Burgin High School AP Calculus AB

AP Calculus AB Summer Packet 2015

Welcome to AP Calculus AB. This will be the toughest class yet in your mathematical careers, but the benefit you will receive by having this experience in high school is immense. As an instructor of an AP course, I have extremely high expectations of my students taking this course. I expect a certain level of independence to be demonstrated. Your first opportunity to demonstrate your capabilities and resourcefulness is through the summer work packet that will be due on the first day of class.

Because of the unique nature of this class, it is very important that you are ready to start working the first day. We will spend the first day reviewing the packet. You will turn the packet in and have an exam on it the following day. These two assignments combined will give you your first exam grade in the course. It is crucial that you answer as many questions as you can on your own and write down questions you may have for us to review the first day of school. This assignment is to be done at your leisure during the summer. It is meant to help you practice mathematical skills necessary to be successful in Calculus AB. There are certain math skills that have been taught to you over the previous years that are necessary to be successful in calculus. If you do not fully understand the topics in this packet it is possible that you will get calculus problems wrong in the future not because you don't understand the calculus concept, but because you don't understand the algebra or trigonometry behind it. Don't fake your way through any of these problems because you will need to understand everything in this very well. You may work with someone else while you do this, but copying will not be tolerated. Also, don't wait until the last minute to do everything in the packet because you may run out of time and rush through them. Likewise, don't do all the problems right at the beginning of summer and completely forget them by the time school starts again. Space it out and review periodically. If you need to use reference materials please do so.

I will be available through email and all of the materials you will need can be found on my website (below). I will be posting answers to the questions periodically through the summer on my website (click the course tab—then click Calculus). You will also find other materials here that will help you through the course. I have also included a list of resources that may help you in your independent studies (Khan academy, sparknotes, etc).

Mr. Terrell's Website: http://burginterrell.weebly.com/

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For this packet you must show all your work and circle your answer. If I cannot find each question and answer easily I will assume they are not there or incorrect. Make sure your work is neat. Do not rely on a calculator to do all of the work for you. **70%** of the AP exam does not allow any calculator at all. I do expect that all students have their own calculator: TI-83 or 83 Plus, TI-84 or 84 Plus. They can be purchased at Walmart and will be needed for homework. Here is the AP site to familiarize yourself with what we will be doing:
http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/apc/public/courses/teachers_corner/2178.html

Enjoy your summer and Best of luck with the assignment. I look forward to see you guys in early August!

Mr. Terrell

Name: ____

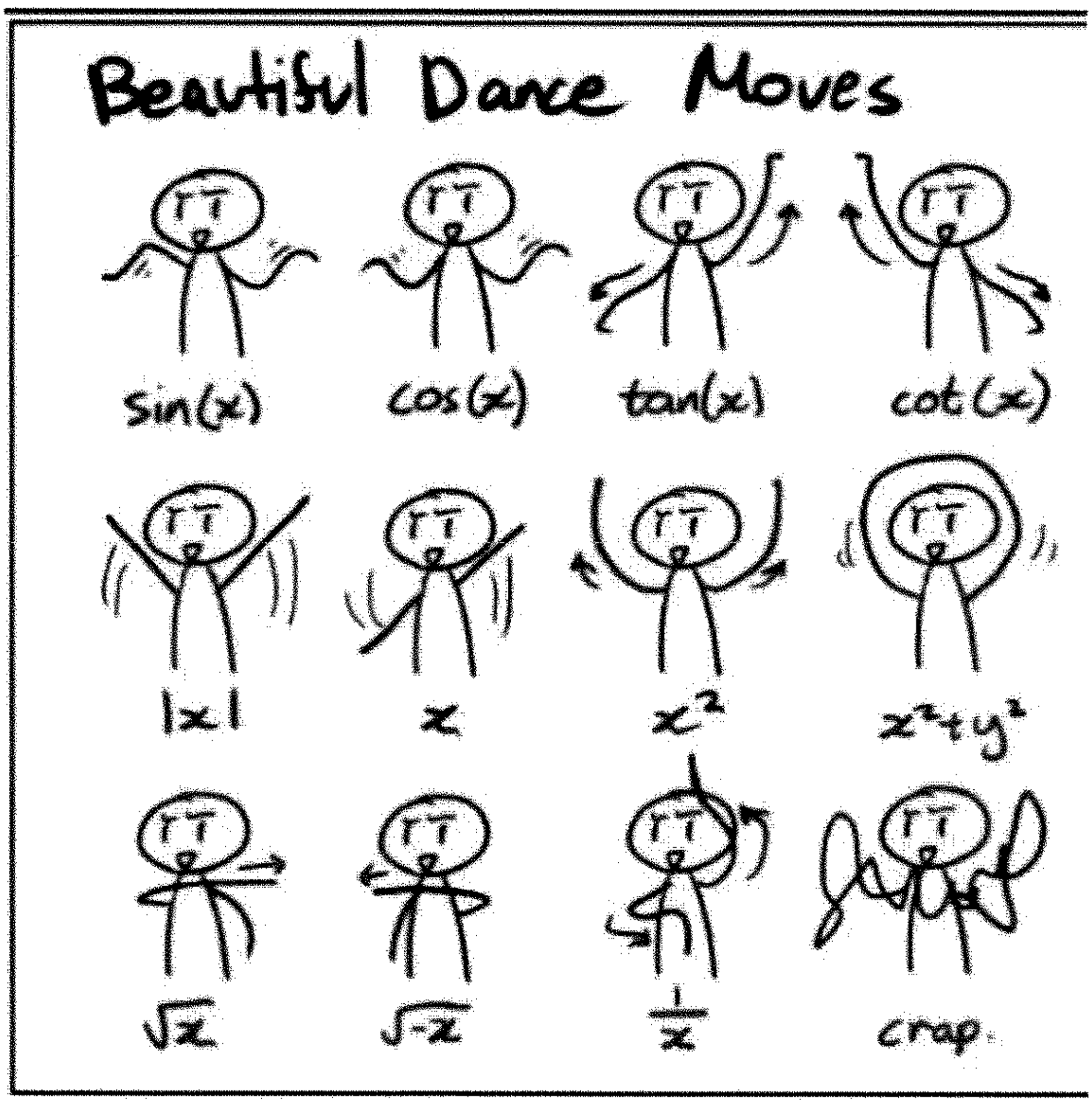
AP CALCULUS AB

SUMMER REVIEW PACKET

1. This packet is to be handed in to your Calculus teacher on the first day of the school year.

2. All work must be shown in the packet OR on separate paper attached to the packet.

3. This packet is worth a major test grade and will be counted in your first marking period grade.



Formula Sheet

Reciprocal Identities: $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$ $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ $\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x}$

Quotient Identities: $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

Pythagorean Identities: $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$ $1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$

Double Angle Identities: $\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$

$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x}$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$
$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$
$$= 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

Logarithms:
$y = \log_a x$ is equivalent to $x = a^y$

Product property: $\log_b mn = \log_b m + \log_b n$

Quotient property: $\log_b \frac{m}{n} = \log_b m - \log_b n$

Power property: $\log_b m^p = p \log_b m$

Property of equality: If $\log_b m = \log_b n$, then m = n

Change of base formula: $\log_a n = \frac{\log_b n}{\log_b a}$

Fractional exponent: $\sqrt[b]{x^e} = x^{\frac{e}{b}}$

Negative Exponents: $x^{-n} = 1/x^n$

The Zero Exponent: $x^0=1$, for x not equal to 0.

Multiplying Powers

Multiplying Two Powers of the Same Base:
$(x^a)(x^b) = x^{(a+b)}$

Multiplying Powers of Different Bases:
$(xy)^a = (x^a)(y^a)$

Dividing Powers

Dividing Two Powers of the Same Base:
$(x^a)/(x^b) = x^{(a-b)}$

Dividing Powers of Different Bases:
$(x/y)^a = (x^a)/(y^a)$

Slope-intercept form: $y = mx + b$

Point-slope form: $y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$

Standard form: $Ax + By + C = 0$

Complex Fractions

When simplifying complex fractions, multiply by a fraction equal to 1 which has a numerator and denominator composed of the common denominator of all the denominators in the complex fraction.

Example:

$$\frac{-7-\dfrac{6}{x+1}}{\dfrac{5}{x+1}} = \frac{-7-\dfrac{6}{x+1}}{\dfrac{5}{x+1}} \bullet \frac{x+1}{x+1} = \frac{-7x-7-6}{5} = \frac{-7x-13}{5}$$

$$\frac{\dfrac{-2}{x}+\dfrac{3x}{x-4}}{5-\dfrac{1}{x-4}} = \frac{\dfrac{-2}{x}+\dfrac{3x}{x-4}}{5-\dfrac{1}{x-4}} \bullet \frac{x(x-4)}{x(x-4)} = \frac{-2(x-4)+3x(x)}{5(x)(x-4)-1(x)} = \frac{-2x+8+3x^2}{5x^2-20x-x} = \frac{3x^2-2x+8}{5x^2-21x}$$

Simplify each of the following.

1. $\dfrac{\dfrac{25}{a}-a}{5+a}$

2. $\dfrac{2-\dfrac{4}{x+2}}{5+\dfrac{10}{x+2}}$

3. $\dfrac{4-\dfrac{12}{2x-3}}{5+\dfrac{15}{2x-3}}$

4. $\dfrac{\dfrac{x}{x+1}-\dfrac{1}{x}}{\dfrac{x}{x+1}+\dfrac{1}{x}}$

5. $\dfrac{1-\dfrac{2x}{3x-4}}{x+\dfrac{32}{3x-4}}$

Function

To evaluate a function for a given value, simply plug the value into the function for x.

Recall: $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ *OR* $f[g(x)]$ read "*f* of *g* of *x*" Means to plug the inside function (in this case g(x)) in for x in the outside function (in this case, f(x)).

Example: Given $f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$ *and* $g(x) = x - 4$ find *f(g(x))*.

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &= f(x-4) \\ &= 2(x-4)^2 + 1 \\ &= 2(x^2 - 8x + 16) + 1 \\ &= 2x^2 - 16x + 32 + 1 \\ f(g(x)) &= 2x^2 - 16x + 33 \end{aligned}$$

Let $f(x) = 2x + 1$ *and* $g(x) = 2x^2 - 1$. **Find each.**

6. $f(2) =$ ____________

7. $g(-3) =$ ____________

8. $f(t+1) =$ ____________

9. $f\left[g(-2)\right] =$ __________

10. $g\left[f(m+2)\right] =$ __________

11. $\dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} =$ ______

Let $f(x) = \sin x$ **Find each exactly.**

12. $f\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right) =$ __________

13. $f\left(\dfrac{2\pi}{3}\right) =$ ______________

Let $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = 2x + 5$, *and* $h(x) = x^2 - 1$. **Find each.**

14. $h\left[f(-2)\right] =$ _______

15. $f\left[g(x-1)\right] =$ _______

16. $g\left[h(x^3)\right] =$ _______

Find $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ for the given function *f*.

17. $f(x)=9x+3$

18. $f(x)=5-2x$

Intercepts and Points of Intersection

To find the x-intercepts, let y = 0 in your equation and solve.
To find the y-intercepts, let x = 0 in your equation and solve.

Example: $y=x^2-2x-3$

$x-\text{int}.\ (Let\ y=0)$

$0=x^2-2x-3$

$0=(x-3)(x+1)$

$x=-1\ or\ x=3$

$x-\text{intercepts}\ (-1,0)\ and\ (3,0)$

$y-\text{int}.\ (Let\ x=0)$

$y=0^2-2(0)-3$

$y=-3$

$y-\text{intercept}\ (0,-3)$

Find the x and y intercepts for each.

19. $y=2x-5$

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

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

22. $y^2=x^3-4x$

Systems

Use substitution or elimination method to solve the system of equations.
Example:

$$x^2 + y - 16x + 39 = 0$$
$$x^2 - y^2 - 9 = 0$$

Elimination Method

$2x^2 - 16x + 30 = 0$

$x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$

$(x-3)(x-5) = 0$

$x = 3 \text{ and } x = 5$

Plug x = 3 *and* $x = 5$ into one original

$3^2 - y^2 - 9 = 0$ $\quad$ $5^2 - y^2 - 9 = 0$

$-y^2 = 0$ $\quad$ $16 = y^2$

$y = 0$ $\quad$ $y = \pm 4$

Points of Intersection $(5,4), (5,-4)$ *and* $(3,0)$

Substitution Method

Solve one equation for one variable.

$y^2 = -x^2 + 16x - 39$ (1st equation solved for y)

$x^2 - (-x^2 + 16x - 39) - 9 = 0$ Plug what y^2 is equal to into second equation.

$2x^2 - 16x + 30 = 0$ (*The rest is the same as previous example*)

$x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$

$(x-3)(x-5) = 0$

$x = 3 \text{ or } x - 5$

Find the point(s) of intersection of the graphs for the given equations.

23. $x + y = 8$
$4x - y = 7$

24. $x^2 + y = 6$
$x + y = 4$

25. $x^2 - 4y^2 - 20x - 64y - 172 = 0$
$16x^2 + 4y^2 - 320x + 64y + 1600 = 0$

Interval Notation

26. Complete the table with the appropriate notation or graph.

Solution	Interval Notation	Graph
$-2 < x \leq 4$		
	$[-1,7)$	
		

Solve each equation. State your answer in BOTH interval notation and graphically.

27. $2x - 1 \geq 0$

28. $-4 \leq 2x - 3 < 4$

29. $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{3} > 5$

Domain and Range

Find the domain and range of each function. Write your answer in INTERVAL notation.

30. $f(x) = x^2 - 5$

31. $f(x) = -\sqrt{x+3}$

32. $f(x) = 3\sin x$

33. $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}$

Inverses

To find the inverse of a function, simply switch the x and the y and solve for the new "y" value.
Example:

$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$	Rewrite f(x) as y
$y = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$	Switch x and y
$x = \sqrt[3]{y+1}$	Solve for your new y
$(x)^3 = \left(\sqrt[3]{y+1}\right)^3$	Cube both sides
$x^3 = y + 1$	Simplify
$y = x^3 - 1$	Solve for y
$f^{-1}(x) = x^3 - 1$	Rewrite in inverse notation

Find the inverse for each function.

34. $f(x) = 2x + 1$

35. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{3}$

Also, recall that to PROVE one function is an inverse of another function, you need to show that: $f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) = x$

Example:

If: $f(x) = \dfrac{x-9}{4}$ *and* $g(x) = 4x+9$ **show *f(x) and g(x)* are inverses of each other.**

$$g(f(x)) = 4\left(\frac{x-9}{4}\right)+9$$
$$= x-9+9$$
$$= x$$

$$f(g(x)) = \frac{(4x+9)-9}{4}$$
$$= \frac{4x+9-9}{4}$$
$$= \frac{4x}{4}$$
$$= x$$

$f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) = x$ therefore they are inverses of each other.

Prove *f and g* are inverses of each other.

36. $f(x) = \dfrac{x^3}{2}$ $\quad g(x) = \sqrt[3]{2x}$

37. $f(x) = 9 - x^2, x \geq 0$ $\quad g(x) = \sqrt{9-x}$

Equation of a line

Slope intercept form: $y = mx + b$

Vertical line: x = c (slope is undefined)

Point-slope form: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

Horizontal line: y = c (slope is 0)

38. Use slope-intercept form to find the equation of the line having a slope of 3 and a y-intercept of 5.

39. Determine the equation of a line passing through the point (5, -3) with an undefined slope.

40. Determine the equation of a line passing through the point (-4, 2) with a slope of 0.

41. Use point-slope form to find the equation of the line passing through the point (0, 5) with a slope of 2/3.

42. Find the equation of a line passing through the point (2, 8) and parallel to the line $y = \frac{5}{6}x - 1$.

43. Find the equation of a line perpendicular to the y- axis passing through the point (4, 7).

44. Find the equation of a line passing through the points (-3, 6) and (1, 2).

45. Find the equation of a line with an x-intercept (2, 0) and a y-intercept (0, 3).

Radian and Degree Measure

Use $\frac{180^\circ}{\pi\, radians}$ to get rid of radians and convert to degrees.	Use $\frac{\pi\, radians}{180^\circ}$ to get rid of degrees and convert to radians.

46. Convert to degrees: a. $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ b. $\frac{4\pi}{5}$ c. 2.63 radians

47. Convert to radians: a. 45° b. -17° c. 237°

Angles in Standard Position

48. Sketch the angle in standard position.

a. $\frac{11\pi}{6}$ b. 230° c. $-\frac{5\pi}{3}$ d. 1.8 radians

Reference Triangles

49. Sketch the angle in standard position. Draw the reference triangle and label the sides, if possible.

a. $\frac{2}{3}\pi$

b. 225°

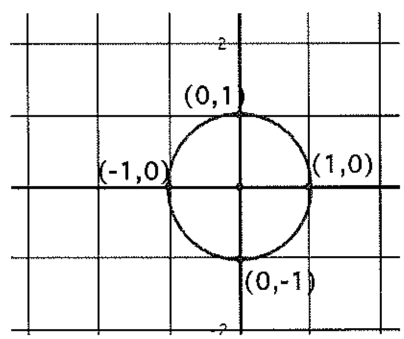
c. $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

d. 30°

Unit Circle

You can determine the sine or cosine of a quadrantal angle by using the unit circle. The x-coordinate of the circle is the cosine and the y-coordinate is the sine of the angle.

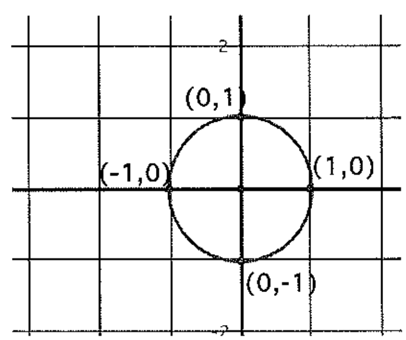
Example: $\sin 90^\circ = 1$ $\cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$



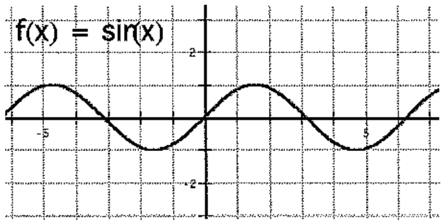
50. *a.)* $\sin 180^\circ$ *b.)* $\cos 270^\circ$

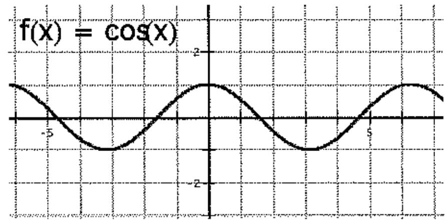
c.) $\sin(-90^\circ)$ *d.)* $\sin\pi$

e.) $\cos 360^\circ$ *f.)* $\cos(-\pi)$



Graphing Trig Functions





y = sin x and y = cos x have a period of 2π and an amplitude of 1. Use the parent graphs above to help you sketch a graph of the functions below. For $f(x) = A\sin(Bx + C) + K$, A = amplitude, $\frac{2\pi}{B}$ = period, $\frac{C}{B}$ = phase shift (positive C/B shift left, negative C/B shift right) and K = vertical shift.

Graph two complete periods of the function.

51. $f(x) = 5\sin x$

52. $f(x) = \sin 2x$

53. $f(x) = -\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

54. $f(x) = \cos x - 3$

Trigonometric Equations:

Solve each of the equations for $0 \le x < 2\pi$. Isolate the variable, sketch a reference triangle, find all the solutions within the given domain, $0 \le x < 2\pi$. Remember to double the domain when solving for a double angle. Use trig identities, if needed, to rewrite the trig functions. (See formula sheet at the beginning of the packet.)

55. $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$

56. $2\cos x = \sqrt{3}$

57. $\cos 2x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

58. $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$

59. $\sin 2x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

60. $2\cos^2 x - 1 - \cos x = 0$

61. $4\cos^2 x - 3 = 0$

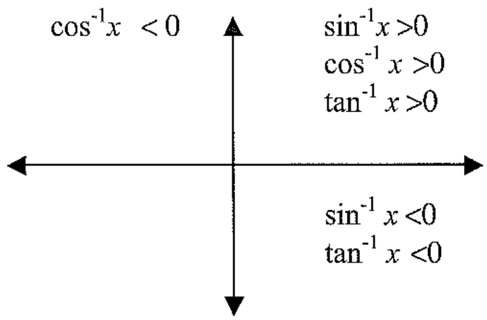
62. $\sin^2 x + \cos 2x - \cos x = 0$

Inverse Trigonometric Functions:

Recall: Inverse Trig Functions can be written in one of ways:

$\arcsin(x)$ $\qquad\qquad$ $\sin^{-1}(x)$

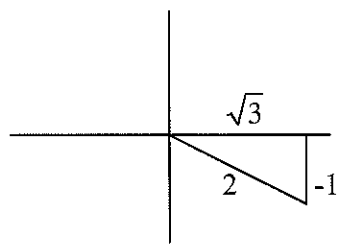
Inverse trig functions are defined only in the quadrants as indicated below due to their restricted domains.



Example:

Express the value of "y" in radians.

$y = \arctan\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$ $\qquad$ Draw a reference triangle.



This means the reference angle is 30° or $\frac{\pi}{6}$. So, $y = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ so that it falls in the interval from

$\frac{-\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\qquad$ Answer: $y = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

For each of the following, express the value for "y" in radians.

76. $y = \arcsin\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

77. $y = \arccos(-1)$

78. $y = \arctan(-1)$

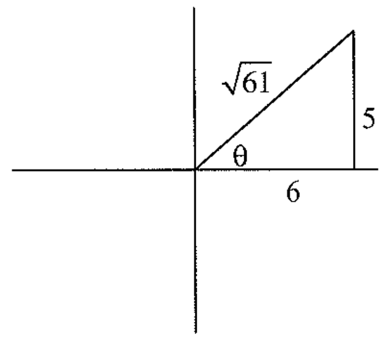
Example: Find the value without a calculator.

$$\cos\left(\arctan\frac{5}{6}\right)$$

Draw the reference triangle in the correct quadrant first.

Find the missing side using Pythagorean Thm.

Find the ratio of the cosine of the reference triangle.



$$\cos\theta = \frac{6}{\sqrt{61}}$$

For each of the following give the value without a calculator.

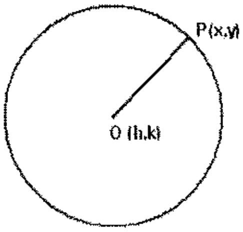
63. $\tan\left(\arccos\frac{2}{3}\right)$

64. $\sec\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{12}{13}\right)$

65. $\sin\left(\arctan\frac{12}{5}\right)$

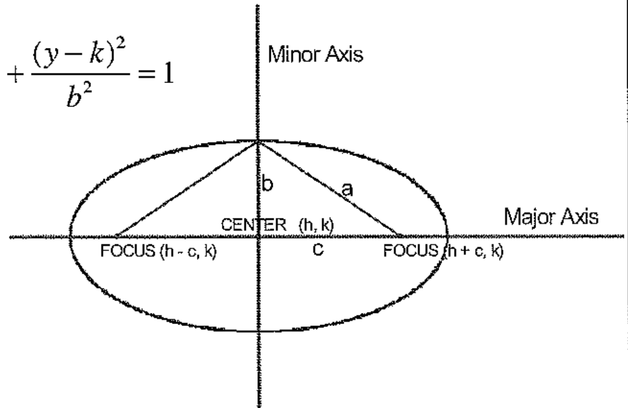
66. $\sin\left(\sin^{-1}\frac{7}{8}\right)$

Circles and Ellipses



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

$$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$$

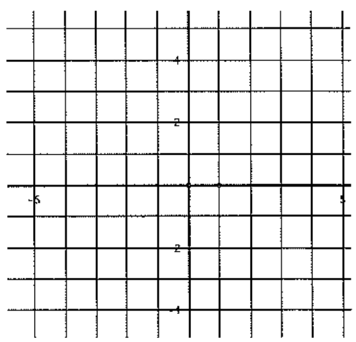


For a circle centered at the origin, the equation is $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, where **r** is the radius of the circle.

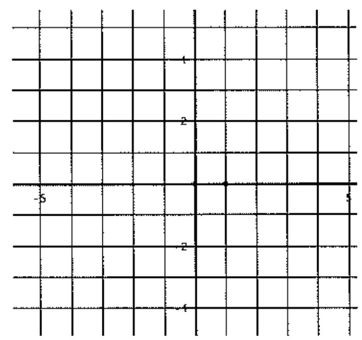
For an ellipse centered at the origin, the equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, where **a** is the distance from the center to the ellipse along the x-axis and **b** is the distance from the center to the ellipse along the y-axis. If the larger number is under the y^2 term, the ellipse is elongated along the y-axis. For our purposes in Calculus, you will not need to locate the foci.

Graph the circles and ellipses below:

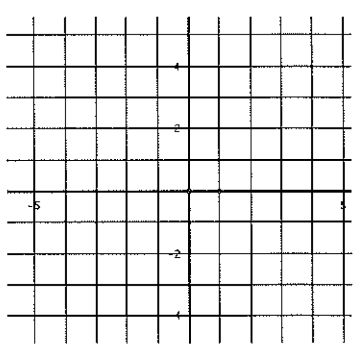
67. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$



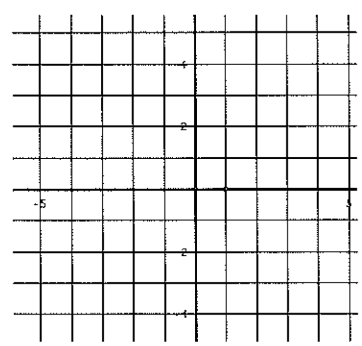
68. $x^2 + y^2 = 5$



69. $\frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$



70. $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$



Vertical Asymptotes

Determine the vertical asymptotes for the function. Set the denominator equal to zero to find the x-value for which the function is undefined. That will be the vertical asymptote.

71. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

72. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 4}$

73. $f(x) = \frac{2 + x}{x^2(1 - x)}$

Horizontal Asymptotes

Determine the horizontal asymptotes using the three cases below.

Case I. Degree of the numerator is less than the degree of the denominator. The asymptote is $y = 0$.

Case II. Degree of the numerator is the same as the degree of the denominator. The asymptote is the ratio of the lead coefficients.

Case III. Degree of the numerator is greater than the degree of the denominator. There is no horizontal asymptote. The function increases without bound. (If the degree of the numerator is exactly 1 more than the degree of the denominator, then there exists a slant asymptote, which is determined by long division.)

Determine all Horizontal Asymptotes.

74. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 + x - 7}$

75. $f(x) = \frac{5x^3 - 2x^2 + 8}{4x - 3x^3 + 5}$

76. $f(x) = \frac{4x^5}{x^2 - 7}$

Laws of Exponents

Write each of the following expressions in the form $ca^p b^q$ where c, p and q are constants (numbers).

75. $\dfrac{(2a^2)^3}{b}$

76. $\sqrt{9ab^3}$

(Hint: $\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$)

77. $\dfrac{a(2/b)}{3/a}$

78. $\dfrac{ab-a}{b^2-b}$

79. $\dfrac{a^{-1}}{(b^{-1})\sqrt{a}}$

80. $\left(\dfrac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^2 \left(\dfrac{b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)$

Laws of Logarithms

Simplify each of the following:

81. $\log_2 5 + \log_2(x^2-1) - \log_2(x-1)$

82. $2\log_2 9 - \log_2 3$

83. $3^{2\log_3 5}$

84. $\log_{10}(10^{1/2})$

85. $\log_{10}(\dfrac{1}{10^x})$

86. $2\log_{10}\sqrt{x} + \log_{10} x^{1/3}$

Solving Exponential and Logarithmic Equations

Solve for x. (DO NOT USE A CALCULATOR)

87. $5^{(x+1)} = 25$

88. $\dfrac{1}{3} = 3^{2x+2}$

89. $\log_2 x^2 == 3$

90. $\log_3 x^2 = 2\log_3 4 - 4\log_3 5$

Factor Completely

91. $x^6 - 16x^4$

92. $4x^3 - 8x^2 - 25x + 50$

93. $8x^3 + 27$

94. $x^4 - 1$

Solve the following equations for the indicated variables:

95. $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1,\ \textit{for } a.$

96. $V = 2(ab + bc + ca),\ \textit{for } a.$

97. $A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh,\ \textit{for positive } r.$
Hint: use quadratic formula

98. $A = P + xrP,\ \textit{for } P$

99. $2x - 2yd = y + xd,\ \textit{for } d$

100. $\frac{2x}{4\pi} + \frac{1-x}{2} = 0,\ \textit{for } x$

Solve the equations for x:

101. $4x^2 + 12x + 3 = 0$

102. $2x + 1 = \frac{5}{x+2}$

103. $\frac{x+1}{x} - \frac{x}{x+1} = 0$

Polynomial Division

104. $(x^5 - 4x^4 + x^3 - 7x + 1) \div (x + 2)$

105. $(x^5 - x^4 + x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 4) \div (x^3 + 1)$

AP CALCULUS
SUMMER WORKSHEET

DUE: First day of school.
This assignment is to be done at your leisure during the summer. It is designed to help you become comfortable with your graphing calculator. You will need to read the manual to understand how your calculator works. It is important that you gain these skills over the summer so that we can spend our time talking about calculus rather than how to use the calculator.

Graph the parent function of each set using your calculator. Draw a quick sketch on your paper of each additional equation in the family. Check your sketch with the graphing calculator.

1) Parent Function: $\mathbf{y = x^2}$

a) $y = x^2 - 5$ b) $y = x^2 + 3$

c) $y = (x-10)^2$ d) $y = (x+8)^2$

e) $y = 4x^2$ f) $y = 0.25x^2$

g) $y = -x^2$ h) $y = -(x+3)^2 + 6$

I) $y = (x+4)^2 - 8$ j) $y = -2(x+1)^2 + 4$

k) $y = \frac{1}{3}(x-6)^2 - 6$ l) $y = -3(x+2)^2 - 2$

2) Parent Function: **y = sin(x)** (set mode to RADIANS)

a) $y = \sin(2x)$ b) $y = \sin(x) - 2$

c) $y = 2\sin(x)$ d) $y = 2\sin(2x) + 2$

3) Parent Function: **y = cos(x)**

a) $y = \cos(3x)$ b) $y = \cos(x/2)$

c) $y = 2\cos(x) + 2$ d) $y = -2\cos(x) - 1$

4) Parent Function: $\mathbf{y = x^3}$

a) $y = x^3 + 2$

b) $y = -x^3$

b) $y = x^3 - 5$

c) $y = -x^3 + 3$

e) $y = (x-4)^3$

f) $y = (x-1)^3 - 4$

g) $y = -2(x+2)^3 + 1$

h) $y = x^3 + x$

5) Parent Function: $y = \sqrt{x}$

a) $y = \sqrt{x} - 2$

b) $y = \sqrt{-x}$

c) $y = \sqrt{x} + 5$

d) $y = \sqrt{6 - x}$

e) $y = -\sqrt{x}$

f) $y = -\sqrt{-x}$

g) $y = \sqrt{x + 2}$

h) $y = \sqrt{2x - 6}$

i) $y = -2\sqrt{x}$

j) $y = -\sqrt{4 - x}$

6) Parent Function: $\mathbf{y = \ln(x)}$

a) $y = \ln(x+3)$

b) $y = \ln(x) + 3$

c) $y = \ln(x-2)$

d) $y = \ln(-x)$

e) $y = -\ln(x)$

f) $y = \ln(|x|$

g) $y = \ln(2x) - 4$

h) $y = -3\ln(x) + 1$

7) Parent Function: $\mathbf{y = e^x}$

a) $y = e^{2x}$

b) $y = e^{x-2}$

c) $y = e^{2-x}$

d) $y = e^{2x} + 3$

e) $y = -e^x$

f) $y = e^{-x}$

g) $y = 2 - e^x$

h) $y = e^{0.5x}$

8) Parent Function **$y = a^x$**

a) $y = 5^x$

b) $y = 2^x$

c) $y = 3^{-x}$

d) $y = ½^x$

e) $y = 4^{x-3}$

f) $y = 2^{x-3} + 2$

9) Parent Function: **y = 1/x**

a) y = 1/(x-2)

b) y = -1/x

c) y = 1/(x+4)

d) y = 2/(5-x)

10) Parent Function: **y = [x]**

Note: [x] is the IntegerPart of x. On the TI-83/84 it is found in the MATH menu, NUM submenu.

a) y = [x] + 2

b) y = [x-3]

c) y = [3x]

d) y = [0.25x]

e) y = 3 - [x]

e) y = 2[x] - 1

11) Resize your viewing window to [0,1] x [0,1]. Graph all of the following functions in the same window. List the functions from the highest graph to the lowest graph. How do they compare for values of x > 1?

a) $y = x^2$

b) $y = x^3$

c) $y = \sqrt{x}$

d) $y = x^{2/3}$

e) $y = |x|$

f) $y = x^4$

12) Given: $f(x) = x^4-3x^3+2x^2-7x-11$
Find all roots to the nearest 0.001

13) Given: f(x) = 3 sin 2x - 4x +1 from [-2π, 2π]
Find all roots to the nearest 0.001.
Note: All trig functions are done in radian mode.

14) Given: $f(x) = 0.7x^2 + 3.2x + 1.5$
Find all roots to the nearest 0.001.

15) Given: $f(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 + 5$
Find all roots to the nearest 0.001.

16) Given: $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x - 1$
Find all roots to the nearest 0.001

17) Given: $f(x) = 100x^3 - 203x^2 + 103x - 1$
Find all roots to the nearest 0.001

18) Given: $f(x) = |x-3| + |x| - 6$
Find all roots to the nearest 0.001

19) Given: $f(x) = |x| - |x-6| = 0$
Find all roots to the nearest 0.001

Solve the following inequalities

20) $x^2 - x - 6 > 0$

21) $x^2 - 2x - 5 \geq 3$

22) $x^3 - 4x < 0$

For each of the following (problems 23-26)

a) Sketch the graph of $f(x)$
b) Sketch the graph of $|f(x)|$
c) Sketch the graph of $f(|x|)$
d) Sketch the graph of $f(2x)$
e) Sketch the graph of $2f(x)$

23) $f(x) = 2x+3$

24) $f(x) = x^2 - 5x - 3$

25) $f(x) = 2\sin(3x)$

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

27) Let $f(x) = \sin x$
Let $g(x) = \cos x$

a) Sketch the graph of f^2
b) Sketch the graph of g^2
c) Sketch the graph of $f^2 + g^2$

28) Given: $f(x) = 3x+2$
$g(x) = -4x-2$
Find the point of intersection

29) Given: $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 2$
$g(x) = 3-2x$
Find the coordinates of any points of intersection.

30) How many times does the graph of $y = 0.1x$ intersect the graph of $y = \sin(2x)$?

31) Given: $f(x) = x^4 - 7x^3 + 6x^2 + 8x + 9$

a) Determine the x- and y-coordinates of the lowest point on the graph.

b) Size the x-window from [-10,10]. Find the highest and lowest values of $f(x)$ over the interval $-10 \leq x \leq 10$