19. 

21. 

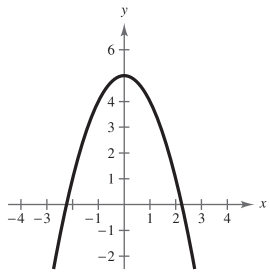
23. x-intercept: $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, 7)$

25. x-intercepts: $(1, 0), (5, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 5)$

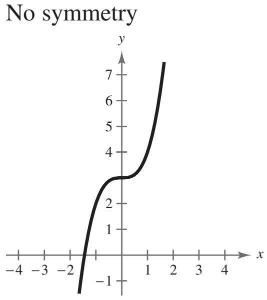
27. x-intercept: $\left(\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, 1)$
No symmetry



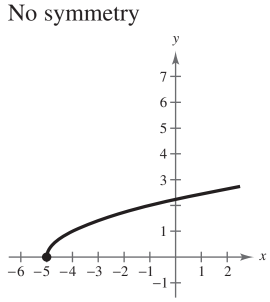
29. x-intercepts: $\left(\pm\sqrt{5}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, 5)$
y-axis symmetry



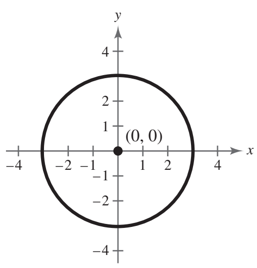
31. x-intercept: $\left(\sqrt[3]{-3}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, 3)$
No symmetry



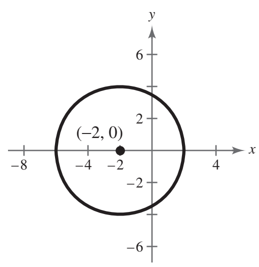
33. x-intercept: $(-5, 0)$
y-intercept: $\left(0, \sqrt{5}\right)$
No symmetry



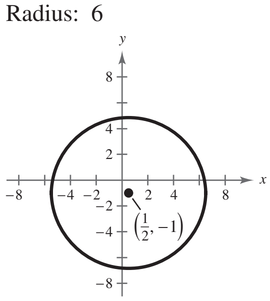
35. Center: $(0, 0)$
Radius: 3



37. Center: $(-2, 0)$
Radius: 4

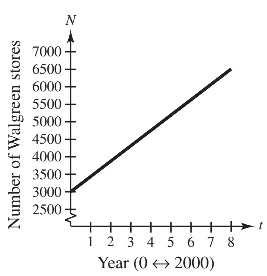


39. Center: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$
Radius: 6



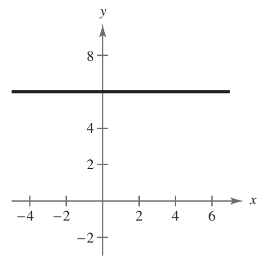
41. $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 13$

43. (a)

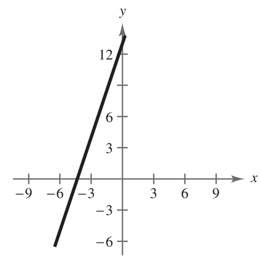


(b) 2008

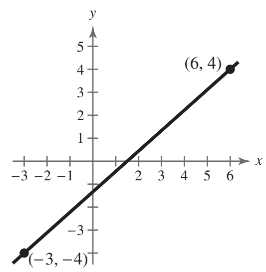
45. Slope: 0
y-intercept: 6



47. Slope: 3
y-intercept: 13

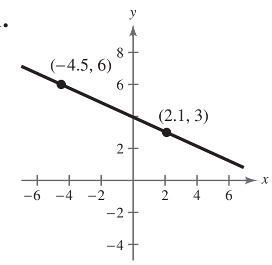


49.



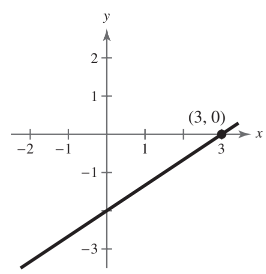
$m = \frac{8}{9}$

51.

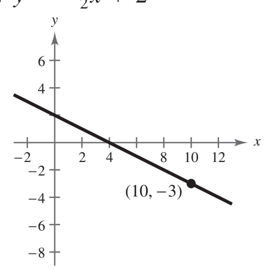


$m = -\frac{5}{11}$

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



55. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$



57. $x = 0$ **59.** $y = \frac{2}{7}x + \frac{2}{7}$

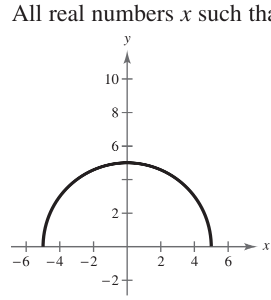
61. (a) $y = \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{23}{4}$ (b) $y = -\frac{4}{5}x + \frac{2}{5}$

63. $V = -850t + 21{,}000, \quad 10 \le t \le 15$

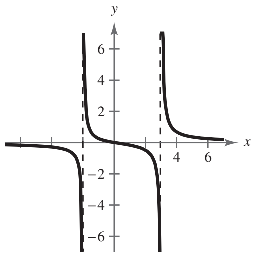
65. No **67.** Yes

69. (a) 5 (b) 17 (c) $t^4 + 1$ (d) $t^2 + 2t + 2$

71. All real numbers x such that $-5 \le x \le 5$



73. All real numbers x except $x = 3, -2$

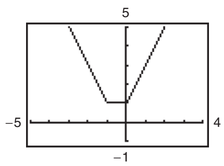


75. (a) 16 ft/sec (b) 1.5 sec (c) -16 ft/sec

77. $4x + 2h + 3, \quad h \neq 0$ **79.** Function

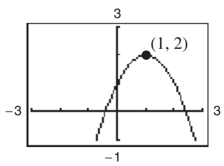
81. Not a function **83.** $\frac{7}{3}, 3$ **85.** $-\frac{3}{8}$

87.

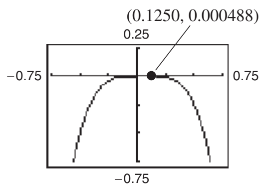


Increasing on $(0, \infty)$
Decreasing on $(-\infty, -1)$
Constant on $(-1, 0)$

89.

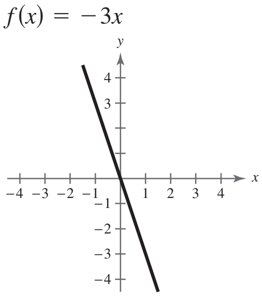


91.

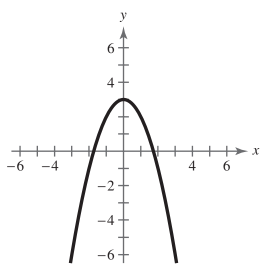


93. 4 **95.** $\dfrac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$ **97.** Neither **99.** Odd

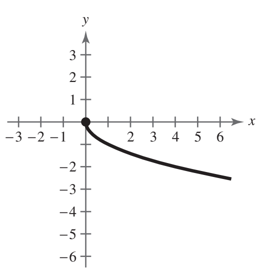
101. $f(x) = -3x$



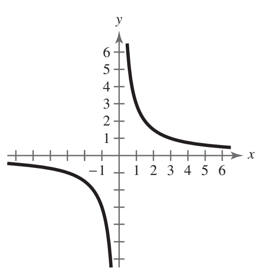
103.



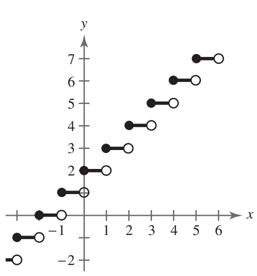
105.



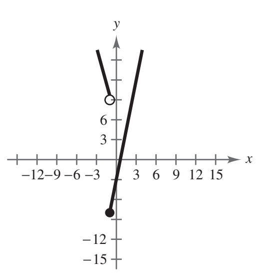
107.



109.

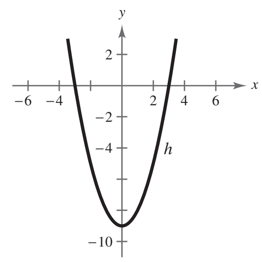


111.



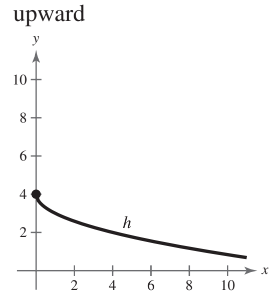
113. $y = x^3$

115. (a) $f(x) = x^2$
(b) Vertical shift nine units downward
(c)



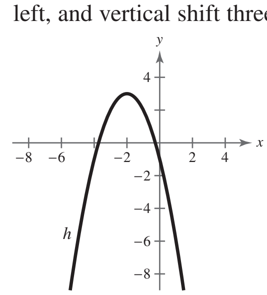
(d) $h(x) = f(x) - 9$

117. (a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis and vertical shift four units upward
(c)



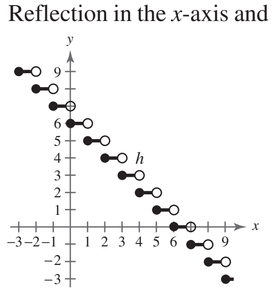
(d) $h(x) = -f(x) + 4$

119. (a) $f(x) = x^2$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis, horizontal shift two units to the left, and vertical shift three units upward
(c)



(d) $h(x) = -f(x + 2) + 3$

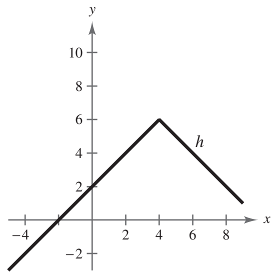
121. (a) $f(x) = [\![x]\!]$
(b) Reflection in the x-axis and vertical shift six units upward
(c)



(d) $h(x) = -f(x) + 6$

123. (a) $f(x) = |x|$
(b) Reflections in the x-axis and the y-axis, horizontal shift four units to the right, and vertical shift six units upward

(c)

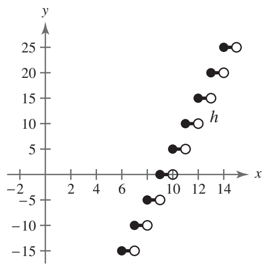


(d) $h(x) = -f(-x + 4) + 6$

125. (a) $f(x) = [\![x]\!]$

(b) Horizontal shift nine units to the right and vertical stretch

(c)

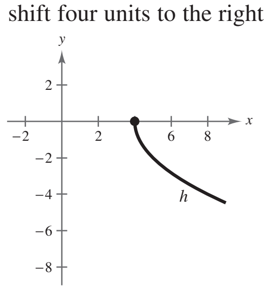


(d) $h(x) = 5\,f(x - 9)$

127. (a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

(b) Reflection in the x-axis, vertical stretch, and horizontal shift four units to the right

(c)



(d) $h(x) = -2\,f(x - 4)$

129. (a) $x^2 + 2x + 2$ (b) $x^2 - 2x + 4$

(c) $2x^3 - x^2 + 6x - 3$

(d) $\dfrac{x^2 + 3}{2x - 1}$; all real numbers x except $x = \dfrac{1}{2}$

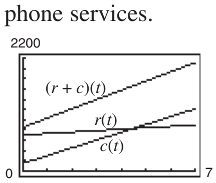
131. (a) $x - \frac{8}{3}$ (b) $x - 8$

Domains of f, g, $f \circ g$, and $g \circ f$: all real numbers x

133. $f(x) = x^3$, $g(x) = 1 - 2x$

135. (a) $(r + c)(t) = 178.8t + 856$; This represents the average annual expenditures for both residential and cellular phone services.

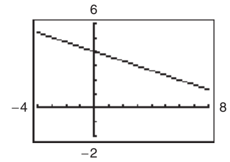
(b)



(c) $(r + c)(13) = \$3180.40$

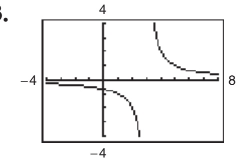
137. $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x - 8)$ **139.** The function has an inverse.

141.



The function has an inverse.

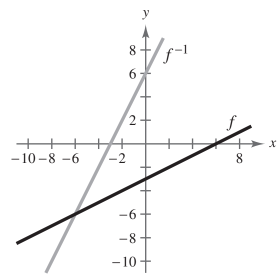
143.



The function has an inverse.

145. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = 2x + 6$

(b)

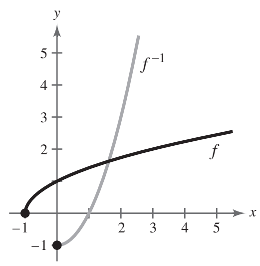


(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$.

(d) Both f and f^{-1} have domains and ranges that are all real numbers.

147. (a) $f^{-1}(x) = x^2 - 1,\ x \geq 0$

(b)

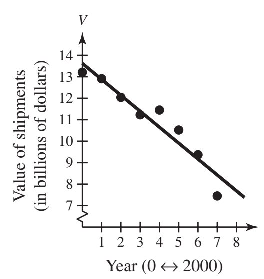


(c) The graph of f^{-1} is the reflection of the graph of f in the line $y = x$.

(d) f has a domain of $[-1, \infty)$ and a range of $[0, \infty)$; f^{-1} has a domain of $[0, \infty)$ and a range of $[-1, \infty)$.

149. $x > 4$; $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{\dfrac{x}{2}} + 4, x \neq 0$

151. (a)

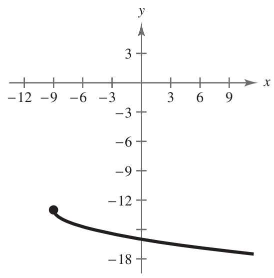


(b) The model is a good fit for the actual data.

153. Model: $k = \frac{8}{5}m$; 3.2 km, 16 km

155. A factor of 4 **157.** About 2 h, 26 min

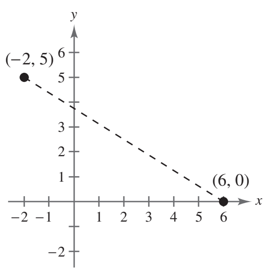
159. False. The graph is reflected in the x-axis, shifted 9 units to the left, and then shifted 13 units downward.



161. The Vertical Line Test is used to determine if the graph of y is a function of x. The Horizontal Line Test is used to determine if a function has an inverse function.

Chapter Test *(page 121)*

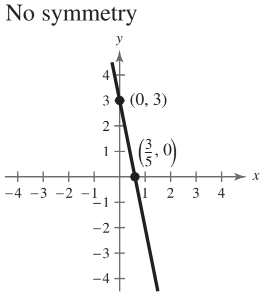
1.



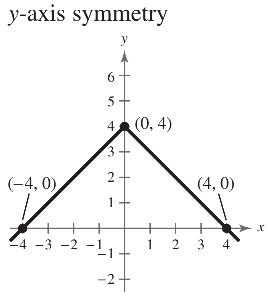
Midpoint: $\left(2, \frac{5}{2}\right)$; Distance: $\sqrt{89}$

2. About 11.937 cm

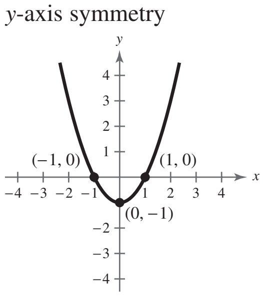
3. No symmetry



4. y-axis symmetry



5. y-axis symmetry



6. $(x - 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 16$

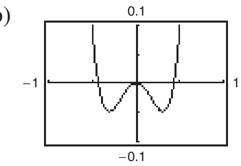
7. $y = -2x + 1$ **8.** $y = -1.7x + 5.9$

9. (a) $5x + 2y - 8 = 0$ (b) $-2x + 5y - 20 = 0$

10. (a) $-\dfrac{1}{8}$ (b) $-\dfrac{1}{28}$ (c) $\dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 - 18x}$ **11.** $x \le 3$

12. (a) $0, \pm 0.4314$

(b)

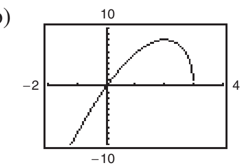


(c) Increasing on $(-0.31, 0), (0.31, \infty)$
Decreasing on $(-\infty, -0.31), (0, 0.31)$

(d) Even

13. (a) 0, 3

(b)

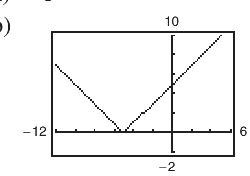


(c) Increasing on $(-\infty, 2)$
Decreasing on $(2, 3)$

(d) Neither

14. (a) -5

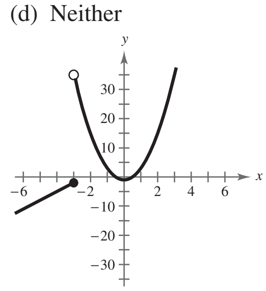
(b)



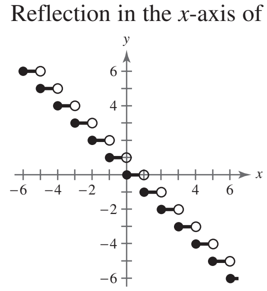
(c) Increasing on $(-5, \infty)$
Decreasing on $(-\infty, -5)$

(d) Neither

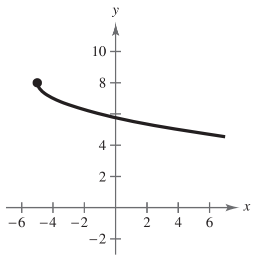
15.



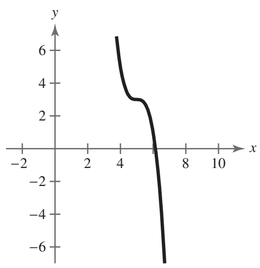
16. Reflection in the x-axis of $y = [\![x]\!]$



17. Reflection in the x-axis, horizontal shift, and vertical shift of $y = \sqrt{x}$



18. Reflection in the x-axis, vertical stretch, horizontal shift, and vertical shift of $y = x^3$



19. (a) $2x^2 - 4x - 2$ (b) $4x^2 + 4x - 12$
(c) $-3x^4 - 12x^3 + 22x^2 + 28x - 35$
(d) $\dfrac{3x^2 - 7}{-x^2 - 4x + 5}, \quad x \neq -5, 1$
(e) $3x^4 + 24x^3 + 18x^2 - 120x + 68$
(f) $-9x^4 + 30x^2 - 16$

20. (a) $\dfrac{1 + 2x^{3/2}}{x}, \quad x > 0$ (b) $\dfrac{1 - 2x^{3/2}}{x}, \quad x > 0$
(c) $\dfrac{2\sqrt{x}}{x}, \quad x > 0$ (d) $\dfrac{1}{2x^{3/2}}, \quad x > 0$
(e) $\dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{2x}, \quad x > 0$ (f) $\dfrac{2\sqrt{x}}{x}, \quad x > 0$

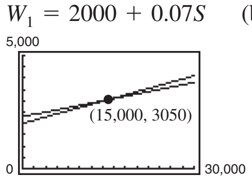
21. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 8}$ **22.** No inverse

23. $f^{-1}(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}x\right)^{2/3}, \ x \geq 0$ **24.** $v = 6\sqrt{s}$

25. $A = \dfrac{25}{6}xy$ **26.** $b = \dfrac{48}{a}$

Problem Solving *(page 123)*

1. (a) $W_1 = 2000 + 0.07S$ (b) $W_2 = 2300 + 0.05S$
(c)

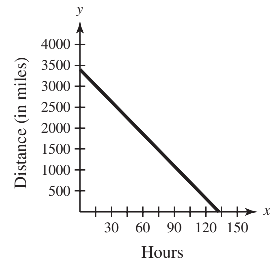


Both jobs pay the same monthly salary if sales equal \$15,000.
(d) No. Job 1 would pay \$3400 and job 2 would pay \$3300.

3. (a) The function will be even.
(b) The function will be odd.
(c) The function will be neither even nor odd.

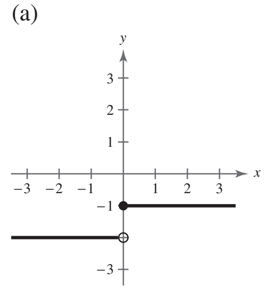
5.
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= a_{2n}x^{2n} + a_{2n-2}x^{2n-2} + \cdots + a_2x^2 + a_0 \\ f(-x) &= a_{2n}(-x)^{2n} + a_{2n-2}(-x)^{2n-2} \\ &\quad + \cdots + a_2(-x)^2 + a_0 \\ &= f(x) \end{aligned}$$

7. (a) $81\frac{2}{3}$ h (b) $25\frac{5}{7}$ mi/h
(c) $y = -\frac{180}{7}x + 3400$
Domain: $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1190}{9}$
Range: $0 \leq y \leq 3400$
(d)

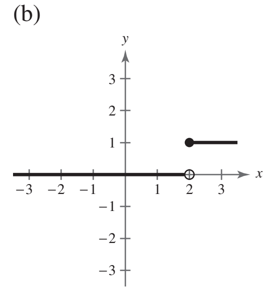


9. (a) $(f \circ g)(x) = 4x + 24$ (b) $(f \circ g)^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}x - 6$
(c) $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}x$; $g^{-1}(x) = x - 6$
(d) $(g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x) = \frac{1}{4}x - 6$; They are the same.
(e) $(f \circ g)(x) = 8x^3 + 1$; $(f \circ g)^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{x - 1}$;
$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}$; $g^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$;
$(g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{x - 1}$
(f) Answers will vary.
(g) $(f \circ g)^{-1}(x) = (g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x)$

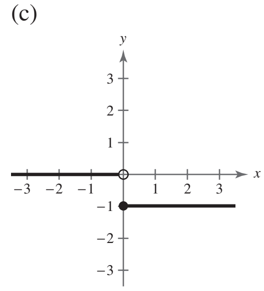
11. (a)



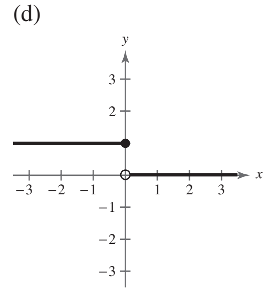
(b)



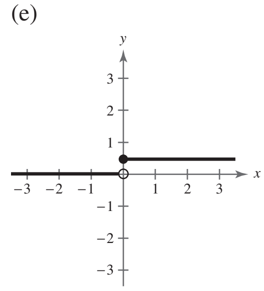
(c)



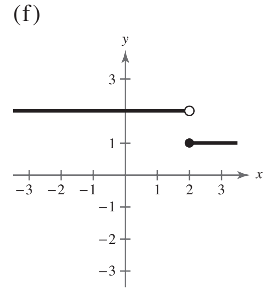
(d)



(e)



(f)



13. Proof

15. (a)

	−4	−2	0	4
	−4	−2	0	4

(b)

	−3	−2	0	1
	5	1	−3	−5

(c)

	−3	−2	0	1
	4	0	2	6

(d)

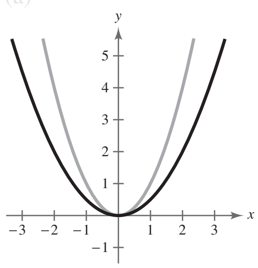
	−4	−3	0	4
	2	1	1	3

Chapter 2

Section 2.1 *(page 132)*

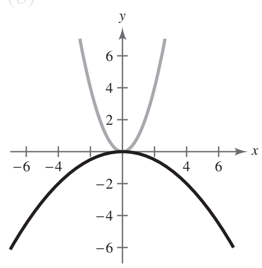
1. polynomial **3.** quadratic; parabola
5. positive; minimum
7. e **8.** c **9.** b **10.** a **11.** f **12.** d

13. (a)



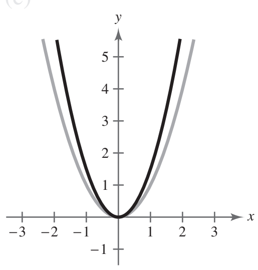
Vertical shrink

(b)



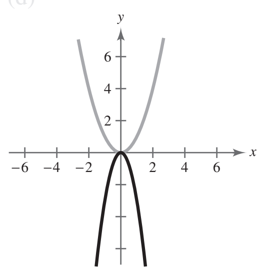
Vertical shrink and reflection in the x-axis

(c)



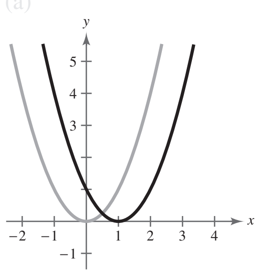
Vertical stretch

(d)



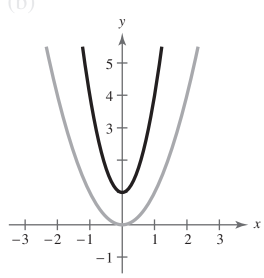
Vertical stretch and reflection in the x-axis

15. (a)



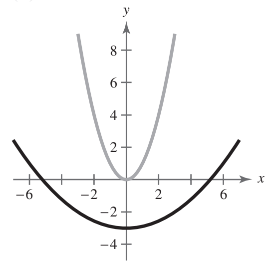
Horizontal shift one unit to the right

(b)



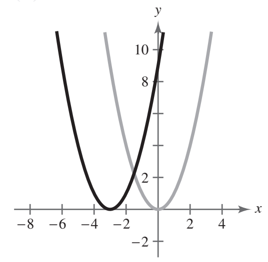
Horizontal shrink and vertical shift one unit upward

(c)



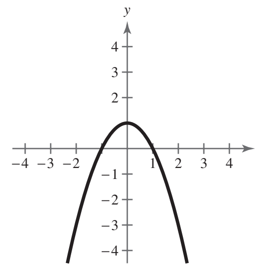
Horizontal stretch and vertical shift three units downward

(d)



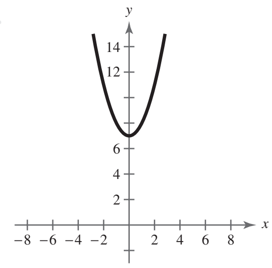
Horizontal shift three units to the left

17.



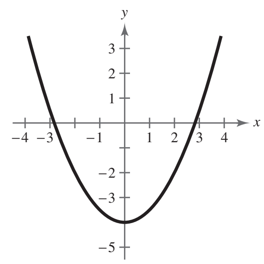
Vertex: $(0, 1)$
Axis of symmetry: y-axis
x-intercepts: $(-1, 0)\ (1, 0)$

19.



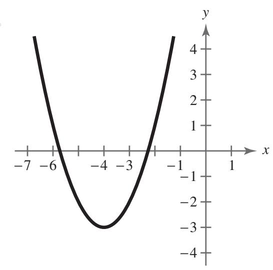
Vertex: $(0, 7)$
Axis of symmetry: y-axis
No x-intercept

21.



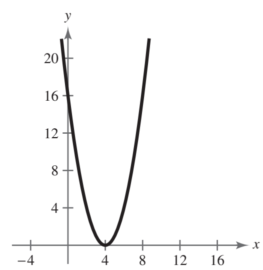
Vertex: $(0, -4)$
Axis of symmetry: y-axis
x-intercepts: $\left(\pm 2\sqrt{2}, 0\right)$

23.



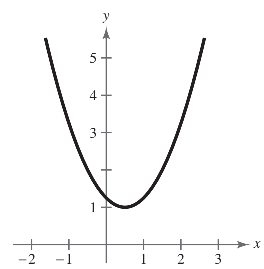
Vertex: $(-4, -3)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = -4$
x-intercepts: $\left(-4 \pm \sqrt{3}, 0\right)$

25.

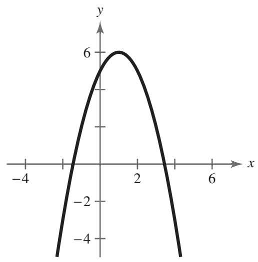


Vertex: $(4, 0)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = 4$
x-intercept: $(4, 0)$

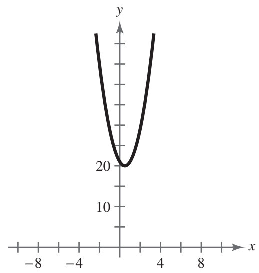
27.



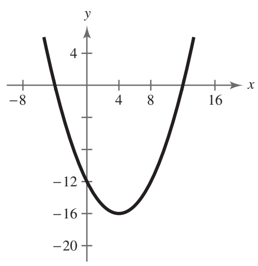
Vertex: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = \frac{1}{2}$
No x-intercept

29. 

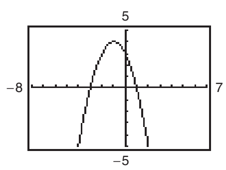
Vertex: $(1, 6)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = 1$
x-intercepts: $(1 \pm \sqrt{6}, 0)$

31. 

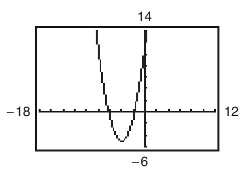
Vertex: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 20\right)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = \frac{1}{2}$
No x-intercept

33. 

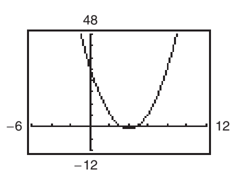
Vertex: $(4, -16)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = 4$
x-intercepts: $(-4, 0), (12, 0)$

35. 

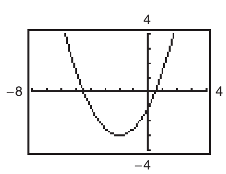
Vertex: $(-1, 4)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = -1$
x-intercepts: $(1, 0), (-3, 0)$

37. 

Vertex: $(-4, -5)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = -4$
x-intercepts: $(-4 \pm \sqrt{5}, 0)$

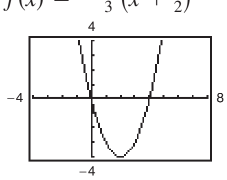
39. 

Vertex: $(4, -1)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = 4$
x-intercepts: $\left(4 \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}, 0\right)$

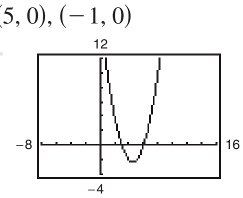
41. 

Vertex: $(-2, -3)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = -2$
x-intercepts: $(-2 \pm \sqrt{6}, 0)$

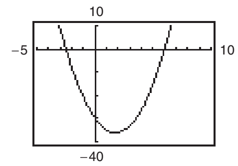
43. $y = -(x + 1)^2 + 4$ 45. $y = -2(x + 2)^2 + 2$
47. $f(x) = (x + 2)^2 + 5$ 49. $f(x) = 4(x - 1)^2 - 2$
51. $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}(x - 5)^2 + 12$ 53. $f(x) = -\frac{24}{49}\left(x + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}$
55. $f(x) = -\frac{16}{3}\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2$ 57. $(5, 0), (-1, 0)$

59. 

$(0, 0), (4, 0)$

61. 

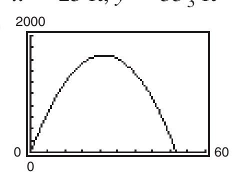
$(3, 0), (6, 0)$

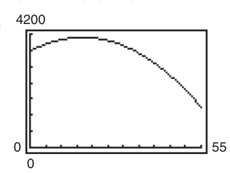
63. 

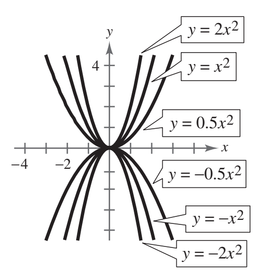
$\left(-\frac{5}{2}, 0\right), (6, 0)$

65. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$
$g(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$
67. $f(x) = x^2 - 10x$
$g(x) = -x^2 + 10x$
69. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 7x + 3$
$g(x) = -2x^2 - 7x - 3$
71. 55, 55 73. 12, 6 75. 16 ft 77. 20 fixtures
79. (a) \$14,000,000; \$14,375,000; \$13,500,000
(b) \$24; \$14,400,000
Answers will vary.
81. (a) $A = \dfrac{8x(50 - x)}{3}$
(b)

	5	10	15	20	25	30
	600	$1066\frac{2}{3}$	1400	1600	$1666\frac{2}{3}$	1600

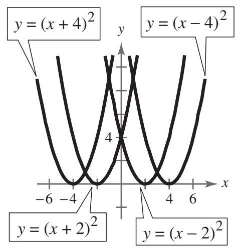
$x = 25$ ft, $y = 33\frac{1}{3}$ ft
(c) 

$x = 25$ ft, $y = 33\frac{1}{3}$ ft
(d) $A = -\frac{8}{3}(x - 25)^2 + \frac{5000}{3}$ (e) They are identical.
83. (a) $R = -100x^2 + 3500x, \quad 15 \le x \le 20$
(b) \$17.50; \$30,625
85. (a) 

(b) 4075 cigarettes; Yes, the warning had an effect because the maximum consumption occurred in 1966.
(c) 7366 cigarettes per year; 20 cigarettes per day
87. True. The equation has no real solutions, so the graph has no x-intercepts.
89. True. The graph of a quadratic function with a negative leading coefficient will be a downward-opening parabola.
91. $b = \pm 20$ 93. $b = \pm 8$
95. $f(x) = a\left(x + \dfrac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \dfrac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$
97. (a) 

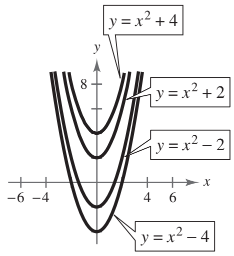
As $|a|$ increases, the parabola becomes narrower. For $a > 0$, the parabola opens upward. For $a < 0$, the parabola opens downward.

(b)



For $h < 0$, the vertex will be on the negative x-axis. For $h > 0$, the vertex will be on the positive x-axis. As $|h|$ increases, the parabola moves away from the origin.

(c)



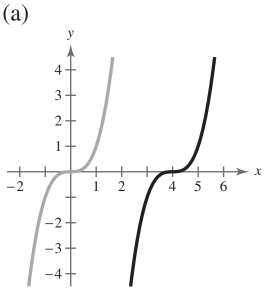
As $|k|$ increases, the vertex moves upward (for $k > 0$) or downward (for $k < 0$), away from the origin.

99. Yes. A graph of a quadratic equation whose vertex is on the x-axis has only one x-intercept.

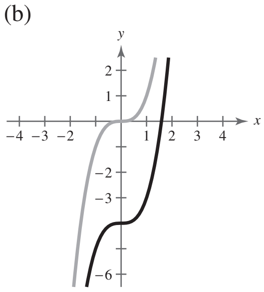
Section 2.2 *(page 145)*

1. continuous **3.** x^n
5. (a) solution; (b) $(x - a)$; (c) x-intercept **7.** standard
9. c **10.** g **11.** h **12.** f
13. a **14.** e **15.** d **16.** b

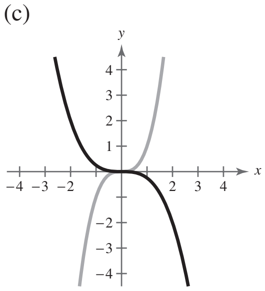
17. (a)



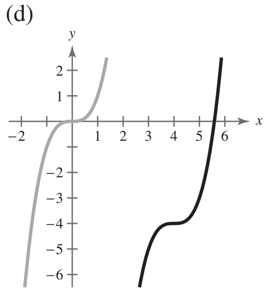
(b)



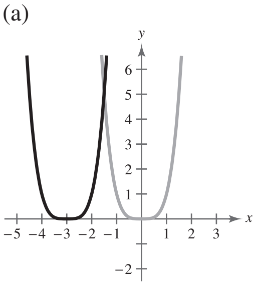
(c)



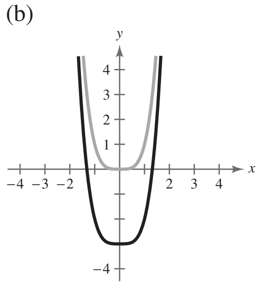
(d)



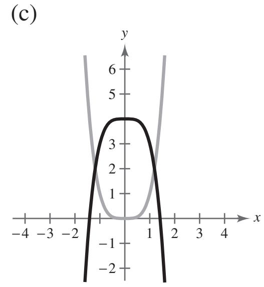
19. (a)



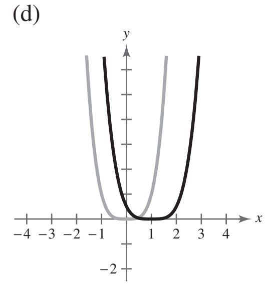
(b)



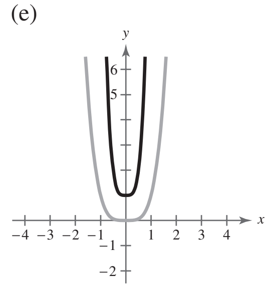
(c)



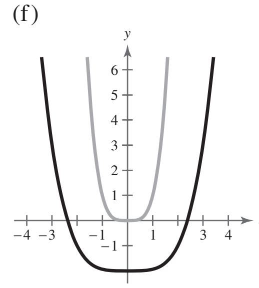
(d)



(e)

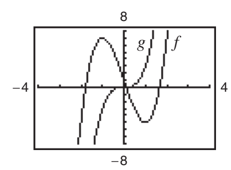


(f)

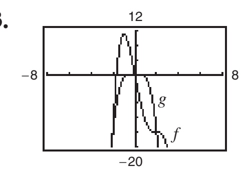


21. Falls to the left, rises to the right
23. Falls to the left, falls to the right
25. Rises to the left, falls to the right
27. Rises to the left, falls to the right
29. Falls to the left, falls to the right

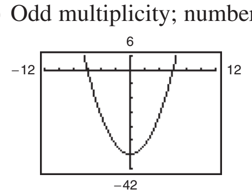
31.



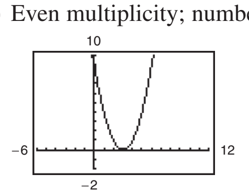
33.



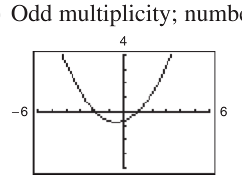
35. (a) ± 6
(b) Odd multiplicity; number of turning points: 1
(c)



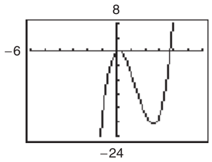
37. (a) 3
(b) Even multiplicity; number of turning points: 1
(c)

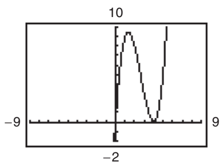


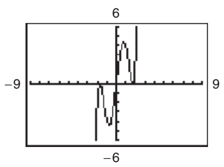
39. (a) $-2, 1$
(b) Odd multiplicity; number of turning points: 1
(c)

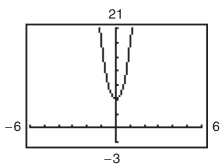


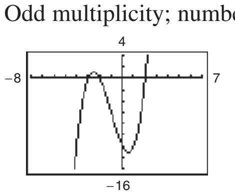
41. (a) $0, 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$
(b) Odd multiplicity; number of turning points: 2

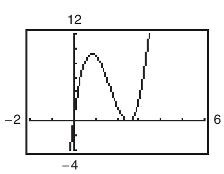
(c) 

43. (a) 0, 4
(b) 0, odd multiplicity; 4, even multiplicity; number of turning points: 2
(c) 

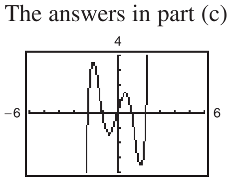
45. (a) $0, \pm\sqrt{3}$
(b) 0, odd multiplicity; $\pm\sqrt{3}$, even multiplicity; number of turning points: 4
(c) 

47. (a) No real zeros
(b) Number of turning points: 1
(c) 

49. (a) $\pm 2, -3$
(b) Odd multiplicity; number of turning points: 2
(c) 

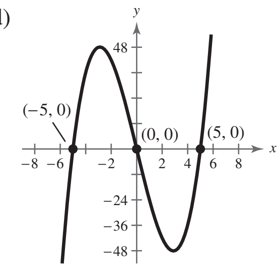
51. (a) 

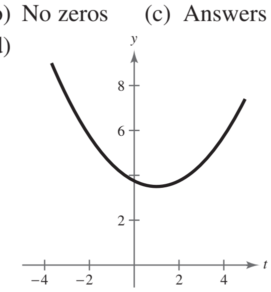
(b) x-intercepts: $(0, 0), \left(\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$ (c) $x = 0, \frac{5}{2}$
(d) The answers in part (c) match the x-intercepts.

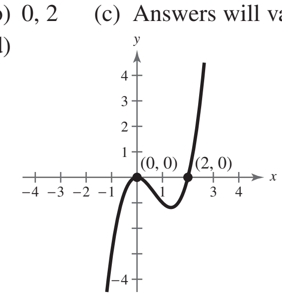
53. (a) 

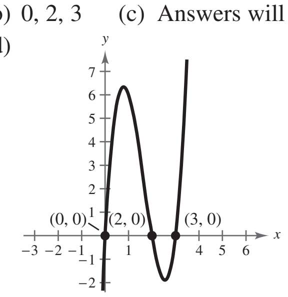
(b) x-intercepts: $(0, 0), (\pm 1, 0), (\pm 2, 0)$
(c) $x = 0, 1, -1, 2, -2$
(d) The answers in part (c) match the x-intercepts.

55. $f(x) = x^2 - 8x$ **57.** $f(x) = x^2 + 4x - 12$
59. $f(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 20x$
61. $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 9x^2 + 36x$ **63.** $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 2$
65. $f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 9$ **67.** $f(x) = x^3 + 4x^2 - 5x$
69. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$ **71.** $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 15x^2 + 23x - 10$
73. $f(x) = x^5 + 16x^4 + 96x^3 + 256x^2 + 256x$

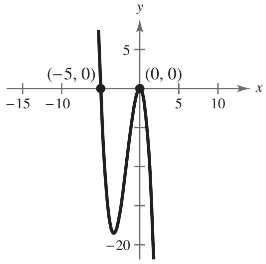
75. (a) Falls to the left, rises to the right
(b) 0, 5, −5 (c) Answers will vary.
(d) 

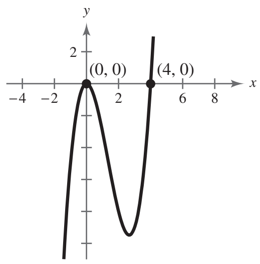
77. (a) Rises to the left, rises to the right
(b) No zeros (c) Answers will vary.
(d) 

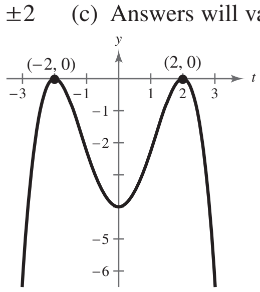
79. (a) Falls to the left, rises to the right
(b) 0, 2 (c) Answers will vary.
(d) 

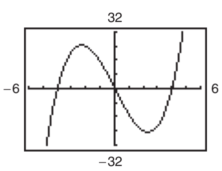
81. (a) Falls to the left, rises to the right
(b) 0, 2, 3 (c) Answers will vary.
(d) 

83. (a) Rises to the left, falls to the right
(b) −5, 0 (c) Answers will vary.

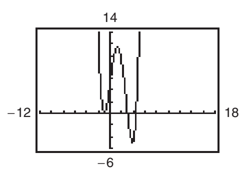
(d) 

85. (a) Falls to the left, rises to the right
(b) 0, 4 (c) Answers will vary.
(d) 

87. (a) Falls to the left, falls to the right
(b) ± 2 (c) Answers will vary.
(d) 

89. 

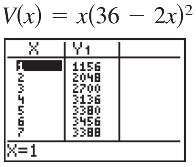
Zeros: $0, \pm 4$, odd multiplicity

91. 

Zeros: -1, even multiplicity; $3, \frac{9}{2}$, odd multiplicity

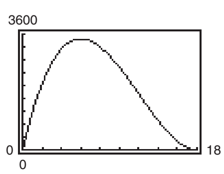
93. $[-1, 0], [1, 2], [2, 3]$; about $-0.879, 1.347, 2.532$

95. $[-2, -1], [0, 1]$; about $-1.585, 0.779$

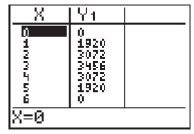
97. (a) $V(x) = x(36 - 2x)^2$ (b) Domain: $0 < x < 18$
(c) 

X	Y1
1	1156
2	2048
3	2700
4	3136
5	3380
6	3456
7	3388

X=1

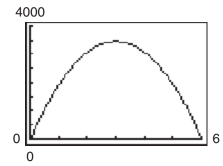
6 in. × 24 in. × 24 in.
(d) 

$x = 6$; The results are the same.

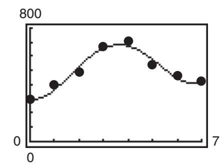
99. (a) $A = -2x^2 + 12x$ (b) $V = -384x^2 + 2304x$
(c) 0 in. $< x <$ 6 in.
(d) 

X	Y1
0	0
1	1920
2	3072
3	3456
4	3072
5	1920
6	0

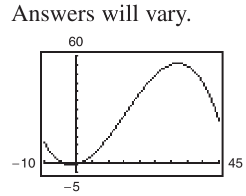
X=0

When $x = 3$, the volume is maximum at $V = 3456$; dimensions of gutter are 3 in. × 6 in. × 3 in.
(e) 

The maximum value is the same.
(f) No. Answers will vary.

101. (a) 

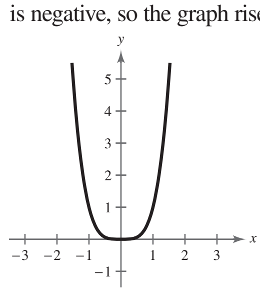
(b) The model fits the data well.
(c) Relative minima: (0.21, 300.54), (6.62, 410.74)
Relative maximum: (3.62, 681.72)
(d) Increasing: (0.21, 3.62), (6.62, 7)
Decreasing: (0, 0.21), (3.62, 6.62)
(e) Answers will vary.

103. (a) 

(b) $t \approx 15$
(c) Vertex: (15.22, 2.54)
(d) The results are approximately equal.

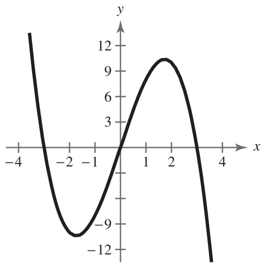
105. False. A fifth-degree polynomial can have at most four turning points.

107. True. The degree of the function is odd and its leading coefficient is negative, so the graph rises to the left and falls to the right.

109. 

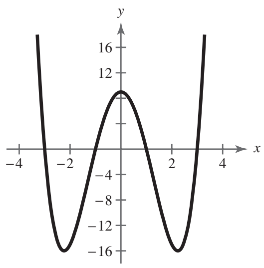
(a) Vertical shift two units upward; Even
(b) Horizontal shift two units to the left; Neither
(c) Reflection in the y-axis; Even
(d) Reflection in the x-axis; Even
(e) Horizontal stretch; Even
(f) Vertical shrink; Even
(g) $g(x) = x^3, x \geq 0$; Neither
(h) $g(x) = x^{16}$; Even

111. (a)



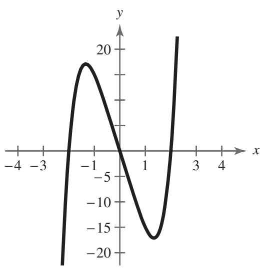
Zeros: 3
Relative minimum: 1
Relative maximum: 1
The number of zeros is the same as the degree, and the number of extrema is one less than the degree.

(b)



Zeros: 4
Relative minima: 2
Relative maximum: 1
The number of zeros is the same as the degree, and the number of extrema is one less than the degree.

(c)



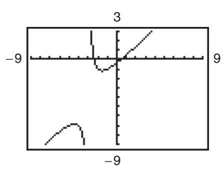
Zeros: 3
Relative minimum: 1
Relative maximum: 1
The number of zeros and the number of extrema are both less than the degree.

Section 2.3 *(page 156)*

1. $f(x)$: dividend; $d(x)$: divisor; $q(x)$: quotient; $r(x)$: remainder

3. improper **5.** Factor **7.** Answers will vary.

9. (a) and (b)



(c) Answers will vary.

11. $2x + 4, \quad x \neq -3$ **13.** $x^2 - 3x + 1, \quad x \neq -\frac{5}{4}$

15. $x^3 + 3x^2 - 1, \quad x \neq -2$ **17.** $x^2 + 3x + 9, \quad x \neq 3$

19. $7 - \dfrac{11}{x + 2}$ **21.** $x - \dfrac{x + 9}{x^2 + 1}$ **23.** $2x - 8 + \dfrac{x - 1}{x^2 + 1}$

25. $x + 3 + \dfrac{6x^2 - 8x + 3}{(x - 1)^3}$ **27.** $3x^2 - 2x + 5, \quad x \neq 5$

29. $6x^2 + 25x + 74 + \dfrac{248}{x - 3}$ **31.** $4x^2 - 9, \quad x \neq -2$

33. $-x^2 + 10x - 25, \quad x \neq -10$

35. $5x^2 + 14x + 56 + \dfrac{232}{x - 4}$

37. $10x^3 + 10x^2 + 60x + 360 + \dfrac{1360}{x - 6}$

39. $x^2 - 8x + 64, \quad x \neq -8$

41. $-3x^3 - 6x^2 - 12x - 24 - \dfrac{48}{x - 2}$

43. $-x^3 - 6x^2 - 36x - 36 - \dfrac{216}{x - 6}$

45. $4x^2 + 14x - 30, \quad x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$

47. $f(x) = (x - 4)(x^2 + 3x - 2) + 3, \quad f(4) = 3$

49. $f(x) = \left(x + \frac{2}{3}\right)(15x^3 - 6x + 4) + \frac{34}{3}, \quad f\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{34}{3}$

51. $f(x) = \left(x - \sqrt{2}\right)\left[x^2 + \left(3 + \sqrt{2}\right)x + 3\sqrt{2}\right] - 8,$
$f\left(\sqrt{2}\right) = -8$

53. $f(x) = \left(x - 1 + \sqrt{3}\right)\left[-4x^2 + \left(2 + 4\sqrt{3}\right)x + \left(2 + 2\sqrt{3}\right)\right],$
$f\left(1 - \sqrt{3}\right) = 0$

55. (a) -2 (b) 1 (c) $-\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 5

57. (a) -35 (b) -22 (c) -10 (d) -211

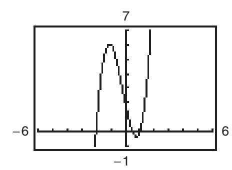
59. $(x - 2)(x + 3)(x - 1)$; Solutions: $2, -3, 1$

61. $(2x - 1)(x - 5)(x - 2)$; Solutions: $\frac{1}{2}, 5, 2$

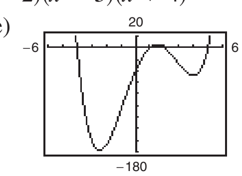
63. $\left(x + \sqrt{3}\right)\left(x - \sqrt{3}\right)(x + 2)$; Solutions: $-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, -2$

65. $(x - 1)\left(x - 1 - \sqrt{3}\right)\left(x - 1 + \sqrt{3}\right)$;
Solutions: $1, \ 1 + \sqrt{3}, \ 1 - \sqrt{3}$

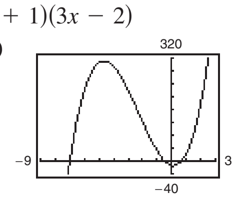
67. (a) Answers will vary. (b) $2x - 1$
(c) $f(x) = (2x - 1)(x + 2)(x - 1)$
(d) $\frac{1}{2}, -2, 1$ (e)



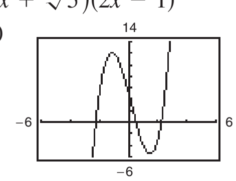
69. (a) Answers will vary. (b) $(x - 1), (x - 2)$
(c) $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 5)(x + 4)$
(d) $1, 2, 5, -4$ (e)



71. (a) Answers will vary. (b) $x + 7$
(c) $f(x) = (x + 7)(2x + 1)(3x - 2)$
(d) $-7, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}$ (e)



73. (a) Answers will vary. (b) $x - \sqrt{5}$
(c) $f(x) = \left(x - \sqrt{5}\right)\left(x + \sqrt{5}\right)(2x - 1)$
(d) $\pm\sqrt{5}, \frac{1}{2}$ (e)



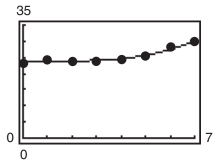
75. (a) Zeros are 2 and about ± 2.236.
(b) $x = 2$ (c) $f(x) = (x - 2)\left(x - \sqrt{5}\right)\left(x + \sqrt{5}\right)$

77. (a) Zeros are -2, about 0.268, and about 3.732.
(b) $t = -2$
(c) $h(t) = (t + 2)\left[t - \left(2 + \sqrt{3}\right)\right]\left[t - \left(2 - \sqrt{3}\right)\right]$

79. (a) Zeros are 0, 3, 4, and about ± 1.414.
(b) $x = 0$
(c) $h(x) = x(x-4)(x-3)(x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})$

81. $2x^2 - x - 1,\quad x \neq \frac{3}{2}$ **83.** $x^2 + 3x,\quad x \neq -2, -1$

85. (a) and (b)



$A = 0.0349t^3 - 0.168t^2 + 0.42t + 23.4$

(c)

	0	1	2	3
	23.4	23.7	23.8	24.1

	4	5	6	7
	24.6	25.7	27.4	30.1

(d) $45.7 billion; No, because the model will approach infinity quickly.

87. False. $-\frac{4}{7}$ is a zero of f.

89. True. The degree of the numerator is greater than the degree of the denominator.

91. $x^{2n} + 6x^n + 9,\quad x^n \neq -3$ **93.** The remainder is 0.

95. $c = -210$ **97.** $k = 7$

99. (a) $x + 1,\quad x \neq 1$ (b) $x^2 + x + 1,\quad x \neq 1$
(c) $x^3 + x^2 + x + 1,\quad x \neq 1$
In general, $\dfrac{x^n - 1}{x - 1} = x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} + \cdot\cdot\cdot + x + 1,\quad x \neq 1$

Section 2.4 *(page 164)*

1. (a) iii (b) i (c) ii **3.** principal square

5. $a = -12,\ b = 7$ **7.** $a = 6,\ b = 5$ **9.** $8 + 5i$

11. $2 - 3\sqrt{3}\,i$ **13.** $4\sqrt{5}\,i$ **15.** 14 **17.** $-1 - 10i$

19. $0.3i$ **21.** $10 - 3i$ **23.** 1 **25.** $3 - 3\sqrt{2}\,i$

27. $-14 + 20i$ **29.** $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{7}{6}i$ **31.** $5 + i$ **33.** $108 + 12i$

35. 24 **37.** $-13 + 84i$ **39.** -10 **41.** $9 - 2i,\ 85$

43. $-1 + \sqrt{5}\,i,\ 6$ **45.** $-2\sqrt{5}\,i,\ 20$ **47.** $\sqrt{6},\ 6$

49. $-3i$ **51.** $\frac{8}{41} + \frac{10}{41}i$ **53.** $\frac{12}{13} + \frac{5}{13}i$ **55.** $-4 - 9i$

57. $-\frac{120}{1681} - \frac{27}{1681}i$ **59.** $-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i$ **61.** $\frac{62}{949} + \frac{297}{949}i$

63. $-2\sqrt{3}$ **65.** -15

67. $(21 + 5\sqrt{2}) + (7\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{10})i$ **69.** $1 \pm i$

71. $-2 \pm \frac{1}{2}i$ **73.** $-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}$ **75.** $2 \pm \sqrt{2}i$

77. $\dfrac{5}{7} \pm \dfrac{5\sqrt{15}}{7}$ **79.** $-1 + 6i$ **81.** $-14i$

83. $-432\sqrt{2}i$ **85.** i **87.** 81

89. (a) $z_1 = 9 + 16i,\ z_2 = 20 - 10i$
(b) $z = \dfrac{11{,}240}{877} + \dfrac{4630}{877}i$

91. (a) 16 (b) 16 (c) 16 (d) 16

93. False. If the complex number is real, the number equals its conjugate.

95. False.
$i^{44} + i^{150} - i^{74} - i^{109} + i^{61} = 1 - 1 + 1 - i + i = 1$

97. $i, -1, -i, 1, i, -1, -i, 1$; The pattern repeats the first four results. Divide the exponent by 4.
If the remainder is 1, the result is i.
If the remainder is 2, the result is -1.
If the remainder is 3, the result is $-i$.
If the remainder is 0, the result is 1.

99. $\sqrt{-6}\sqrt{-6} = \sqrt{6}\,i\sqrt{6}\,i = 6i^2 = -6$ **101.** Proof

Section 2.5 *(page 176)*

1. Fundamental Theorem of Algebra **3.** Rational Zero

5. linear; quadratic; quadratic **7.** Descartes's Rule of Signs

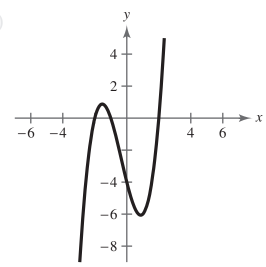
9. 0, 6 **11.** $2, -4$ **13.** $-6, \pm i$ **15.** $\pm 1, \pm 2$

17. $\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 9, \pm 15, \pm 45, \pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{3}{2}, \pm\frac{5}{2}, \pm\frac{9}{2}, \pm\frac{15}{2}, \pm\frac{45}{2}$

19. 1, 2, 3 **21.** $1, -1, 4$ **23.** $-6, -1$ **25.** $\frac{1}{2}, -1$

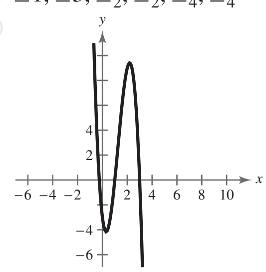
27. $-2, 3, \pm\frac{2}{3}$ **29.** $-2, 1$ **31.** $-4, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1$

33. (a) $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$
(b)



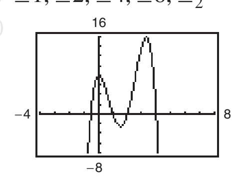
(c) $-2, -1, 2$

35. (a) $\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{3}{2}, \pm\frac{1}{4}, \pm\frac{3}{4}$
(b)



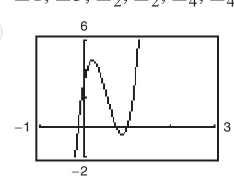
(c) $-\frac{1}{4}, 1, 3$

37. (a) $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8, \pm\frac{1}{2}$
(b)



(c) $-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 2, 4$

39. (a) $\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{3}{2}, \pm\frac{1}{4}, \pm\frac{3}{4}, \pm\frac{1}{8}, \pm\frac{3}{8}, \pm\frac{1}{16}, \pm\frac{3}{16}, \pm\frac{1}{32}, \pm\frac{3}{32}$
(b)



(c) $1, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{8}$

41. (a) ± 1, about ± 1.414 (b) $\pm 1, \pm\sqrt{2}$
(c) $f(x) = (x+1)(x-1)(x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})$

43. (a) 0, 3, 4, about ± 1.414 (b) $0, 3, 4, \pm\sqrt{2}$
(c) $h(x) = x(x-3)(x-4)(x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2})$

45. $x^3 - x^2 + 25x - 25$ **47.** $x^3 - 12x^2 + 46x - 52$

49. $3x^4 - 17x^3 + 25x^2 + 23x - 22$

51. (a) $(x^2+9)(x^2-3)$ (b) $(x^2+9)(x+\sqrt{3})(x-\sqrt{3})$
(c) $(x+3i)(x-3i)(x+\sqrt{3})(x-\sqrt{3})$

53. (a) $(x^2 - 2x - 2)(x^2 - 2x + 3)$
(b) $(x - 1 + \sqrt{3})(x - 1 - \sqrt{3})(x^2 - 2x + 3)$
(c) $(x - 1 + \sqrt{3})(x - 1 - \sqrt{3})(x - 1 + \sqrt{2}i)$
$(x - 1 - \sqrt{2}i)$

55. $\pm 2i, 1$ **57.** $\pm 5i, -\frac{1}{2}, 1$ **59.** $-3 \pm i, \frac{1}{4}$

61. $2, -3 \pm \sqrt{2}i, 1$ **63.** $\pm 6i$; $(x + 6i)(x - 6i)$

65. $1 \pm 4i$; $(x - 1 - 4i)(x - 1 + 4i)$

67. $\pm 2, \pm 2i$; $(x - 2)(x + 2)(x - 2i)(x + 2i)$

69. $1 \pm i$; $(z - 1 + i)(z - 1 - i)$

71. $-1, 2 \pm i$; $(x + 1)(x - 2 + i)(x - 2 - i)$

73. $-2, 1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$; $(x + 2)(x - 1 + \sqrt{2}i)(x - 1 - \sqrt{2}i)$

75. $-\frac{1}{5}, 1 \pm \sqrt{5}i$; $(5x + 1)(x - 1 + \sqrt{5}i)(x - 1 - \sqrt{5}i)$

77. $2, \pm 2i$; $(x - 2)^2(x + 2i)(x - 2i)$

79. $\pm i, \pm 3i$; $(x + i)(x - i)(x + 3i)(x - 3i)$

81. $-10, -7 \pm 5i$ **83.** $-\frac{3}{4}, 1 \pm \frac{1}{2}i$ **85.** $-2, -\frac{1}{2}, \pm i$

87. One positive zero **89.** One negative zero

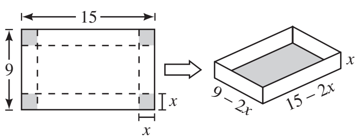
91. One positive zero, one negative zero

93. One or three positive zeros **95–97.** Answers will vary.

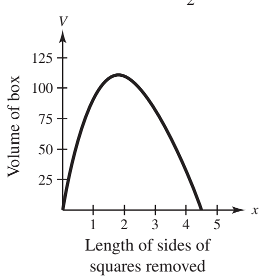
99. $1, -\frac{1}{2}$ **101.** $-\frac{3}{4}$ **103.** $\pm 2, \pm\frac{3}{2}$ **105.** $\pm 1, \frac{1}{4}$

107. d **108.** a **109.** b **110.** c

111. (a)



(b) $V(x) = x(9 - 2x)(15 - 2x)$
Domain: $0 < x < \frac{9}{2}$
(c)



1.82 cm × 5.36 cm × 11.36 cm
(d) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, 8$; 8 is not in the domain of V.

113. $x \approx 38.4$, or \$384,000

115. (a) $V(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 26x + 24 = 120$
(b) 4 ft × 5 ft × 6 ft

117. $x \approx 40$, or 4000 units

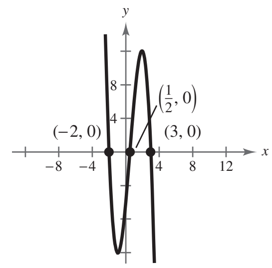
119. No. Setting $p = 9{,}000{,}000$ and solving the resulting equation yields imaginary roots.

121. False. The most complex zeros it can have is two, and the Linear Factorization Theorem guarantees that there are three linear factors, so one zero must be real.

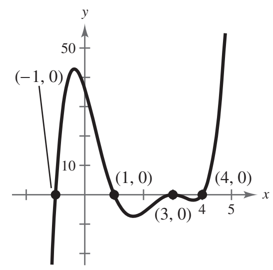
123. r_1, r_2, r_3 **125.** $5 + r_1, 5 + r_2, 5 + r_3$

127. The zeros cannot be determined.

129. Answers will vary. There are infinitely many possible functions for f. Sample equation and graph:
$f(x) = -2x^3 + 3x^2 + 11x - 6$

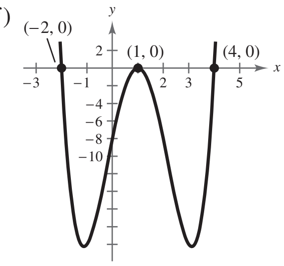


131. Answers will vary. Sample graph:



133. $f(x) = x^4 + 5x^2 + 4$ **135.** $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2$

137. (a) $-2, 1, 4$
(b) The graph touches the x-axis at $x = 1$.
(c) The least possible degree of the function is 4, because there are at least four real zeros (1 is repeated) and a function can have at most the number of real zeros equal to the degree of the function. The degree cannot be odd by the definition of multiplicity.
(d) Positive. From the information in the table, it can be concluded that the graph will eventually rise to the left and rise to the right.
(e) $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 14x - 8$
(f)



139. (a) Not correct because f has $(0, 0)$ as an intercept.
(b) Not correct because the function must be at least a fourth-degree polynomial.
(c) Correct function
(d) Not correct because k has $(-1, 0)$ as an intercept.

Section 2.6 *(page 190)*

1. rational functions **3.** horizontal asymptote

5. (a)

[redacted]					
0.5	-2	1.5	2	5	0.25
0.9	-10	1.1	10	10	$0.\overline{1}$
0.99	-100	1.01	100	100	$0.\overline{01}$
0.999	-1000	1.001	1000	1000	$0.\overline{001}$

(b) Vertical asymptote: $x = 1$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
(c) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 1$

7. (a)

[redacted]					
0.5	-1	1.5	5.4	5	3.125
0.9	-12.79	1.1	17.29	10	$3.\overline{03}$
0.99	-147.8	1.01	152.3	100	$3.\overline{0003}$
0.999	-1498	1.001	1502	1000	3

(b) Vertical asymptotes: $x = \pm 1$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 3$
(c) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = \pm 1$

9. Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 0$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$

11. Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 5$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 5$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = -1$

13. Domain: all real numbers x except $x = \pm 1$
Vertical asymptotes: $x = \pm 1$

15. Domain: all real numbers x
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 3$

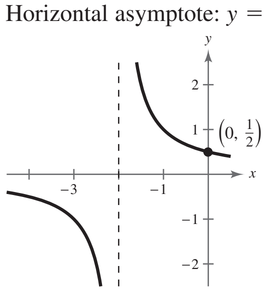
17. d **18.** a **19.** c **20.** b **21.** 3 **23.** 9

25. Domain: all real numbers x except $x = \pm 4$;
Vertical asymptote: $x = -4$; horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$

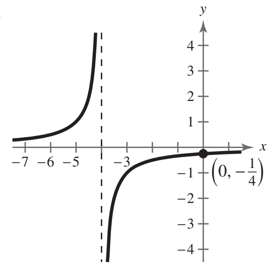
27. Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -1, 5$;
Vertical asymptote: $x = -1$; horizontal asymptote: $y = 1$

29. Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -1, \frac{1}{2}$;
Vertical asymptote: $x = \frac{1}{2}$; horizontal asymptote: $y = \frac{1}{2}$

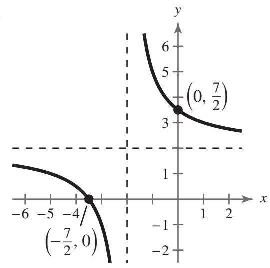
31. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -2$
(b) y-intercept: $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = -2$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
(d)



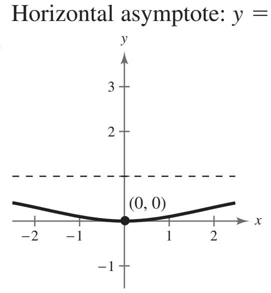
33. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -4$
(b) y-intercept: $\left(0, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = -4$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
(d)



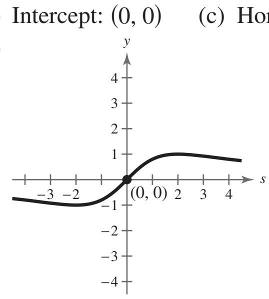
35. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -2$
(b) x-intercept: $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $\left(0, \frac{7}{2}\right)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = -2$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 2$
(d)



37. (a) Domain: all real numbers x
(b) Intercept: $(0, 0)$
(c) Horizontal asymptote: $y = 1$
(d)

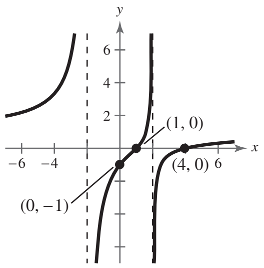


39. (a) Domain: all real numbers s
(b) Intercept: $(0, 0)$ (c) Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
(d)

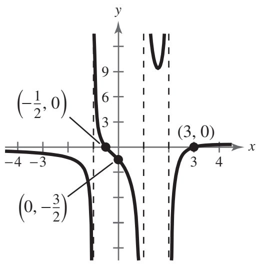


41. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = \pm 2$
(b) x-intercepts: $(1, 0)$ and $(4, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, -1)$
(c) Vertical asymptotes: $x = \pm 2$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 1$

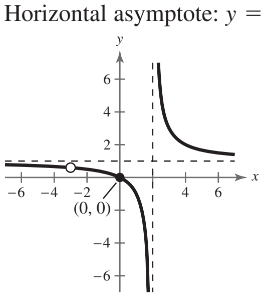
(d)



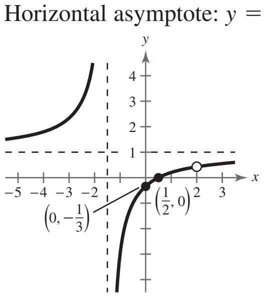
43. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = \pm 1, 2$
(b) x-intercepts: $(3, 0)$, $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $\left(0, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$
(c) Vertical asymptotes: $x = 2$, $x = \pm 1$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
(d)



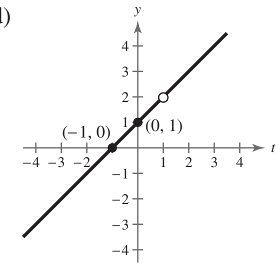
45. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 2, -3$
(b) Intercept: $(0, 0)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = 2$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 1$
(d)



47. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -\frac{3}{2}, 2$
(b) x-intercept: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $\left(0, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = -\frac{3}{2}$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 1$
(d)



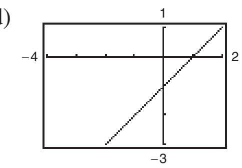
49. (a) Domain: all real numbers t except $t = 1$
(b) t-intercept: $(-1, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 1)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: None
Horizontal asymptote: None
(d)



51. (a) Domain of f: all real numbers x except $x = -1$
Domain of g: all real numbers x
(b) $x - 1$; Vertical asymptotes: None
(c)

	-3	-2	-1.5	-1	-0.5	0	1
	-4	-3	-2.5	Undef.	-1.5	-1	0
	-4	-3	-2.5	-2	-1.5	-1	0

(d)

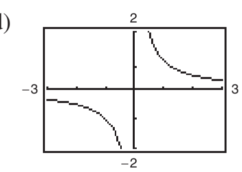


(e) Because there are only a finite number of pixels, the graphing utility may not attempt to evaluate the function where it does not exist.

53. (a) Domain of f: all real numbers x except $x = 0, 2$
Domain of g: all real numbers x except $x = 0$
(b) $\dfrac{1}{x}$; Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
(c)

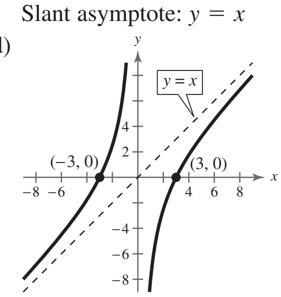
	-0.5	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	3
	-2	Undef.	2	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	Undef.	$\frac{1}{3}$
	-2	Undef.	2	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$

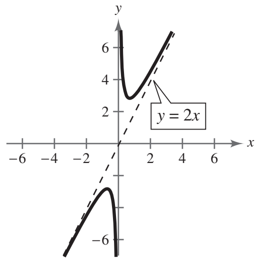
(d)

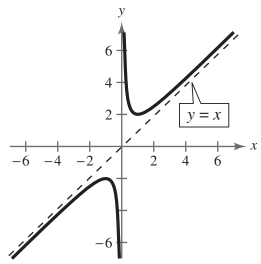


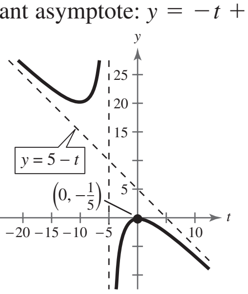
(e) Because there are only a finite number of pixels, the graphing utility may not attempt to evaluate the function where it does not exist.

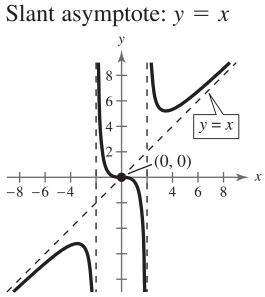
55. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 0$
(b) x-intercepts: $(-3, 0)$, $(3, 0)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
Slant asymptote: $y = x$
(d)

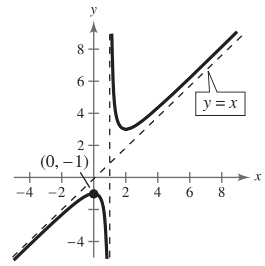


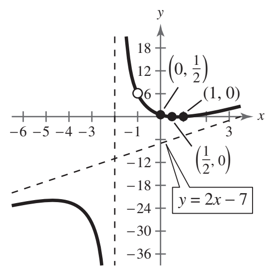
57. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 0$
(b) No intercepts
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
Slant asymptote: $y = 2x$
(d)


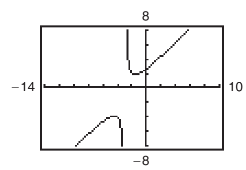
59. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 0$
(b) No intercepts
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
Slant asymptote: $y = x$
(d)


61. (a) Domain: all real numbers t except $t = -5$
(b) y-intercept: $\left(0, -\frac{1}{5}\right)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $t = -5$
Slant asymptote: $y = -t + 5$
(d)


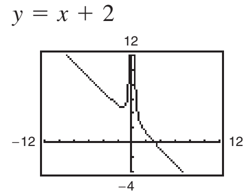
63. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = \pm 2$
(b) Intercept: $(0, 0)$
(c) Vertical asymptotes: $x = \pm 2$
Slant asymptote: $y = x$
(d)


65. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 1$
(b) y-intercept: $(0, -1)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = 1$
Slant asymptote: $y = x$
(d)


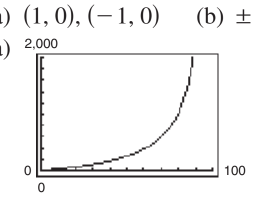
67. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -1, -2$
(b) y-intercept: $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
x-intercepts: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$, $(1, 0)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = -2$
Slant asymptote: $y = 2x - 7$
(d)


69.


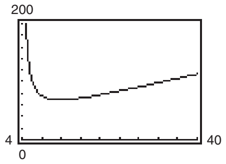
Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -3$
Vertical asymptote: $x = -3$
Slant asymptote: $y = x + 2$
$y = x + 2$

71.


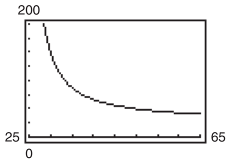
Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 0$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
Slant asymptote: $y = -x + 3$
$y = -x + 3$

73. (a) $(-1, 0)$ (b) -1
75. (a) $(1, 0), (-1, 0)$ (b) ± 1
77. (a)


(b) \$28.33 million; \$170 million; \$765 million
(c) No. The function is undefined at $p = 100$.
79. (a) 333 deer, 500 deer, 800 deer (b) 1500 deer
81. (a) $A = \dfrac{2x(x + 11)}{x - 4}$ (b) $(4, \infty)$

(c) 

11.75 in. × 5.87 in.

83. (a) Answers will vary.
(b) Vertical asymptote: $x = 25$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 25$
(c) 

(d)

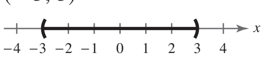
[redacted]	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
	150	87.5	66.7	56.3	50	45.8	42.9

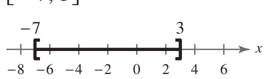
(e) Sample answer: No. You might expect the average speed for the round trip to be the average of the average speeds for the two parts of the trip.
(f) No. At 20 miles per hour you would use more time in one direction than is required for the round trip at an average speed of 50 miles per hour.

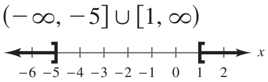
85. False. Polynomials do not have vertical asymptotes.
87. False. If the degree of the numerator is greater than the degree of the denominator, no horizontal asymptote exists. However, a slant asymptote exists only if the degree of the numerator is one greater than the degree of the denominator.
89. c

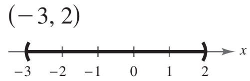
Section 2.7 *(page 201)*

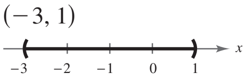
1. positive; negative **3.** zeros; undefined values
5. (a) No (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) No
7. (a) Yes (b) No (c) No (d) Yes
9. $-\frac{2}{3}, 1$ **11.** 4, 5

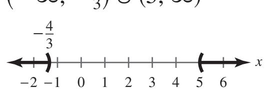
13. $(-3, 3)$


15. $[-7, 3]$


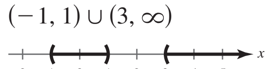
17. $(-\infty, -5] \cup [1, \infty)$


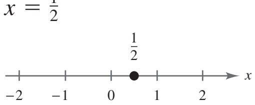
19. $(-3, 2)$


21. $(-3, 1)$


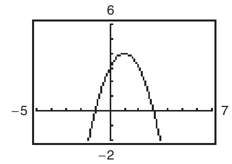
23. $\left(-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}\right) \cup (5, \infty)$


25. $(-\infty, -3) \cup (6, \infty)$

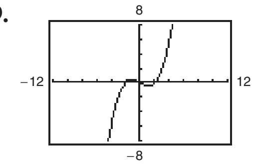

27. $(-1, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$


29. $x = \frac{1}{2}$


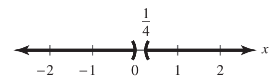
31. $(-\infty, 0) \cup \left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ **33.** $[-2, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$ **35.** $[-2, \infty)$

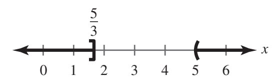
37. 

(a) $x \le -1,\ x \ge 3$
(b) $0 \le x \le 2$

39. 

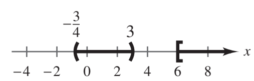
(a) $-2 \le x \le 0,$
$2 \le x < \infty$
(b) $x \le 4$

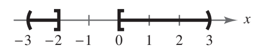
41. $(-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{1}{4}, \infty\right)$


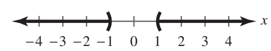
43. $\left(-\infty, \frac{5}{3}\right] \cup (5, \infty)$


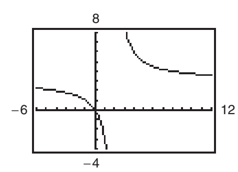
45. $(-\infty, -1) \cup (4, \infty)$


47. $(-5, 3) \cup (11, \infty)$

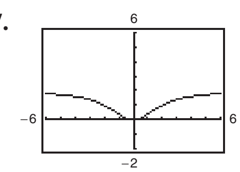

49. $\left(-\frac{3}{4}, 3\right) \cup [6, \infty)$


51. $(-3, -2] \cup [0, 3)$


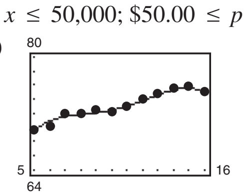
53. $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$


55. 

(a) $0 \le x < 2$
(b) $2 < x \le 4$

57. 

(a) $|x| \ge 2$
(b) $-\infty < x < \infty$

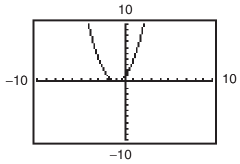
59. $[-2, 2]$ **61.** $(-\infty, 4] \cup [5, \infty)$
63. $(-5, 0] \cup (7, \infty)$ **65.** $(-3.51, 3.51)$
67. $(-0.13, 25.13)$ **69.** $(2.26, 2.39)$
71. (a) $t = 10$ sec (b) $4 \text{ sec} < t < 6 \text{ sec}$
73. $13.8 \text{ m} \le L \le 36.2 \text{ m}$
75. $40{,}000 \le x \le 50{,}000$; $\$50.00 \le p \le \$55.00$
77. (a) and (c) 

The model fits the data well.
(b) $N = -0.00412t^4 + 0.1705t^3 - 2.538t^2 + 16.55t + 31.5$
(d) 2003 to 2006
(e) No; The model decreases sharply after 2006.

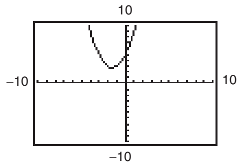
79. $R_1 \ge 2$ ohms
81. True. The test intervals are $(-\infty, -3)$, $(-3, 1)$, $(1, 4)$, and $(4, \infty)$.
83. (a) $(-\infty, -4] \cup [4, \infty)$
(b) If $a > 0$ and $c > 0$, $b \le -2\sqrt{ac}$ or $b \ge 2\sqrt{ac}$.

85. (a) $\left(-\infty, -2\sqrt{30}\right] \cup \left[2\sqrt{30}, \infty\right)$
(b) If $a > 0$ and $c > 0$, $b \le -2\sqrt{ac}$ or $b \ge 2\sqrt{ac}$.

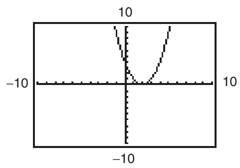
87.



For part (b), the y-values that are less than or equal to 0 occur only at $x = -1$.



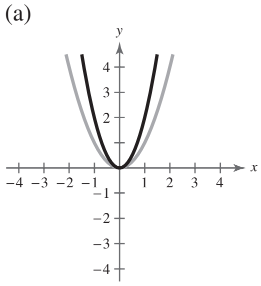
For part (c), there are no y-values that are less than 0.



For part (d), the y-values that are greater than 0 occur for all values of x except 2.

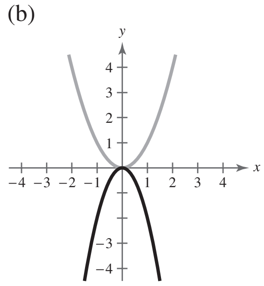
Review Exercises *(page 206)*

1. (a)



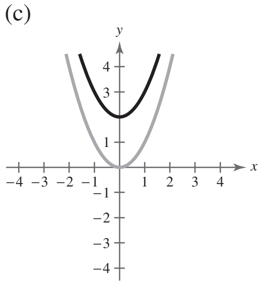
Vertical stretch

(b)



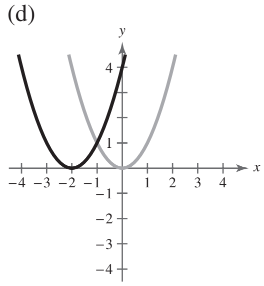
Vertical stretch and reflection in the x-axis

(c)



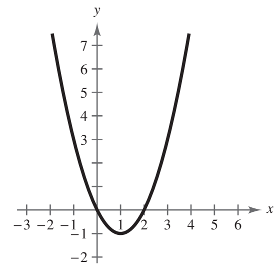
Vertical shift two units upward

(d)



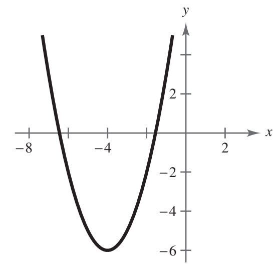
Horizontal shift two units to the left

3. $g(x) = (x - 1)^2 - 1$



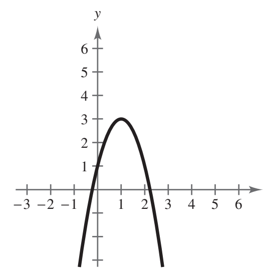
Vertex: $(1, -1)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = 1$
x-intercepts: $(0, 0)$, $(2, 0)$

5. $f(x) = (x + 4)^2 - 6$



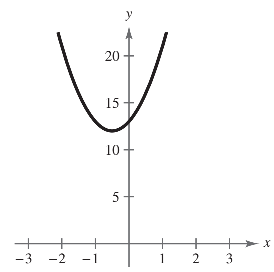
Vertex: $(-4, -6)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = -4$
x-intercepts: $\left(-4 \pm \sqrt{6}, 0\right)$

7. $f(t) = -2(t - 1)^2 + 3$



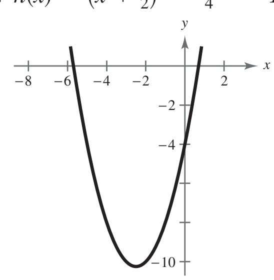
Vertex: $(1, 3)$
Axis of symmetry: $t = 1$
t-intercepts: $\left(1 \pm \dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 0\right)$

9. $h(x) = 4\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 12$



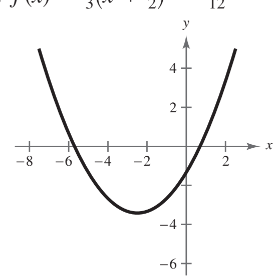
Vertex: $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 12\right)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = -\frac{1}{2}$
No x-intercept

11. $h(x) = \left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{41}{4}$



Vertex: $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{41}{4}\right)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = -\frac{5}{2}$
x-intercepts: $\left(\dfrac{\pm\sqrt{41} - 5}{2}, 0\right)$

13. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{41}{12}$

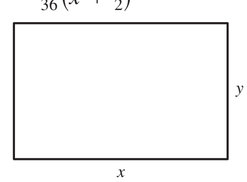


Vertex: $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{41}{12}\right)$
Axis of symmetry: $x = -\frac{5}{2}$
x-intercepts: $\left(\dfrac{\pm\sqrt{41} - 5}{2}, 0\right)$

15. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 4)^2 + 1$ **17.** $f(x) = (x - 1)^2 - 4$

19. $y = -\frac{11}{36}\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2$

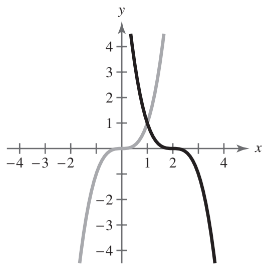
21. (a)



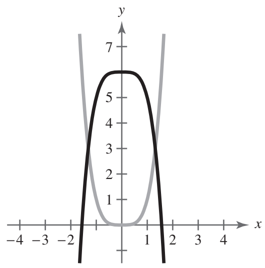
(b) $y = 500 - x$
$A(x) = 500x - x^2$
(c) $x = 250$, $y = 250$

23. 1091 units

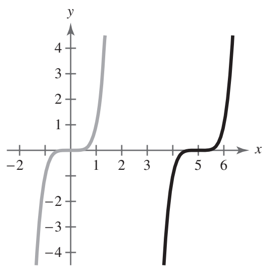
25.



27.



29.



31. Falls to the left, falls to the right

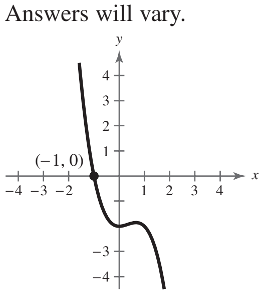
33. Rises to the left, rises to the right

35. $-8, \frac{4}{3}$, odd multiplicity; turning points: 1

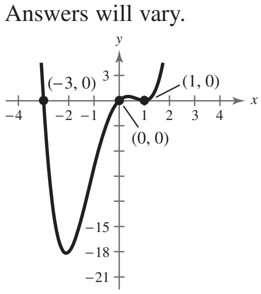
37. $0, \pm\sqrt{3}$, odd multiplicity; turning points: 2

39. 0, even multiplicity; $\frac{2}{3}$, odd multiplicity; turning points: 2

41. (a) Rises to the left, falls to the right (b) -1
(c) Answers will vary.
(d)



43. (a) Rises to the left, rises to the right (b) $-3, 0, 1$
(c) Answers will vary.
(d)



45. (a) $[-1, 0]$ (b) About -0.900

47. (a) $[-1, 0], [1, 2]$ (b) About -0.200, about 1.772

49. $6x + 3 + \dfrac{17}{5x - 3}$ **51.** $5x + 4, \quad x \neq \dfrac{5}{2} \pm \dfrac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$

53. $x^2 - 3x + 2 - \dfrac{1}{x^2 + 2}$

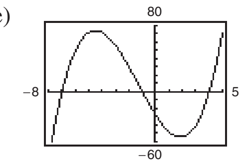
55. $6x^3 + 8x^2 - 11x - 4 - \dfrac{8}{x - 2}$

57. $2x^2 - 9x - 6, \quad x \neq 8$

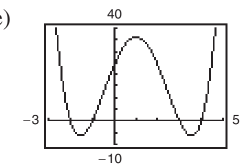
59. (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes (d) No

61. (a) -421 (b) -9

63. (a) Answers will vary.
(b) $(x + 7), (x + 1)$
(c) $f(x) = (x + 7)(x + 1)(x - 4)$
(d) $-7, -1, 4$
(e)



65. (a) Answers will vary. (b) $(x + 1), (x - 4)$
(c) $f(x) = (x + 1)(x - 4)(x + 2)(x - 3)$
(d) $-2, -1, 3, 4$
(e)



67. $8 + 10i$ **69.** $-1 + 3i$ **71.** $3 + 7i$

73. $63 + 77i$ **75.** $-4 - 46i$ **77.** $39 - 80i$

79. $\dfrac{23}{17} + \dfrac{10}{17}i$ **81.** $\dfrac{21}{13} - \dfrac{1}{13}i$ **83.** $\pm\dfrac{\sqrt{10}}{5}i$ **85.** $1 \pm 3i$

87. 0, 3 **89.** 2, 9 **91.** $-4, 6, \pm 2i$

93. $\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 15, \pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{3}{2}, \pm\frac{5}{2}, \pm\frac{15}{2}, \pm\frac{1}{4}, \pm\frac{3}{4}, \pm\frac{5}{4}, \pm\frac{15}{4}$

95. $-6, -2, 5$ **97.** 1, 8 **99.** $-4, 3$

101. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 14x^3 + 17x^2 - 42x + 24$

103. $4, \pm i$ **105.** $-3, \frac{1}{2}, 2 \pm i$

107. $0, 1, -5; f(x) = x(x - 1)(x + 5)$

109. $-4, 2 \pm 3i; g(x) = (x + 4)^2(x - 2 - 3i)(x - 2 + 3i)$

111. Two or no positive zeros, one negative zero

113. Answers will vary.

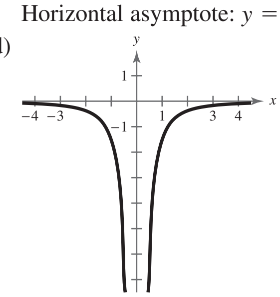
115. Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -10$

117. Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 6, 4$

119. Vertical asymptote: $x = -3$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$

121. Vertical asymptote: $x = 6$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$

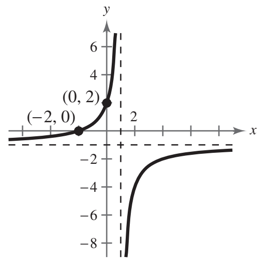
123. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 0$
(b) No intercepts
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
(d)



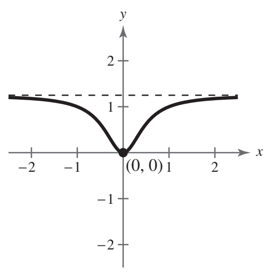
125. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 1$
(b) x-intercept: $(-2, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 2)$

(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = 1$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = -1$

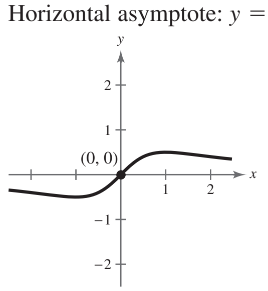
(d)



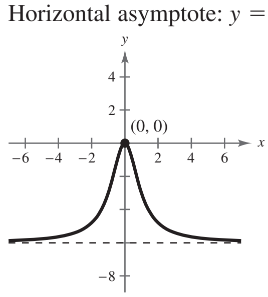
127. (a) Domain: all real numbers x
(b) Intercept: $(0, 0)$
(c) Horizontal asymptote: $y = \frac{5}{4}$
(d)



129. (a) Domain: all real numbers x
(b) Intercept: $(0, 0)$
(c) Horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$
(d)

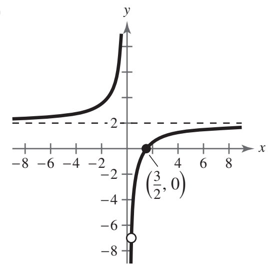


131. (a) Domain: all real numbers x
(b) Intercept: $(0, 0)$
(c) Horizontal asymptote: $y = -6$
(d)

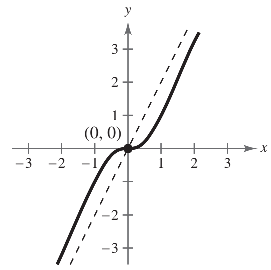


133. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = 0, \frac{1}{3}$
(b) x-intercept: $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 2$

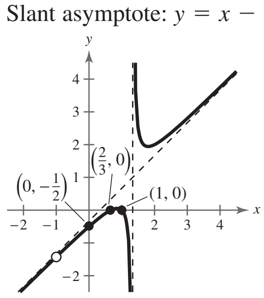
(d)



135. (a) Domain: all real numbers x
(b) Intercept: $(0, 0)$ (c) Slant asymptote: $y = 2x$
(d)

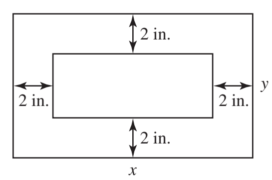


137. (a) Domain: all real numbers x except $x = \frac{4}{3}, -1$
(b) y-intercept: $\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$
x-intercepts: $\left(\frac{2}{3}, 0\right), (1, 0)$
(c) Vertical asymptote: $x = \frac{4}{3}$
Slant asymptote: $y = x - \frac{1}{3}$
(d)



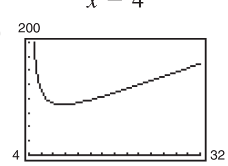
139. $\overline{C} = 0.5 = \$0.50$

141. (a)



(b) $A = \dfrac{2x(2x + 7)}{x - 4}$ (c) $4 < x < \infty$

(d)



9.48 in. × 9.48 in.

143. $\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ **145.** $[-4, 0] \cup [4, \infty)$

147. $[-5, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$ **149.** $(-\infty, 0) \cup [4, 5]$

151. 4.9%

153. False. A fourth-degree polynomial can have at most four zeros, and complex zeros occur in conjugate pairs.

155. Find the vertex of the quadratic function and write the function in standard form. If the leading coefficient is positive, the vertex is a minimum. If the leading coefficient is negative, the vertex is a maximum.

157. An asymptote of a graph is a line to which the graph becomes arbitrarily close as x increases or decreases without bound.

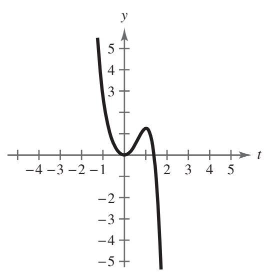
Chapter Test *(page 210)*

1. (a) Reflection in the x-axis followed by a vertical shift two units upward
(b) Horizontal shift $\frac{3}{2}$ units to the right

2. $y = (x - 3)^2 - 6$

3. (a) 50 ft
(b) 5. Yes, changing the constant term results in a vertical translation of the graph and therefore changes the maximum height.

4. Rises to the left, falls to the right



5. $3x + \dfrac{x - 1}{x^2 + 1}$ **6.** $2x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 6 + \dfrac{9}{x - 2}$

7. $(2x - 5)(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3})$;
Zeros: $\frac{5}{2}, \pm\sqrt{3}$

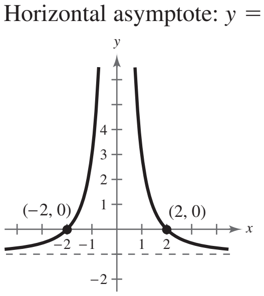
8. (a) $-3 + 5i$ (b) 7 **9.** $2 - i$

10. $f(x) = x^4 - 7x^3 + 17x^2 - 15x$

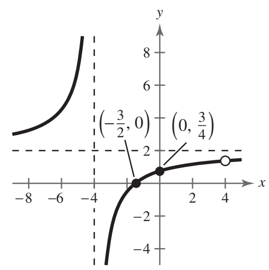
11. $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 16x^2 - 24x + 16$

12. $-5, -\frac{2}{3}, 1$ **13.** $-2, 4, -1 \pm \sqrt{2}i$

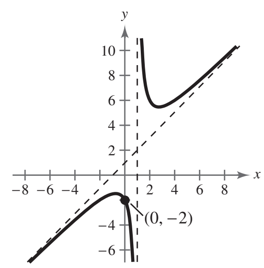
14. x-intercepts: $(-2, 0), (2, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = -1$



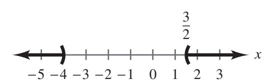
15. x-intercept: $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $\left(0, \frac{3}{4}\right)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = -4$
Horizontal asymptote: $y = 2$



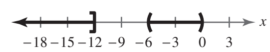
16. y-intercept: $(0, -2)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 1$
Slant asymptote: $y = x + 1$



17. $x < -4$ or $x > \frac{3}{2}$



18. $x \le -12$ or $-6 < x < 0$



Problem Solving *(page 213)*

1. Answers will vary. **3.** 2 in. × 2 in. × 5 in.

5. (a) and (b) $y = -x^2 + 5x - 4$

7. (a) $f(x) = (x - 2)x^2 + 5 = x^3 - 2x^2 + 5$
(b) $f(x) = -(x + 3)x^2 + 1 = -x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$

9. $(a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 + abi - abi - b^2i^2$
$= a^2 + b^2$

11. (a) As $|a|$ increases, the graph stretches vertically. For $a < 0$, the graph is reflected in the x-axis.
(b) As $|b|$ increases, the vertical asymptote is translated. For $b > 0$, the graph is translated to the right. For $b < 0$, the graph is reflected in the x-axis and is translated to the left.

Chapter 3

Section 3.1 *(page 224)*

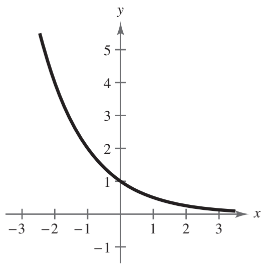
1. algebraic **3.** One-to-One **5.** $A = P\left(1 + \dfrac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$

7. 0.863 **9.** 0.006 **11.** 1767.767

13. d **14.** c **15.** a **16.** b

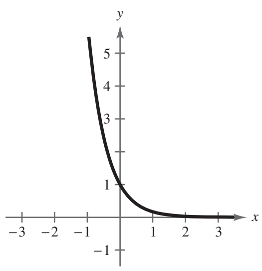
17.

	−2	−1	0	1	2
	4	2	1	0.5	0.25



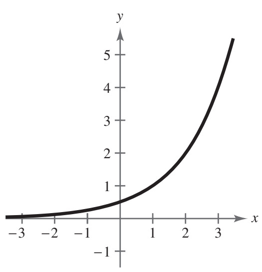
19.

	−2	−1	0	1	2
	36	6	1	0.167	0.028



21.

	−2	−1	0	1	2
	0.125	0.25	0.5	1	2

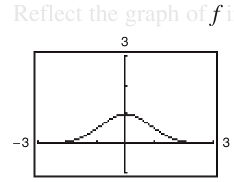


23. Shift the graph of f one unit upward.

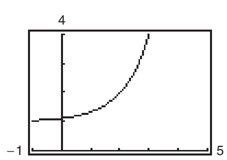
25. Reflect the graph of f in the x-axis and shift three units upward.

27. Reflect the graph of f in the origin.

29.



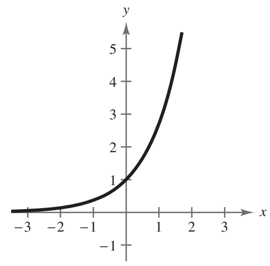
31.



33. 0.472 35. 3.857×10^{-22} 37. 7166.647

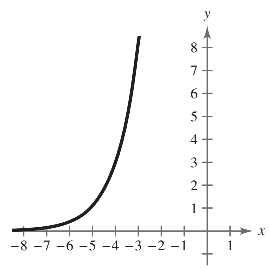
39.

	−2	−1	0	1	2
	0.135	0.368	1	2.718	7.389



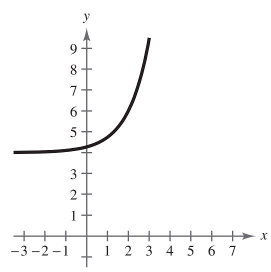
41.

	−8	−7	−6	−5	−4
	0.055	0.149	0.406	1.104	3

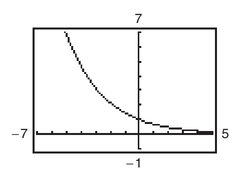


43.

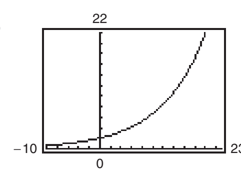
	−2	−1	0	1	2
	4.037	4.100	4.271	4.736	6



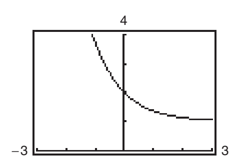
45.



47.



49.



51. $x = 2$ 53. $x = -5$ 55. $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 57. $x = 3, -1$

59.

	1	2	4	12
	\$1828.49	\$1830.29	\$1831.19	\$1831.80

	365	Continuous
	\$1832.09	\$1832.10

61.

	1	2	4	12
	\$5477.81	\$5520.10	\$5541.79	\$5556.46

	365	Continuous
	\$5563.61	\$5563.85

63.

	10	20	30
	\$17,901.90	\$26,706.49	\$39,841.40

	40	50
	\$59,436.39	\$88,668.67

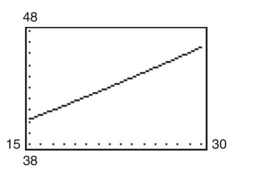
65.

	10	20	30
	\$22,986.49	\$44,031.56	\$84,344.25

	40	50
	\$161,564.86	\$309,484.08

67. \$104,710.29 69. \$35.45

71. (a)



(b)

[redacted]	15	16	17	18	19	20
	40.19	40.59	40.99	41.39	41.80	42.21

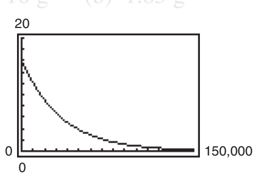
[redacted]	21	22	23	24	25	26
	42.62	43.04	43.47	43.90	44.33	44.77

[redacted]	27	28	29	30
	45.21	45.65	46.10	46.56

(c) 2038

73. (a) 16 g (b) 1.85 g

(c)

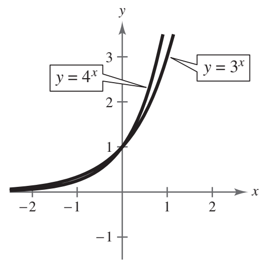


75. (a) $V(t) = 30{,}500\left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^t$ (b) \$17,878.54

77. True. As $x \to -\infty, f(x) \to -2$ but never reaches -2.

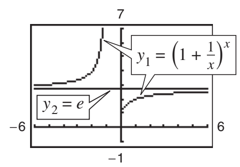
79. $f(x) = h(x)$ 81. $f(x) = g(x) = h(x)$

83.



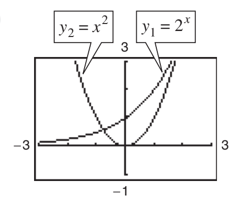
(a) $x < 0$ (b) $x > 0$

85.

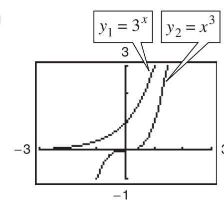


As the x-value increases, y_1 approaches the value of e.

87. (a)



(b)



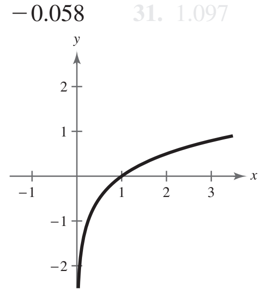
In both viewing windows, the constant raised to a variable power increases more rapidly than the variable raised to a constant power.

89. (a) $A = \$5466.09$ (b) $A = \$5466.35$
(c) $A = \$5466.36$ (d) $A = \$5466.38$
No. Answers will vary.

Section 3.2 *(page 234)*

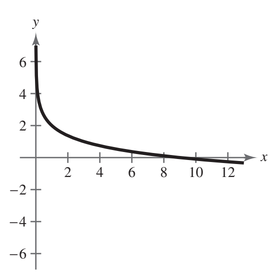
1. logarithmic 3. natural; e 5. $x = y$ 7. $4^2 = 16$
9. $9^{-2} = \frac{1}{81}$ 11. $32^{2/5} = 4$ 13. $64^{1/2} = 8$
15. $\log_5 125 = 3$ 17. $\log_{81} 3 = \frac{1}{4}$ 19. $\log_6 \frac{1}{36} = -2$
21. $\log_{24} 1 = 0$ 23. 6 25. 0 27. 2
29. -0.058 31. 1.097 33. 7 35. 1

37.

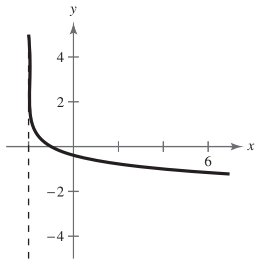


Domain: $(0, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(1, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$

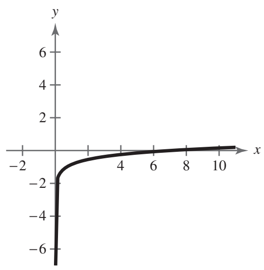
39.



Domain: $(0, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(9, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$

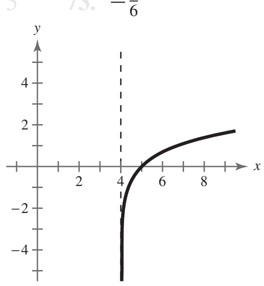
41. 

Domain: $(-2, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(-1, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = -2$

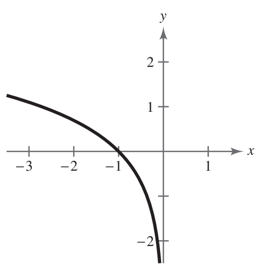
43. 

Domain: $(0, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(7, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$

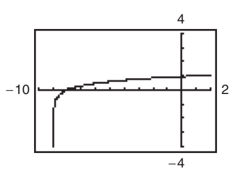
45. c **46.** f **47.** d **48.** e **49.** b **50.** a
51. $e^{-0.693\ldots} = \frac{1}{2}$ **53.** $e^{1.945\ldots} = 7$ **55.** $e^{5.521\ldots} = 250$
57. $e^0 = 1$ **59.** $\ln 54.598\ldots = 4$
61. $\ln 1.6487\ldots = \frac{1}{2}$ **63.** $\ln 0.406\ldots = -0.9$
65. $\ln 4 = x$ **67.** 2.913 **69.** -23.966
71. 5 **73.** $-\frac{5}{6}$

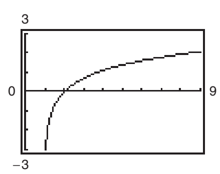
75. 

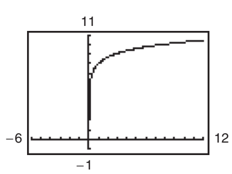
Domain: $(4, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(5, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 4$

77. 

Domain: $(-\infty, 0)$
x-intercept: $(-1, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$

79. 

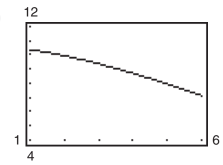
81. 

83. 

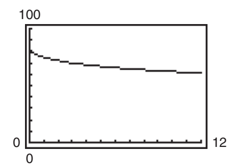
85. $x = 5$ **87.** $x = 7$ **89.** $x = 8$ **91.** $x = -5, 5$
93. (a) 30 yr; 10 yr (b) \$323,179; \$199,109
(c) \$173,179; \$49,109
(d) $x = 750$; The monthly payment must be greater than \$750.

95. (a)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	10.36	9.94	9.37	8.70	7.96	7.15

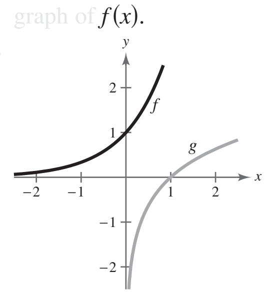
(b) 

(c) No, the model begins to decrease rapidly, eventually producing negative values.

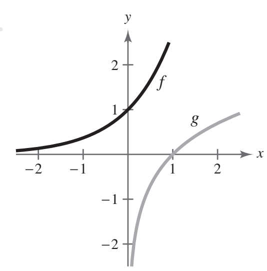
97. (a) 

(b) 80 (c) 68.1 (d) 62.3

99. False. Reflecting $g(x)$ about the line $y = x$ will determine the graph of $f(x)$.

101. 

The functions f and g are inverses.

103. 

The functions f and g are inverses.

105.

	-2	-1	0	1	2
	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	10	100

	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	1	10	100
	-2	-1	0	1	2

The domain of $f(x) = 10^x$ is equal to the range of $f(x) = \log x$ and vice versa. $f(x) = 10^x$ and $f(x) = \log x$ are inverses of each other.

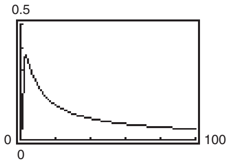
107. (a)

	1	5	10	10^2
	0	0.322	0.230	0.046

	10^4	10^6
	0.00092	0.0000138

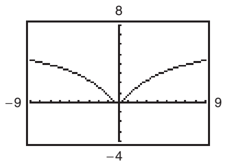
(b) 0

(c)



109. Answers will vary.

111. (a)



(b) Increasing: $(0, \infty)$
Decreasing: $(-\infty, 0)$
(c) Relative minimum: $(0, 0)$

Section 3.3 *(page 241)*

1. change-of-base **3.** $\dfrac{1}{\log_b a}$ **4.** c **5.** a **6.** b

7. (a) $\dfrac{\log 16}{\log 5}$ (b) $\dfrac{\ln 16}{\ln 5}$ **9.** (a) $\dfrac{\log x}{\log \frac{1}{5}}$ (b) $\dfrac{\ln x}{\ln \frac{1}{5}}$

11. (a) $\dfrac{\log \frac{3}{10}}{\log x}$ (b) $\dfrac{\ln \frac{3}{10}}{\ln x}$ **13.** (a) $\dfrac{\log x}{\log 2.6}$ (b) $\dfrac{\ln x}{\ln 2.6}$

15. 1.771 **17.** -2.000 **19.** -1.048 **21.** 2.633

23. $\frac{3}{2}$ **25.** $-3 - \log_5 2$ **27.** $6 + \ln 5$ **29.** 2

31. $\frac{3}{4}$ **33.** 4 **35.** -2 is not in the domain of $\log_2 x$.

37. 4.5 **39.** $-\frac{1}{2}$ **41.** 7 **43.** 2 **45.** $\ln 4 + \ln x$

47. $4 \log_8 x$ **49.** $1 - \log_5 x$ **51.** $\frac{1}{2} \ln z$

53. $\ln x + \ln y + 2 \ln z$ **55.** $\ln z + 2 \ln(z - 1)$

57. $\frac{1}{2} \log_2(a - 1) - 2 \log_2 3$ **59.** $\frac{1}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \ln y$

61. $2 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln y - \frac{1}{2} \ln z$

63. $2 \log_5 x - 2 \log_5 y - 3 \log_5 z$

65. $\dfrac{3}{4} \ln x + \dfrac{1}{4} \ln(x^2 + 3)$ **67.** $\ln 2x$ **69.** $\log_4 \dfrac{z}{y}$

71. $\log_2 x^2 y^4$ **73.** $\log_3 \sqrt[4]{5x}$ **75.** $\log \dfrac{x}{(x + 1)^2}$

77. $\log \dfrac{xz^3}{y^2}$ **79.** $\ln \dfrac{x}{(x + 1)(x - 1)}$

81. $\ln \sqrt[3]{\dfrac{x(x + 3)^2}{x^2 - 1}}$ **83.** $\log_8 \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{y(y + 4)^2}}{y - 1}$

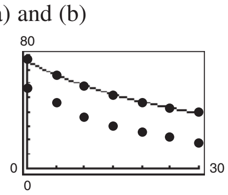
85. $\log_2 \frac{32}{4} = \log_2 32 - \log_2 4$; Property 2

87. $\beta = 10(\log I + 12)$; 60 dB **89.** 70 dB

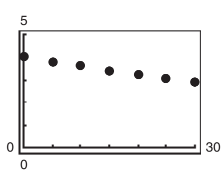
91. $\ln y = \frac{1}{4} \ln x$ **93.** $\ln y = -\frac{1}{4} \ln x + \ln \frac{5}{2}$

95. $y = 256.24 - 20.8 \ln x$

97. (a) and (b)

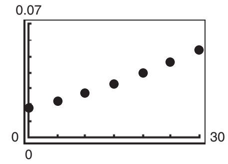


(c)



$T = 21 + e^{-0.037t + 3.997}$
The results are similar.

(d)



$$T = 21 + \frac{1}{0.001t + 0.016}$$

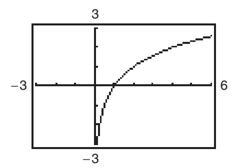
(e) Answers will vary.

99. Proof

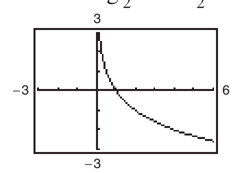
101. False; $\ln 1 = 0$ **103.** False; $\ln(x - 2) \neq \ln x - \ln 2$

105. False; $u = v^2$

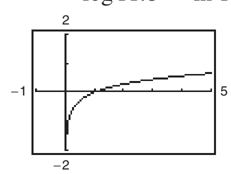
107. $f(x) = \dfrac{\log x}{\log 2} = \dfrac{\ln x}{\ln 2}$



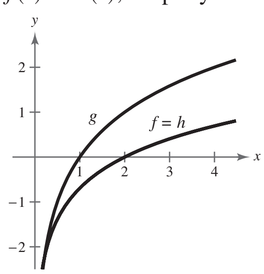
109. $f(x) = \dfrac{\log x}{\log \frac{1}{2}} = \dfrac{\ln x}{\ln \frac{1}{2}}$



111. $f(x) = \dfrac{\log x}{\log 11.8} = \dfrac{\ln x}{\ln 11.8}$



113. $f(x) = h(x)$; Property 2



115.

$\ln 1 = 0$	$\ln 9 \approx 2.1972$
$\ln 2 \approx 0.6931$	$\ln 10 \approx 2.3025$
$\ln 3 \approx 1.0986$	$\ln 12 \approx 2.4848$
$\ln 4 \approx 1.3862$	$\ln 15 \approx 2.7080$
$\ln 5 \approx 1.6094$	$\ln 16 \approx 2.7724$
$\ln 6 \approx 1.7917$	$\ln 18 \approx 2.8903$
$\ln 8 \approx 2.0793$	$\ln 20 \approx 2.9956$

Section 3.4 *(page 251)*

1. solve

3. (a) One-to-One (b) logarithmic; logarithmic
(c) exponential; exponential

5. (a) Yes (b) No

7. (a) No (b) Yes (c) Yes, approximate

9. (a) Yes, approximate (b) No (c) Yes

11. (a) No (b) Yes (c) Yes, approximate

13. 2 **15.** -5 **17.** 2 **19.** $\ln 2 \approx 0.693$

21. $e^{-1} \approx 0.368$ **23.** 64 **25.** $(3, 8)$ **27.** $(9, 2)$

29. $2, -1$ **31.** About 1.618, about -0.618

33. $\dfrac{\ln 5}{\ln 3} \approx 1.465$ **35.** $\ln 5 \approx 1.609$ **37.** $\ln 28 \approx 3.332$

39. $\dfrac{\ln 80}{2 \ln 3} \approx 1.994$ **41.** 2 **43.** 4

45. $3 - \dfrac{\ln 565}{\ln 2} \approx -6.142$ **47.** $\dfrac{1}{3}\log\left(\dfrac{3}{2}\right) \approx 0.059$

49. $1 + \dfrac{\ln 7}{\ln 5} \approx 2.209$ **51.** $\dfrac{\ln 12}{3} \approx 0.828$

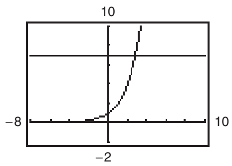
53. $-\ln \dfrac{3}{5} \approx 0.511$ **55.** 0 **57.** $\dfrac{\ln \frac{8}{3}}{3 \ln 2} + \dfrac{1}{3} \approx 0.805$

59. $\ln 5 \approx 1.609$ **61.** $\ln 4 \approx 1.386$

63. $2 \ln 75 \approx 8.635$ **65.** $\frac{1}{2} \ln 1498 \approx 3.656$

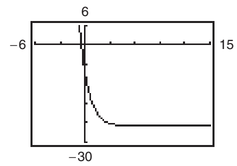
67. $\dfrac{\ln 4}{365 \ln\left(1 + \frac{0.065}{365}\right)} \approx 21.330$ **69.** $\dfrac{\ln 2}{12 \ln\left(1 + \frac{0.10}{12}\right)} \approx 6.960$

71.



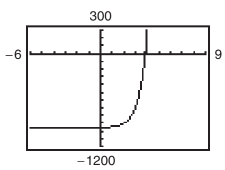
2.807

73.



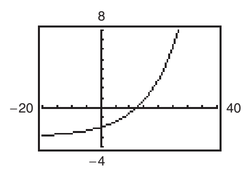
-0.427

75.



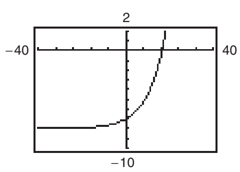
3.847

77.



12.207

79.



16.636

81. $e^{-3} \approx 0.050$ **83.** $e^{7} \approx 1096.633$ **85.** $\dfrac{e^{2.4}}{2} \approx 5.512$

87. 1,000,000 **89.** $\dfrac{e^{10/3}}{5} \approx 5.606$

91. $e^{2} - 2 \approx 5.389$ **93.** $e^{-2/3} \approx 0.513$

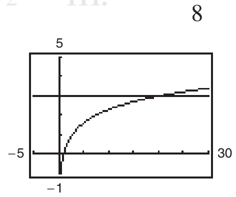
95. $\dfrac{e^{19/2}}{3} \approx 4453.242$ **97.** $2(3^{11/6}) \approx 14.988$

99. No solution **101.** $1 + \sqrt{1 + e} \approx 2.928$

103. No solution **105.** 7 **107.** $\dfrac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \approx 1.562$

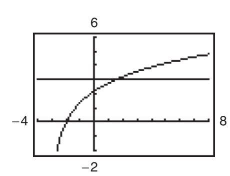
109. 2 **111.** $\dfrac{725 + 125\sqrt{33}}{8} \approx 180.384$

113.



20.086

115.



1.482

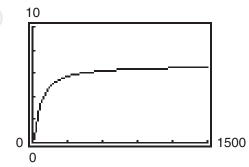
117. (a) 13.86 yr (b) 21.97 yr

119. (a) 27.73 yr (b) 43.94 yr

121. $-1, 0$ **123.** 1 **125.** $e^{-1/2} \approx 0.607$

127. $e^{-1} \approx 0.368$ **129.** (a) 210 coins (b) 588 coins

131. (a)



(b) $V = 6.7$; The yield will approach 6.7 million cubic feet per acre.

(c) 29.3 yr

133. 2003

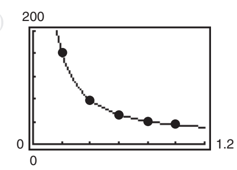
135. (a) $y = 100$ and $y = 0$; The range falls between 0% and 100%.

(b) Males: 69.71 in. Females: 64.51 in.

137. (a)

	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
	162.6	78.5	52.5	40.5	33.9

(b)



The model appears to fit the data well.

(c) 1.2 m

(d) No. According to the model, when the number of g's is less than 23, x is between 2.276 meters and 4.404 meters, which isn't realistic in most vehicles.

139. $\log_b uv = \log_b u + \log_b v$

True by Property 1 in Section 3.3.

141. $\log_b(u - v) = \log_b u - \log_b v$

False

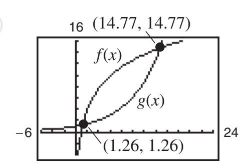
$1.95 \approx \log(100 - 10) \neq \log 100 - \log 10 = 1$

143. Yes. See Exercise 103.

145. Yes. Time to double: $t = \dfrac{\ln 2}{r}$;

Time to quadruple: $t = \dfrac{\ln 4}{r} = 2\left(\dfrac{\ln 2}{r}\right)$

147. (a)



(b) $a = e^{1/e}$

(c) $1 < a < e^{1/e}$

Section 3.5 *(page 262)*

1. $y = ae^{bx}$; $y = ae^{-bx}$ **3.** normally distributed

5. $y = \dfrac{a}{1 + be^{-rx}}$ **7.** c **8.** e **9.** b

10. a **11.** d **12.** f

13. (a) $P = \dfrac{A}{e^{rt}}$ (b) $t = \dfrac{\ln\left(\dfrac{A}{P}\right)}{r}$

	Initial Investment	*Annual % Rate*	*Time to Double*	*Amount After 10 years*
15.	\$1000	3.5%	19.8 yr	\$1419.07
17.	\$750	8.9438%	7.75 yr	\$1834.37
19.	\$500	11.0%	6.3 yr	\$1505.00
21.	\$6376.28	4.5%	15.4 yr	\$10,000.00

23. \$303,580.52

25. (a) 7.27 yr (b) 6.96 yr (c) 6.93 yr (d) 6.93 yr

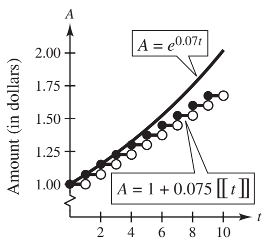
27.

[redacted]	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	12%
[redacted]	54.93	27.47	18.31	13.73	10.99	9.16

29.

[redacted]	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	12%
[redacted]	55.48	28.01	18.85	14.27	11.53	9.69

31.



Continuous compounding

	Half-life (years)	*Initial Quantity*	*Amount After 1000 Years*
33.	1599	10 g	6.48 g
35.	24,100	2.1 g	2.04 g
37.	5715	2.26 g	2 g

39. $y = e^{0.7675x}$ 41. $y = 5e^{-0.4024x}$

43. (a)

[redacted]	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007
[redacted]	73.7	103.74	143.56	196.35	243.24

(b) 2014

(c) No; The population will not continue to grow at such a quick rate.

45. $k = 0.2988$; About 5,309,734 hits

47. (a) $k = 0.02603$; The population is increasing because $k > 0$.

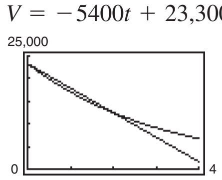
(b) 449,910; 512,447 (c) 2014

49. About 800 bacteria

51. (a) About 12,180 yr old (b) About 4797 yr old

53. (a) $V = -5400t + 23{,}300$ (b) $V = 23{,}300e^{-0.311t}$

(c)



The exponential model depreciates faster.

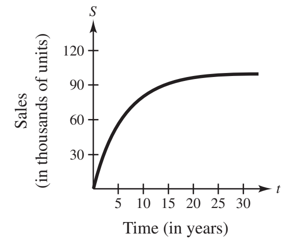
(d)

$V = -5400t + 23{,}300$	17,900	7100
$V = 23{,}300e^{-0.311t}$	17,072	9166

(e) Answers will vary.

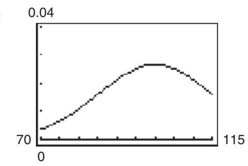
55. (a) $S(t) = 100(1 - e^{-0.1625t})$

(b)



(c) 55,625

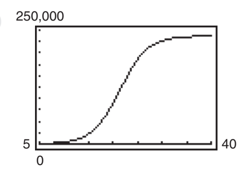
57. (a)



(b) 100

59. (a) 715; 90,880; 199,043

(b)



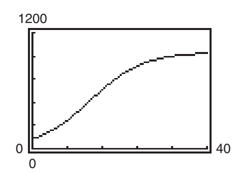
(c) 2014

(d) $235{,}000 = \dfrac{237{,}101}{1 + 1950e^{-0.355t}}$

$t \approx 34.63$

61. (a) 203 animals (b) 13 mo

(c)



Horizontal asymptotes: $p = 0, p = 1000$. The population size will approach 1000 as time increases.

63. (a) $10^{8.5} \approx 316{,}227{,}766$ (b) $10^{5.4} \approx 251{,}189$

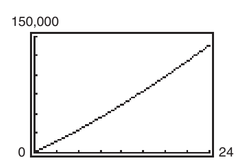
(c) $10^{6.1} \approx 1{,}258{,}925$

65. (a) 20 dB (b) 70 dB (c) 40 dB (d) 120 dB

67. 95% 69. 4.64 71. 1.58×10^{-6} moles/L

73. $10^{5.1}$ 75. 3:00 A.M.

77. (a)



(b) $t \approx 21$ yr; Yes

79. False. The domain can be the set of real numbers for a logistic growth function.

81. False. The graph of $f(x)$ is the graph of $g(x)$ shifted upward five units.

83. Answers will vary.

Review Exercises *(page 270)*

1. 0.164 **3.** 0.337 **5.** 1456.529

7. Shift the graph of f two units downward.

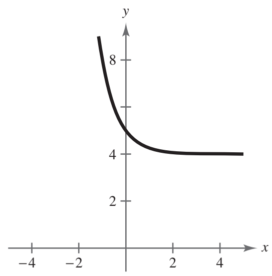
9. Reflect f in the y-axis and shift two units to the right.

11. Reflect f in the x-axis and shift one unit upward.

13. Reflect f in the x-axis and shift two units to the left.

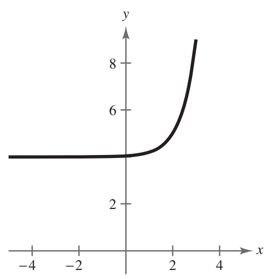
15.

	-1	0	1	2	3
	8	5	4.25	4.063	4.016



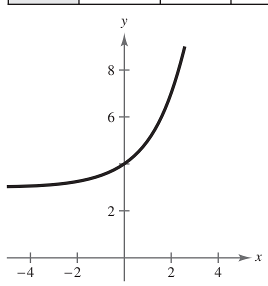
17.

	-1	0	1	2	3
	4.008	4.04	4.2	5	9



19.

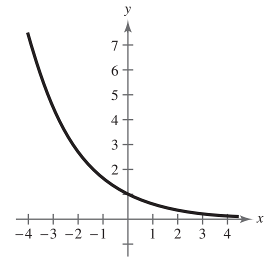
	-2	-1	0	1	2
	3.25	3.5	4	5	7



21. $x = 1$ **23.** $x = 4$ **25.** 2980.958 **27.** 0.183

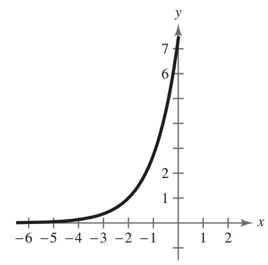
29.

	-2	-1	0	1	2
	2.72	1.65	1	0.61	0.37



31.

	-3	-2	-1	0	1
	0.37	1	2.72	7.39	20.09



33.

	1	2	4	12
	\$6719.58	\$6734.28	\$6741.74	\$6746.77

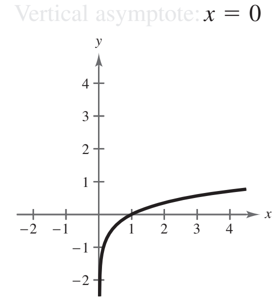
	365	Continuous
	\$6749.21	\$6749.29

35. (a) 0.154 (b) 0.487 (c) 0.811

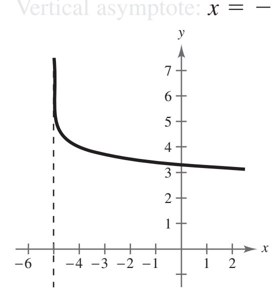
37. $\log_3 27 = 3$ **39.** $\ln 2.2255 \ldots = 0.8$

41. 3 **43.** -2 **45.** $x = 7$ **47.** $x = -5$

49. Domain: $(0, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(1, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$

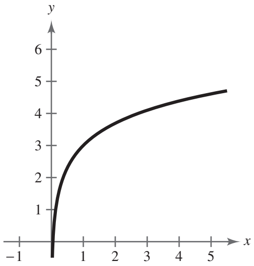


51. Domain: $(-5, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(9995, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = -5$

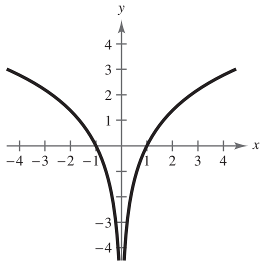


53. (a) 3.118 (b) -0.020

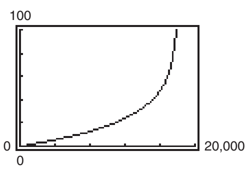
55. Domain: $(0, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(e^{-3}, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$



57. Domain: $(-\infty, 0), (0, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(\pm 1, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$

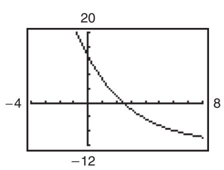


59. 53.4 in. **61.** 2.585 **63.** -2.322
65. $\log 2 + 2 \log 3 \approx 1.255$ **67.** $2 \ln 2 + \ln 5 \approx 2.996$
69. $1 + 2 \log_5 x$ **71.** $2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_3 x$
73. $2 \ln x + 2 \ln y + \ln z$ **75.** $\log_2 5x$ **77.** $\ln \dfrac{x}{\sqrt[4]{y}}$
79. $\log_3 \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{(y + 8)^2}$
81. (a) $0 \le h < 18{,}000$
(b)



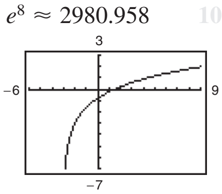
Vertical asymptote: $h = 18{,}000$
(c) The plane is climbing at a slower rate, so the time required increases.
(d) 5.46 min

83. 3 **85.** $\ln 3 \approx 1.099$ **87.** $e^4 \approx 54.598$
89. $x = 1, 3$ **91.** $\dfrac{\ln 32}{\ln 2} = 5$
93.



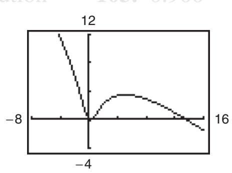
2.447

95. $\frac{1}{3}e^{8.2} \approx 1213.650$ **97.** $3e^2 \approx 22.167$
99. $e^8 \approx 2980.958$ **101.** No solution **103.** 0.900
105.



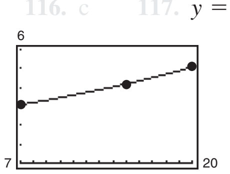
1.482

107.



0, 0.416, 13.627

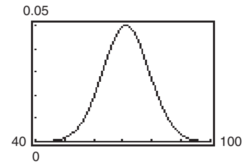
109. 31.4 yr **111.** e **112.** b **113.** f **114.** d
115. a **116.** c **117.** $y = 2e^{0.1014x}$
119. (a)



The model fits the data well.

(b) 2022; Answers will vary.

121. (a)



(b) 71

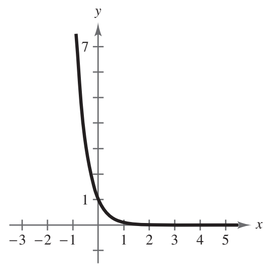
123. (a) 10^{-6} W/m^2 (b) $10\sqrt{10}$ W/m^2
(c) 1.259×10^{-12} W/m^2
125. True by the inverse properties

Chapter Test (*page 273*)

1. 2.366 **2.** 687.291 **3.** 0.497 **4.** 22.198

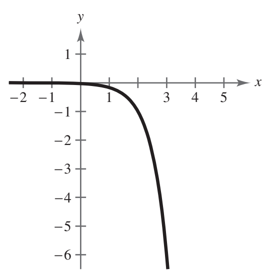
5.

	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	10	3.162	1	0.316	0.1



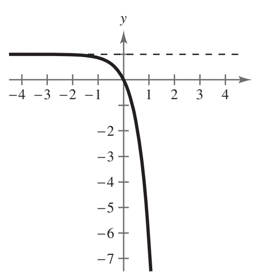
6.

	-1	0	1	2	3
	-0.005	-0.028	-0.167	-1	-6



7.

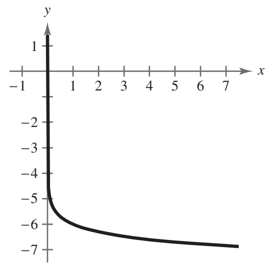
	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	0.865	0.632	0	-1.718	-6.389



8. (a) -0.89 (b) 9.2

9.

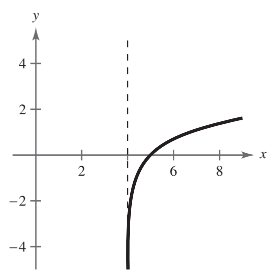
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	4
	-5.699	-6	-6.176	-6.301	-6.602



Vertical asymptote: $x = 0$

10.

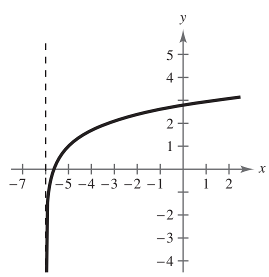
	5	7	9	11	13
	0	1.099	1.609	1.946	2.197



Vertical asymptote: $x = 4$

11.

	-5	-3	-1	0	1
	1	2.099	2.609	2.792	2.946



Vertical asymptote: $x = -6$

12. 1.945 **13.** -0.167 **14.** -11.047

15. $\log_2 3 + 4\log_2|a|$ **16.** $\ln 5 + \frac{1}{2}\ln x - \ln 6$

17. $3\log(x-1) - 2\log y - \log z$ **18.** $\log_3 13y$

19. $\ln \dfrac{x^4}{y^4}$ **20.** $\ln\left(\dfrac{x^3y^2}{x+3}\right)$ **21.** $x = -2$

22. $x = \dfrac{\ln 44}{-5} \approx -0.757$ **23.** $\dfrac{\ln 197}{4} \approx 1.321$

24. $e^{1/2} \approx 1.649$ **25.** $e^{-11/4} \approx 0.0639$ **26.** 20

27. $y = 2745e^{0.1570t}$ **28.** 55%

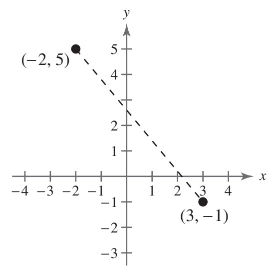
29. (a)

	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	4	5	6
	58.720	75.332	86.828	103.43	110.59	117.38

(b) 103 cm; 103.43 cm

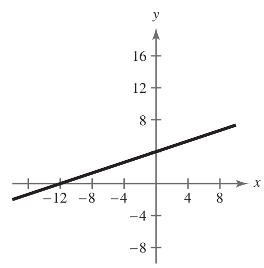
Cumulative Test for Chapters 1–3 *(page 274)*

1.

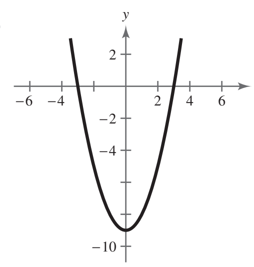


Midpoint: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$; Distance: $\sqrt{61}$

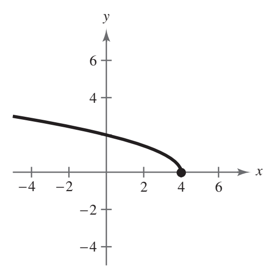
2.



3.



4.



5. $y = 2x + 2$

6. For some values of x there correspond two values of y.

7. (a) $\dfrac{3}{2}$ (b) Division by 0 is undefined. (c) $\dfrac{s+2}{s}$

8. (a) Vertical shrink by $\frac{1}{2}$

(b) Vertical shift two units upward

(c) Horizontal shift two units to the left

9. (a) $5x - 2$ (b) $-3x - 4$ (c) $4x^2 - 11x - 3$

(d) $\dfrac{x-3}{4x+1}$; Domain: all real numbers x except $x = -\dfrac{1}{4}$

10. (a) $\sqrt{x-1}+x^2+1$ (b) $\sqrt{x-1}-x^2-1$
(c) $x^2\sqrt{x-1}+\sqrt{x-1}$
(d) $\dfrac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x^2+1}$; Domain: all real numbers x such that $x \ge 1$

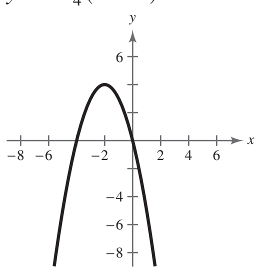
11. (a) $2x+12$ (b) $\sqrt{2x^2+6}$
Domain of $f \circ g$: all real numbers x such that $x \ge -6$
Domain of $g \circ f$: all real numbers x

12. (a) $|x|-2$ (b) $|x-2|$
Domain of $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$: all real numbers x

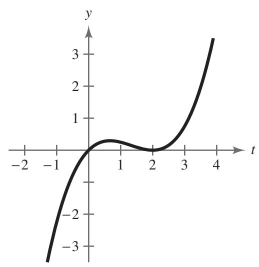
13. Yes; $h^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{5}(x-3)$ **14.** 2438.65 kW

15. $y = -\frac{3}{4}(x+8)^2+5$

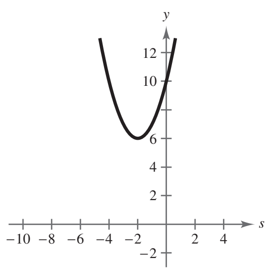
16.



17.



18.



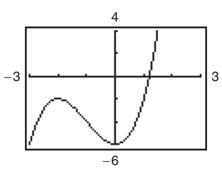
19. $-2, \pm 2i$; $(x+2)(x+2i)(x-2i)$

20. $-7, 0, 3$; $x(x)(x-3)(x+7)$

21. $4, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \pm 3i$; $(x-4)(2x+1)(x-1+3i)(x-1-3i)$

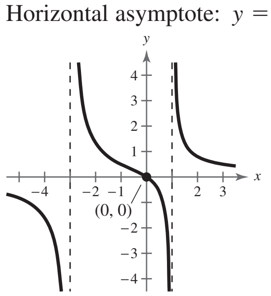
22. $3x-2-\dfrac{3x-2}{2x^2+1}$ **23.** $3x^3+6x^2+14x+23+\dfrac{49}{x-2}$

24.

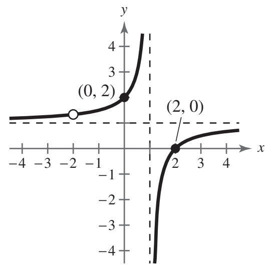


Interval: $[1, 2]$; 1.20

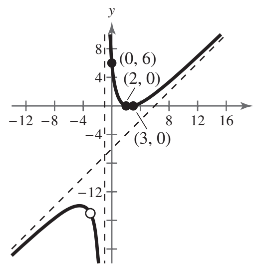
25. Intercept: $(0, 0)$
Vertical asymptotes: $x=-3, x=1$
Horizontal asymptote: $y=0$



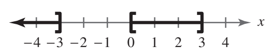
26. y-intercept: $(0, 2)$
x-intercept: $(2, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x=1$
Horizontal asymptote: $y=1$



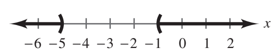
27. y-intercept: $(0, 6)$
x-intercepts: $(2, 0), (3, 0)$
Vertical asymptote: $x=-1$
Slant asymptote: $y=x-6$



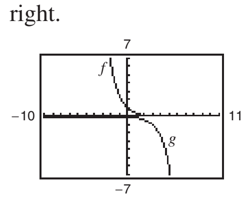
28. $x \le -3$ or $0 \le x \le 3$



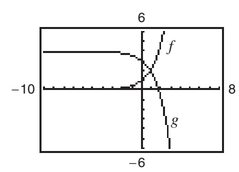
29. All real numbers x such that $x < -5$ or $x > -1$



30. Reflect f in the x-axis and y-axis, and shift three units to the right.



31. Reflect f in the x-axis, and shift four units upward.

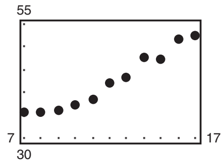


32. 1.991 **33.** -0.067 **34.** 1.717 **35.** 0.281

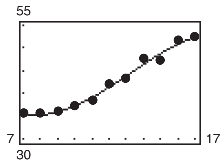
36. $\ln(x+4)+\ln(x-4)-4\ln x, x>4$

37. $\ln\dfrac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+5}}, x>0$ **38.** $x=\dfrac{\ln 12}{2}\approx 1.242$

39. $\ln 6 \approx 1.792$ or $\ln 7 \approx 1.946$ **40.** $e^6-2 \approx 401.429$

41. (a)


(b) $S = -0.0297t^3 + 1.175t^2 - 12.96t + 79.0$

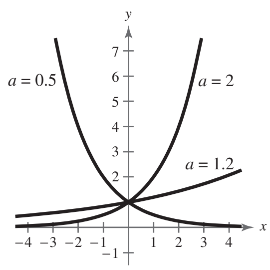
(c)


The model is a good fit for the data.

(d) \$25.3 billion; Answers will vary. Sample answer: No, this is not reasonable because the model decreases sharply after 2009.

42. 6.3 h

Problem Solving *(page 277)*

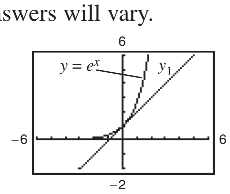
1.


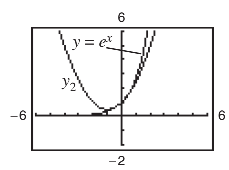
$y = 0.5^x$ and $y = 1.2^x$

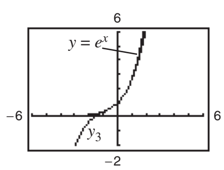
$0 < a \leq e^{1/e}$

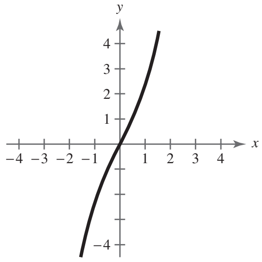
3. As $x \to \infty$, the graph of e^x increases at a greater rate than the graph of x^n.

5. Answers will vary.

7. (a)


(b)


(c)


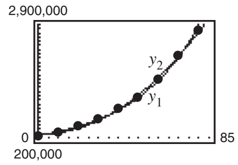
9.


$f^{-1}(x) = \ln\left(\dfrac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 4}}{2}\right)$

11. c **13.** $t = \dfrac{\ln c_1 - \ln c_2}{\left(\dfrac{1}{k_2} - \dfrac{1}{k_1}\right)\ln \dfrac{1}{2}}$

15. (a) $y_1 = 252{,}606(1.0310)^t$

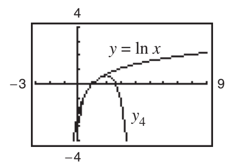
(b) $y_2 = 400.88t^2 - 1464.6t + 291{,}782$

(c)


(d) The exponential model is a better fit. No, because the model is rapidly approaching infinity.

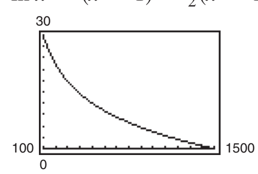
17. $1, e^2$

19. $y_4 = (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)^4$

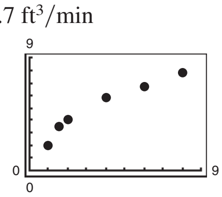


The pattern implies that

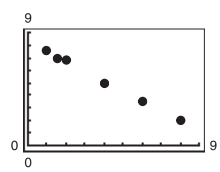
$\ln x = (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)^3 - \cdots.$

21.


17.7 ft^3/min

23. (a)


(b)–(e) Answers will vary.

25. (a)


(b)–(e) Answers will vary.

Chapter 4

Section 4.1 *(page 288)*

1. Trigonometry **3.** coterminal **5.** acute; obtuse

7. degree **9.** linear; angular **11.** 1 rad **13.** 5.5 rad

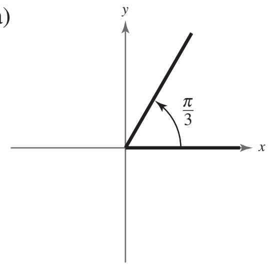
15. -3 rad

17. (a) Quadrant I (b) Quadrant III

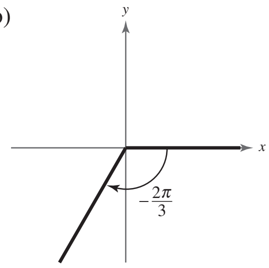
19. (a) Quadrant IV (b) Quadrant IV

21. (a) Quadrant III (b) Quadrant II

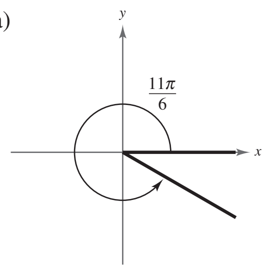
23. (a)



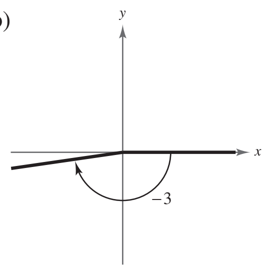
(b)



25. (a)



(b)



27. Sample answers: (a) $\frac{13\pi}{6}, -\frac{11\pi}{6}$ (b) $\frac{17\pi}{6}, -\frac{7\pi}{6}$

29. Sample answers: (a) $\frac{8\pi}{3}, -\frac{4\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{25\pi}{12}, -\frac{23\pi}{12}$

31. (a) Complement: $\frac{\pi}{6}$; Supplement: $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

(b) Complement: $\frac{\pi}{4}$; Supplement: $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

33. (a) Complement: $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \approx 0.57$;

Supplement: $\pi - 1 \approx 2.14$

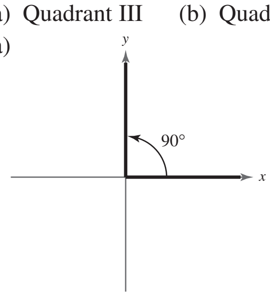
(b) Complement: none; Supplement: $\pi - 2 \approx 1.14$

35. 210° **37.** −60° **39.** 165°

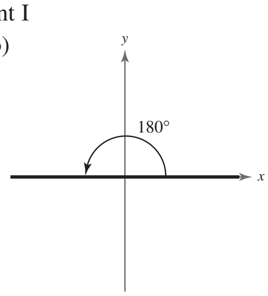
41. (a) Quadrant II (b) Quadrant IV

43. (a) Quadrant III (b) Quadrant I

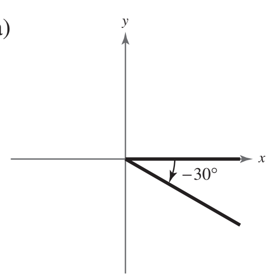
45. (a)



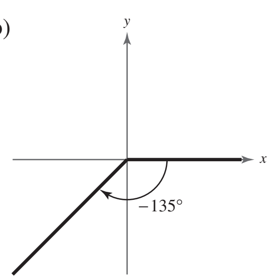
(b)



47. (a)



(b)



49. Sample answers: (a) 405°, −315° (b) 324°, −396°

51. Sample answers: (a) 600°, −120° (b) 180°, −540°

53. (a) Complement: 72°; Supplement: 162°

(b) Complement: 5°; Supplement: 95°

55. (a) Complement: none; Supplement: 30°

(b) Complement: 11°; Supplement: 101°

57. (a) $\frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ **59.** (a) $-\frac{\pi}{9}$ (b) $-\frac{\pi}{3}$

61. (a) 270° (b) 210° **63.** (a) 225° (b) −420°

65. 0.785 **67.** −3.776 **69.** 9.285 **71.** −0.014

73. 25.714° **75.** 337.500° **77.** −756.000°

79. −114.592° **81.** (a) 54.75° (b) −128.5°

83. (a) 85.308° (b) 330.007°

85. (a) 240° 36′ (b) −145° 48′

87. (a) 2° 30′ (b) −3° 34′ 48″ **89.** 10π in. ≈ 31.42 in.

91. 2.5π m ≈ 7.85 m **93.** $\frac{9}{2}$ rad **95.** $\frac{21}{50}$ rad **97.** $\frac{1}{2}$ rad

99. 4 rad **101.** 6π in.^{2} ≈ 18.85 in.^{2} **103.** 12.27 ft^2

105. 591.3 mi **107.** 0.071 rad ≈ 4.04° **109.** $\frac{5}{12}$ rad

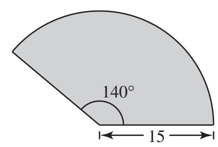
111. (a) $10{,}000\pi$ rad/min ≈ 31,415.93 rad/min

(b) 9490.23 ft/min

113. (a) $[400\pi, 1000\pi]$ rad/min (b) $[2400\pi, 6000\pi]$ cm/min

115. (a) 910.37 revolutions/min (b) 5720 rad/min

117.



$A = 87.5\pi \text{ m}^2 \approx 274.89 \text{ m}^2$

119. (a) $\frac{14\pi}{3}$ ft/sec ≈ 10 mi/h (b) $d = \frac{7\pi}{7920}n$

(c) $d = \frac{7\pi}{7920}t$ (d) The functions are both linear.

121. False. A measurement of 4π radians corresponds to two complete revolutions from the initial side to the terminal side of an angle.

123. False. The terminal side of the angle lies on the x-axis.

125. Radian. 1 rad ≈ 57.3°

127. Proof

Section 4.2 *(page 297)*

1. unit circle **3.** period

5. $\sin t = \frac{5}{13}$ $\csc t = \frac{13}{5}$

$\cos t = \frac{12}{13}$ $\sec t = \frac{13}{12}$

$\tan t = \frac{5}{12}$ $\cot t = \frac{12}{5}$

7. $\sin t = -\frac{3}{5}$ $\csc t = -\frac{5}{3}$

$\cos t = -\frac{4}{5}$ $\sec t = -\frac{5}{4}$

$\tan t = \frac{3}{4}$ $\cot t = \frac{4}{3}$

9. (0, 1) **11.** $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ **13.** $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

15. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

17. $\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$

19. $\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

21. $\sin\left(-\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\tan\left(-\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = 1$

23. $\sin\frac{11\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$
$\cos\frac{11\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\tan\frac{11\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

25. $\sin\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 1$
$\cos\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 0$
$\tan\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ is undefined.

27. $\sin\frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\quad\csc\frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\cos\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\quad\sec\frac{2\pi}{3} = -2$
$\tan\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$ $\quad\cot\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

29. $\sin\frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\quad\csc\frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\cos\frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\quad\sec\frac{4\pi}{3} = -2$
$\tan\frac{4\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$ $\quad\cot\frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

31. $\sin\frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\quad\csc\frac{3\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}$
$\cos\frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\quad\sec\frac{3\pi}{4} = -\sqrt{2}$
$\tan\frac{3\pi}{4} = -1$ $\quad\cot\frac{3\pi}{4} = -1$

33. $\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$ $\quad\csc\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$
$\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$ $\quad\sec\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is undefined.
$\tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ is undefined. $\quad\cot\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$

35. $\sin 4\pi = \sin 0 = 0$ **37.** $\cos\frac{7\pi}{3} = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

39. $\cos\frac{17\pi}{4} = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

41. $\sin\left(-\frac{8\pi}{3}\right) = \sin\frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

43. (a) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (b) -2 **45.** (a) $-\frac{1}{5}$ (b) -5

47. (a) $\frac{4}{5}$ (b) $-\frac{4}{5}$ **49.** 0.7071 **51.** 1.0000

53. -0.1288 **55.** 1.3940 **57.** -1.4486

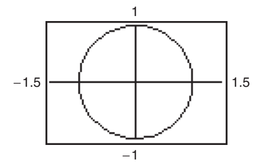
59. (a) 0.25 ft (b) 0.02 ft (c) -0.25 ft

61. False. $\sin(-t) = -\sin(t)$ means that the function is odd, not that the sine of a negative angle is a negative number.

63. False. The real number 0 corresponds to the point $(1, 0)$.

65. (a) y-axis symmetry (b) $\sin t_1 = \sin(\pi - t_1)$
(c) $\cos(\pi - t_1) = -\cos t_1$

67. Answers will vary. **69.** It is an odd function.

71. (a)


Circle of radius 1 centered at $(0, 0)$

(b) The t-values represent the central angle in radians. The x- and y-values represent the location in the coordinate plane.
(c) $-1 \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1$

Section 4.3 *(page 306)*

1. (a) v (b) iv (c) vi (d) iii (e) i (f) ii

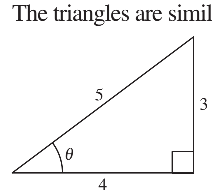
3. complementary

5. $\sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ $\quad\csc\theta = \frac{5}{3}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ $\quad\sec\theta = \frac{5}{4}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{3}{4}$ $\quad\cot\theta = \frac{4}{3}$

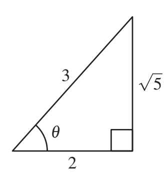
7. $\sin\theta = \frac{9}{41}$ $\quad\csc\theta = \frac{41}{9}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{40}{41}$ $\quad\sec\theta = \frac{41}{40}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{9}{40}$ $\quad\cot\theta = \frac{40}{9}$

9. $\sin\theta = \frac{8}{17}$ $\quad\csc\theta = \frac{17}{8}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{15}{17}$ $\quad\sec\theta = \frac{17}{15}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{8}{15}$ $\quad\cot\theta = \frac{15}{8}$
The triangles are similar, and corresponding sides are proportional.

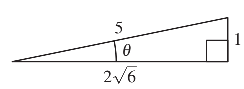
11. $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{3}$ $\quad\csc\theta = 3$
$\cos\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ $\quad\sec\theta = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ $\quad\cot\theta = 2\sqrt{2}$
The triangles are similar, and corresponding sides are proportional.

13.


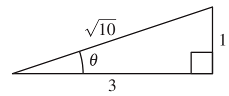
$\sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ $\quad\csc\theta = \frac{5}{3}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ $\quad\sec\theta = \frac{5}{4}$
$\cot\theta = \frac{4}{3}$

15.


$\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ $\quad\csc\theta = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{2}{3}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ $\quad\cot\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

17.


$\csc\theta = 5$
$\cos\theta = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$ $\quad\sec\theta = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{12}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}$ $\quad\cot\theta = 2\sqrt{6}$

19.


$\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $\quad\csc\theta = \sqrt{10}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $\quad\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{1}{3}$

21. $\frac{\pi}{6}; \frac{1}{2}$ **23.** $45°; \sqrt{2}$ **25.** $60°; \frac{\pi}{3}$ **27.** $30°; 2$

29. $45°; \frac{\pi}{4}$ **31.** (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (c) $\sqrt{3}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

33. (a) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (b) $2\sqrt{2}$ (c) 3 (d) 3

35. (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\sqrt{26}$ (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ (d) $\frac{5\sqrt{26}}{26}$

37–45. Answers will vary. **47.** (a) 0.1736 (b) 0.1736

49. (a) 0.2815 (b) 3.5523 **51.** (a) 0.9964 (b) 1.0036

53. (a) 5.0273 (b) 0.1989 **55.** (a) 1.8527 (b) 0.9817

57. (a) $30° = \frac{\pi}{6}$ (b) $30° = \frac{\pi}{6}$

59. (a) $60° = \frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $45° = \frac{\pi}{4}$

61. (a) $60° = \frac{\pi}{3}$ (b) $45° = \frac{\pi}{4}$

63. $9\sqrt{3}$ **65.** $\frac{32\sqrt{3}}{3}$

67. 443.2 m; 323.3 m **69.** $30° = \pi/6$

71. (a) 219.9 ft (b) 160.9 ft

73. $(x_1, y_1) = (28\sqrt{3}, 28)$
$(x_2, y_2) = (28, 28\sqrt{3})$

75. $\sin 20° \approx 0.34$, $\cos 20° \approx 0.94$, $\tan 20° \approx 0.36$,
$\csc 20° \approx 2.92$, $\sec 20° \approx 1.06$, $\cot 20° \approx 2.75$

77. True, $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$. **79.** False, $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \neq 1$.

81. False, $1.7321 \neq 0.0349$.

83. (a)

	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
	0.0998	0.1987	0.2955	0.3894	0.4794

(b) θ (c) As $\theta \to 0$, $\sin\theta \to 0$ and $\frac{\theta}{\sin\theta} \to 1$.

85. Corresponding sides of similar triangles are proportional.

87. Yes, $\tan\theta$ is equal to opp/adj. You can find the value of the hypotenuse by the Pythagorean Theorem, then you can find $\sec\theta$, which is equal to hyp/adj.

Section 4.4 *(page 316)*

1. $\frac{y}{r}$ **3.** $\frac{y}{x}$ **5.** $\cos\theta$ **7.** zero; defined

9. (a) $\sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{5}{3}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ $\sec\theta = \frac{5}{4}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{3}{4}$ $\cot\theta = \frac{4}{3}$
(b) $\sin\theta = \frac{15}{17}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{17}{15}$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{8}{17}$ $\sec\theta = -\frac{17}{8}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{15}{8}$ $\cot\theta = -\frac{8}{15}$

11. (a) $\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\csc\theta = -2$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\sec\theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $\cot\theta = \sqrt{3}$
(b) $\sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}$ $\csc\theta = -\sqrt{17}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$ $\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{1}{4}$ $\cot\theta = -4$

13. $\sin\theta = \frac{12}{13}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{13}{12}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{5}{13}$ $\sec\theta = \frac{13}{5}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{12}{5}$ $\cot\theta = \frac{5}{12}$

15. $\sin\theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{29}}{29}$ $\csc\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{5\sqrt{29}}{29}$ $\sec\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{29}}{5}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{2}{5}$ $\cot\theta = \frac{5}{2}$

17. $\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{5}{4}$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{3}{5}$ $\sec\theta = -\frac{5}{3}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{4}{3}$ $\cot\theta = -\frac{3}{4}$

19. Quadrant I **21.** Quadrant II

23. $\sin\theta = \frac{15}{17}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{17}{15}$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{8}{17}$ $\sec\theta = -\frac{17}{8}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{15}{8}$ $\cot\theta = -\frac{8}{15}$

25. $\sin\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{5}{3}$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{4}{5}$ $\sec\theta = -\frac{5}{4}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{3}{4}$ $\cot\theta = -\frac{4}{3}$

27. $\sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $\csc\theta = -\sqrt{10}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{1}{3}$ $\cot\theta = -3$

29. $\sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\csc\theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\sec\theta = -2$
$\tan\theta = \sqrt{3}$ $\cot\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

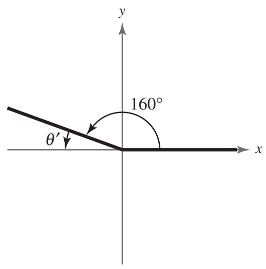
31. $\sin\theta = 0$ $\csc\theta$ is undefined.
$\cos\theta = -1$ $\sec\theta = -1$
$\tan\theta = 0$ $\cot\theta$ is undefined.

33. $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\csc\theta = \sqrt{2}$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\sec\theta = -\sqrt{2}$
$\tan\theta = -1$ $\cot\theta = -1$

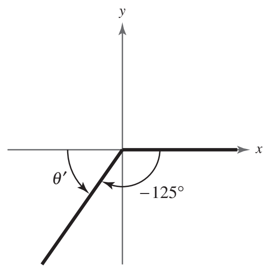
35. $\sin\theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ $\csc\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
$\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ $\sec\theta = -\sqrt{5}$
$\tan\theta = 2$ $\cot\theta = \frac{1}{2}$

37. 0 **39.** Undefined **41.** 1 **43.** Undefined

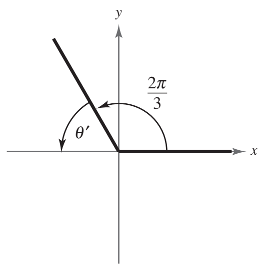
45. $\theta' = 20°$



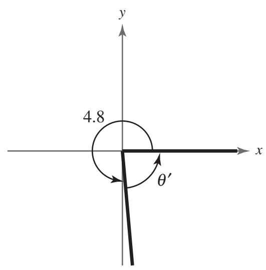
47. $\theta' = 55°$



49. $\theta' = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$



51. $\theta' = 2\pi - 4.8$



53. $\sin 225° = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\cos 225° = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\tan 225° = 1$

55. $\sin 750° = \dfrac{1}{2}$
$\cos 750° = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\tan 750° = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

57. $\sin(-150°) = -\dfrac{1}{2}$
$\cos(-150°) = -\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\tan(-150°) = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

59. $\sin \dfrac{2\pi}{3} = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\cos \dfrac{2\pi}{3} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$
$\tan \dfrac{2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$

61. $\sin \dfrac{5\pi}{4} = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\cos \dfrac{5\pi}{4} = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\tan \dfrac{5\pi}{4} = 1$

63. $\sin\left(-\dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\dfrac{1}{2}$
$\cos\left(-\dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\tan\left(-\dfrac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

65. $\sin \dfrac{9\pi}{4} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\cos \dfrac{9\pi}{4} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\tan \dfrac{9\pi}{4} = 1$

67. $\sin\left(-\dfrac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 1$
$\cos\left(-\dfrac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 0$
$\tan\left(-\dfrac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ is undefined.

69. $\dfrac{4}{5}$ **71.** $-\dfrac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$ **73.** $\dfrac{8}{5}$

75. 0.1736 **77.** -0.3420 **79.** -1.4826 **81.** 3.2361
83. 4.6373 **85.** 0.3640 **87.** -0.6052 **89.** -0.4142

91. (a) $30° = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$, $150° = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ (b) $210° = \dfrac{7\pi}{6}$, $330° = \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$

93. (a) $60° = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, $120° = \dfrac{2\pi}{3}$ (b) $135° = \dfrac{3\pi}{4}$, $315° = \dfrac{7\pi}{4}$

95. (a) $45° = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$, $225° = \dfrac{5\pi}{4}$ (b) $150° = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$, $330° = \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$

97. (a) 12 mi (b) 6 mi (c) 6.9 mi

99. (a) $N = 22.099 \sin(0.522t - 2.219) + 55.008$
$F = 36.641 \sin(0.502t - 1.831) + 25.610$
(b) February: $N = 34.6°$, $F = -1.4°$
March: $N = 41.6°$, $F = 13.9°$
May: $N = 63.4°$, $F = 48.6°$
June: $N = 72.5°$, $F = 59.5°$
August: $N = 75.5°$, $F = 55.6°$
September: $N = 68.6°$, $F = 41.7°$
November: $N = 46.8°$, $F = 6.5°$
(c) Answers will vary.

101. (a) 2 cm (b) 0.11 cm (c) -1.2 cm

103. False. In each of the four quadrants, the signs of the secant function and the cosine function will be the same, because these functions are reciprocals of each other.

105. As θ increases from 0° to 90°, x decreases from 12 cm to 0 cm and y increases from 0 cm to 12 cm. Therefore, $\sin \theta = y/12$ increases from 0 to 1 and $\cos \theta = x/12$ decreases from 1 to 0. Thus, $\tan \theta = y/x$ increases without bound. When $\theta = 90°$, the tangent is undefined.

107. (a) $\sin t = y$ (b) $r = 1$ because it is a unit circle.
$\cos t = x$
(c) $\sin \theta = y$ (d) $\sin t = \sin \theta$, and $\cos t = \cos \theta$.
$\cos \theta = x$

Section 4.5 *(page 326)*

1. cycle **3.** phase shift **5.** Period: $\dfrac{2\pi}{5}$; Amplitude: 2

7. Period: 4π; Amplitude: $\frac{3}{4}$ **9.** Period: 6; Amplitude: $\frac{1}{2}$

11. Period: 2π; Amplitude: 4

13. Period: $\dfrac{\pi}{5}$; Amplitude: 3

15. Period: $\dfrac{5\pi}{2}$; Amplitude: $\dfrac{5}{3}$

17. Period: 1; Amplitude: $\frac{1}{4}$

19. g is a shift of f π units to the right.

21. g is a reflection of f in the x-axis.

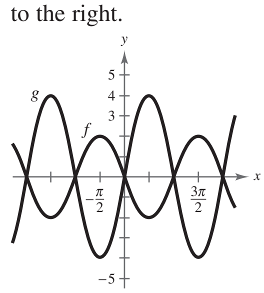
23. The period of f is twice the period of g.

25. g is a shift of f three units upward.

27. The graph of g has twice the amplitude of the graph of f.

29. The graph of g is a horizontal shift of the graph of f π units to the right.

31.



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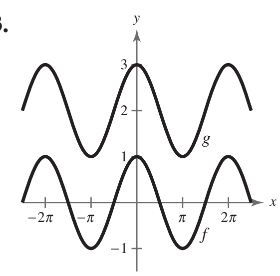

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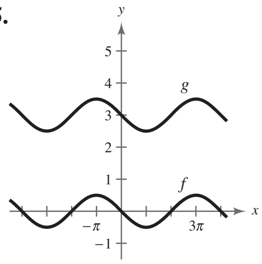

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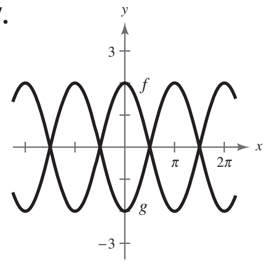

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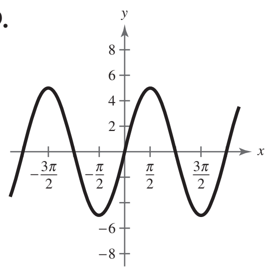

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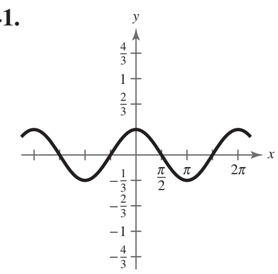

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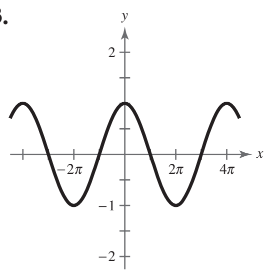

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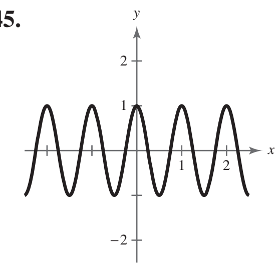

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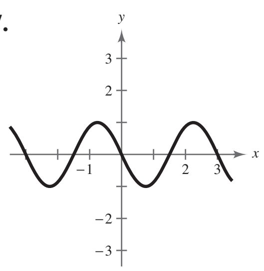

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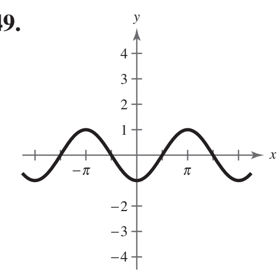

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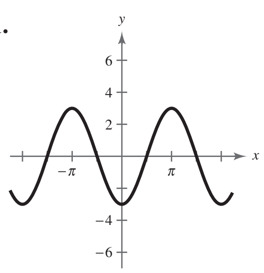

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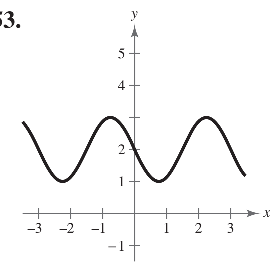

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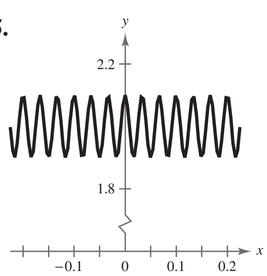

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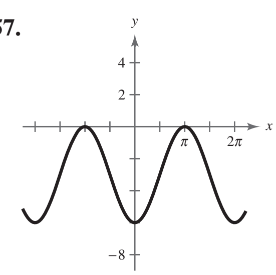

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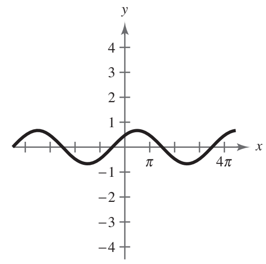
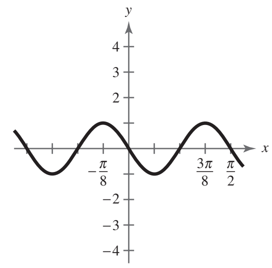
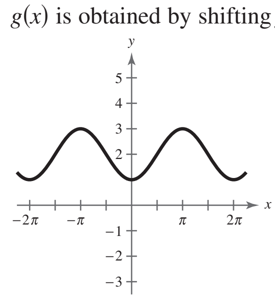


61. (a) $g(x)$ is obtained by a horizontal shrink of four, and one cycle of $g(x)$ corresponds to the interval $[\pi/4, 3\pi/4]$.

(b)


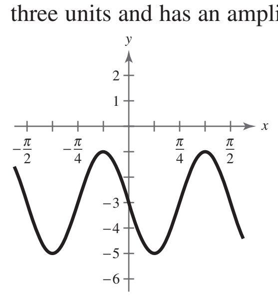
(c) $g(x) = f(4x - \pi)$

63. (a) One cycle of $g(x)$ corresponds to the interval $[\pi, 3\pi]$, and $g(x)$ is obtained by shifting $f(x)$ upward two units.

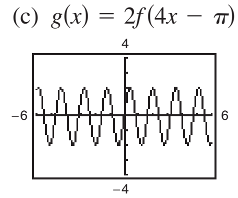
(b)


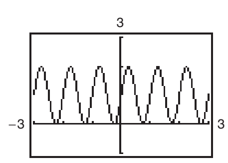
(c) $g(x) = f(x - \pi) + 2$

65. (a) One cycle of $g(x)$ is $[\pi/4, 3\pi/4]$. $g(x)$ is also shifted down three units and has an amplitude of two.

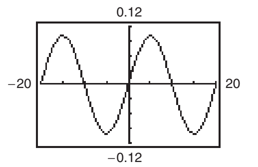
(b)


(c) $g(x) = 2f(4x - \pi) - 3$

67.


69.


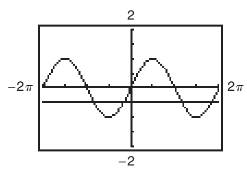
71.



73. $a = 2, d = 1$ **75.** $a = -4, d = 4$

77. $a = -3, b = 2, c = 0$ **79.** $a = 2, b = 1, c = -\dfrac{\pi}{4}$

81.

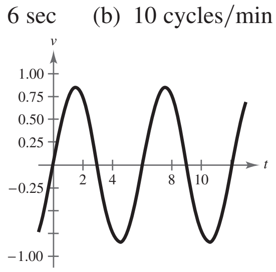


$x = -\dfrac{\pi}{6}, -\dfrac{5\pi}{6}, \dfrac{7\pi}{6}, \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$

83. $y = 1 + 2\sin(2x - \pi)$ **85.** $y = \cos(2x + 2\pi) - \frac{3}{2}$

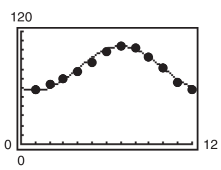
87. (a) 6 sec (b) 10 cycles/min

(c)



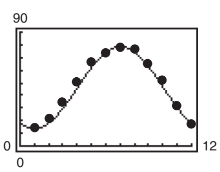
89. (a) $I(t) = 46.2 + 32.4\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi t}{6} - 3.67\right)$

(b)



The model fits the data well.

(c)



The model fits the data well.

(d) Las Vegas: 80.6°; International Falls: 46.2°
The constant term gives the annual average temperature.

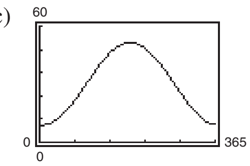
(e) 12; yes; One full period is one year.

(f) International Falls; amplitude; The greater the amplitude, the greater the variability in temperature.

91. (a) $\frac{1}{440}$ sec (b) 440 cycles/sec

93. (a) 365; Yes, because there are 365 days in a year.
(b) 30.3 gal; the constant term

(c)

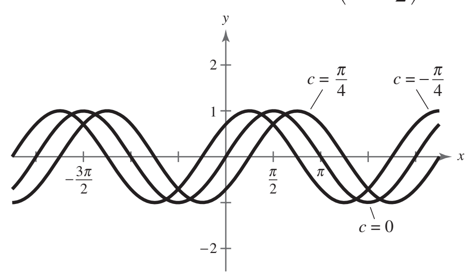


$124 < t < 252$

95. False. The graph of $f(x) = \sin(x + 2\pi)$ translates the graph of $f(x) = \sin x$ exactly one period to the left so that the two graphs look identical.

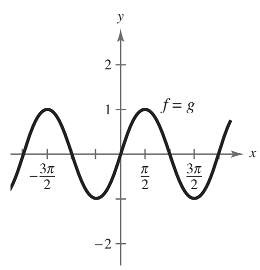
97. True. Because $\cos x = \sin\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$, $y = -\cos x$ is a reflection in the x-axis of $y = \sin\left(x + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

99.



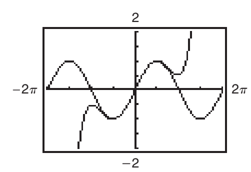
The value of c is a horizontal translation of the graph.

101.



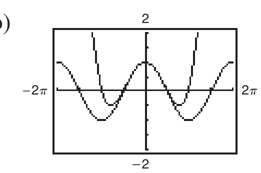
Conjecture:
$\sin x = \cos\left(x - \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

103. (a)



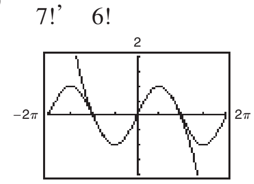
The graphs appear to coincide from $-\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ to $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$.

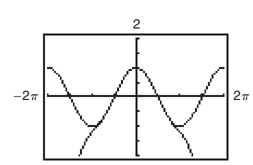
(b)



The graphs appear to coincide from $-\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ to $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$.

(c) $-\dfrac{x^7}{7!}, -\dfrac{x^6}{6!}$

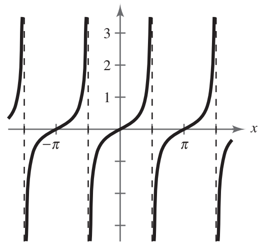


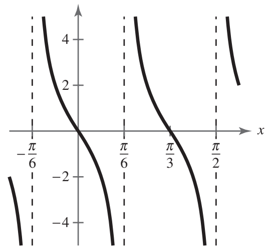


The interval of accuracy increased.

Section 4.6 *(page 337)*

1. odd; origin **3.** reciprocal **5.** π
7. $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$ **9.** e, π **10.** c, 2π
11. a, 1 **12.** d, 2π **13.** f, 4 **14.** b, 4

15.


17.


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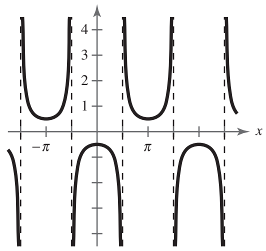
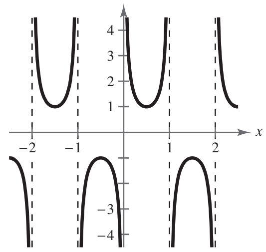


21.


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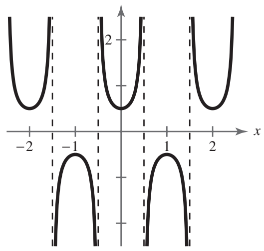

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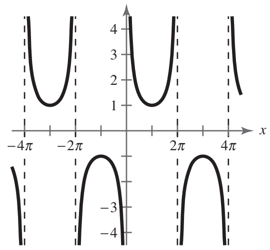
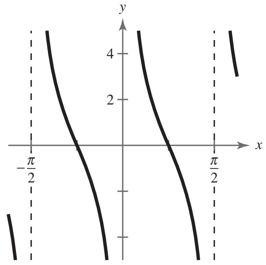
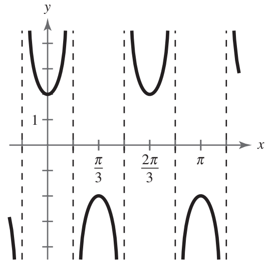
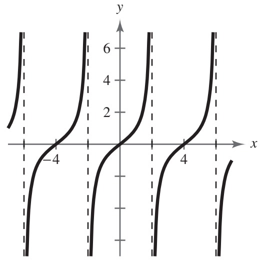
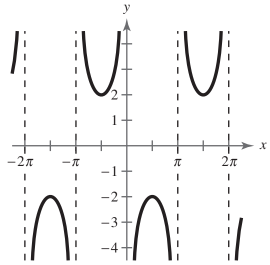
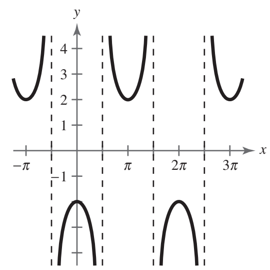


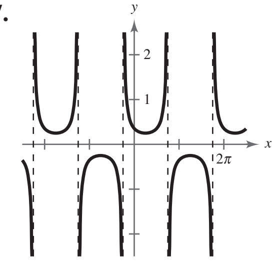
27.


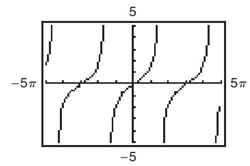
29.


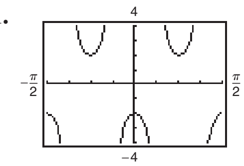
31.


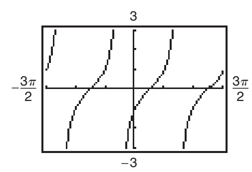
33.


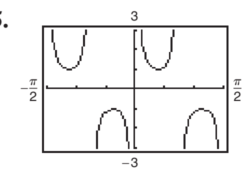
35.


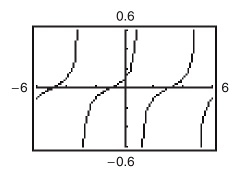
37.


39.


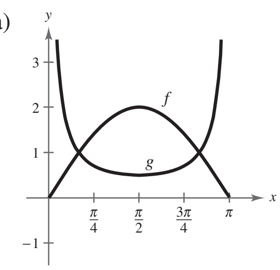
41.


43.


45.


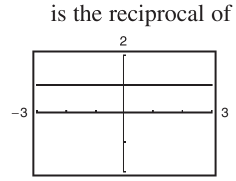
47.


49. $-\frac{7\pi}{4}, -\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$ **51.** $-\frac{4\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$
53. $-\frac{4\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$ **55.** $-\frac{7\pi}{4}, -\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$
57. Even **59.** Odd **61.** Odd **63.** Even

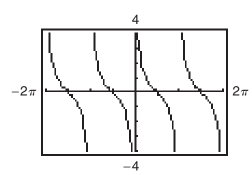
65. (a)


(b) $\frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{5\pi}{6}$

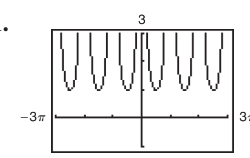
(c) f approaches 0 and g approaches $+\infty$ because the cosecant is the reciprocal of the sine.

67.


The expressions are equivalent except when $\sin x = 0$, y_1 is undefined.

69.


The expressions are equivalent.

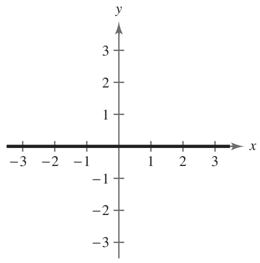
71.


The expressions are equivalent.

73. d, $f \to 0$ as $x \to 0$. **74.** a, $f \to 0$ as $x \to 0$.

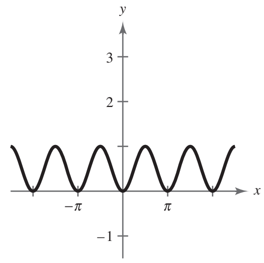
75. b, $g \to 0$ as $x \to 0$. **76.** c, $g \to 0$ as $x \to 0$.

77.



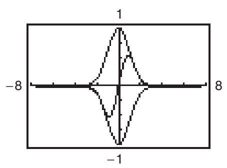
The functions are equal.

79.



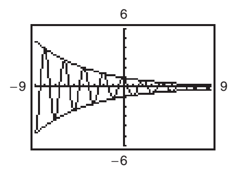
The functions are equal.

81.



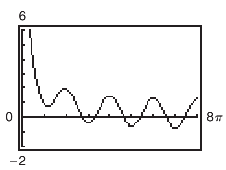
As $x \to \infty$, $g(x) \to 0$.

83.



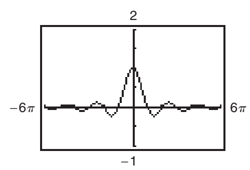
As $x \to \infty$, $f(x) \to 0$.

85.



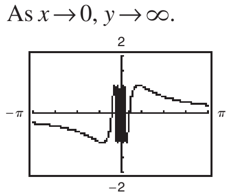
As $x \to 0$, $y \to \infty$.

87.



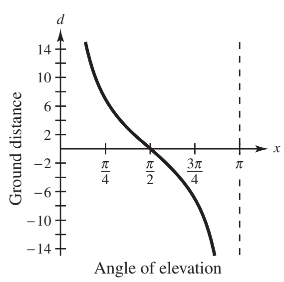
As $x \to 0$, $g(x) \to 1$.

89.



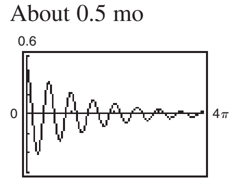
As $x \to 0$, $f(x)$ oscillates between 1 and -1.

91. $d = 7 \cot x$



93. (a) Period of $H(t)$: 12 mo
Period of $L(t)$: 12 mo
(b) Summer; winter
(c) About 0.5 mo

95. (a)



(b) y approaches 0 as t increases.

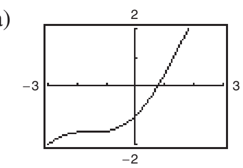
97. True. $y = \sec x$ is equal to $y = 1/\cos x$, and if the reciprocal of $y = \sin x$ is translated $\pi/2$ units to the left, then

$$\frac{1}{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \sec x.$$

99. (a) As $x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^+$, $f(x) \to -\infty$.
(b) As $x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-$, $f(x) \to \infty$.
(c) As $x \to -\frac{\pi}{2}^+$, $f(x) \to -\infty$.
(d) As $x \to -\frac{\pi}{2}^-$, $f(x) \to \infty$.

101. (a) As $x \to 0^+$, $f(x) \to \infty$.
(b) As $x \to 0^-$, $f(x) \to -\infty$.
(c) As $x \to \pi^+$, $f(x) \to \infty$.
(d) As $x \to \pi^-$, $f(x) \to -\infty$.

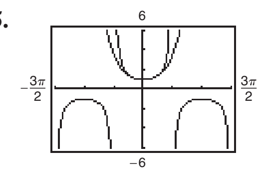
103. (a)



0.7391

(b) 1, 0.5403, 0.8576, 0.6543, 0.7935, 0.7014, 0.7640, 0.7221, 0.7504, 0.7314, . . . ; 0.7391

105.



The graphs appear to coincide on the interval $-1.1 \le x \le 1.1$.

Section 4.7 *(page 347)*

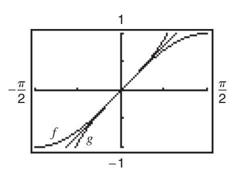
1. $y = \sin^{-1} x$; $-1 \le x \le 1$

3. $y = \tan^{-1} x$; $-\infty < x < \infty$; $-\dfrac{\pi}{2} < y < \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

5. $\dfrac{\pi}{6}$ **7.** $\dfrac{\pi}{3}$ **9.** $\dfrac{\pi}{6}$ **11.** $\dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ **13.** $-\dfrac{\pi}{3}$

15. $\dfrac{2\pi}{3}$ **17.** $-\dfrac{\pi}{3}$ **19.** 0

21.



23. 1.19 **25.** -0.85 **27.** -1.25 **29.** 0.32

31. 1.99 **33.** 0.74 **35.** 1.07 **37.** 1.36

39. -1.52 **41.** $-\dfrac{\pi}{3}$, $-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 1 **43.** $\theta = \arctan \dfrac{x}{4}$

45. $\theta = \arcsin \dfrac{x+2}{5}$ **47.** $\theta = \arccos \dfrac{x+3}{2x}$

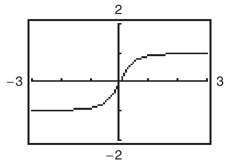
49. 0.3 **51.** -0.1 **53.** 0 **55.** $\dfrac{3}{5}$ **57.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

59. $\dfrac{12}{13}$ **61.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{34}}{5}$ **63.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ **65.** 2 **67.** $\dfrac{1}{x}$

69. $\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}$ **71.** $\sqrt{1 - x^2}$ **73.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{9 - x^2}}{x}$

75. $\dfrac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{x}$

77.

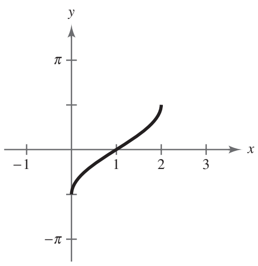


Asymptotes: $y = \pm 1$

79. $\dfrac{9}{\sqrt{x^2 + 81}},\ x > 0;\ \dfrac{-9}{\sqrt{x^2 + 81}},\ x < 0$

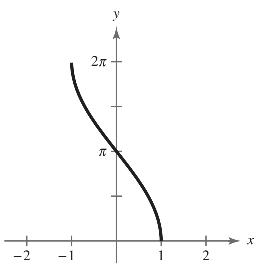
81. $\dfrac{|x - 1|}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 10}}$

83.

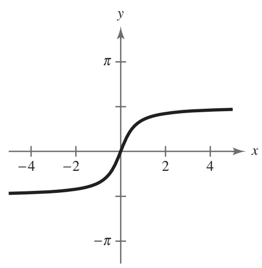


The graph of g is a horizontal shift one unit to the right of f.

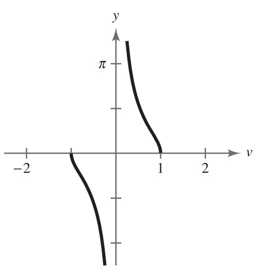
85.



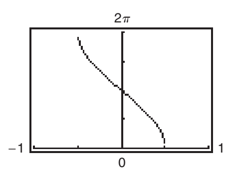
87.



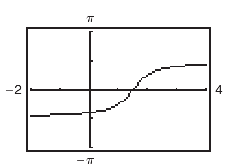
89.



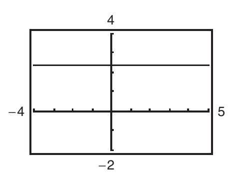
91.



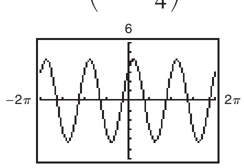
93.



95.



97. $3\sqrt{2}\sin\left(2t + \dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

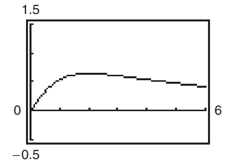


The graph implies that the identity is true.

99. $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ **101.** $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ **103.** π

105. (a) $\theta = \arcsin \dfrac{5}{s}$ (b) 0.13, 0.25

107. (a)



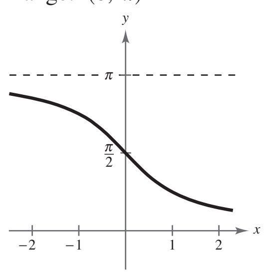
(b) 2 ft (c) $\beta = 0$; As x increases, β approaches 0.

109. (a) $\theta \approx 26.0°$ (b) 24.4 ft

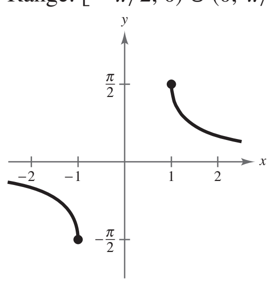
111. (a) $\theta = \arctan \dfrac{x}{20}$ (b) 14.0°, 31.0°

113. False. $\dfrac{5\pi}{4}$ is not in the range of the arctangent.

115. Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(0, \pi)$



117. Domain: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
Range: $[-\pi/2, 0) \cup (0, \pi/2]$

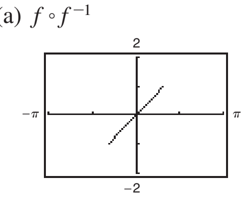


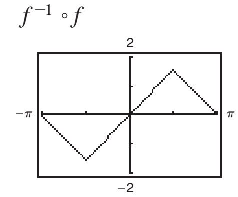
119. $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ **121.** $\dfrac{3\pi}{4}$ **123.** $\dfrac{\pi}{6}$ **125.** $\dfrac{\pi}{3}$ **127.** 1.17

129. 0.19 **131.** 0.54 **133.** -0.12

135. (a) $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ (c) 1.25 (d) 2.03

137. (a) $f \circ f^{-1}$ $f^{-1} \circ f$





(b) The domains and ranges of the functions are restricted. The graphs of $f \circ f^{-1}$ and $f^{-1} \circ f$ differ because of the domains and ranges of f and f^{-1}.

Section 4.8 *(page 357)*

1. bearing **3.** period

5. $a \approx 1.73$
$c \approx 3.46$
$B = 60°$

7. $a \approx 8.26$
$c \approx 25.38$
$A = 19°$

9. $c = 5$
$A \approx 36.87°$
$B \approx 53.13°$

11. $a \approx 49.48$, $A \approx 72.08°$, $B \approx 17.92°$ **13.** $a \approx 91.34$, $b \approx 420.70$, $B = 77°45'$

15. 3.00 **17.** 2.50 **19.** 214.45 ft **21.** 19.7 ft

23. 19.9 ft **25.** 11.8 km **27.** 56.3° **29.** 2.06°

31. (a) $\sqrt{h^2 + 34h + 10{,}289}$ (b) $\theta = \arccos\left(\dfrac{100}{l}\right)$

(c) 53.02 ft

33. (a) $l = 250$ ft, $A \approx 36.87°$, $B \approx 53.13°$

(b) 4.87 sec

35. 554 mi north; 709 mi east

37. (a) 104.95 nautical mi south; 58.18 nautical mi west

(b) S 36.7° W; distance $=$ 130.9 nautical mi

39. N 56.31° W **41.** (a) N 58° E (b) 68.82 m

43. 78.7° **45.** 35.3° **47.** 29.4 in. **49.** $y = \sqrt{3}r$

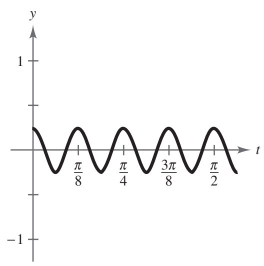
51. $a \approx 12.2$, $b \approx 7$ **53.** $d = 4\sin(\pi t)$

55. $d = 3\cos\left(\dfrac{4\pi t}{3}\right)$

57. (a) 9 (b) $\frac{3}{5}$ (c) 9 (d) $\frac{5}{12}$

59. (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) 3 (c) 0 (d) $\frac{1}{6}$ **61.** $\omega = 528\pi$

63. (a)



(b) $\dfrac{\pi}{8}$ (c) $\dfrac{\pi}{32}$

65. (a)

0.1	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.1}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.1}$	23.0
0.2	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.2}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.2}$	13.1
0.3	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.3}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.3}$	9.9
0.4	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.4}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.4}$	8.4

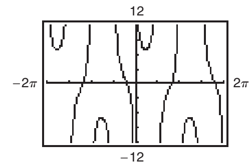
(b)

0.5	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.5}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.5}$	7.6
0.6	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.6}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.6}$	7.2
0.7	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.7}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.7}$	7.0
0.8	$\dfrac{2}{\sin 0.8}$	$\dfrac{3}{\cos 0.8}$	7.1

7.0 m

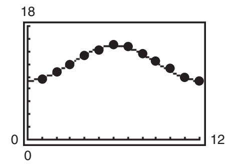
(c) $L = L_1 + L_2 = \dfrac{2}{\sin\theta} + \dfrac{3}{\cos\theta}$

(d)



7.0 m; The answers are the same.

67. (a)



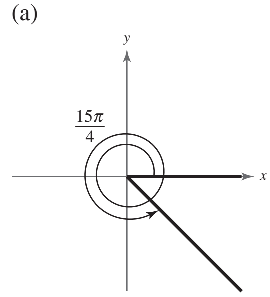
(b) 12; Yes, there are 12 months in a year.

(c) 2.77; The maximum change in the number of hours of daylight

69. False. The scenario does not create a right triangle because the tower is not vertical.

Review Exercises *(page 364)*

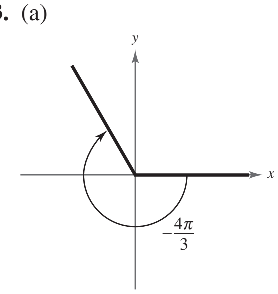
1. (a)



(b) Quadrant IV

(c) $\dfrac{23\pi}{4}, -\dfrac{\pi}{4}$

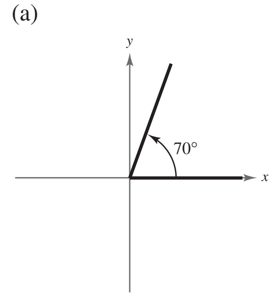
3. (a)



(b) Quadrant II

(c) $\dfrac{2\pi}{3}, -\dfrac{10\pi}{3}$

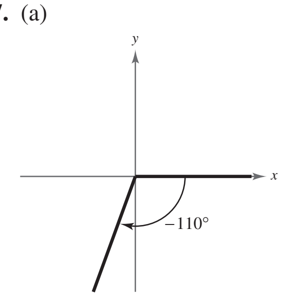
5. (a)



(b) Quadrant I

(c) 430°, −290°

7. (a)



(b) Quadrant III

(c) 250°, −470°

9. 7.854 **11.** −0.589 **13.** 54.000° **15.** −200.535°

17. 198° 24′ **19.** 0° 39′ **21.** 48.17 in.

23. Area $\approx$ 339.29 in.^{2} **25.** $\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$

27. $\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$

29. $\sin\frac{7\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\csc\frac{7\pi}{6} = -2$
$\cos\frac{7\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\sec\frac{7\pi}{6} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\tan\frac{7\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $\cot\frac{7\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$

31. $\sin\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\csc\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\cos\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\sec\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -2$
$\tan\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$ $\cot\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

33. $\sin\frac{11\pi}{4} = \sin\frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

35. $\sin\left(-\frac{17\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\frac{7\pi}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$

37. -75.3130 **39.** 3.2361

41. $\sin\theta = \frac{4\sqrt{41}}{41}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{5\sqrt{41}}{41}$ $\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{5}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ $\cot\theta = \frac{5}{4}$

43. (a) 3 (b) $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

45. (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$ (c) $\frac{4\sqrt{15}}{15}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}$

47. 0.6494 **49.** 0.5621 **51.** 3.6722

53. 0.6104 **55.** 71.3 m

57. $\sin\theta = \frac{4}{5}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{5}{4}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{3}{5}$ $\sec\theta = \frac{5}{3}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{4}{3}$ $\cot\theta = \frac{3}{4}$

59. $\sin\theta = \frac{15\sqrt{241}}{241}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{\sqrt{241}}{15}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{4\sqrt{241}}{241}$ $\sec\theta = \frac{\sqrt{241}}{4}$
$\tan\theta = \frac{15}{4}$ $\cot\theta = \frac{4}{15}$

61. $\sin\theta = \frac{9\sqrt{82}}{82}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{\sqrt{82}}{9}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{-\sqrt{82}}{82}$ $\sec\theta = -\sqrt{82}$
$\tan\theta = -9$ $\cot\theta = -\frac{1}{9}$

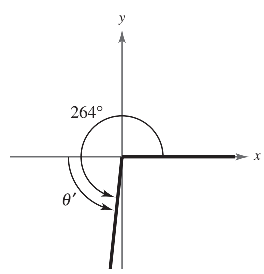
63. $\sin\theta = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$ $\csc\theta = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}$ $\sec\theta = \sqrt{17}$
$\tan\theta = 4$ $\cot\theta = \frac{1}{4}$

65. $\sin\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}$ $\csc\theta = -\frac{6\sqrt{11}}{11}$
$\cos\theta = \frac{5}{6}$ $\cot\theta = -\frac{5\sqrt{11}}{11}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{5}$

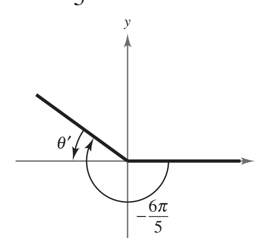
67. $\cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{55}}{8}$ $\sec\theta = -\frac{8\sqrt{55}}{55}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{3\sqrt{55}}{55}$ $\cot\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{55}}{3}$
$\csc\theta = \frac{8}{3}$

69. $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}$ $\sec\theta = -\frac{5}{2}$
$\tan\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$ $\cot\theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{21}$
$\csc\theta = \frac{5\sqrt{21}}{21}$

71. $\theta' = 84°$



73. $\theta' = \frac{\pi}{5}$



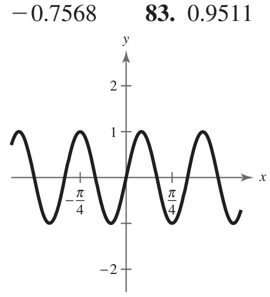
75. $\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; $\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$; $\tan\frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$

77. $\sin\left(-\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$; $\cos\left(-\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$;
$\tan\left(-\frac{7\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$

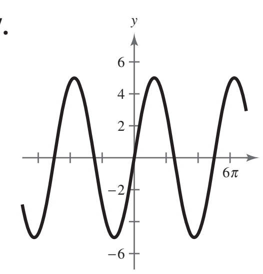
79. $\sin 495° = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; $\cos 495° = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; $\tan 495° = -1$

81. -0.7568 **83.** 0.9511

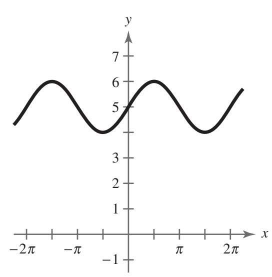
85.



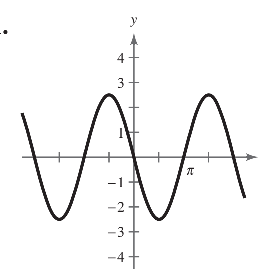
87.



89.

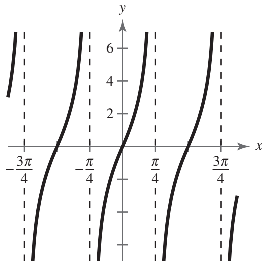


91.

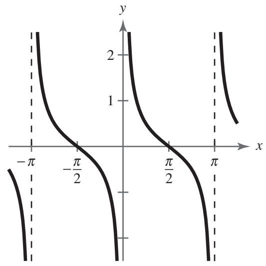


93. (a) $y = 2 \sin 528\pi x$ (b) 264 cycles/sec

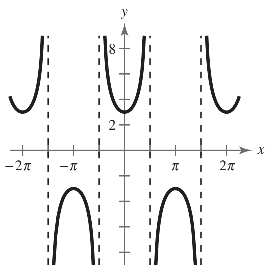
95.



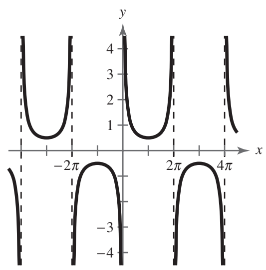
97.



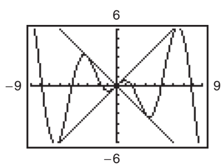
99.



101.



103.

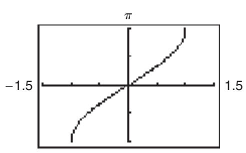


As $x \to +\infty$, $f(x)$ oscillates.

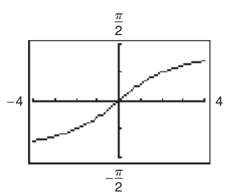
105. $-\frac{\pi}{6}$ **107.** 0.41 **109.** -0.46 **111.** $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

113. π **115.** 1.24 **117.** -0.98

119.



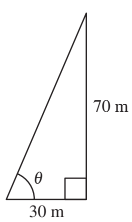
121.



123. $\frac{4}{5}$ **125.** $\frac{13}{5}$ **127.** $\frac{10}{7}$ **129.** $\frac{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}{x}$

131. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ **133.** $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ **135.** 0.09 **137.** 1.98

139.



$\theta \approx 66.8°$

141. 1221 mi, 85.6°

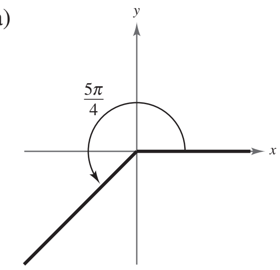
143. False. For each θ there corresponds exactly one value of y.

145. The function is undefined because $\sec \theta = 1/\cos \theta$.

147. The ranges of the other four trigonometric functions are $(-\infty, \infty)$ or $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$.

Chapter Test *(page 367)*

1. (a)



(b) $\frac{13\pi}{4}, -\frac{3\pi}{4}$

(c) 225°

2. 3500 rad/min **3.** About 709.04 ft^2

4. $\sin \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $\csc \theta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}$

$\cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $\sec \theta = -\sqrt{10}$

$\tan \theta = -3$ $\cot \theta = -\frac{1}{3}$

5. For $0 \le \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$:

$\sin \theta = \frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$

$\csc \theta = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$

$\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$

$\cot \theta = \frac{2}{3}$

For $\pi \le \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$:

$\sin \theta = -\frac{3\sqrt{13}}{13}$

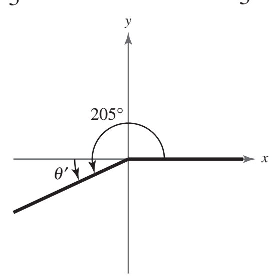
$\cos \theta = -\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}$

$\csc \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{13}}{3}$

$\sec \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$

$\cot \theta = \frac{2}{3}$

6. $\theta' = 25°$

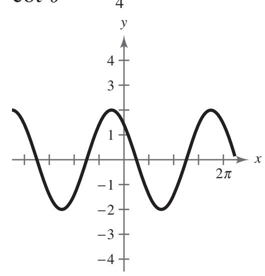


7. Quadrant III **8.** 150°, 210° **9.** 1.33, 1.81

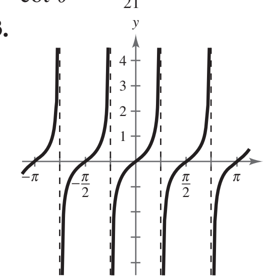
10. $\sin \theta = -\frac{4}{5}$
$\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3}$
$\csc \theta = -\frac{5}{4}$
$\sec \theta = \frac{5}{3}$
$\cot \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$

11. $\sin \theta = \frac{21}{29}$
$\cos \theta = -\frac{20}{29}$
$\tan \theta = -\frac{21}{20}$
$\csc \theta = \frac{29}{21}$
$\cot \theta = -\frac{20}{21}$

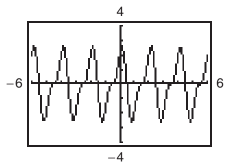
12.



13.

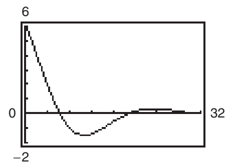


14.



Period: 2

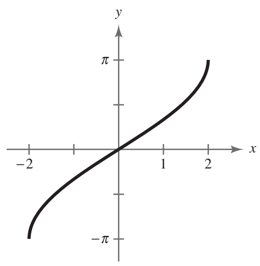
15.



Not periodic

16. $a = -2, b = \dfrac{1}{2}, c = -\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ **17.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{55}}{3}$

18.



19. 309.3°

20. $d = -6 \cos \pi t$

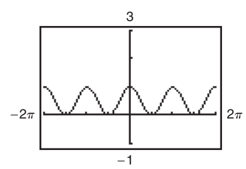
Problem Solving (page 369)

1. (a) $\dfrac{11\pi}{2}$ rad or 990° (b) About 816.42 ft

3. (a) 4767 ft (b) 3705 ft

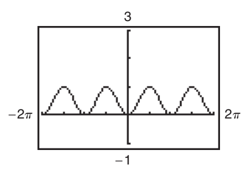
(c) $w = 2183$ ft, $\tan 63° = \dfrac{w + 3705}{3000}$

5. (a)



Even

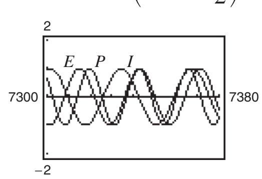
(b)



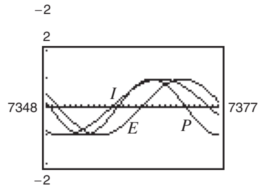
Even

7. $h = 51 - 50 \sin\left(8\pi t + \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

9. (a)



(b)



(c) $P(7369) = 0.631$
$E(7369) = 0.901$
$I(7369) = 0.945$

All three drop earlier in the month, then peak toward the middle of the month, and drop again toward the latter part of the month.

11. (a) 3.35, 7.35 (b) −0.65

(c) Yes. There is a difference of nine periods between the values.

13. (a) 40.5° (b) $x \approx 1.71$ ft; $y \approx 3.46$ ft

(c) About 1.75 ft

(d) As you move closer to the rock, d must get smaller and smaller. The angles θ_1 and θ_2 will decrease along with the distance y, so d will decrease.

Chapter 5

Section 5.1 (page 377)

1. $\tan u$ **3.** $\cot u$ **5.** $\cot^2 u$ **7.** $\cos u$ **9.** $\cos u$

11. $\sin x = \dfrac{1}{2}$
$\cos x = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\tan x = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\csc x = 2$
$\sec x = \dfrac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
$\cot x = \sqrt{3}$

13. $\sin \theta = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\cos \theta = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\tan \theta = -1$
$\csc \theta = -\sqrt{2}$
$\sec \theta = \sqrt{2}$
$\cot \theta = -1$

15. $\sin x = -\dfrac{8}{17}$
$\cos x = -\dfrac{15}{17}$
$\tan x = \dfrac{8}{15}$
$\csc x = -\dfrac{17}{8}$
$\sec x = -\dfrac{17}{15}$
$\cot x = \dfrac{15}{8}$

17. $\sin \phi = -\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$
$\cos \phi = \dfrac{2}{3}$
$\tan \phi = -\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
$\csc \phi = -\dfrac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$
$\sec \phi = \dfrac{3}{2}$
$\cot \phi = -\dfrac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

19. $\sin x = \dfrac{1}{3}$
$\cos x = -\dfrac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$
$\tan x = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$
$\csc x = 3$
$\sec x = -\dfrac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$
$\cot x = -2\sqrt{2}$

21. $\sin \theta = -\dfrac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$
$\cos \theta = -\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
$\tan \theta = 2$
$\csc \theta = -\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
$\sec \theta = -\sqrt{5}$
$\cot \theta = \dfrac{1}{2}$

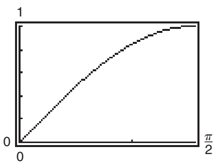
23. $\sin \theta = -1$ $\csc \theta = -1$
$\cos \theta = 0$ $\sec \theta$ is undefined.
$\tan \theta$ is undefined. $\cot \theta = 0$

25. d **26.** a **27.** b **28.** f **29.** e **30.** c
31. b **32.** c **33.** f **34.** a **35.** e **36.** d
37. $\csc \theta$ **39.** $-\sin x$ **41.** $\cos^2 \phi$ **43.** $\cos x$
45. $\sin^2 x$ **47.** $\cos \theta$ **49.** 1 **51.** $\tan x$
53. $1 + \sin y$ **55.** $\sec \beta$ **57.** $\cos u + \sin u$ **59.** $\sin^2 x$
61. $\sin^2 x \tan^2 x$ **63.** $\sec x + 1$ **65.** $\sec^4 x$
67. $\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$ **69.** $\cot^2 x(\csc x - 1)$
71. $1 + 2 \sin x \cos x$ **73.** $4 \cot^2 x$ **75.** $2 \csc^2 x$
77. $2 \sec x$ **79.** $\sec x$ **81.** $1 + \cos y$
83. $3(\sec x + \tan x)$

85.

	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
	0.1987	0.3894	0.5646	0.7174	0.8415
	0.1987	0.3894	0.5646	0.7174	0.8415

	1.2	1.4
	0.9320	0.9854
	0.9320	0.9854

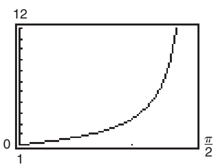


$y_1 = y_2$

87.

	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
	1.2230	1.5085	1.8958	2.4650	3.4082
	1.2230	1.5085	1.8958	2.4650	3.4082

	1.2	1.4
	5.3319	11.6814
	5.3319	11.6814



$y_1 = y_2$

89. $\csc x$ **91.** $\tan x$ **93.** $3 \sin \theta$ **95.** $4 \cos \theta$

97. $3 \tan \theta$ **99.** $5 \sec \theta$ **101.** $3 \sec \theta$ **103.** $\sqrt{2} \cos \theta$

105. $3 \cos \theta = 3$; $\sin \theta = 0$; $\cos \theta = 1$

107. $4 \sin \theta = 2\sqrt{2}$; $\sin \theta = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$; $\cos \theta = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

109. $0 \le \theta \le \pi$ **111.** $0 \le \theta < \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{3\pi}{2} < \theta < 2\pi$

113. $\ln|\cot x|$ **115.** $\ln|\cos x|$ **117.** $\ln|\csc t \sec t|$

119. (a) $\csc^2 132° - \cot^2 132° \approx 1.8107 - 0.8107 = 1$

(b) $\csc^2 \dfrac{2\pi}{7} - \cot^2 \dfrac{2\pi}{7} \approx 1.6360 - 0.6360 = 1$

121. (a) $\cos(90° - 80°) = \sin 80° \approx 0.9848$

(b) $\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - 0.8\right) = \sin 0.8 \approx 0.7174$

123. $\mu = \tan \theta$ **125.** Answers will vary.

127. True. For example, $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$.

129. 1, 1 **131.** ∞, 0

133. Not an identity because $\cos \theta = \pm\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}$

135. Not an identity because $\dfrac{\sin k\theta}{\cos k\theta} = \tan k\theta$

137. An identity because $\sin \theta \cdot \dfrac{1}{\sin \theta} = 1$

139. $a \cos \theta$ **141.** $a \tan \theta$

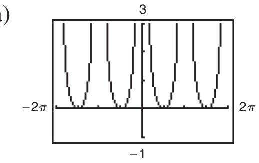
Section 5.2 *(page 385)*

1. identity **3.** $\tan u$ **5.** $\cos^2 u$ **7.** $-\csc u$

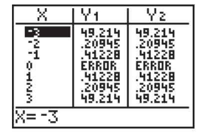
9–49. Answers will vary.

51. In the first line, $\cot(x)$ is substituted for $\cot(-x)$, which is incorrect; $\cot(-x) = -\cot(x)$.

53. (a)



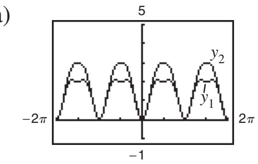
(b)



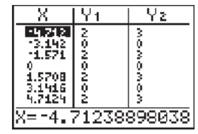
Identity

(c) Answers will vary.

55. (a)



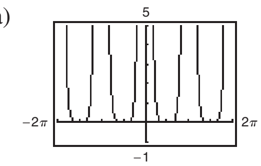
(b)



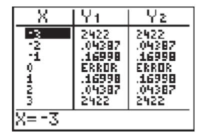
Not an identity

(c) Answers will vary.

57. (a)



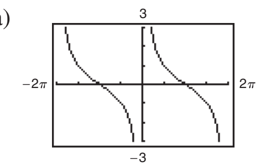
(b)



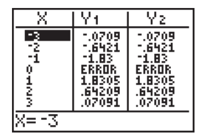
Identity

(c) Answers will vary.

59. (a)



(b)



Identity

(c) Answers will vary.

61–63. Answers will vary. **65.** 1 **67.** 2

69. Answers will vary.

71. True. Many different techniques can be used to verify identities.

73. The equation is not an identity because $\sin \theta = \pm\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$.

Possible answer: $\dfrac{7\pi}{4}$

75. The equation is not an identity because $1 - \cos^2 \theta = \sin^2 \theta$.

Possible answer: $-\dfrac{\pi}{2}$

77. The equation is not an identity because $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$.

Possible answer: $\dfrac{\pi}{6}$

Section 5.3 *(page 394)*

1. isolate **3.** quadratic **5–9.** Answers will vary.

11. $\dfrac{2\pi}{3} + 2n\pi, \dfrac{4\pi}{3} + 2n\pi$ **13.** $\dfrac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi, \dfrac{2\pi}{3} + 2n\pi$

15. $\dfrac{\pi}{6} + n\pi, \dfrac{5\pi}{6} + n\pi$ **17.** $n\pi, \dfrac{3\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$

19. $\dfrac{\pi}{3} + n\pi, \dfrac{2\pi}{3} + n\pi$ **21.** $\dfrac{\pi}{8} + \dfrac{n\pi}{2}, \dfrac{3\pi}{8} + \dfrac{n\pi}{2}$

23. $\dfrac{n\pi}{3}, \dfrac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$ **25.** $0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$

27. $0, \pi, \dfrac{\pi}{6}, \dfrac{5\pi}{6}, \dfrac{7\pi}{6}, \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$ **29.** $\dfrac{\pi}{3}, \dfrac{5\pi}{3}, \pi$

31. No solution **33.** $\pi, \dfrac{\pi}{3}, \dfrac{5\pi}{3}$

35. $\dfrac{\pi}{6}, \dfrac{5\pi}{6}, \dfrac{7\pi}{6}, \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$ **37.** $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$ **39.** $\dfrac{\pi}{6} + n\pi, \dfrac{5\pi}{6} + n\pi$

41. $\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{n\pi}{3}$ **43.** $\frac{\pi}{2} + 4n\pi, \frac{7\pi}{2} + 4n\pi$ **45.** $3 + 4n$

47. $-2 + 6n, 2 + 6n$ **49.** 2.678, 5.820

51. 1.047, 5.236 **53.** 0.860, 3.426

55. 0, 2.678, 3.142, 5.820 **57.** 0.983, 1.768, 4.124, 4.910

59. 0.3398, 0.8481, 2.2935, 2.8018

61. 1.9357, 2.7767, 5.0773, 5.9183

63. $\arctan(-4) + \pi, \arctan(-4) + 2\pi, \arctan 3, \arctan 3 + \pi$

65. $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \arctan 5, \arctan 5 + \pi$ **67.** $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

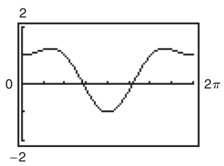
69. $\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\right), \arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \pi, \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \pi, \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2\pi$

71. $\arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right), 2\pi - \arccos\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

73. $\frac{\pi}{2}, \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2\pi, \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \pi$

75. $-1.154, 0.534$ **77.** 1.110

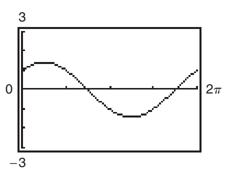
79. (a)



Maximum: (1.0472, 1.25)
Maximum: (5.2360, 1.25)
Minimum: (0, 1)
Minimum: (3.1416, −1)

(b) $\frac{\pi}{3} \approx 1.0472$
$\frac{5\pi}{3} \approx 5.2360$
0
$\pi \approx 3.1416$

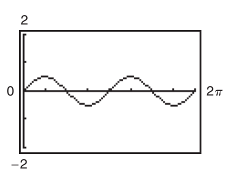
81. (a)



Maximum: (0.7854, 1.4142)
Minimum: (3.9270, −1.4142)

(b) $\frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.7854$
$\frac{5\pi}{4} \approx 3.9270$

83. (a)



Maximum: (0.7854, 0.5)
Maximum: (3.9270, 0.5)
Minimum: (2.3562, −0.5)
Minimum: (5.4978, −0.5)

(b) $\frac{\pi}{4} \approx 0.7854$
$\frac{5\pi}{4} \approx 3.9270$
$\frac{3\pi}{4} \approx 2.3562$
$\frac{7\pi}{4} \approx 5.4978$

85. 1

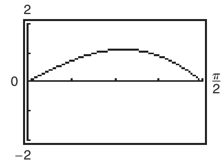
87. (a) All real numbers x except $x = 0$
(b) y-axis symmetry; Horizontal asymptote: $y = 1$
(c) Oscillates (d) Infinitely many solutions; $\frac{2}{2n\pi + \pi}$
(e) Yes, 0.6366

89. 0.04 sec, 0.43 sec, 0.83 sec

91. February, March, and April **93.** 36.9°, 53.1°

95. (a) $t = 8$ sec and $t = 24$ sec
(b) 5 times: $t = 16, 48, 80, 112, 144$ sec

97. (a)



$A \approx 1.12$

(b) $0.6 < x < 1.1$

99. True. The first equation has a smaller period than the second equation, so it will have more solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$.

101. The equation would become $\cos^2 x = 2$; this is not the correct method to use when solving equations.

103. Answers will vary.

Section 5.4 *(page 402)*

1. $\sin u \cos v - \cos u \sin v$ **3.** $\frac{\tan u + \tan v}{1 - \tan u \tan v}$

5. $\cos u \cos v + \sin u \sin v$

7. (a) $\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2}$

9. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{-\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$

11. (a) $\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{2}$

13. $\sin \frac{11\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)$
$\cos \frac{11\pi}{12} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)$
$\tan \frac{11\pi}{12} = -2 + \sqrt{3}$

15. $\sin \frac{17\pi}{12} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)$
$\cos \frac{17\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(1 - \sqrt{3}\right)$
$\tan \frac{17\pi}{12} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

17. $\sin 105° = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)$
$\cos 105° = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(1 - \sqrt{3}\right)$
$\tan 105° = -2 - \sqrt{3}$

19. $\sin 195° = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(1 - \sqrt{3}\right)$
$\cos 195° = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)$
$\tan 195° = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

21. $\sin \frac{13\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(1 - \sqrt{3}\right)$
$\cos \frac{13\pi}{12} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(1 + \sqrt{3}\right)$
$\tan \frac{13\pi}{12} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

23. $\sin\left(-\frac{13\pi}{12}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)$
$\cos\left(-\frac{13\pi}{12}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\left(\sqrt{3} + 1\right)$
$\tan\left(-\frac{13\pi}{12}\right) = -2 + \sqrt{3}$

25. $\sin 285° = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$

$\cos 285° = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

$\tan 285° = -(2 + \sqrt{3})$

27. $\sin(-165°) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

$\cos(-165°) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(1 + \sqrt{3})$

$\tan(-165°) = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

29. $\sin 1.8$ **31.** $\sin 75°$ **33.** $\tan 15°$ **35.** $\tan 3x$

37. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ **39.** $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ **41.** $-\sqrt{3}$ **43.** $-\frac{63}{65}$ **45.** $\frac{16}{65}$

47. $-\frac{63}{16}$ **49.** $\frac{65}{56}$ **51.** $\frac{3}{5}$ **53.** $-\frac{44}{117}$ **55.** $-\frac{125}{44}$

57. 1 **59.** 0 **61–69.** Proofs **71.** $-\sin x$

73. $-\cos\theta$ **75.** $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$ **77.** $\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$ **79.** $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

81. $\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$ **83.** $0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$ **85.** $\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$ **87.** $\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

89. (a) $y = \frac{5}{12}\sin(2t + 0.6435)$ (b) $\frac{5}{12}$ ft (c) $\frac{1}{\pi}$ cycle/sec

91. True. $\sin(u \pm v) = \sin u \cos v \pm \cos u \sin v$

93. False. $\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\tan x - 1}{1 + \tan x}$

95–97. Answers will vary.

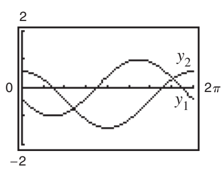
99. (a) $\sqrt{2}\sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ (b) $\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

101. (a) $13\sin(3\theta + 0.3948)$ (b) $13\cos(3\theta - 1.1760)$

103. $\sqrt{2}\sin\theta + \sqrt{2}\cos\theta$ **105.** Answers will vary.

107. 15°

109.



No, $y_1 \neq y_2$ because their graphs are different.

111. (a) and (b) Proofs

Section 5.5 *(page 413)*

1. $2 \sin u \cos u$

3. $\cos^2 u - \sin^2 u = 2\cos^2 u - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 u$

5. $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos u}{2}}$ **7.** $\frac{1}{2}[\cos(u - v) + \cos(u + v)]$

9. $2\sin\left(\frac{u + v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{u - v}{2}\right)$ **11.** $\frac{15}{17}$ **13.** $\frac{8}{15}$

15. $\frac{17}{8}$ **17.** $\frac{240}{289}$ **19.** $0, \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

21. $\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}, \frac{13\pi}{12}, \frac{17\pi}{12}$ **23.** $0, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$ **25.** $0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

27. $\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$ **29.** $3\sin 2x$ **31.** $3\cos 2x$

33. $4\cos 2x$ **35.** $\cos 2x$

37. $\sin 2u = -\frac{24}{25}, \cos 2u = \frac{7}{25}, \tan 2u = -\frac{24}{7}$

39. $\sin 2u = \frac{15}{17}, \cos 2u = \frac{8}{17}, \tan 2u = \frac{15}{8}$

41. $\sin 2u = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \cos 2u = -\frac{1}{2}, \tan 2u = \sqrt{3}$

43. $\frac{1}{8}(3 + 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x)$ **45.** $\frac{1}{8}(3 + 4\cos 4x + \cos 8x)$

47. $\frac{(3 - 4\cos 4x + \cos 8x)}{(3 + 4\cos 4x + \cos 8x)}$ **49.** $\frac{1}{8}(1 - \cos 8x)$

51. $\frac{1}{16}(1 - \cos 2x - \cos 4x + \cos 2x \cos 4x)$

53. $\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$ **55.** $\frac{1}{4}$ **57.** $\sqrt{17}$

59. $\sin 75° = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

$\cos 75° = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$

$\tan 75° = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

61. $\sin 112° 30' = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$

$\cos 112° 30' = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$

$\tan 112° 30' = -1 - \sqrt{2}$

63. $\sin\frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$

$\cos\frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$

$\tan\frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{2} - 1$

65. $\sin\frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$

$\cos\frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$

$\tan\frac{3\pi}{8} = \sqrt{2} + 1$

67. (a) Quadrant I

(b) $\sin\frac{u}{2} = \frac{3}{5}, \cos\frac{u}{2} = \frac{4}{5}, \tan\frac{u}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$

69. (a) Quadrant II

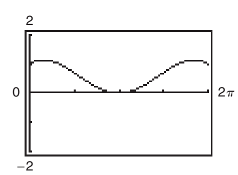
(b) $\sin\frac{u}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{26}, \cos\frac{u}{2} = -\frac{5\sqrt{26}}{26}, \tan\frac{u}{2} = -\frac{1}{5}$

71. (a) Quadrant II

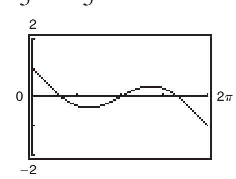
(b) $\sin\frac{u}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}, \cos\frac{u}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \tan\frac{u}{2} = -3$

73. $|\sin 3x|$ **75.** $-|\tan 4x|$

77. π



79. $\frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}$



81. $\frac{1}{2}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ **83.** $5(\cos 60° + \cos 90°)$

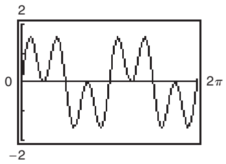
85. $\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta - \cos 8\theta)$ **87.** $\frac{7}{2}(\sin(-2\beta) - \sin(-8\beta))$

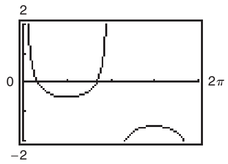
89. $\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2y - \cos 2x)$ **91.** $2\sin 2\theta\cos\theta$

93. $2\cos 4x \cos 2x$ **95.** $2\cos\alpha\sin\beta$

97. $-2\sin\theta\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = -2\sin\theta$ **99.** $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ **101.** $-\sqrt{2}$

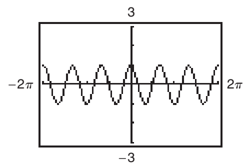
103. $0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$ **105.** $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$



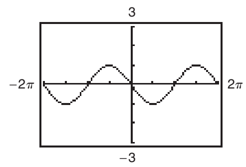


107. $\frac{120}{169}$ **109.** $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$ **111–123.** Answers will vary.

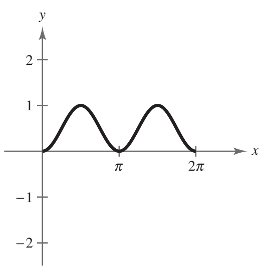
125.



127.



129.



131. $2x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ **133.** $1-2x^2$ **135.** $23.85°$

137. (a) π (b) 0.4482 (c) 760 mi/h; 3420 mi/h

(d) $\theta = 2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{M}\right)$

139. False. For $u < 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2u &= -\sin(-2u)\\ &= -2\sin(-u)\cos(-u)\\ &= -2(-\sin u)\cos u\\ &= 2\sin u\cos u.\end{aligned}$$

Section 5.6 *(page 422)*

1. oblique **3.** angles; side

5. $A = 30°, a \approx 14.14, c \approx 27.32$

7. $C = 120°, b \approx 4.75, c \approx 7.17$

9. $B = 60.9°, b \approx 19.32, c \approx 6.36$

11. $B = 42°4', a \approx 22.05, b \approx 14.88$

13. $C = 80°, a \approx 5.82, b \approx 9.20$

15. $C = 83°, a \approx 0.62, b \approx 0.51$

17. $B \approx 21.55°, C \approx 122.45°, c \approx 11.49$

19. $A \approx 10°11', C \approx 154°19', c \approx 11.03$

21. $B \approx 9.43°, C = 25.57°, c \approx 10.53$

23. $B \approx 18°13', C \approx 51°32', c \approx 40.06$

25. $B \approx 48.74°, C \approx 21.26°, c \approx 48.23$

27. No solution

29. Two solutions:
$B \approx 72.21°, C \approx 49.79°, c \approx 10.27$
$B \approx 107.79°, C \approx 14.21°, c \approx 3.30$

31. No solution **33.** $B = 45°, C = 90°, c \approx 1.41$

35. (a) $b \le 5,\ b = \frac{5}{\sin 36°}$ (b) $5 < b < \frac{5}{\sin 36°}$

(c) $b > \frac{5}{\sin 36°}$

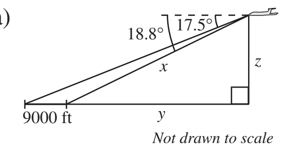
37. (a) $b \le 10.8,\ b = \frac{10.8}{\sin 10°}$ (b) $10.8 < b < \frac{10.8}{\sin 10°}$

(c) $b > \frac{10.8}{\sin 10°}$

39. 10.4 **41.** 1675.2 **43.** 3204.5 **45.** 24.1 m

47. 16.1° **49.** 77 m

51. (a)



(b) 22.6 mi
(c) 21.4 mi
(d) 7.3 mi

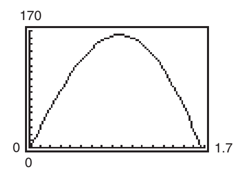
53. 3.2 mi **55.** 5.86 mi

57. True. If an angle of a triangle is obtuse (greater than 90°), then the other two angles must be acute and therefore less than 90°. The triangle is oblique.

59. False. If just three angles are known, the triangle cannot be solved.

61. (a) $A = 20\left(15\sin\frac{3\theta}{2} - 4\sin\frac{\theta}{2} - 6\sin\theta\right)$

(b)



(c) Domain: $0 \le \theta \le 1.6690$
The domain would increase in length and the area would have a greater maximum value.

Section 5.7 *(page 429)*

1. Cosines **3.** $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B$

5. $A \approx 38.62°, B \approx 48.51°, C \approx 92.87°$

7. $B \approx 23.79°, C \approx 126.21°, a \approx 18.59$

9. $A \approx 30.11°, B \approx 43.16°, C \approx 106.73°$

11. $A \approx 92.94°, B \approx 43.53°, C \approx 43.53°$

13. $B \approx 27.46°, C \approx 32.54°, a \approx 11.27$

15. $A \approx 141°45', C \approx 27°40', b \approx 11.87$

17. $A = 27°10', C = 27°10', b \approx 65.84$

19. $A \approx 33.80°, B \approx 103.20°, c \approx 0.54$

	a	b	c	d	θ	ϕ
21.	5	8	12.07	5.69	45°	135°
23.	10	14	20	13.86	68.2°	111.8°
25.	15	16.96	25	20	77.2°	102.8°

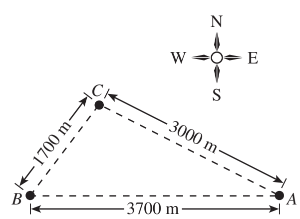
27. Law of Cosines; $A \approx 102.44°, C \approx 37.56°, b \approx 5.26$

29. Law of Sines; No solution

31. Law of Sines; $C = 103°, a \approx 0.82, b \approx 0.71$

33. 43.52 **35.** 10.4 **37.** 52.11 **39.** 0.18

41.



N 37.1° E, S 63.1° E

43. 373.3 m **45.** 72.3° **47.** 43.3 mi

49. (a) N 58.4° W (b) S 81.5° W **51.** 63.7 ft

53. 24.2 mi **55.** $\overline{PQ} \approx 9.4, \overline{QS} = 5, \overline{RS} \approx 12.8$

57.

	9	10	12	13	14
	60.9°	69.5°	88.0°	98.2°	109.6°
	20.88	20.28	18.99	18.28	17.48

	15	16
	122.9°	139.8°
	16.55	15.37

59. 46,837.5 ft^2 **61.** \$83,336.37

63. False. For s to be the average of the lengths of the three sides of the triangle, s would be equal to $(a + b + c)/3$.

65. No. The three side lengths do not form a triangle.

67. (a) and (b) Proofs **69.** 405.2 ft

71. Either; Because A is obtuse, there is only one solution for B or C.

73. The Law of Cosines can be used to solve the single-solution case of SSA. There is no method that can solve the no-solution case of SSA.

75. Proof

Review Exercises *(page 436)*

1. $\tan x$ **3.** $\cos x$ **5.** $|\csc x|$

7. $\tan x = \dfrac{5}{12}$, $\csc x = \dfrac{13}{5}$, $\sec x = \dfrac{13}{12}$, $\cot x = \dfrac{12}{5}$

9. $\cos x = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\tan x = -1$, $\csc x = -\sqrt{2}$, $\sec x = \sqrt{2}$, $\cot x = -1$

11. $\sin^2 x$ **13.** 1 **15.** $\cot\theta$ **17.** $\csc\theta$

19. $\cot^2 x$ **21.** $\sec x + 2\sin x$ **23.** $-2\tan^2\theta$

25. $5\cos\theta$ **27–35.** Answers will vary.

37. $\dfrac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi, \dfrac{2\pi}{3} + 2n\pi$ **39.** $\dfrac{\pi}{6} + n\pi$

41. $\dfrac{\pi}{3} + n\pi, \dfrac{2\pi}{3} + n\pi$ **43.** $0, \dfrac{2\pi}{3}, \dfrac{4\pi}{3}$ **45.** $0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \pi$

47. $\dfrac{\pi}{8}, \dfrac{3\pi}{8}, \dfrac{9\pi}{8}, \dfrac{11\pi}{8}$ **49.** $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$

51. $0, \dfrac{\pi}{8}, \dfrac{3\pi}{8}, \dfrac{5\pi}{8}, \dfrac{7\pi}{8}, \dfrac{9\pi}{8}, \dfrac{11\pi}{8}, \dfrac{13\pi}{8}, \dfrac{15\pi}{8}$ **53.** $0, \pi$

55. $\arctan(-3) + \pi, \arctan(-3) + 2\pi, \arctan 2, \arctan 2 + \pi$

57. $\sin 285° = -\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$

$\cos 285° = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

$\tan 285° = -2 - \sqrt{3}$

59. $\sin\dfrac{25\pi}{12} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

$\cos\dfrac{25\pi}{12} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3} + 1)$

$\tan\dfrac{25\pi}{12} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

61. $\sin 15°$ **63.** $\tan 35°$ **65.** $-\frac{24}{25}$ **67.** -1

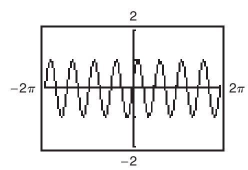
69. $-\frac{7}{25}$ **71–75.** Answers will vary.

77. $\dfrac{\pi}{4}, \dfrac{7\pi}{4}$ **79.** $\dfrac{\pi}{6}, \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$

81. $\sin 2u = \frac{24}{25}$, $\cos 2u = -\frac{7}{25}$, $\tan 2u = -\frac{24}{7}$

83. $\sin 2u = -\dfrac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}, \cos 2u = -\dfrac{7}{9}, \tan 2u = \dfrac{4\sqrt{2}}{7}$

85.



87. $\dfrac{1 - \cos 4x}{1 + \cos 4x}$

89. $\dfrac{3 - 4\cos 2x + \cos 4x}{4(1 + \cos 2x)}$

91. $\sin(-75°) = -\dfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

$\cos(-75°) = \dfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$

$\tan(-75°) = -2 - \sqrt{3}$

93. $\sin\dfrac{19\pi}{12} = -\dfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$

$\cos\dfrac{19\pi}{12} = \dfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}$

$\tan\dfrac{19\pi}{12} = -2 - \sqrt{3}$

95. (a) Quadrant I

(b) $\sin\dfrac{u}{2} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{10}, \cos\dfrac{u}{2} = \dfrac{7\sqrt{2}}{10}, \tan\dfrac{u}{2} = \dfrac{1}{7}$

97. (a) Quadrant I

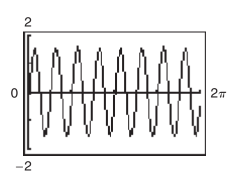
(b) $\sin\dfrac{u}{2} = \dfrac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}, \cos\dfrac{u}{2} = \dfrac{\sqrt{70}}{14}, \tan\dfrac{u}{2} = \dfrac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$

99. $-|\cos 5x|$ **101.** $\dfrac{1}{2}\left(\sin\dfrac{\pi}{3} - \sin 0\right) = \dfrac{1}{2}\sin\dfrac{\pi}{3}$

103. $\frac{1}{2}[\sin 10\theta - \sin(-2\theta)]$ **105.** $2\cos 6\theta\sin(-2\theta)$

107. $-2\sin x\sin\dfrac{\pi}{6}$ **109.** $\theta = 15°$ or $\dfrac{\pi}{12}$

111.



113. $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10}$ ft

115. $C = 72°, b \approx 12.21, c \approx 12.36$

117. $A = 26°, a \approx 24.89, c \approx 56.23$

119. $C = 66°, a \approx 2.53, b \approx 9.11$

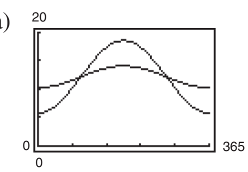
121. $B = 108°, a \approx 11.76, c \approx 21.49$

123. $A \approx 20.41°, C \approx 9.59°, a \approx 20.92$
125. $B \approx 39.48°, C \approx 65.52°, c \approx 48.24$
127. 19.06 **129.** 47.23 **131.** 31.1 m **133.** 31.01 ft
135. $A \approx 27.81°, B \approx 54.75°, C \approx 97.44°$
137. $A \approx 16.99°, B \approx 26.00°, C \approx 137.01°$
139. $A \approx 29.92°, B \approx 86.18°, C \approx 63.90°$
141. $A = 36°, C = 36°, b \approx 17.80$
143. $A \approx 45.76°, B \approx 91.24°, c \approx 21.42$
145. Law of Sines; $A \approx 77.52°, B \approx 38.48°, a \approx 14.12$
147. Law of Cosines; $A \approx 28.62°, B \approx 33.56°, C \approx 117.82°$
149. About 4.3 ft, about 12.6 ft
151. 615.1 m **153.** 7.64 **155.** 8.36
157. False. If $(\pi/2) < \theta < \pi$, then $\cos(\theta/2) > 0$. The sign of $\cos(\theta/2)$ depends on the quadrant in which $\theta/2$ lies.
159. True. $4\sin(-x)\cos(-x) = 4(-\sin x)\cos x$
$$= -4\sin x\cos x$$
$$= -2(2\sin x\cos x)$$
$$= -2\sin 2x$$
161. True. sin 90° is defined in the Law of Sines.
163. Reciprocal identities:
$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{\csc\theta}, \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sec\theta}, \tan\theta = \frac{1}{\cot\theta},$$
$$\csc\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}, \sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}, \cot\theta = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$$
Quotient identities: $\tan\theta = \dfrac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}, \cot\theta = \dfrac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$
Pythagorean identities: $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$,
$1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta, 1 + \cot^2\theta = \csc^2\theta$
165. $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A, b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B,$
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$
167. $-1 \le \sin x \le 1$ for all x **169.** $y_1 = y_2 + 1$
171. $-1.8431, 2.1758, 3.9903, 8.8935, 9.8820$

Chapter Test *(page 441)*

1. $\sin\theta = -\dfrac{6\sqrt{61}}{61}$ $\csc\theta = -\dfrac{\sqrt{61}}{6}$
$\cos\theta = -\dfrac{5\sqrt{61}}{61}$ $\sec\theta = -\dfrac{\sqrt{61}}{5}$
$\tan\theta = \dfrac{6}{5}$ $\cot\theta = \dfrac{5}{6}$
2. 1 **3.** 1 **4.** $\csc\theta\sec\theta$
5–10. Answers will vary. **11.** $\frac{1}{8}(3 - 4\cos x + \cos 2x)$
12. $\tan 2\theta$ **13.** $2(\sin 5\theta + \sin\theta)$
14. $-2\sin 2\theta\sin\theta$ **15.** $0, \dfrac{3\pi}{4}, \pi, \dfrac{7\pi}{4}$
16. $\dfrac{\pi}{6}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{5\pi}{6}, \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$ **17.** $\dfrac{\pi}{6}, \dfrac{5\pi}{6}, \dfrac{7\pi}{6}, \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$
18. $\dfrac{\pi}{6}, \dfrac{5\pi}{6}, \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$ **19.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4}$
20. $\sin 2u = -\frac{20}{29}, \cos 2u = -\frac{21}{29}, \tan 2u = \frac{20}{21}$
21. $C = 88°, b \approx 27.81, c \approx 29.98$
22. $A = 42°, b \approx 21.91, c \approx 10.95$
23. Two solutions:
$B \approx 29.12°, C \approx 126.88°, c \approx 22.03$
$B \approx 150.88°, C \approx 5.12°, c \approx 2.46$
24. No solution **25.** $A \approx 39.96°, C \approx 40.04°, c \approx 15.02$
26. $A \approx 21.90°, B \approx 37.10°, c \approx 78.15$
27. Day 123 to day 223
28. 2052.5 m^2 **29.** 606.3 mi; 29.1°

Problem Solving *(page 447)*

1. (a) $\cos\theta = \pm\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta}$
$\tan\theta = \pm\dfrac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta}}$
$\cot\theta = \pm\dfrac{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta}}{\sin\theta}$
$\sec\theta = \pm\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\theta}}$
$\csc\theta = \dfrac{1}{\sin\theta}$
(b) $\sin\theta = \pm\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta}$
$\tan\theta = \pm\dfrac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta}}{\cos\theta}$
$\csc\theta = \pm\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta}}$
$\sec\theta = \dfrac{1}{\cos\theta}$
$\cot\theta = \pm\dfrac{\cos\theta}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\theta}}$
3. Answers will vary. **5.** $u + v = w$
7. $\sin\dfrac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1 - \cos\theta}{2}}$
$\cos\dfrac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1 + \cos\theta}{2}}$
$\tan\dfrac{\theta}{2} = \dfrac{\sin\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}$
9. (a)


(b) $t \approx 91$ (April 1), $t \approx 274$ (October 1)
(c) Seward; The amplitudes: 6.4 and 1.9
(d) 365.2 days
11. (a) $\dfrac{\pi}{6} \le x \le \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ (b) $\dfrac{2\pi}{3} \le x \le \dfrac{4\pi}{3}$
(c) $\dfrac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi, \dfrac{3\pi}{2} < x < 2\pi$
(d) $0 \le x \le \dfrac{\pi}{4}, \dfrac{5\pi}{4} \le x \le 2\pi$
13. (a) $\cos 3\theta = \cos\theta - 4\sin^2\theta\cos\theta$
(b) $\cos 4\theta = \cos^4\theta - 6\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta + \sin^4\theta$
15. 2.01 ft

Chapter 6

Section 6.1 *(page 454)*

1. inclination **3.** $\left|\dfrac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1m_2}\right|$ **5.** $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ **7.** -1
9. $\sqrt{3}$ **11.** 3.2236 **13.** $\dfrac{3\pi}{4}$ rad, 135°
15. $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ rad, 45° **17.** 0.6435 rad, 36.9° **19.** $\dfrac{\pi}{6}$ rad, 30°
21. $\dfrac{5\pi}{6}$ rad, 150° **23.** 1.0517 rad, 60.3°
25. 2.1112 rad, 121.0° **27.** $\dfrac{3\pi}{4}$ rad, 135°

29. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ rad, 45° **31.** $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ rad, 150° **33.** 1.2490 rad, 71.6°

35. 2.1112 rad, 121.0° **37.** 1.1071 rad, 63.4°

39. 0.1974 rad, 11.3° **41.** 1.4289 rad, 81.9°

43. 0.9273 rad, 53.1° **45.** 0.8187 rad, 46.9°

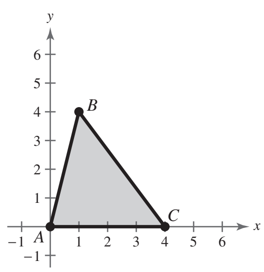
47. $(1, 5) \leftrightarrow (4, 5)$: slope $= 0$
$(4, 5) \leftrightarrow (3, 8)$: slope $= -3$
$(3, 8) \leftrightarrow (1, 5)$: slope $= \frac{3}{2}$
$(1, 5)$; 56.3°; $(4, 5)$: 71.6°; $(3, 8)$: 52.1°

49. $(-4, -1) \leftrightarrow (3, 2)$: slope $= \frac{3}{7}$
$(3, 2) \leftrightarrow (1, 0)$: slope $= 1$
$(1, 0) \leftrightarrow (-4, -1)$: slope $= \frac{1}{5}$
$(-4, -1)$: 11.9°; $(3, 2)$: 21.8°; $(1, 0)$: 146.3°

51. 0 **53.** $\frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5} \approx 2.5298$ **55.** 7

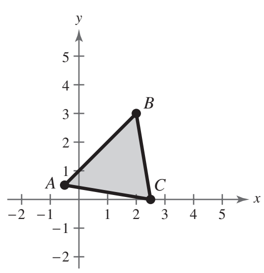
57. $\frac{8\sqrt{37}}{37} \approx 1.3152$

59. (a)



(b) 4 (c) 8

61. (a)



(b) $\frac{35\sqrt{37}}{74}$ (c) $\frac{35}{8}$

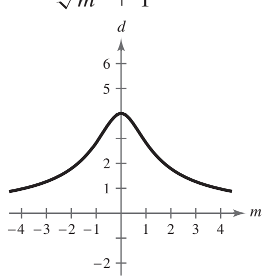
63. $2\sqrt{2}$ **65.** 0.1003, 1054 ft **67.** 31.0°

69. $\alpha \approx 33.69°$; $\beta \approx 56.31°$

71. True. The inclination of a line is related to its slope by $m = \tan\theta$. If the angle is greater than $\pi/2$ but less than π, then the angle is in the second quadrant, where the tangent function is negative.

73. (a) $d = \frac{4}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}}$ (c) $m = 0$

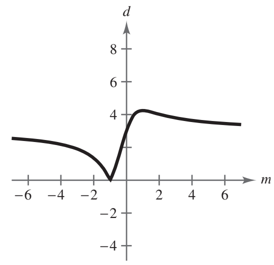
(b)



(d) The graph has a horizontal asymptote of $d = 0$. As the slope becomes larger, the distance between the origin and the line, $y = mx + 4$, becomes smaller and approaches 0.

75. (a) $d = \frac{3|m + 1|}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}}$ (c) $m = 1$

(b)



(d) Yes. $m = -1$

(e) $d = 3$. As the line approaches the vertical, the distance approaches 3.

Section 6.2 *(page 462)*

1. conic **3.** locus **5.** axis **7.** focal chord

9. A circle is formed when a plane intersects the top or bottom half of a double-napped cone and is perpendicular to the axis of the cone.

11. A parabola is formed when a plane intersects the top or bottom half of a double-napped cone, is parallel to the side of the cone, and does not intersect the vertex.

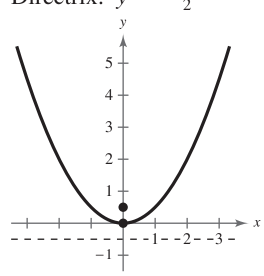
13. e **14.** b **15.** d **16.** f **17.** a **18.** c

19. $x^2 = \frac{3}{2}y$ **21.** $x^2 = 2y$ **23.** $y^2 = -8x$

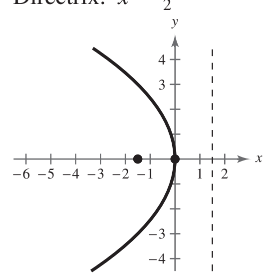
25. $x^2 = -4y$ **27.** $y^2 = 4x$ **29.** $x^2 = \frac{8}{3}y$

31. $y^2 = -\frac{25}{2}x$

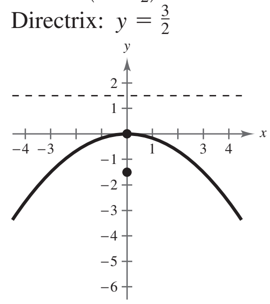
33. Vertex: $(0, 0)$
Focus: $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$
Directrix: $y = -\frac{1}{2}$



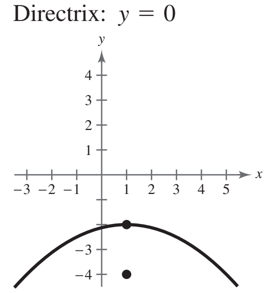
35. Vertex: $(0, 0)$
Focus: $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$
Directrix: $x = \frac{3}{2}$



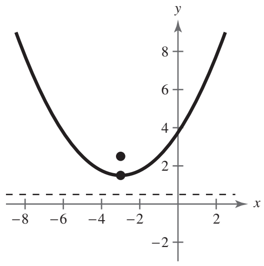
37. Vertex: $(0, 0)$
Focus: $\left(0, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$
Directrix: $y = \frac{3}{2}$



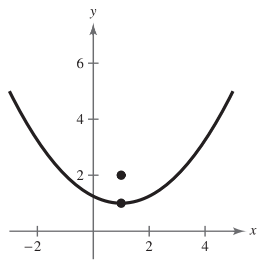
39. Vertex: $(1, -2)$
Focus: $(1, -4)$
Directrix: $y = 0$



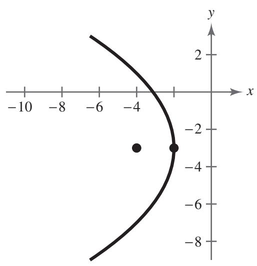
41. Vertex: $\left(-3, \frac{3}{2}\right)$
Focus: $\left(-3, \frac{5}{2}\right)$
Directrix: $y = \frac{1}{2}$



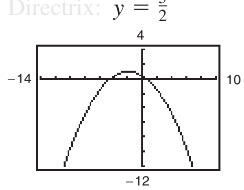
43. Vertex: $(1, 1)$
Focus: $(1, 2)$
Directrix: $y = 0$



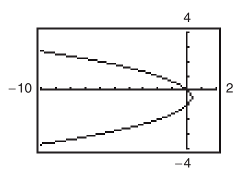
45. Vertex: $(-2, -3)$
Focus: $(-4, -3)$
Directrix: $x = 0$



47. Vertex: $(-2, 1)$
Focus: $\left(-2, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$
Directrix: $y = \frac{5}{2}$

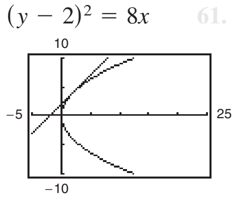


49. Vertex: $\left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$
Focus: $\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$
Directrix: $x = \frac{1}{2}$



51. $(x - 3)^2 = -(y - 1)$ **53.** $y^2 = 4(x + 4)$
55. $(y - 3)^2 = 8(x - 4)$ **57.** $x^2 = -8(y - 2)$
59. $(y - 2)^2 = 8x$ **61.** $y = \sqrt{6(x + 1)} + 3$

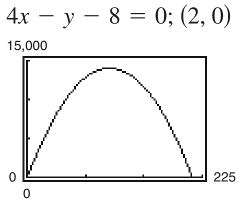
63.



$(2, 4)$

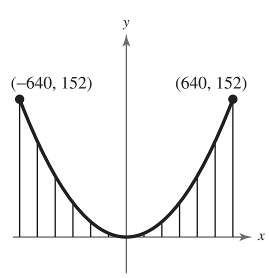
65. $4x - y - 8 = 0; (2, 0)$ **67.** $4x - y + 2 = 0; \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

69.



$x = 106$ units

71. (a)

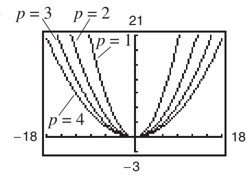


(b) $y = \dfrac{19x^2}{51,200}$

(c)

	0	100	250	400	500
	0	3.71	23.19	59.38	92.77

73. (a) $y = -\frac{1}{640}x^2$ (b) 8 ft
75. (a) $x^2 = 180,000y$ (b) $300\sqrt{2}$ cm ≈ 424.26 cm
77. $x^2 = -\frac{25}{4}(y - 48)$
79. (a) $17,500\sqrt{2}$ mi/h $\approx 24,750$ mi/h
(b) $x^2 = -16,400(y - 4100)$
81. (a) $x^2 = -49(y - 100)$ (b) 70 ft
83. False. If the graph crossed the directrix, there would exist points closer to the directrix than the focus.
85. $m = \dfrac{x_1}{2p}$
87. (a)

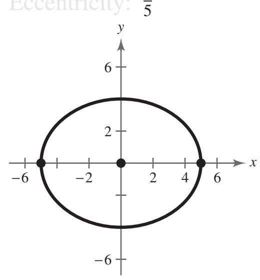


As p increases, the graph becomes wider.
(b) $(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4)$ (c) 4, 8, 12, 16; $4|p|$
(d) It is an easy way to determine two additional points on the graph.

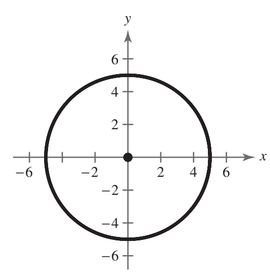
Section 6.3 *(page 472)*

1. ellipse; foci **3.** minor axis
5. b **6.** c **7.** d **8.** f **9.** a **10.** e
11. $\dfrac{x^2}{4} + \dfrac{y^2}{16} = 1$ **13.** $\dfrac{x^2}{49} + \dfrac{y^2}{45} = 1$ **15.** $\dfrac{x^2}{49} + \dfrac{y^2}{24} = 1$
17. $\dfrac{21x^2}{400} + \dfrac{y^2}{25} = 1$ **19.** $\dfrac{(x - 2)^2}{1} + \dfrac{(y - 3)^2}{9} = 1$
21. $\dfrac{(x - 4)^2}{16} + \dfrac{(y - 2)^2}{1} = 1$ **23.** $\dfrac{x^2}{48} + \dfrac{(y - 4)^2}{64} = 1$
25. $\dfrac{x^2}{16} + \dfrac{(y - 4)^2}{12} = 1$ **27.** $\dfrac{(x - 2)^2}{4} + \dfrac{(y - 2)^2}{1} = 1$

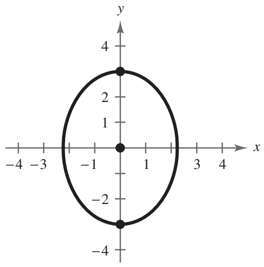
29. Ellipse
Center: $(0, 0)$
Vertices: $(\pm 5, 0)$
Foci: $(\pm 3, 0)$
Eccentricity: $\frac{3}{5}$



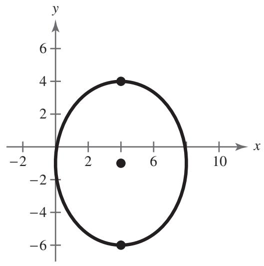
31. Circle
Center: $(0, 0)$
Radius: 5



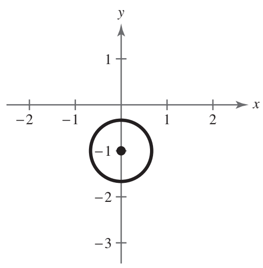
33. Ellipse
Center: $(0, 0)$
Vertices: $(0, \pm 3)$
Foci: $(0, \pm 2)$
Eccentricity: $\frac{2}{3}$



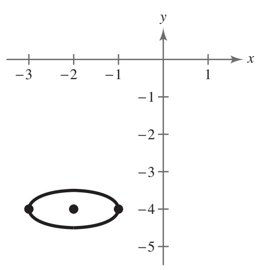
35. Ellipse
Center: $(4, -1)$
Vertices: $(4, -6), (4, 4)$
Foci: $(4, 2), (4, -4)$
Eccentricity: $\frac{3}{5}$



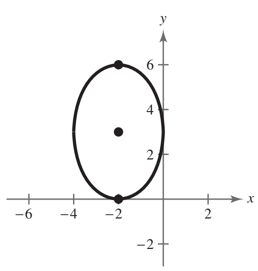
37. Circle
Center: $(0, -1)$
Radius: $\frac{2}{3}$



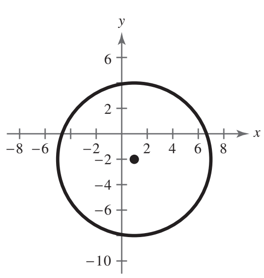
39. Ellipse
Center: $(-2, -4)$
Vertices: $(-3, -4), (-1, -4)$
Foci: $\left(\dfrac{-4 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, -4\right)$
Eccentricity: $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



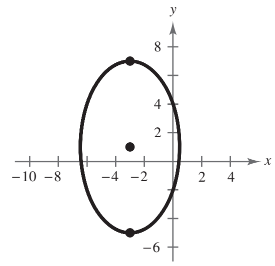
41. Ellipse
Center: $(-2, 3)$
Vertices: $(-2, 6), (-2, 0)$
Foci: $\left(-2, 3 \pm \sqrt{5}\right)$
Eccentricity: $\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$



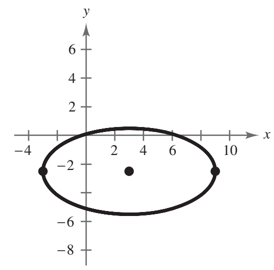
43. Circle
Center: $(1, -2)$
Radius: 6



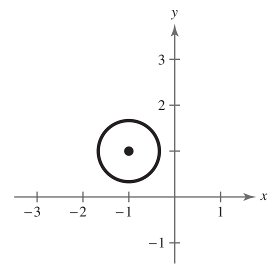
45. Ellipse
Center: $(-3, 1)$
Vertices: $(-3, 7), (-3, -5)$
Foci: $\left(-3, 1 \pm 2\sqrt{6}\right)$
Eccentricity: $\dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$



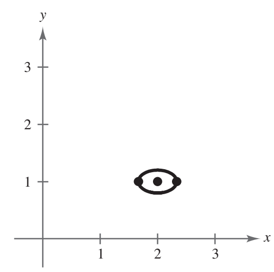
47. Ellipse
Center: $\left(3, -\dfrac{5}{2}\right)$
Vertices: $\left(9, -\dfrac{5}{2}\right), \left(-3, -\dfrac{5}{2}\right)$
Foci: $\left(3 \pm 3\sqrt{3}, -\dfrac{5}{2}\right)$
Eccentricity: $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$



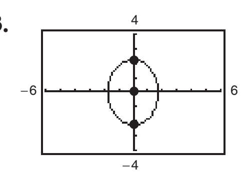
49. Circle
Center: $(-1, 1)$
Radius: $\frac{2}{3}$



51. Ellipse
Center: $(2, 1)$
Vertices: $\left(\frac{7}{3}, 1\right), \left(\frac{5}{3}, 1\right)$
Foci: $\left(\frac{34}{15}, 1\right), \left(\frac{26}{15}, 1\right)$
Eccentricity: $\frac{4}{5}$

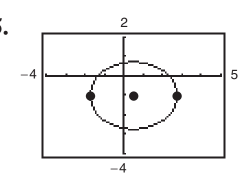


53.



Center: $(0, 0)$
Vertices: $\left(0, \pm\sqrt{5}\right)$
Foci: $\left(0, \pm\sqrt{2}\right)$

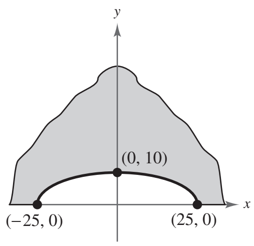
55.



Center: $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$
Vertices: $\left(\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{5}, -1\right)$
Foci: $\left(\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{2}, -1\right)$

57. $\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$ **59.** $\dfrac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ **61.** $\dfrac{x^2}{25} + \dfrac{y^2}{16} = 1$

63. (a)

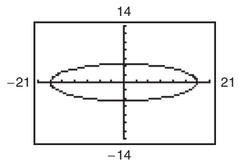


(b) $\dfrac{x^2}{625} + \dfrac{y^2}{100} = 1$

(c) Yes

65. (a) $\dfrac{x^2}{321.84} + \dfrac{y^2}{20.89} = 1$

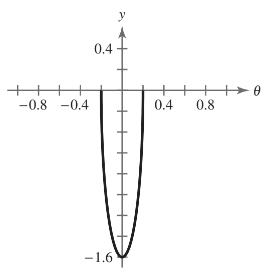
(b)



(c) Aphelion: 35.29 astronomical units
Perihelion: 0.59 astronomical unit

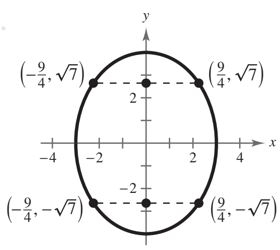
67. (a) $y = -8\sqrt{0.04 - \theta^2}$

(b)

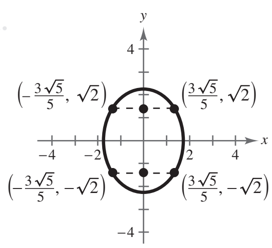


(c) The bottom half

69.



71.



73. False. The graph of $(x^2/4) + y^4 = 1$ is not an ellipse. The degree of y is 4, not 2.

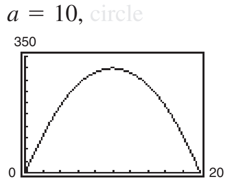
75. (a) $A = \pi a(20 - a)$ (b) $\dfrac{x^2}{196} + \dfrac{y^2}{36} = 1$

(c)

	8	9	10	11	12	13
	301.6	311.0	314.2	311.0	301.6	285.9

$a = 10$, circle

(d)



The shape of an ellipse with a maximum area is a circle. The maximum area is found when $a = 10$ (verified in part c) and therefore $b = 10$, so the equation produces a circle.

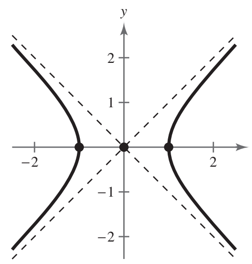
77. $\dfrac{(x-6)^2}{324} + \dfrac{(y-2)^2}{308} = 1$ **79.** Proof

Section 6.4 *(page 482)*

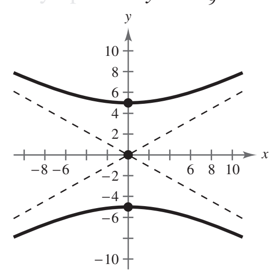
1. hyperbola; foci **3.** transverse axis; center

5. b **6.** c **7.** a **8.** d

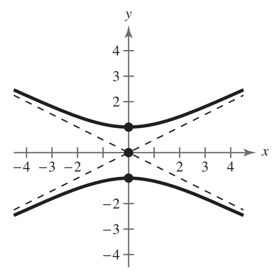
9. Center: $(0, 0)$
Vertices: $(\pm 1, 0)$
Foci: $\left(\pm\sqrt{2}, 0\right)$
Asymptotes: $y = \pm x$



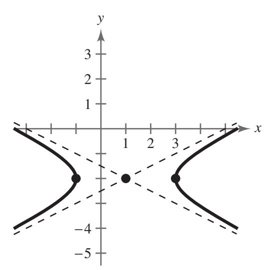
11. Center: $(0, 0)$
Vertices: $(0, \pm 5)$
Foci: $\left(0, \pm\sqrt{106}\right)$
Asymptotes: $y = \pm\frac{5}{9}x$



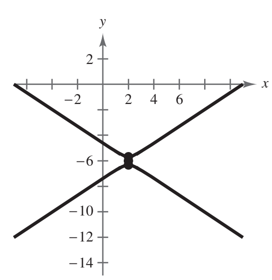
13. Center: $(0, 0)$
Vertices: $(0, \pm 1)$
Foci: $\left(0, \pm\sqrt{5}\right)$
Asymptotes: $y = \pm\frac{1}{2}x$



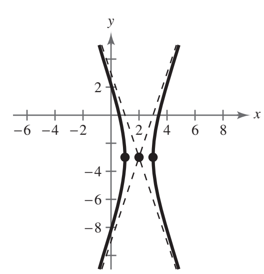
15. Center: $(1, -2)$
Vertices: $(3, -2), (-1, -2)$
Foci: $\left(1 \pm \sqrt{5}, -2\right)$
Asymptotes:
$y = -2 \pm \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$



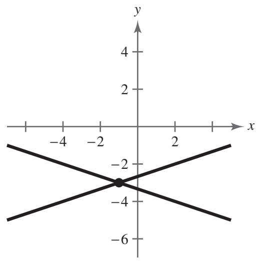
17. Center: $(2, -6)$
Vertices:
$\left(2, -\dfrac{17}{3}\right), \left(2, -\dfrac{19}{3}\right)$
Foci: $\left(2, -6 \pm \dfrac{\sqrt{13}}{6}\right)$
Asymptotes:
$y = -6 \pm \dfrac{2}{3}(x - 2)$



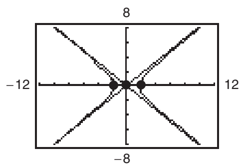
19. Center: $(2, -3)$
Vertices: $(3, -3), (1, -3)$
Foci: $\left(2 \pm \sqrt{10}, -3\right)$
Asymptotes:
$y = -3 \pm 3(x - 2)$



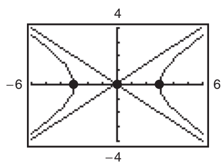
21. The graph of this equation is two lines intersecting at $(-1, -3)$.



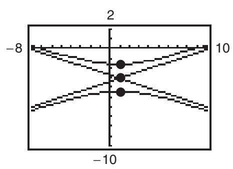
23. Center: $(0, 0)$
Vertices: $(\pm\sqrt{3}, 0)$
Foci: $(\pm\sqrt{5}, 0)$
Asymptotes: $y = \pm\dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{3}x$



25. Center: $(0, 0)$
Vertices: $(\pm 3, 0)$
Foci: $(\pm\sqrt{13}, 0)$
Asymptotes: $y = \pm\frac{2}{3}x$



27. Center: $(1, -3)$
Vertices: $(1, -3 \pm \sqrt{2})$
Foci: $(1, -3 \pm 2\sqrt{5})$
Asymptotes:
$y = -3 \pm \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)$



29. $\dfrac{y^2}{4} - \dfrac{x^2}{12} = 1$ **31.** $\dfrac{x^2}{1} - \dfrac{y^2}{25} = 1$

33. $\dfrac{17y^2}{1024} - \dfrac{17x^2}{64} = 1$ **35.** $\dfrac{(x-4)^2}{4} - \dfrac{y^2}{12} = 1$

37. $\dfrac{(y-5)^2}{16} - \dfrac{(x-4)^2}{9} = 1$ **39.** $\dfrac{y^2}{9} - \dfrac{4(x-2)^2}{9} = 1$

41. $\dfrac{(y-2)^2}{4} - \dfrac{x^2}{4} = 1$ **43.** $\dfrac{(x-2)^2}{1} - \dfrac{(y-2)^2}{1} = 1$

45. $\dfrac{(x-3)^2}{9} - \dfrac{(y-2)^2}{4} = 1$ **47.** $\dfrac{y^2}{9} - \dfrac{x^2}{9/4} = 1$

49. $\dfrac{(x-3)^2}{4} - \dfrac{(y-2)^2}{16/5} = 1$

51. (a) $\dfrac{x^2}{1} - \dfrac{y^2}{169/3} = 1$ (b) About 2.403 ft

53. $(3300, -2750)$

55. (a) $\dfrac{x^2}{1} - \dfrac{y^2}{27} = 1;\ -9 \le y \le 9$ (b) 1.89 ft

57. Ellipse **59.** Hyperbola **61.** Hyperbola
63. Parabola **65.** Ellipse **67.** Parabola
69. Parabola **71.** Circle

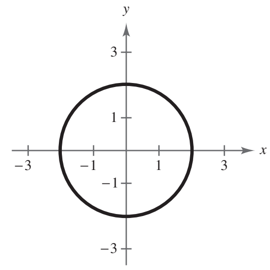
73. True. For a hyperbola, $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$. The larger the ratio of b to a, the larger the eccentricity of the hyperbola, $e = c/a$.

75. False. When $D = -E$, the graph is two intersecting lines.

77. Answers will vary.

79. $y = 1 - 3\sqrt{\dfrac{(x-3)^2}{4} - 1}$

81.



The equation $y = x^2 + C$ is a parabola that could intersect the circle in zero, one, two, three, or four places depending on its location on the y-axis.

(a) $C > 2$ and $C < -\frac{17}{4}$ (b) $C = 2$
(c) $-2 < C < 2,\ C = -\frac{17}{4}$ (d) $C = -2$
(e) $-\frac{17}{4} < C < -2$

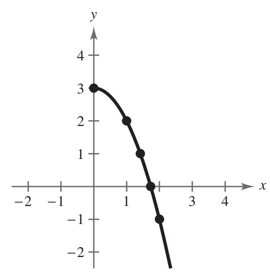
Section 6.5 *(page 490)*

1. plane curve **3.** eliminating; parameter

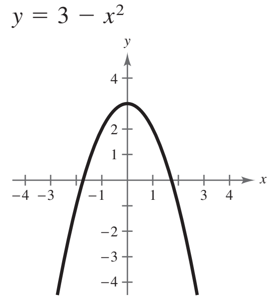
5. (a)

	0	1	2	3	4
	0	1	$\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$	2
	3	2	1	0	-1

(b)

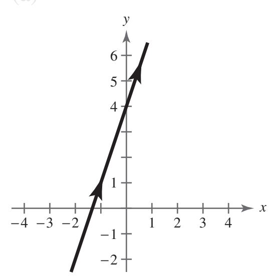


(c) $y = 3 - x^2$



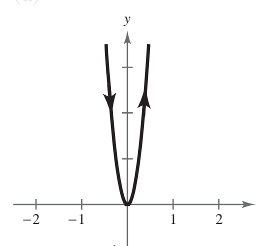
The graph of the rectangular equation shows the entire parabola rather than just the right half.

7. (a)



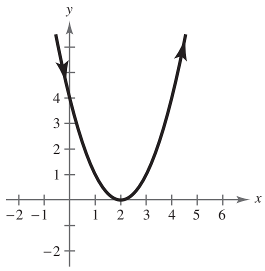
(b) $y = 3x + 4$

9. (a)



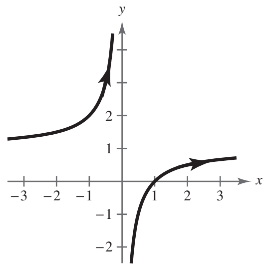
(b) $y = 16x^2$

11. (a)



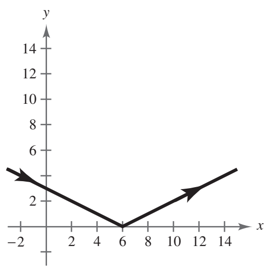
(b) $y = x^2 - 4x + 4$

13. (a)



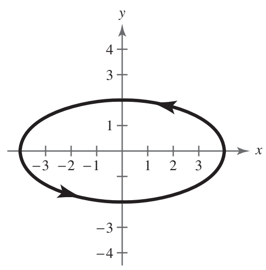
(b) $y = \dfrac{(x - 1)}{x}$

15. (a)



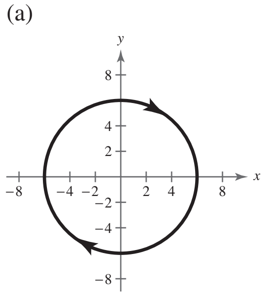
(b) $y = \left|\dfrac{x}{2} - 3\right|$

17. (a)



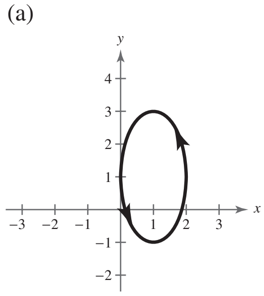
(b) $\dfrac{x^2}{16} + \dfrac{y^2}{4} = 1$

19. (a)



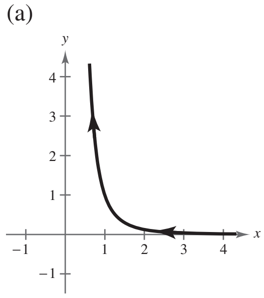
(b) $\dfrac{x^2}{36} + \dfrac{y^2}{36} = 1$

21. (a)



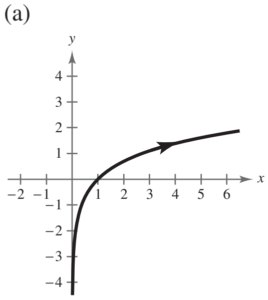
(b) $\dfrac{(x - 1)^2}{1} + \dfrac{(y - 1)^2}{4} = 1$

23. (a)



(b) $y = \dfrac{1}{x^3}, \quad x > 0$

25. (a)



(b) $y = \ln x$

27. Each curve represents a portion of the line $y = 2x + 1$.

	Domain	*Orientation*
(a)	$(-\infty, \infty)$	Left to right
(b)	$[-1, 1]$	Depends on θ
(c)	$(0, \infty)$	Right to left
(d)	$(0, \infty)$	Left to right

29. $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ **31.** $\dfrac{(x - h)^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{(y - k)^2}{b^2} = 1$

33. $x = 3t$
$y = 6t$

35. $x = 3 + 4\cos\theta$
$y = 2 + 4\sin\theta$

37. $x = 5\cos\theta$
$y = 3\sin\theta$

39. $x = 4\sec\theta$
$y = 3\tan\theta$

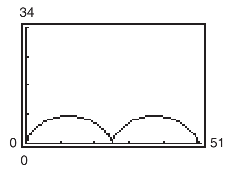
41. (a) $x = t,\ y = 3t - 2$ (b) $x = -t + 2,\ y = -3t + 4$

43. (a) $x = t, y = 2 - t$ (b) $x = -t + 2, y = t$

45. (a) $x = t, y = t^2 - 3$ (b) $x = 2 - t, y = t^2 - 4t + 1$

47. (a) $x = t, y = \dfrac{1}{t}$ (b) $x = -t + 2, y = -\dfrac{1}{t - 2}$

49.



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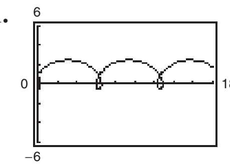

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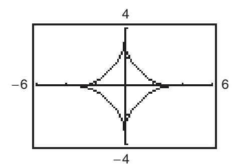

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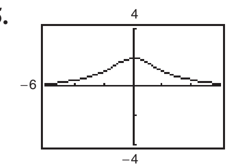


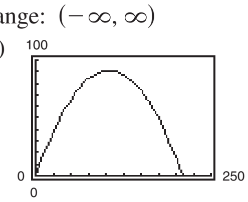
57. b
Domain: $[-2, 2]$
Range: $[-1, 1]$

58. c
Domain: $[-4, 4]$
Range: $[-6, 6]$

59. d
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

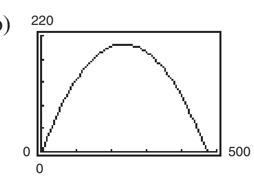
60. a
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $[-2, 2]$

61. (a)



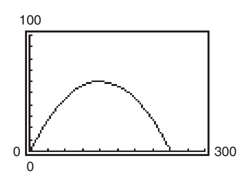
Maximum height: 90.7 ft
Range: 209.6 ft

(b)



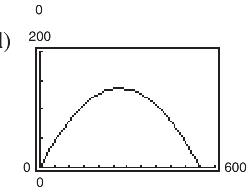
Maximum height: 204.2 ft
Range: 471.6 ft

(c)



Maximum height: 60.5 ft
Range: 242.0 ft

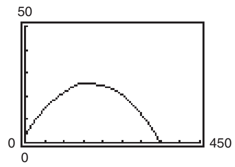
(d)



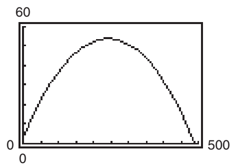
Maximum height: 136.1 ft
Range: 544.5 ft

63. (a) $x = (146.67 \cos \theta)t$
$y = 3 + (146.67 \sin \theta)t - 16t^2$

(b) No



(c) Yes



(d) 19.3°

65. Answers will vary.

67. $x = a\theta - b \sin \theta$
$y = a - b \cos \theta$

69. True
$x = t$
$y = t^2 + 1 \Longrightarrow y = x^2 + 1$
$x = 3t$
$y = 9t^2 + 1 \Longrightarrow y = x^2 + 1$

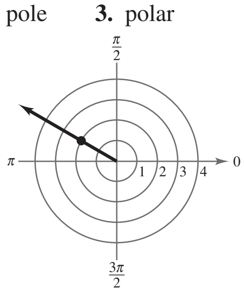
71. Parametric equations are useful when graphing two functions simultaneously on the same coordinate system. For example, they are useful when tracking the path of an object so that the position and the time associated with that position can be determined.

73. $-1 < t < \infty$

Section 6.6 *(page 497)*

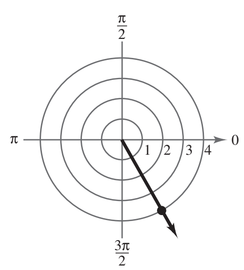
1. pole **3.** polar

5.



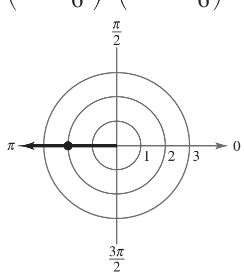
$\left(2, -\frac{7\pi}{6}\right), \left(-2, -\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

7.



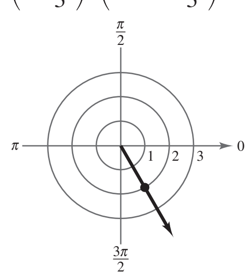
$\left(4, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right), \left(-4, -\frac{4\pi}{3}\right)$

9.



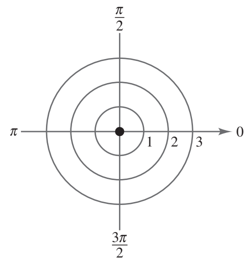
$(2, \pi), (-2, 0)$

11.



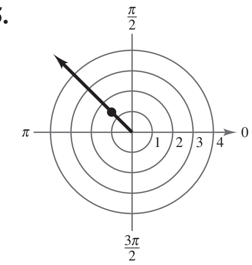
$\left(-2, -\frac{4\pi}{3}\right), \left(2, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$

13.



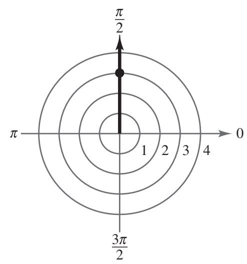
$\left(0, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), \left(0, -\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$

15.



$\left(\sqrt{2}, -3.92\right), \left(-\sqrt{2}, -0.78\right)$

17.



$(-3, 4.71), (3, 1.57)$

19. $(0, 3)$ **21.** $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ **23.** $\left(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)$

25. $\left(\sqrt{3}, 1\right)$ **27.** $(-1.1, -2.2)$ **29.** $(1.53, 1.29)$

31. $(-1.20, -4.34)$ **33.** $(-0.02, 2.50)$

35. $(-3.60, 1.97)$ **37.** $\left(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ **39.** $\left(3\sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$

41. $(6, \pi)$ **43.** $\left(5, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ **45.** $(5, 2.21)$

47. $\left(\sqrt{6}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$ **49.** $\left(2, \frac{11\pi}{6}\right)$ **51.** $\left(3\sqrt{13}, 0.98\right)$

53. $(13, 1.18)$ **55.** $\left(\sqrt{13}, 5.70\right)$ **57.** $\left(\sqrt{29}. 2.76\right)$

59. $\left(\sqrt{7}, 0.86\right)$ **61.** $\left(\frac{17}{6}, 0.49\right)$ **63.** $\left(\frac{\sqrt{85}}{4}, 0.71\right)$

65. $r = 3$ **67.** $r = 4 \csc \theta$ **69.** $r = 10 \sec \theta$

71. $r = -2 \csc \theta$ **73.** $r = \frac{-2}{3 \cos \theta - \sin \theta}$

75. $r^2 = 16 \sec \theta \csc \theta = 32 \csc 2\theta$

77. $r = \frac{4}{1 - \cos \theta}$ or $-\frac{4}{1 + \cos \theta}$ **79.** $r = a$

81. $r = 2a \cos \theta$ **83.** $r = \cot^2 \theta \csc \theta$

85. $x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 0$ **87.** $x^2 + y^2 + 2x = 0$

89. $\sqrt{3}x + y = 0$ **91.** $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + y = 0$

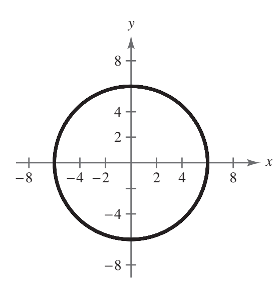
93. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ **95.** $y = 4$ **97.** $x = -3$

99. $x^2 + y^2 - x^{2/3} = 0$ **101.** $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2xy$

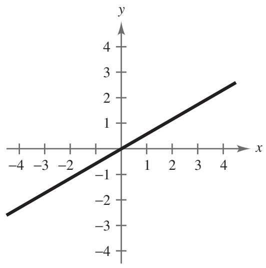
103. $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 6x^2y - 2y^3$ **105.** $x^2 + 4y - 4 = 0$

107. $4x^2 - 5y^2 - 36y - 36 = 0$

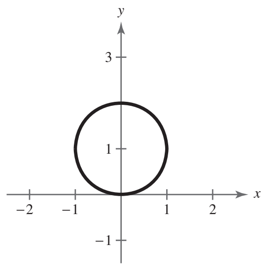
109. The graph of the polar equation consists of all points that are six units from the pole.
$x^2 + y^2 = 36$



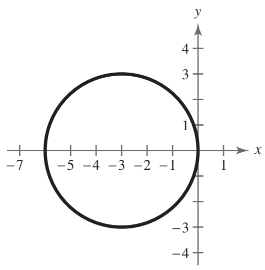
111. The graph of the polar equation consists of all points on the line that makes an angle of $\pi/6$ with the positive polar axis.
$-\sqrt{3}x + 3y = 0$



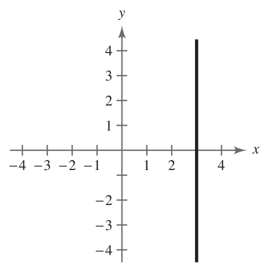
113. The graph of the polar equation is not evident by simple inspection, so convert to rectangular form.
$x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$



115. The graph of the polar equation is not evident by simple inspection, so convert to rectangular form.
$(x + 3)^2 + y^2 = 9$



117. The graph of the polar equation is not evident by simple inspection, so convert to rectangular form.
$x - 3 = 0$

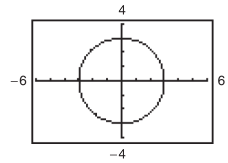


119. True. Because r is a directed distance, the point (r, θ) can be represented as $(r, \theta \pm 2\pi n)$.

121. $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = h^2 + k^2$
Radius: $\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}$
Center: (h, k)

123. (a) Answers will vary.
(b) (r_1, θ_1), (r_2, θ_2) and the pole are collinear.
$d = \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 - 2r_1r_2} = |r_1 - r_2|$
This represents the distance between two points on the line $\theta = \theta_1 = \theta_2$.
(c) $d = \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2}$
This is the result of the Pythagorean Theorem.
(d) Answers will vary. For example:
Points: $(3, \pi/6)$, $(4, \pi/3)$
Distance: 2.053
Points: $(-3, 7\pi/6)$, $(-4, 4\pi/3)$
Distance: 2.053

125. (a)

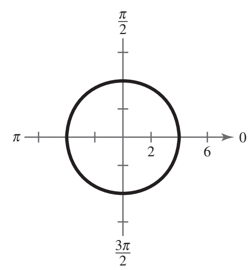


(b) Yes. $\theta \approx 3.927$, $x \approx -2.121$, $y \approx -2.121$
(c) Yes. Answers will vary.

Section 6.7 *(page 505)*

1. $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$ **3.** convex limaçon **5.** lemniscate
7. Rose curve with 4 petals **9.** Limaçon with inner loop
11. Rose curve with 3 petals **13.** Polar axis
15. $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$ **17.** $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$, polar axis, pole
19. Maximum: $|r| = 20$ when $\theta = \dfrac{3\pi}{2}$
Zero: $r = 0$ when $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$
21. Maximum: $|r| = 4$ when $\theta = 0, \dfrac{\pi}{3}, \dfrac{2\pi}{3}$
Zeros: $r = 0$ when $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{6}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{5\pi}{6}$

23.



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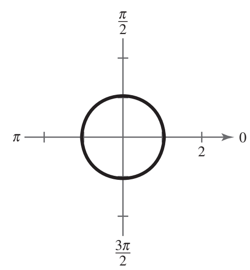

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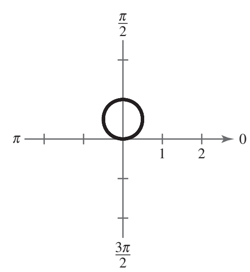

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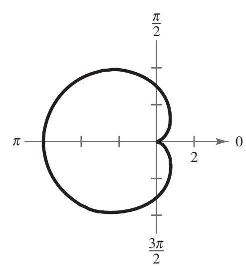

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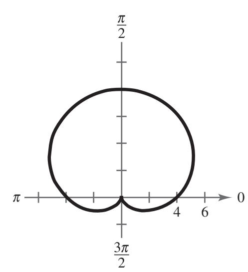

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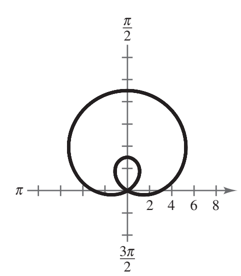

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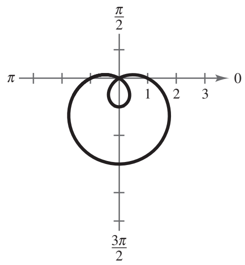

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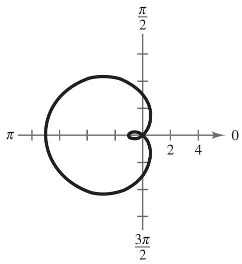

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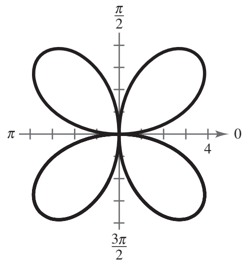

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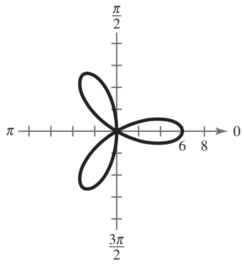

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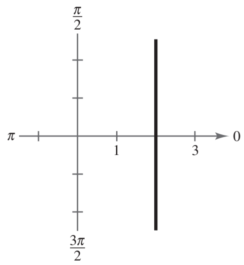

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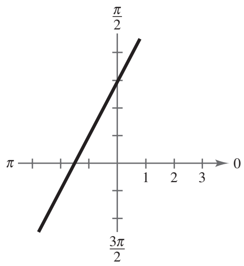

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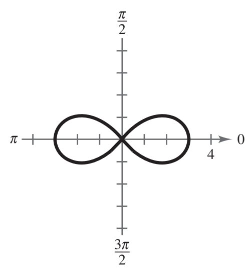

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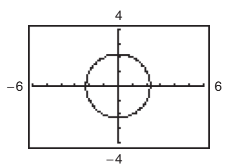

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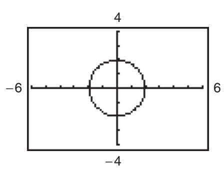

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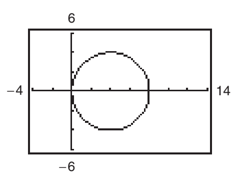

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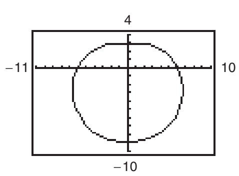

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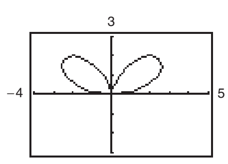

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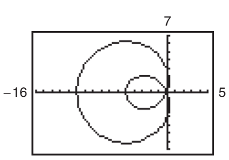
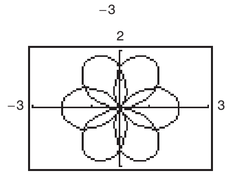
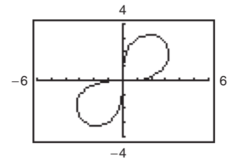


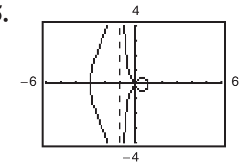
$0 \le \theta < 2\pi$

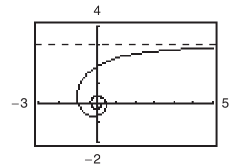
61.


$0 \le \theta < 4\pi$

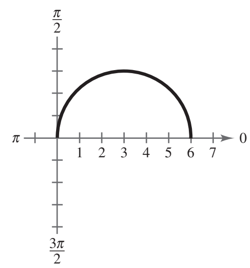
63.


$0 \le \theta < \pi/2$

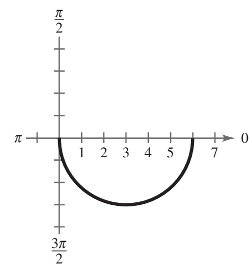
65.


67.


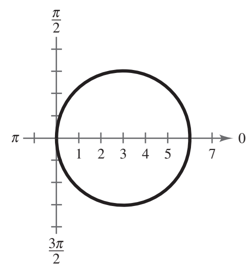
69. True. For a graph to have polar axis symmetry, replace (r, θ) by $(r, -\theta)$ or $(-r, \pi - \theta)$.

71. (a)


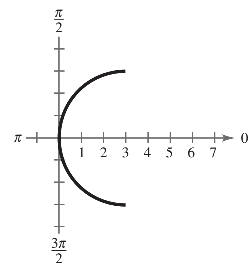
Upper half of circle

(b)


Lower half of circle

(c)


Full circle

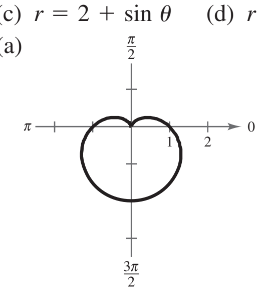
(d)


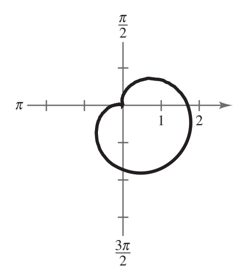
Left half of circle

73. Answers will vary.

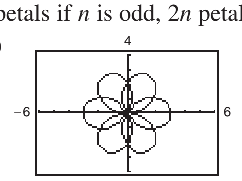
75. (a) $r = 2 - \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)$ (b) $r = 2 + \cos\theta$

(c) $r = 2 + \sin\theta$ (d) $r = 2 - \cos\theta$

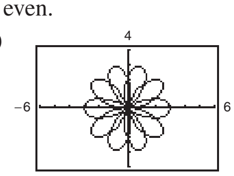
77. (a)


(b)


79. 8 petals; 3 petals; For $r = 2\cos n\theta$ and $r = 2\sin n\theta$, there are n petals if n is odd, $2n$ petals if n is even.

81. (a)


$0 \le \theta < 4\pi$

(b)


$0 \le \theta < 4\pi$

(c) Yes. Explanations will vary.

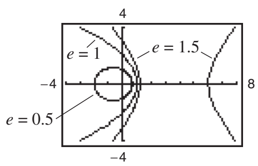
Section 6.8 *(page 511)*

1. conic **3.** vertical; right

5. $e = 1$: $r = \dfrac{2}{1 + \cos\theta}$, parabola

$e = 0.5$: $r = \dfrac{1}{1 + 0.5\cos\theta}$, ellipse

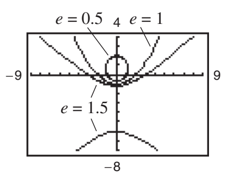
$e = 1.5$: $r = \dfrac{3}{1 + 1.5\cos\theta}$, hyperbola



7. $e = 1$: $r = \dfrac{2}{1 - \sin\theta}$, parabola

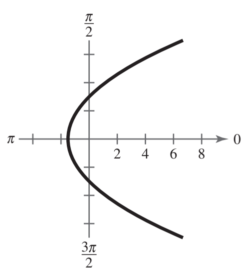
$e = 0.5$: $r = \dfrac{1}{1 - 0.5\sin\theta}$, ellipse

$e = 1.5$: $r = \dfrac{3}{1 - 1.5\sin\theta}$, hyperbola

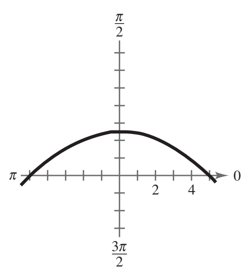


9. e **10.** c **11.** d **12.** f **13.** a **14.** b

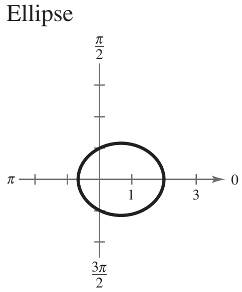
15. Parabola



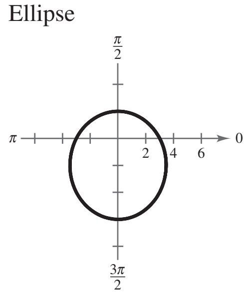
17. Parabola



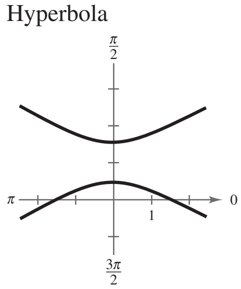
19. Ellipse



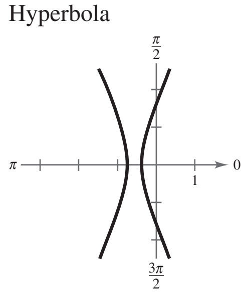
21. Ellipse



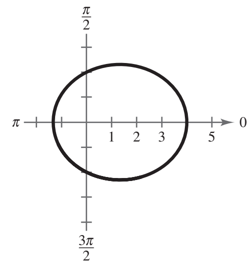
23. Hyperbola



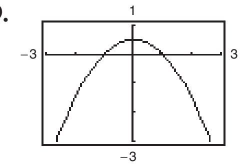
25. Hyperbola



27. Ellipse

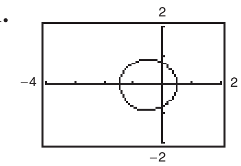


29.



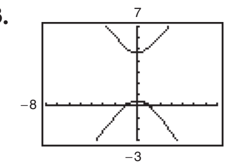
Parabola

31.



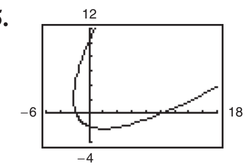
Ellipse

33.

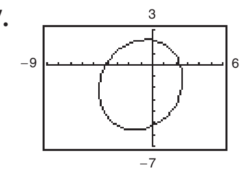


Hyperbola

35.



37.



39. $r = \dfrac{1}{1 - \cos\theta}$ **41.** $r = \dfrac{1}{2 + \sin\theta}$

43. $r = \dfrac{2}{1 + 2\cos\theta}$ **45.** $r = \dfrac{2}{1 - \sin\theta}$

47. $r = \dfrac{10}{1 - \cos\theta}$ **49.** $r = \dfrac{10}{3 + 2\cos\theta}$

51. $r = \dfrac{20}{3 - 2\cos\theta}$ **53.** $r = \dfrac{9}{4 - 5\sin\theta}$

55. Answers will vary.

57. $r = \dfrac{9.5929 \times 10^7}{1 - 0.0167\cos\theta}$

Perihelion: 9.4354×10^7 mi

Aphelion: 9.7558×10^7 mi

59. $r = \dfrac{1.0820 \times 10^8}{1 - 0.0068\cos\theta}$

Perihelion: 1.0747×10^8 km

Aphelion: 1.0894×10^8 km

61. $r = \dfrac{1.4039 \times 10^8}{1 - 0.0934\cos\theta}$

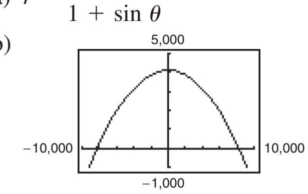
Perihelion: 1.2840×10^8 mi

Aphelion: 1.5486×10^8 mi

63. $r = \dfrac{0.624}{1 + 0.847\sin\theta}$; $r \approx 0.338$ astronomical unit

65. (a) $r = \dfrac{8200}{1 + \sin\theta}$

(b)



(c) 1467 mi (d) 394 mi

67. True. The graphs represent the same hyperbola.

69. True. The conic is an ellipse because the eccentricity is less than 1.

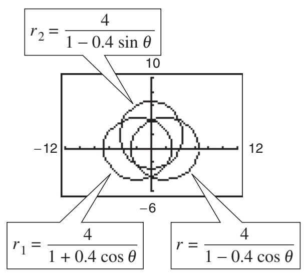
71. The original equation graphs as a parabola that opens downward.
(a) The parabola opens to the right.
(b) The parabola opens up.
(c) The parabola opens to the left.
(d) The parabola has been rotated.

73. Answers will vary.

75. $r^2 = \dfrac{24{,}336}{169 - 25\cos^2\theta}$ **77.** $r^2 = \dfrac{144}{25\cos^2\theta - 9}$

79. $r^2 = \dfrac{144}{25\cos^2\theta - 16}$

81. (a) Ellipse
(b) The given polar equation, r, has a vertical directrix to the left of the pole. The equation r_1 has a vertical directrix to the right of the pole, and the equation r_2 has a horizontal directrix below the pole.
(c)



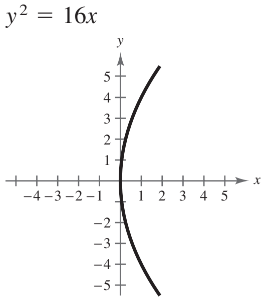
Review Exercises *(page 516)*

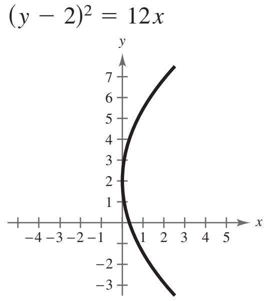
1. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ rad, 45° **3.** 1.1071 rad, 63.43°

5. 0.4424 rad, 25.35° **7.** 0.6588 rad, 37.75°

9. $4\sqrt{2}$ **11.** Hyperbola

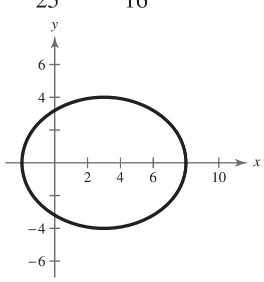
13. $y^2 = 16x$ **15.** $(y - 2)^2 = 12x$

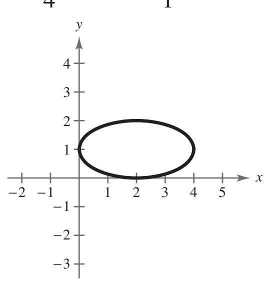




17. $y = -4x - 2$; $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ **19.** $8\sqrt{6}$ m

21. $\dfrac{(x-3)^2}{25} + \dfrac{y^2}{16} = 1$ **23.** $\dfrac{(x-2)^2}{4} + \dfrac{(y-1)^2}{1} = 1$





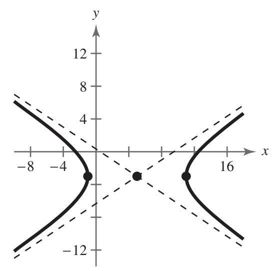
25. The foci occur 3 feet from the center of the arch on a line connecting the tops of the pillars.

27. Center: $(-1, 2)$
Vertices: $(-1, 9), (-1, -5)$
Foci: $\left(-1, 2 \pm 2\sqrt{6}\right)$
Eccentricity: $\dfrac{2\sqrt{6}}{7}$

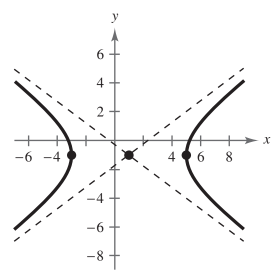
29. Center: $(1, -4)$
Vertices: $(1, 0), (1, -8)$
Foci: $\left(1, -4 \pm \sqrt{7}\right)$
Eccentricity: $\dfrac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

31. $\dfrac{y^2}{1} - \dfrac{x^2}{3} = 1$ **33.** $\dfrac{5(x-4)^2}{16} - \dfrac{5y^2}{64} = 1$

35. Center: $(5, -3)$
Vertices: $(11, -3), (-1, -3)$
Foci: $\left(5 \pm 2\sqrt{13}, -3\right)$
Asymptotes:
$y = -3 \pm \frac{2}{3}(x - 5)$



37. Center: $(1, -1)$
Vertices: $(5, -1), (-3, -1)$
Foci: $(6, -1), (-4, -1)$
Asymptotes:
$y = -1 \pm \frac{3}{4}(x - 1)$

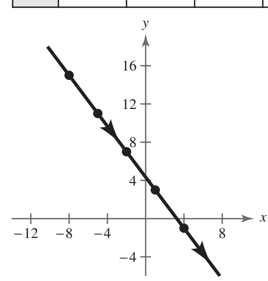


39. 72 mi **41.** Hyperbola **43.** Ellipse

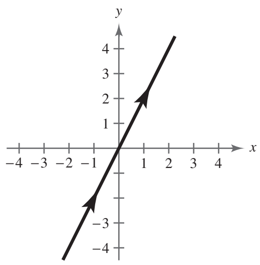
45. (a)

	−2	−1	0	1	2
	−8	−5	−2	1	4
	15	11	7	3	−1

(b)

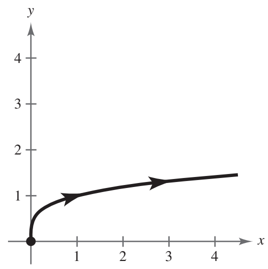


47. (a)



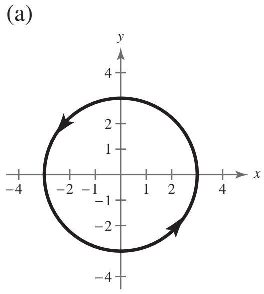
(b) $y = 2x$

49. (a)



(b) $y = \sqrt[4]{x}$

51. (a)

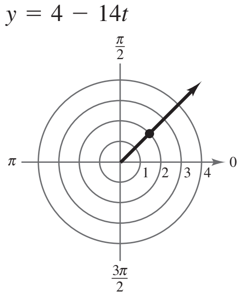


(b) $x^2 + y^2 = 9$

53. $x = -4 + 13t$
$y = 4 - 14t$

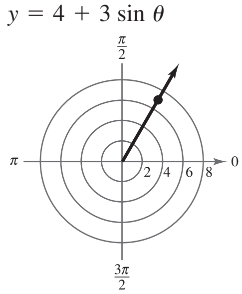
55. $x = -3 + 4\cos\theta$
$y = 4 + 3\sin\theta$

57.



$(2, -7\pi/4), (-2, 5\pi/4)$

59.



$(7, 1.05), (-7, -2.09)$

61. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ **63.** $\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$ **65.** $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

67. $(2\sqrt{13}, 0.9828)$ **69.** $r = 9$ **71.** $r = 6 \sin\theta$

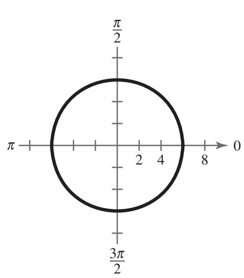
73. $r^2 = 10 \csc 2\theta$ **75.** $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ **77.** $x^2 + y^2 = 3x$

79. $x^2 + y^2 = y^{2/3}$

81. Symmetry: $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, polar axis, pole

Maximum value of $|r|$: $|r| = 6$ for all values of θ

No zeros of r

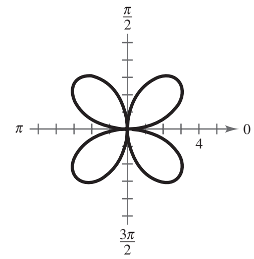


83. Symmetry: $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, polar axis, pole

Maximum value of $|r|$: $|r| = 4$ when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$

Zeros of r: $r = 0$ when

$\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$



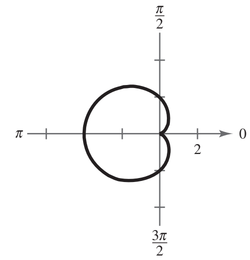
85. Symmetry: polar axis

Maximum value of $|r|$:

$|r| = 4$ when $\theta = 0$

Zeros of r: $r = 0$

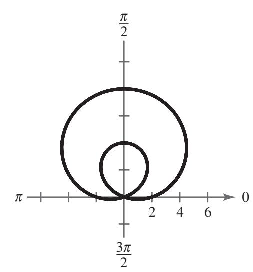
when $\theta = \pi$



87. Symmetry: $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Maximum value of $|r|$: $|r| = 8$ when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

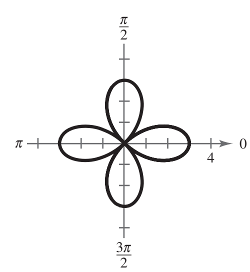
Zeros of r: $r = 0$ when $\theta = 3.4814, 5.9433$



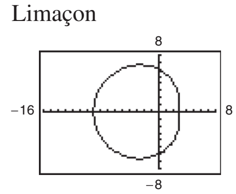
89. Symmetry: $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, polar axis, pole

Maximum value of $|r|$: $|r| = 3$ when $\theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

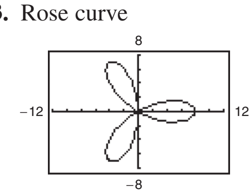
Zeros of r: $r = 0$ when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$



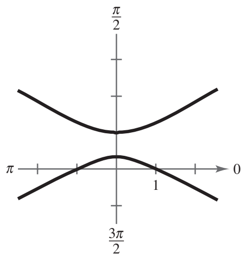
91. Limaçon



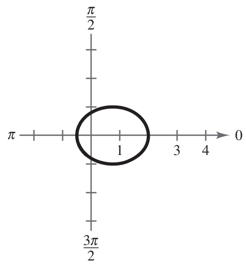
93. Rose curve



95. Hyperbola



97. Ellipse



99. $r = \dfrac{4}{1 - \cos\theta}$ **101.** $r = \dfrac{5}{3 - 2\cos\theta}$

103. $r = \dfrac{7978.81}{1 - 0.937\cos\theta}$; 11,011.87 mi

105. False. The equation of a hyperbola is a second-degree equation.

107. False. $(2, \pi/4)$, $(-2, 5\pi/4)$, and $(2, 9\pi/4)$ all represent the same point.

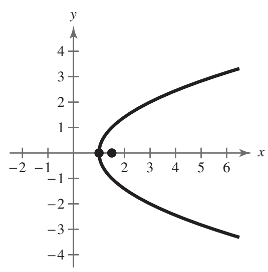
109. (a) The graphs are the same. (b) The graphs are the same.

Chapter Test *(page 519)*

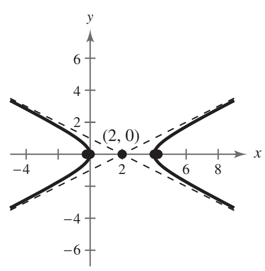
1. 0.3805 rad, 21.8° **2.** 0.8330 rad, 47.7°

3. $\dfrac{7\sqrt{2}}{2}$

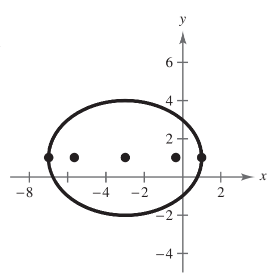
4. Parabola: $y^2 = 2(x - 1)$
Vertex: $(1, 0)$
Focus: $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$



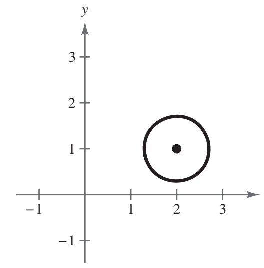
5. Hyperbola: $\dfrac{(x-2)^2}{4} - y^2 = 1$
Center: $(2, 0)$
Vertices: $(0, 0)$, $(4, 0)$
Foci: $\left(2 \pm \sqrt{5}, 0\right)$
Asymptotes: $y = \pm\dfrac{1}{2}(x - 2)$



6. Ellipse: $\dfrac{(x+3)^2}{16} + \dfrac{(y-1)^2}{9} = 1$
Center: $(-3, 1)$
Vertices: $(1, 1)$, $(-7, 1)$
Foci: $\left(-3 \pm \sqrt{7}, 1\right)$

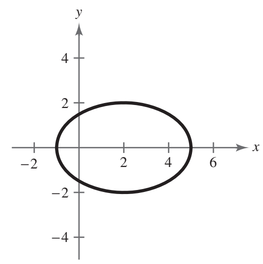


7. Circle: $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$
Center: $(2, 1)$



8. $(x - 2)^2 = \dfrac{4}{3}(y + 3)$ **9.** $\dfrac{5(y-2)^2}{4} - \dfrac{5x^2}{16} = 1$

10.



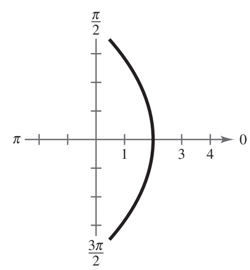
$\dfrac{(x-2)^2}{9} + \dfrac{y^2}{4} = 1$

11. $x = 6 + 4t$
$y = 4 + 7t$

12. $\left(\sqrt{3}, -1\right)$ **13.** $\left(2\sqrt{2}, \dfrac{7\pi}{4}\right), \left(-2\sqrt{2}, \dfrac{3\pi}{4}\right), \left(2\sqrt{2}, -\dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)$

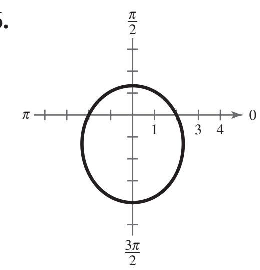
14. $r = 3\cos\theta$

15.



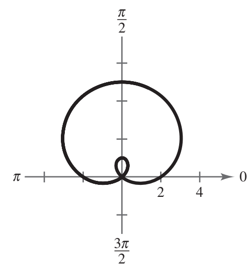
Parabola

16.



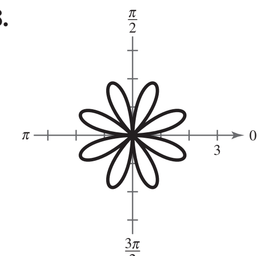
Ellipse

17.



Limaçon with inner loop

18.



Rose curve

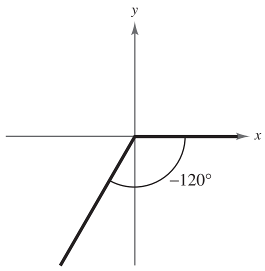
19. Answers will vary. For example: $r = \dfrac{1}{1 + 0.25\sin\theta}$

20. Slope: 0.1511; Change in elevation: 789 ft

21. No; Yes

Cumulative Test for Chapters 4–6 *(page 520)*

1. (a)



(b) $240°$

(c) $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$

(d) $60°$

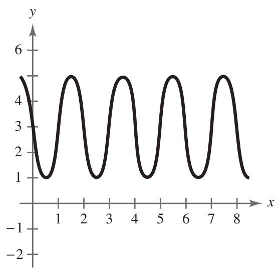
(e) $\sin(-120°) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\quad\csc(-120°) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$\cos(-120°) = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\quad\sec(-120°) = -2$

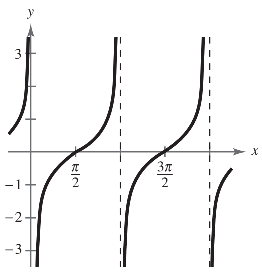
$\tan(-120°) = \sqrt{3}$ $\quad\cot(-120°) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

2. $-83.1°$ **3.** $\frac{20}{29}$

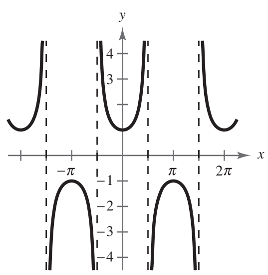
4.



5.

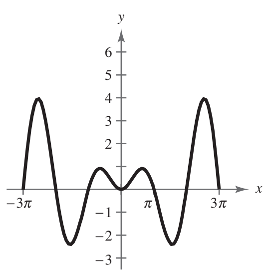


6.



7. $a = -3, b = \pi, c = 0$

8.



9. 4.9 **10.** $\frac{3}{4}$

11. $\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}$ **12.** 1 **13.** $2 \tan \theta$

14–16. Answers will vary. **17.** $\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$

18. $\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$ **19.** $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ **20.** $\frac{16}{63}$ **21.** $\frac{4}{3}$

22. $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ **23.** $\frac{5}{2}\left(\sin \frac{5\pi}{2} - \sin \pi\right)$

24. $-2 \sin 8x \sin x$ **25.** $B \approx 26.39°, C \approx 123.61°, c \approx 14.99$

26. $B \approx 52.48°, C \approx 97.52°, a \approx 5.04$

27. $B = 60°, a \approx 5.77, c \approx 11.55$

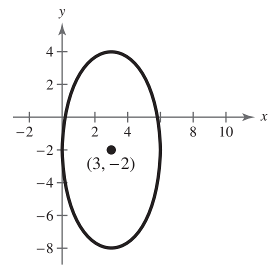
28. $A \approx 26.28°, B \approx 49.74°, C \approx 103.98°$

29. Law of Sines; $C = 109°, a \approx 14.96, b \approx 9.27$

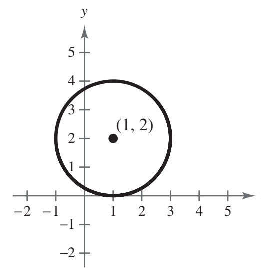
30. Law of Cosines; $A \approx 6.75°, B \approx 93.25°, c \approx 9.86$

31. 41.48 in.^{2} **32.** 599.09 m^2

33. Ellipse

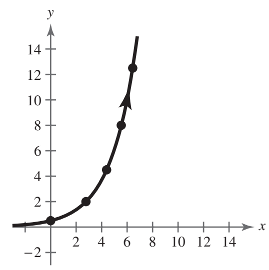


34. Circle



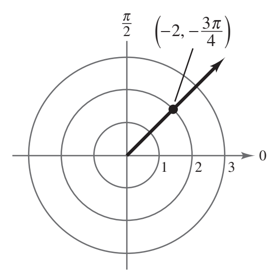
35. $\frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{(y - 5)^2}{25} = 1$

36.



The corresponding rectangular equation is $y = \frac{\sqrt{e^x}}{2}$.

37.

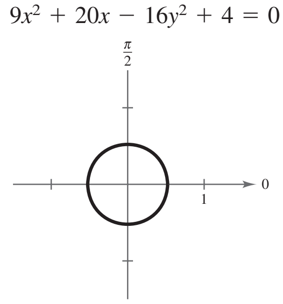


$\left(-2, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right), \left(2, -\frac{7\pi}{4}\right), \left(2, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

38. $-8r \cos \theta - 3r \sin \theta + 5 = 0$

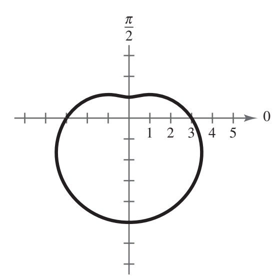
39. $9x^2 + 20x - 16y^2 + 4 = 0$

40.

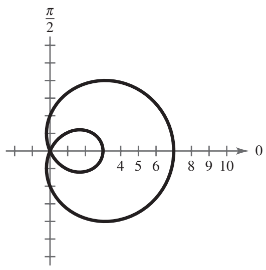


Circle

41.



Dimpled limaçon

42. 

Limaçon with an open loop

43. About 395.8 rad/min; about 8312.7 in./min

44. $42\pi \text{ yd}^2 \approx 131.95 \text{ yd}^2$ **45.** 5 ft **46.** 22.6°

47. $d = 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} t$

Problem Solving *(page 525)*

1. (a) 1.2016 rad (b) 2420 ft, 5971 ft

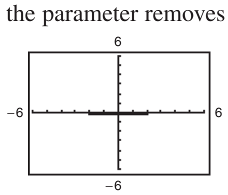
3. $y^2 = 4p(x + p)$ **5.** Answers will vary.

7. $\frac{(x - 6)^2}{9} - \frac{(y - 2)^2}{7} = 1$

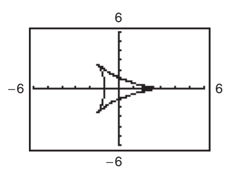
9. (a) The first set of parametric equations models projectile motion along a straight line. The second set of parametric equations models projectile motion of an object launched at a height of h units above the ground that will eventually fall back to the ground.

(b) $y = (\tan \theta)x$; $y = h + x \tan \theta - \frac{16x^2 \sec^2 \theta}{v_0^2}$

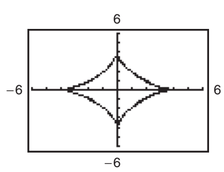
(c) In the first case, the path of the moving object is not affected by a change in the velocity because eliminating the parameter removes v_0.

11. (a) 

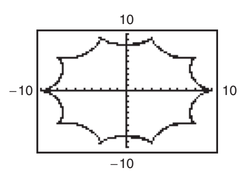
The graph is a line between -2 and 2 on the x-axis.

(b) 

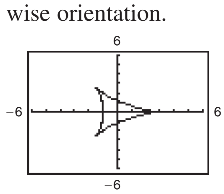
The graph is a three-sided figure with counterclockwise orientation.

(c) 

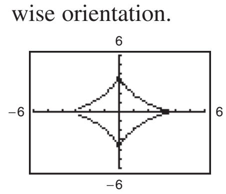
The graph is a four-sided figure with counterclockwise orientation.

(d) 

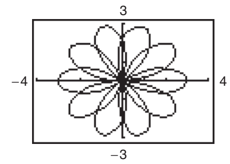
The graph is a 10-sided figure with counterclockwise orientation.

(e) 

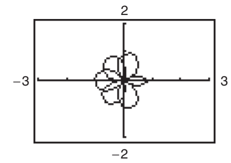
The graph is a three-sided figure with clockwise orientation.

(f) 

The graph is a four-sided figure with clockwise orientation.

13. 

$r = 3 \sin\left(\frac{5\theta}{2}\right)$



$r = -\cos\left(\sqrt{2}\theta\right)$, $-2\pi \le \theta \le 2\pi$

Sample answer: If n is a rational number, then the curve has a finite number of petals. If n is an irrational number, then the curve has an infinite number of petals.

15. (a) No. Because of the exponential, the graph will continue to trace the butterfly curve at larger values of r.

(b) $r \approx 4.1$. This value will increase if θ is increased.

17. (a) $r_{\text{Neptune}} = \frac{4.4947 \times 10^9}{1 - 0.0086 \cos \theta}$

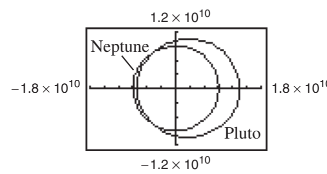
$r_{\text{Pluto}} = \frac{5.54 \times 10^9}{1 - 0.2488 \cos \theta}$

(b) Neptune: Aphelion $= 4.534 \times 10^9$ km

Perihelion $= 4.456 \times 10^9$ km

Pluto: Aphelion $= 7.375 \times 10^9$ km

Perihelion $= 4.437 \times 10^9$ km

(c) 

(d) Yes, at times Pluto can be closer to the sun than Neptune. Pluto was called the ninth planet because it has the longest orbit around the sun and therefore also reaches the furthest distance away from the sun.

(e) If the orbits were in the same plane, then they would intersect. Furthermore, since the orbital periods differ (Neptune = 164.79 years, Pluto = 247.68 years), then the two planets would ultimately collide if the orbits intersect. The orbital inclination of Pluto is significantly larger than that of Neptune (17.16° vs. 1.769°), so further analysis is required to determine if the orbits intersect.

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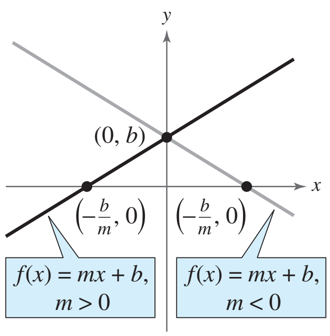
GRAPHS OF PARENT FUNCTIONS

Linear Function

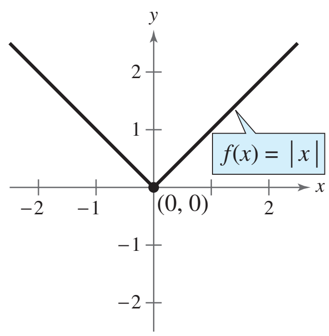
$f(x) = mx + b$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$
x-intercept: $(-b/m, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, b)$
Increasing when $m > 0$
Decreasing when $m < 0$

Absolute Value Function

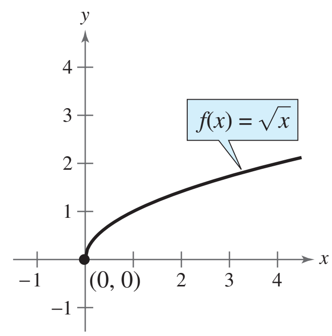
$$f(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $[0, \infty)$
Intercept: $(0, 0)$
Decreasing on $(-\infty, 0)$
Increasing on $(0, \infty)$
Even function
y-axis symmetry

Square Root Function

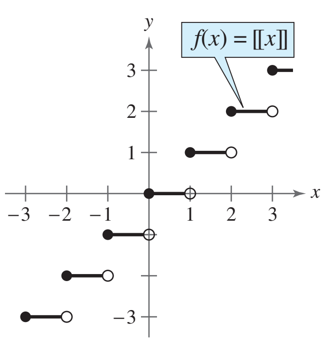
$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$



Domain: $[0, \infty)$
Range: $[0, \infty)$
Intercept: $(0, 0)$
Increasing on $(0, \infty)$

Greatest Integer Function

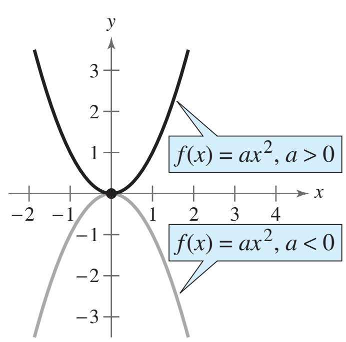
$f(x) = [\![x]\!]$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: the set of integers
x-intercepts: in the interval $[0, 1)$
y-intercept: $(0, 0)$
Constant between each pair of consecutive integers
Jumps vertically one unit at each integer value

Quadratic (Squaring) Function

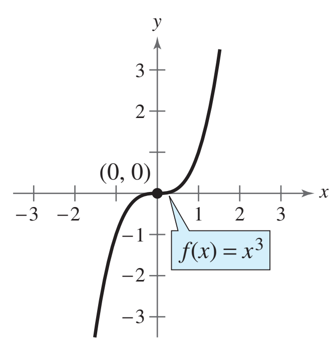
$f(x) = ax^2$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range $(a > 0)$: $[0, \infty)$
Range $(a < 0)$: $(-\infty, 0]$
Intercept: $(0, 0)$
Decreasing on $(-\infty, 0)$ for $a > 0$
Increasing on $(0, \infty)$ for $a > 0$
Increasing on $(-\infty, 0)$ for $a < 0$
Decreasing on $(0, \infty)$ for $a < 0$
Even function
y-axis symmetry
Relative minimum $(a > 0)$, relative maximum $(a < 0)$, or vertex: $(0, 0)$

Cubic Function

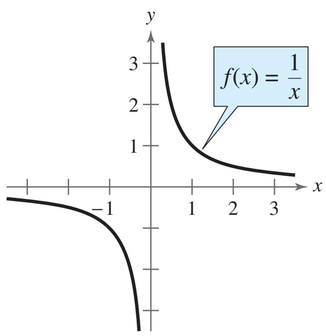
$f(x) = x^3$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Intercept: $(0, 0)$
Increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$
Odd function
Origin symmetry

Rational (Reciprocal) Function

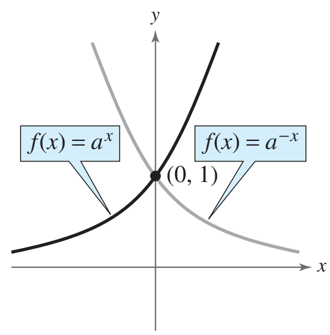
$f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$



Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
No intercepts
Decreasing on $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$
Odd function
Origin symmetry
Vertical asymptote: y-axis
Horizontal asymptote: x-axis

Exponential Function

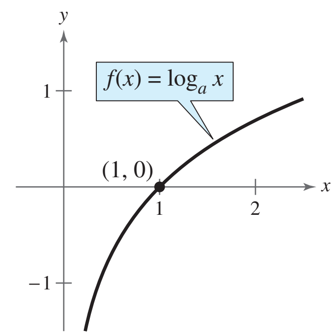
$f(x) = a^x, \; a > 1$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(0, \infty)$
Intercept: $(0, 1)$
Increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$
for $f(x) = a^x$
Decreasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$
for $f(x) = a^{-x}$
Horizontal asymptote: x-axis
Continuous

Logarithmic Function

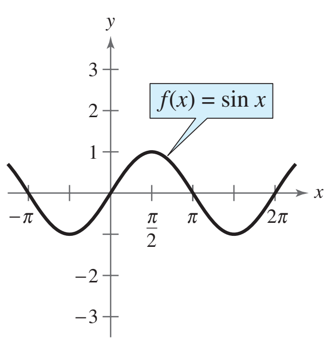
$f(x) = \log_a x, \; a > 0, \; a \neq 1$



Domain: $(0, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Intercept: $(1, 0)$
Increasing on $(0, \infty)$
Vertical asymptote: y-axis
Continuous
Reflection of graph of $f(x) = a^x$
in the line $y = x$

Sine Function

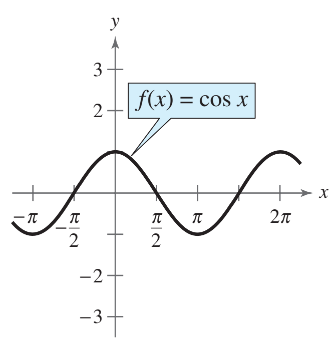
$f(x) = \sin x$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $[-1, 1]$
Period: 2π
x-intercepts: $(n\pi, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 0)$
Odd function
Origin symmetry

Cosine Function

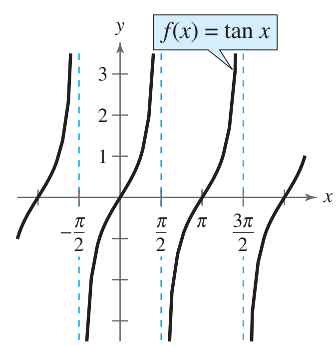
$f(x) = \cos x$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $[-1, 1]$
Period: 2π
x-intercepts: $\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} + n\pi, 0\right)$
y-intercept: $(0, 1)$
Even function
y-axis symmetry

Tangent Function

$f(x) = \tan x$



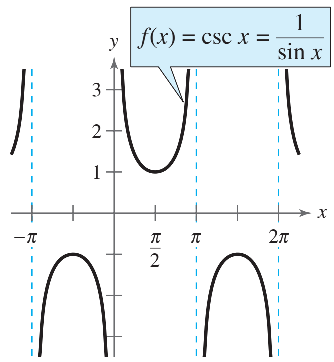
Domain: all $x \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Period: π
x-intercepts: $(n\pi, 0)$
y-intercept: $(0, 0)$
Vertical asymptotes:

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$$

Odd function
Origin symmetry

Cosecant Function

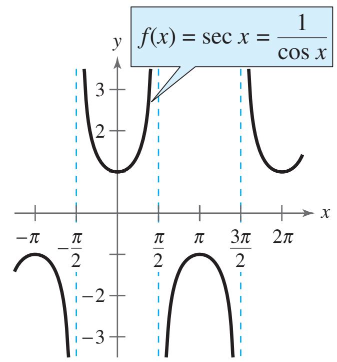
$f(x) = \csc x$



Domain: all $x \neq n\pi$
Range: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
Period: 2π
No intercepts
Vertical asymptotes: $x = n\pi$
Odd function
Origin symmetry

Secant Function

$f(x) = \sec x$



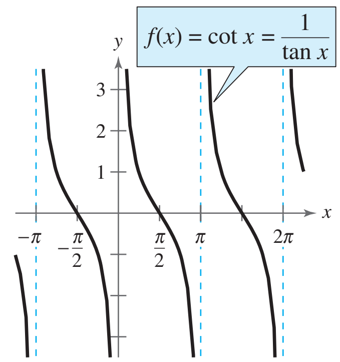
Domain: all $x \neq \dfrac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$
Range: $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
Period: 2π
y-intercept: $(0, 1)$
Vertical asymptotes:

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$$

Even function
y-axis symmetry

Cotangent Function

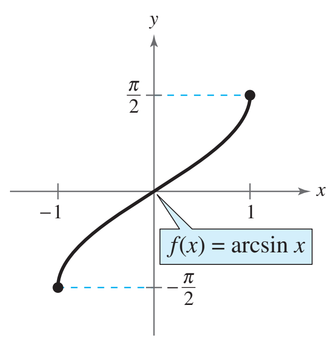
$f(x) = \cot x$



Domain: all $x \neq n\pi$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Period: π
x-intercepts: $\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} + n\pi, 0\right)$
Vertical asymptotes: $x = n\pi$
Odd function
Origin symmetry

Inverse Sine Function

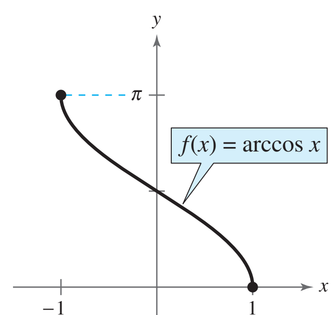
$f(x) = \arcsin x$



Domain: $[-1, 1]$
Range: $\left[-\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$
Intercept: $(0, 0)$
Odd function
Origin symmetry

Inverse Cosine Function

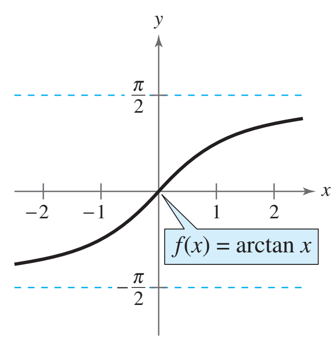
$f(x) = \arccos x$



Domain: $[-1, 1]$
Range: $[0, \pi]$
y-intercept: $\left(0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

Inverse Tangent Function

$f(x) = \arctan x$



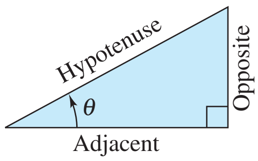
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $\left(-\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$
Intercept: $(0, 0)$
Horizontal asymptotes:

$$y = \pm\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Odd function
Origin symmetry

Definition of the Six Trigonometric Functions

Right triangle definitions, where $0 < \theta < \pi/2$

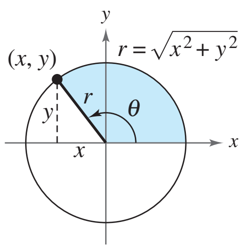


$\sin\theta = \dfrac{\text{opp.}}{\text{hyp.}}$ $\qquad \csc\theta = \dfrac{\text{hyp.}}{\text{opp.}}$

$\cos\theta = \dfrac{\text{adj.}}{\text{hyp.}}$ $\qquad \sec\theta = \dfrac{\text{hyp.}}{\text{adj.}}$

$\tan\theta = \dfrac{\text{opp.}}{\text{adj.}}$ $\qquad \cot\theta = \dfrac{\text{adj.}}{\text{opp.}}$

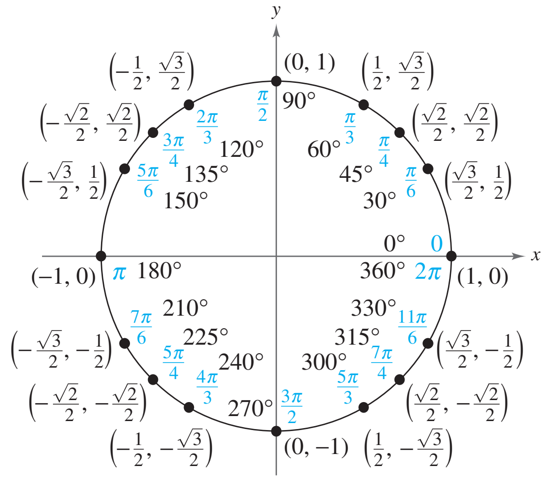
Circular function definitions, where θ *is any angle*



$\sin\theta = \dfrac{y}{r}$ $\qquad \csc\theta = \dfrac{r}{y}$

$\cos\theta = \dfrac{x}{r}$ $\qquad \sec\theta = \dfrac{r}{x}$

$\tan\theta = \dfrac{y}{x}$ $\qquad \cot\theta = \dfrac{x}{y}$



Reciprocal Identities

$\sin u = \dfrac{1}{\csc u}$ $\qquad \cos u = \dfrac{1}{\sec u}$ $\qquad \tan u = \dfrac{1}{\cot u}$

$\csc u = \dfrac{1}{\sin u}$ $\qquad \sec u = \dfrac{1}{\cos u}$ $\qquad \cot u = \dfrac{1}{\tan u}$

Quotient Identities

$\tan u = \dfrac{\sin u}{\cos u}$ $\qquad \cot u = \dfrac{\cos u}{\sin u}$

Pythagorean Identities

$\sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 1$

$1 + \tan^2 u = \sec^2 u$ $\qquad 1 + \cot^2 u = \csc^2 u$

Cofunction Identities

$\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \cos u$ $\qquad \cot\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \tan u$

$\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \sin u$ $\qquad \sec\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \csc u$

$\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \cot u$ $\qquad \csc\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - u\right) = \sec u$

Even/Odd Identities

$\sin(-u) = -\sin u$ $\qquad \cot(-u) = -\cot u$

$\cos(-u) = \cos u$ $\qquad \sec(-u) = \sec u$

$\tan(-u) = -\tan u$ $\qquad \csc(-u) = -\csc u$

Sum and Difference Formulas

$\sin(u \pm v) = \sin u \cos v \pm \cos u \sin v$

$\cos(u \pm v) = \cos u \cos v \mp \sin u \sin v$

$\tan(u \pm v) = \dfrac{\tan u \pm \tan v}{1 \mp \tan u \tan v}$

Double-Angle Formulas

$\sin 2u = 2 \sin u \cos u$

$\cos 2u = \cos^2 u - \sin^2 u = 2\cos^2 u - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 u$

$\tan 2u = \dfrac{2\tan u}{1 - \tan^2 u}$

Power-Reducing Formulas

$\sin^2 u = \dfrac{1 - \cos 2u}{2}$

$\cos^2 u = \dfrac{1 + \cos 2u}{2}$

$\tan^2 u = \dfrac{1 - \cos 2u}{1 + \cos 2u}$

Sum-to-Product Formulas

$\sin u + \sin v = 2\sin\left(\dfrac{u + v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{u - v}{2}\right)$

$\sin u - \sin v = 2\cos\left(\dfrac{u + v}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{u - v}{2}\right)$

$\cos u + \cos v = 2\cos\left(\dfrac{u + v}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{u - v}{2}\right)$

$\cos u - \cos v = -2\sin\left(\dfrac{u + v}{2}\right)\sin\left(\dfrac{u - v}{2}\right)$

Product-to-Sum Formulas

$\sin u \sin v = \dfrac{1}{2}[\cos(u - v) - \cos(u + v)]$

$\cos u \cos v = \dfrac{1}{2}[\cos(u - v) + \cos(u + v)]$

$\sin u \cos v = \dfrac{1}{2}[\sin(u + v) + \sin(u - v)]$

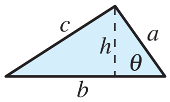
$\cos u \sin v = \dfrac{1}{2}[\sin(u + v) - \sin(u - v)]$

Triangle:

$h = a \sin\theta$

Area $= \frac{1}{2}bh$

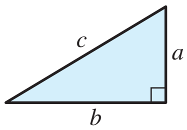
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\theta$ (Law of Cosines)



Right Triangle:

Pythagorean Theorem

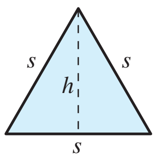
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$



Equilateral Triangle:

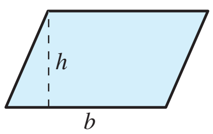
$h = \frac{\sqrt{3}s}{2}$

Area $= \frac{\sqrt{3}s^2}{4}$



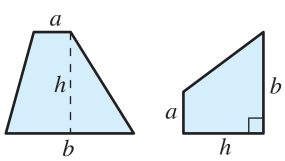
Parallelogram:

Area $= bh$



Trapezoid:

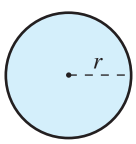
Area $= \frac{h}{2}(a + b)$



Circle:

Area $= \pi r^2$

Circumference $= 2\pi r$

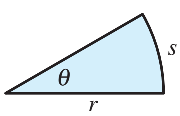


Sector of Circle:

Area $= \frac{\theta r^2}{2}$

$s = r\theta$

θ in radians



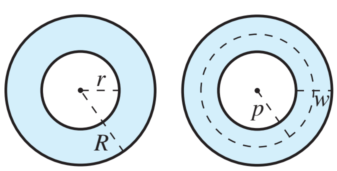
Circular Ring:

Area $= \pi(R^2 - r^2)$

$= 2\pi pw$

p = average radius,

w = width of ring



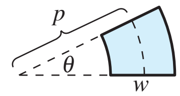
Sector of Circular Ring:

Area $= \theta pw$

p = average radius,

w = width of ring,

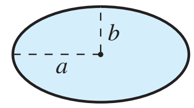
θ in radians



Ellipse:

Area $= \pi ab$

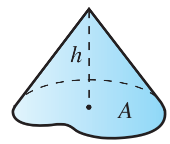
Circumference $\approx 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}}$



Cone:

Volume $= \frac{Ah}{3}$

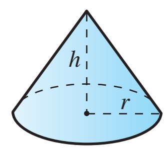
A = area of base



Right Circular Cone:

Volume $= \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$

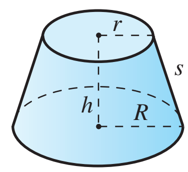
Lateral Surface Area $= \pi r\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$



Frustum of Right Circular Cone:

Volume $= \frac{\pi(r^2 + rR + R^2)h}{3}$

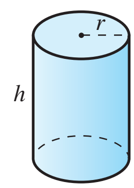
Lateral Surface Area $= \pi s(R + r)$



Right Circular Cylinder:

Volume $= \pi r^2 h$

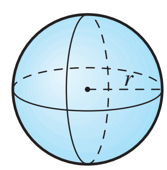
Lateral Surface Area $= 2\pi rh$



Sphere:

Volume $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Surface Area $= 4\pi r^2$

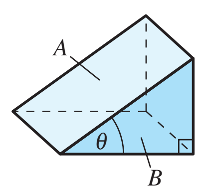


Wedge:

$A = B\sec\theta$

A = area of upper face,

B = area of base



Factors and Zeros of Polynomials:

Given the polynomial $p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$. If $p(b) = 0$, then b is a *zero* of the polynomial and a *solution* of the equation $p(x) = 0$. Furthermore, $(x - b)$ is a *factor* of the polynomial.

Fundamental Theorem of Algebra: An nth degree polynomial has n (not necessarily distinct) zeros.

Quadratic Formula: If $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, $a \neq 0$ and $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$, then the real zeros of p are $x = \left(-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}\right)/2a$.

Special Factors:

$x^2 - a^2 = (x - a)(x + a)$

$x^3 - a^3 = (x - a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)$

$x^3 + a^3 = (x + a)(x^2 - ax + a^2)$

$x^4 - a^4 = (x - a)(x + a)(x^2 + a^2)$

$x^4 + a^4 = \left(x^2 + \sqrt{2}ax + a^2\right)\left(x^2 - \sqrt{2}ax + a^2\right)$

$x^n - a^n = (x - a)(x^{n-1} + ax^{n-2} + \cdots + a^{n-1})$, for n odd

$x^n + a^n = (x + a)(x^{n-1} - ax^{n-2} + \cdots + a^{n-1})$, for n odd

$x^{2n} - a^{2n} = (x^n - a^n)(x^n + a^n)$

Examples

$x^2 - 9 = (x - 3)(x + 3)$

$x^3 - 8 = (x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$

$x^3 + 4 = \left(x + \sqrt[3]{4}\right)\left(x^2 - \sqrt[3]{4}x + \sqrt[3]{16}\right)$

$x^4 - 4 = \left(x - \sqrt{2}\right)\left(x + \sqrt{2}\right)(x^2 + 2)$

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

$x^5 - 1 = (x - 1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1)$

$x^7 + 1 = (x + 1)(x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1)$

$x^6 - 1 = (x^3 - 1)(x^3 + 1)$

Binomial Theorem:

$(x + a)^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$

$(x - a)^2 = x^2 - 2ax + a^2$

$(x + a)^3 = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3$

$(x - a)^3 = x^3 - 3ax^2 + 3a^2x - a^3$

$(x + a)^4 = x^4 + 4ax^3 + 6a^2x^2 + 4a^3 + a^4$

$(x - a)^4 = x^4 - 4ax^3 + 6a^2x^2 - 4a^3x + a^4$

$$(x + a)^n = x^n + nax^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}a^2x^{n-2} + \cdots + na^{n-1}x + a^n$$

$$(x - a)^n = x^n - nax^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}a^2x^{n-2} - \cdots \pm na^{n-1}x \mp a^n$$

Examples

$(x + 3)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9$

$(x^2 - 5)^2 = x^4 - 10x^2 + 25$

$(x + 2)^3 = x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8$

$(x - 1)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$

$\left(x + \sqrt{2}\right)^4 = x^4 + 4\sqrt{2}x^3 + 12x^2 + 8\sqrt{2}x + 4$

$(x - 4)^4 = x^4 - 16x^3 + 96x^2 - 256x + 256$

$(x + 1)^5 = x^5 + 5x^4 + 10x^3 + 10x^2 + 5x + 1$

$(x - 1)^6 = x^6 - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2 - 6x + 1$

Rational Zero Test: If $p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$ has integer coefficients, then every *rational* zero of $p(x) = 0$ is of the form $x = r/s$, where r is a factor of a_0 and s is a factor of a_n.

Exponents and Radicals:

$a^0 = 1,\ a \neq 0$	$\dfrac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$	$\left(\dfrac{a}{b}\right)^x = \dfrac{a^x}{b^x}$	$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{m/n} = \left(\sqrt[n]{a}\right)^m$
$a^{-x} = \dfrac{1}{a^x}$	$(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$	$\sqrt{a} = a^{1/2}$	$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a}\sqrt[n]{b}$
$a^x a^y = a^{x+y}$	$(ab)^x = a^x b^x$	$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{1/n}$	$\sqrt[n]{\left(\dfrac{a}{b}\right)} = \dfrac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$

Conversion Table:

1 centimeter ≈ 0.394 inch	1 joule ≈ 0.738 foot-pound	1 mile ≈ 1.609 kilometers
1 meter ≈ 39.370 inches	1 gram ≈ 0.035 ounce	1 gallon ≈ 3.785 liters
≈ 3.281 feet	1 kilogram ≈ 2.205 pounds	1 pound ≈ 4.448 newtons
1 kilometer ≈ 0.621 mile	1 inch ≈ 2.540 centimeters	1 foot-lb ≈ 1.356 joules
1 liter ≈ 0.264 gallon	1 foot ≈ 30.480 centimeters	1 ounce ≈ 28.350 grams
1 newton ≈ 0.225 pound	≈ 0.305 meter	1 pound ≈ 0.454 kilogram