Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

SKU: 9780137944408-SOLUTIONS

Chapter 1

Functions and Their Graphs

Section 1.1

1. $(-1,3)$

2. $3(-2)^2 - 5(-2) + \dfrac{1}{(-2)} = 3(4) - 5(-2) - \dfrac{1}{2}$

$= 12 + 10 - \dfrac{1}{2}$

$= \dfrac{43}{2}$ or $21\frac{1}{2}$ or 21.5

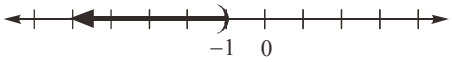
3. We must not allow the denominator to be 0.
$x + 4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -4$; Domain: $\{x | x \neq -4\}$.

4. $3 - 2x > 5$

$-2x > 2$

$x < -1$

Solution set: $\{x \mid x < -1\}$ or $(-\infty, -1)$



5. $\sqrt{5} + 2$

6. radicals

7. independent; dependent

8. **a**

9. **c**

10. False; $g \neq 0$

11. False; every function is a relation, but not every relation is a function. For example, the relation $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ is not a function.

12. verbally, numerically, graphically, algebraically

13. False; if the domain is not specified, we assume it is the largest set of real numbers for which the value of *f* is a real number.

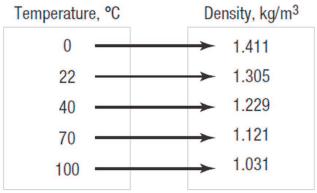
14. False; if x is in the domain of a function *f*, we say that *f* is defined at *x*, or *f(x)* exists.

15. difference quotient

16. explicitly

17. a. Domain: {0,22,40,70,100}
Range: {1.031, 1.121, 1.229, 1.305, 1.411}

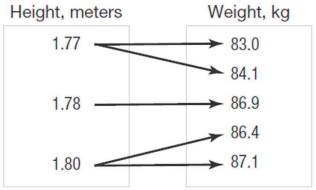
b.



c. {(0, 1.411), (22, 1.305), (40, 1.229), (70, 1.121), (100, 1.031)}

18. a. Domain: {1.80, 1.78, 1.77}
Range: {87.1, 86.9, 92.0, 84.1, 86.4}

b.



c. {(1.80, 87.1), (1.78, 86.9), (1.77, 83.0), (1.77, 84.1), (1.80, 86.4)}

19. Domain: {Elvis, Colleen, Kaleigh, Marissa}
Range: {Jan. 8, Mar. 15, Sept. 17}
Function

20. Domain: {Bob, Darius, Chuck}
Range: {Beth, Diane, Imani, Marcia}
Not a function

21. Domain: {20, 30, 40}
Range: {200, 300, 350, 425}
Not a function

22. Domain: {Less than High school, High school graduate, Some college, Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Professional degree, Doctoral degree}
Range: {$619,$781,$877, $1305, $1545, $1893,$1885}
Function

23. Domain: {-3, 2, 4}
Range: {6, 9, 10}
Not a function

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

24. Domain: {–2, –1, 3, 4}
Range: {3, 5, 7, 12}
Function

25. Domain: {1, 2, 3, 4}
Range: {3}
Function

26. Domain: {0, 1, 2, 3}
Range: {–2, 3, 7}
Function

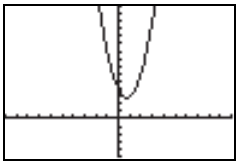
27. Domain: {-4, 0, 3}
Range: {1, 3, 5, 6}
Not a function

28. Domain: {-4, -3, -2, -1}
Range: {0, 1, 2, 3, 4}
Not a function

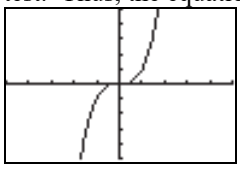
29. Domain: {–1, 0, 2, 4}
Range: {-1, 3, 8}
Function

30. Domain: {–2, –1, 0, 1}
Range: {3, 4, 16}
Function

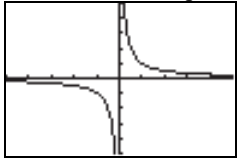
31. Graph $y = 2x^2 - 3x + 4$. The graph passes the vertical line test. Thus, the equation represents a function.



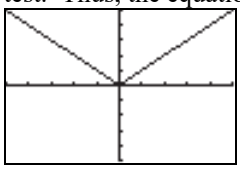
32. Graph $y = x^3$. The graph passes the vertical line test. Thus, the equation represents a function.



33. Graph $y = \frac{1}{x}$. The graph passes the vertical line test. Thus, the equation represents a function.



34. Graph $y = |x|$. The graph passes the vertical line test. Thus, the equation represents a function.



35. $x^2 = 8 - y^2$

Solve for y: $y = \pm\sqrt{8 - x^2}$

For $x = 0$, $y = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$. Thus, $\left(0, -2\sqrt{2}\right)$ and $\left(0, 2\sqrt{2}\right)$ are on the graph. This is not a function, since a distinct x-value corresponds to two different y-values.

36. $y = \pm\sqrt{1 - 2x}$

For $x = 0$, $y = \pm 1$. Thus, (0, 1) and (0, –1) are on the graph. This is not a function, since a distinct x-value corresponds to two different y-values.

37. $x = y^2$

Solve for y: $y = \pm\sqrt{x}$

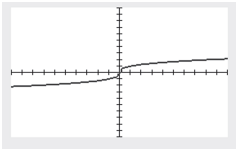
For $x = 1$, $y = \pm 1$. Thus, (1, 1) and (1, –1) are on the graph. This is not a function, since a distinct x-value corresponds to two different y-values.

38. $x + y^2 = 1$

Solve for y: $y = \pm\sqrt{1 - x}$

For $x = 0$, $y = \pm 1$. Thus, (0, 1) and (0, –1) are on the graph. This is not a function, since a distinct x-value corresponds to two different y-values.

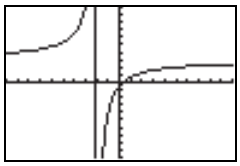
39. Graph $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$. The graph passes the vertical line test. Thus, the equation represents a function.



Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

40. Graph $y=\dfrac{3x-1}{x+2}$. The graph passes the vertical line test. Thus, the equation represents a function.



41. $|y|=2x+3$

Solve for y: $y=2x+3$ or $y=-(2x+3)$

For $x=1$, $y=5$ or $y=-5$. Thus, $(1,5)$ and $(1,-5)$ are on the graph. This is not a function, since a distinct x-value corresponds to two different y-values.

42. $x^2-4y^2=1$

Solve for y: $x^2-4y^2=1$

$$4y^2=x^2-1$$

$$y^2=\frac{x^2-1}{4}$$

$$y=\frac{\pm\sqrt{x^2-1}}{2}$$

For $x=\sqrt{2}$, $y=\pm\dfrac{1}{2}$. Thus, $\left(\sqrt{2},\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$ and $\left(\sqrt{2},-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$ are on the graph. This is not a function, since a distinct x-value corresponds to two different y-values.

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

a. $f(0)=3(0)^2+2(0)-4=-4$

b. $f(1)=3(1)^2+2(1)-4=3+2-4=1$

c. $f(-1)=3(-1)^2+2(-1)-4=3-2-4=-3$

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

e. $-f(x)=-\left(3x^2+2x-4\right)=-3x^2-2x+4$

f. $f(x+1)=3(x+1)^2+2(x+1)-4$

$$=3\left(x^2+2x+1\right)+2x+2-4$$

$$=3x^2+6x+3+2x+2-4$$

$$=3x^2+8x+1$$

g. $f(2x)=3(2x)^2+2(2x)-4=12x^2+4x-4$

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

$$=3\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)+2x+2h-4$$

$$=3x^2+6xh+3h^2+2x+2h-4$$

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

a. $f(0)=-2(0)^2+0-1=-1$

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

c. $f(-1)=-2(-1)^2+(-1)-1=-4$

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

e. $-f(x)=-\left(-2x^2+x-1\right)=2x^2-x+1$

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

$$=-2\left(x^2+2x+1\right)+x+1-1$$

$$=-2x^2-4x-2+x$$

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

g. $f(2x)=-2(2x)^2+(2x)-1=-8x^2+2x-1$

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

$$=-2\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)+x+h-1$$

$$=-2x^2-4xh-2h^2+x+h-1$$

45. $f(x)=\dfrac{x}{x^2+1}$

a. $f(0)=\dfrac{0}{0^2+1}=\dfrac{0}{1}=0$

b. $f(1)=\dfrac{1}{1^2+1}=\dfrac{1}{2}$

c. $f(-1)=\dfrac{-1}{(-1)^2+1}=\dfrac{-1}{1+1}=-\dfrac{1}{2}$

d. $f(-x)=\dfrac{-x}{(-x)^2+1}=\dfrac{-x}{x^2+1}$

e. $-f(x)=-\left(\dfrac{x}{x^2+1}\right)=\dfrac{-x}{x^2+1}$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

f. $f(x+1)=\dfrac{x+1}{(x+1)^2+1}$

$=\dfrac{x+1}{x^2+2x+1+1}$

$=\dfrac{x+1}{x^2+2x+2}$

g. $f(2x)=\dfrac{2x}{(2x)^2+1}=\dfrac{2x}{4x^2+1}$

h. $f(x+h)=\dfrac{x+h}{(x+h)^2+1}=\dfrac{x+h}{x^2+2xh+h^2+1}$

46. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-1}{x+4}$

a. $f(0)=\dfrac{0^2-1}{0+4}=\dfrac{-1}{4}=-\dfrac{1}{4}$

b. $f(1)=\dfrac{1^2-1}{1+4}=\dfrac{0}{5}=0$

c. $f(-1)=\dfrac{(-1)^2-1}{-1+4}=\dfrac{0}{3}=0$

d. $f(-x)=\dfrac{(-x)^2-1}{-x+4}=\dfrac{x^2-1}{-x+4}$

e. $-f(x)=-\left(\dfrac{x^2-1}{x+4}\right)=\dfrac{-x^2+1}{x+4}$

f. $f(x+1)=\dfrac{(x+1)^2-1}{(x+1)+4}$

$=\dfrac{x^2+2x+1-1}{x+5}=\dfrac{x^2+2x}{x+5}$

g. $f(2x)=\dfrac{(2x)^2-1}{2x+4}=\dfrac{4x^2-1}{2x+4}$

h. $f(x+h)=\dfrac{(x+h)^2-1}{(x+h)+4}=\dfrac{x^2+2xh+h^2-1}{x+h+4}$

47. $f(x)=|x|+4$

a. $f(0)=|0|+4=0+4=4$

b. $f(1)=|1|+4=1+4=5$

c. $f(-1)=|-1|+4=1+4=5$

d. $f(-x)=|-x|+4=|x|+4$

e. $-f(x)=-(|x|+4)=-|x|-4$

f. $f(x+1)=|x+1|+4$

g. $f(2x)=|2x|+4=2|x|+4$

h. $f(x+h)=|x+h|+4$

48. $f(x)=\sqrt{x^2+x}$

a. $f(0)=\sqrt{0^2+0}=\sqrt{0}=0$

b. $f(1)=\sqrt{1^2+1}=\sqrt{2}$

c. $f(-1)=\sqrt{(-1)^2+(-1)}=\sqrt{1-1}=\sqrt{0}=0$

d. $f(-x)=\sqrt{(-x)^2+(-x)}=\sqrt{x^2-x}$

e. $-f(x)=-\left(\sqrt{x^2+x}\right)=-\sqrt{x^2+x}$

f. $f(x+1)=\sqrt{(x+1)^2+(x+1)}$

$=\sqrt{x^2+2x+1+x+1}$

$=\sqrt{x^2+3x+2}$

g. $f(2x)=\sqrt{(2x)^2+2x}=\sqrt{4x^2+2x}$

h. $f(x+h)=\sqrt{(x+h)^2+(x+h)}$

$=\sqrt{x^2+2xh+h^2+x+h}$

49. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x+1}{3x-5}$

a. $f(0)=\dfrac{2(0)+1}{3(0)-5}=\dfrac{0+1}{0-5}=-\dfrac{1}{5}$

b. $f(1)=\dfrac{2(1)+1}{3(1)-5}=\dfrac{2+1}{3-5}=\dfrac{3}{-2}=-\dfrac{3}{2}$

c. $f(-1)=\dfrac{2(-1)+1}{3(-1)-5}=\dfrac{-2+1}{-3-5}=\dfrac{-1}{-8}=\dfrac{1}{8}$

d. $f(-x)=\dfrac{2(-x)+1}{3(-x)-5}=\dfrac{-2x+1}{-3x-5}=\dfrac{2x-1}{3x+5}$

e. $-f(x)=-\left(\dfrac{2x+1}{3x-5}\right)=\dfrac{-2x-1}{3x-5}$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

f. $f(x+1)=\dfrac{2(x+1)+1}{3(x+1)-5}=\dfrac{2x+2+1}{3x+3-5}=\dfrac{2x+3}{3x-2}$

g. $f(2x)=\dfrac{2(2x)+1}{3(2x)-5}=\dfrac{4x+1}{6x-5}$

h. $f(x+h)=\dfrac{2(x+h)+1}{3(x+h)-5}=\dfrac{2x+2h+1}{3x+3h-5}$

50. $f(x)=1-\dfrac{1}{(x+2)^2}$

a. $f(0)=1-\dfrac{1}{(0+2)^2}=1-\dfrac{1}{4}=\dfrac{3}{4}$

b. $f(1)=1-\dfrac{1}{(1+2)^2}=1-\dfrac{1}{9}=\dfrac{8}{9}$

c. $f(-1)=1-\dfrac{1}{(-1+2)^2}=1-\dfrac{1}{1}=0$

d. $f(-x)=1-\dfrac{1}{(-x+2)^2}$

e. $-f(x)=-\left(1-\dfrac{1}{(x+2)^2}\right)=\dfrac{1}{(x+2)^2}-1$

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

g. $f(2x)=1-\dfrac{1}{(2x+2)^2}=1-\dfrac{1}{4(x+1)^2}$

h. $f(x+h)=1-\dfrac{1}{(x+h+2)^2}$

51. $f(x)=-5x+4$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

52. $f(x)=x^2+2$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

53. $f(x)=\dfrac{x+1}{2x^2+8}$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

54. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2}{x^2+1}$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

55. $g(x)=\dfrac{x}{x^2-16}$

$x^2-16\neq 0$

$x^2\neq 16 \Rightarrow x\neq \pm 4$

Domain: $\{x \mid x\neq -4, x\neq 4\}$

56. $h(x)=\dfrac{2x}{x^2-4}$

$x^2-4\neq 0$

$x^2\neq 4 \Rightarrow x\neq \pm 2$

Domain: $\{x \mid x\neq -2, x\neq 2\}$

57. $F(x)=\dfrac{x-2}{x^3+x}$

$x^3+x\neq 0$

$x(x^2+1)\neq 0$

$x\neq 0, \quad x^2\neq -1$

Domain: $\{x \mid x\neq 0\}$

58. $G(x)=\dfrac{x+4}{x^3-4x}$

$x^3-4x\neq 0$

$x(x^2-4)\neq 0$

$x\neq 0, \quad x^2\neq 4$

$x\neq 0, \quad x\neq \pm 2$

Domain: $\{x \mid x\neq -2, x\neq 0, x\neq 2\}$

59. $h(x)=\sqrt{3x-12}$

$3x-12\geq 0$

$3x\geq 12$

$x\geq 4$

Domain: $\{x \mid x\geq 4\}$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

60. $G(x)=\sqrt{1-x}$

$1-x\ge 0$

$-x\ge -1$

$x\le 1$

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x\le 1\}$

61. $p(x)=\dfrac{x}{|2x+3|-1}$

$|2x+3|-1=0$

$|2x+3|=1$

$2x+3=-1$ or $2x+3=1$

$2x=-4$ $\qquad$ $2x=-2$

$x=-2$ $\qquad$ $x=-1$

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x\ne -2, x\ne -1\}$

62. $p(x)=\dfrac{x-1}{|3x-1|-4}$

$|3x-1|-4=0$

$|3x-1|=4$

$3x-1=-4$ or $3x-1=4$

$3x=-3$ $\qquad$ $3x=5$

$x=-1$ $\qquad$ $x=\dfrac{5}{3}$

Domain: $\left\{x\,\middle|\,x\ne -1, x\ne \dfrac{5}{3}\right\}$

63. $f(x)=\dfrac{x}{\sqrt{x-4}}$

$x-4>0$

$x>4$

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x>4\}$

64. $q(x)=\frac{-x}{\sqrt{-x-2}}$

$-x-2>0$

$-x>2$

$x<-2$

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x<-2\}$

65. $P(t)=\dfrac{\sqrt{t-4}}{3t-21}$

$t-4\ge 0$

$t\ge 4$

Also $3t-21\ne 0$

$3t-21\ne 0$

$3t\ne 21$

$t\ne 7$

Domain: $\{t\,|\,t\ge 4, t\ne 7\}$

66. $h(z)=\dfrac{\sqrt{z+3}}{z-2}$

$z+3\ge 0$

$z\ge -3$

Also $z-2\ne 0$

$z\ne 2$

Domain: $\{z\,|\,z\ge -3, z\ne 2\}$

67. $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{5x-4}$

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x$ is any real number$\}$.

68. $g(t)=-t^2+\sqrt[3]{t^2+7t}$

Domain: $\{t\,|\,t$ is any real number$\}$.

69. $M(t)=\sqrt[5]{\dfrac{t+1}{t^2-5t-14}}$

$t^2-5t-14=0$

$(t+2)(t-7)=0$

$t+2=0$ or $t-7=0$

$t=-2$ $\qquad$ $t=7$

Domain: $\{t\,|\,t\ne -2, x\ne 7\}$

70. $N(p)=\sqrt[5]{\dfrac{p}{2p^2-98}}$

$2p^2-98=0$

$2(p^2-49)=0$

$2(p+7)(p-7)=0$

$p+7=0$ or $p-7=0$

$p=-7$ $\qquad$ $p=7$

Domain: $\{p\,|\,p\ne -7, x\ne 7\}$

71. $f(x)=3x+4$ $\qquad$ $g(x)=2x-3$

a. $(f+g)(x)=3x+4+2x-3=5x+1$

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x$ is any real number$\}$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

b. $(f-g)(x) = (3x+4)-(2x-3)$
$= 3x+4-2x+3$
$= x+7$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

c. $(f \cdot g)(x) = (3x+4)(2x-3)$
$= 6x^2 - 9x + 8x - 12$
$= 6x^2 - x - 12$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

d. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{3x+4}{2x-3}$

$2x-3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2x \neq 3 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{3}{2}$

Domain: $\left\{x \mid x \neq \frac{3}{2}\right\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3) = 5(3)+1 = 15+1 = 16$

f. $(f-g)(4) = 4+7 = 11$

g. $(f \cdot g)(2) = 6(2)^2 - 2 - 12 = 24 - 2 - 12 = 10$

h. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1) = \frac{3(1)+4}{2(1)-3} = \frac{3+4}{2-3} = \frac{7}{-1} = -7$

72. $f(x) = 2x+1 \qquad g(x) = 3x-2$

a. $(f+g)(x) = 2x+1+3x-2 = 5x-1$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

b. $(f-g)(x) = (2x+1)-(3x-2)$
$= 2x+1-3x+2$
$= -x+3$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

c. $(f \cdot g)(x) = (2x+1)(3x-2)$
$= 6x^2 - 4x + 3x - 2$
$= 6x^2 - x - 2$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

d. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{2x+1}{3x-2}$
$3x-2 \neq 0$

$3x \neq 2 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{2}{3}$

Domain: $\left\{x \mid x \neq \frac{2}{3}\right\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3) = 5(3)-1 = 15-1 = 14$

f. $(f-g)(4) = -4+3 = -1$

g. $(f \cdot g)(2) = 6(2)^2 - 2 - 2$
$= 6(4) - 2 - 2$
$= 24 - 2 - 2 = 20$

h. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1) = \frac{2(1)+1}{3(1)-2} = \frac{2+1}{3-2} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$

73. $f(x) = x-1 \qquad g(x) = 2x^2$

a. $(f+g)(x) = x-1+2x^2 = 2x^2+x-1$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

b. $(f-g)(x) = (x-1)-(2x^2)$
$= x-1-2x^2$
$= -2x^2+x-1$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

c. $(f \cdot g)(x) = (x-1)(2x^2) = 2x^3 - 2x^2$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

d. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{x-1}{2x^2}$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3) = 2(3)^2 + 3 - 1$
$= 2(9) + 3 - 1$
$= 18 + 3 - 1 = 20$

f. $(f-g)(4) = -2(4)^2 + 4 - 1$
$= -2(16) + 4 - 1$
$= -32 + 4 - 1 = -29$

g. $(f \cdot g)(2) = 2(2)^3 - 2(2)^2$
$= 2(8) - 2(4)$
$= 16 - 8 = 8$

h. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1) = \frac{1-1}{2(1)^2} = \frac{0}{2(1)} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$

74. $f(x) = 2x^2+3 \qquad g(x) = 4x^3+1$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

a. $(f+g)(x) = 2x^2+3+4x^3+1$
$= 4x^3+2x^2+4$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

b. $(f-g)(x) = (2x^2+3)-(4x^3+1)$
$= 2x^2+3-4x^3-1$
$= -4x^3+2x^2+2$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

c. $(f \cdot g)(x) = (2x^2+3)(4x^3+1)$
$= 8x^5+12x^3+2x^2+3$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

d. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{2x^2+3}{4x^3+1}$
$4x^3+1 \neq 0$
$4x^3 \neq -1$
$x^3 \neq -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x \neq \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{4}} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}$
Domain: $\left\{x \middle| x \neq -\frac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{2}\right\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3) = 4(3)^3+2(3)^2+4$
$= 4(27)+2(9)+4$
$= 108+18+4 = 130$

f. $(f-g)(4) = -4(4)^3+2(4)^2+2$
$= -4(64)+2(16)+2$
$= -256+32+2 = -222$

g. $(f \cdot g)(2) = 8(2)^5+12(2)^3+2(2)^2+3$
$= 8(32)+12(8)+2(4)+3$
$= 256+96+8+3 = 363$

h. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1) = \frac{2(1)^2+3}{4(1)^3+1} = \frac{2(1)+3}{4(1)+1} = \frac{2+3}{4+1} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$

75. $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \qquad g(x) = 3x-5$

a. $(f+g)(x) = \sqrt{x}+3x-5$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \geq 0\}$.

b. $(f-g)(x) = \sqrt{x}-(3x-5) = \sqrt{x}-3x+5$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \geq 0\}$.

c. $(f \cdot g)(x) = \sqrt{x}(3x-5) = 3x\sqrt{x}-5\sqrt{x}$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \geq 0\}$.

d. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3x-5}$
$x \geq 0$ and $3x-5 \neq 0$
$3x \neq 5 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{5}{3}$
Domain: $\left\{x \middle| x \geq 0 \text{ and } x \neq \frac{5}{3}\right\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3) = \sqrt{3}+3(3)-5$
$= \sqrt{3}+9-5 = \sqrt{3}+4$

f. $(f-g)(4) = \sqrt{4}-3(4)+5$
$= 2-12+5 = -5$

g. $(f \cdot g)(2) = 3(2)\sqrt{2}-5\sqrt{2}$
$= 6\sqrt{2}-5\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$

h. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1) = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{3(1)-5} = \frac{1}{3-5} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

76. $f(x) = |x| \qquad g(x) = x$

a. $(f+g)(x) = |x|+x$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

b. $(f-g)(x) = |x|-x$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

c. $(f \cdot g)(x) = |x| \cdot x = x|x|$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

d. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$
Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3) = |3|+3 = 3+3 = 6$

f. $(f-g)(4) = |4|-4 = 4-4 = 0$

g. $(f \cdot g)(2) = 2|2| = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

h. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1)=\frac{|1|}{1}=\frac{1}{1}=1$

77. $f(x)=1+\frac{1}{x} \qquad g(x)=\frac{1}{x}$

a. $(f+g)(x)=1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x}=1+\frac{2}{x}$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$.

b. $(f-g)(x)=1+\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x}=1$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$.

c. $(f \cdot g)(x)=\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)\frac{1}{x}=\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x^2}$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$.

d. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\frac{1+\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}=\frac{\frac{x+1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}=\frac{x+1}{x}\cdot\frac{x}{1}=x+1$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3)=1+\frac{2}{3}=\frac{5}{3}$

f. $(f-g)(4)=1$

g. $(f \cdot g)(2)=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{(2)^2}=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{3}{4}$

h. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1)=1+1=2$

78. $f(x)=\sqrt{x-1} \qquad g(x)=\sqrt{4-x}$

a. $(f+g)(x)=\sqrt{x-1}+\sqrt{4-x}$

$x-1 \geq 0$ and $4-x \geq 0$

$x \geq 1$ and $-x \geq -4$

$x \leq 4$

Domain: $\{x \mid 1 \leq x \leq 4\}$.

b. $(f-g)(x)=\sqrt{x-1}-\sqrt{4-x}$

$x-1 \geq 0$ and $4-x \geq 0$

$x \geq 1$ and $-x \geq -4$

$x \leq 4$

Domain: $\{x \mid 1 \leq x \leq 4\}$.

c. $(f \cdot g)(x)=\left(\sqrt{x-1}\right)\left(\sqrt{4-x}\right)$

$=\sqrt{-x^2+5x-4}$

$x-1 \geq 0$ and $4-x \geq 0$

$x \geq 1$ and $-x \geq -4$

$x \leq 4$

Domain: $\{x \mid 1 \leq x \leq 4\}$.

d. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{4-x}}=\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{4-x}}$

$x-1 \geq 0$ and $4-x > 0$

$x \geq 1$ and $-x > -4$

$x < 4$

Domain: $\{x \mid 1 \leq x < 4\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3)=\sqrt{3-1}+\sqrt{4-3}$

$=\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{1}=\sqrt{2}+1$

f. $(f-g)(4)=\sqrt{4-1}-\sqrt{4-4}$

$=\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{0}=\sqrt{3}-0=\sqrt{3}$

g. $(f \cdot g)(2)=\sqrt{-(2)^2+5(2)-4}$

$=\sqrt{-4+10-4}=\sqrt{2}$

h. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(1)=\sqrt{\frac{1-1}{4-1}}=\sqrt{\frac{0}{3}}=\sqrt{0}=0$

79. $f(x)=\frac{2x+3}{3x-2} \qquad g(x)=\frac{4x}{3x-2}$

a. $(f+g)(x)=\frac{2x+3}{3x-2}+\frac{4x}{3x-2}$

$=\frac{2x+3+4x}{3x-2}=\frac{6x+3}{3x-2}$

$3x-2 \neq 0$

$3x \neq 2 \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{2}{3}$

Domain: $\left\{x \mid x \neq \frac{2}{3}\right\}$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

b. $(f-g)(x)=\dfrac{2x+3}{3x-2}-\dfrac{4x}{3x-2}$

$=\dfrac{2x+3-4x}{3x-2}=\dfrac{-2x+3}{3x-2}$

$3x-2\neq 0$

$3x\neq 2\Rightarrow x\neq\dfrac{2}{3}$

Domain: $\left\{x\,\middle|\, x\neq\dfrac{2}{3}\right\}$.

c. $(f\cdot g)(x)=\left(\dfrac{2x+3}{3x-2}\right)\left(\dfrac{4x}{3x-2}\right)=\dfrac{8x^2+12x}{(3x-2)^2}$

$3x-2\neq 0$

$3x\neq 2\Rightarrow x\neq\dfrac{2}{3}$

Domain: $\left\{x\,\middle|\, x\neq\dfrac{2}{3}\right\}$.

d. $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\dfrac{\dfrac{2x+3}{3x-2}}{\dfrac{4x}{3x-2}}=\dfrac{2x+3}{3x-2}\cdot\dfrac{3x-2}{4x}=\dfrac{2x+3}{4x}$

$3x-2\neq 0$ and $x\neq 0$

$3x\neq 2$

$x\neq\dfrac{2}{3}$

Domain: $\left\{x\,\middle|\, x\neq\dfrac{2}{3}\text{ and }x\neq 0\right\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3)=\dfrac{6(3)+3}{3(3)-2}=\dfrac{18+3}{9-2}=\dfrac{21}{7}=3$

f. $(f-g)(4)=\dfrac{-2(4)+3}{3(4)-2}=\dfrac{-8+3}{12-2}=\dfrac{-5}{10}=-\dfrac{1}{2}$

g. $(f\cdot g)(2)=\dfrac{8(2)^2+12(2)}{(3(2)-2)^2}$

$=\dfrac{8(4)+24}{(6-2)^2}=\dfrac{32+24}{(4)^2}=\dfrac{56}{16}=\dfrac{7}{2}$

h. $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(1)=\dfrac{2(1)+3}{4(1)}=\dfrac{2+3}{4}=\dfrac{5}{4}$

80. $f(x)=\sqrt{x+1}\qquad g(x)=\dfrac{2}{x}$

a. $(f+g)(x)=\sqrt{x+1}+\dfrac{2}{x}$

$x+1\geq 0$ and $x\neq 0$

$x\geq -1$

Domain: $\{x\,|\, x\geq -1,\text{ and }x\neq 0\}$.

b. $(f-g)(x)=\sqrt{x+1}-\dfrac{2}{x}$

$x+1\geq 0$ and $x\neq 0$

$x\geq -1$

Domain: $\{x\,|\, x\geq -1,\text{ and }x\neq 0\}$.

c. $(f\cdot g)(x)=\sqrt{x+1}\cdot\dfrac{2}{x}=\dfrac{2\sqrt{x+1}}{x}$

$x+1\geq 0$ and $x\neq 0$

$x\geq -1$

Domain: $\{x\,|\, x\geq -1,\text{ and }x\neq 0\}$.

d. $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\dfrac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\dfrac{2}{x}}=\dfrac{x\sqrt{x+1}}{2}$

$x+1\geq 0$ and $x\neq 0$

$x\geq -1$

Domain: $\{x\,|\, x\geq -1,\text{ and }x\neq 0\}$.

e. $(f+g)(3)=\sqrt{3+1}+\dfrac{2}{3}=\sqrt{4}+\dfrac{2}{3}=2+\dfrac{2}{3}=\dfrac{8}{3}$

f. $(f-g)(4)=\sqrt{4+1}-\dfrac{2}{4}=\sqrt{5}-\dfrac{1}{2}$

g. $(f\cdot g)(2)=\dfrac{2\sqrt{2+1}}{2}=\dfrac{2\sqrt{3}}{2}=\sqrt{3}$

h. $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(1)=\dfrac{1\sqrt{1+1}}{2}=\dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

81. $f(x)=3x+1\qquad (f+g)(x)=6-\dfrac{1}{2}x$

$6-\dfrac{1}{2}x=3x+1+g(x)$

$5-\dfrac{7}{2}x=g(x)$

$g(x)=5-\dfrac{7}{2}x$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

82. $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x}\qquad \left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\dfrac{x+1}{x^2-x}$

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2-x}=\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{g(x)}$$

$$g(x)=\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x+1}{x^2-x}}=\frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{x^2-x}{x+1}$$
$$=\frac{1}{x}\cdot\frac{x(x-1)}{x+1}=\frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

83. $f(x)=4x+3$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=\frac{4(x+h)+3-(4x+3)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{4x+4h+3-4x-3}{h}$$
$$=\frac{4h}{h}=4$$

84. $f(x)=-3x+1$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=\frac{-3(x+h)+1-(-3x+1)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{-3x-3h+1+3x-1}{h}$$
$$=\frac{-3h}{h}=-3$$

85. $f(x)=x^2-4$

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

86. $f(x)=3x^2+2$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{3(x+h)^2+2-(3x^2+2)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{3x^2+6xh+3h^2+2-3x^2-2}{h}$$
$$=\frac{6xh+3h^2}{h}$$
$$=6x+3h$$

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

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{(x+h)^2-(x+h)+4-(x^2-x+4)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{x^2+2xh+h^2-x-h+4-x^2+x-4}{h}$$
$$=\frac{2xh+h^2-h}{h}$$
$$=2x+h-1$$

88. $f\left(x\right)=3x^2-2x+6$

$$\frac{f\left(x+h\right)-f\left(x\right)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\left[3\left(x+h\right)^2-2\left(x+h\right)+6\right]-\left[3x^2-2x+6\right]}{h}$$
$$=\frac{3\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)-2x-2h+6-3x^2+2x-6}{h}$$
$$=\frac{3x^2+6xh+3h^2-2h-3x^2}{h}=\frac{6xh+3h^2-2h}{h}$$
$$=6x+3h-2$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}&=\frac{\dfrac{5}{4(x+h)-3}-\dfrac{5}{4x-3}}{h}\\&=\frac{\dfrac{5(4x-3)-5\big(4(x+h)-3\big)}{\big(4(x+h)-3\big)(4x-3)}}{h}\\&=\left(\frac{20x+15-20x-15-20h}{\big(4(x+h)-3\big)(4x-3)}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\\&=\left(\frac{-20h}{\big(4(x+h)-3\big)(4x-3)}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\\&=\frac{-20}{\big(4(x+h)-3\big)(4x-3)}\end{aligned}$$

90. $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x+3}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}&=\frac{\dfrac{1}{x+h+3}-\dfrac{1}{x+3}}{h}\\&=\frac{\dfrac{x+3-\big(x+3+h\big)}{\big(x+h+3\big)\big(x+3\big)}}{h}\\&=\left(\frac{x+3-x-3-h}{\big(x+h+3\big)\big(x+3\big)}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\\&=\left(\frac{-h}{\big(x+h+3\big)\big(x+3\big)}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\\&=\frac{-1}{\big(x+h+3\big)\big(x+3\big)}\end{aligned}$$

91. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x}{x+3}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}&=\frac{\dfrac{2(x+h)}{x+h+3}-\dfrac{2x}{x+3}}{h}\\&=\frac{\dfrac{2(x+h)(x+3)-2x\big(x+3+h\big)}{\big(x+h+3\big)\big(x+3\big)}}{h}\\&=\frac{\dfrac{2x^2+6x+2hx+6h-2x^2-6x-2xh}{\big(x+h+3\big)\big(x+3\big)}}{h}\\&=\left(\frac{6h}{\big(x+h+3\big)\big(x+3\big)}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\\&=\frac{6}{\big(x+h+3\big)\big(x+3\big)}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}&=\frac{\dfrac{5(x+h)}{x+h-4}-\dfrac{5x}{x-4}}{h}\\&=\frac{\dfrac{5(x+h)(x-4)-5x\big(x-4+h\big)}{\big(x+h-4\big)\big(x-4\big)}}{h}\\&=\frac{\dfrac{5x^2-20x+5hx-20h-5x^2+20x-5xh}{\big(x+h-4\big)\big(x-4\big)}}{h}\\&=\left(\frac{-20h}{\big(x+h-4\big)\big(x-4\big)}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\\&=-\frac{20}{\big(x+h-4\big)\big(x-4\big)}\end{aligned}$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

93. $f(x)=\sqrt{x-2}$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\sqrt{x+h-2}-\sqrt{x-2}}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\sqrt{x+h-2}-\sqrt{x-2}}{h}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{x+h-2}+\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{x+h-2}+\sqrt{x-2}}$$
$$=\frac{x+h-2-x+2}{h\left(\sqrt{x+h-2}+\sqrt{x-2}\right)}$$
$$=\frac{h}{h\left(\sqrt{x+h-2}+\sqrt{x-2}\right)}$$
$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h-2}+\sqrt{x-2}}$$

94. $f(x)=\sqrt{x+1}$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\sqrt{x+h+1}-\sqrt{x+1}}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\sqrt{x+h+1}-\sqrt{x+1}}{h}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{x+h+1}+\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+h+1}+\sqrt{x+1}}$$
$$=\frac{x+h+1-(x+1)}{h\left(\sqrt{x+h+1}+\sqrt{x+1}\right)}=\frac{h}{h\left(\sqrt{x+h+1}+\sqrt{x+1}\right)}$$
$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h+1}+\sqrt{x+1}}$$

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

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=\frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2}-\frac{1}{x^2}}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\frac{x^2-(x+h)^2}{x^2(x+h)^2}}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\frac{x-\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)}{x^2(x+h)^2}}{h}$$
$$=\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\frac{-2xh-h^2}{x^2(x+h)^2}$$
$$=\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\frac{h(-2x-h)}{x^2(x+h)^2}$$
$$=\frac{-2x-h}{x^2(x+h)^2}=\frac{-(2x+h)}{x^2(x+h)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=\frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2+1}-\frac{1}{x^2+1}}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\frac{x^2+1-\left((x+h)^2+1\right)}{(x^2+1)\left((x+h)^2+1\right)}}{h}$$
$$=\frac{\frac{x^2+1-\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)-1}{(x^2+1)\left((x+h)^2+1\right)}}{h}$$
$$=\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\frac{-2xh-h^2}{(x^2+1)\left((x+h)^2+1\right)}$$
$$=\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)\frac{h(-2x-h)}{(x^2+1)\left((x+h)^2+1\right)}$$
$$=\frac{-2x-h}{(x^2+1)\left((x+h)^2+1\right)}$$
$$=\frac{-(2x+h)}{(x^2+1)\left((x+h)^2+1\right)}$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

97. $f(x)=\sqrt{4-x^2}$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{4-(x+h)^2}-\sqrt{4-x^2}}{h}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{4-(x+h)^2}-\sqrt{4-x^2}}{h}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{4-(x+h)^2}+\sqrt{4-x^2}}{\sqrt{4-(x+h)^2}+\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$=\frac{4-(x+h)^2-(4-x^2)}{h\left(\sqrt{4-(x+h)^2}-\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)}$$

$$=\frac{4-(x^2+2xh+h^2)-(4-x^2)}{h\left(\sqrt{x+h+1}+\sqrt{x+1}\right)}$$

$$=\frac{-2xh-h^2}{h\left(\sqrt{x+h+1}+\sqrt{x+1}\right)}$$

$$=\frac{-2x-h}{\sqrt{4-(x+h)^2}-\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$=\frac{-(2x+h)}{\sqrt{4-(x+h)^2}-\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

98. $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}}$

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}=$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h+2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}}}{h}=$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{x+h+2}}{h\sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{x+h+2}}=$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{x+h+2}}{h\sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{x+h+2}}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{x+h+2}}{\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{x+h+2}}=$$

$$\frac{x+2-(x+h+2)}{h(x+2)\sqrt{x+h+2}+(x+h+2)\sqrt{x+2}}=$$

$$\frac{x+2-x-h-2}{h(x+2)\sqrt{x+h+2}+(x+h+2)\sqrt{x+2}}=$$

$$\frac{-h}{h(x+2)\sqrt{x+h+2}+(x+h+2)\sqrt{x+2}}=$$

$$-\frac{1}{(x+2)\sqrt{x+h+2}+(x+h+2)\sqrt{x+2}}$$

99.
$$11=x^2-2x+3$$
$$0=x^2-2x-8$$
$$0=(x-4)(x+2)$$
$$x-4=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x+2=0$$
$$x=4 \quad \text{or} \quad x=-2$$

The solution set is: $\{-2,4\}$

100.
$$-\frac{7}{16}=\frac{5}{6}x-\frac{3}{4}$$
$$-\frac{7}{16}+\frac{3}{4}=\frac{5}{6}x$$
$$\frac{5}{6}x=-\frac{7}{16}+\frac{12}{16}$$
$$\frac{5}{6}x=\frac{5}{16}$$
$$x=\frac{5}{16}\cdot\frac{6}{5}=\frac{3}{8}$$

The solution set is: $\left\{\frac{3}{8}\right\}$

101. $f(x)=2x^3+Ax^2+4x-5$ and $f(2)=5$

$$f(2)=2(2)^3+A(2)^2+4(2)-5$$
$$5=16+4A+8-5$$
$$5=4A+19$$
$$-14=4A$$
$$A=\frac{-14}{4}=-\frac{7}{2}$$

102. $f(x)=3x^2-Bx+4$ and $f(-1)=12$:

$$f(-1)=3(-1)^2-B(-1)+4$$
$$12=3+B+4$$
$$B=5$$

103. $f(x)=\dfrac{3x+8}{2x-A}$ and $f(0)=2$

$$f(0)=\frac{3(0)+8}{2(0)-A}$$
$$2=\frac{8}{-A}$$
$$-2A=8$$
$$A=-4$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

104. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x-B}{3x+4}$ and $f(2)=\dfrac{1}{2}$

$$f(2)=\frac{2(2)-B}{3(2)+4}$$
$$\frac{1}{2}=\frac{4-B}{10}$$
$$5=4-B$$
$$B=-1$$

105. Let x represent the length of the rectangle.

Then, $\dfrac{x}{2}$ represents the width of the rectangle since the length is twice the width. The function for the area is: $A(x)=x\cdot\dfrac{x}{2}=\dfrac{x^2}{2}=\dfrac{1}{2}x^2$

106. Let x represent the length of one of the two equal sides. The function for the area is:

$$A(x)=\frac{1}{2}\cdot x\cdot x=\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

107. Let x represent the number of hours worked.
The function for the gross salary is:
$G(x)=16x$

108. Let x represent the number of items sold.
The function for the gross salary is:
$G(x)=10x+100$

109. **a.** $H(1)=20-4.9(1)^2$
$=20-4.9=15.1$ meters

$H(1.1)=20-4.9(1.1)^2$
$=20-4.9(1.21)$
$=20-5.929=14.071$ meters

$H(1.2)=20-4.9(1.2)^2$
$=20-4.9(1.44)$
$=20-7.056=12.944$ meters

b. $H(x)=15$:
$15=20-4.9x^2$
$-5=-4.9x^2$
$x^2\approx 1.0204$
$x\approx 1.01$ seconds

$H(x)=10$:
$10=20-4.9x^2$
$-10=-4.9x^2$
$x^2\approx 2.0408$
$x\approx 1.43$ seconds

$H(x)=5$:
$5=20-4.9x^2$
$-15=-4.9x^2$
$x^2\approx 3.0612$
$x\approx 1.75$ seconds

c. $H(x)=0$
$0=20-4.9x^2$
$-20=-4.9x^2$
$x^2\approx 4.0816$
$x\approx 2.02$ seconds

110. **a.** $H(1)=20-13(1)^2=20-13=7$ meters

$H(1.1)=20-13(1.1)^2=20-13(1.21)$
$=20-15.73=4.27$ meters

$H(1.2)=20-13(1.2)^2=20-13(1.44)$
$=20-18.72=1.28$ meters

b. $H(x)=15$
$15=20-13x^2$
$-5=-13x^2$
$x^2\approx 0.3846$
$x\approx 0.62$ seconds

$H(x)=10$
$10=20-13x^2$
$-10=-13x^2$
$x^2\approx 0.7692$
$x\approx 0.88$ seconds

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

$$H(x) = 5$$
$$5 = 20 - 13x^2$$
$$-15 = -13x^2$$
$$x^2 \approx 1.1538$$
$$x \approx 1.07 \text{ seconds}$$

c. $H(x) = 0$
$$0 = 20 - 13x^2$$
$$-20 = -13x^2$$
$$x^2 \approx 1.5385$$
$$x \approx 1.24 \text{ seconds}$$

111. $C(x) = 100 + \frac{x}{10} + \frac{36,000}{x}$

a. $C(500) = 100 + \frac{500}{10} + \frac{36,000}{500}$
$= 100 + 50 + 72$
$= \$222$

b. $C(450) = 100 + \frac{450}{10} + \frac{36,000}{450}$
$= 100 + 45 + 80$
$= \$225$

c. $C(600) = 100 + \frac{600}{10} + \frac{36,000}{600}$
$= 100 + 60 + 60$
$= \$220$

d. $C(400) = 100 + \frac{400}{10} + \frac{36,000}{400}$
$= 100 + 40 + 90$
$= \$230$

112. $A(x) = 4x\sqrt{1-x^2}$

a. $A\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$
$= \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{9} \approx 1.26 \text{ ft}^2$

b. $A\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 2\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$= \sqrt{3} \approx 1.73 \text{ ft}^2$

c. $A\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}} = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$
$= \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{9} \approx 1.99 \text{ ft}^2$

113. $R(x) = \left(\frac{L}{P}\right)(x) = \frac{L(x)}{P(x)}$

114. $T(x) = (V + P)(x) = V(x) + P(x)$

115. $H(x) = (P \cdot I)(x) = P(x) \cdot I(x)$

116. $N(x) = (I - T)(x) = I(x) - T(x)$

117. **a.** $P(x) = R(x) - C(x)$
$= \left(-1.2x^2 + 220x\right) - \left(0.05x^3 - 2x^2 + 65x + 500\right)$
$= -1.2x^2 + 220x - 0.05x^3 + 2x^2 - 65x - 500$
$= -0.05x^3 + 0.8x^2 + 155x - 500$

b. $P(15) = -0.05(15)^3 + 0.8(15)^2 + 155(15) - 500$
$= -168.75 + 180 + 2325 - 500$
$= \$1836.25$

c. When 15 hundred smartphones are sold, the profit is \$1836.25.

118. **a.** P is the dependent variable; a is the independent variable

b. $P(20) = 0.027(20)^2 - 6.530(20) + 363.804$
$= 10.8 - 130.6 + 363.804$
$= 244.004$
In 2015 there are 244.004 million people who are 20 years of age or older.

c. $P(0) = 0.027(0)^2 - 6.530(0) + 363.804$
$= 363.804$
In 2015 there are 363.804 million people.

119. **a.** $R(v) = 2.2v; B(v) = 0.05v^2 + 0.4\text{v} - 15$
$D(v) = R(v) + B(v)$
$= 2.2v + 0.05v^2 + 0.4\text{v} - 15$
$= 0.05v^2 + 2.6v - 15$

b. $D(60) = 0.05(60)^2 + 2.6(60) - 15$
$= 180 + 156 - 15$
$= 321$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. The car will need 321 feet to stop once the impediment is observed.

120. a. $h(x) = 2x$

$h(a+b) = 2(a+b) = 2a + 2b$

$= h(a) + h(b)$

$h(x) = 2x$ has the property.

b. $g(x) = x^2$

$g(a+b) = (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

Since

$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \neq a^2 + b^2 = g(a) + g(b)$,

$g(x) = x^2$ does not have the property.

c. $F(x) = 5x - 2$

$F(a+b) = 5(a+b) - 2 = 5a + 5b - 2$

Since

$5a + 5b - 2 \neq 5a - 2 + 5b - 2 = F(a) + F(b)$,

$F(x) = 5x - 2$ does not have the property.

d. $G(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

$G(a+b) = \dfrac{1}{a+b} \neq \dfrac{1}{a} + \dfrac{1}{b} = G(a) + G(b)$

$G(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$ does not have the property.

---

121. $\dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x+h} - \sqrt[3]{x}}{h} =$

$= \dfrac{(x+h)^{1/3} - x^{1/3}}{h}$

$= \dfrac{(x+h)^{1/3} - x^{1/3}}{h} \cdot \dfrac{(x+h)^{2/3} + x^{1/3}(x+h)^{1/3} + x^{2/3}}{(x+h)^{2/3} + x^{1/3}(x+h)^{1/3} + x^{2/3}}$

$= \dfrac{h}{(x+h)^{2/3} + x^{1/3}(x+h)^{1/3} + x^{2/3}}$

$= \dfrac{x+h-x}{h\left[(x+h)^{2/3} + x^{1/3}(x+h)^{1/3} + x^{2/3}\right]} = \dfrac{h}{h\left[(x+h)^{2/3} + x^{1/3}(x+h)^{1/3} + x^{2/3}\right]}$

$= \dfrac{1}{(x+h)^{2/3} + x^{1/3}(x+h)^{1/3} + x^{2/3}}$

122. $f\left(\dfrac{x+4}{5x-4}\right) = 3x^2 - 2$

Solve $\dfrac{x+4}{5x-4} = 1$.

$\dfrac{x+4}{5x-4} = 1$

$x + 4 = 5x - 4$

$x = 2$

Therefore, $f(1) = 3(2)^2 - 2 = 10$

123. We need $\dfrac{x^2+1}{7 - |3x-1|} \geq 0$. Since $x^2 + 1 > 0$ for all real numbers x, we need $7 - |3x-1| > 0$.

$7 - |3x-1| > 0$

$|3x-1| < 7$

$-7 < 3x - 1 < 7$

$-2 < x < \dfrac{8}{3}$

The domain of f is $\left\{x \mid -2 < x < \dfrac{8}{3}\right\}$, or $\left(-2, \dfrac{8}{3}\right)$ in interval notation.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

124. No. The domain of f is $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$, but the domain of g is $\{x \mid x \neq -1\}$.

Section 1.2

1. $x^2 + 4y^2 = 16$

x-intercepts:

$x^2 + 4(0)^2 = 16$

$x^2 = 16$

$x = \pm 4 \Rightarrow (-4, 0), (4, 0)$

y-intercepts:

$(0)^2 + 4y^2 = 16$

$4y^2 = 16$

$y^2 = 4$

$y = \pm 2 \Rightarrow (0, -2), (0, 2)$

2. False; $x = 2y - 2$

$-2 = 2y - 2$

$0 = 2y$

$0 = y$

The point $(-2, 0)$ is on the graph.

3. vertical

4. $f(5) = -3$

5. $f(x) = ax^2 + 4$

$a(-1)^2 + 4 = 2 \Rightarrow a = -2$

6. False. The graph must pass the vertical line test in order to be the graph of a function.

7. False; e.g. $y = \frac{1}{x}$.

8. True

9. c

10. a

11. **a.** $f(0) = 3$ since $(0, 3)$ is on the graph.
$f(-6) = -3$ since $(-6, -3)$ is on the graph.

125. $\frac{3x - x^3}{(your\ age)}$

126. Answers will vary.

b. $f(6) = 0$ since $(6, 0)$ is on the graph.
$f(11) = 1$ since $(11, 1)$ is on the graph.

c. $f(3)$ is positive since $f(3) \approx 3.7$.

d. $f(-4)$ is negative since $f(-4) \approx -1$.

e. $f(x) = 0$ when $x = -3$, $x = 6$, and $x = 10$.

f. $f(x) > 0$ when $-3 < x < 6$, and $10 < x \leq 11$.

g. The domain of f is $\{x \mid -6 \leq x \leq 11\}$ or $[-6, 11]$.

h. The range of f is $\{y \mid -3 \leq y \leq 4\}$ or $[-3, 4]$.

i. The x-intercepts are -3, 6, and 10.

j. The y-intercept is 3.

k. The line $y = \frac{1}{2}$ intersects the graph 3 times.

l. The line $x = 5$ intersects the graph 1 time.

m. $f(x) = 3$ when $x = 0$ and $x = 4$.

n. $f(x) = -2$ when $x = -5$ and $x = 8$.

12. **a.** $f(0) = 0$ since $(0, 0)$ is on the graph.
$f(6) = 0$ since $(6, 0)$ is on the graph.

b. $f(2) = -2$ since $(2, -2)$ is on the graph.
$f(-2) = 1$ since $(-2, 1)$ is on the graph.

c. $f(3)$ is negative since $f(3) \approx -1$.

d. $f(-1)$ is positive since $f(-1) \approx 1.0$.

e. $f(x) = 0$ when $x = 0$, $x = 4$, and $x = 6$.

f. $f(x) < 0$ when $0 < x < 4$.

g. The domain of f is $\{x \mid -4 \leq x \leq 6\}$ or $[-4, 6]$.

h. The range of f is $\{y \mid -2 \leq y \leq 3\}$ or $[-2, 3]$.

i. The x-intercepts are 0, 4, and 6.

j. The y-intercept is 0.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

k. The line $y = -1$ intersects the graph 2 times.

l. The line $x = 1$ intersects the graph 1 time.

m. $f(x) = 3$ when $x = 5$.

n. $f(x) = -2$ when $x = 2$.

13. Not a function since vertical lines will intersect the graph in more than one point.

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \le -1 \text{ or } x \ge 1\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y \text{ is any real number}\}$

b. Intercepts: $(-1,0),(1,0)$

c. Symmetry about the x-axis, y-axis and the origin

14. Function

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y > 0\}$

b. Intercepts: $(0,1)$

c. None

15. Function

a. Domain: $\{x \mid -\pi \le x \le \pi\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid -1 \le y \le 1\}$

b. Intercepts: $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right), (0,1)$

c. Symmetry about y-axis.

16. Function

a. Domain: $\{x \mid -\pi \le x \le \pi\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid -1 \le y \le 1\}$

b. Intercepts: $(-\pi, 0), (\pi, 0), (0, 0)$

c. Symmetry about the origin.

17. Not a function since vertical lines will intersect the graph in more than one point.

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \le 0\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y \text{ is any real number}\}$

b. Intercepts: $(0,0)$

c. Symmetry about the x-axis

18. Not a function since vertical lines will intersect the graph in more than one point.

a. Domain: $\{x \mid -2 \le x \le 2\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid -2 \le y \le 2\}$

b. Intercepts: $(-2,0)(2,0)(0,-2)(0,2)$

c. Symmetry about the x-axis, y-axis and the origin

19. Function

a. Domain: $\{x \mid 0 < x < 3\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y < 2\}$

b. Intercepts: (1, 0)

c. None

20. Function

a. Domain: $\{x \mid 0 \le x < 4\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid 0 \le y < 3\}$

b. Intercepts: (0, 0)

c. None

21. Function

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y \le 2\}$

b. Intercepts: (–3, 0), (3, 0), (0,2)

c. Symmetry about y-axis.

22. Function

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \ge -3\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y \ge 0\}$

b. Intercepts: (–3, 0), (2,0), (0,2)

c. None

23. Function

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y \ge -3\}$

b. Intercepts: (1, 0), (3,0), (0,9)

c. None

24. Function

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y \le 5\}$

b. Intercepts: (–1, 0), (2,0), (0,4)

c. None

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

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

The point $(-1,2)$ is on the graph of *f*.

b. $f(-2) = 3(-2)^2 + (-2) - 2 = 8$

The point $(-2,8)$ is on the graph of *f*.

c. Solve for x:

$-2 = 3x^2 + x - 2$

$0 = 3x^2 + x$

$0 = x(3x+1) \Rightarrow x = 0, x = -\frac{1}{3}$

(0, –2) and $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, -2\right)$ are on the graph of f.

d. The domain of *f* is $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

e. *x*-intercepts:

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$(3x-2)(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}, x = -1$

f. *y*-intercept: $f(0) = 3(0)^2 + 0 - 2 = -2$

g. $3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$(3x-2)(x+1) = 0$

$3x - 2 = 0$ or $x + 1 = 0$

$x = \frac{2}{3}, x = -1$

26. $f(x) = -3x^2 + 5x$

a. $f(-1) = -3(-1)^2 + 5(-1) = -8 \ne 2$

The point $(-1,2)$ is not on the graph of *f*.

b. $f(-2) = -3(-2)^2 + 5(-2) = -22$

The point $(-2,-22)$ is on the graph of *f*.

c. Solve for x:

$-2 = -3x^2 + 5x \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$

$(3x+1)(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, x = 2$

(2, –2) and $\left(-\frac{1}{3}, -2\right)$ on the graph of f.

d. The domain of *f* is $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

e. *x*-intercepts:

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2 + 5x = 0$

$x(-3x+5) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = \frac{5}{3}$

f. *y*-intercept:

$f(0) = -3(0)^2 + 5(0) = 0$

g. $-3x^2 + 5x = 0$

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

$x = 0$ or $-3x + 5 = 0$

$x = 0, x = \frac{5}{3}$

27. $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-6}$

a. $f(3) = \frac{3+2}{3-6} = -\frac{5}{3} \ne 14$

The point $(3,14)$ is not on the graph of *f*.

b. $f(4) = \frac{4+2}{4-6} = \frac{6}{-2} = -3$

The point $(4,-3)$ is on the graph of *f*.

c. Solve for x:

$2 = \frac{x+2}{x-6}$

$2x - 12 = x + 2$

$x = 14$

(14, 2) is a point on the graph of f.

d. The domain of *f* is $\{x \mid x \ne 6\}$.

e. *x*-intercepts:

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x+2}{x-6} = 0$

$x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

f. *y*-intercept: $f(0) = \frac{0+2}{0-6} = -\frac{1}{3}$

g. $\frac{x+2}{x-6} = 0$ only if

$x + 2 = 0$

$x = -2$

28. $f(x) = \frac{x^2+2}{x+4}$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

a. $f(1)=\dfrac{1^2+2}{1+4}=\dfrac{3}{5}$

The point $\left(1,\dfrac{3}{5}\right)$ is on the graph of f.

b. $f(0)=\dfrac{0^2+2}{0+4}=\dfrac{2}{4}=\dfrac{1}{2}$

The point $\left(0,\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$ is on the graph of f.

c. Solve for x:

$$\frac{1}{2}=\frac{x^2+2}{x+4}\Rightarrow x+4=2x^2+4$$
$$0=2x^2-x$$
$$x(2x-1)=0\Rightarrow x=0 \text{ or } x=\frac{1}{2}$$

$\left(0,\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$ and $\left(\dfrac{1}{2},\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$ are on the graph of f.

d. The domain of f is $\{x \mid x\neq -4\}$.

e. x-intercepts:

$$f(x)=0\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+2}{x+4}=0\Rightarrow x^2+2=0$$

This is impossible, so there are no x-intercepts.

f. y-intercept:

$$f(0)=\frac{0^2+2}{0+4}=\frac{2}{4}=\frac{1}{2}$$

g. $\dfrac{x^2+2}{x+4}=0$ only if

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

No solution.

29. $f(x)=\dfrac{12x^4}{x^2+1}$

a. $f(-1)=\dfrac{12(-1)^4}{(-1)^2+1}=\dfrac{12}{2}=6$

The point $(-1,1)$ is on the graph of f.

b. $f(3)=\dfrac{12(3)^4}{(3)^2+1}=\dfrac{972}{10}=\dfrac{486}{5}$

The point $\left(3,\dfrac{486}{5}\right)$ is on the graph of f.

c. Solve for x:

$$1=\frac{12x^4}{x^2+1}$$
$$x^2+1=12x^4$$
$$12x^4-x^2-1=0$$
$$(3x^2-1)(4x^2+1)=0$$
$$3x^2-1=0\Rightarrow x=\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}=\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3},1\right),\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{3},1\right)$ are on the graph of f.

d. The domain of f is $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$.

e. x-intercept:

$$f(x)=0\Rightarrow \frac{12x^4}{x^2+1}=0$$
$$12x^4=0\Rightarrow x=0$$

f. y-intercept:

$$f(0)=\frac{12(0)^4}{0^2+1}=\frac{0}{0+1}=0$$

g. $\dfrac{12x^4}{x^2+1}=0$ only if

$$12x^4=0$$
$$x=0$$

30. $f(x)=\dfrac{2x}{x-2}$

a. $f\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)=\dfrac{2\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)}{\dfrac{1}{2}-2}=\dfrac{1}{-\dfrac{3}{2}}=-\dfrac{2}{3}$

The point $\left(\dfrac{1}{2},-\dfrac{2}{3}\right)$ is on the graph of f.

b. $f(4)=\dfrac{2(4)}{4-2}=\dfrac{8}{2}=4$

The point $(4,4)$ is on the graph of f.

c. Solve for x:

$$1=\frac{2x}{x-2}\Rightarrow x-2=2x\Rightarrow -2=x$$

$(-2,1)$ is a point on the graph of f.

d. The domain of f is $\{x \mid x\neq 2\}$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

e. x-intercept:

$$f(x)=0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{x-2}=0 \Rightarrow 2x=0$$
$$\Rightarrow x=0$$

f. y-intercept: $f(0)=\dfrac{0}{0-2}=0$

g. $\dfrac{2x}{x-2}=0$ only if

$$2x=0$$
$$x=0$$

31. a. $(f+g)(2)=f(2)+g(2)=2+1=3$

b. $(f+g)(4)=f(4)+g(4)=1+(-3)=-2$

c. $(f-g)(6)=f(6)-g(6)=0-1=-1$

d. $(g-f)(6)=g(6)-f(6)=1-0=1$

e. $(f\cdot g)(2)=f(2)\cdot g(2)=2(1)=2$

f. $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(4)=\dfrac{f(4)}{g(4)}=\dfrac{1}{-3}=-\dfrac{1}{3}$

32. $h(x)=-\dfrac{136x^2}{v^2}+2.7x+3.5$

a. We want $h(15)=10$.

$$-\frac{136(15)^2}{v^2}+2.7(15)+3.5=10$$
$$-\frac{30,600}{v^2}=-34$$
$$v^2=900$$
$$v=30 \text{ ft/sec}$$

The ball needs to be thrown with an initial velocity of 30 feet per second.

b. $h(x)=-\dfrac{126x^2}{30^2}+2.7x+3.5$

which simplifies to

$$h(x)=-\frac{34}{225}x^2+2.7x+3.5$$

c. Using the velocity from part (b),

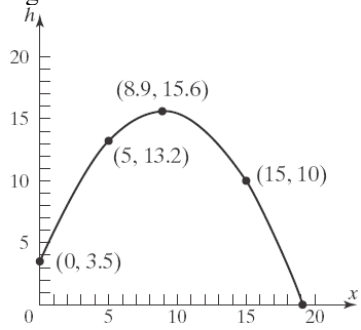
$$h(9)=-\frac{34}{225}(9)^2+2.7(9)+3.5=15.56 \text{ ft}$$

The ball will be 15.56 feet above the floor when it has traveled 9 feet in front of the foul line.

d. Select several values for x and use these to find the corresponding values for h. Use the results to form ordered pairs (x,h). Plot the points and connect with a smooth curve.

$$h(0)=-\frac{34}{225}(0)^2+2.7(0)+3.5=3.5 \text{ ft}$$
$$h(5)=-\frac{34}{225}(5)^2+2.7(5)+3.5\approx 13.2 \text{ ft}$$
$$h(15)=-\frac{24}{225}(15)^2+2.7(15)+3.5\approx 10 \text{ ft}$$

Thus, some points on the graph are $(0,3.5)$, $(5,13.2)$, and $(15,10)$. The complete graph is given below.



33. $h(x)=-\dfrac{44x^2}{v^2}+x+6$

a. $h(8)=-\dfrac{44(8)^2}{28^2}+(8)+6$

$$=-\frac{2816}{784}+14$$
$$\approx 10.4 \text{ feet}$$

b. $h(12)=-\dfrac{44(12)^2}{28^2}+(12)+6$

$$=-\frac{6336}{784}+18$$
$$\approx 9.9 \text{ feet}$$

c. From part (a) we know the point $(8,10.4)$ is on the graph and from part (b) we know the point $(12,9.9)$ is on the graph. We could evaluate the function at several more values of x (e.g. $x=0$, $x=15$, and $x=20$) to obtain additional points.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

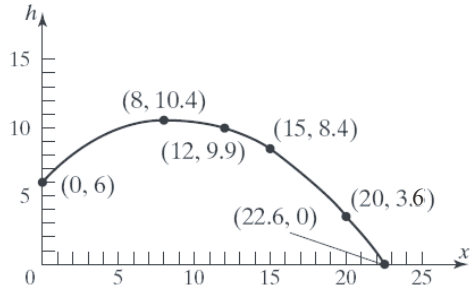
Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

$$h(0) = -\frac{44(0)^2}{28^2} + (0) + 6 = 6$$

$$h(15) = -\frac{44(15)^2}{28^2} + (15) + 6 \approx 8.4$$

$$h(20) = -\frac{44(20)^2}{28^2} + (20) + 6 \approx 3.6$$

Some additional points are $(0,6)$, $(15,8.4)$ and $(20,3.6)$. The complete graph is given below.



d. $h(15) = -\frac{44(15)^2}{28^2} + (15) + 6 \approx 8.4$ feet

No; when the ball is 15 feet in front of the foul line, it will be below the hoop. Therefore it cannot go through the hoop.

In order for the ball to pass through the hoop, we need to have $h(15) = 10$.

$$10 = -\frac{44(15)^2}{v^2} + (15) + 6$$

$$-11 = -\frac{44(15)^2}{v^2}$$

$$v^2 = 4(225)$$

$$v^2 = 900$$

$$v = 30 \text{ ft/sec}$$

The ball must be shot with an initial velocity of 30 feet per second in order to go through the hoop.

34. $A(x) = 4x\sqrt{1-x^2}$

a. Domain of $A(x) = 4x\sqrt{1-x^2}$; we know that x must be greater than or equal to zero, since x represents a length. We also need $1-x^2 \geq 0$, since this expression occurs under a square root. In fact, to avoid Area = 0, we require $x > 0$ and $1-x^2 > 0$.

Solve: $1-x^2 > 0$

$$(1+x)(1-x) > 0$$

Case1: $1+x > 0$ and $1-x > 0$

$x > -1$ and $x < 1$

(i.e. $-1 < x < 1$)

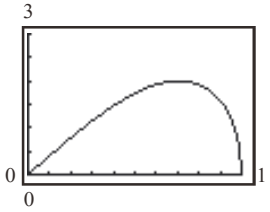
Case2: $1+x < 0$ and $1-x < 0$

$x < -1$ and $x > 1$

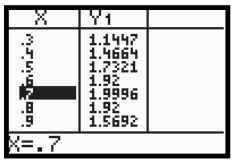
(which is impossible)

Therefore the domain of A is $\{x \mid 0 < x < 1\}$.

b. Graphing $A(x) = 4x\sqrt{1-x^2}$



c. When $x = 0.7$ feet, the cross-sectional area is maximized at approximately 1.9996 square feet. Therefore, the length of the base of the beam should be 1.4 feet in order to maximize the cross-sectional area.



35. $h(x) = \frac{-32x^2}{130^2} + x$

a. $h(100) = \frac{-32(100)^2}{130^2} + 100$

$$= \frac{-320,000}{16,900} + 100 \approx 81.07 \text{ feet}$$

b. $h(300) = \frac{-32(300)^2}{130^2} + 300$

$$= \frac{-2,880,000}{16,900} + 300 \approx 129.59 \text{ feet}$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. $h(500) = \dfrac{-32(500)^2}{130^2} + 500$

$= \dfrac{-8{,}000{,}000}{16{,}900} + 500 \approx 26.63$ feet

The ball is about 26.63 feet high after it has traveled 500 feet.

d. Solving $h(x) = \dfrac{-32x^2}{130^2} + x = 0$

$\dfrac{-32x^2}{130^2} + x = 0$

$x\left(\dfrac{-32x}{130^2} + 1\right) = 0$

$x = 0$ or $\dfrac{-32x}{130^2} + 1 = 0$

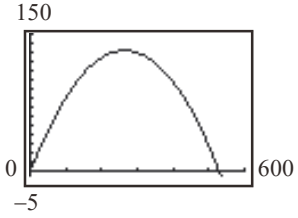
$1 = \dfrac{32x}{130^2}$

$130^2 = 32x$

$x = \dfrac{130^2}{32} = 528.13$ feet

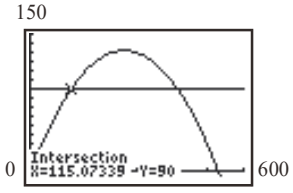
Therefore, the golf ball travels 528.13 feet.

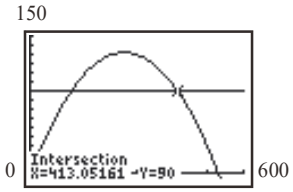
e. $y_1 = \dfrac{-32x^2}{130^2} + x$



f. Use INTERSECT on the graphs of

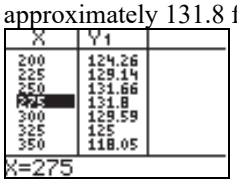
$y_1 = \dfrac{-32x^2}{130^2} + x$ and $y_2 = 90$.



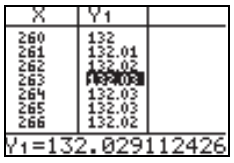


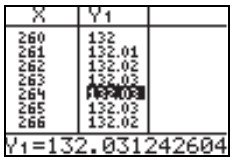
The ball reaches a height of 90 feet twice. The first time is when the ball has traveled approximately 115.07 feet, and the second time is when the ball has traveled about 413.05 feet.

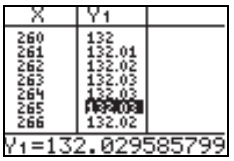
g. The ball travels approximately 275 feet before it reaches its maximum height of approximately 131.8 feet.



h. The ball travels approximately 264 feet before it reaches its maximum height of approximately 132.03 feet.







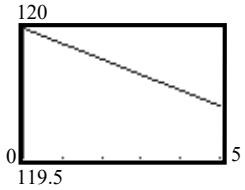
36. $W(h) = m\left(\dfrac{4000}{4000 + h}\right)^2$

a. $h = 14110$ feet ≈ 2.67 miles;

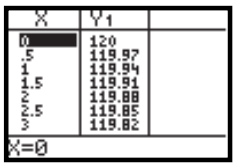
$W(2.67) = 120\left(\dfrac{4000}{4000 + 2.67}\right)^2 \approx 119.84$

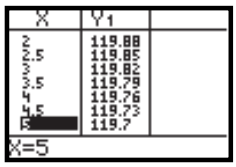
On Pike's Peak, Amy will weigh about 119.84 pounds.

b. Graphing:



c. Create a TABLE:



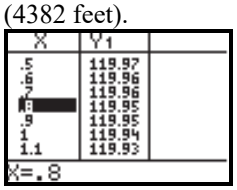


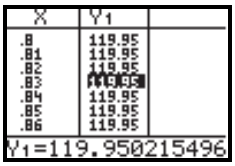
The weight W will vary from 120 pounds to about 119.7 pounds.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

d. By refining the table, Amy will weigh 119.95 lbs at a height of about 0.83 miles (4382 feet).





e. Yes, 4382 feet is reasonable.

37. $C(x) = 100 + \frac{x}{10} + \frac{36000}{x}$

a. $C(480) = 100 + \frac{480}{10} + \frac{36000}{480}$

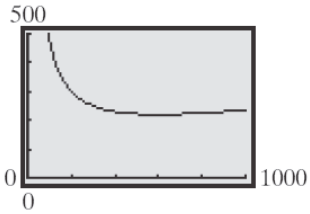
$= \$223$

$C(600) = 100 + \frac{600}{10} + \frac{36000}{600}$

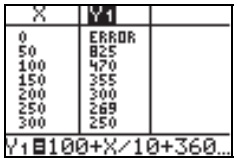
$= \$220$

b. $\{x \mid x > 0\}$

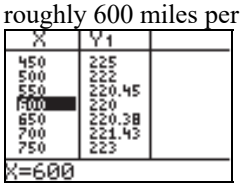
c. Graphing:



d. TblStart $= 0$; ΔTbl $= 50$



e. The cost per passenger is minimized to about \$220 when the ground speed is roughly 600 miles per hour.



38. **a.** $C(0) = 5000$

This represents the fixed overhead costs. That is, the company will incur costs of \$5000 per day even if no computers are manufactured.

b. $C(10) = 19{,}000$

It costs the company \$19,000 to produce 10 computers in a day.

c. $C(50) = 51{,}000$

It costs the company \$51,000 to produce 50 computers in a day.

d. The domain is $\{q \mid 0 \le q \le 80\}$. This indicates that production capacity is limited to 80 computers in a day.

e. The graph is curved down and rises slowly at first. As production increases, the graph rises more quickly and changes to being curved up.

f. The inflection point is where the graph changes from being curved down to being curved up.

39. **a.** $C(0) = \$50$

It costs \$50 if you use 0 gigabytes.

b. $C(5) = \$50$

It costs \$50 if you use 5 gigabytes.

c. $C(15) = \$150$

It costs \$90 if you use 15 gigabytes.

d. The domain is $\{g \mid 0 \le g \le 30\}$. This indicates that there are at most 30 gigabytes in a month.

e. The graph is flat at first and then rises in a straight line.

40. $g(-2) = 5 = f(-2) = 4$

Since $f(-2) = (-2)^2 - 4(-2) + c$

$= 12 + c$

we have

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

$$\frac{12+c}{3}-4=5$$
$$\frac{12+c}{3}=9$$
$$12+c=27$$
$$c=15$$
$$f(3)=3^2-4\cdot 3+15=12$$

41. $g(5)=5^2+n=25+n$

$$f(g(5))=f(25+n)=\sqrt{25+n}+2=4$$

so, $\sqrt{25+n}=2$

$$25+n=4$$
$$n=-21$$

$g(n)=n^2+n=(-21)^2+(-21)=420$.

42. Answers will vary. From a graph, the domain can be found by visually locating the x-values for which the graph is defined. The range can be found in a similar fashion by visually locating the y-values for which the function is defined.

If an equation is given, the domain can be found by locating any restricted values and removing them from the set of real numbers. The range can be found by using known properties of the graph of the equation, or estimated by means of a table of values.

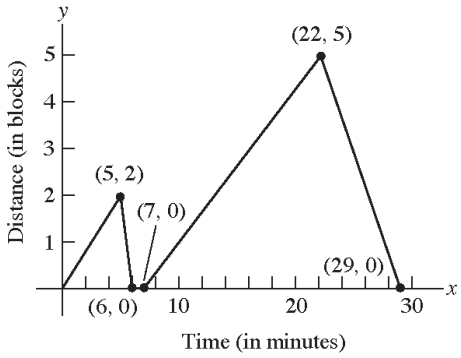
43. The graph of a function can have any number of x-intercepts. The graph of a function can have at most one y-intercept (otherwise the graph would fail the vertical line test).

44. Yes, the graph of a single point is the graph of a function since it would pass the vertical line test. The equation of such a function would be something like the following: $f(x)=2$, where $x=7$.

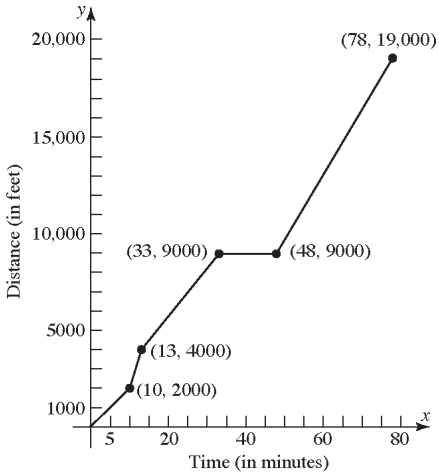
45. (a) III; (b) IV; (c) I; (d) V; (e) II

46. (a) II; (b) V; (c) IV; (d) III; (e) I

47.



48.



49. **a.** 2 hours elapsed; Kevin was between 0 and 3 miles from home.

b. 0.5 hours elapsed; Kevin was 3 miles from home.

c. 0.3 hours elapsed; Kevin was between 0 and 3 miles from home.

d. 0.2 hours elapsed; Kevin was at home.

e. 0.9 hours elapsed; Kevin was between 0 and 2.8 miles from home.

f. 0.3 hours elapsed; Kevin was 2.8 miles from home.

g. 1.1 hours elapsed; Kevin was between 0 and 2.8 miles from home.

h. The farthest distance Kevin is from home is 3 miles.

i. Kevin returned home 2 times.

50. **a.** Michael travels fastest between 7 and 7.4 minutes. That is, $(7, 7.4)$.

b. Michael's speed is zero between 4.2 and 6 minutes. That is, $(4.2, 6)$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. Between 0 and 2 minutes, Michael's speed increased from 0 to 30 miles/hour.

d. Between 4.2 and 6 minutes, Michael was stopped (i.e, his speed was 0 miles/hour).

e. Between 7 and 7.4 minutes, Michael was traveling at a steady rate of 50 miles/hour.

f. Michael's speed is constant between 2 and 4 minutes, between 4.2 and 6 minutes, between 7 and 7.4 minutes, and between 7.6 and 8 minutes. That is, on the intervals (2, 4), (4.2, 6), (7, 7.4), and (7.6, 8).

51. Answers (graphs) will vary. Points of the form $(5, y)$ and of the form $(x, 0)$ cannot be on the graph of the function.

52. The only such function is $f(x) = 0$ because it is the only function for which $f(x) = -f(x)$. Any other such graph would fail the vertical line test.

53. Answers may vary.

Section 1.3

1. $2 < x < 5$

2. $\text{slope} = \dfrac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \dfrac{8-3}{3-(-2)} = \dfrac{5}{5} = 1$

3. x-axis: $y \to -y$

$(-y) = 5x^2 - 1$

$-y = 5x^2 - 1$

$y = -5x^2 + 1$ different

y-axis: $x \to -x$

$y = 5(-x)^2 - 1$

$y = 5x^2 - 1$ same

origin: $x \to -x$ and $y \to -y$

$(-y) = 5(-x)^2 - 1$

$-y = 5x^2 - 1$

$y = -5x^2 + 1$ different

The equation has symmetry with respect to the y-axis only.

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

$y - (-2) = 5(x - 3)$

$y + 2 = 5(x - 3)$

5. $y = x^2 - 9$

x-intercepts:

$0 = x^2 - 9$

$x^2 = 9 \to x = \pm 3$

y-intercept:

$y = (0)^2 - 9 = -9$

The intercepts are $(-3, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, and $(0, -9)$.

6. increasing

7. even; odd

8. True

9. True

10. False; odd functions are symmetric with respect to the origin. Even functions are symmetric with respect to the y-axis.

11. c

12. d

13. Yes

14. No, it is increasing.

15. No

16. Yes

17. f is increasing on the intervals $[-8, -2], [0, 2], [5, 7]$.

18. f is decreasing on the intervals: $[-10, -8], [-2, 0], [2, 5]$.

19. Yes. The local maximum at $x = 2$ is 10.

20. No. There is a local minimum at $x = 5$; the local minimum is 0.

21. f has local maxima at $x = -2$ and $x = 2$. The local maxima are 6 and 10, respectively.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

22. f has local minima at $x = -8$, $x = 0$ and $x = 5$. The local minima are –4, 0, and 0, respectively.

23. f has absolute minimum of -4 at $x = -8$.

24. f has absolute maximum of 10 at $x = 2$.

25. **a.** Intercepts: (–2, 0), (2, 0), and (0, 3).

b. Domain: $\{x \mid -4 \le x \le 4\}$ or $[-4, 4]$;

Range: $\{y \mid 0 \le y \le 3\}$ or $[0, 3]$.

c. Increasing: [–2, 0] and [2, 4];
Decreasing: [–4, –2] and [0, 2].

d. Since the graph is symmetric with respect to the y-axis, the function is <u>even</u>.

26. **a.** Intercepts: (–1, 0), (1, 0), and (0, 2).

b. Domain: $\{x \mid -3 \le x \le 3\}$ or $[-3, 3]$;

Range: $\{y \mid 0 \le y \le 3\}$ or $[0, 3]$.

c. Increasing: [–1, 0] and [1, 3];
Decreasing: [–3, –1] and [0, 1].

d. Since the graph is symmetric with respect to the y-axis, the function is <u>even</u>.

27. **a.** Intercepts: (0, 1).

b. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$;

Range: $\{y \mid y > 0\}$ or $(0, \infty)$.

c. Increasing: $(-\infty, \infty)$; Decreasing: never.

d. Since the graph is not symmetric with respect to the y-axis or the origin, the function is <u>neither</u> even nor odd.

28. **a.** Intercepts: (1, 0).

b. Domain: $\{x \mid x > 0\}$ or $(0, \infty)$;

Range: $\{y \mid y \text{ is any real number}\}$.

c. Increasing: $[0, \infty)$; Decreasing: never.

d. Since the graph is not symmetric with respect to the y-axis or the origin, the function is <u>neither</u> even nor odd.

29. **a.** Intercepts: $(-\pi, 0), (\pi, 0),$ and $(0, 0)$.

b. Domain: $\{x \mid -\pi \le x \le \pi\}$ or $[-\pi, \pi]$;

Range: $\{y \mid -1 \le y \le 1\}$ or $[-1, 1]$.

c. Increasing: $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$;

Decreasing: $\left[-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ and $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$.

d. Since the graph is symmetric with respect to the origin, the function is <u>odd</u>.

30. **a.** Intercepts: $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right),$ and $(0, 1)$.

b. Domain: $\{x \mid -\pi \le x \le \pi\}$ or $[-\pi, \pi]$;

Range: $\{y \mid -1 \le y \le 1\}$ or $[-1, 1]$.

c. Increasing: $[-\pi, 0]$; Decreasing: $[0, \pi]$.

d. Since the graph is symmetric with respect to the y-axis, the function is <u>even</u>.

31. **a.** Intercepts: $\left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right), \left(\frac{5}{2}, 0\right),$ and $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

b. Domain: $\{x \mid -3 \le x \le 3\}$ or $[-3, 3]$;

Range: $\{y \mid -1 \le y \le 2\}$ or $[-1, 2]$.

c. Increasing: $[2, 3]$; Decreasing: $[-1, 1]$;

Constant: $[-3, -1]$ and $[1, 2]$

d. Since the graph is not symmetric with respect to the y-axis or the origin, the function is <u>neither</u> even nor odd.

32. **a.** Intercepts: $(-2.3, 0), (3, 0),$ and $(0, 1)$.

b. Domain: $\{x \mid -3 \le x \le 3\}$ or $[-3, 3]$;

Range: $\{y \mid -2 \le y \le 2\}$ or $[-2, 2]$.

c. Increasing: $[-3, -2]$ and $[0, 2]$;

Decreasing: $[2, 3]$; Constant: $[-2, 0]$.

d. Since the graph is not symmetric with respect to the y-axis or the origin, the function is <u>neither</u> even nor odd.

33. **a.** f has a local maximum value of 3 at $x = 0$.

b. f has a local minimum value of 0 at both $x = -2$ and $x = 2$.

34. **a.** f has a local maximum value of 2 at $x = 0$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

b. f has a local minimum value of 0 at both $x=-1$ and $x=1$.

35. a. f has a local maximum value of 1 at $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$.

b. f has a local minimum value of –1 at $x=-\frac{\pi}{2}$.

36. a. f has a local maximum value of 1 at $x=0$.

b. f has a local minimum value of –1 both at $x=-\pi$ and $x=\pi$.

37. $f(x)=4x^3$

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

Therefore, f is odd.

38. $f(x)=2x^4-x^2$

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

Therefore, f is even.

39. $g(x)=10-x^2$

$g(-x)=10-(-x)^2=10-x^2=g(x)$

Therefore, g is even.

40. $h(x)=3x^3+5$

$h(-x)=3(-x)^3+5=-3x^3+5$

h is neither even nor odd.

41. $F(x)=\sqrt[3]{4x}$

$F(-x)=\sqrt[3]{-4x}=-\sqrt[3]{4x}=-F(x)$

Therefore, F is odd.

42. $G(x)=\sqrt{x}$

$G(-x)=\sqrt{-x}$

G is neither even nor odd.

43. $f(x)=x+|x|$

$f(-x)=-x+|-x|=-x+|x|$

f is neither even nor odd.

44. $f(x)=\sqrt[3]{2x^2+1}$

$f(-x)=\sqrt[3]{2(-x)^2+1}=\sqrt[3]{2x^2+1}=f(x)$

Therefore, f is even.

45. $g(x)=\frac{1}{x^2+8}$

$g(-x)=\frac{1}{(-x)^2+8}=\frac{1}{x^2+8}=g(x)$

Therefore, g is even.

46. $h(x)=\frac{x}{x^2-1}$

$h(-x)=\frac{-x}{(-x)^2-1}=\frac{-x}{x^2-1}=-h(x)$

Therefore, h is odd.

47. $h(x)=\frac{-x^3}{3x^2-9}$

$h(-x)=\frac{-(-x)^3}{3(-x)^2-9}=\frac{x^3}{3x^2-9}=-h(x)$

Therefore, h is odd.

48. $F(x)=\frac{2x}{|x|}$

$F(-x)=\frac{2(-x)}{|-x|}=\frac{-2x}{|x|}=-F(x)$

Therefore, F is odd.

49. f has an absolute maximum of 4 at $x=1$.
f has an absolute minimum of 1 at $x=5$.
f has an local maximum value of 3 at $x=3$.
f has an local minimum value of 2 at $x=2$.

50. f has an absolute maximum of 4 at $x=4$.
f has an absolute minimum of 0 at $x=5$.
f has an local maximum value of 4 at $x=4$.
f has an local minimum value of 1 at $x=1$.

51. f has an absolute minimum of 1 at $x=1$.
f has an absolute maximum of 4 at $x=3$.
f has an local minimum value of 1 at $x=1$.
f has an local maximum value of 4 at $x=3$.

52. f has an absolute minimum of 1 at $x=0$.
f has no absolute maximum.
f has no local minimum.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

f has no local maximum.

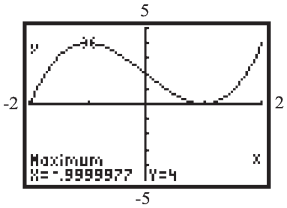
53. f has an absolute minimum of 0 at $x = 0$.
f has no absolute maximum.
f has an local minimum value of 0 at $x = 0$.
f has an local minimum value of 2 at $x = 3$.
f has an local maximum value of 3 at $x = 2$.

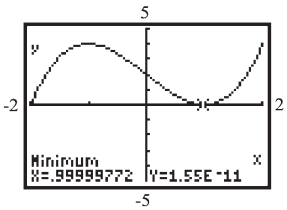
54. f has an absolute maximum of 4 at $x = 2$.
f has no absolute minimum.
f has an local maximum value of 4 at $x = 2$.
f has an local minimum value of 2 at $x = 0$.

55. f has no absolute maximum or minimum.
f has no local maximum or minimum.

56. f has no absolute maximum or minimum.
f has no local maximum or minimum.

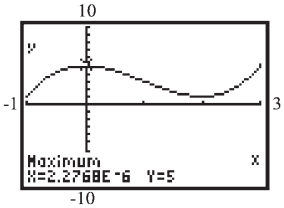
57. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 2$ on the interval $(-2, 2)$
Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1 = x^3 - 3x + 2$.

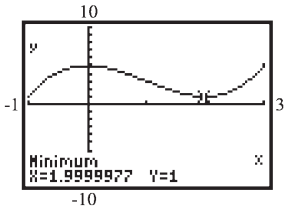




local maximum: $f(-1) = 4$
local minimum: $f(1) = 0$
f is increasing on: $[-2, -1]$ and $[1, 2]$;
f is decreasing on: $[-1, 1]$

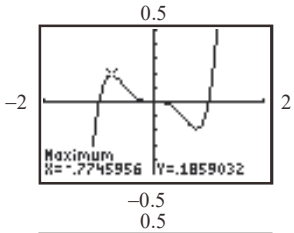
58. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$ on the interval $(-1, 3)$
Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1 = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$.

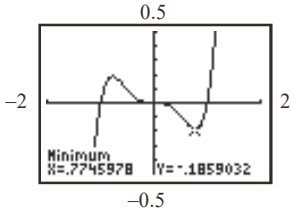




local maximum: $f(0) = 5$
local minimum: $f(2) = 1$
f is increasing on: $[-1, 0]$ and $[2, 3]$;
f is decreasing on: $[0, 2]$

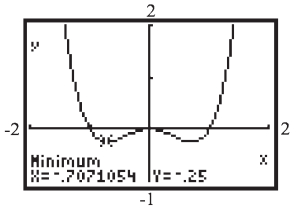
59. $f(x) = x^5 - x^3$ on the interval $(-2, 2)$
Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1 = x^5 - x^3$.

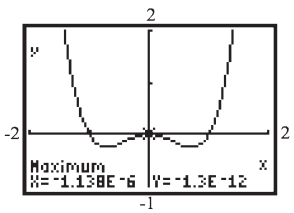




local maximum: $f(-0.77) = 0.19$
local minimum: $f(0.77) = -0.19$
f is increasing on: $[-2, -0.77]$ and $[0.77, 2]$;
f is decreasing on: $[-0.77, 0.77]$

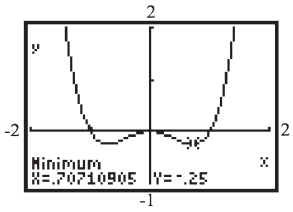
60. $f(x) = x^4 - x^2$ on the interval $(-2, 2)$
Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1 = x^4 - x^2$.





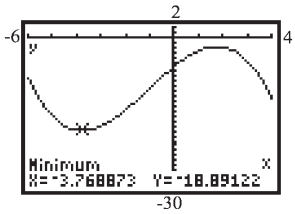
Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

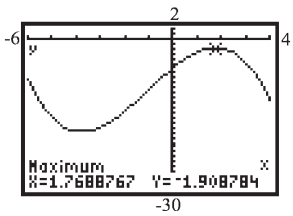
Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual



local maximum: $f(0) = 0$
local minimum:
$f(-0.71) = -0.25$; $f(0.71) = -0.25$
f is increasing on: $[-0.71, 0]$ and $[0.71, 2]$;
f is decreasing on: $[-2, -0.71]$ and $[0, 0.71]$

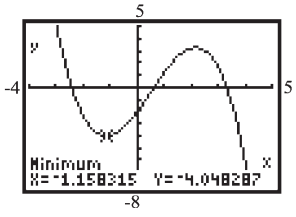
61. $f(x) = -0.2x^3 - 0.6x^2 + 4x - 6$ on the interval $(-6, 4)$
Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1 = -0.2x^3 - 0.6x^2 + 4x - 6$.

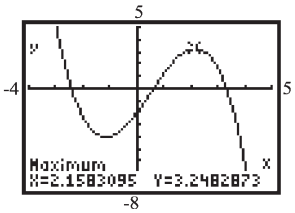




local maximum: $f(1.77) = -1.91$
local minimum: $f(-3.77) = -18.89$
f is increasing on: $[-3.77, 1.77]$;
f is decreasing on: $[-6, -3.77]$ and $[1.77, 4]$

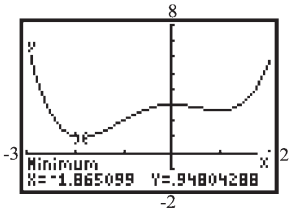
62. $f(x) = -0.4x^3 + 0.6x^2 + 3x - 2$ on the interval $(-4, 5)$
Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1 = -0.4x^3 + 0.6x^2 + 3x - 2$.

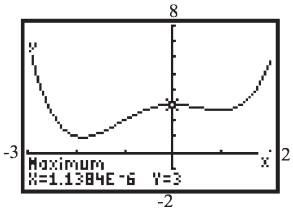


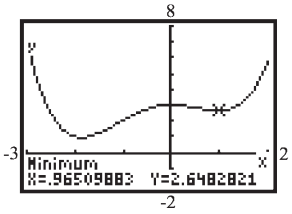


local maximum: $f(2.16) = 3.25$
local minimum: $f(-1.16) = -4.05$
f is increasing on: $[-1.16, 2.16]$;
f is decreasing on: $[-4, -1.16]$ and $[2.16, 5]$

63. $f(x) = 0.25x^4 + 0.3x^3 - 0.9x^2 + 3$ on the interval $(-3, 2)$
Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1 = 0.25x^4 + 0.3x^3 - 0.9x^2 + 3$.





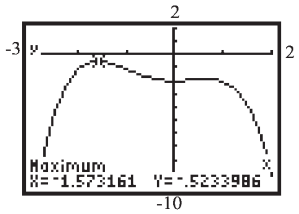


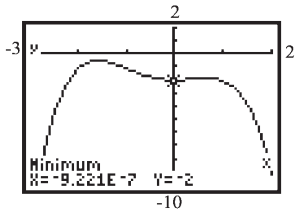
local maximum: $f(0) = 3$
local minimum:
$f(-1.87) = 0.95$, $f(0.97) = 2.65$
f is increasing on: $[-1.87, 0]$ and $[0.97, 2]$;
f is decreasing on: $[-3, -1.87]$ and $[0, 0.97]$

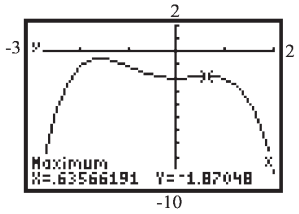
64. $f(x) = -0.4x^4 - 0.5x^3 + 0.8x^2 - 2$ on the interval $(-3, 2)$
Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1 = -0.4x^4 - 0.5x^3 + 0.8x^2 - 2$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual







local maxima: $f(-1.57) = -0.52$,
$f(0.64) = -1.87$
local minimum: $(0,-2)\ f(0) = -2$
f is increasing on: $[-3,-1.57]$ and $[0,0.64]$;
f is decreasing on: $[-1.57,0]$ and $[0.64,2]$

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

a. Average rate of change of f from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$

$$\frac{f(2)-f(0)}{2-0} = \frac{\left(-2(2)^2+4\right)-\left(-2(0)^2+4\right)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{(-4)-(4)}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

b. Average rate of change of f from $x = 1$ to $x = 3$:

$$\frac{f(3)-f(1)}{3-1} = \frac{\left(-2(3)^2+4\right)-\left(-2(1)^2+4\right)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{(-14)-(2)}{2} = \frac{-16}{2} = -8$$

c. Average rate of change of f from $x = 1$ to $x = 4$:

$$\frac{f(4)-f(1)}{4-1} = \frac{\left(-2(4)^2+4\right)-\left(-2(1)^2+4\right)}{3}$$
$$= \frac{(-28)-(2)}{3} = \frac{-30}{3} = -10$$

66. $f(x) = -x^3 + 1$

a. Average rate of change of f from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$:

$$\frac{f(2)-f(0)}{2-0} = \frac{\left(-(2)^3+1\right)-\left(-(0)^3+1\right)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{-7-1}{2} = \frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

b. Average rate of change of f from $x = 1$ to $x = 3$:

$$\frac{f(3)-f(1)}{3-1} = \frac{\left(-(3)^3+1\right)-\left(-(1)^3+1\right)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{-26-(0)}{2} = \frac{-26}{2} = -13$$

c. Average rate of change of f from $x = -1$ to $x = 1$:

$$\frac{f(1)-f(-1)}{1-(-1)} = \frac{\left(-(1)^3+1\right)-\left(-(-1)^3+1\right)}{2}$$
$$= \frac{0-2}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

67. $g(x) = x^3 - 4x + 7$

a. Average rate of change of g from $x = -3$ to $x = -2$:

$$\frac{g(-2)-g(-3)}{-2-(-3)}$$
$$= \frac{\left[(-2)^3-4(-2)+7\right]-\left[(-3)^3-4(-3)+7\right]}{1}$$
$$= \frac{(7)-(-8)}{1} = \frac{15}{1} = 15$$

b. Average rate of change of g from $x = -1$ to $x = 1$:

$$\frac{g(1)-g(-1)}{1-(-1)}$$
$$= \frac{\left[(1)^3-4(1)+7\right]-\left[(-1)^3-4(-1)+7\right]}{2}$$
$$= \frac{(4)-(10)}{2} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. Average rate of change of g from $x=1$ to $x=3$:

$$\frac{g(3)-g(1)}{3-1}$$
$$=\frac{\left[(3)^3-4(3)+7\right]-\left[(1)^3-4(1)+7\right]}{2}$$
$$=\frac{(22)-(4)}{2}=\frac{18}{2}=9$$

68. $h(x)=x^2-2x+3$

a. Average rate of change of h from $x=-1$ to $x=1$:

$$\frac{h(1)-h(-1)}{1-(-1)}$$
$$=\frac{\left[(1)^2-2(1)+3\right]-\left[(-1)^2-2(-1)+3\right]}{2}$$
$$=\frac{(2)-(6)}{2}=\frac{-4}{2}=-2$$

b. Average rate of change of h from $x=0$ to $x=2$:

$$\frac{h(2)-h(0)}{2-0}$$
$$=\frac{\left[(2)^2-2(2)+3\right]-\left[(0)^2-2(0)+3\right]}{2}$$
$$=\frac{(3)-(3)}{2}=\frac{0}{2}=0$$

c. Average rate of change of h from $x=2$ to $x=5$:

$$\frac{h(5)-h(2)}{5-2}$$
$$=\frac{\left[(5)^2-2(5)+3\right]-\left[(2)^2-2(2)+3\right]}{3}$$
$$=\frac{(18)-(3)}{3}=\frac{15}{3}=5$$

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

a. Average rate of change of f from 1 to 3:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}=\frac{f(3)-f(1)}{3-1}=\frac{13-3}{3-1}=\frac{10}{2}=5$$

Thus, the average rate of change of f from 1 to 3 is 5.

b. From (a), the slope of the secant line joining $(1, f(1))$ and $(3, f(3))$ is 5. We use the point-slope form to find the equation of the secant line:

$$y-y_1=m_{\text{sec}}(x-x_1)$$
$$y-3=5(x-1)$$
$$y-3=5x-5$$
$$y=5x-2$$

70. $f(x)=-4x+1$

a. Average rate of change of f from 2 to 5:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}=\frac{f(5)-f(2)}{5-2}=\frac{-19-(-7)}{5-2}$$
$$=\frac{-12}{3}=-4$$

Therefore, the average rate of change of f from 2 to 5 is -4.

b. From (a), the slope of the secant line joining $(2, f(2))$ and $(5, f(5))$ is -4. We use the point-slope form to find the equation of the secant line:

$$y-y_1=m_{\text{sec}}(x-x_1)$$
$$y-(-7)=-4(x-2)$$
$$y+7=-4x+8$$
$$y=-4x+1$$

71. $g(x)=x^2-2$

a. Average rate of change of g from -2 to 1:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}=\frac{g(1)-g(-2)}{1-(-2)}=\frac{-1-2}{1-(-2)}=\frac{-3}{3}=-1$$

Therefore, the average rate of change of g from -2 to 1 is -1.

b. From (a), the slope of the secant line joining $(-2, g(-2))$ and $(1, g(1))$ is -1 .We use the point-slope form to find the equation of the secant line:

$$y-y_1=m_{\text{sec}}(x-x_1)$$
$$y-2=-1(x-(-2))$$
$$y-2=-x-2$$
$$y=-x$$

72. $g(x)=x^2+1$

a. Average rate of change of g from -1 to 2:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}=\frac{g(2)-g(-1)}{2-(-1)}=\frac{5-2}{2-(-1)}=\frac{3}{3}=1$$

Therefore, the average rate of change of g from -1 to 2 is 1.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

b. From (a), the slope of the secant line joining $(-1, g(-1))$ and $(2, g(2))$ is 1. We use the point-slope form to find the equation of the secant line:

$$y - y_1 = m_{sec}(x - x_1)$$
$$y - 2 = 1(x - (-1))$$
$$y - 2 = x + 1$$
$$y = x + 3$$

73. $h(x) = x^2 - 2x$

a. Average rate of change of h from 2 to 4:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{h(4) - h(2)}{4 - 2} = \frac{8 - 0}{4 - 2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

Therefore, the average rate of change of h from 2 to 4 is 4.

b. From (a), the slope of the secant line joining $(2, h(2))$ and $(4, h(4))$ is 4. We use the point-slope form to find the equation of the secant line:

$$y - y_1 = m_{sec}(x - x_1)$$
$$y - 0 = 4(x - 2)$$
$$y = 4x - 8$$

74. $h(x) = -2x^2 + x$

a. Average rate of change from 0 to 3:

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{h(3) - h(0)}{3 - 0} = \frac{-15 - 0}{3 - 0}$$
$$= \frac{-15}{3} = -5$$

Therefore, the average rate of change of h from 0 to 3 is -5.

b. From (a), the slope of the secant line joining $(0, h(0))$ and $(3, h(3))$ is -5. We use the point-slope form to find the equation of the secant line:

$$y - y_1 = m_{sec}(x - x_1)$$
$$y - 0 = -5(x - 0)$$
$$y = -5x$$

75. **a.** $g(x) = x^3 - 27x$

$$g(-x) = (-x)^3 - 27(-x)$$
$$= -x^3 + 27x$$
$$= -(x^3 - 27x)$$
$$= -g(x)$$

Since $g(-x) = -g(x)$, the function is odd.

b. Since $g(x)$ is odd then it is symmetric about the origin so there exist a local maximum at $x = -3$.

$$g(-3) = (-3)^3 - 27(-3) = -27 + 81 = 54$$

So there is a local maximum of 54 at $x = -3$.

76. $f(x) = -x^3 + 12x$

a. $f(-x) = -(-x)^3 + 12(-x)$

$$= x^3 - 12x$$
$$= -(-x^3 + 12x)$$
$$= -f(x)$$

Since $f(-x) = -f(x)$, the function is odd.

b. Since $f(x)$ is odd then it is symmetric about the origin so there exist a local maximum at $x = -3$.

$$f(-2) = -(-2)^3 + 12(-2) = 8 - 24 = -16$$

So there is a local minimum value of -16 at $x = -2$.

77. **a.** Positive
b. Increasing
c. Positive
d. Negative
e. Decreasing
f. Negative
g. 0

78. **a.** 4
b. 9

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

79. $F(x) = -x^4 + 8x^2 + 9$

a. $F(-x) = -(-x)^4 + 8(-x)^2 + 9$
$= -x^4 + 8x + 9$
$= F(x)$

Since $F(-x) = F(x)$, the function is even.

b. Since the function is even, its graph has *y*-axis symmetry. The second local maximum value is 25 and occurs at $x = -2$.

c. Because the graph has *y*-axis symmetry, the area under the graph between $x = 0$ and $x = 3$ bounded below by the *x*-axis is the same as the area under the graph between $x = -3$ and $x = 0$ bounded below the *x*-axis. Thus, the area is 50.4 square units.

80. $G(x) = -x^4 + 32x^2 + 144$

a. $G(-x) = -(-x)^4 + 32(-x)^2 + 144$
$= -x^4 + 32x^2 + 144$
$= G(x)$

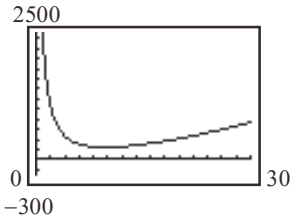
Since $G(-x) = G(x)$, the function is even.

b. Since the function is even, its graph has y-axis symmetry. The second local maximum is in quadrant II and is 400 and occurs at $x = -4$.

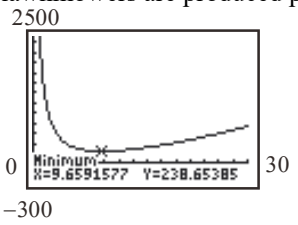
c. Because the graph has y-axis symmetry, the area under the graph between $x = 0$ and $x = 6$ bounded below by the x-axis is the same as the area under the graph between $x = -6$ and $x = 0$ bounded below the x-axis. Thus, the area is 1612.8 square units.

81. $\overline{C}(x) = 0.3x^2 + 21x - 251 + \dfrac{2500}{x}$

a. $y_1 = 0.3x^2 + 21x - 251 + \dfrac{2500}{x}$



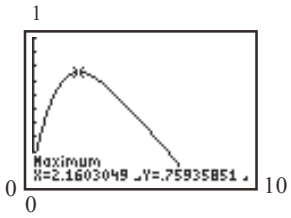
b. Use MINIMUM. Rounding to the nearest whole number, the average cost is minimized when approximately 10 lawnmowers are produced per hour.



c. The minimum average cost is approximately $239 per mower.

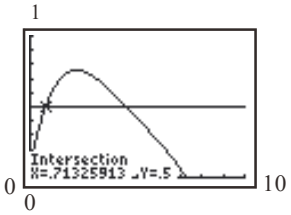
82. **a.** $C(t) = -.002t^4 + .039t^3 - .285t^2 + .766t + .085$

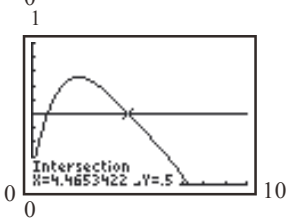
Graph the function on a graphing utility and use the Maximum option from the CALC menu.



The concentration will be highest after about 2.16 hours.

b. Enter the function in Y1 and 0.5 in Y2. Graph the two equations in the same window and use the Intersect option from the CALC menu.





After taking the medication, the woman can feed her child within the first 0.71 hours (about 42 minutes) or after 4.47 hours (about 4hours 28 minutes) have elapsed.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

83. a. avg. rate of change $= \dfrac{P(2.5)-P(0)}{2.5-0}$

$= \dfrac{0.18-0.09}{2.5-0}$

$= \dfrac{0.09}{2.5}$

$= 0.036$ gram per hour

On average, the population is increasing at a rate of 0.036 gram per hour from 0 to 2.5 hours.

b. avg. rate of change $= \dfrac{P(6)-P(4.5)}{6-4.5}$

$= \dfrac{0.50-0.35}{6-4.5}$

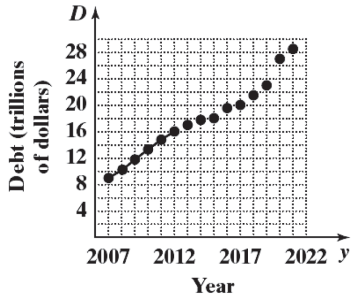
$= \dfrac{0.15}{1.5}$

$= 0.1$ gram per hour

On average, the population is increasing at a rate of 0.1 gram per hour from 4.5 to 6 hours.

c. The average rate of change is increasing as time passes. This indicates that the population is increasing at an increasing rate.

84. a.



b. The slope represents the average rate of change of the debt from 2007 to 2012.

c. avg. rate of change $= \dfrac{P(2012)-P(2010)}{2012-2010}$

$= \dfrac{16066-13562}{2}$

$= \dfrac{2504}{2}$

$= \$\ 1,252$ billion/yr

d. avg. rate of change $= \dfrac{P(2015)-P(2013)}{2015-2013}$

$= \dfrac{18151-16738}{2}$

$= \dfrac{1413}{2}$

$= \$\ 706.5$ billion/yr

e. avg. rate of change $= \dfrac{P(2021)-P(2019)}{2021-2019}$

$= \dfrac{28427-22719}{2}$

$= \dfrac{5708}{2}$

$= \$\ 2854$ billion

f. The average rate of change is decreasing as but then exploded after 2019.

85. $f(x) = x^2$

a. Average rate of change of f from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$:

$\dfrac{f(1)-f(0)}{1-0} = \dfrac{1^2-0^2}{1} = \dfrac{1}{1} = 1$

b. Average rate of change of f from $x = 0$ to $x = 0.5$:

$\dfrac{f(0.5)-f(0)}{0.5-0} = \dfrac{(0.5)^2-0^2}{0.5} = \dfrac{0.25}{0.5} = 0.5$

c. Average rate of change of f from $x = 0$ to $x = 0.1$:

$\dfrac{f(0.1)-f(0)}{0.1-0} = \dfrac{(0.1)^2-0^2}{0.1} = \dfrac{0.01}{0.1} = 0.1$

d. Average rate of change of f from $x = 0$ to $x = 0.01$:

$\dfrac{f(0.01)-f(0)}{0.01-0} = \dfrac{(0.01)^2-0^2}{0.01}$

$= \dfrac{0.0001}{0.01} = 0.01$

e. Average rate of change of f from $x = 0$ to $x = 0.001$:

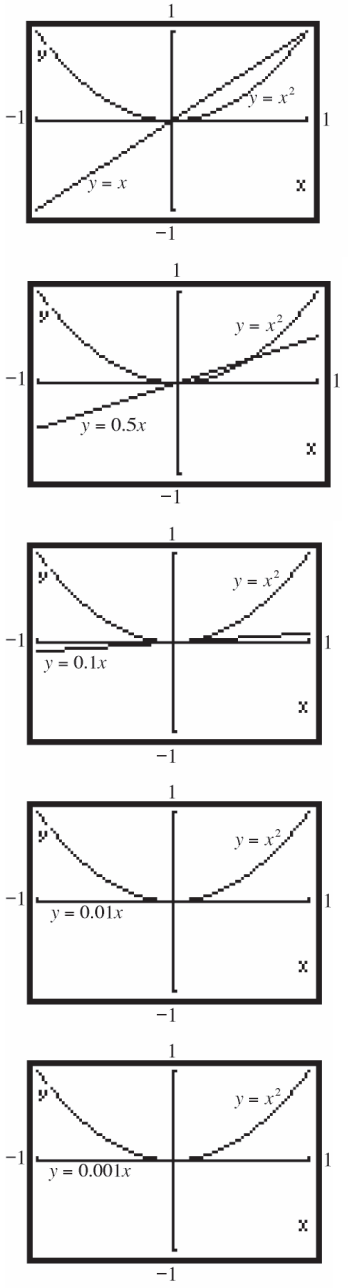
$\dfrac{f(0.001)-f(0)}{0.001-0} = \dfrac{(0.001)^2-0^2}{0.001}$

$= \dfrac{0.000001}{0.001} = 0.001$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

f. Graphing the secant lines:



g. The secant lines are beginning to look more and more like the tangent line to the graph of f at the point where $x = 0$.

h. The slopes of the secant lines are getting smaller and smaller. They seem to be approaching the number zero.

86. $f(x) = x^2$

a. Average rate of change of f from $x = 1$ to $x = 2$:

$$\frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1} = \frac{2^2 - 1^2}{1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

b. Average rate of change of f from $x = 1$ to $x = 1.5$:

$$\frac{f(1.5) - f(1)}{1.5 - 1} = \frac{(1.5)^2 - 1^2}{0.5} = \frac{1.25}{0.5} = 2.5$$

c. Average rate of change of f from $x = 1$ to $x = 1.1$:

$$\frac{f(1.1) - f(1)}{1.1 - 1} = \frac{(1.1)^2 - 1^2}{0.1} = \frac{0.21}{0.1} = 2.1$$

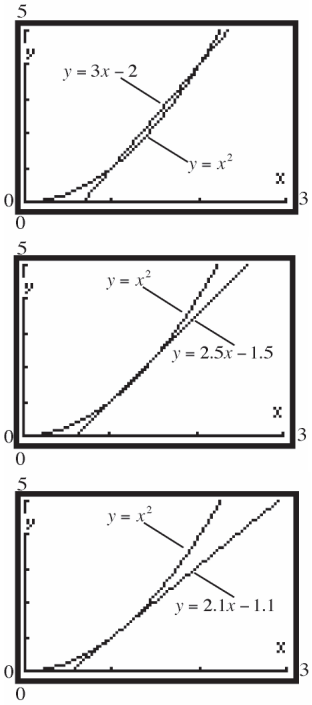
d. Average rate of change of f from $x = 1$ to $x = 1.01$:

$$\frac{f(1.01) - f(1)}{1.01 - 1} = \frac{(1.01)^2 - 1^2}{0.01} = \frac{0.0201}{0.01} = 2.01$$

e. Average rate of change of f from $x = 1$ to $x = 1.001$:

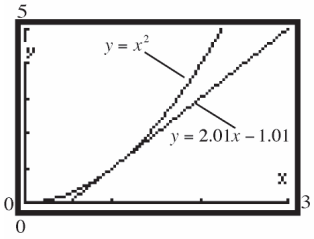
$$\frac{f(1.001) - f(1)}{1.001 - 1} = \frac{(1.001)^2 - 1^2}{0.001} = \frac{0.002001}{0.001} = 2.001$$

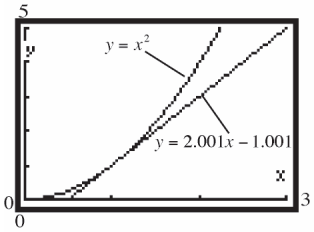
f. Graphing the secant lines:



Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual





g. The secant lines are beginning to look more and more like the tangent line to the graph of f at the point where $x = 1$.

h. The slopes of the secant lines are getting smaller and smaller. They seem to be approaching the number 2.

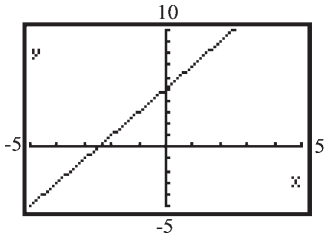
87. $f(x) = 2x + 5$

a. $$m_{\text{sec}} = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
$$= \frac{2(x+h) + 5 - 2x - 5}{h} = \frac{2h}{h} = 2$$

b. When $x = 1$:
$h = 0.5 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 2$
$h = 0.1 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 2$
$h = 0.01 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 2$
as $h \to 0$, $m_{\text{sec}} \to 2$

c. Using the point $(1, f(1)) = (1, 7)$ and slope, $m = 2$, we get the secant line:
$y - 7 = 2(x - 1)$
$y - 7 = 2x - 2$
$y = 2x + 5$

d. Graphing:



The graph and the secant line coincide.

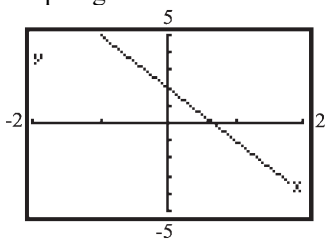
88. $f(x) = -3x + 2$

a. $$m_{\text{sec}} = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
$$= \frac{-3(x+h) + 2 - (-3x + 2)}{h} = \frac{-3h}{h} = -3$$

b. When $x = 1$,
$h = 0.5 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -3$
$h = 0.1 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -3$
$h = 0.01 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -3$
as $h \to 0$, $m_{\text{sec}} \to -3$

c. Using point $(1, f(1)) = (1, -1)$ and slope $= -3$, we get the secant line:
$y - (-1) = -3(x - 1)$
$y + 1 = -3x + 3$
$y = -3x + 2$

d. Graphing:



The graph and the secant line coincide.

89. $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$

a. $$m_{\text{sec}} = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$
$$= \frac{(x+h)^2 + 2(x+h) - (x^2 + 2x)}{h}$$
$$= \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 + 2x + 2h - x^2 - 2x}{h}$$
$$= \frac{2xh + h^2 + 2h}{h}$$
$$= 2x + h + 2$$

b. When $x = 1$,
$h = 0.5 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 2 \cdot 1 + 0.5 + 2 = 4.5$
$h = 0.1 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 2 \cdot 1 + 0.1 + 2 = 4.1$
$h = 0.01 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 2 \cdot 1 + 0.01 + 2 = 4.01$
as $h \to 0$, $m_{\text{sec}} \to 2 \cdot 1 + 0 + 2 = 4$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

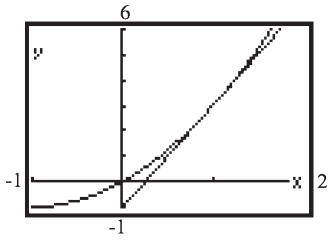
c. Using point $(1, f(1)) = (1,3)$ and slope = 4.01, we get the secant line:

$y - 3 = 4.01(x - 1)$

$y - 3 = 4.01x - 4.01$

$y = 4.01x - 1.01$

d. Graphing:



90. $f(x) = 2x^2 + x$

a. $m_{\text{sec}} = \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$= \dfrac{2(x+h)^2 + (x+h) - (2x^2 + x)}{h}$

$= \dfrac{2(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) + x + h - 2x^2 - x}{h}$

$= \dfrac{2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 + x + h - 2x^2 - x}{h}$

$= \dfrac{4xh + 2h^2 + h}{h}$

$= 4x + 2h + 1$

b. When $x = 1$,

$h = 0.5 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 4 \cdot 1 + 2(0.5) + 1 = 6$

$h = 0.1 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 4 \cdot 1 + 2(0.1) + 1 = 5.2$

$h = 0.01 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 4 \cdot 1 + 2(0.01) + 1 = 5.02$

as $h \to 0$, $m_{\text{sec}} \to 4 \cdot 1 + 2(0) + 1 = 5$

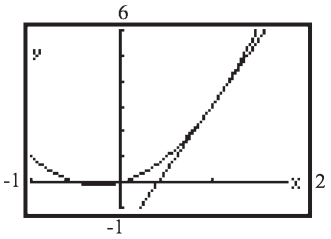
c. Using point $(1, f(1)) = (1,3)$ and slope = 5.02, we get the secant line:

$y - 3 = 5.02(x - 1)$

$y - 3 = 5.02x - 5.02$

$y = 5.02x - 2.02$

d. Graphing:



91. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$

a. $m_{\text{sec}} = \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$= \dfrac{2(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h) + 1 - (2x^2 - 3x + 1)}{h}$

$= \dfrac{2(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) - 3x - 3h + 1 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1}{h}$

$= \dfrac{2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 - 3x - 3h + 1 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1}{h}$

$= \dfrac{4xh + 2h^2 - 3h}{h}$

$= 4x + 2h - 3$

b. When $x = 1$,

$h = 0.5 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 4 \cdot 1 + 2(0.5) - 3 = 2$

$h = 0.1 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 4 \cdot 1 + 2(0.1) - 3 = 1.2$

$h = 0.01 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = 4 \cdot 1 + 2(0.01) - 3 = 1.02$

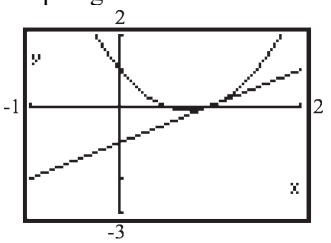
as $h \to 0$, $m_{\text{sec}} \to 4 \cdot 1 + 2(0) - 3 = 1$

c. Using point $(1, f(1)) = (1,0)$ and slope = 1.02, we get the secant line:

$y - 0 = 1.02(x - 1)$

$y = 1.02x - 1.02$

d. Graphing:



Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

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

a. $m_{\text{sec}} = \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$= \frac{-(x+h)^2 + 3(x+h) - 2 - (-x^2 + 3x - 2)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{-(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) + 3x + 3h - 2 + x^2 - 3x + 2}{h}$$

$$= \frac{-x^2 - 2xh - h^2 + 3x + 3h - 2 + x^2 - 3x + 2}{h}$$

$$= \frac{-2xh - h^2 + 3h}{h}$$

$$= -2x - h + 3$$

b. When $x = 1$,

$h = 0.5 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -2 \cdot 1 - 0.5 + 3 = 0.5$

$h = 0.1 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -2 \cdot 1 - 0.1 + 3 = 0.9$

$h = 0.01 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -2 \cdot 1 - 0.01 + 3 = 0.99$

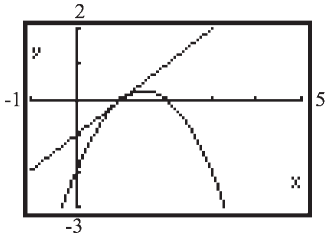
as $h \to 0$, $m_{\text{sec}} \to -2 \cdot 1 - 0 + 3 = 1$

c. Using point $(1, f(1)) = (1, 0)$ and slope = 0.99, we get the secant line:

$y - 0 = 0.99(x - 1)$

$y = 0.99x - 0.99$

d. Graphing:



93. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

a. $m_{\text{sec}} = \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{h} = \frac{\left(\frac{x - (x+h)}{(x+h)x}\right)}{h}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x - x - h}{(x+h)x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right) = \left(\frac{-h}{(x+h)x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(x+h)x}$$

b. When $x = 1$,

$h = 0.5 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -\dfrac{1}{(1+0.5)(1)}$

$$= -\frac{1}{1.5} = -\frac{2}{3} \approx -0.667$$

$h = 0.1 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -\dfrac{1}{(1+0.1)(1)}$

$$= -\frac{1}{1.1} = -\frac{10}{11} \approx -0.909$$

$h = 0.01 \Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}} = -\dfrac{1}{(1+0.01)(1)}$

$$= -\frac{1}{1.01} = -\frac{100}{101} \approx -0.990$$

as $h \to 0$, $m_{\text{sec}} \to -\dfrac{1}{(1+0)(1)} = -\dfrac{1}{1} = -1$

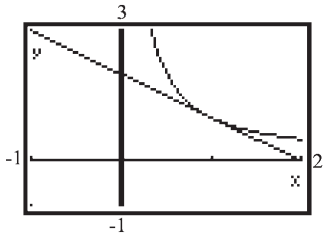
c. Using point $(1, f(1)) = (1, 1)$ and slope $= -\dfrac{100}{101}$, we get the secant line:

$y - 1 = -\dfrac{100}{101}(x - 1)$

$y - 1 = -\dfrac{100}{101}x + \dfrac{100}{101}$

$y = -\dfrac{100}{101}x + \dfrac{201}{101}$

d. Graphing:



Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

94. $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x^2}$

a. $m_{\text{sec}}=\dfrac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$

$$=\frac{\left(\dfrac{1}{(x+h)^2}-\dfrac{1}{x^2}\right)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{\left(\dfrac{x^2-(x+h)^2}{(x+h)^2x^2}\right)}{h}$$

$$=\left(\frac{x^2-\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)}{(x+h)^2x^2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

$$=\left(\frac{-2xh-h^2}{(x+h)^2x^2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{h}\right)$$

$$=\frac{-2x-h}{(x+h)^2x^2}=\frac{-2x-h}{\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)x^2}$$

b. When $x=1$,

$h=0.5\Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}}=\dfrac{-2\cdot1-0.5}{(1+0.5)^2\,1^2}=-\dfrac{10}{9}\approx-1.1111$

$h=0.1\Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}}=\dfrac{-2\cdot1-0.1}{(1+0.1)^2\,1^2}=-\dfrac{210}{121}\approx-1.7355$

$h=0.01\Rightarrow m_{\text{sec}}=\dfrac{-2\cdot1-0.01}{(1+0.01)^2\,1^2}$

$$=-\frac{20{,}100}{10{,}201}\approx-1.9704$$

as $h\to0$, $m_{\text{sec}}\to\dfrac{-2\cdot1-0}{(1+0)^2\,1^2}=-2$

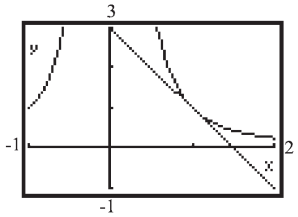
c. Using point $(1,f(1))=(1,1)$ and slope $=-1.9704$, we get the secant line:

$y-1=-1.9704(x-1)$

$y-1=-1.9704x+1.9704$

$y=-1.9704x+2.9704$

d. Graphing:



95. $f(2)=12$ and $f(-1)=8$, so

$\dfrac{f(2)-f(-1)}{2-(-1)}=\dfrac{12}{3}=4$

$f'(x)=4\to$

$3x^2+4x-1=4$

$3x^2+4x-5=0$

$x=\dfrac{-4\pm\sqrt{4^2-4(3)(-5)}}{2(3)}=\dfrac{-4\pm\sqrt{76}}{6}$

$=\dfrac{-4\pm2\sqrt{19}}{6}=\dfrac{-2\pm\sqrt{19}}{3}$

$x=\dfrac{-2-\sqrt{19}}{3}\approx-2.1$ is outside the interval

$x=\dfrac{-2+\sqrt{19}}{3}\approx.079$ is in the interval.

The only such number is $\dfrac{-2+\sqrt{19}}{3}$.

96. $g(-x)=-2f\left(-\dfrac{-x}{3}\right)=-2f\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right)$. Since f is odd,

$f\left(-\dfrac{x}{3}\right)=-f\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right)$

$g(-x)=-2f\left(\dfrac{x}{3}\right)=2f\left(-\dfrac{x}{3}\right)=-g(x)$

so g is odd.

So g is odd.

97. **a.** $R(0)=R(100)=\$0$. $R(0)=\$0$ because if the tax rate is 0%, the federal revenue will be \$0. $R(100)=\$0$ because if the tax rate is 100%, then people are completely disincentivized to work.

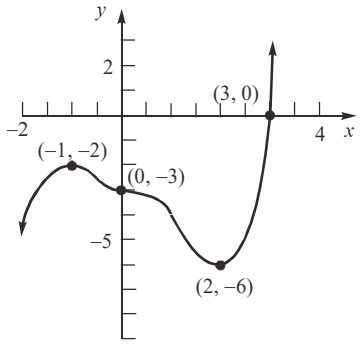
b. Answers may vary, but in all graphs, the maximum tax revenue must occur at some tax rate less than 70%. Draw a continuous function that is skewed right with the maximum value of R being at some tax rate t less than 70%. The function should have intercepts at (0, 0) and (100, 0).

c. The Extreme Value Theorem.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

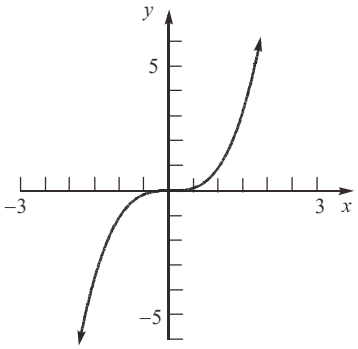
Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

98. Answers will vary. One possibility follows:

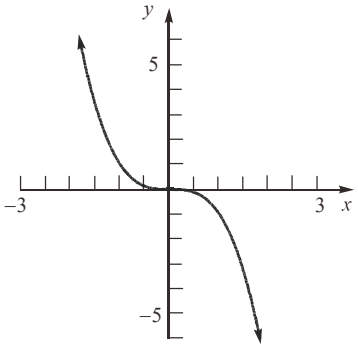


99. Answers will vary. See solution to Problem 98 for one possibility.

100. An increasing function is a function whose graph goes up as you read from left to right.



A decreasing function is a function whose graph goes down as you read from left to right.



101. To be an even function we need $f(-x) = f(x)$ and to be an odd function we need $f(-x) = -f(x)$. In order for a function be both even and odd, we would need $f(x) = -f(x)$. This is only possible if $f(x) = 0$.

102. The graph of $y = 5$ is a horizontal line.



The local maximum is $y = 5$ and it occurs at each x-value in the interval.

103. Not necessarily. It just means $f(5) > f(2)$. The function could have both increasing and decreasing intervals.

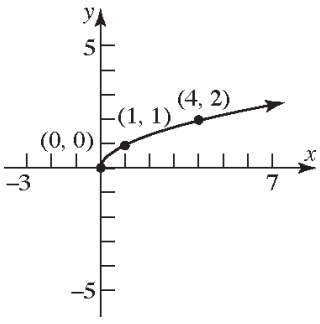
104. $\dfrac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{b - b}{x_2 - x_1} = 0$

$\dfrac{f(2) - f(-2)}{2 - (-2)} = \dfrac{0 - 0}{4} = 0$

105. A function that is increasing on an interval can have at most one x-intercept on the interval. The graph of f could not "turn" and cross it again or it would start to decrease.

Section 1.4

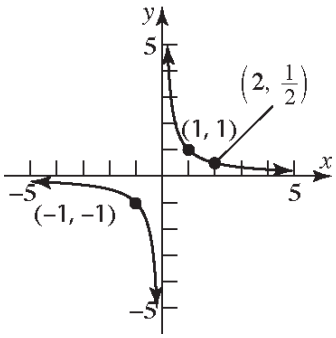
1. $y = \sqrt{x}$



Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

2. $y = \dfrac{1}{x}$



3. $y = x^3 - 8$

<u>*y*-intercept:</u>

Let $x = 0$, then $y = (0)^3 - 8 = -8$.

<u>*x*-intercept:</u>

Let $y = 0$, then $0 = x^3 - 8$

$$x^3 = 8$$

$$x = 2$$

The intercepts are $(0, -8)$ and $(2, 0)$.

4. $(-\infty, 0)$

5. piecewise-defined

6. True

7. False; the cube root function is odd and increasing on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

8. False; the domain and range of the reciprocal function are both the set of real numbers except for 0.

9. b

10. a

11. C

12. A

13. E

14. G

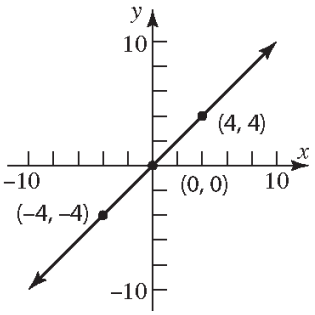
15. B

16. D

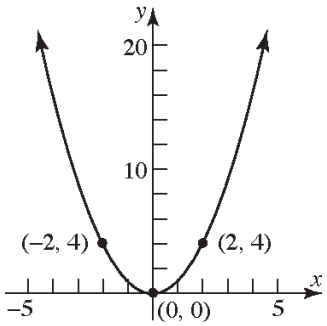
17. F

18. H

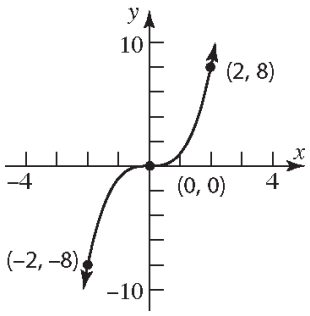
19. $f(x) = x$



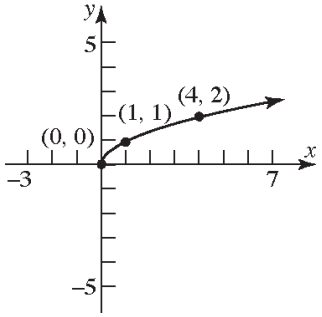
20. $f(x) = x^2$



21. $f(x) = x^3$



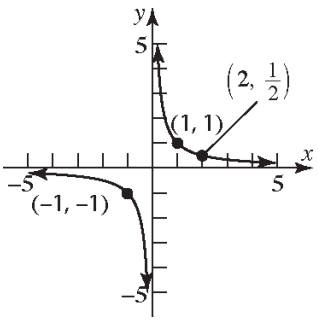
22. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$



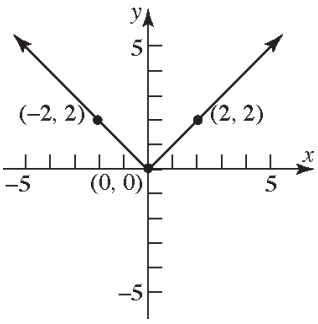
Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

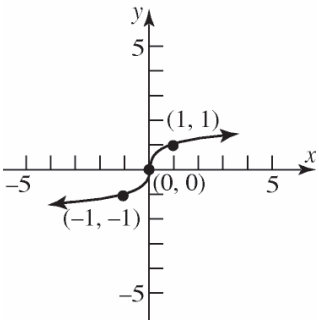
23. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$



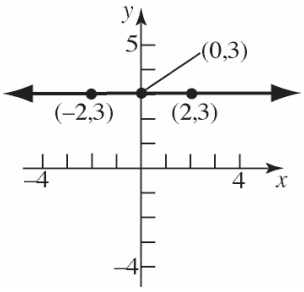
24. $f(x) = |x|$



25. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$



26. $f(x) = 3$



27. **a.** $f(-3) = -(-3)^2 = -9$

b. $f(0) = 4$

c. $f(2) = 3(3) - 2 = 7$

28. **a.** $f(-2) = -3(-2) = 6$

b. $f(-1) = 0$

c. $f(0) = 2(0)^2 + 1 = 1$

29. **a.** $f(-2) = 2(-2) + 4 = 0$

b. $f(0) = 2(0) + 4 = 4$

c. $f(1) = 2(1) + 4 = 6$

d. $f(3) = (3)^3 - 1 = 26$

30. **a.** $f(-1) = (-1)^3 = -1$

b. $f(0) = (0)^3 = 0$

c. $f(1) = 3(1) + 2 = 5$

d. $f(3) = 3(3) + 2 = 11$

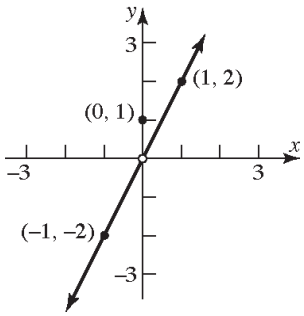
31. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

b. x-intercept: none
y-intercept:
$f(0) = 1$

The only intercept is $(0,1)$.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y \neq 0\}$; $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

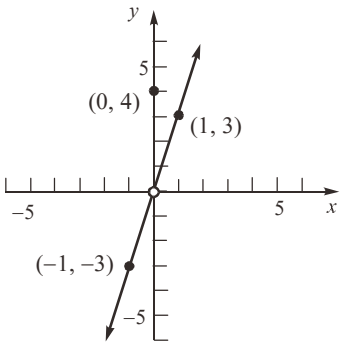
32. $f(x)=\begin{cases}3x & \text{if } x\neq 0\\ 4 & \text{if } x=0\end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

b. x-intercept: none
y-intercept: $f(0)=4$

The only intercept is $(0,4)$.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y\neq 0\}$; $(-\infty,0)\cup(0,\infty)$

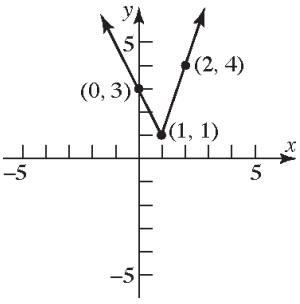
33. $f(x)=\begin{cases}-2x+3 & \text{if } x<1\\ 3x-2 & \text{if } x\geq 1\end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

b. x-intercept: none
y-intercept: $f(0)=-2(0)+3=3$

The only intercept is $(0,3)$.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y\geq 1\}$; $[1,\infty)$

34. $f(x)=\begin{cases}x+3 & \text{if } x<-2\\ -2x-3 & \text{if } x\geq -2\end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

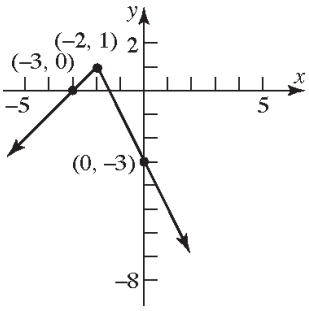
b. $x+3=0$ $\qquad -2x-3=0$
$x=-3$ $\qquad -2x=3$
$x=-\frac{3}{2}$

x-intercepts: $-3,-\frac{3}{2}$

y-intercept: $f(0)=-2(0)-3=-3$

The intercepts are $(-3,0)$, $\left(-\frac{3}{2},0\right)$, and $(0,-3)$.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y\leq 1\}$; $(-\infty,1]$

35. $f(x)=\begin{cases}x+3 & \text{if } -2\leq x<1\\ 5 & \text{if } x=1\\ -x+2 & \text{if } x>1\end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x\geq -2\}$; $[-2,\infty)$

b. $x+3=0$ $\qquad -x+2=0$
$x=-3$ $\qquad -x=-2$
(not in domain) $\qquad x=2$
x-intercept: 2

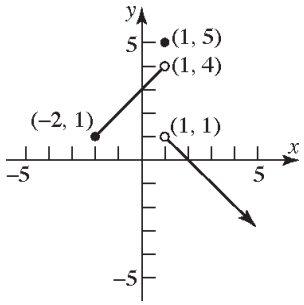
y-intercept: $f(0)=0+3=3$

The intercepts are $(2,0)$ and $(0,3)$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y < 4,\ y = 5\}$

36. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+5 & \text{if } -3 \le x < 0 \\ -3 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ -5x & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \ge -3\}$; $[-3, \infty)$

b. $2x + 5 = 0$ $\quad -5x = 0$

$2x = -5$ $\quad x = 0$

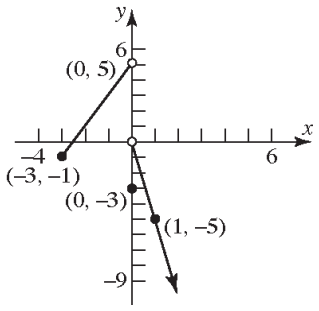
$x = -\frac{5}{2}$ (not in domain of piece)

x-intercept: $-\frac{5}{2}$

y-intercept: $f(0) = -3$

The intercepts are $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, 0\right)$ and $(0, -3)$.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y < 5\}$; $(-\infty, 5)$

37. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x^2 & \text{if } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

b. $1 + x = 0$ $\quad x^2 = 0$

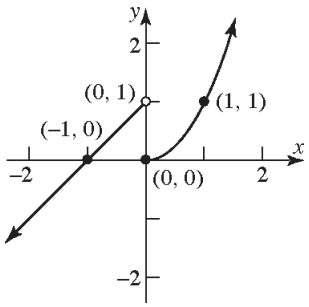
$x = -1$ $\quad x = 0$

x-intercepts: $-1, 0$

y-intercept: $f(0) = 0^2 = 0$

The intercepts are $(-1, 0)$ and $(0, 0)$.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y \text{ is any real number}\}$

38. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \sqrt[3]{x} & \text{if } x \ge 0 \end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

b. $\frac{1}{x} = 0$ $\quad \sqrt[3]{x} = 0$

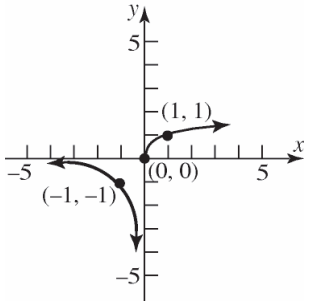
(no solution) $\quad x = 0$

x-intercept: 0

y-intercept: $f(0) = \sqrt[3]{0} = 0$

The only intercept is $(0, 0)$.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y \text{ is any real number}\}$

39. $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| & \text{if } -2 \le x < 0 \\ x^3 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid -2 \le x < 0 \text{ and } x > 0\}$ or $\{x \mid x \ge -2, x \ne 0\}$; $[-2, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$.

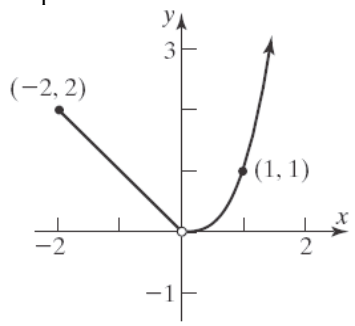
Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

b. x-intercept: none
There are no x-intercepts since there are no values for x such that $f(x)=0$.

y-intercept:
There is no y-intercept since $x=0$ is not in the domain.

c. Graph:



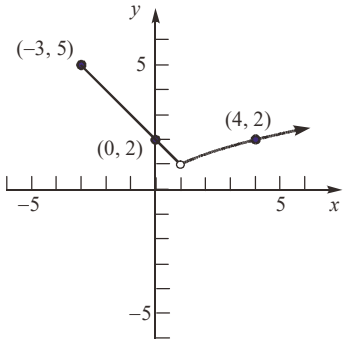
d. Range: $\{y \mid y>0\}$; $(0,\infty)$

40. $f(x)=\begin{cases}2-x & \text{if } -3\le x<1\\ \sqrt{x} & \text{if } x>1\end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid -3\le x<1 \text{ and } x>1\}$ or $\{x \mid x\ge -3, x\ne 1\}$; $[-3,1)\cup(1,\infty)$.

b. $2-x=0$ $\quad$ $\sqrt{x}=0$
$x=2$ $\quad$ $x=0$
(not in domain of piece)
no x-intercepts
y-intercept: $f(0)=2-0=2$
The intercept is $(0,2)$.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y>1\}$; $(1,\infty)$

41. $f(x)=\begin{cases}x^2 & \text{if } 0<x\le 2\\ x+2 & \text{if } 2<x<5\\ 7 & \text{if } \ge 5\end{cases}$

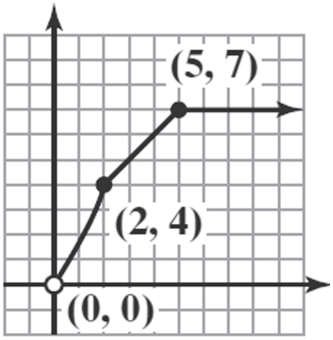
a. Domain: $\{x \mid x>0\}$; $(0,\infty)$.

b. $x^2=0$
$x=0$
(not in domain of piece)

$x+2=0$ $\quad$ $7=0$
$x=-2$ $\quad$ (not possible)
(not in domain of piece)

No intercepts.

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid 0<y\le 7\}$; $(0,7]$

42. $f(x)=\begin{cases}3x+5 & \text{if } -3\le x<0\\ 5 & \text{if } 0\le x\le 2\\ x^2+1 & \text{if } x>2\end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x\ge -3\}$; $[3,\infty)$.

b. $3x+5=0$ $\quad$ $5=0$ $\quad$ $x^2+1=0$
$x=-\frac{5}{3}$ $\quad$ (not possible) $\quad$ $x^2=-1$
(not possible)

x-intercept: $-\frac{5}{3}$

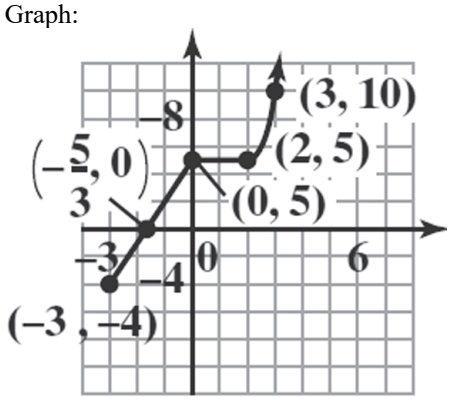
y-intercept: $f(0)=5$

The intercepts are $(0,5)$ and $\left(-\frac{5}{3},0\right)$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. Graph:



d. Range: $[-4, \infty)$

43. Answers may vary. One possibility follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & \text{if } -1 \le x \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } 0 < x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

44. Answers may vary. One possibility follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } -1 \le x \le 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } 0 < x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

45. Answers may vary. One possibility follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & \text{if } x \le 0 \\ -x+2 & \text{if } 0 < x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

46. Answers may vary. One possibility follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+2 & \text{if } -1 \le x \le 0 \\ x & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

47. a. $f(1.7) = \text{int}\big(2(1.7)\big) = \text{int}(3.4) = 3$

b. $f(2.8) = \text{int}\big(2(2.8)\big) = \text{int}(5.6) = 5$

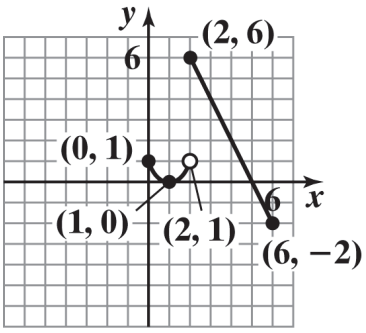
c. $f(-3.6) = \text{int}\big(2(-3.6)\big) = \text{int}(-7.2) = -8$

48. a. $f(1.2) = \text{int}\left(\frac{1.2}{2}\right) = \text{int}(0.6) = 0$

b. $f(1.6) = \text{int}\left(\frac{1.6}{2}\right) = \text{int}(0.8) = 0$

c. $f(-1.8) = \text{int}\left(\frac{-1.8}{2}\right) = \text{int}(-0.9) = -1$

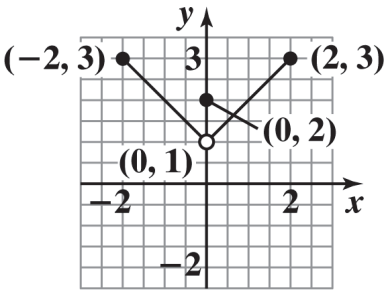
49. a.



b. The domain is $[0, 6]$.

c. Absolute max: $f(2) = 6$
Absolute min: $f(6) = -2$

50. a.



b. The domain is $[-2, 2]$.

c. Absolute max: $f(-2) = f(2) = 3$
Absolute min: none

51. $C = \begin{cases} 34.99 & \text{if } 0 < x \le 3 \\ 15x - 10.01 & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$

a. $C(2) = \$34.99$

b. $C(5) = 15(5) - 10.01 = \$64.99$

c. $C(13) = 15(13) - 10.01 = \$184.99$

52. $F(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - 3\,\text{int}(1-x) & 0 < x \le 4 \\ 2 - 9\,\text{int}(3-x) & 4 < x \le 9 \\ 74 & 9 < x \le 24 \end{cases}$

a. $F(2) = 2 - 3\,\text{int}(1-2) = 5$
Parking for 2 hours costs \$5.

b. $F(7) = 2 - 9\,\text{int}(3-7) = 38$
Parking for 7 hours costs \$38.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. $F(15) = 74$

Parking for 15 hours costs \$74.

d. $24 \text{ min} \cdot \dfrac{1 \text{ hr}}{60 \text{ min}} = 0.4 \text{ hr}$

$F(8.4) = 2 - 9\,\text{int}(3 - 8.4) = 2 - (9)(-6) = 56$

Parking for 8 hours and 24 minutes costs \$56.

53. a. Charge for 20 therms:

$C = 22.00 + 0.24863(20)$

$= \$26.97$

b. Charge for 100 therms:

$C = 22.00 + 0.24863(50) + 0.30123(50)$

$= \$49.49$

c. For $0 \le x \le 50$:

$C = 22.00 + 0.24863x$

For $x > 50$:

$C = 22.00 + 0.30123(x - 50) + 0.24863(50)$

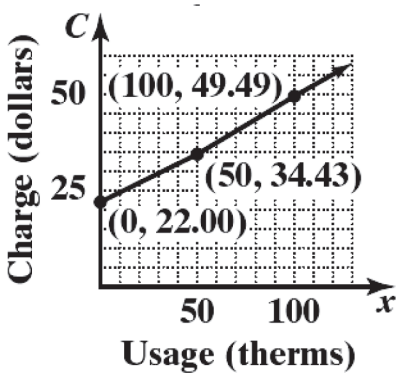
$= 22.00 + 0.30123x - 15.0615 + 12.4315$

$= 0.30123x + 19.37$

The monthly charge function:

$$C = \begin{cases} 22.00 + 0.24863x & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 50 \\ 0.30123x + 19.37 & \text{if } x > 50 \end{cases}$$

d. Graph:



54. a. Charge for 1000 therms:

$C = 90.00 + 0.1201(150) + 0.0549(850) + 0.55(1000)$

$= \$704.68$

b. Charge for 6000 therms:

$C = 90.00 + 0.1201(150) + 0.0549(4850) + 0.0482(1000) + 0.35(6000)$

$= \$3722.48$

c. For $0 \le x \le 150$:

$C = 90.00 + 0.1201x + 0.55x$

$= 0.6701x + 90.00$

For $150 < x \le 5000$:

$C = 90.00 + 0.1201(150) + 0.0549(x - 150) + 0.55x$

$= 90.00 + 18.015 + 0.0549x - 8.235 + 0.55x$

$= 0.6049x + 99.78$

For $x > 5000$:

$C = 90.00 + 0.1201(150) + 0.0549(4850) + 0.0482(x - 5000) + 0.55x$

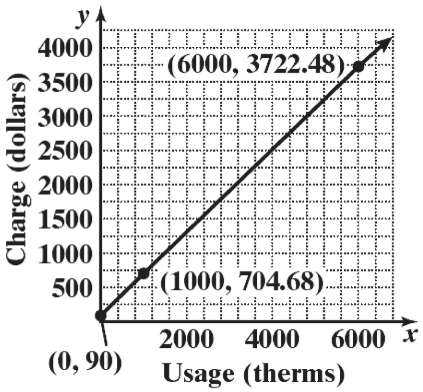
$= 90.00 + 18.015 + 266.265 + 0.0482x - 241 + 0.55x$

$= 0.5982x + 133.28$

The monthly charge function:

$$C(x) = \begin{cases} 0.6701x + 90.00 & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 150 \\ 0.6049x + 99.78 & \text{if } 150 < x \le 5000 \\ 0.5982x + 133.28 & \text{if } x > 5000 \end{cases}$$

d.



Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

55. For schedule X:

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}0.10x & \text{if } 0<x\le 10,275\\ 1,027.50+0.12(x-10,275) & \text{if } 10,275<x\le 41,775\\ 4,807.50+0.22(x-41,775) & \text{if } 41,775<x\le 89,075\\ 15,213.50+0.24(x-89,075) & \text{if } 89,075<x\le 170,050\\ 34,647.50+0.32(x-170,050) & \text{if } 170,050<x\le 215,950\\ 49,335.50+0.35(x-215,950) & \text{if } 215,950<x\le 539,900\\ 162,718.50+0.37(x-539,900) & \text{if } x>539,900\end{cases}$$

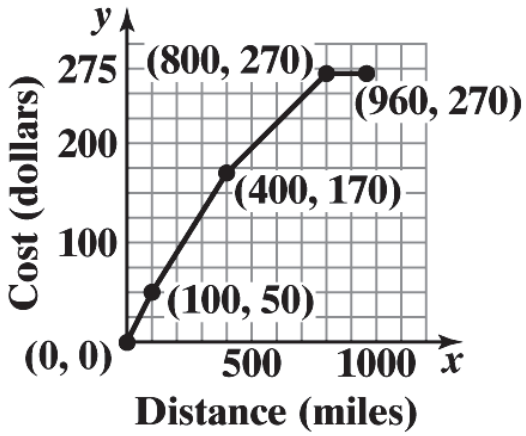
56. For Schedule Y−1:

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}0.10x & \text{if } 0<x\le 20,550\\ 2,055.00+0.12(x-20,550) & \text{if } 20,550<x\le 83,550\\ 9,615.00+0.22(x-83,550) & \text{if } 83,550<x\le 178,150\\ 30,427.00+0.24(x-178,150) & \text{if } 178,150<x\le 340,100\\ 69,295.00+0.32(x-340,100) & \text{if } 340,100<x\le 431,900\\ 98,671.00+0.35(x-431,900) & \text{if } 431,900<x\le 647,850\\ 174,253.50+0.37(x-647,850) & \text{if } x>647,850\end{cases}$$

57. a. Let x represent the number of miles and C be the cost of transportation.

$$C(x)=\begin{cases}0.50x & \text{if } 0\le x\le 100\\ 0.50(100)+0.40(x-100) & \text{if } 100<x\le 400\\ 0.50(100)+0.40(300)+0.25(x-400) & \text{if } 400<x\le 800\\ 0.50(100)+0.40(300)+0.25(400)+0(x-800) & \text{if } 800<x\le 960\end{cases}$$

$$C(x)=\begin{cases}0.50x & \text{if } 0\le x\le 100\\ 10+0.40x & \text{if } 100<x\le 400\\ 70+0.25x & \text{if } 400<x\le 800\\ 270 & \text{if } 800<x\le 960\end{cases}$$



b. For hauls between 100 and 400 miles the cost is: $C(x)=10+0.40x$.

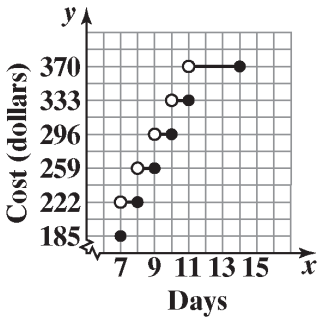
c. For hauls between 400 and 800 miles the cost is: $C(x)=70+0.25x$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

58. Let x = number of days car is used. The cost of renting is given by

$$C(x)=\begin{cases}185 & \text{if } x=7\\ 222 & \text{if } 7<x\le 8\\ 259 & \text{if } 8<x\le 9\\ 296 & \text{if } 9<x\le 10\\ 333 & \text{if } 10<x\le 11\\ 370 & \text{if } 11<x\le 14\end{cases}$$



59. **a.** Let s = the credit score of an individual who wishes to borrow \$300,000 with an 80% LTV ratio. The adverse market delivery charge is given by

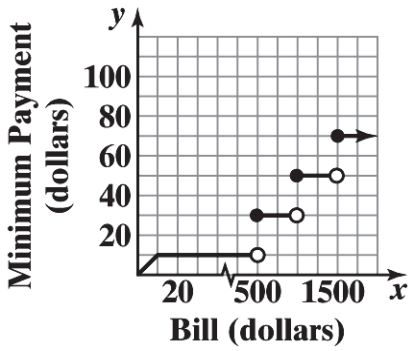
$$C(s)=\begin{cases}9000 & \text{if } s\le 659\\ 8250 & \text{if } 660\le s\le 679\\ 5250 & \text{if } 680\le s\le 699\\ 3750 & \text{if } 700\le s\le 719\\ 2250 & \text{if } 720\le s\le 739\\ 1500 & \text{if } s\ge 740\end{cases}$$

b. 725 is between 720 and 739 so the charge would be \$2250.

c. 670 is between 660 and 679 so the charge would be \$8250.

60. Let x = the amount of the bill in dollars. The minimum payment due is given by

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}x & \text{if } 0\le x<10\\ 10 & \text{if } 10\le x<500\\ 30 & \text{if } 500\le x<1000\\ 50 & \text{if } 1000\le x<1500\\ 70 & \text{if } x\ge 1500\end{cases}$$



61. **a.** $W=10°C$

b. $W=33-\dfrac{(10.45+10\sqrt{5}-5)(33-10)}{22.04}\approx 4°C$

c. $W=33-\dfrac{(10.45+10\sqrt{15}-15)(33-10)}{22.04}\approx -3°C$

d. $W=33-1.5958(33-10)=-4°C$

e. When $0\le v<1.79$, the wind speed is so small that there is no effect on the temperature.

f. When the wind speed exceeds 20, the wind chill depends only on the air temperature.

62. **a.** $W=-10°C$

b. $W=33-\dfrac{\left(10.45+10\sqrt{5}-5\right)\left(33-(-10)\right)}{22.04}$

$\approx -21°C$

c. $W=33-\dfrac{\left(10.45+10\sqrt{15}-15\right)\left(33-(-10)\right)}{22.04}$

$\approx -34°C$

d. $W=33-1.5958\left(33-(-10)\right)=-36°C$

63. Let x = the number of ounces and $C(x)$ = the postage due.

For $0<x\le 1$: $C(x)=\$1.16$

For $1<x\le 2$: $C(x)=1.16+0.2=\$1.36$

For $2<x\le 3$: $C(x)=1.16+2(0.2)=\$1.56$

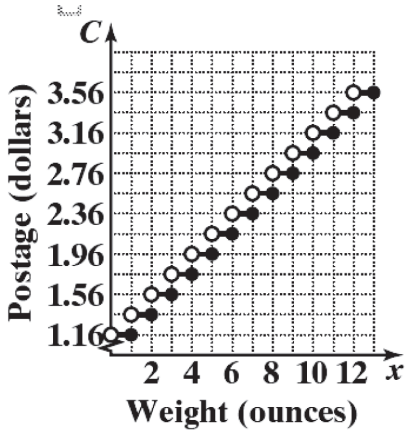
For $3<x\le 4$: $C(x)=1.16+3(0.2)=\$1.76$

$\vdots$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

For $12 < x \le 13$: $C(x) = 1.16 + 12(0.2) = \$3.56$



64. Use intervals $(0,8),[8,16),[16,32),[32,38)$ (exclude 0 and 38 since those would be the walls). Depth for the intervals $[8,16)$ and $[32,38)$ are constant (8 ft and 3 ft respectively). The other two are linear functions. On $(0,8)$ the endpoint coordinates can be thought or as $(0,3)$ and $(8,8)$.

$$m = \frac{8-3}{8-0} = \frac{5}{8} \quad y = \frac{5}{8}x + 3$$

On $[16,32)$ the endpoint coordinates can be thought of as $(16,8)$ and $(32,3)$.

$$m = \frac{3-8}{32-16} = -\frac{5}{16}$$
$$8 = -\frac{5}{16}(16) + b$$
$$13 = b$$
$$y = -\frac{5}{16}x + 13$$

Therefore,

$$d(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{8}x + 3 & \text{if } 0 < x < 8 \\ 8 & \text{if } 8 \le x < 16 \\ -\frac{5}{16}x + 13 & \text{if } 16 \le x < 32 \\ 3 & \text{if } 32 \le x < 38 \end{cases}$$

65. The function f changes definition at 2 and the function g changes definition at 0. Combining these together, the sum function will change definitions at 0 and 2.

On the interval $(-\infty, 0]$:

$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = (2x+3) + (-4x+1) \cdot$$
$$= -2x + 4$$

On the interval $(0,2)$:

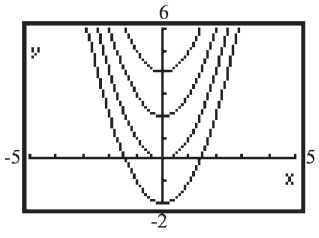
$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = (2x+3) + (x-7) \cdot$$
$$= 3x - 4$$

On the interval $[2,\infty)$:

$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = (x^2 + 5x) + (x-7)$$
$$= x^2 + 6x - 7$$

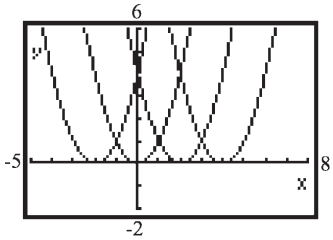
So, $(f+g)(x) = \begin{cases} -2x+4 & \text{if } x \le 0 \\ 3x-4 & \text{if } 0 < x \le 2 \\ x^2+6x-7 & \text{if } x \ge 2 \end{cases}$

66. Each graph is that of $y = x^2$, but shifted vertically.



If $y = x^2 + k$, $k > 0$, the shift is up k units; if $y = x^2 - k$, $k > 0$, the shift is down k units. The graph of $y = x^2 - 4$ is the same as the graph of $y = x^2$, but shifted down 4 units. The graph of $y = x^2 + 5$ is the graph of $y = x^2$, but shifted up 5 units.

67. Each graph is that of $y = x^2$, but shifted horizontally.



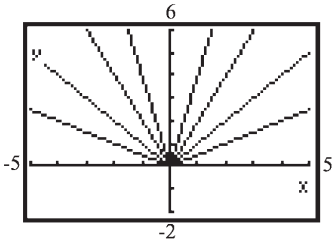
If $y = (x-k)^2$, $k > 0$, the shift is to the right k units; if $y = (x+k)^2$, $k > 0$, the shift is to the

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

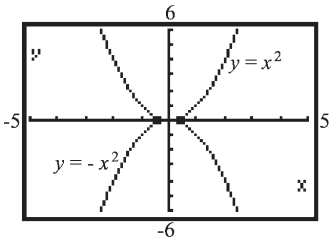
left k units. The graph of $y=(x+4)^2$ is the same as the graph of $y=x^2$, but shifted to the left 4 units. The graph of $y=(x-5)^2$ is the graph of $y=x^2$, but shifted to the right 5 units.

68. Each graph is that of $y=|x|$, but either compressed or stretched vertically.

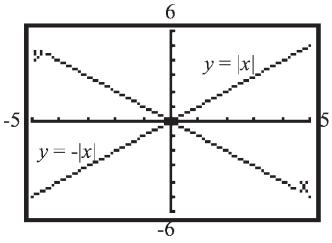


If $y=k|x|$ and $k>1$, the graph is stretched vertically; if $y=k|x|$ and $0<k<1$, the graph is compressed vertically. The graph of $y=\frac{1}{4}|x|$ is the same as the graph of $y=|x|$, but compressed vertically. The graph of $y=5|x|$ is the same as the graph of $y=|x|$, but stretched vertically.

69. The graph of $y=-x^2$ is the reflection of the graph of $y=x^2$ about the x-axis.

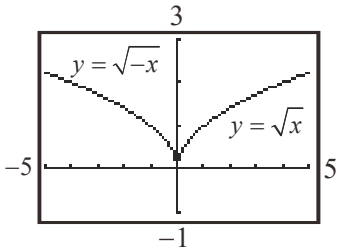


The graph of $y=-|x|$ is the reflection of the graph of $y=|x|$ about the x-axis.

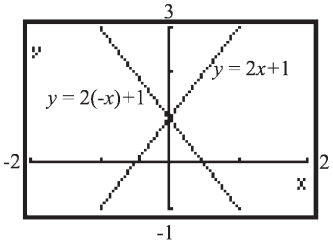


Multiplying a function by –1 causes the graph to be a reflection about the x-axis of the original function's graph.

70. The graph of $y=\sqrt{-x}$ is the reflection about the y-axis of the graph of $y=\sqrt{x}$.

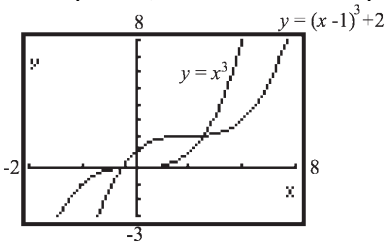


The same type of reflection occurs when graphing $y=2x+1$ and $y=2(-x)+1$.



The graph of $y=f(-x)$ is the reflection about the y-axis of the graph of $y=f(x)$.

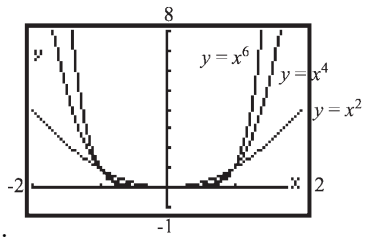
71. The graph of $y=(x-1)^3+2$ is a shifting of the graph of $y=x^3$ one unit to the right and two units up. Yes, the result could be predicted.



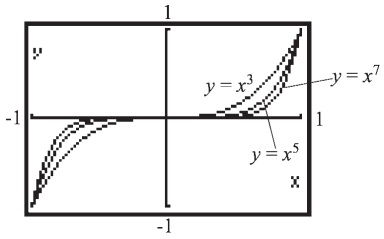
Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

72. The graphs of $y = x^n$, n a positive even integer, are all U-shaped and open upward. All go through the points $(-1, 1)$, $(0, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$. As n increases, the graph of the function is narrower for $|x| > 1$ and flatter for $|x| < 1$.



73. The graphs of $y = x^n$, n a positive odd integer, all have the same general shape. All go through the points $(-1, -1)$, $(0, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$. As n increases, the graph of the function increases at a greater rate for $|x| > 1$ and is flatter around 0 for $|x| < 1$.



74. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$

Yes, it is a function.

Domain = $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$ or $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range = $\{0, 1\}$ or $\{y \mid y = 0 \text{ or } y = 1\}$

y-intercept: $x = 0 \Rightarrow x$ is rational $\Rightarrow y = 1$

So the y-intercept is $y = 1$.

x-intercept: $y = 0 \Rightarrow x$ is irrational

So the graph has infinitely many x-intercepts, namely, there is an x-intercept at each irrational value of x.

$f(-x) = 1 = f(x)$ when x is rational;

$f(-x) = 0 = f(x)$ when x is irrational.

Thus, f is even.

The graph of f consists of 2 infinite clusters of distinct points, extending horizontally in both directions. One cluster is located 1 unit above the x-axis, and the other is located along the x-axis.

75. Answers will vary.

Section 1.5

1. **a.** vertically; up
b. vertically; down
c. $(2, 6)$
d. $(3, -5)$

2. **a.** horizontally; up
b. horizontally; down
c. $(6, 4)$
d. $(-1, 2)$

3. **a.** a; vertically; stretched
b. a; vertically; compressed
c. $(2, 12)$
d. $(5, 4)$

4. **a.** $\frac{1}{a}$; horizontal; compression
b. $\frac{1}{a}$; horizontal; stretch
c. $(4, 5)$
d. $(12, 2)$

5. horizontal; right

6. y

7. False

8. True; the graph of $y = -f(x)$ is the reflection about the x-axis of the graph of $y = f(x)$.

9. d

10. b

11. B

12. E

13. H

14. D

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

15. I

16. A

17. L

18. C

19. F

20. J

21. G

22. K

23. $y = (x-4)^3$

24. $y = (x+4)^3$

25. $y = x^3 + 4$

26. $y = x^3 - 4$

27. $y = (-x)^3 = -x^3$

28. $y = -x^3$

29. $y = 5x^3$

30. $y = \left(\frac{1}{4}x\right)^3 = \frac{1}{64}x^3$

31. $y = (2x)^3 = 8x^3$

32. $y = \frac{1}{4}x^3$

33. (1) $y = \sqrt{x} + 2$

(2) $y = -\left(\sqrt{x} + 2\right)$

(3) $y = -\left(\sqrt{-x} + 2\right) = -\sqrt{-x} - 2$

34. (1) $y = -\sqrt{x}$

(2) $y = -\sqrt{x-3}$

(3) $y = -\sqrt{x-3} - 2$

35. (1) $y = 3\sqrt{x}$

(2) $y = 3\sqrt{x} + 4$

(3) $y = 3\sqrt{x+5} + 4$

36. (1) $y = \sqrt{x} + 2$

(2) $y = \sqrt{-x} + 2$

(3) $y = \sqrt{-(x+3)} + 2 = \sqrt{-x-3} + 2$

37. (c); To go from $y = f(x)$ to $y = -f(x)$ we reflect about the x-axis. This means we change the sign of the y-coordinate for each point on the graph of $y = f(x)$. Thus, the point $(3, 6)$ would become $(3, -6)$.

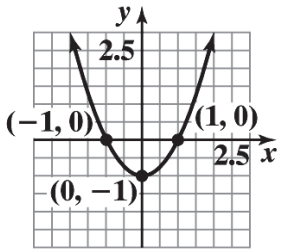
38. (d); To go from $y = f(x)$ to $y = f(-x)$, we reflect each point on the graph of $y = f(x)$ about the y-axis. This means we change the sign of the x-coordinate for each point on the graph of $y = f(x)$. Thus, the point $(3, 6)$ would become $(-3, 6)$.

39. (c); To go from $y = f(x)$ to $y = 2f(x)$, we stretch vertically by a factor of 2. Multiply the y-coordinate of each point on the graph of $y = f(x)$ by 2. Thus, the point $(1, 3)$ would become $(1, 6)$.

40. (c); To go from $y = f(x)$ to $y = f(2x)$, we compress horizontally by a factor of 2. Divide the x-coordinate of each point on the graph of $y = f(x)$ by 2. Thus, the point $(4, 2)$ would become $(2, 2)$.

41. $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

Using the graph of $y = x^2$, vertically shift downward 1 unit.



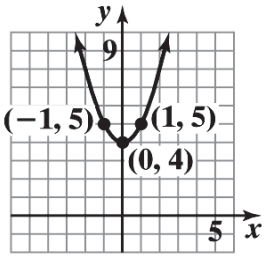
The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $[-1, \infty)$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

42. $f(x) = x^2 + 4$

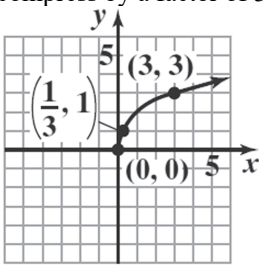
Using the graph of $y = x^2$, vertically shift upward 4 units.



The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $[4, \infty)$.

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

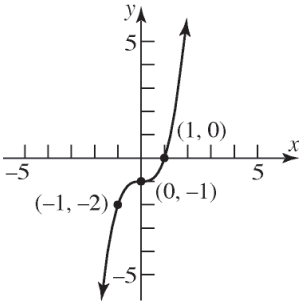
Using the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, horizontally compress by a factor of 3.



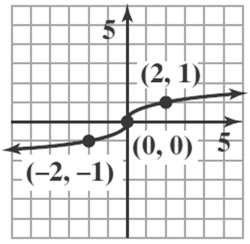
The domain is $[0, \infty)$ and the range is $[0, \infty)$.

44. $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}x}$

Using the graph of $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$, horizontally stretch by a factor of ½.

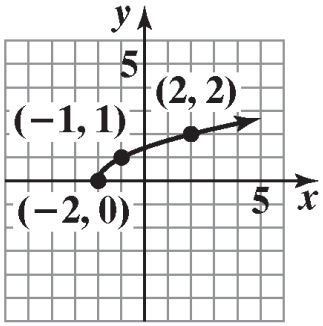


The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty, \infty)$.



45. $h(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$

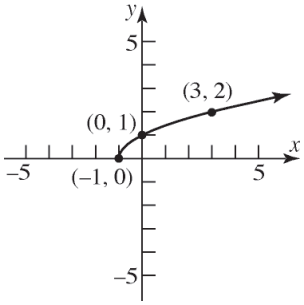
Using the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, horizontally shift to the left 2 units.



The domain is $[-2, \infty)$ and the range is $[0, \infty)$.

46. $h(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$

Using the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, horizontally shift to the left 1 unit.



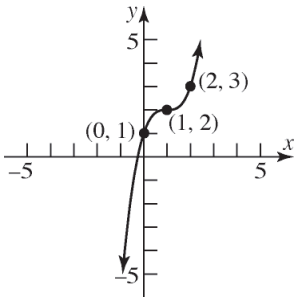
The domain is $[-1, \infty)$ and the range is $[0, \infty)$.

47. $f(x) = (x-1)^3 + 2$

Using the graph of $y = x^3$, horizontally shift to the right 1 unit $\left[y = (x-1)^3\right]$, then vertically shift up 2 units $\left[y = (x-1)^3 + 2\right]$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

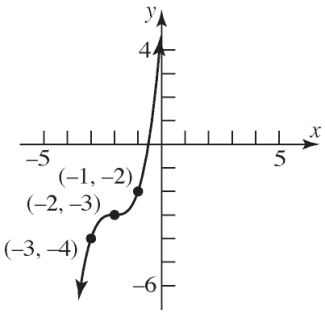
Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual



The domain is $(-\infty,\infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty,\infty)$.

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

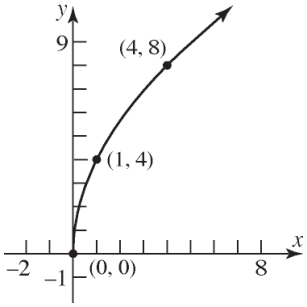
Using the graph of $y=x^3$, horizontally shift to the left 2 units $\left[y=(x+2)^3\right]$, then vertically shift down 3 units $\left[y=(x+2)^3-3\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty,\infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty,\infty)$.

49. $g(x)=4\sqrt{x}$

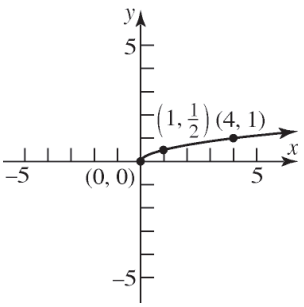
Using the graph of $y=\sqrt{x}$, vertically stretch by a factor of 4.



The domain is $[0,\infty)$ and the range is $[0,\infty)$.

50. $g(x)=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$

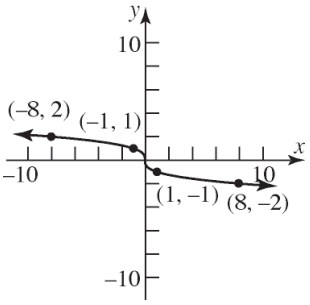
Using the graph of $y=\sqrt{x}$, vertically compress by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.



The domain is $[0,\infty)$ and the range is $[0,\infty)$.

51. $f(x)=-\sqrt[3]{x}$

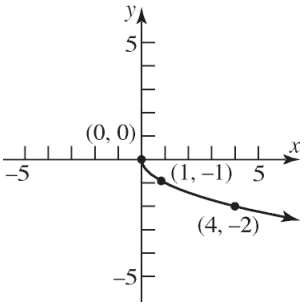
Using the graph of $y=\sqrt[3]{x}$, reflect the graph about the *x*-axis.



The domain is $(-\infty,\infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty,\infty)$.

52. $f(x)=-\sqrt{x}$

Using the graph of $y=\sqrt{x}$, reflect the graph about the *x*-axis.



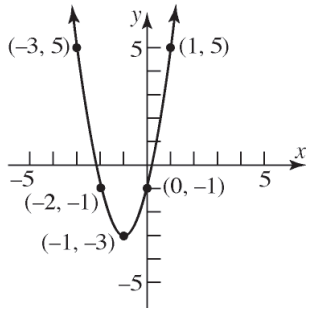
The domain is $[0,\infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty,0]$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

53. $f(x) = 2(x+1)^2 - 3$

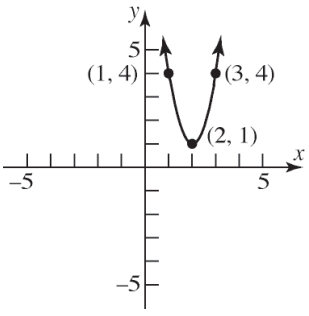
Using the graph of $y = x^2$, horizontally shift to the left 1 unit $\left[y = (x+1)^2\right]$, vertically stretch by a factor of 2 $\left[y = 2(x+1)^2\right]$, and then vertically shift downward 3 units $\left[y = 2(x+1)^2 - 3\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $[-3, \infty)$.

54. $f(x) = 3(x-2)^2 + 1$

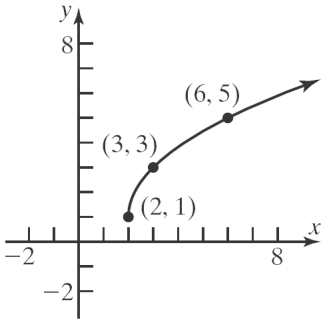
Using the graph of $y = x^2$, horizontally shift to the right 2 units $\left[y = (x-2)^2\right]$, vertically stretch by a factor of 3 $\left[y = 3(x-2)^2\right]$, and then vertically shift upward 1 unit $\left[y = 3(x-2)^2 + 1\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $[1, \infty)$.

55. $g(x) = 2\sqrt{x-2} + 1$

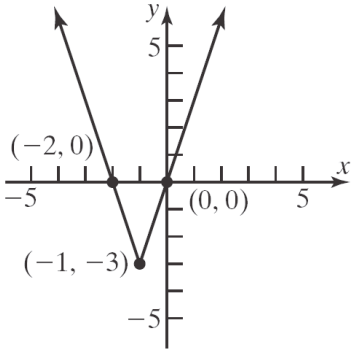
Using the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, horizontally shift to the right 2 units $\left[y = \sqrt{x-2}\right]$, vertically stretch by a factor of 2 $\left[y = 2\sqrt{x-2}\right]$, and vertically shift upward 1 unit $\left[y = 2\sqrt{x-2} + 1\right]$.



The domain is $[2, \infty)$ and the range is $[1, \infty)$.

56. $g(x) = 3|x+1| - 3$

Using the graph of $y = |x|$, horizontally shift to the left 1 unit $\left[y = |x+1|\right]$, vertically stretch by a factor of 3 $\left[y = 3|x+1|\right]$, and vertically shift downward 3 units $\left[y = 3|x+1| - 3\right]$.



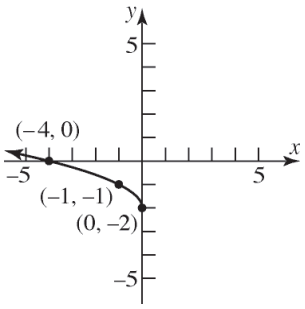
The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $[-3, \infty)$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

57. $h(x) = \sqrt{-x} - 2$

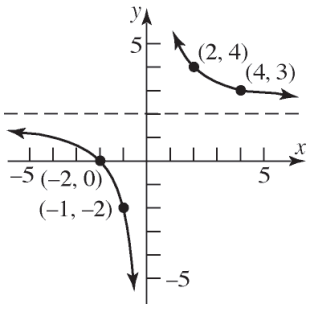
Using the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, reflect the graph about the y-axis $\left[y = \sqrt{-x}\right]$ and vertically shift downward 2 units $\left[y = \sqrt{-x} - 2\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty, 0]$ and the range is $[-2, \infty)$.

58. $h(x) = \frac{4}{x} + 2 = 4\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 2$

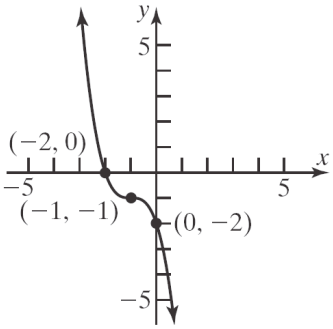
Stretch the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$ vertically by a factor of 4 $\left[y = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{4}{x}\right]$ and vertically shift upward 2 units $\left[y = \frac{4}{x} + 2\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$.

59. $f(x) = -(x+1)^3 - 1$

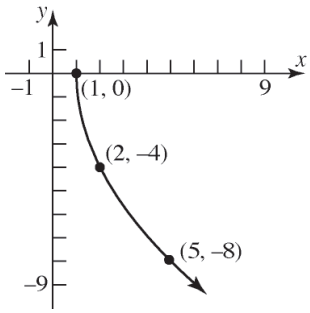
Using the graph of $y = x^3$, horizontally shift to the left 1 unit $\left[y = (x+1)^3\right]$, reflect the graph about the x-axis $\left[y = -(x+1)^3\right]$, and vertically shift downward 1 unit $\left[y = -(x+1)^3 - 1\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

60. $f(x) = -4\sqrt{x-1}$

Using the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, horizontally shift to the right 1 unit $\left[y = \sqrt{x-1}\right]$, reflect the graph about the x-axis $\left[y = -\sqrt{x-1}\right]$, and stretch vertically by a factor of 4 $\left[y = -4\sqrt{x-1}\right]$.



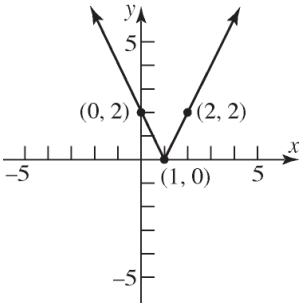
The domain is $[1, \infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty, 0]$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

61. $g(x) = 2|1-x| = 2|-(-1+x)| = 2|x-1|$

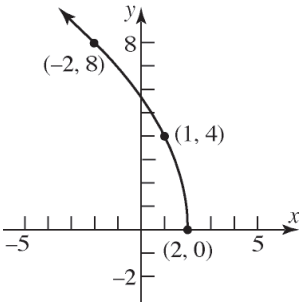
Using the graph of $y = |x|$, horizontally shift to the right 1 unit $\left[y = |x-1|\right]$, and vertically stretch by a factor or 2 $\left[y = 2|x-1|\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $[0, \infty)$.

62. $g(x) = 4\sqrt{2-x} = 4\sqrt{-(x-2)}$

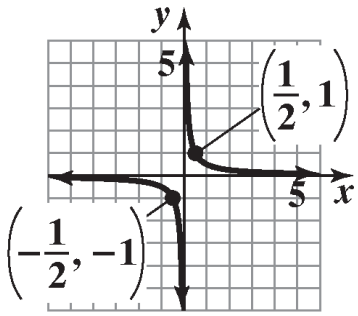
Using the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, reflect the graph about the y-axis $\left[y = \sqrt{-x}\right]$, horizontally shift to the right 2 units $\left[y = \sqrt{-(x-2)}\right]$, and vertically stretch by a factor of 4 $\left[y = 4\sqrt{-(x-2)}\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty, 2]$ and the range is $[0, \infty)$.

63. $h(x) = \dfrac{1}{2x}$

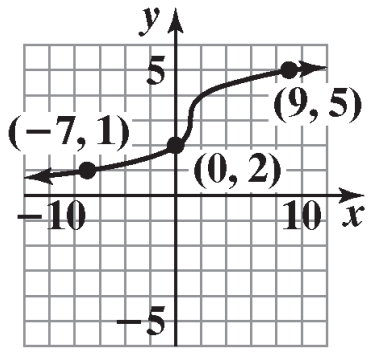
Using the graph of $y = \dfrac{1}{x}$, vertically compress by a factor of $\dfrac{1}{2}$.



The domain is $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$.

64. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1} + 3$

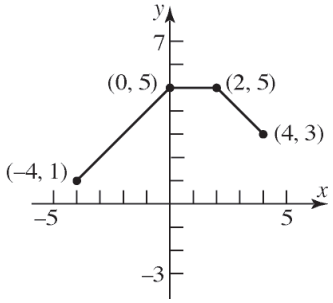
Using the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$, horizontally shift to the right 1 unit $\left[y = \sqrt[3]{x-1}\right]$, then vertically shift up 3 units $\left[y = \sqrt[3]{x-1} + 3\right]$.



The domain is $(-\infty, \infty)$ and the range is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

65. a. $F(x) = f(x) + 3$

Shift up 3 units.

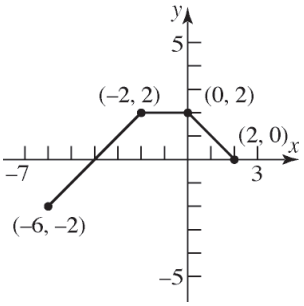


Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

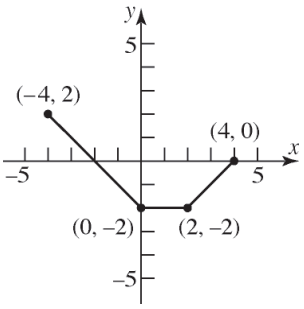
b. $G(x) = f(x+2)$

Shift left 2 units.



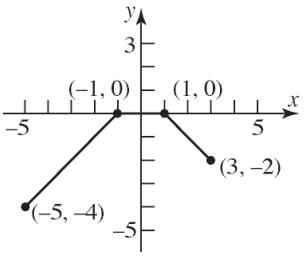
c. $P(x) = -f(x)$

Reflect about the x-axis.



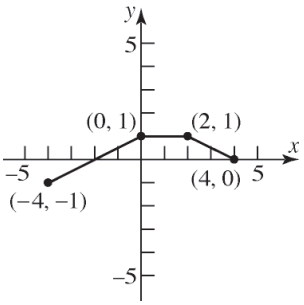
d. $H(x) = f(x+1) - 2$

Shift left 1 unit and shift down 2 units.



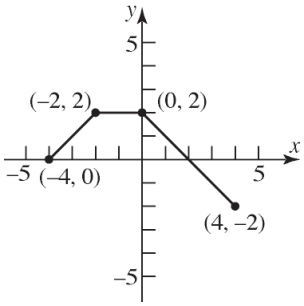
e. $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x)$

Compress vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.



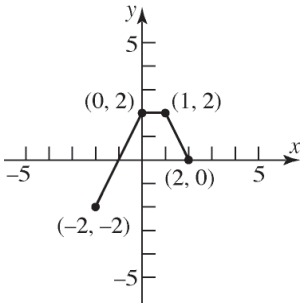
f. $g(x) = f(-x)$

Reflect about the y-axis.



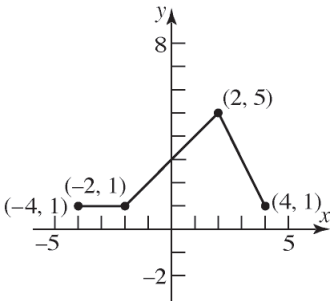
g. $h(x) = f(2x)$

Compress horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.



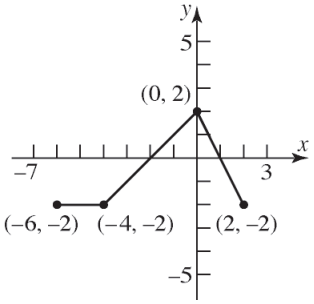
66. a. $F(x) = f(x) + 3$

Shift up 3 units.



b. $G(x) = f(x+2)$

Shift left 2 units.

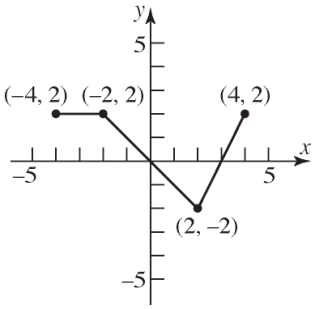


Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

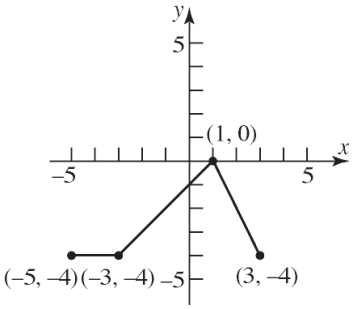
c. $P(x) = -f(x)$

Reflect about the x-axis.



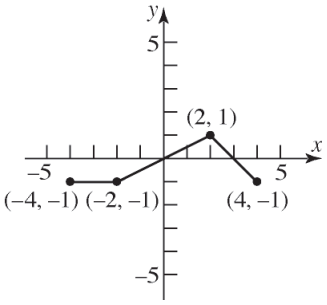
d. $H(x) = f(x+1) - 2$

Shift left 1 unit and shift down 2 units.



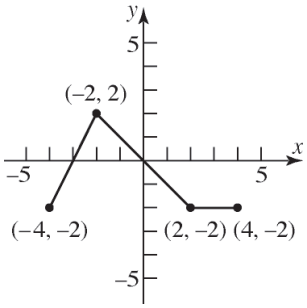
e. $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x)$

Compress vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.



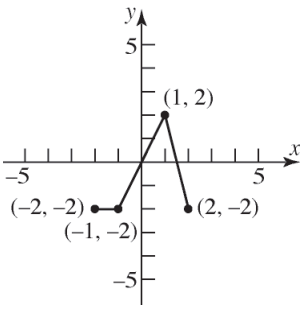
f. $g(x) = f(-x)$

Reflect about the y-axis.



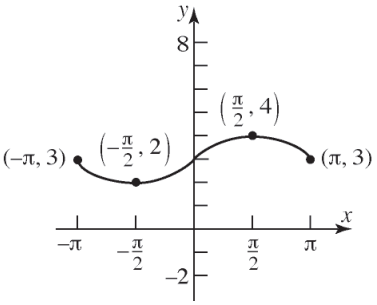
g. $h(x) = f(2x)$

Compress horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.



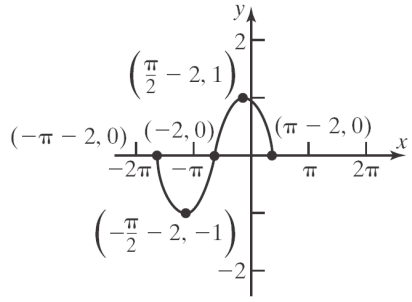
67. a. $F(x) = f(x) + 3$

Shift up 3 units.



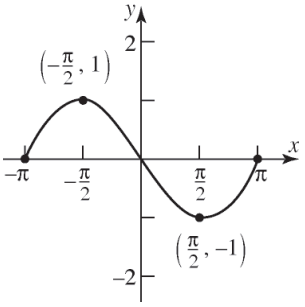
b. $G(x) = f(x+2)$

Shift left 2 units.



c. $P(x) = -f(x)$

Reflect about the x-axis.

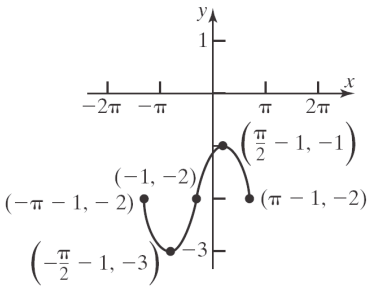


Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

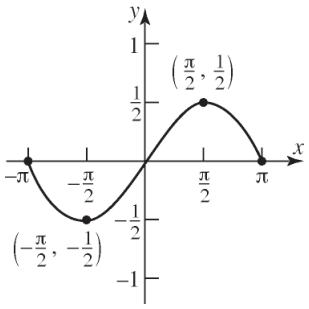
d. $H(x) = f(x+1) - 2$

Shift left 1 unit and shift down 2 units.



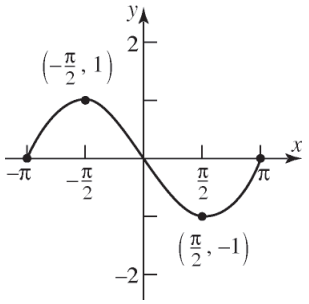
e. $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x)$

Compress vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.



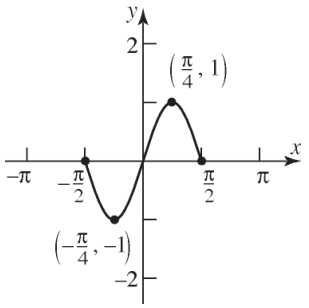
f. $g(x) = f(-x)$

Reflect about the y-axis.



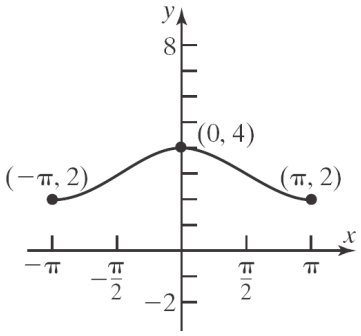
g. $h(x) = f(2x)$

Compress horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.



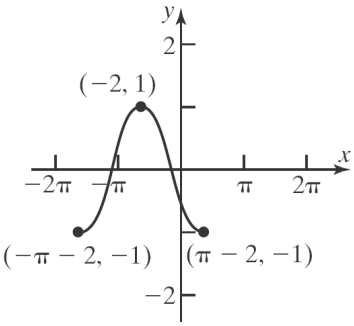
68. a. $F(x) = f(x) + 3$

Shift up 3 units.



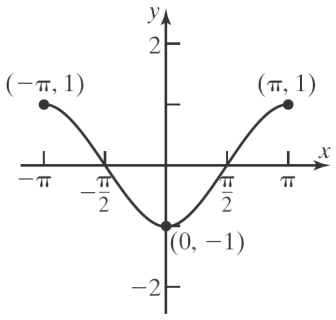
b. $G(x) = f(x+2)$

Shift left 2 units.



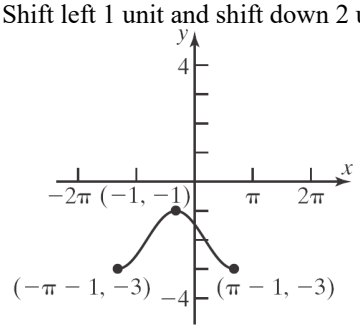
c. $P(x) = -f(x)$

Reflect about the x-axis.



d. $H(x) = f(x+1) - 2$

Shift left 1 unit and shift down 2 units.

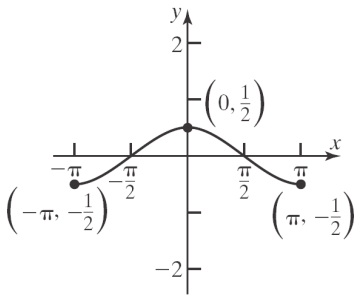


Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

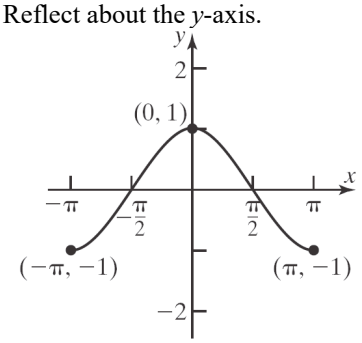
e. $Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} f(x)$

Compress vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.



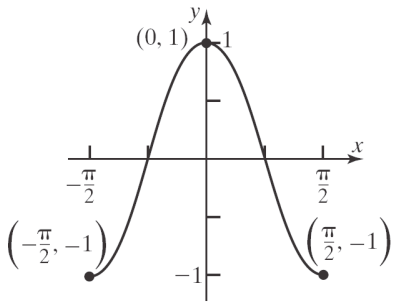
f. $g(x) = f(-x)$

Reflect about the y-axis.



g. $h(x) = f(2x)$

Compress horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$.

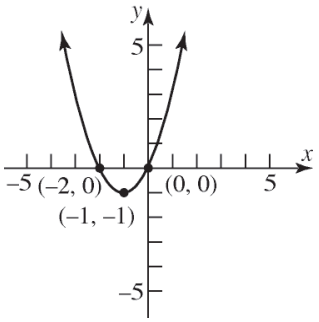


69. $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$

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

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

Using $f(x) = x^2$, shift left 1 unit and shift down 1 unit.

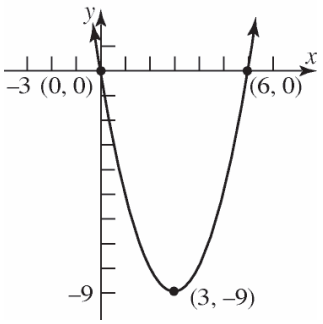


70. $f(x) = x^2 - 6x$

$f(x) = (x^2 - 6x + 9) - 9$

$f(x) = (x-3)^2 - 9$

Using $f(x) = x^2$, shift right 3 units and shift down 9 units.

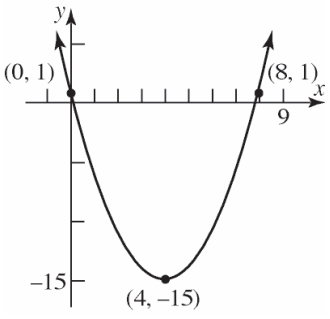


71. $f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 1$

$f(x) = \left(x^2 - 8x + 16\right) + 1 - 16$

$f(x) = (x-4)^2 - 15$

Using $f(x) = x^2$, shift right 4 units and shift down 15 units.



72. $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 2$

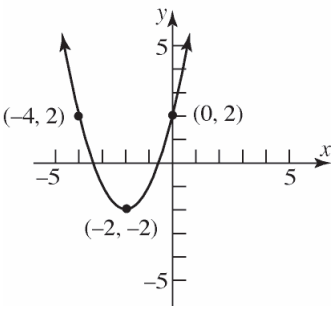
$f(x) = \left(x^2 + 4x + 4\right) + 2 - 4$

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

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

Using $f(x)=x^2$, shift left 2 units and shift down 2 units.



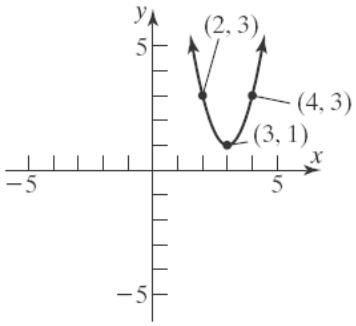
73. $f(x)=2x^2-12x+19$

$=2\left(x^2-6x\right)+19$

$=2\left(x^2-6x+9\right)+19-18$

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

Using $f(x)=x^2$, shift right 3 units, vertically stretch by a factor of 2, and then shift up 1 unit.



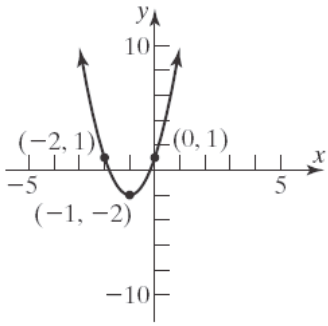
74. $f(x)=3x^2+6x+1$

$=3\left(x^2+2x\right)+1$

$=3\left(x^2+2x+1\right)+1-3$

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

Using $f(x)=x^2$, shift left 1 unit, vertically stretch by a factor of 3, and shift down 2 units.



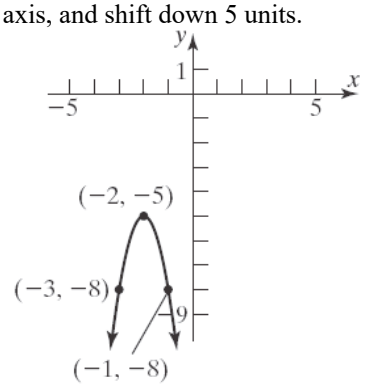
75. $f(x)=-3x^2-12x-17$

$=-3\left(x^2+4x\right)-17$

$=-3\left(x^2+4x+4\right)-17+12$

$=-3(x+2)^2-5$

Using $f(x)=x^2$, shift left 2 units, stretch vertically by a factor of 3, reflect about the x-axis, and shift down 5 units.



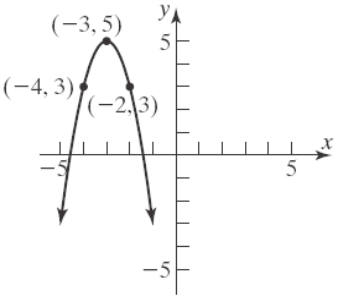
76. $f(x)=-2x^2-12x-13$

$=-2\left(x^2+6x\right)-13$

$=-2\left(x^2+6x+9\right)-13+18$

$=-2(x+3)^2+5$

Using $f(x)=x^2$, shift left 3 units, stretch vertically by a factor of 2, reflect about the x-axis, and shift up 5 units.



77. a. The graph of $y=f(x+2)$ is the same as the graph of $y=f(x)$, but shifted 2 units to the left. Therefore, the x-intercepts are -7 and 1.

b. The graph of $y=f(x-2)$ is the same as the graph of $y=f(x)$, but shifted 2 units to

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

the right. Therefore, the x-intercepts are -3 and 5.

c. The graph of $y = 4f(x)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but stretched vertically by a factor of 4. Therefore, the x-intercepts are still -5 and 3 since the y-coordinate of each is 0.

d. The graph of $y = f(-x)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but reflected about the y-axis. Therefore, the x-intercepts are 5 and -3.

78. a. The graph of $y = f(x+4)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but shifted 4 units to the left. Therefore, the x-intercepts are -12 and -3.

b. The graph of $y = f(x-3)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but shifted 3 units to the right. Therefore, the x-intercepts are -5 and 4.

c. The graph of $y = 2f(x)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but stretched vertically by a factor of 2. Therefore, the x-intercepts are still -8 and 1 since the y-coordinate of each is 0.

d. The graph of $y = f(-x)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but reflected about the y-axis. Therefore, the x-intercepts are 8 and -1.

79. a. The graph of $y = f(x+2)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but shifted 2 units to the left. Therefore, the graph of $f(x+2)$ is increasing on the interval $[-3,3]$.

b. The graph of $y = f(x-5)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but shifted 5 units to the right. Therefore, the graph of $f(x-5)$ is increasing on the interval $[4,10]$.

c. The graph of $y = -f(x)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but reflected about the x-axis. Therefore, we can say that the graph of $y = -f(x)$ must be *decreasing* on the interval $[-1,5]$.

d. The graph of $y = f(-x)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but reflected about the y-axis. Therefore, we can say that the graph of $y = f(-x)$ must be *decreasing* on the interval $[-5,1]$.

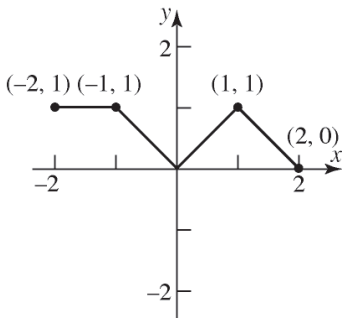
80. a. The graph of $y = f(x+2)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but shifted 2 units to the left. Therefore, the graph of $f(x+2)$ is decreasing on the interval $[-4,5]$.

b. The graph of $y = f(x-5)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but shifted 5 units to the right. Therefore, the graph of $f(x-5)$ is decreasing on the interval $[3,12]$.

c. The graph of $y = -f(x)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but reflected about the x-axis. Therefore, we can say that the graph of $y = -f(x)$ must be *increasing* on the interval $[-2,7]$.

d. The graph of $y = f(-x)$ is the same as the graph of $y = f(x)$, but reflected about the y-axis. Therefore, we can say that the graph of $y = f(-x)$ must be *increasing* on the interval $[-7,2]$.

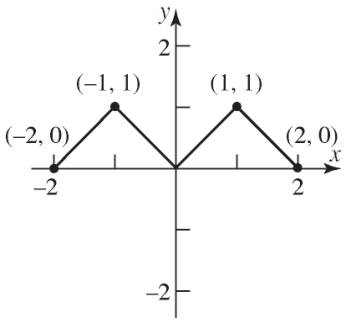
81. a. $y = |f(x)|$



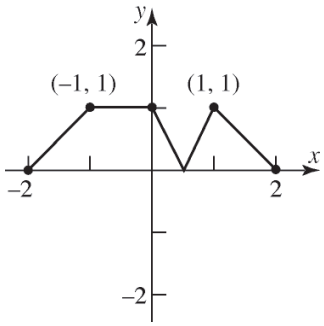
Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

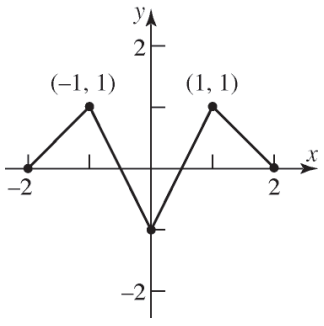
b. $y = f(|x|)$



82. a. To graph $y = |f(x)|$, the part of the graph for f that lies in quadrants III or IV is reflected about the x-axis.



b. To graph $y = f(|x|)$, the part of the graph for f that lies in quadrants II or III is replaced by the reflection of the part in quadrants I and IV reflected about the y-axis.



83. a. The graph of $y = f(x+3) - 5$ is the graph of $y = f(x)$ but shifted left 3 units and down 5 units. Thus, the point $(1,3)$ becomes the point $(-2,-2)$.

b. The graph of $y = -2f(x-2) + 1$ is the graph of $y = f(x)$ but shifted right 2 units, stretched vertically by a factor of 2, reflected about the x-axis, and shifted up 1 unit. Thus, the point $(1,3)$ becomes the point $(3,-5)$.

c. The graph of $y = f(2x+3)$ is the graph of $y = f(x)$ but shifted left 3 units and horizontally compressed by a factor of 2. Thus, the point $(1,3)$ becomes the point $(-1,3)$.

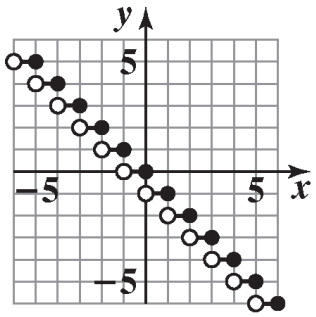
84. a. The graph of $y = g(x+1) - 3$ is the graph of $y = g(x)$ but shifted left 1 unit and down 3 units. Thus, the point $(-3,5)$ becomes the point $(-4,2)$.

b. The graph of $y = -3g(x-4) + 3$ is the graph of $y = g(x)$ but shifted right 4 units, stretched vertically by a factor of 3, reflected about the x-axis, and shifted up 3 units. Thus, the point $(-3,5)$ becomes the point $(1,-12)$.

c. The graph of $y = g(3x+9)$ is the graph of $y = f(x)$ but shifted left 9 units and horizontally compressed by a factor of 3. Thus, the point $(-3,5)$ becomes the point $(-4,5)$.

85. a. $f(x) = \text{int}(-x)$

Reflect the graph of $y = \text{int}(x)$ about the y-axis.

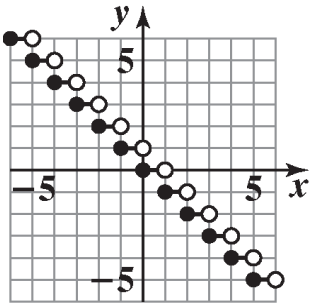


b. $g(x) = -\text{int}(x)$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

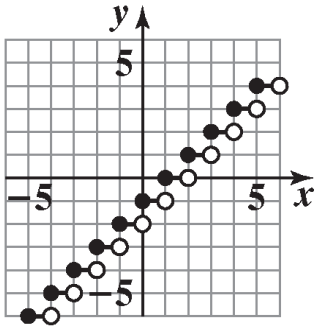
Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

Reflect the graph of $y = \text{int}(x)$ about the x-axis.



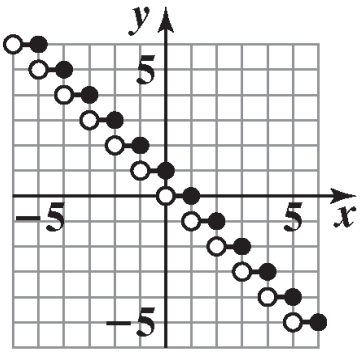
86. a. $f(x) = \text{int}(x-1)$

Shift the graph of $y = \text{int}(x)$ right 1 unit.



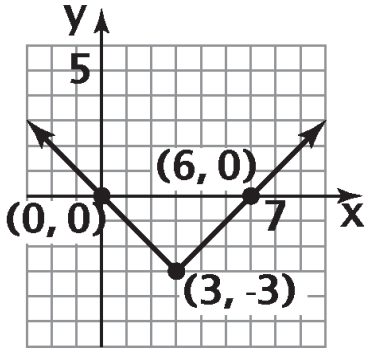
b. $g(x) = \text{int}(1-x) = \text{int}(-(x-1))$

Using the graph of $y = \text{int}(x)$, reflect the graph about the y-axis $\left[y = \text{int}(-x)\right]$, horizontally shift to the right 1 unit $\left[y = \text{int}(-(x-1))\right]$.



87. a. $f(x) = |x-3|-3$

Using the graph of $y = |x|$, horizontally shift to the right 3 units $\left[y = |x-3|\right]$ and vertically shift downward 3 units $\left[y = |x-3|-3\right]$.



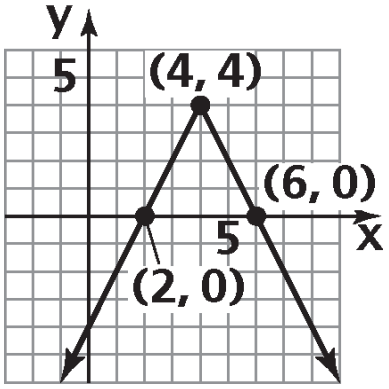
b. $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

$= \frac{1}{2}(6)(3) = 9$

The area is 9 square units.

88. a. $f(x) = -2|x-4|+4$

Using the graph of $y = |x|$, horizontally shift to the right 4 units $\left[y = |x-4|\right]$, vertically stretch by a factor of 2 and flip on the x-axis $\left[y = -2|x-4|\right]$, and vertically shift upward 4 units $\left[y = -2|x-4|+4\right]$.



b. $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

$= \frac{1}{2}(4)(4) = 8$

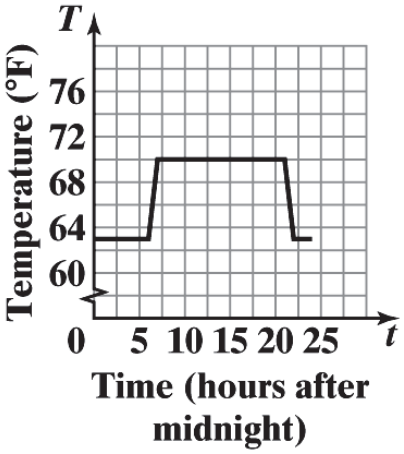
The area is 8 square units.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

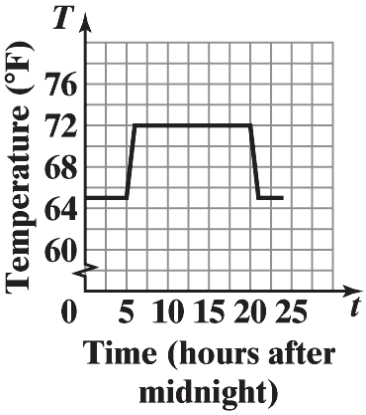
Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

89. a. From the graph, the thermostat is set at 72°F during the daytime hours. The thermostat appears to be set at 65°F overnight.

b. To graph $y = T(t) - 2$, the graph of $T(t)$ is shifted down 2 units. This change will lower the temperature in the house by 2 degrees.



c. To graph $y = T(t+1)$, the graph of $T(t)$ should be shifted left one unit. This change will cause the program to switch between the daytime temperature and overnight temperature one hour sooner. The home will begin warming up at 5am instead of 6am and will begin cooling down at 8pm instead of 9pm.



90. a. $R(0) = 0.18(0)^2 - 0.11(0) + 5.47 = 5.47$

The estimated worldwide music revenue for 2012 is \$5.47 billion.

$$R(3) = 0.18(3)^2 - 0.11(3) + 5.47$$
$$= 6.76$$

The estimated worldwide music revenue for 2015 is \$6.76 billion.

$$R(5) = 0.18(5)^2 - 0.11(5) + 5.47$$
$$= 9.42$$

The estimated worldwide music revenue for 2017 is \$9.42 billion.

b. $r(x) = R(x-2)$

$$= 0.18(x-2)^2 - 0.11(x-2) + 5.47$$
$$= 0.18(x^2 - 4x + 4) - 0.11(x-2) + 5.47$$
$$= 0.18x^2 - 0.72x + 0.72 - 0.11x + 0.22 + 5.47$$
$$= 0.18x^2 - 0.83x + 6.41$$

c. The graph of $r(x)$ is the graph of $R(x)$ shifted 2 units to the left. Thus, $r(x)$ represents the estimated worldwide music revenue, x years after 2010.

$r(2) = 0.18(2)^2 - 0.83(2) + 6.41 = 5.47$

The estimated worldwide music revenue for 2012 is \$5.47 billion.

$$r(5) = 0.18(5)^2 - 0.83(5) + 6.41$$
$$= 6.76$$

The estimated worldwide music revenue for 2015 is \$6.76 billion.

$$r(7) = 0.18(7)^2 - 0.83(7) + 6.41$$
$$= 9.42$$

The estimated worldwide music revenue for 2017 is \$9.42 billion.

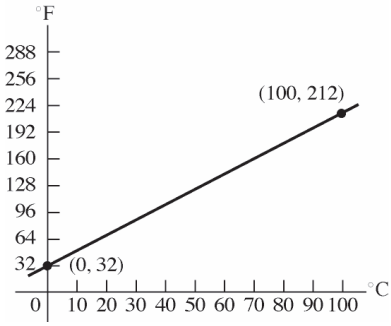
d. In $r(x)$, x represents the number of years after 2010 (see the previous part).

e. Answers will vary. One advantage might be that it is easier to determine what value should be substituted for x when using $r(x)$ instead of $R(x)$ to estimate worldwide music revenue.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

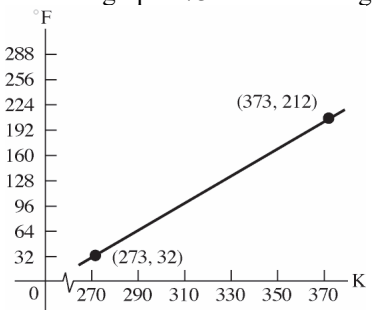
Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

91. $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

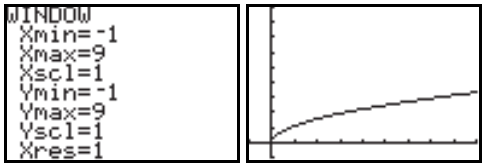


$F = \frac{9}{5}(K - 273) + 32$

Shift the graph 273 units to the right.

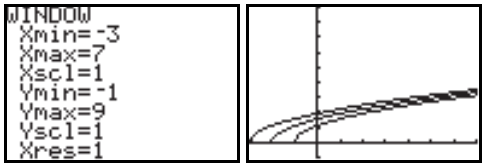


92. a. $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$



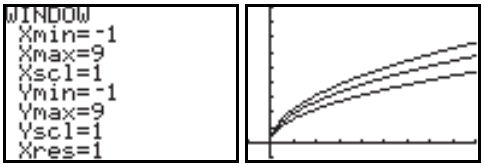
b. $T_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l+1}{g}}$; $T_2 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l+2}{g}}$;

$T_3 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l+3}{g}}$



c. As the length of the pendulum increases, the period increases.

d. $T_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{2l}{g}}$; $T_2 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{3l}{g}}$; $T_3 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{4l}{g}}$



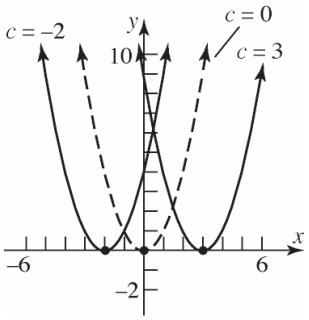
e. If the length of the pendulum is multiplied by k, the period is multiplied by $\sqrt{k}$.

93. $y = (x - c)^2$

If $c = 0$, $y = x^2$.

If $c = 3$, $y = (x - 3)^2$; shift right 3 units.

If $c = -2$, $y = (x + 2)^2$; shift left 2 units.

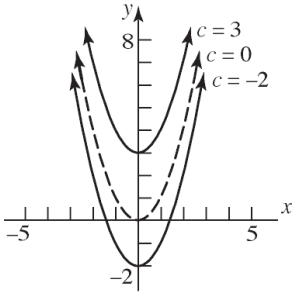


94. $y = x^2 + c$

If $c = 0$, $y = x^2$.

If $c = 3$, $y = x^2 + 3$; shift up 3 units.

If $c = -2$, $y = x^2 - 2$; shift down 2 units.



95. $f(x-5)$ is a shift right 5 units; increasing on $[2,8]$ and $[16,24]$; decreasing of $[8,16]$. $f(2x-5)$ compresses horizontally by a factor of ½; increasing on $[1,4]$ and $[8,12]$; decreasing on $[4,8]$. $-f(2x-5)$ reflects about the x-axis; increasing on $[4,8]$; decreasing on $[1,4]$ and $[8,12]$. $-3f(2x-5)$ stretches vertically by a factor or 3 but does not affect

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

increasing/decreasing. Therefore $-3f(2x-5)$ is increasing on $[4,8]$.

96. Write the general normal density as $f(x)=\frac{1}{\sigma}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left[-\frac{\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}{2}\right]$. Starting with the standard normal density, $f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]$, stretch/compress horizontally by a factor of σ to get

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left[-\frac{\left(\frac{x}{\sigma}\right)^2}{2}\right]$$

$\left[\text{multiply all the } x\text{-coordinates by } \frac{1}{\sigma}\right]$, then shift the graph horizontally $|\mu|$ units (left if $\mu<0$ and right if $\mu>0$) to get

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left[-\frac{\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}{2}\right]$$

. Then stretch/compress vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{\sigma}$ to get

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{\sigma}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\exp\left[-\frac{\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}{2}\right]$$

$\left[\text{multiply all the } y\text{-coordinates by } \frac{1}{\sigma}\right]$.

1. Stretch/compress horizontally by a factor or σ (stretch if $\sigma>1$)
2. Shift horizontally $|\mu|$ units (left if $\mu<0$ and right if $\mu>0$).
3. Stretch/compress vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{\sigma}$ (compress if $\sigma>1$)

97. The graph of $y=4f(x)$ is a vertical stretch of the graph of f by a factor of 4, while the graph of $y=f(4x)$ is a horizontal compression of the graph of f by a factor of $\frac{1}{4}$.

98. The graph of $y=f(x)-2$ will shift the graph of $y=f(x)$ down by 2 units. The graph of $y=f(x-2)$ will shift the graph of $y=f(x)$ to the right by 2 units.

99. The graph of $y=\sqrt{-x}$ is the graph of $y=\sqrt{x}$ but reflected about the y-axis. Therefore, our region is simply rotated about the y-axis and does not change shape. Instead of the region being bounded on the right by $x=4$, it is bounded on the left by $x=-4$. Thus, the area of the second region would also be $\frac{16}{3}$ square units.

100. The range of $f(x)=x^2$ is $[0,\infty)$. The graph of $g(x)=f(x)+k$ is the graph of f shifted up k units if k > 0 and shifted down $|k|$ units if k < 0, so the range of g is $[k,\infty)$.

101. The domain of $g(x)=\sqrt{x}$ is $[0,\infty)$. The graph of $g(x-k)$ is the graph of g shifted k units to the right, so the domaine of g is $[k,\infty)$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

Section 1.6

1. a. The distance d from P to the origin is $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. Since P is a point on the graph of $y = x^2 - 8$, we have:

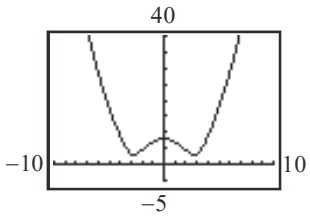
$$d(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + (x^2 - 8)^2} = \sqrt{x^4 - 15x^2 + 64}$$

b. $d(0) = \sqrt{0^4 - 15(0)^2 + 64} = \sqrt{64} = 8$

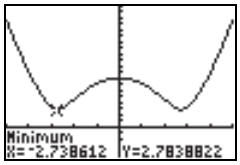
c. $d(1) = \sqrt{(1)^4 - 15(1)^2 + 64}$

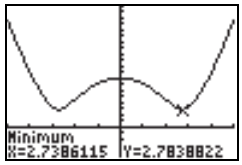
$= \sqrt{1 - 15 + 64} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \approx 7.07$

d.



e. d is smallest when $x \approx -2.74$ or when $x \approx 2.74$.





2. a. The distance d from P to $(0, -1)$ is $d = \sqrt{x^2 + (y+1)^2}$. Since P is a point on the graph of $y = x^2 - 8$, we have:

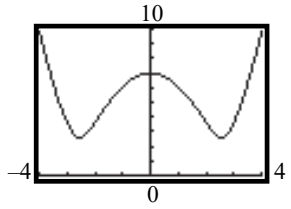
$$d(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + (x^2 - 8 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 + \left(x^2 - 7\right)^2} = \sqrt{x^4 - 13x^2 + 49}$$

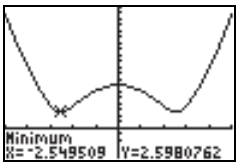
b. $d(0) = \sqrt{0^4 - 13(0)^2 + 49} = \sqrt{49} = 7$

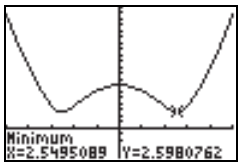
c. $d(-1) = \sqrt{(-1)^4 - 13(-1)^2 + 49} = \sqrt{37} \approx 6.08$

d.



e. d is smallest when $x \approx -2.55$ or when $x \approx 2.55$.



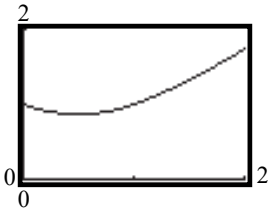


3. a. The distance d from P to the point (1, 0) is $d = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$. Since P is a point on the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, we have:

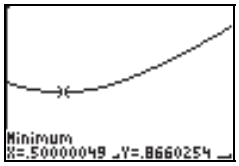
$$d(x) = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}$$

where $x \geq 0$.

b.



c. d is smallest when $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

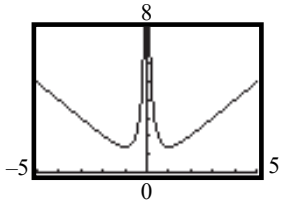


d. $d(x) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

4. a. The distance d from P to the origin is $d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. Since P is a point on the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$, we have:

$$d(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

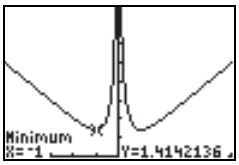
b.

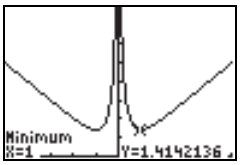


Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. d is smallest when $x = -1$ or $x = 1$.





d.

$$d(1) = \frac{\sqrt{1^2+1}}{|1|} = \sqrt{2}; d(-1) = \frac{\sqrt{(-1)^2+1}}{|-1|} = \sqrt{2}$$

5. By definition, a triangle has area $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, b = base, h = height. From the figure, we know that $b = x$ and $h = y$. Expressing the area of the triangle as a function of x, we have:

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2}xy = \frac{1}{2}x\left(x^3\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^4.$$

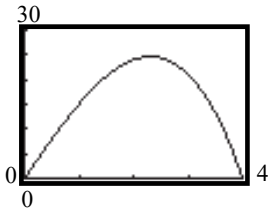
6. By definition, a triangle has area $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, b=base, h = height. Because one vertex of the triangle is at the origin and the other is on the x-axis, we know that $b = x$ and $h = y$. Expressing the area of the triangle as a function of x, we have:

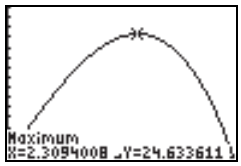
$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2}xy = \frac{1}{2}x\left(9 - x^2\right) = \frac{9}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x^3.$$

7. a. $A(x) = xy = x\left(16 - x^2\right)$

b. Domain: $\left\{x \mid 0 < x < 4\right\}$

c. The area is largest when $x \approx 2.31$.



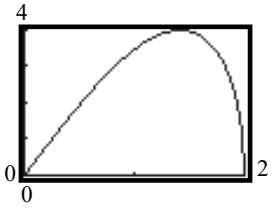


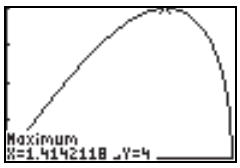
d. The largest area is $A(2.31) = 2.31\left(16 - 2.31^2\right) \approx 24.63$ square units.

8. a. $A(x) = 2xy = 2x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$

b. $p(x) = 2(2x) + 2(y) = 4x + 2\sqrt{4 - x^2}$

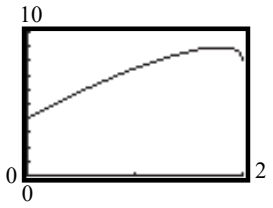
c. Graphing the area equation:

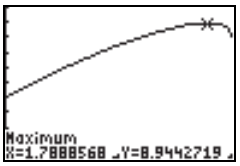




The area is largest when $x \approx 1.41$.

d. Graphing the perimeter equation:





The perimeter is largest when $x \approx 1.79$.

e. The largest area is $A(1.41) = 2(1.41)\sqrt{4 - 1.41^2} \approx 4$ square units.
The largest perimeter is $p(1.79) = 4(1.79) + 2\sqrt{4 - 1.79^2} \approx 8.94$ units.

9. a. In Quadrant I, $x^2 + y^2 = 4 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$

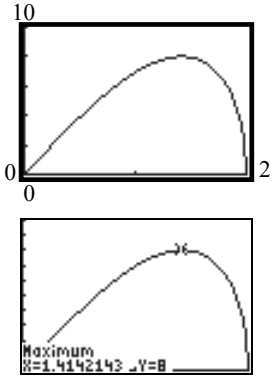
$$A(x) = (2x)(2y) = 4x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$$

b. $p(x) = 2(2x) + 2(2y) = 4x + 4\sqrt{4 - x^2}$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

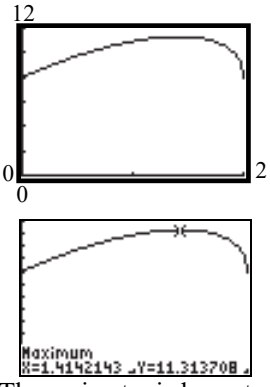
Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. Graphing the area equation:



The area is largest when $x \approx 1.41$.

d. Graphing the perimeter equation:



The perimeter is largest when $x \approx 1.41$.

10. a. $A(r) = (2r)(2r) = 4r^2$

b. $p(r) = 4(2r) = 8r$

11. a. $C =$ circumference, $A =$ total area,
$r =$ radius, $x =$ side of square

$C = 2\pi r = 10 - 4x \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = \frac{5-2x}{\pi}$

Total Area $= \text{area}_{\text{square}} + \text{area}_{\text{circle}} = x^2 + \pi r^2$

$$A(x) = x^2 + \pi\left(\frac{5-2x}{\pi}\right)^2 = x^2 + \frac{25 - 20x + 4x^2}{\pi}$$

b. Since the lengths must be positive, we have:

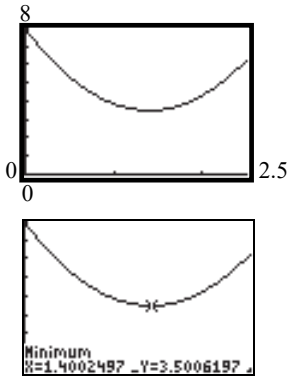
$10 - 4x > 0$ and $x > 0$

$-4x > -10$ and $x > 0$

$x < 2.5$ and $x > 0$

Domain: $\{x \mid 0 < x < 2.5\}$

c. The total area is smallest when $x \approx 1.40$ meters.



12. a. $C =$ circumference, $A =$ total area,
$r =$ radius, $x =$ side of equilateral triangle

$$C = 2\pi r = 10 - 3x \Rightarrow r = \frac{10 - 3x}{2\pi}$$

The height of the equilateral triangle is $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x$.

Total Area $= \text{area}_{\text{triangle}} + \text{area}_{\text{circle}}$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + \pi r^2$$

$$A(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2 + \pi\left(\frac{10-3x}{2\pi}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2 + \frac{100 - 60x + 9x^2}{4\pi}$$

b. Since the lengths must be positive, we have:

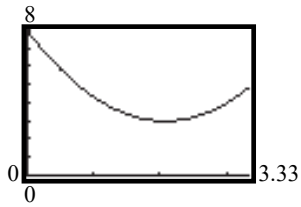
$10 - 3x > 0$ and $x > 0$

$-3x > -10$ and $x > 0$

$x < \frac{10}{3}$ and $x > 0$

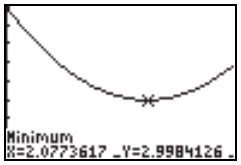
Domain: $\left\{x \mid 0 < x < \frac{10}{3}\right\}$

c. The area is smallest when $x \approx 2.08$ meters.



Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual



13. a. Since the wire of length x is bent into a circle, the circumference is x. Therefore, $C(x) = x$.

b. Since $C = x = 2\pi r$, $r = \dfrac{x}{2\pi}$.

$$A(x) = \pi r^2 = \pi\left(\frac{x}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{4\pi}.$$

14. a. Since the wire of length x is bent into a square, the perimeter is x. Therefore, $p(x) = x$.

b. Since $P = x = 4s$, $s = \dfrac{1}{4}x$, we have

$$A(x) = s^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}x\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}x^2.$$

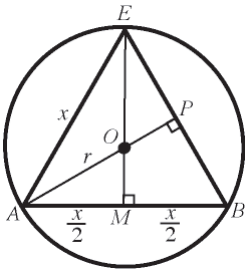
15. a. A = area, r = radius; diameter $= 2r$

$$A(r) = (2r)(r) = 2r^2$$

b. p = perimeter

$$p(r) = 2(2r) + 2r = 6r$$

16. C = circumference, r = radius;
x = length of a side of the triangle



Since ΔABC is equilateral, $EM = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$.

Therefore, $OM = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} - OE = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} - r$

In ΔOAM, $r^2 = \left(\dfrac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} - r\right)^2$

$$r^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \sqrt{3}rx + r^2$$

$$\sqrt{3}rx = x^2$$

$$r = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Therefore, the circumference of the circle is

$$C(x) = 2\pi r = 2\pi\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{3}x$$

17. Area of the equilateral triangle

$$A = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2$$

From problem 16, we have $r^2 = \dfrac{x^2}{3}$.

Area inside the circle, but outside the triangle:

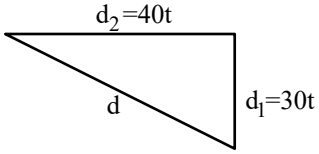
$$A(x) = \pi r^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2$$

$$= \pi\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)x^2$$

18. $d^2 = d_1^2 + d_2^2$

$$d^2 = (30t)^2 + (40t)^2$$

$$d(t) = \sqrt{900t^2 + 1600t^2} = \sqrt{2500t^2} = 50t$$



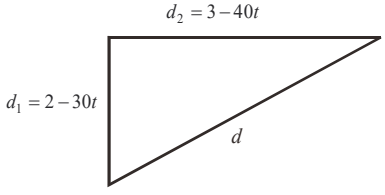
19. a. $d^2 = d_1^2 + d_2^2$

$$d^2 = (2 - 30t)^2 + (3 - 40t)^2$$

$$d(t) = \sqrt{(2 - 30t)^2 + (3 - 40t)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 - 120t + 900t^2 + 9 - 240t + 1600t^2}$$

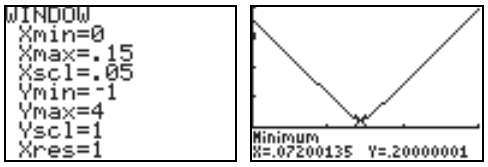
$$= \sqrt{2500t^2 - 360t + 13}$$



Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

b. The distance is smallest at $t \approx 0.07$ hours.



20. r = radius of cylinder, h = height of cylinder, V = volume of cylinder

$$r^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 = R^2 \Rightarrow r^2 + \frac{h^2}{4} = R^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = R^2 - \frac{h^2}{4}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$V(h) = \pi\left(R^2 - \frac{h^2}{4}\right)h = \pi h\left(R^2 - \frac{h^2}{4}\right)$$

21. r = radius of cylinder, h = height of cylinder, V = volume of cylinder

By similar triangles: $\frac{H}{R} = \frac{H-h}{r}$

$$Hr = R(H-h)$$

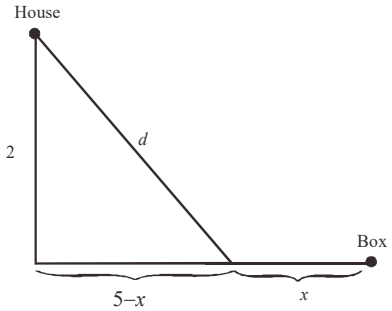
$$Hr = RH - Rh$$

$$Rh = RH - Hr$$

$$h = \frac{RH - Hr}{R} = \frac{H(R-r)}{R}$$

$$V(r) = \pi r^2 h = \pi r^2\left(\frac{H(R-r)}{R}\right) = \frac{\pi H(R-r)r^2}{R}$$

22. a. The total cost of installing the cable along the road is $500x$. If cable is installed x miles along the road, there are $5-x$ miles between the road to the house and where the cable ends along the road.



$$d = \sqrt{(5-x)^2 + 2^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 - 10x + x^2 + 4} = \sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 29}$$

The total cost of installing the cable is:

$$C(x) = 500x + 700\sqrt{x^2 - 10x + 29}$$

Domain: $\{x \mid 0 \le x \le 5\}$

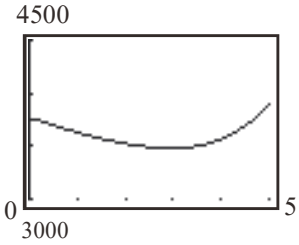
b. $C(1) = 500(1) + 700\sqrt{1^2 - 10(1) + 29}$

$$= 500 + 700\sqrt{20} = \$3630.50$$

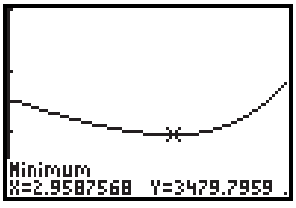
c. $C(3) = 500(3) + 700\sqrt{3^2 - 10(3) + 29}$

$$= 1500 + 700\sqrt{8} = \$3479.90$$

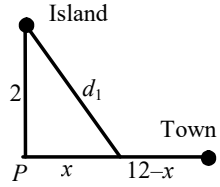
d.



e. Using MINIMUM, the graph indicates that $x \approx 2.96$ miles results in the least cost.



23. a. The time on the boat is given by $\frac{d_1}{3}$. The time on land is given by $\frac{12-x}{5}$.



$$d_1 = \sqrt{x^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$$

The total time for the trip is:

$$T(x) = \frac{12-x}{5} + \frac{d_1}{3} = \frac{12-x}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}}{3}$$

b. Domain: $\{x \mid 0 \le x \le 12\}$

c. $T(4) = \frac{12-4}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{4^2+4}}{3}$

$$= \frac{8}{5} + \frac{\sqrt{20}}{3} \approx 3.09 \text{ hours}$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

d. $T(8) = \dfrac{12-8}{5} + \dfrac{\sqrt{8^2+4}}{3}$

$= \dfrac{4}{5} + \dfrac{\sqrt{68}}{3} \approx 3.55$ hours

24. a. Let A = amount of material, x = length of the base, h = height, and V = volume.

$V = x^2 h = 10 \Rightarrow h = \dfrac{10}{x^2}$

Total Area $A = (\text{Area}_{\text{base}}) + (4)(\text{Area}_{\text{side}})$

$= x^2 + 4xh$

$= x^2 + 4x\left(\dfrac{10}{x^2}\right)$

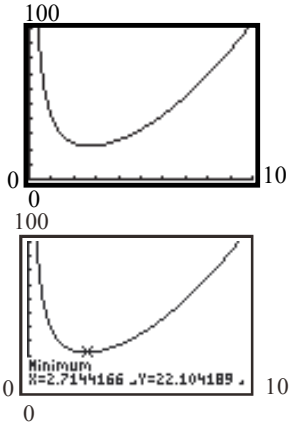
$= x^2 + \dfrac{40}{x}$

$A(x) = x^2 + \dfrac{40}{x}$

b. $A(1) = 1^2 + \dfrac{40}{1} = 1 + 40 = 41 \text{ ft}^2$

c. $A(2) = 2^2 + \dfrac{40}{2} = 4 + 20 = 24 \text{ ft}^2$

d. $y_1 = x^2 + \dfrac{40}{x}$



The amount of material is least when $x = 2.71$ ft.

e. The largest area is

$A(2.71) = 2.71^2 + \dfrac{40}{2.71} = 22.1 \text{ ft}^2$

25. a. length = $24 - 2x$; width = $24 - 2x$; height = x

$V(x) = x(24-2x)(24-2x) = x(24-2x)^2$

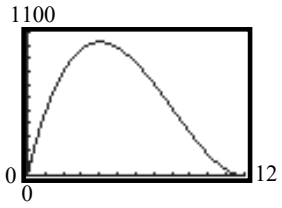
b. $V(3) = 3(24-2(3))^2 = 3(18)^2$

$= 3(324) = 972 \text{ in}^3$.

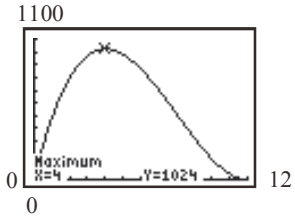
c. $V(10) = 10(24-2(10))^2 = 10(4)^2$

$= 10(16) = 160 \text{ in}^3$.

d. $y_1 = x(24-2x)^2$



Use MAXIMUM.

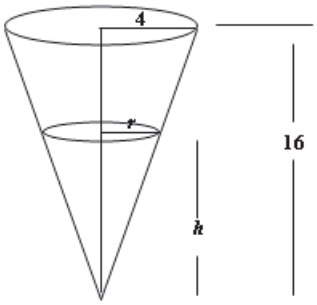


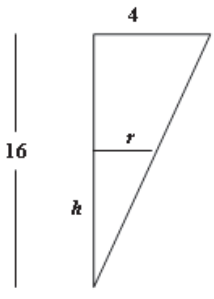
The volume is largest when $x = 4$ inches.

e. The largest volume is

$V(4) = 4(24-2(4))^2 = 1024 \text{ in}^3$

26. Consider the diagrams shown below.





There is a pair of similar triangles in the diagram. This allows us to write

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

$\frac{r}{h}=\frac{4}{16}\Rightarrow\frac{r}{h}=\frac{1}{4}\Rightarrow r=\frac{1}{4}h$

Substituting into the volume formula for the conical portion of water gives

$V(h)=\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2h=\frac{1}{3}\pi\left(\frac{1}{4}h\right)^2h=\frac{\pi}{48}h^3$.

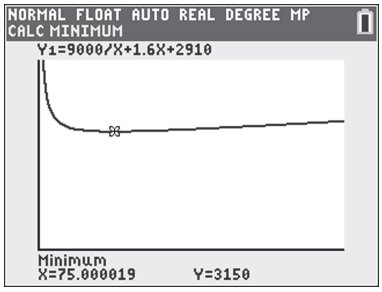
27. a. The total cost is the sum of the shipment cost, storage cost, and product cost. Since each shipment will contain x units, there are $600/x$ shipments per year, each costing \$15.

So the shipment cost is $15\left(\frac{600}{x}\right)=\left(\frac{9000}{x}\right)$.

The storage cost for the year is given as $1.60x$. The product costs is $600(4.85)=2910$. So, the total cost is

$C(x)=\frac{9000}{x}+1.60x+2910.$

b.



The retailer should order 75 drives per order for a minimum yearly cost of \$3150.

Section 1.7

1. $y=kx$

2. False. If y varies directly with x, then $y=kx$, where k is a constant.

3. b

4. c

5. $y=kx$

$2=10k$

$k=\frac{2}{10}=\frac{1}{5}$

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

6. $v=kt$

$16=2k$

$8=k$

$v=8t$

7. $A=kx^2$

$4\pi=k(2)^2$

$4\pi=4k$

$\pi=k$

$A=\pi x^2$

8. $V=kx^3$

$36\pi=k(3)^3$

$36\pi=27k$

$k=\frac{36\pi}{27}=\frac{4}{3}\pi$

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

9. $F=\frac{k}{d^2}$

$10=\frac{k}{5^2}$

$10=\frac{k}{25}$

$k=250$

$F=\frac{250}{d^2}$

10. $y=\frac{k}{\sqrt{x}}$

$4=\frac{k}{\sqrt{9}}$

$4=\frac{k}{3}$

$k=12$

$y=\frac{12}{\sqrt{x}}$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

11. $z = k\left(x^2 + y^2\right)$

$5 = k\left(3^2 + 4^2\right)$

$5 = k(25)$

$k = \dfrac{5}{25} = \dfrac{1}{5}$

$z = \dfrac{1}{5}\left(x^2 + y^2\right)$

12. $T = k\left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\left(d^2\right)$

$18 = k\left(\sqrt[3]{8}\right)\left(3^2\right)$

$18 = k(18)$

$1 = k$

$T = \left(\sqrt[3]{x}\right)\left(d^2\right)$

13. $M = \dfrac{kd^2}{\sqrt{x}}$

$24 = \dfrac{k\left(4^2\right)}{\sqrt{9}}$

$24 = \dfrac{16k}{3}$

$k = 24\left(\dfrac{3}{16}\right) = \dfrac{9}{2}$

$M = \dfrac{9d^2}{2\sqrt{x}}$

14. $z = k\left(x^3 + y^2\right)$

$1 = k\left(2^3 + 3^2\right)$

$1 = k(17)$

$k = \dfrac{1}{17}$

$z = \dfrac{1}{17}\left(x^3 + y^2\right)$

15. $T^2 = \dfrac{ka^3}{d^2}$

$2^2 = \dfrac{k\left(2^3\right)}{4^2}$

$4 = \dfrac{k(8)}{16}$

$4 = \dfrac{k}{2}$

$k = 8$

$T^2 = \dfrac{8a^3}{d^2}$

16. $z^3 = k\left(x^2 + y^2\right)$

$2^3 = k\left(9^2 + 4^2\right)$

$8 = k(97)$

$k = \dfrac{8}{97}$

$z^3 = \dfrac{8}{97}\left(x^2 + y^2\right)$

17. $V = \dfrac{4\pi}{3}r^3$

18. $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

19. $A = \dfrac{1}{2}bh$

20. $p = 2(l + w)$

21. $F = \left(6.67 \times 10^{-11}\right)\left(\dfrac{mM}{d^2}\right)$

22. $T = \dfrac{2\pi}{\sqrt{32}}\sqrt{l}$

23. $p = kB$

$6.49 = k(1000)$

$0.00649 = k$

Therefore we have the linear equation $p = 0.00649B$.

If $B = 145000$, then

$p = 0.00649(145000) = \$941.05$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

24. $p = kB$

$8.99 = k(1000)$

$0.00899 = k$

Therefore we have the linear equation $p = 0.00899B$.

If $B = 175000$, then

$p = 0.00899(175000) = \$1573.25$.

25. $s = kt^2$

$16 = k(1)^2$

$k = 16$

Therefore, we have equation $s = 16t^2$.

If $t = 3$ seconds, then $s = 16(3)^2 = 144$ feet.

If $s = 64$ feet, then

$64 = 16t^2$

$t^2 = 4$

$t = \pm 2$

Time must be positive, so we disregard $t = -2$.

It takes 2 seconds to fall 64 feet.

26. $v = kt$

$64 = k(2)$

$k = 32$

Therefore, we have the linear equation $v = 32t$.

If $t = 3$ seconds, then $v = 32(3) = 96$ ft/sec.

27. $E = kW$

$3 = k(20)$

$k = \frac{3}{20}$

Therefore, we have the linear equation $E = \frac{3}{20}W$.

If $W = 15$, then $E = \frac{3}{20}(15) = 2.25$.

28. $R = \frac{k}{l}$

$256 = \frac{k}{48}$

$k = 12,288$

Therefore, we have the equation $R = \frac{12,288}{l}$.

If $R = 576$, then

$576 = \frac{12,288}{l}$

$576l = 12,288$

$l = \frac{12,288}{576} = \frac{64}{3}$ inches

29. $R = kg$

$47.40 = k(12)$

$3.95 = k$

Therefore, we have the linear equation $R = 3.95g$.

If $g = 10.5$, then $R = (3.95)(10.5) \approx \$41.48$.

30. $C = kA$

$23.75 = k(5)$

$4.75 = k$

Therefore, we have the linear equation $C = 4.75A$.

If $A = 3.5$, then $C = (4.75)(3.5) = \$16.63$.

31. $D = \frac{k}{p}$

a. $D = 156$, $p = 2.75$;

$156 = \frac{k}{2.75}$

$k = 429$

So, $D = \frac{429}{p}$.

b. $D = \frac{429}{3} = 143$ bags of candy

32. $t = \frac{k}{s}$

a. $t = 40$, $s = 30$;

$40 = \frac{k}{30}$

$k = 1200$

So, we have the equation $t = \frac{1200}{s}$.

b. $t = \frac{1200}{40} = 30$ minutes

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

33. $V = \dfrac{k}{P}$

$V = 600,\ P = 150$;

$600 = \dfrac{k}{150}$

$k = 90,000$

So, we have the equation $V = \dfrac{90,000}{P}$

If $P = 200$, then $V = \dfrac{90,000}{200} = 450$ cm^3.

34. $i = \dfrac{k}{R}$

If $i = 30,\ R = 8$, then $30 = \dfrac{k}{8}$ and $k = 240$.

So, we have the equation $i = \dfrac{240}{R}$.

If $R = 10,$ then $i = \dfrac{240}{10} = 24$ amperes .

35. $W = \dfrac{k}{d^2}$

If $W = 125,\ d = 3960$ then

$125 = \dfrac{k}{3960^2}$ and $k = 1,960,200,000$

So, we have the equation $W = \dfrac{1,960,200,000}{d}$.

At the top of Mt. Denali, we have

$d = 3960 + 3.8 = 3963.8$, so

$W = \dfrac{1,960,200,000}{(3963.8)^2} \approx 124.76$ pounds.

36. $W = \dfrac{k}{d^2}$

$55 = \dfrac{k}{3960^2}$

$k = 862,488,000$

So, we have the equation $W = \dfrac{862,488,000}{d^2}$.

If d=3965, then

$W = \dfrac{862,488,000}{3965^2} \approx 54.86$ pounds.

37. $V = \pi r^2 h$

38. $V = \dfrac{\pi}{3} r^2 h$

39. $I = \dfrac{k}{d^2}$

If $I = 0.075,\ d = 2$, then

$0.075 = \dfrac{k}{2^2}$ and $k = 0.3$.

So, we have the equation $I = \dfrac{0.3}{d^2}$.

If $d = 5,$ then $I = \dfrac{0.3}{5^2} = 0.012$ foot-candles.

40. $F = kAv^2$

$11 = k(20)(22)^2$

$11 = 9860k$

$k = \dfrac{11}{9680} = \dfrac{1}{880}$

So, we have the equation $F = \dfrac{1}{880} Av^2$.

If $A = 47.125$ and $v = 36.5$, then

$F = \dfrac{1}{880}(47.125)(36.5)^2 \approx 71.34$ pounds.

41. $h = ksd^3$

$36 = k(75)(2)^3$

$36 = 600k$

$0.06 = k$

So, we have the equation $h = 0.06sd^3$.

If $h = 45$ and $s = 125$, then

$45 = (0.06)(125)d^3$

$45 = 7.5d^3$

$6 = d^3$

$d = \sqrt[3]{6} \approx 1.82$ inches

42. $V = \dfrac{kT}{P}$

$100 = \dfrac{k(300)}{15}$

$100 = 20k$

$5 = k$

So, we have the equation $V = \dfrac{5T}{P}$.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

If $V = 80$ and $T = 310$, then

$$80 = \frac{5(310)}{P}$$
$$80P = 1550$$
$$P = \frac{1550}{80} = 19.375 \text{ atmospheres}$$

43. $K = kmv^2$

$$1250 = k(25)(10)^2$$
$$1250 = 2500k$$
$$k = 0.5$$

So, we have the equation $K = 0.5mv^2$.
If $m = 25$ and $v = 15$, then

$$K = 0.5(25)(15)^2 = 2812.5 \text{ Joules}$$

44. $R = \frac{kl}{d^2}$

$$1.24 = \frac{k(432)}{(4)^2}$$
$$1.24 = 27k$$
$$k = \frac{1.24}{27}$$

So, we have the equation $R = \frac{1.24l}{27d^2}$.
If $R = 1.44$ and $d = 3$, then

$$1.44 = \frac{1.24l}{27(3)^2}$$
$$1.44 = \frac{1.24l}{243}$$
$$349.92 = 1.24l$$
$$l = \frac{349.92}{1.24} \approx 282.2 \text{ feet}$$

45. $S = \frac{kpd}{t}$

$$100 = \frac{k(25)(5)}{0.75}$$
$$75 = 125k$$
$$0.6 = k$$

So, we have the equation $S = \frac{0.6pd}{t}$.
If $p = 40$, $d = 8$, and $t = 0.50$, then

$$S = \frac{0.6(40)(8)}{0.50} = 384 \text{ psi.}$$

46. $S = \frac{kwt^2}{l}$

$$750 = \frac{k(4)(2)^2}{8}$$
$$750 = 2k$$
$$375 = k$$

So, we have the equation $S = \frac{375wt^2}{l}$.
If $l = 10$, $w = 6$, and $t = 2$, then

$$S = \frac{375(6)(2)^2}{10} = 900 \text{ pounds.}$$

47 – 50. Answers will vary.

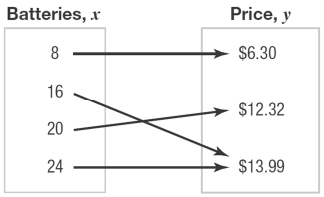
Chapter 1 Review Exercises

1. a. Domain {8, 16, 20, 24}

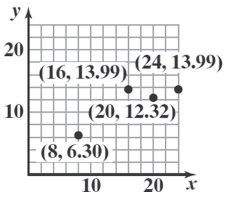
Range {\$6.30, \$12.32, \$13.99}

b. {(8,\$6.30), (16,\$13.99), (20,\$12.32), (24,\$13.99)}

c.



d.



2. This relation represents a function.
Domain = {–1, 2, 4}; Range = {0, 3}.

3. Domain {2,4}; Range {-1,1,2}
Not a function

4. not a function; domain [-1, 3]; range [-2, 2]

5. function; domain: all real numbers; range $[-3, \infty)$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

6. $f(x)=\dfrac{3x}{x^2-1}$

a. $f(2)=\dfrac{3(2)}{(2)^2-1}=\dfrac{6}{4-1}=\dfrac{6}{3}=2$

b. $f(-2)=\dfrac{3(-2)}{(-2)^2-1}=\dfrac{-6}{4-1}=\dfrac{-6}{3}=-2$

c. $f(-x)=\dfrac{3(-x)}{(-x)^2-1}=\dfrac{-3x}{x^2-1}$

d. $-f(x)=-\left(\dfrac{3x}{x^2-1}\right)=\dfrac{-3x}{x^2-1}$

e. $f(x-2)=\dfrac{3(x-2)}{(x-2)^2-1}$

$=\dfrac{3x-6}{x^2-4x+4-1}=\dfrac{3(x-2)}{x^2-4x+3}$

f. $f(2x)=\dfrac{3(2x)}{(2x)^2-1}=\dfrac{6x}{4x^2-1}$

7. $f(x)=\sqrt{x^2-4}$

a. $f(2)=\sqrt{2^2-4}=\sqrt{4-4}=\sqrt{0}=0$

b. $f(-2)=\sqrt{(-2)^2-4}=\sqrt{4-4}=\sqrt{0}=0$

c. $f(-x)=\sqrt{(-x)^2-4}=\sqrt{x^2-4}$

d. $-f(x)=-\sqrt{x^2-4}$

e. $f(x-2)=\sqrt{(x-2)^2-4}$

$=\sqrt{x^2-4x+4-4}$

$=\sqrt{x^2-4x}$

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

$=\sqrt{4\left(x^2-1\right)}=2\sqrt{x^2-1}$

8. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-4}{x^2}$

a. $f(2)=\dfrac{2^2-4}{2^2}=\dfrac{4-4}{4}=\dfrac{0}{4}=0$

b. $f(-2)=\dfrac{(-2)^2-4}{(-2)^2}=\dfrac{4-4}{4}=\dfrac{0}{4}=0$

c. $f(-x)=\dfrac{(-x)^2-4}{(-x)^2}=\dfrac{x^2-4}{x^2}$

d. $-f(x)=-\left(\dfrac{x^2-4}{x^2}\right)=\dfrac{4-x^2}{x^2}=-\dfrac{x^2-4}{x^2}$

e. $f(x-2)=\dfrac{(x-2)^2-4}{(x-2)^2}=\dfrac{x^2-4x+4-4}{(x-2)^2}$

$=\dfrac{x^2-4x}{(x-2)^2}=\dfrac{x(x-4)}{(x-2)^2}$

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

$=\dfrac{4\left(x^2-1\right)}{4x^2}=\dfrac{x^2-1}{x^2}$

9. $f(x)=\dfrac{x}{x^2-9}$

The denominator cannot be zero:

$x^2-9\neq 0$

$(x+3)(x-3)\neq 0$

$x\neq -3$ or 3

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x\neq -3, x\neq 3\}$

10. $f(x)=\sqrt{2-x}$

The radicand must be non-negative:

$2-x\geq 0$

$x\leq 2$

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x\leq 2\}$ or $(-\infty,2]$

11. $g(x)=\dfrac{|x|}{x}$

The denominator cannot be zero:

$x\neq 0$

Domain: $\{x\,|\,x\neq 0\}$

12. $f(x)=\dfrac{x}{x^2+2x-3}$

The denominator cannot be zero:

$x^2+2x-3\neq 0$

$(x+3)(x-1)\neq 0$

$x\neq -3$ or 1

Domain: $\{x|x\neq -3,\ x\neq 1\}$

13. $f(x)=\dfrac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x^2-4}$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

The denominator cannot be zero:

$x^2 - 4 \neq 0$

$(x+2)(x-2) \neq 0$

$x \neq -2$ or 2

Also, the radicand must be non-negative:

$x+1 \geq 0$

$x \geq -1$

Domain: $[-1,2) \cup (2,\infty)$

14. $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{x+8}}$

The radicand must be non-negative and not zero:

$x+8 > 0$

$x > -8$

Domain: $\{x \mid x > -8\}$

15. $f(x) = 2 - x \quad g(x) = 3x+1$

$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

$= 2 - x + 3x + 1 = 2x + 3$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

$(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

$= 2 - x - (3x+1)$

$= 2 - x - 3x - 1$

$= -4x + 1$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

$(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

$= (2-x)(3x+1)$

$= 6x + 2 - 3x^2 - x$

$= -3x^2 + 5x + 2$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

$\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \dfrac{2-x}{3x+1}$

$3x+1 \neq 0$

$3x \neq -1 \Rightarrow x \neq -\dfrac{1}{3}$

Domain: $\left\{x \,\middle|\, x \neq -\dfrac{1}{3}\right\}$

16. $f(x) = 3x^2 + x + 1 \qquad g(x) = 3x$

$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

$= 3x^2 + x + 1 + 3x$

$= 3x^2 + 4x + 1$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

$(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

$= 3x^2 + x + 1 - 3x$

$= 3x^2 - 2x + 1$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

$(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

$= (3x^2 + x + 1)(3x)$

$= 9x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

$\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \dfrac{3x^2 + x + 1}{3x}$

$3x \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$

17. $f(x) = \dfrac{x+1}{x-1} \qquad g(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$

$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

$= \dfrac{x+1}{x-1} + \dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{x(x+1) + 1(x-1)}{x(x-1)}$

$= \dfrac{x^2 + x + x - 1}{x(x-1)} = \dfrac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x(x-1)}$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0, x \neq 1\}$

$(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

$= \dfrac{x+1}{x-1} - \dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{x(x+1) - 1(x-1)}{x(x-1)}$

$= \dfrac{x^2 + x - x + 1}{x(x-1)} = \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{x(x-1)}$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0, x \neq 1\}$

$(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = \left(\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}\right)\left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right) = \dfrac{x+1}{x(x-1)}$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0, x \neq 1\}$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)=\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}=\frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}{\frac{1}{x}}=\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)\left(\frac{x}{1}\right)=\frac{x(x+1)}{x-1}$$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq 0, x \neq 1\}$

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

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{-2(x+h)^2+(x+h)+1-\left(-2x^2+x+1\right)}{h}$$

$$=\frac{-2\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)+x+h+1+2x^2-x-1}{h}$$

$$=\frac{-2x^2-4xh-2h^2+x+h+1+2x^2-x-1}{h}$$

$$=\frac{-4xh-2h^2+h}{h}=\frac{h(-4x-2h+1)}{h}$$

$$=-4x-2h+1$$

19. a. Domain: $\{x \mid -4 \le x \le 3\}$; $[-4, 3]$

Range: $\{y \mid -3 \le y \le 3\}$; $[-3, 3]$

b. Intercept: $(0,0)$

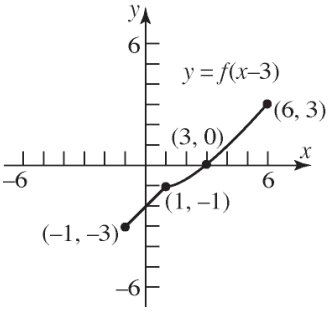
c. $f(-2)=-1$

d. $f(x)=-3$ when $x=-4$

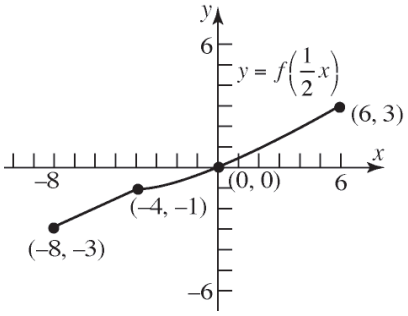
e. $f(x)>0$ when $0<x\le 3$

$\{x \mid 0<x\le 3\}$

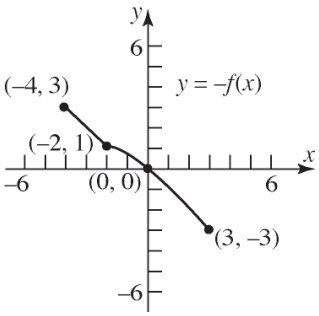
f. To graph $y=f(x-3)$, shift the graph of f horizontally 3 units to the right.



g. To graph $y=f\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)$, stretch the graph of f horizontally by a factor of 2.



h. To graph $y=-f(x)$, reflect the graph of f vertically about the y-axis.



20. a. Domain: $(-\infty, 4]$

Range: $(-\infty, 3]$

b. Increasing: $(-\infty, -2]$ and $[2, 4]$;

Decreasing: $[-2, 2]$

c. Local minimum is -1 at $x=2$;
Local maximum is 1 at $x=-2$

d. No absolute minimum;
Absolute maximum is 3 at $x=4$

e. The graph has no symmetry.

f. The function is neither.

g. x-intercepts: $(-3,0),(0,0),(3,0)$;

y-intercept: (0,0)

21. $f(x)=x^3-4x$

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

$$=-\left(x^3-4x\right)=-f(x)$$

f is odd.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

22. $g(x)=\dfrac{4+x^2}{1+x^4}$

$g(-x)=\dfrac{4+(-x)^2}{1+(-x)^4}=\dfrac{4+x^2}{1+x^4}=g(x)$

g is even.

23. $G(x)=1-x+x^3$

$G(-x)=1-(-x)+(-x)^3$

$=1+x-x^3\neq -G(x)$ or $G(x)$

G is neither even nor odd.

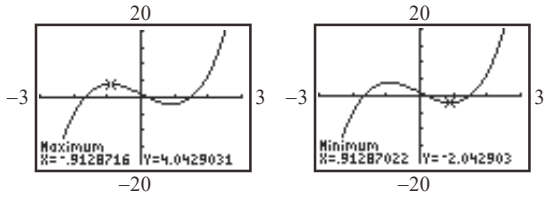
24. $f(x)=\dfrac{x}{1+x^2}$

$f(-x)=\dfrac{-x}{1+(-x)^2}=\dfrac{-x}{1+x^2}=-f(x)$

f is odd.

25. $f(x)=2x^3-5x+1$ on the interval $(-3,3)$

Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1=2x^3-5x+1$.



local maximum value: 4.04 when $x\approx -0.91$

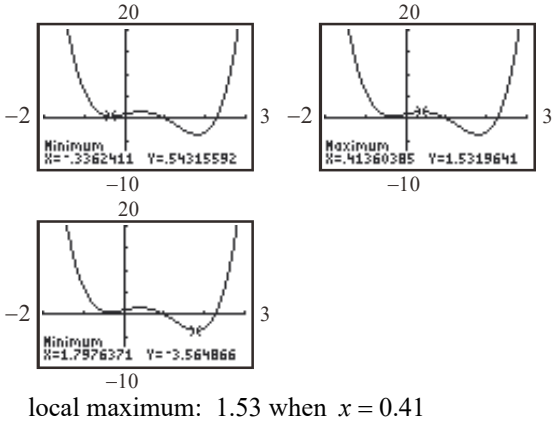
local minimum value: -2.04 when $x=0.91$

f is increasing on: $[-3,-0.91]$ and $[0.91,3]$;

f is decreasing on: $[-0.91,0.91]$.

26. $f(x)=2x^4-5x^3+2x+1$ on the interval $(-2,3)$

Use MAXIMUM and MINIMUM on the graph of $y_1=2x^4-5x^3+2x+1$.



local maximum: 1.53 when $x=0.41$

local minimal values: 0.54 when $x=-0.34$, -3.56 when $x=1.80$

f is increasing on: $[-0.34,0.41]$ and $[1.80,3]$;

f is decreasing on: $[-2,-0.34]$ and $[0.41,1.80]$.

27. $f(x)=8x^2-x$

a. $\dfrac{f(2)-f(1)}{2-1}=\dfrac{8(2)^2-2-[8(1)^2-1]}{1}$

$=32-2-(7)=23$

b. $\dfrac{f(1)-f(0)}{1-0}=\dfrac{8(1)^2-1-[8(0)^2-0]}{1}$

$=8-1-(0)=7$

c. $\dfrac{f(4)-f(2)}{4-2}=\dfrac{8(4)^2-4-[8(2)^2-2]}{2}$

$=\dfrac{128-4-(30)}{2}=\dfrac{94}{2}=47$

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

$\dfrac{f(3)-f(2)}{3-2}=\dfrac{[2-5(3)]-[2-5(2)]}{3-2}$

$=\dfrac{(2-15)-(2-10)}{1}$

$=-13-(-8)=-5$

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

$\dfrac{f(3)-f(2)}{3-2}=\dfrac{\left[3(3)-4(3)^2\right]-\left[3(2)-4(2)^2\right]}{3-2}$

$=\dfrac{(9-36)-(6-16)}{1}$

$=-27+10=-17$

30. Refer to question 29 for the slope.

$y+10=-17(x-2)$

$y+10=-17x+34$

$y=-17x+24$

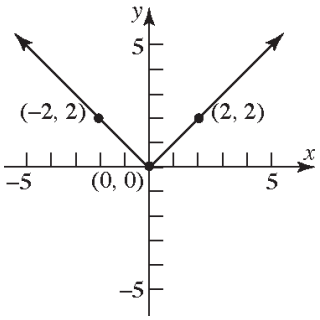
31. The graph does not pass the Vertical Line Test and is therefore not a function.

32. The graph passes the Vertical Line Test and is therefore a function.

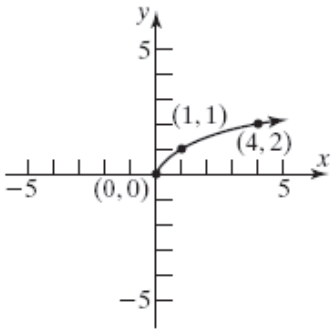
Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

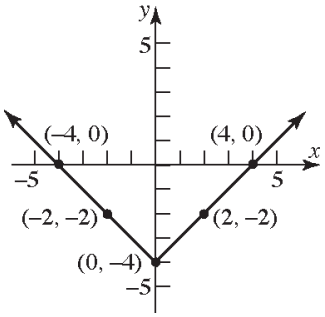
33. $f(x) = |x|$



34. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

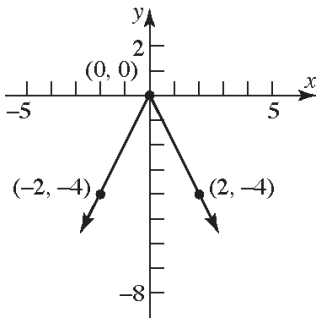


35. $F(x) = |x| - 4$. Using the graph of $y = |x|$, vertically shift the graph downward 4 units.



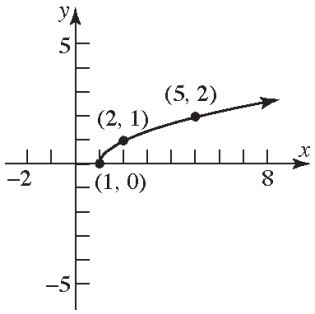
Intercepts: (–4,0), (4,0), (0,–4)
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$
Range: $\{y \mid y \geq -4\}$ or $[-4, \infty)$

36. $g(x) = -2|x|$. Reflect the graph of $y = |x|$ about the x-axis and vertically stretch the graph by a factor of 2.



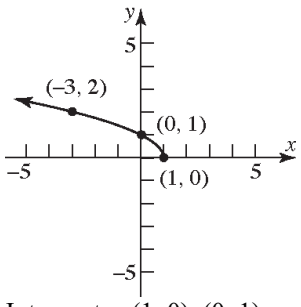
Intercepts: (0, 0)
Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$
Range: $\{y \mid y \leq 0\}$ or $(-\infty, 0]$

37. $h(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$. Using the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$, horizontally shift the graph to the right 1 unit.



Intercept: (1, 0)
Domain: $\{x \mid x \geq 1\}$ or $[1, \infty)$
Range: $\{y \mid y \geq 0\}$ or $[0, \infty)$

38. $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x} = \sqrt{-(x-1)}$. Reflect the graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$ about the y-axis and horizontally shift the graph to the right 1 unit.

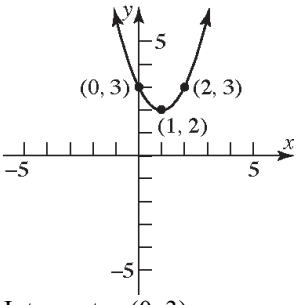


Intercepts: (1, 0), (0, 1)
Domain: $\{x \mid x \leq 1\}$ or $(-\infty, 1]$
Range: $\{y \mid y \geq 0\}$ or $[0, \infty)$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

39. $h(x) = (x-1)^2 + 2$. Using the graph of $y = x^2$, horizontally shift the graph to the right 1 unit and vertically shift the graph up 2 units.



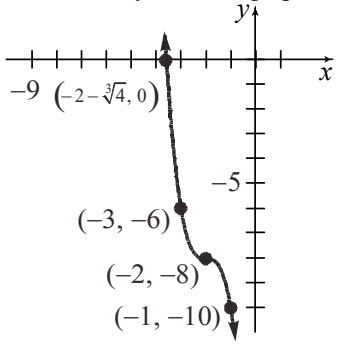
Intercepts: $(0, 3)$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

Range: $\{y \mid y \geq 2\}$ or $[2, \infty)$

40. $g(x) = -2(x+2)^3 - 8$

Using the graph of $y = x^3$, horizontally shift the graph to the left 2 units, vertically stretch the graph by a factor of 2, reflect about the x-axis, and vertically shift the graph down 8 units.



Intercepts: $(0,-24)$, $\left(-2-\sqrt[3]{4}, 0\right) \approx (-3.6, 0)$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

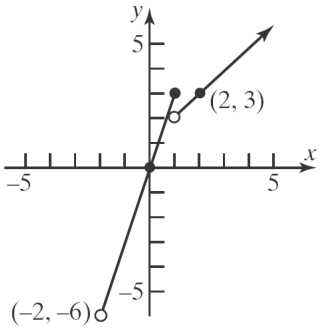
Range: $\{y \mid y \text{ is any real number}\}$

41. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & \text{if } -2 < x \leq 1 \\ x+1 & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x > -2\}$ or $(-2, \infty)$

b. Intercept: $(0,0)$

c. Graph:



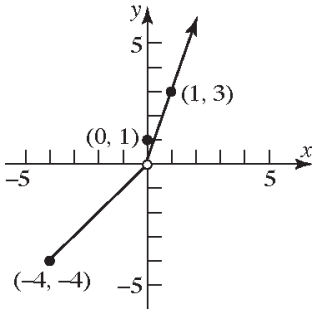
d. Range: $\{y \mid y > -6\}$ or $(-6, \infty)$

42. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } -4 \leq x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 3x & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

a. Domain: $\{x \mid x \geq -4\}$ or $[-4, \infty)$

b. Intercept: $(0, 1)$

c. Graph:



d. Range: $\{y \mid y \geq -4, y \neq 0\}$

43. $f(x) = \dfrac{Ax+5}{6x-2}$ and $f(1) = 4$

$$\frac{A(1)+5}{6(1)-2} = 4$$

$$\frac{A+5}{4} = 4$$

$$A+5 = 16$$

$$A = 11$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

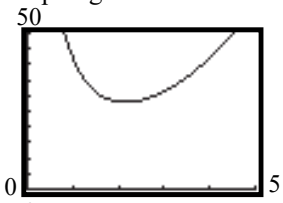
44. a. $x^2h = 10 \Rightarrow h = \dfrac{10}{x^2}$

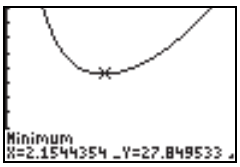
$$A(x) = 2x^2 + 4xh$$
$$= 2x^2 + 4x\left(\frac{10}{x^2}\right)$$
$$= 2x^2 + \frac{40}{x}$$

b. $A(1) = 2 \cdot 1^2 + \dfrac{40}{1} = 2 + 40 = 42 \text{ ft}^2$

c. $A(2) = 2 \cdot 2^2 + \dfrac{40}{2} = 8 + 20 = 28 \text{ ft}^2$

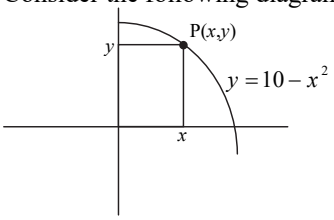
d. Graphing:





The area is smallest when $x \approx 2.15$ feet.

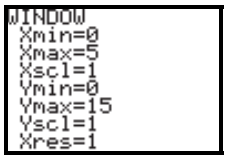
45. a. Consider the following diagram:

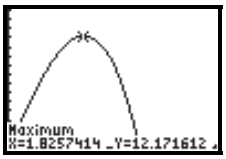


The area of the rectangle is $A = xy$. Thus, the area function for the rectangle is:

$$A(x) = x(10 - x^2)$$

b. The maximum value occurs at the vertex:





The maximum area is roughly:

$$A(1.83) = -(1.83)^3 + 10(1.83)$$
$$\approx 12.17 \text{ square units}$$

46. $p = kB$

$$854 = k(130{,}000)$$
$$k = \frac{854}{130{,}000} = \frac{427}{65{,}000}$$

Therefore, we have the equation $p = \dfrac{427}{65{,}000}B$.

If $B = 165{,}000$, then

$$p = \frac{427}{65{,}000}(165{,}000) = \$1083.92.$$

47. $w = \dfrac{k}{d^2}$

$$200 = \frac{k}{3960^2}$$
$$k = (200)\left(3960^2\right) = 3{,}136{,}320{,}000$$

Therefore, we have the equation

$$w = \frac{3{,}136{,}320{,}000}{d^2}.$$

If $d = 3960 + 1 = 3961$ miles, then

$$w = \frac{3{,}136{,}320{,}000}{3961^2} \approx 199.9 \text{ pounds.}$$

48. $H = ksd$

$$135 = k(7.5)(40)$$
$$135 = 300k$$
$$k = 0.45$$

So, we have the equation $H = 0.45sd$.

If $s = 12$ and $d = 35$, then

$$H = 0.45(12)(35) = 189 \text{ BTU}$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

Chapter 1 Test

1. a. $\{(2,5),(4,6),(6,7),(8,8)\}$

This relation is a function because there are no ordered pairs that have the same first element and different second elements.

Domain: $\{2,4,6,8\}$

Range: $\{5,6,7,8\}$

b. $\{(1,3),(4,-2),(-3,5),(1,7)\}$

This relation is not a function because there are two ordered pairs that have the same first element but different second elements.

Domain: $\{-3,1,4\}$

Range: $\{-2,3,5,7\}$

c. This relation is not a function because the graph fails the vertical line test.

Domain: $[-1,\infty)$

Range: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

d. This relation is a function because it passes the vertical line test.

Domain: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number}\}$

Range: $\{y \mid y \geq 2\}$ or $[2,\infty)$

2. $f(x)=\sqrt{4-5x}$

The function tells us to take the square root of $4-5x$. Only nonnegative numbers have real square roots so we need $4-5x \geq 0$.

$$4-5x \geq 0$$
$$4-5x-4 \geq 0-4$$
$$-5x \geq -4$$
$$\frac{-5x}{-5} \leq \frac{-4}{-5}$$
$$x \leq \frac{4}{5}$$

Domain: $\left\{x \middle| x \leq \frac{4}{5}\right\}$ or $\left(-\infty, \frac{4}{5}\right]$

$$f(-1)=\sqrt{4-5(-1)}=\sqrt{4+5}=\sqrt{9}=3$$

3. $g(x)=\dfrac{x+2}{|x+2|}$

The function tells us to divide $x+2$ by $|x+2|$. Division by 0 is undefined, so the denominator can never equal 0. This means that $x \neq -2$.

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq -2\}$

$$g(-1)=\frac{(-1)+2}{|(-1)+2|}=\frac{1}{|1|}=1$$

4. $h(x)=\dfrac{x-4}{x^2+5x-36}$

The function tells us to divide $x-4$ by $x^2+5x-36$. Since division by 0 is not defined, we need to exclude any values which make the denominator 0.

$$x^2+5x-36=0$$
$$(x+9)(x-4)=0$$
$$x=-9 \text{ or } x=4$$

Domain: $\{x \mid x \neq -9, x \neq 4\}$

(note: there is a common factor of $x-4$ but we must determine the domain prior to simplifying)

$$h(-1)=\frac{(-1)-4}{(-1)^2+5(-1)-36}=\frac{-5}{-40}=\frac{1}{8}$$

5. a. To find the domain, note that all the points on the graph will have an *x*-coordinate between -5 and 5, inclusive. To find the range, note that all the points on the graph will have a *y*-coordinate between -3 and 3, inclusive.

Domain: $\{x \mid -5 \leq x \leq 5\}$ or $[-5,5]$

Range: $\{y \mid -3 \leq y \leq 3\}$ or $[-3,3]$

b. The intercepts are $(0,2)$, $(-2,0)$, and $(2,0)$.

x-intercepts: -2, 2

y-intercept: 2

c. $f(1)$ is the value of the function when $x=1$. According to the graph, $f(1)=3$.

d. Since $(-5,-3)$ and $(3,-3)$ are the only points on the graph for which $y=f(x)=-3$, we have $f(x)=-3$ when $x=-5$ and $x=3$.

e. To solve $f(x)<0$, we want to find *x*-values such that the graph is below the x-axis. The graph is below the x-axis for values in the domain that are less than -2 and greater than 2. Therefore, the solution set is $\{x \mid -5 \leq x < -2 \text{ or } 2 < x \leq 5\}$. In

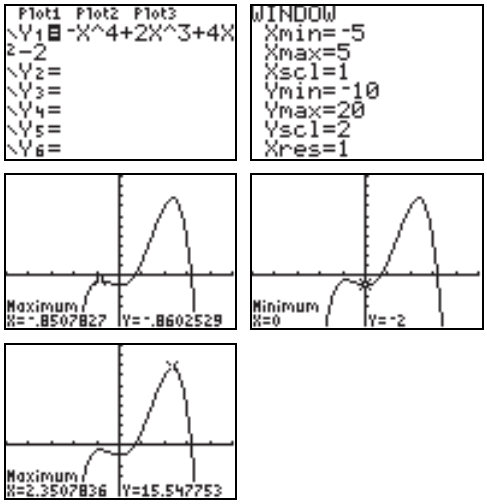
Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

interval notation we would write the solution set as $[-5,-2)\cup(2,5]$.

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

We set Xmin = -5 and Xmax = 5. The standard Ymin and Ymax will not be good enough to see the whole picture so some adjustment must be made.



We see that the graph has a local maximum value of -0.86 (rounded to two places) when $x=-0.85$ and another local maximum value of 15.55 when $x=2.35$. There is a local minimum value of -2 when $x=0$. Thus, we have

Local maxima: $f(-0.85)\approx -0.86$

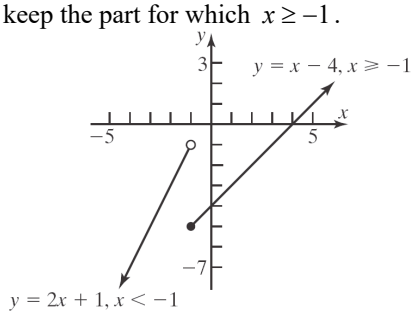
$f(2.35)\approx 15.55$

Local minima: $f(0)=-2$

The function is increasing on the intervals $[-5,-0.85]$ and $[0,2.35]$ and decreasing on the intervals $[-0.85,0]$ and $[2.35,5]$.

7. a. $f(x)=\begin{cases}2x+1 & x<-1\\ x-4 & x\ge -1\end{cases}$

To graph the function, we graph each "piece". First we graph the line $y=2x+1$ but only keep the part for which $x<-1$. Then we plot the line $y=x-4$ but only keep the part for which $x\ge -1$.



b. To find the intercepts, notice that the only piece that hits either axis is $y=x-4$.

$y=x-4$ $\qquad$ $y=x-4$

$y=0-4$ $\qquad$ $0=x-4$

$y=-4$ $\qquad$ $4=x$

The intercepts are $(0,-4)$ and $(4,0)$.

c. To find $g(-5)$ we first note that $x=-5$ so we must use the first "piece" because $-5<-1$.

$g(-5)=2(-5)+1=-10+1=-9$

d. To find $g(2)$ we first note that $x=2$ so we must use the second "piece" because $2\ge -1$.

$g(2)=2-4=-2$

8. a. The average rate of change from 3 to 4 is given by

$$\frac{f(4)-f(3)}{4-3}$$

$$=\frac{\left(3(4)^2-3(4)+4\right)-\left(3(3)^2-3(3)+4\right)}{4-3}$$

$$=\frac{40-22}{4-3}=\frac{18}{1}=18$$

b. $y+40=18(x-4)$

$y+40=18x-72$

$y=18x-32$

9. a. $(f-g)(x)=\left(2x^2+1\right)-(3x-2)$

$=2x^2+1-3x+2=2x^2-3x+3$

b. $(f\cdot g)(x)=\left(2x^2+1\right)(3x-2)$

$=6x^3-4x^2+3x-2$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

c. $f(x+h)-f(x)$

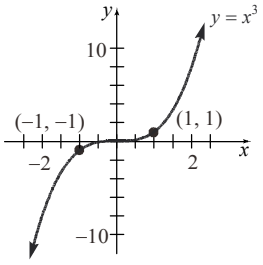
$=\left(2(x+h)^2+1\right)-\left(2x^2+1\right)$

$=\left(2\left(x^2+2xh+h^2\right)+1\right)-\left(2x^2+1\right)$

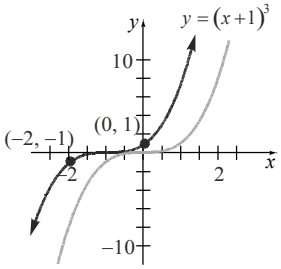
$=2x^2+4xh+2h^2+1-2x^2-1$

$=4xh+2h^2$

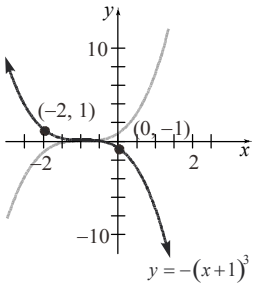
10. a. The basic function is $y=x^3$ so we start with the graph of this function.



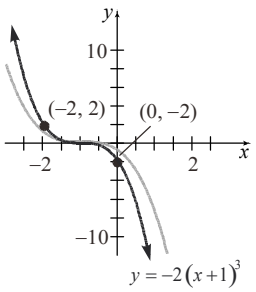
Next we shift this graph 1 unit to the left to obtain the graph of $y=(x+1)^3$.



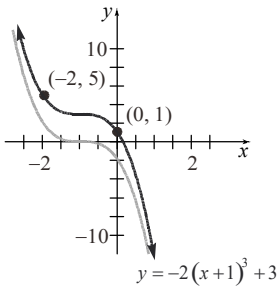
Next we reflect this graph about the x-axis to obtain the graph of $y=-(x+1)^3$.



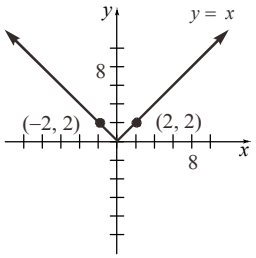
Next we stretch this graph vertically by a factor of 2 to obtain the graph of $y=-2(x+1)^3$.



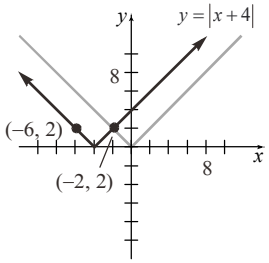
The last step is to shift this graph up 3 units to obtain the graph of $y=-2(x+1)^3+3$.



b. The basic function is $y=|x|$ so we start with the graph of this function.



Next we shift this graph 4 units to the left to obtain the graph of $y=|x+4|$.

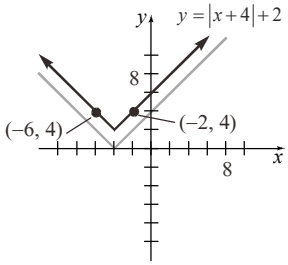


Next we shift this graph up 2 units to obtain

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

the graph of $y = |x+4|+2$.



11.a.

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^2-3(x+h)-(x^2-3x)}{h}$$
$$= \frac{x^2+2xh+h^2-3x-3h-x^2+3x}{h}$$
$$= \frac{2xh+h^2-3h}{h}$$
$$= \frac{h(2x+h-3)}{h} = 2x+h-3$$

12. a. Let x = width of the rink in feet. Then the length of the rectangular portion is given by $2x-20$. The radius of the semicircular portions is half the width, or $r = \frac{x}{2}$.

To find the volume, we first find the area of the surface and multiply by the thickness of the ice. The two semicircles can be combined to form a complete circle, so the area is given by

$$A = l \cdot w + \pi r^2$$
$$= (2x-20)(x) + \pi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2$$
$$= 2x^2 - 20x + \frac{\pi x^2}{4}$$

We have expressed our measures in feet so we need to convert the thickness to feet as well.

$$2 \text{ in} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} = \frac{2}{12} \text{ ft} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ ft}$$

Now we multiply this by the area to obtain the volume. That is,

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{6}\left(2x^2 - 20x + \frac{\pi x^2}{4}\right)$$
$$V(x) = \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{10x}{3} + \frac{\pi x^2}{24}$$

b. If the rink is 90 feet wide, then we have $x = 90$.

$$V(90) = \frac{90^2}{3} - \frac{10(90)}{3} + \frac{\pi(90)^2}{24} \approx 3460.29$$

The volume of ice is roughly 3460.29 ft^3.

13. $f(-x) = -(-x)^2 - 7$
$= -x^2 - 7$ same

The function is even.

14. $$R = \frac{kl}{r^2}$$
$$10 = \frac{k(50)}{(6\times10^{-3})^2}$$
$$10(6\times10^{-3})^2 = 50k$$
$$k = \frac{10(6\times10^{-3})^2}{50} = 7.2\times10^{-6}$$

So, we have the equation $R = \frac{(7.2\times10^{-6})l}{r^2}$.

If $l = 100$ and $r = 7\times10^{-3}$, then

$$R = \frac{(7.2\times10^{-6})(100)}{(7\times10^{-3})^2}$$
$$\approx 14.69 \text{ ohms}$$

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

Chapter 1 Projects

Project I – Internet-based Project – Answers will vary

Project II

1. Silver: $C(x) = 20 + 0.16(x - 200) = 0.16x - 12$

$$C(x) = \begin{cases} 20 & 0 \le x \le 200 \\ 0.16x - 12 & x > 200 \end{cases}$$

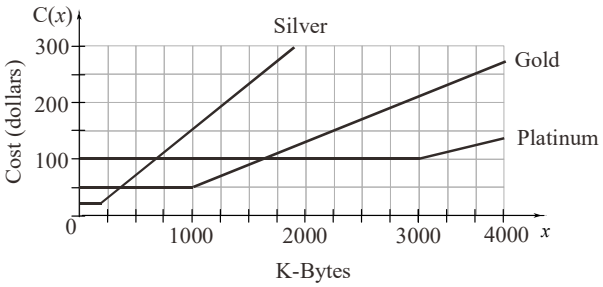
Gold: $C(x) = 50 + 0.08(x - 1000) = 0.08x - 30$

$$C(x) = \begin{cases} 50.00 & 0 \le x \le 1000 \\ 0.08x - 30 & x > 1000 \end{cases}$$

Platinum: $C(x) = 100 + 0.04(x - 3000)$

$$= 0.04x - 20$$

$$C(x) = \begin{cases} 100.00 & 0 \le x \le 3000 \\ 0.04x - 20 & x > 3000 \end{cases}$$



3. Let y = #K-bytes of service over the plan minimum.

Silver: $20 + 0.16y \le 50$

$0.16y \le 30$

$y \le 187.5$

Silver is the best up to $187.5 + 200 = 387.5$ K-bytes of service.

Gold: $50 + 0.08y \le 100$

$0.08y \le 50$

$y \le 625$

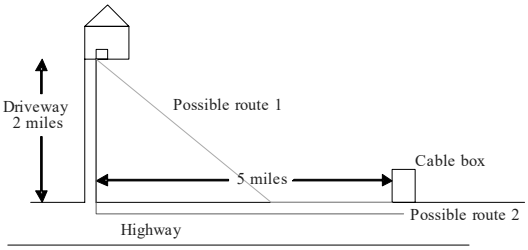
Gold is the best from 387.5 K-bytes to $625 + 1000 = 1625$ K-bytes of service.

Platinum: Platinum will be the best if more than 1625 K-bytes is needed.

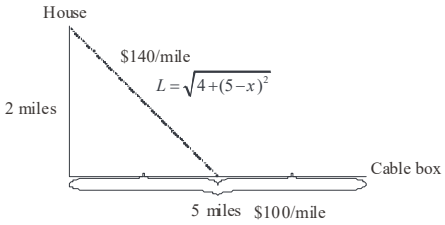
4. Answers will vary.

Project III

1.



2.



$C(x) = 100x + 140L$

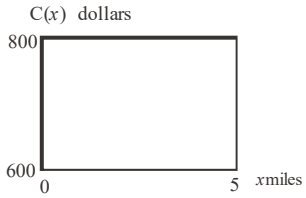
$C(x) = 100x + 140\sqrt{4 + (5 - x)^2}$

3.

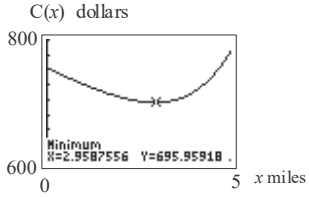
x	$C(x)$
0	$100(0) + 140\sqrt{4 + 25} \approx \$753.92$
1	$100(1) + 140\sqrt{4 + 16} \approx \$726.10$
2	$100(2) + 140\sqrt{4 + 9} \approx \$704.78$
3	$100(3) + 140\sqrt{4 + 4} \approx \$695.98$
4	$100(4) + 140\sqrt{4 + 1} \approx \$713.05$
5	$100(5) + 140\sqrt{4 + 0} = \$780.00$

The choice where the cable goes 3 miles down the road then cutting up to the house seems to yield the lowest cost.

4. Since all of the costs are less than $800, there would be a profit made with any of the plans.



Using the MINIMUM function on a graphing calculator, the minimum occurs at $x \approx 2.96$.



The minimum cost occurs when the cable runs for 2.96 mile along the road.

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual

6. $C(4.5) = 100(4.5) + 140\sqrt{4 + (5 - 4.5)^2}$

$\approx \$738.62$

The cost for the Steven's cable would be \$738.62.

7. $5000(738.62) = \$3{,}693{,}100$ State legislated
$5000(695.96) = \$3{,}479{,}800$ cheapest cost
It will cost the company \$213,300 more.

Project IV

1. $A = \pi r^2$

2. $r = 2.2t$

3. $r = 2.2(2) = 4.4$ ft

$r = 2.2(2.5) = 5.5$ ft

4. $A = \pi(4.4)^2 = 60.82 \text{ ft}^2$

$A = \pi(5.5)^2 = 95.03 \text{ ft}^2$

5. $A = \pi(2.2t)^2 = 4.84\pi t^2$

6. $A = 4.84\pi(2)^2 = 60.82 \text{ ft}^2$

$A = 4.84\pi(2.5)^2 = 95.03 \text{ ft}^2$

7. $\dfrac{A(2.5) - A(2)}{2.5 - 2} = \dfrac{95.03 - 60.82}{0.5} = 68.42$ ft/hr

8. $\dfrac{A(3.5) - A(3)}{3.5 - 3} = \dfrac{186.27 - 136.85}{0.5} = 98.84$ ft/hr

9. The average rate of change is increasing.

10. 150 yds = 450 ft
$r = 2.2t$

$t = \dfrac{450}{2.2} = 204.5$ hours

11. 6 miles = 31680 ft
Therefore, we need a radius of 15,840 ft.

$t = \dfrac{15{,}840}{2.2} = 7200$ hours

Copyright © 2024 Pearson Education, Inc.

Precalculus 5th edition Sullivan Solutions Manual