

Questions from Homework

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad a &= 80000 & t_n &= ar^{n-1} \\ t_5 &= 117128 & \frac{117128}{80000} &= \frac{80000r^4}{80000} \\ n &= 5 \\ r &=? & (1.4641)^{\frac{1}{4}} &= (r^4)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ & & \boxed{1.1} &= r \end{aligned}$$

$1.1 - 1 = 0.1$
 $0.1 \times 100 = 10\%$

The annual rate of increase is 10% .

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \quad a) \quad \sum_{n=1}^5 n^2 + 1 \\ &= 2 + 5 + 10 + 17 + 26 \\ &= \boxed{60} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\infty} &= \frac{a}{1-r} \\ &= \frac{3}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 3 \div \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \boxed{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t_{12} = 15$$

$$t_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$t_{12} = a + 11d$$

$$a + 11d = 15$$

$$S_{15} = 105$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$S_{15} = \frac{15}{2} (2a + 14d)$$

$$S_{15} = 15a + 105d$$

$$15a + 105d = 105$$

$$15a + 105d = 105$$

$$a + 11d = 15 \quad \leftarrow \textcircled{5}$$

$$15a + 105d = 105$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \leftarrow 15a + 165d = 225 \\ \hline -60d = -120 \end{array}$$

$$d = 2$$

$$a + 11d = 15$$

$$a + 11(2) = 15$$

$$a + 22 = 15$$

$$a = -7$$

$$-7 + (-5) + (-3) \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{-7-5-3}$$

Functions Toolkit 1

1. Factor Completely

a) $x^4 - 28x^2 + 36$ $\sqrt{36} = 6 \times 2 = 12$

$$(x^4 - 12x^2 + 36) - 16x^2$$

$$(\underline{x^2 - 6})^2 - \underline{16x^2}$$

$$(x^2 - 6 + 4x)(x^2 - 6 - 4x)$$

b) $9x^4 + 38x^2 + 49$ $\sqrt{49} = 7 \times 2 = 14$

$$(9x^4 + 14x^2 + 49) - 4x^2$$

$$(\underline{3x^2 + 7})^2 - \underline{4x^2}$$

$$(3x^2 + 7 + 2x)(3x^2 + 7 - 2x)$$

when $x=2 \rightarrow (x-2)$ is a factor

2. For the following: $y = x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 24$
 $0 = 8 - 4 - 28 + 24$

a) Use the Factor Theorem to factor the function.

Find a value of "x" that makes $y=0$

b) State the Roots of the function

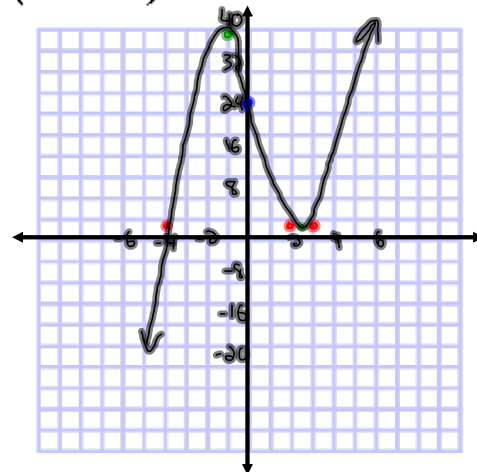
c) Find the y intercept

d) State the approximate Local Maximum (No TI-83)

e) State the approximate Local Minimum (No TI-83)

f) Sketch the function

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{a) } x-2 \overline{) \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 24 \\ \underline{-(x^3 - 2x^2)} \\ x^2 - 14x \\ \underline{-(x^2 - 2x)} \\ -12x + 24 \\ \underline{-(-12x + 24)} \\ 0 \end{array} \\
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= (x-2)(x^2+x-12) \\
 y &= (x-2)(x-3)(x+4) \\
 \text{Stretch Factor: } a &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Roots:

$$x = -4, 2, 3$$

c) yint (x=0)

$$y = x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 24$$

$$y = 24$$

d) App. Local Max (x=-1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= (x-2)(x-3)(x+4) \\
 y &= (-3)(-4)(3) \\
 y &= 36 \\
 &(-1, 36)
 \end{aligned}$$

e) App Local Min (x=2.5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= (x-2)(x-3)(x+4) \\
 y &= (0.5)(-0.5)(6.5) \\
 y &= -\frac{13}{8} = -1.625 \\
 &(2.5, -1.625)
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Solve the following inequality and express your answer using *Interval*

Notation $x^3 - 9x \leq x^2 - 9$

$$x^3 - x^2 - 9x + 9 \leq 0$$

Where does this function have negative y values?

$$y = (x^3 - x^2)(9x + 9) \leftarrow \text{Factor}$$

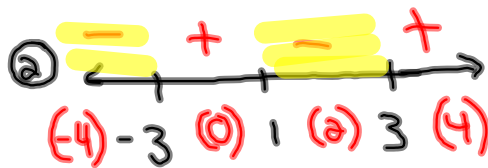
$$y = x^2(x-1) - 9(x-1)$$

$$y = (x^2 - 9)(x-1)$$

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

① Roots

$$x = -3, 1, 3$$



③ $x \in (-\infty, -3] \cup [1, 3]$

Homework

① f) $4x^4 - 33x^2 + 36$

Perfect Square Trinomial \rightarrow

$\sqrt{4 \times 36} = \sqrt{144} = 12x^2 = 24$

$(4x^4 - 24x^2 + 36) - 9x^2$

$(2x^2 - 6)^2 - 9x^2$

$(2x^2 - 6 + 3x)(2x^2 - 6 - 3x)$