Answers

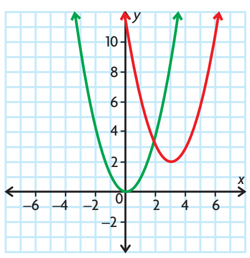
Chapter 1

Getting Started, p. 2

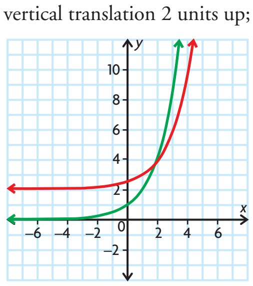
1. **a)** 6 **b)** -6 **c)** $-\frac{51}{16}$ **d)** $a^2 + 5a$

2. **a)** $(x + y)(x + y)$
b) $(5x - 1)(x - 3)$
c) $(x + y + 8)(x + y - 8)$
d) $(a + b)(x - y)$

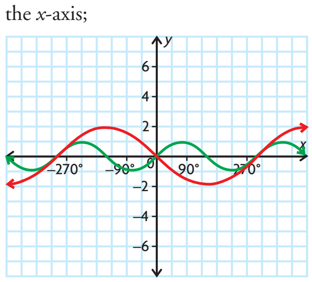
3. **a)** horizontal translation 3 units to the right, vertical translation 2 units up;



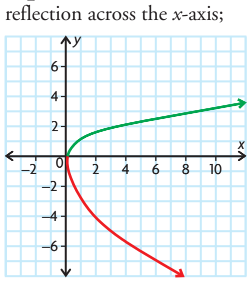
b) horizontal translation 1 unit to the right, vertical translation 2 units up;



c) horizontal stretch by a factor of 2, vertical stretch by a factor of 2, reflection across the x-axis;



d) horizontal compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, vertical stretch by a factor of 2, reflection across the x-axis;



4. **a)** $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -2 \le x \le 2\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid 0 \le y \le 2\}$
b) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \ge -19\}$
c) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \ne 0\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \ne 0\}$
d) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid -3 \le y \ge 3\}$
e) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y > 0\}$

5. **a)** This is not a function; it does not pass the vertical line test.
b) This is a function; for each x-value, there is exactly one corresponding y-value.
c) This is not a function; for each x-value greater than 0, there are two corresponding y-values.
d) This is a function; for each x-value, there is exactly one corresponding y-value.
e) This is a function; for each x-value, there is exactly one corresponding y-value.

6. **a)** 8
b) about 2.71

7. If a relation is represented by a set of ordered pairs, a table, or an arrow diagram, one can determine if the relation is a function by checking that each value of the independent variable is paired with no more than one value of the dependent variable. If a relation is represented using a graph or scatter plot, the vertical line test can be used to determine if the relation is a function. A relation may also be represented by a description/rule or by using function notation or an equation. In these cases, one can use reasoning to determine if there is more than one value of the dependent variable paired with any value of the independent variable.

Lesson 1.1, pp. 11–13

1. **a)** $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid -4 \le y \le -2\}$; This is a function because it passes the vertical line test.
b) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -1 \le x \le 7\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid -3 \le y \le 1\}$; This is a function because it passes the vertical line test.
c) $D = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$; $R = \{-5, 4, 7, 9, 11\}$; This is not a function because 1 is sent to more than one element in the range.
d) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$; This is a function because every element in the domain produces exactly one element in the range.
e) $D = \{-4, -3, 1, 2\}$; $R = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$; This is a function because every element of the domain is sent to exactly one element in the range.
f) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \le 0\}$; This is a function because every element in the domain produces exactly one element in the range.

2. **a)** $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \le -3\}$; This is a function because every element in the domain produces exactly one element in the range.
b) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \ne -3\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \ne 0\}$; This is a function because every element in the domain produces exactly one element in the range.
c) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y > 0\}$; This is a function because every element in the domain produces exactly one element in the range.
d) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid 0 \le y \le 2\}$; This is a function because every element in the domain produces exactly one element in the range.
e) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -3 \le x \le 3\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid -3 \le y \le 3\}$; This is not a function because (0, 3) and (0, 3) are both in the relation.
f) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid -2 \le y \le 2\}$; This is a function because every element in the domain produces exactly one element in the range.

3. **a)** function; $D = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$; $R = \{2, 4, 6\}$
b) function; $D = \{0, 1, 2, 5\}$; $R = \{-1, 3, 6\}$
c) function; $D = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$; $R = \{2, 4\}$
d) not a function; $D = \{2, 6, 8\}$; $R = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$
e) not a function; $D = \{1, 10, 100\}$; $R = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
f) function; $D = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$; $R = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

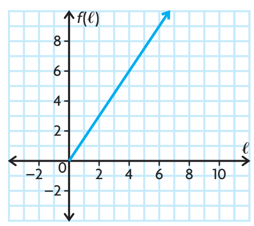
4. **a)** function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \ge 2\}$.
b) not a function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \ge 2\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$
c) function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \ge -0.5\}$
d) not a function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \ge 0\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$
e) function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \ne 0\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \ne 0\}$
f) function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$

5. **a)** $y = x + 3$ **b)** $y = 2x - 5$ **c)** $y = 3(x - 2)$ **d)** $y = -x + 5$

6. a) The length is twice the width.

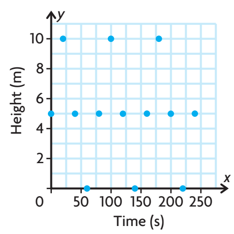
b) $f(l) = \frac{3}{2}l$

c)



d) length = 8 m; width = 4 m

7. a)

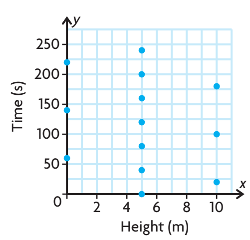


b) D = {0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240}

c) R = {0, 5, 10}

d) It is a function because it passes the vertical line test.

e)



f) It is not a function because (5, 0) and (5, 40) are both in the relation.

8. a) $\{(1, 2), (3, 4), (5, 6)\}$

b) $\{(1, 2), (3, 2), (5, 6)\}$

c) $\{(2, 1), (2, 3), (5, 6)\}$

9. If a vertical line passes through a function and hits two points, those two points have identical *x*-coordinates and different *y*-coordinates. This means that one *x*-coordinate is sent to two different elements in the range, violating the definition of *function*.

10. a) Yes, because the distance from (4, 3) to (0, 0) is 5.

b) No, because the distance from (1, 5) to (0, 0) is not 5.

c) No, because (4, 3) and (4, −3) are both in the relation.

11. a) $g(x) = x^2 + 3$

b) $g(3) - g(2) = 12 - 7$
$= 5$

$g(3 - 2) = g(1)$
$= 4$

So, $g(3) - g(2) \neq g(3 - 2)$.

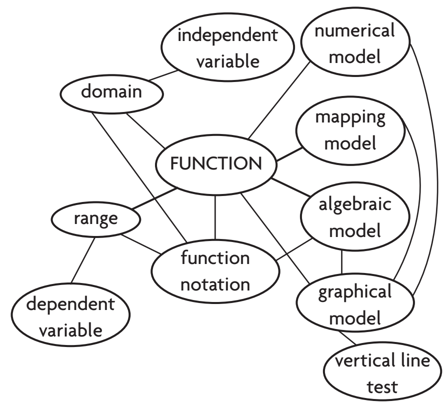
12. a) $f(6) = 12; f(7) = 8; f(8) = 15$

b) Yes, $f(15) = f(3) \times f(5)$

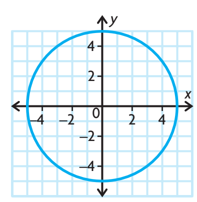
c) Yes, $f(12) = f(3) \times f(4)$

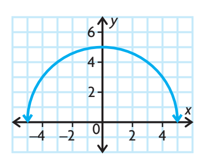
d) Yes, there are others that will work. $f(a) \times f(b) = f(a \times b)$ whenever a and b have no common factors other than 1.

13. Answers may vary. For example:



14.





The first is not a function because it fails the vertical line test:
$D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -5 \leq x \leq 5\}$;
$R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid -5 \leq y \leq 5\}$.
The second is a function because it passes the vertical line test:
$D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -5 \leq x \leq 5\}$;
$R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid 0 \leq y \leq 5\}$.

15. x is a function of y if the graph passes the horizontal line test. This occurs when any horizontal line hits the graph at most once.

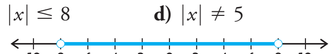
Lesson 1.2, p. 16

1. $|-5|, |12|, |-15|, |20|, |-25|$

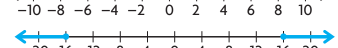
2. a) 22 c) 18 e) −2
b) −35 d) 11 f) −2

3. a) $|x| > 3$ c) $|x| \geq 1$
b) $|x| \leq 8$ d) $|x| \neq 5$

4. a)

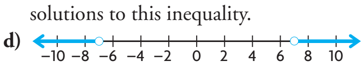


b)



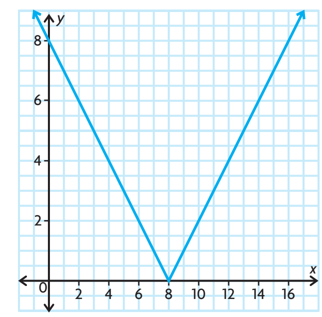
c) The absolute value of a number is always greater than or equal to 0. There are no solutions to this inequality.

d)



5. a) $|x| \leq 3$ c) $|x| \geq 2$
b) $|x| > 2$ d) $|x| < 4$

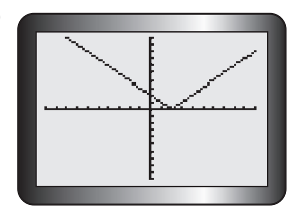
6.



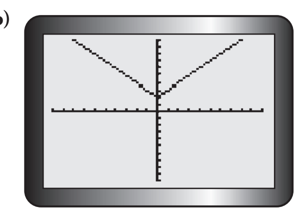
a) The graphs are the same.

b) Answers may vary. For example, $x - 8 = -(-x + 8)$, so they are negatives of each other and have the same absolute value.

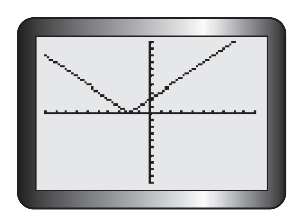
7. a)



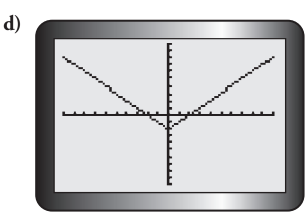
b)



c)



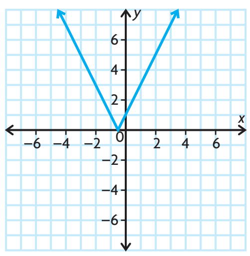
d)



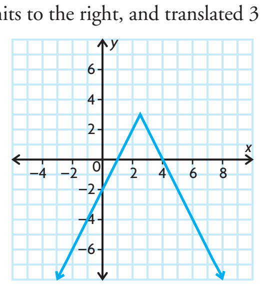
8. When the number you are adding or subtracting is inside the absolute value signs, it moves the function to the left (when adding) or to the right (when subtracting) of the origin. When the number you are

adding or subtracting is outside the absolute value signs, it moves the function down (when subtracting) or up (when adding) from the origin.
The graph of the function will be the absolute value function moved to the left 3 units and up 4 units from the origin.

9. This is the graph of $g(x) = |x|$ horizontally compressed by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ and translated $\frac{1}{2}$ unit to the left.



10. This is the graph of $g(x) = |x|$ horizontally compressed by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, reflected over the x-axis, translated $2\frac{1}{2}$ units to the right, and translated 3 units up.



Lesson 1.3, pp. 23–25

1. Answers may vary. For example, domain because most of the parent functions have all real numbers as a domain.

2. Answers may vary. For example, the end behaviour because the only two that match are x^2 and $|x|$.

3. Given the horizontal asymptote, the function must be derived from 2^x. But the asymptote is at $y = 2$, so it must have been translated up two. Therefore, the function is $f(x) = 2^x + 2$.

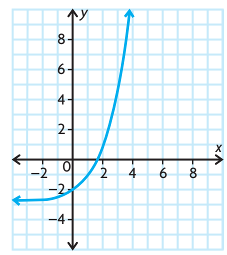
4. **a)** Both functions are odd, but their domains are different.
b) Both functions have a domain of all real numbers, but $\sin(x)$ has more zeros.
c) Both functions have a domain of all real numbers, but different end behaviour.
d) Both functions have a domain of all real numbers, but different end behaviour.

5. **a)** even **d)** odd
b) odd **e)** neither even nor odd
c) odd **f)** neither even nor odd

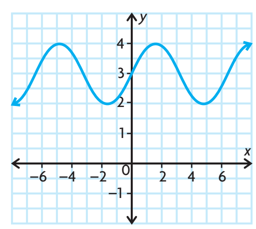
6. **a)** $|x|$, because it is a measure of distance from a number
b) $\sin(x)$, because the heights are periodic
c) 2^x, because population tends to increase exponentially
d) x, because there is \$1 on the first day, \$2 on the second, \$3 on the third, etc.

7. **a)** $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ **c)** $f(x) = x^2$
b) $f(x) = \sin x$ **d)** $f(x) = x$

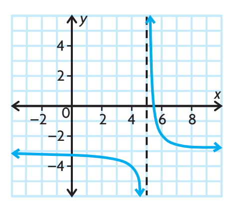
8. **a)** $f(x) = 2^x - 3$



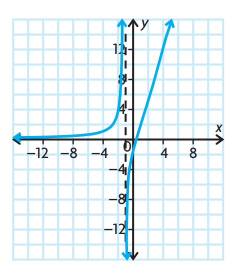
b) $g(x) = \sin x + 3$



c) $h(x) = \dfrac{1}{x-5} - 3 = \dfrac{16-3x}{x-5}$



9.



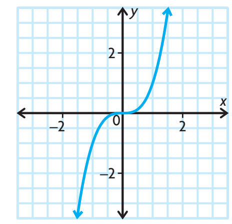
10. **a)** $f(x) = (x-2)^2$
b) There is not only one function. $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}(x-2)^2 + 1$ works as well.
c) There is more than one function that satisfies the property. $f(x) = |x-2| + 2$ and $f(x) = 2|x-2|$ both work.

11. x^2 is a smooth curve, while $|x|$ has a sharp, pointed corner at (0, 0).

12. See next page.

13. It is important to name parent functions in order to classify a wide range of functions according to similar behaviour and characteristics.

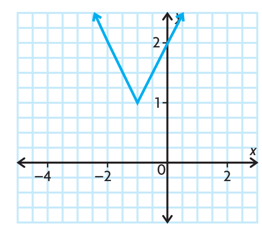
14.



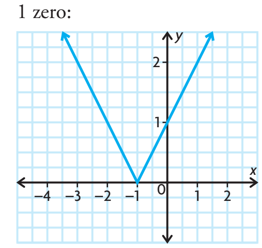
$D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, $R = \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R}\}$; interval of increase $= (-\infty, \infty)$, no interval of decrease, no discontinuities, x- and y-intercept at (0, 0), odd, $x \to \infty$, $y \to \infty$, and $x \to -\infty$, $y \to -\infty$. It is very similar to $f(x) = x$. It does not, however, have a constant slope.

15. No, $\cos x$ is a horizontal translation of $\sin x$.

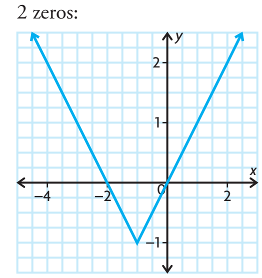
16. The graph can have 0, 1, or 2 zeros.
0 zeros:



1 zero:



2 zeros:

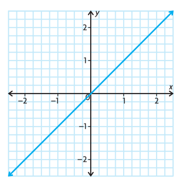
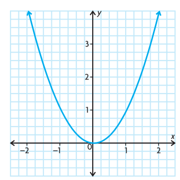
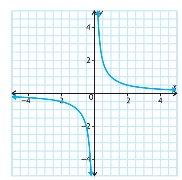
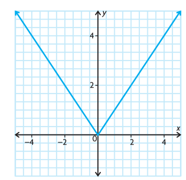
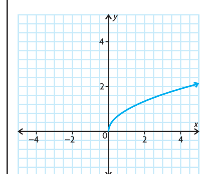
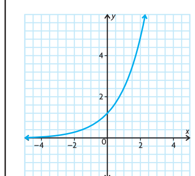
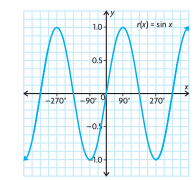


Mid-Chapter Review, p. 28

1. **a)** function; $D = \{0, 3, 15, 27\}$, $R = \{2, 3, 4\}$
b) function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$
c) not a function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -5 \le x \le 5\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid -5 \le y \le 5\}$
d) not a function; $D = \{1, 2, 10\}$, $R = \{-1, 3, 6, 7\}$

2. **a)** Yes. Every element in the domain gets sent to exactly one element in the range.
b) $D = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$
c) $R = \{10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50\}$

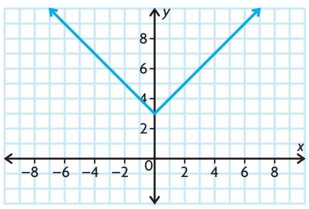
12.

Parent Function	$f(x) = x$	$g(x) = x^2$	$h(x) = \frac{1}{x}$	$k(x) = \lvert x \rvert$	$m(x) = \sqrt{x}$	$p(x) = 2^x$	$r(x) = \sin x$
Sketch							
Domain	$\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$	$\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$	$\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \neq 0\}$	$\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$	$\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$	$\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$	$\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$
Range	$\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R}\}$	$\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$	$\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \neq 0\}$	$\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$	$\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$	$\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) > 0\}$	$\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid -1 \leq f(x) \leq 1\}$
Intervals of Increase	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$(0, \infty)$	None	$(0, \infty)$	$(0, \infty)$	$(-\infty, \infty)$	$[90(4k + 1), 90(4k + 3)]$ $K \in \mathbf{Z}$
Intervals of Decrease	None	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(-\infty, 0)$ $(0, \infty)$	$(-\infty, 0)$	None	None	$[90(4k + 3), 90(4k + 1)]$ $K \in \mathbf{Z}$
Location of Discontinuities and Asymptotes	None	None	$y = 0$ $x = 0$	None	None	$y = 0$	None
Zeros	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	None	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	None	$180k$ $K \in \mathbf{Z}$
y-Intercepts	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	None	(0, 0)	(0, 0)	(0, 1)	(0, 0)
Symmetry	Odd	Even	Odd	Even	Neither	Neither	Odd
End Behaviours	$x \to \infty, y \to \infty$ $x \to -\infty, y \to -\infty$	$x \to \infty, y \to \infty$ $x \to -\infty, y \to \infty$	$x \to \infty, y \to 0$ $x \to -\infty, y \to 0$	$x \to \infty, y \to \infty$ $x \to -\infty, y \to \infty$	$x \to \infty, y \to \infty$	$x \to \infty, y \to \infty$ $x \to -\infty, y \to 0$	Oscillating

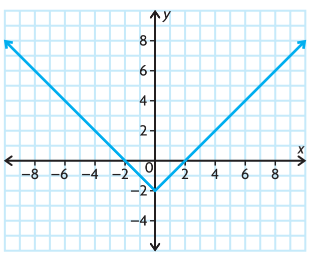
3. a) D $= \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, R $= \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R}\}$; function
b) D $= \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -3 \le x \le 3\}$, R $= \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid -3 \le y \le 3\}$; not a function
c) D $= \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \le 5\}$, R $= \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \ge 0\}$; function
d) D $= \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, R $= \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \ge -2\}$; function

4. $-|3|, |0|, |-3|, |-4|, |5|$

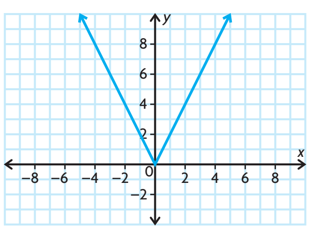
5. a)



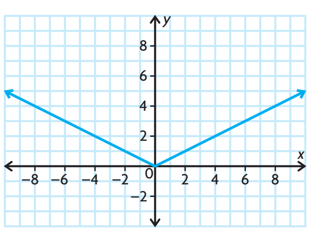
b)



c)



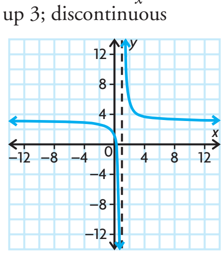
d)



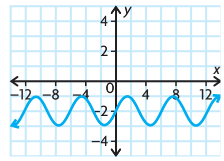
6. a) $f(x) = 2^x$
b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
c) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

7. a) even
b) even
c) neither odd nor even
d) neither odd nor even

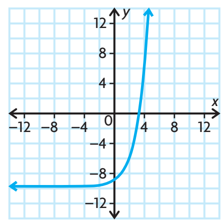
8. a) This is $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ translated right 1 and up 3; discontinuous



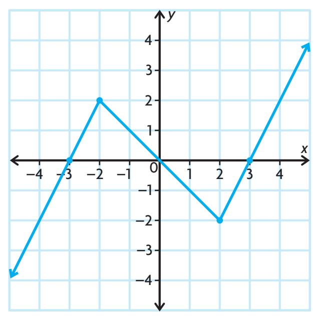
b) This if $f(x) = \sin x$ translated down 2; continuous



c) This is $f(x) = 2^x$ translated down 10; continuous



9.



Lesson 1.4, pp. 35–37

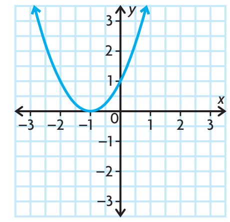
1. a) translation 1 unit down
b) horizontal compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, translation 1 unit right
c) reflection over the x-axis, translation 2 units up, translation 3 units right
d) reflection over the x-axis, vertical stretch by a factor of 2, horizontal compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{4}$
e) reflection over the x-axis, translation 3 units down, reflection over the y-axis, translation 2 units left
f) vertical compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, translation 6 units up, horizontal stretch by a factor of 4, translation 5 units right

2. a) $a = -1, k = \frac{1}{2}, d = 0, c = 3$
b) $a = 3, k = \frac{1}{2}, d = 0, c = -2$

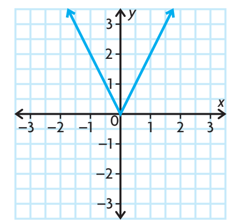
3. $(2, 3), (1, 3), (1, 6), (1, -6), (-4, -6), (-4, -10)$

4. a) $(2, 6), (4, 14), (-2, 10), (-4, 12)$
b) $(5, 3), (7, 7), (1, 5), (-1, 6)$
c) $(2, 5), (4, 9), (-2, 7), (-4, 8)$
d) $(1, 0), (3, 4), (-3, 2), (-5, 3)$
e) $(2, 5), (4, 6), (-2, 3), (-4, 7)$
f) $(1, 2), (2, 6), (-1, 4), (-2, 5)$

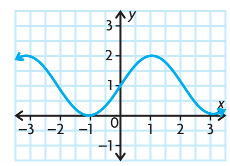
5. a) $f(x) = x^2$, translated left 1



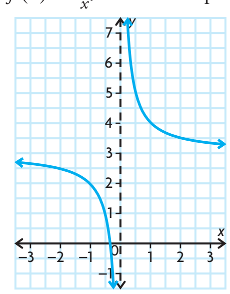
b) $f(x) = |x|$, vertical stretch by 2



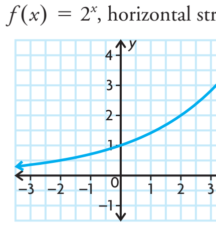
c) $f(x) = \sin x$, horizontal compression of $\frac{1}{3}$, translation up 1



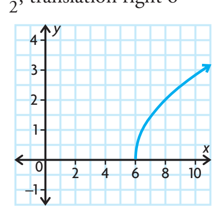
d) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, translation up 3



e) $f(x) = 2^x$, horizontal stretch by 2

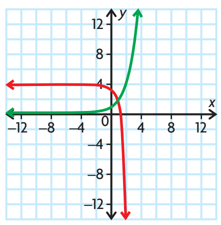


f) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, horizontal compression by $\frac{1}{2}$, translation right 6



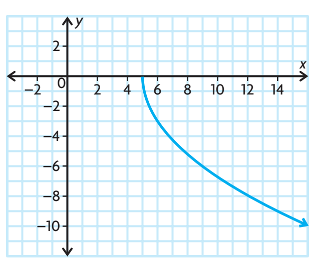
6. **a)** D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$,
R = $\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$
b) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$,
R = $\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$
c) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$,
R = $\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid 0 \leq f(x) \leq 2\}$
d) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \neq 0\}$,
R = $\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \neq 3\}$
e) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$,
R = $\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) > 0\}$
f) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \geq 6\}$,
R = $\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$

7. **a)**



b) The domain remains unchanged at D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$. The range must now be less than 4: R = $\{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) < 4\}$. It changes from increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$ to decreasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$. The end behaviour becomes as $x \to -\infty$, $y \to 4$, and as $x \to \infty$, $y \to -\infty$.
c) $g(x) = -2(2^{3(x-1)} + 4)$

8. $y = -3\sqrt{x - 5}$

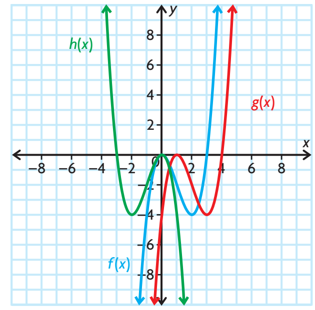


9. **a)** $(3, 24)$ **b)** $(-0.5, 4)$ **c)** $(-1, 9)$ **d)** $(-0.75, -8)$ **e)** $(-1, -8)$ **f)** $(-1, 7)$

10. **a)** D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \geq 2\}$,
R = $\{g(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid g(x) \geq 0\}$
b) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \geq 1\}$,
R = $\{h(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid h(x) \geq 4\}$
c) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \leq 0\}$,
R = $\{k(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid k(x) \geq 1\}$
d) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \geq 5\}$,
R = $\{j(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid j(x) \geq -3\}$

11. $y = 5(x^2 - 3)$ is the same as $y = 5x^2 - 15$, not $y = 5x^2 - 3$.

12.



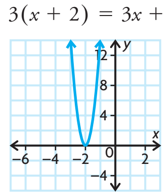
13. **a)** a vertical stretch by a factor of 4
b) a horizontal compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$
c) $(2x)^2 = 2^2x^2 = 4x^2$

14. Answers may vary. For example:

horizontal stretch or compression, based on value of k
↓
vertical stretch or compression, based on value of a
↓
reflection in x-axis if $a < 0$; reflection in y-axis if $k < 0$
↓
horizontal translation based on value of d
↓
vertical translation based on value of c

15. $(4, 5)$

16. **a)** horizontal compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$, translation 2 units to the left
b) because they are equivalent expressions: $3(x + 2) = 3x + 6$
c)



Lesson 1.5, pp. 43–45

1. **a)** $(5, 2)$ **b)** $(-6, -5)$ **c)** $(-8, 4)$ **d)** $(2, 1)$ **e)** $(0, -3)$ **f)** $(7, 0)$

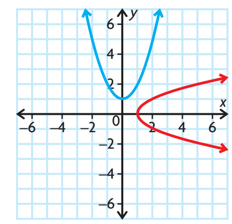
2. **a)** D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, R = $\{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$
b) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, R = $\{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \geq 2\}$
c) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x < 2\}$,
R = $\{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \geq -5\}$
d) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -5 < x < 10\}$,
R = $\{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y < -2\}$

3. A and D match; B and F match; C and E match

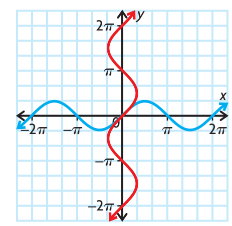
4. **a)** $(4, 129)$
b) $(129, 4)$
c) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, R = $\{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$
d) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, R = $\{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$
e) Yes; it passes the vertical line test.

5. **a)** $(4, 248)$
b) $(248, 4)$
c) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, R = $\{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \geq -8\}$
d) D = $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \geq -8\}$ R = $\{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$
e) No; $(248, 4)$ and $(248, -4)$ are both on the inverse relation.

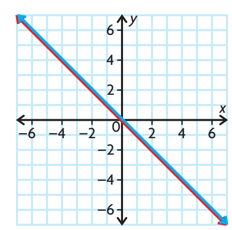
6. **a)** Not a function



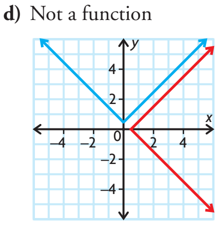
b) Not a function



c) Function



d) Not a function



7. **a)** $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$; this allows you to convert from Fahrenheit to Celsius.
b) 20 °C = 68 °F

8. **a)** $r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$; this can be used to determine the radius of a circle when its area is known.
b) $A = 25\pi$ cm², $r = 5$ cm

9. $k = 2$

10. **a)** 13 **b)** 25 **c)** 2 **d)** -2 **e)** 1 **f)** $\frac{1}{2}$

Answers

11. No; several students could have the same grade point average.

12. **a)** $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x - 4)$

b) $h^{-1}(x) = -x$

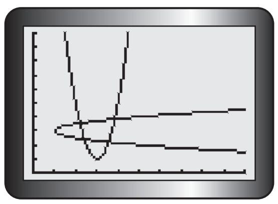
c) $g^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x + 1}$

d) $m^{-1}(x) = -\frac{x}{2} - 5$

13. **a)** $x = 4(y - 3)^2 + 1$

b) $y = \pm\sqrt{\frac{x - 1}{4}} + 3$

c)



d) (2.20, 3.55), (2.40, 2.40), (3.55, 2.20), (3.84, 3.84)

e) $x \geq 3$ because a negative square root is undefined.

f) $g(2) = 5$, but $g^{-1}(5) = 2$ or 4; the inverse is not a function if this is the domain of g.

14. For $y = -\sqrt{x + 2}$, $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \geq -2\}$ and $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \leq 0\}$. For $y = x^2 - 2$, $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$ and $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \geq -2\}$. The student would be correct if the domain of $y = x^2 - 2$ is restricted to $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \leq 0\}$.

15. Yes; the inverse of $y = \sqrt{x + 2}$ is $y = x^2 - 2$ so long as the domain of this second function is restricted to $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$.

16. John is correct.

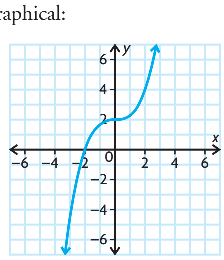
Algebraic: $y = \frac{x^3}{4} + 2$; $y - 2 = \frac{x^3}{4}$;
$4(y - 2) = x^3$; $x = \sqrt[3]{4(y - 2)}$.

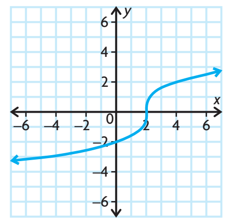
Numeric: Let $x = 4$.

$y = \frac{4^3}{4} + 2 = \frac{64}{4} + 2 = 16 + 2 = 18$;

$x = \sqrt[3]{4(y - 2)} = \sqrt[3]{4(18 - 2)}$
$= \sqrt[3]{4(16)} = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4.$

Graphical:





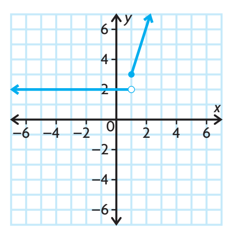
The graphs are reflections over the line $y = x$.

17. $f(x) = k - x$ works for all $k \in \mathbf{R}$.
$y = k - x$
Switch variables and solve for y: $x = k - y$
$y = k - x$
So the function is its own inverse.

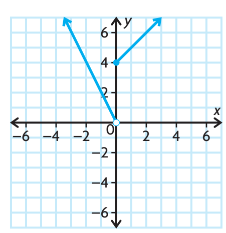
18. If a horizontal line hits the function in two locations, that means there are two points with equal y-values and different x-values. When the function is reflected over the line $y = x$ to find the inverse relation, those two points become points with equal x-values and different y-values, thus violating the definition of a function.

Lesson 1.6, pp. 51–53

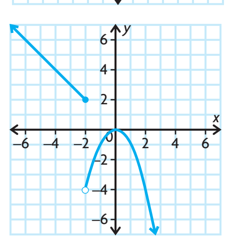
1. **a)**



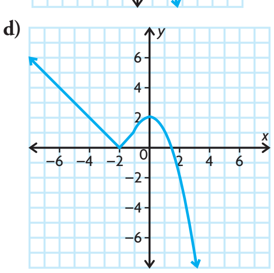
b)



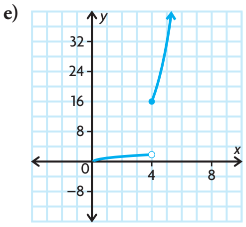
c)



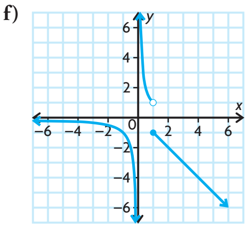
d)



e)



f)



2. **a)** Discontinuous at $x = 1$

b) Discontinuous at $x = 0$

c) Discontinuous at $x = -2$

d) Continuous

e) Discontinuous at $x = 4$

f) Discontinuous at $x = 1$ and $x = 0$

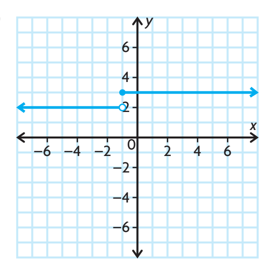
3. **a)** $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2, \text{ if } x \leq 1 \\ x + 1, \text{ if } x > 1 \end{cases}$

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, \text{ if } x < 1 \\ \sqrt{x}, \text{ if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

4. **a)** $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; the function is discontinuous at $x = 1$.

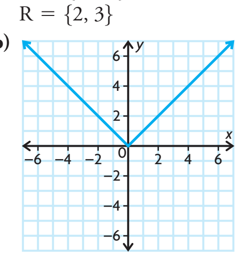
b) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; the function is continuous.

5. **a)**



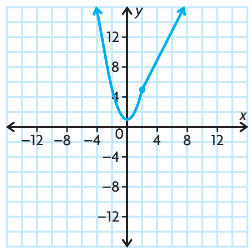
The function is discontinuous at $x = -1$.
$D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$
$R = \{2, 3\}$

b)



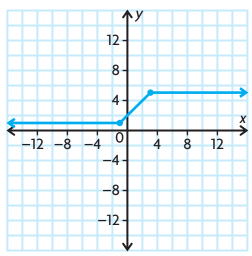
The function is continuous.
$D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$
$R = \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$

c)



The function is continuous.
$D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$
$R = \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 1\}$

d)

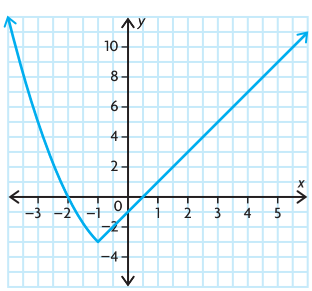


The function is continuous.
$D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$
$R = \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid 1 \leq f(x) \leq 5\}$

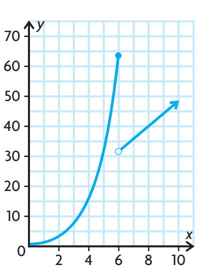
6. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 15, \text{ if } 0 \leq x \leq 500 \\ 15 + 0.02x, \text{ if } x \geq 500 \end{cases}$

7. $f(x) =$
$\begin{cases} 0.35x, \text{ if } 0 \leq x \leq 100\,000 \\ 0.45x - 10\,000, \text{ if } 100\,000 < x \leq 500\,000 \\ 0.55x - 60\,000, \text{ if } x > 500\,000 \end{cases}$

8. $k = 4$



9. a)



b) The function is discontinuous at $x = 6$.
c) 32 fish
d) $4x + 8 = 64$; $4x = 56$; $x = 14$
e) Answers may vary. For example, three possible events are environmental changes, introduction of a new predator, and increased fishing.

10. Answers may vary. For example:

Plot the function for the left interval.

↓

Plot the function for the right interval.

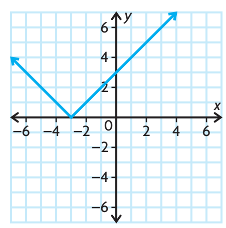
↓

Determine if the plots for the left and right intervals meet at the x-value that serves as the common end point for the intervals; if so, the function is continuous at this point.

↓

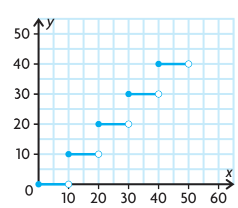
Determine continuity for the two intervals using standard methods.

11. $f(x) = |x + 3| = \begin{cases} x + 3, \text{ if } x \geq -3 \\ -x - 3, \text{ if } x < -3 \end{cases}$



12. discontinuous at $p = 0$ and $p = 15$; continuous at $0 < p < 15$ and $p > 15$

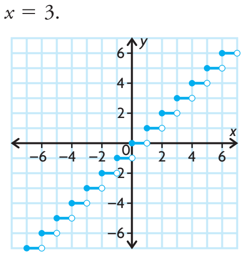
13. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ if } \ 0 \leq x < 10 \\ 10, \text{ if } 10 \leq x < 20 \\ 20, \text{ if } 20 \leq x < 30 \\ 30, \text{ if } 30 \leq x < 40 \\ 40, \text{ if } 40 \leq x < 50 \end{cases}$



It is often referred to as a step function because the graph looks like steps.

14. To make the first two pieces continuous, $5(-1) = -1 + k$, so $k = -4$. But if $k = -4$, the graph is discontinuous at $x = 3$.

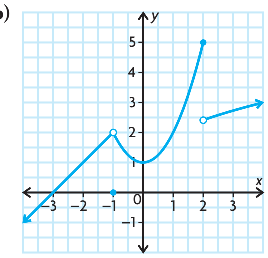
15.



16. Answers may vary. For example:

a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 3, \text{ if } x < -1 \\ x^2 + 1, \text{ if } -1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \sqrt{x} + 1, \text{ if } x > 2 \end{cases}$

b)



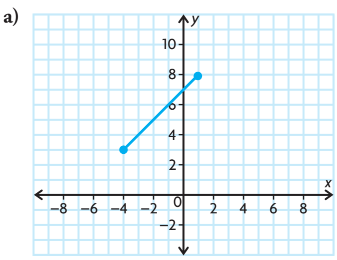
c) The function is not continuous. The last two pieces do not have the same value for $x = 2$.

d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 3, \text{ if } x < -1 \\ x^2 + 1, \text{ if } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{x} + 1, \text{ if } x > 1 \end{cases}$

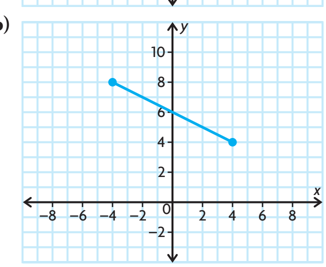
Lesson 1.7, pp. 56–57

1. a) $\{(-4, 6), (-2, 5), (1, 5), (4, 10)\}$
b) $\{(-4, 2), (-2, 3), (1, 1), (4, 2)\}$
c) $\{(-4, -2), (-2, -3), (1, -1), (4, -2)\}$
d) $\{(-4, 8), (-2, 4), (1, 6), (4, 24)\}$

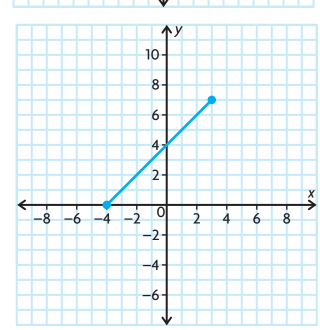
2. a)



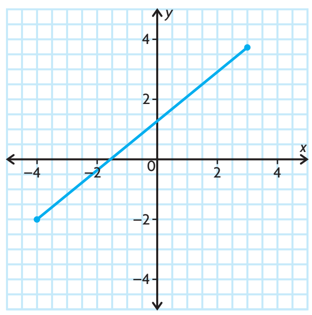
b)



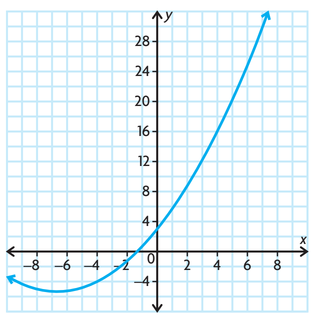
3. a)



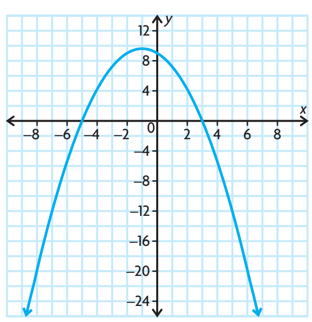
b)



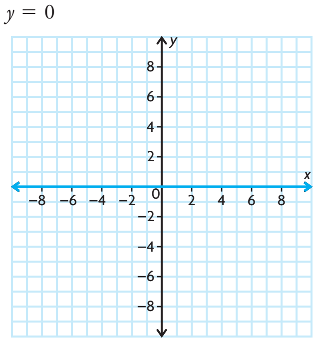
4. a)



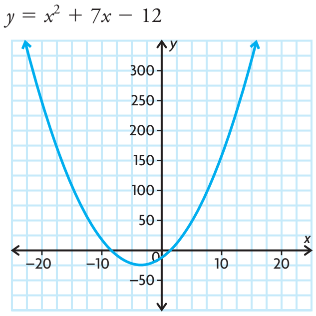
b)



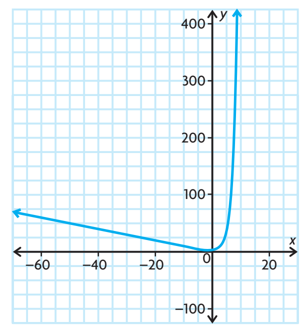
5. a) $y = 0$



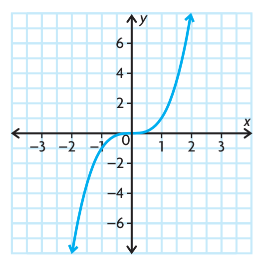
b) $y = x^2 + 7x - 12$



c) $y = |x| + 2^x$

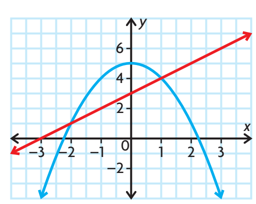


d) $y = x^3$



6. a)–b) Answers may vary. For example, properties of the original graphs such as intercepts and sign at various values of the independent variable figure prominently in the shape of the new function.

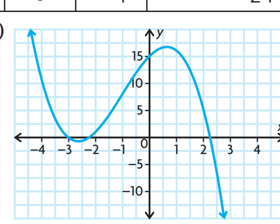
7. a)



b)

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$	$h(x) = f(x) \times g(x)$
−3	0	−4	0
−2	1	1	1
−1	2	4	8
0	3	5	15
1	4	4	16
2	5	1	5
3	6	−4	−24

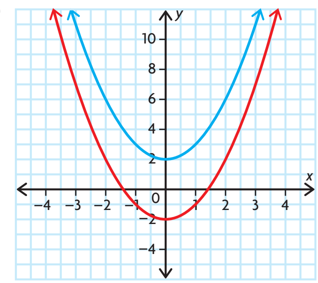
c)



d) $h(x) = (x + 3)(-x^2 + 5)$
$= -x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 15$; degree is 3

e) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; this is the same as the domain of both f and g.

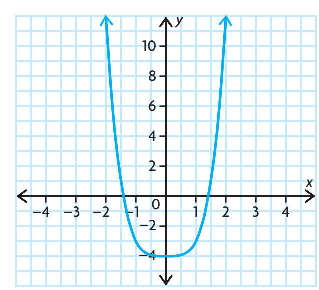
8. a)



b)

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$	$h(x) = f(x) \times g(x)$
−3	11	7	77
−2	6	2	12
−1	3	−1	−3
0	2	−2	−4
1	3	−1	−3
2	6	2	12
3	11	7	77

c)



d) $h(x) = (x^2 + 2)(x^2 - 2) = x^4 - 4$; degree is 4

e) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$

Chapter Review, pp. 60–61

1. a) function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$

b) function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$;
$R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \leq 3\}$

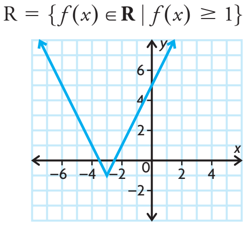
c) not a function;
$D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$;
$R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$

d) function; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x > 0\}$;
$R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$

2. a) $C(t) = 30 + 0.02t$

b) $D = \{t \in \mathbf{R} \mid t \geq 0\}$,
$R = \{C(t) \in \mathbf{R} \mid C(t) \geq 30\}$

3. $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$,
$R = \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 1\}$

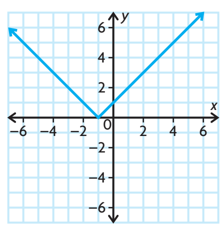


4. $|x| < 2$

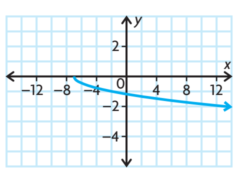
5. **a)** Both functions have a domain of all real numbers, but the ranges differ.
b) Both functions are odd but have different domains.
c) Both functions have the same domain and range, but x^2 is smooth and $|x|$ has a sharp corner at $(0, 0)$.
d) Both functions are increasing on the entire real line, but 2^x has a horizontal asymptote while x does not.

6. **a)** Increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$; odd; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R}\}$
b) Decreasing on $(-\infty, 0)$; increasing on $(0, \infty)$; even; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) \geq 2\}$
c) Increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$; neither even nor odd; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{f(x) \in \mathbf{R} \mid f(x) > -1\}$

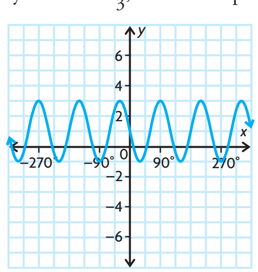
7. **a)** Parent: $y = |x|$; translated left 1



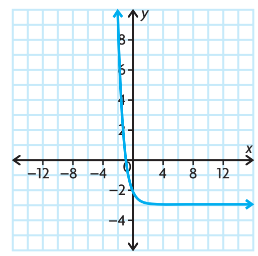
b) Parent: $y = \sqrt{x}$; compressed vertically by a factor of 0.25, reflected across the x-axis, compressed horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$, and translated left 7



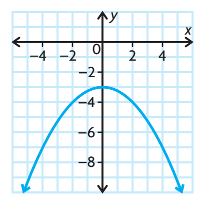
c) Parent: $y = \sin x$; reflected across the x-axis, expanded vertically by a factor of 2, compressed horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$, translated up by 1



d) Parent: $y = 2^x$; reflected across the y-axis, compressed horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, and translated down by 3



8. $y = -\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 - 3$

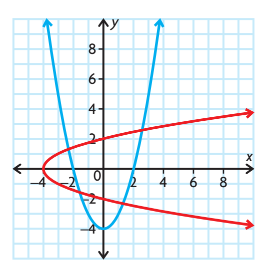


9. **a)** $(-2, 1)$
b) $(-10, -6)$
c) $(4, 3)$
d) $\left(\frac{17}{5}, 0.3\right)$
e) $(-1, 0)$
f) $(9, -1)$

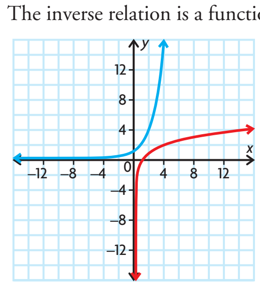
10. **a)** $(2, 1)$
b) $(-9, -1)$
c) $(7, 0)$
d) $(7, 5)$
e) $(-3, 0)$
f) $(10, 1)$

11. **a)** $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid -2 < x < 2\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$
b) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x < 12\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \geq 7\}$

12. **a)** The inverse relation is not a function.

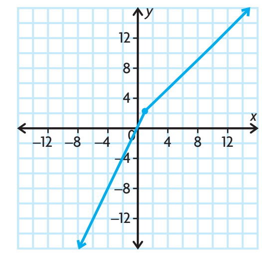


b) The inverse relation is a function.



13. **a)** $f^{-1}(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{2}$
b) $g^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

14.



The function is continuous; $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$, $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R}\}$

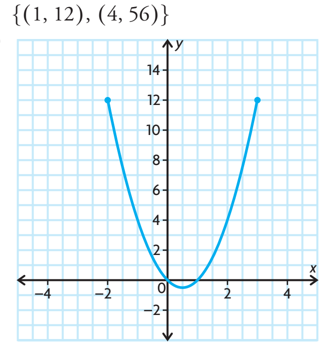
15. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 1, \text{ if } x \leq 2 \\ -x, \text{ if } x > 2 \end{cases}$; the function is discontinuous at $x = 2$.

16. In order for $f(x)$ to be continuous at $x = 1$, the two pieces must have the same value when $x = 1$.
When $x = 1$, $x^2 + 1 = 2$ and $3x = 3$.
The two pieces are not equal when $x = 1$, so the function is not continuous at $x = 1$.

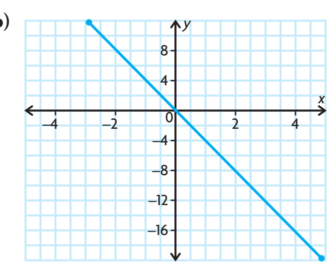
17. **a)** $f(x) = \begin{cases} 30, \text{ if } x \leq 200 \\ 24 + 0.03, \text{ if } x > 200 \end{cases}$
b) $34.50
c) $30

18. **a)** $\{(1, 7), (4, 15)\}$
b) $\{(1, -1), (4, -1)\}$
c) $\{(1, 12), (4, 56)\}$

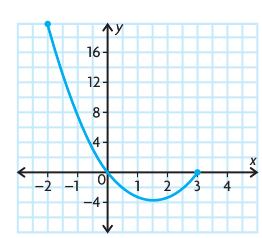
19. **a)**



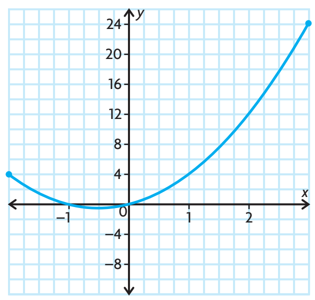
b)



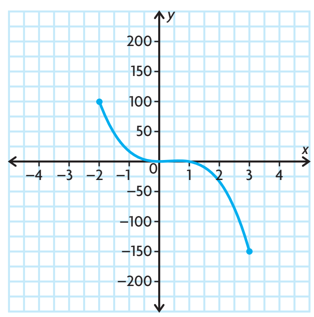
c)



d)



e)

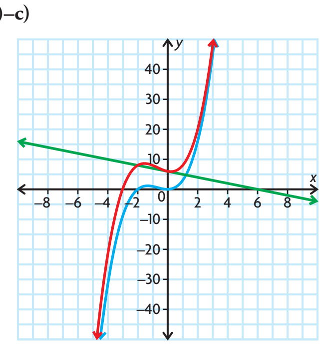


20. **a)** D
b) C
c) A
d) B

21. **a)**

x	−3	−2	−1	0	1	2
***f*(*x*)**	−9	0	1	0	3	16
***g*(*x*)**	9	8	7	6	5	4
(*f* + *g*)(*x*)	0	8	8	6	8	20

b)–c)

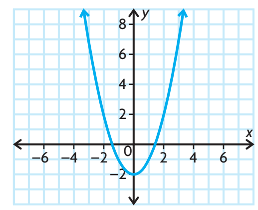


d) $x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 6$
e) Answers may vary. For example, (0, 0) belongs to f, (0, 6) belongs to g and (0, 6) belongs to $f + g$. Also, (1, 3) belongs to f, (1, 5) belongs to g and (1, 8) belongs to $f + g$.

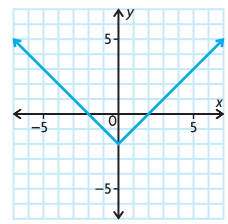
Chapter Self-Test, p. 62

1. **a)** Yes. It passes the vertical line test.
b) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$; $R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} | y \geq 0\}$

2. **a)** $f(x) = x^2$ or $f(x) = |x|$
b)



or

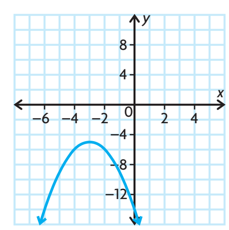


c) The graph was translated 2 units down.

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

4. 2^x has a horizontal asymptote while x^2 does not. The range of 2^x is $\{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y > 0\}$ while the range of x^2 is $\{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid y \geq 0\}$. 2^x is increasing on the whole real line and x^2 has an interval of decrease and an interval of increase.

5. reflection over the x-axis, translation down 5 units, translation left 3 units



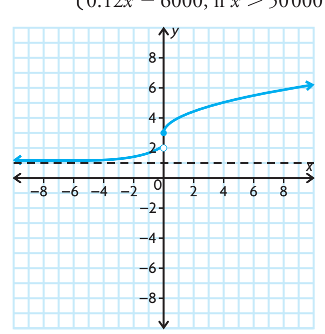
6. horizontal stretch by a factor of 2, translation 1 unit up;
$f(x) = \text{if } |\frac{1}{2}x| + 1$

7. **a)** $(-4, 17)$
b) $(5, 3)$

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

9. **a)** $9000
b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.05, \text{ if } x \leq 50\,000 \\ 0.12x - 6000, \text{ if } x > 50\,000 \end{cases}$

10. **a)**



b) $f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x = 0$ because the two pieces do not have the same value when $x = 0$. When $x = 0$, $2^x + 1 = 2$ and $\sqrt{x} + 3 = 3$.
c) Intervals of increase: $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, \infty)$; no intervals of decrease
d) $D = \{x \in \mathbf{R}\}$,
$R = \{y \in \mathbf{R} \mid 0 < y < 2 \text{ or } y \geq 3\}$

Chapter 2

Getting Started, p. 66

1. **a)** $\frac{4}{3}$ **b)** $-\frac{6}{7}$

2. **a)** Each successive first difference is 2 times the previous first difference. The function is exponential.
b) The second differences are all 6. The function is quadratic.

3. **a)** $-\frac{3}{2}, 2$ **c)** 45°, 225°
b) 0 **d)** −270°, −90°

4. **a)** vertical compression by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$
b) vertical stretch by a factor of 2, horizontal translation 4 units to the right
c) vertical stretch by a factor of 3, reflection across x-axis, vertical translation 7 units up
d) vertical stretch by a factor of 5, horizontal translation 3 units to the right, vertical translation 2 units down,

5. **a)** $A = 1000(1.08)^t$
b) $1259.71
c) No, since the interest is compounded each year, each year you earn more interest than the previous year.

6. **a)** 15 m; 1 m
b) 24 s
c) 15 m

7.

Linear relations	**Rates of Change**	**Nonlinear relations**
constant; same as slope of line; positive for lines that slope up from left to right; negative for lines that slope down from left to right; 0 for horizontal lines.		variable; can be positive, negative, or 0 for different parts of the same relation

Lesson 2.1, pp. 76–78

1. **a)** 19 **c)** 13 **e)** 11.4
b) 15 **d)** 12 **f)** 11.04

2. **a)** **i)** 15 m/s **ii)** −5 m/s