PREFACE

This *Complete Solutions Manual* contains solutions to all of the exercises in my textbook *Applied Mathematics for the Managerial, Life, and Social Sciences, Seventh Edition*. The corresponding *Student Solutions Manual* contains solutions to all the odd-numbered exercises, as well as the even-numbered exercises in the "Before Moving On" quizzes. It also offers problem-solving tips for many sections.

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Please submit any errors in the solutions manual or suggestions for improvements to me in care of the publisher: Math Editorial, Cengage Learning, 20 Channel Center Street, Boston, MA, 02210.

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CONTENTS

1 FUNDAMENTALS OF ALGEBRA

1.1 Real Numbers

Concept Questions page 6

1. **a.** 4 (answer is not unique). **b.** 0

   c. $\frac{3}{4}$ (answer is not unique). **d.** $\sqrt{3}$ (answer is not unique).

2. $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ **b.** $\frac{1}{3} = 0.333\overline{3}$ **c.** $\pi = 3.1415\ldots$

3. **a.** The associative law of addition states that $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$.

   b. The distributive law states that $ab + ac = a(b + c)$.

4. **a.** No. For example, $4 - (2 - 5) = 4 - (-3) = 7 \neq (4 - 2) - 5 = 2 - 5 = -3$, and $\frac{4}{5/2} = 4\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{8}{5} \neq \frac{4/5}{2} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$.

   b. No.

5. If $ab \neq 0$, then neither a nor b is equal to zero. If $abc \neq 0$, then none of a, b, and c is equal to zero.

Exercises page 6

1. The number -3 is an integer, a rational number, and a real number.

2. The number -420 is an integer, a rational number, and a real number.

3. The number $\frac{3}{8}$ is a rational real number.

4. The number $-\frac{4}{125}$ is a rational real number.

5. The number $\sqrt{11}$ is an irrational real number.

6. The number $-\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational real number.

7. The number $\frac{\pi}{2}$ is an irrational real number.

8. The number $\frac{2}{\pi}$ is an irrational real number.

9. The number $2.\overline{421}$ is a rational real number.

10. The number $2.71828\ldots$ is an irrational real number.

11. False. -2 is not a whole number.

12. True.

13. True.

14. True.

15. False. No natural number is irrational.

16. True.

17. $(2x + y) + z = z + (2x + y)$: The Commutative Law of Addition.

18. $3x + (2y + z) = (3x + 2y) + z$: The Associative Law of Addition.

19. $u\,(3v + w) = (3v + w)\,u$: The Commutative Law of Multiplication.

20. $a^2\left(b^2c\right) = \left(a^2b^2\right)c$: The Associative Law of Multiplication.

21. $u\,(2v + w) = 2uv + uw$: The Distributive Law.

22. $(2u + v)\,w = 2uw + vw$: The Distributive Law.

23. $(2x + 3y) + (x + 4y) = 2x + \left[3y + (x + 4y)\right]$: The Associative Law of Addition.

24. $(a + 2b)\,(a - 3b) = a\,(a - 3b) + 2b\,(a - 3b)$: The Distributive Law.

25. $a - [-(c + d)] = a + (c + d)$: Property 1 of negatives.

26. $-(2x + y)\left[-(3x + 2y)\right] = (2x + y)\,(3x + 2y)$: Property 3 of negatives.

27. $0\,(2a + 3b) = 0$: Property 1 involving zero.

28. If $(x - y)\,(x + y) = 0$, then $x = y$ or $x = -y$. Property 2 involving zero.

29. If $(x - 2)\,(2x + 5) = 0$, then $x = 2$, or $x = -\frac{5}{2}$. Property 2 involving zero.

30. If $x\,(2x - 9) = 0$, then $x = 0$ or $x = \frac{9}{2}$. Property 2 involving zero.

31. $\dfrac{(x + 1)\,(x - 3)}{(2x + 1)\,(x - 3)} = \dfrac{x + 1}{2x + 1}$. Property 2 of quotients.

32. $\dfrac{(2x + 1)\,(x + 3)}{(2x - 1)\,(x + 3)} = \dfrac{2x + 1}{2x - 1}$. Property 2 of quotients.

33. $\dfrac{a + b}{b} \div \dfrac{a - b}{ab} = \dfrac{a + b}{b} \cdot \dfrac{ab}{a - b} = \dfrac{a\,(a + b)}{a - b}$. Properties 2 and 5 of quotients.

34. $\dfrac{x + 2y}{3x + y} \div \dfrac{x}{6x + 2y} = \dfrac{x + 2y}{3x + y} \cdot \dfrac{2\,(3x + y)}{x} = \dfrac{2\,(x + 2y)}{x}$. Properties 2 and 5 of quotients and the Distributive Law.

35. $\dfrac{a}{b + c} + \dfrac{c}{b} = \dfrac{ab + bc + c^2}{b\,(b + c)}$. Property 6 of quotients and the Distributive Law.

36. $\dfrac{x + y}{x + 1} - \dfrac{y}{x} = \dfrac{x^2 - y}{x\,(x + 1)}$. Property 7 of quotients and the Distributive Law.

37. False. Consider $a = 2$ and $b = \frac{1}{2}$. Then $ab = 1$, but $a \neq 1$ and $b \neq 1$.

38. True. Multiplying both sides of the equation by $\dfrac{1}{a}$ (which exists because $a \neq 0$), we have $\dfrac{1}{a}\,(ab) = \dfrac{1}{a}\,(0)$, or $b = 0$.

39. False. Consider $a = 3$ and $b = 2$. Then $a - b = 3 - 2 \neq b - a = 2 - 3 = -1$.

40. False. Consider $a = 3$ and $b = 2$. Then $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{3}{2} \neq \dfrac{b}{a} = \dfrac{2}{3}$.

41. False. Consider $a = 1$, $b = 2$, and $c = 3$. Then $(a - b) - c = (1 - 2) - 3 = -4 \neq a - (b - c) = 1 - (2 - 3) = 2$.

42. False. Consider $a = 1$, $b = 2$, and $c = 3$. Then $\dfrac{a}{b/c} = \dfrac{1}{2/3} = \dfrac{3}{2} \neq \dfrac{a/b}{c} = \dfrac{1/2}{3} = \dfrac{1}{6}$.

1.2 Polynomials

Concept Questions page 12

1. a. No, this is not a polynomial expression because of the term of $2\sqrt{x}$ in which the power of x is not a nonnegative integer.

b. Yes

c. No. It is a rational expression.

2. a. A polynomial of degree n in x is an expression of the form $a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$, where n is a nonnegative integer and $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n$ are real numbers with $a_n \neq 0$. One polynomial of degree 4 in x is $x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 7$.

b. One polynomial of degree 3 in x and y is $2x + 3y + xy + 4x^2y + 6xy^2 + 6y^3$ (answer is not unique).

3. (a) $1 + 2b + b^2$ **b.** $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ **c.** $a^2 - b^2$

Exercises page 12

1. $3^4 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 81$.

2. $(-2)^5 = (-2)(-2)(-2)(-2)(-2) = -32$.

3. $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{8}{27}$

4. $\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{9}{16}$.

5. $-3^4 = -3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = -81$.

6. $-\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 = -\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = \frac{64}{125}$.

7. $-3\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 = (-3)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{81}{125}$.

8. $\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)\left(-\frac{27}{64}\right) = -\frac{3}{16}$.

9. $2^3 \cdot 2^5 = 2^8 = 256$.

10. $(-3)^2 \cdot (-3)^3 = (-3)^5 = -243$.

11. $(3y)^2 (3y)^3 = (3y)^5 = 243y^5$.

12. $(-2x)^3 (-2x)^2 = (-2x)^5 = -32x^5$.

13. $(2x + 3) + (4x - 6) = 2x + 3 + 4x - 6 = 6x - 3$.

14. $(-3x + 2) - (4x - 3) = -3x + 2 - 4x + 3 = -7x + 5$.

15. $\left(7x^2 - 2x + 5\right) + \left(2x^2 + 5x - 4\right) = 7x^2 - 2x + 5 + 2x^2 + 5x - 4 = 7x^2 + 2x^2 - 2x + 5x + 5 - 4 = 9x^2 + 3x + 1$.

16. $\left(3x^2 + 5xy + 2y\right) + \left(4 - 3xy - 2x^2\right) = 3x^2 - 2x^2 + 5xy - 3xy + 2y + 4 = x^2 + 2xy + 2y + 4$.

17. $\left(5y^2 - 2y + 1\right) - \left(y^2 - 4y - 8\right) = 5y^2 - 2y + 1 - y^2 + 4y + 8 = 5y^2 - y^2 - 2y + 4y + 1 + 8 = 4y^2 + 2y + 9$.

18. $\left(2x^2 - 3x + 4\right) - \left(-x^2 + 2x - 6\right) = 2x^2 - 3x + 4 + x^2 - 2x + 6 = 3x^2 - 5x + 10$.

19. $\left(2.4x^3-3x^2+1.7x-6.2\right)-\left(1.2x^3+1.2x^2-0.8x+2\right)=2.4x^3-3x^2+1.7x-6.2-1.2x^3-1.2x^2+0.8x-2$
$$=1.2x^3-4.2x^2+2.5x-8.2.$$

20. $\left(1.4x^3-1.2x^2+3.2\right)-\left(-0.8x^3-2.1x-1.8\right)=1.4x^3-1.2x^2+3.2+0.8x^3+2.1x+1.8$
$$=2.2x^3-1.2x^2+2.1x+5.$$

21. $\left(3x^2\right)\left(2x^3\right)=6x^5.$

22. $\left(-2rs^2\right)\left(4r^2s^2\right)(2s)=-16r^3s^5.$

23. $-2x\left(x^2-2\right)+4x^3=-2x^3+4x+4x^3=2x^3+4x.$

24. $xy\,(2y-3x)=2xy^2-3x^2y.$

25. $2m\,(3m-4)+m\,(m-1)=6m^2-8m+m^2-m=7m^2-9m.$

26. $-3x\left(2x^2+3x-5\right)+2x\left(x^2-3\right)=-6x^3-9x^2+15x+2x^3-6x=-4x^3-9x^2+9x.$

27. $3\,(2a-b)-4\,(b-2a)=6a-3b-4b+8a=6a+8a-3b-4b=14a-7b.$

28. $2\,(3m-1)-3\,(-4m+2n)=6m-2+12m-6n=18m-6n-2.$

29. $(2x+3)\,(3x-2)=2x\,(3x-2)+3\,(3x-2)=6x^2-4x+9x-6=6x^2+5x-6.$

30. $(3r-1)\,(2r+5)=3r\,(2r+5)-(2r+5)=6r^2+15r-2r-5=6r^2+13r-5.$

31. $(2x-3y)\,(3x+2y)=2x\,(3x+2y)-3y\,(3x+2y)=6x^2+4xy-9xy-6y^2=6x^2-5xy-6y^2.$

32. $(5m-2n)\,(5m+3n)=5m\,(5m+3n)-2n\,(5m+3n)=25m^2+15mn-10mn-6n^2=25m^2+5mn-6n^2.$

33. $(3r+2s)\,(4r-3s)=3r\,(4r-3s)+2s\,(4r-3s)=12r^2-9rs+8rs-6s^2=12r^2-rs-6s^2.$

34. $(2m+3n)\,(3m-2n)=2m\,(3m-2n)+3n\,(3m-2n)=6m^2-4mn+9mn-6n^2=6m^2+5mn-6n^2.$

35. $(0.2x+1.2y)\,(0.3x-2.1y)=0.2x\,(0.3x-2.1y)+1.2y\,(0.3x-2.1y)=0.06x^2-0.42xy+0.36xy-2.52y^2$
$$=0.06x^2-0.06xy-2.52y^2.$$

36. $(3.2m-1.7n)\,(4.2m+1.3n)=3.2m\,(4.2m+1.3n)-1.7n\,(4.2m+1.3n)$
$$=13.44m^2+4.16mn-7.14mn-2.21n^2=13.44m^2-2.98mn-2.21n^2.$$

37. $(2x-y)\left(3x^2+2y\right)=2x\left(3x^2+2y\right)-y\left(3x^2+2y\right)=6x^3-3x^2y+4xy-2y^2.$

38. $\left(3m-2n^2\right)\left(2m^2+3n\right)=3m\left(2m^2+3n\right)-2n^2\left(2m^2+3n\right)=6m^3+9mn-4m^2n^2-6n^3.$

39. $(2x+3y)^2=(2x)^2+2\,(2x)\,(3y)+(3y)^2=4x^2+12xy+9y^2.$

40. $(3m-2n)^2=(3m)^2-2\,(3m)\,(2n)+(2n)^2=9m^2-12mn+4n^2.$

41. $(2u-v)\,(2u+v)=(2u)^2-v^2=4u^2-v^2.$

42. $(3r+4s)(3r-4s) = (3r)^2 - (4s)^2 = 9r^2 - 16s^2.$

43. $(2x-1)^2 + 3x - 2\left(x^2+1\right) + 3 = 4x^2 - 4x + 1 + 3x - 2x^2 - 2 + 3 = 2x^2 - x + 2.$

44. $(3m+2)^2 - 2m(1-m) - 4 = 9m^2 + 12m + 4 - 2m + 2m^2 - 4 = 11m^2 + 10m.$

45. $$\begin{aligned}(2x+3y)^2 - (2y+1)(3x-2) + 2(x-y) &= 4x^2 + 12xy + 9y^2 - 6xy - 3x + 4y + 2 + 2x - 2y \\ &= 4x^2 + 6xy + 9y^2 - x + 2y + 2.\end{aligned}$$

46. $(x-2y)(y+3x) - 2xy + 3(x+y-1) = xy + 3x^2 - 2y^2 - 6xy - 2xy + 3x + 3y - 3 = 3x^2 - 7xy - 2y^2 + 3x + 3y - 3.$

47. $$\begin{aligned}\left(t^2-2t+4\right)\left(2t^2+1\right) &= \left(t^2-2t+4\right)\left(2t^2\right) + \left(t^2-2t+4\right)(1) = 2t^4 - 4t^3 + 8t^2 + t^2 - 2t + 4 \\ &= 2t^4 - 4t^3 + 9t^2 - 2t + 4.\end{aligned}$$

48. $$\begin{aligned}\left(3m^2-1\right)\left(2m^2+3m-4\right) &= 3m^2\left(2m^2+3m-4\right) - \left(2m^2+3m-4\right) = 6m^4 + 9m^3 - 12m^2 - 2m^2 - 3m + 4 \\ &= 6m^4 + 9m^3 - 14m^2 - 3m + 4.\end{aligned}$$

49. $$\begin{aligned}2x - \{3x - [x - (2x-1)]\} &= 2x - \{3x - [x - 2x + 1]\} = 2x - [3x - (-x+1)] = 2x - (3x + x - 1) \\ &= 2x - (4x - 1) = 2x - 4x + 1 = -2x + 1.\end{aligned}$$

50. $$\begin{aligned}3m - 2\{m - 3[2m - (m-5)] + 4\} &= 3m - 2[m - 3(2m - m + 5) + 4] = 3m - 2[m - 3(m+5) + 4] \\ &= 3m - 2(m - 3m - 15 + 4) = 3m - 2(-2m - 11) = 3m + 4m + 22 = 7m + 22.\end{aligned}$$

51. $$\begin{aligned}x - \{2x - [-x - (1+x)]\} &= x - [2x - (-x - 1 - x)] = x - [2x - (-2x - 1)] = x - (2x + 2x + 1) \\ &= x - 4x - 1 = -3x - 1.\end{aligned}$$

52. $$\begin{aligned}&3x^2 - \left\{x^2 + 1 - x[x - (2x-1)]\right\} + 2 = 3x^2 - \left[x^2 + 1 - x(x - 2x + 1)\right] + 2 \\ &= 3x^2 - \left[x^2 + 1 - x(-x+1)\right] + 2 = 3x^2 - \left(x^2 + 1 + x^2 - x\right) + 2 = 3x^2 - 2x^2 - 1 + x + 2 = x^2 + x + 1.\end{aligned}$$

53. $$\begin{aligned}(2x-3)^2 - 3(x+4)(x-4) + 2(x-4) + 1 &= (2x)^2 - 2(2x)(3) + 3^2 - 3\left(x^2-16\right) + 2x - 8 + 1 \\ &= 4x^2 - 12x + 9 - 3x^2 + 48 + 2x - 7 = x^2 - 10x + 50.\end{aligned}$$

54. $$\begin{aligned}&(x-2y)^2 + 2(x+y)(x-3y) + x(2x+3y+2) \\ &= x^2 - 2x(2y) + (2y)^2 + 2\left(x^2 - 3xy + xy - 3y^2\right) + 2x^2 + 3xy + 2x \\ &= x^2 - 4xy + 4y^2 + 2x^2 - 4xy - 6y^2 + 2x^2 + 3xy + 2x = 5x^2 - 5xy - 2y^2 + 2x.\end{aligned}$$

55. $$\begin{aligned}&2x\{3x[2x - (3-x)] + (x+1)(2x-3)\} = 2x\left[3x(2x - 3 + x) + 2x^2 - 3x + 2x - 3\right] \\ &= 2x\left[3x(3x-3) + 2x^2 - x - 3\right] = 2x\left(9x^2 - 9x + 2x^2 - x - 3\right) = 2x\left(11x^2 - 10x - 3\right) = 22x^3 - 20x^2 - 6x.\end{aligned}$$

56. $$\begin{aligned}-3\left[(x+2y)^2 - (3x-2y)^2 + (2x-y)(2x+y)\right] &= -3\left[x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 - \left(9x^2 - 12xy + 4y^2\right) + \left(4x^2 - y^2\right)\right] \\ &= -3\left(x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 - 9x^2 + 12xy - 4y^2 + 4x^2 - y^2\right) \\ &= -3\left(-4x^2 + 16xy - y^2\right) = 12x^2 - 48xy + 3y^2.\end{aligned}$$

57. The total weekly profit is given by the revenue minus the cost:

$$\left(-0.04x^2+2000x\right)-\left(0.000002x^3-0.02x^2+1000x+120{,}000\right)$$
$$=-0.04x^2+2000x-0.000002x^3+0.02x^2-1000x-120{,}000$$
$$=-0.000002x^3-0.02x^2+1000x-120{,}000.$$

58. The total revenue is given by $xp=x\left(-0.0004x+10\right)=-0.0004x^2+10x$. Therefore, the total profit is given by the revenue minus the cost: $-0.0004x^2+10x-\left(0.0001x^2+4x+400\right)=-0.0005x^2+6x-400$.

59. The total revenue is given by $\left(0.2t^2+150t\right)+\left(0.5t^2+200t\right)=0.7t^2+350t$ thousand dollars t months from now, where $0\leq t\leq 12$.

60. In month t, the revenue of the second gas station will exceed that of the first gas station by $\left(0.5t^2+200t\right)-\left(0.2t^2+150t\right)=0.3t^2+50t$ thousand dollars, where $0<t\leq 12$.

61. The difference is given by $12\left[\left(0.5t^2+3t+54\right)-(0.75t+38.5)\right]=12\left(0.5t^2+2.25t+15.5\right)=6t^2+27t+186$ dollars/year.

62. The gap is given by $\left(3.5t^2+26.7t+436.2\right)-(24.3t+365)=3.5t^2+2.4t+71.2$.

63. False. Let $a=2$, $b=3$, $m=3$, and $n=2$. Then $2^3\cdot 3^2=8\cdot 9=72\neq(2\cdot 3)^{3+2}=6^5$.

64. True.

65. False. For example, x^2+1 is a polynomial of degree 2 and x is a polynomial of degree 1, but $\left(x^2+1\right)x=x^3+x$ is a polynomial of degree 3, not 2.

66. False. For example, $p=x^3+x+1$ is a polynomial of degree 3 and $q=-x^3+2$ is a polynomial of degree 3, but $p+q=x^3+x+1+\left(-x^3+2\right)=x+3$ is a polynomial of degree 1.

1.3 Factoring Polynomials

Concept Questions page 18

1. A polynomial is completely factored over the set of integers if it is expressed as a product of prime polynomials with integral coefficients. An example is $4x^2-9y^2=(2x-3y)(2x+3y)$.

2. a. $(a+b)\left(a^2-ab+b^2\right)$ **b.** $(a-b)\left(a^2+ab+b^2\right)$

Exercises page 18

1. $6m^2-4m=2m(3m-2)$.

2. $4t^4-12t^3=4t^3(t-3)$.

3. $9ab^2-6a^2b=3ab(3b-2a)$.

4. $12x^3y^5+16x^2y^3=4x^2y^3\left(3xy^2+4\right)$.

5. $10m^2n-15mn^2+20mn=5mn(2m-3n+4)$.

6. $6x^4y-4x^2y^2+2x^2y^3=2x^2y\left(3x^2-2y+y^2\right)$.

7. $3x(2x+1)-5(2x+1)=(2x+1)(3x-5)$.

8. $2u\left(3v^2+w\right)+5v\left(3v^2+w\right)=\left(3v^2+w\right)(2u+5v)$.

9. $(3a+b)(2c-d)+2a(2c-d)^2=(2c-d)[3a+b+2a(2c-d)]=(2c-d)(3a+b+4ac-2ad)$.

10. $4uv^2(2u-v)+6u^2v(v-2u)=\left(4uv^2-6u^2v\right)(2u-v)=2uv(2u-v)(2v-3u)$.

11. $2m^2-11m-6=(2m+1)(m-6)$.

12. $6x^2-x-1=(3x+1)(2x-1)$.

13. $x^2-xy-6y^2=(x-3y)(x+2y)$.

14. $2u^2+5uv-12v^2=(2u-3v)(u+4v)$.

15. x^2-3x-1 is prime.

16. m^2+2m+3 is prime.

17. $4a^2-b^2=(2a-b)(2a+b)$.

18. $12x^2-3y^2=3\left(4x^2-y^2\right)=3(2x-y)(2x+y)$.

19. $u^2v^2-w^2=(uv)^2-w^2=(uv-w)(uv+w)$.

20. $4a^2b^2-25c^2=(2ab)^2-(5c)^2=(2ab-5c)(2ab+5c)$.

21. z^2+4 is prime.

22. u^2+25v^2 is prime.

23. $x^2+6xy+y^2$ is prime.

24. $4u^2-12uv+9v^2=(2u-3v)^2$.

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

26. $3m^3+3m^2-18m=3m\left(m^2+m-6\right)=3m(m+3)(m-2)$.

27. $12x^2y-10xy-12y=2y\left(6x^2-5x-6\right)=2y(3x+2)(2x-3)$.

28. $12x^2y-2xy-24y=2y\left(6x^2-x-12\right)=2y(3x+4)(2x-3)$.

29. $35r^2+r-12=(7r-4)(5r+3)$.

30. $6uv^2+9uv-6v=3v(2uv+3u-2)$.

31. $9x^3y-4xy^3=xy\left(9x^2-4y^2\right)=xy\left[(3x)^2-(2y)^2\right]=xy(3x-2y)(3x+2y)$.

32. $4u^4v-9u^2v^3=u^2v\left(4u^2-9v^2\right)=u^2v\left[(2u)^2-(3v)^2\right]=u^2v(2u-3v)(2u+3v)$.

33. $x^4-16y^2=\left(x^2\right)^2-(4y)^2=\left(x^2-4y\right)\left(x^2+4y\right)$.

34. $16u^4v-9v^3=v\left(16u^4-9v^2\right)=v\left[\left(4u^2\right)^2-(3v)^2\right]=v\left(4u^2-3v\right)\left(4u^2+3v\right)$.

35. $(a-2b)^2-(a+2b)^2=[(a-2b)-(a+2b)][(a-2b)+(a+2b)]=(-4b)(2a)=-8ab$.

36. $$2x(x+y)^2-8x\left(x+y^2\right)^2=2x\left[(x+y)^2-4\left(x+y^2\right)^2\right]=2x\left[(x+y)-2\left(x+y^2\right)\right]\left[(x+y)+2\left(x+y^2\right)\right]$$
$$=2x\left(y-x-2y^2\right)\left(3x+y+2y^2\right).$$

37. $8m^3+1=(2m)^3+1=(2m+1)\left(4m^2-2m+1\right)$.

38. $27m^3 - 8 = (3m)^3 - 2^3 = (3m - 2)\left(9m^2 + 6m + 4\right)$.

39. $8r^3 - 27s^3 = (2r)^3 - (3s)^3 = (2r - 3s)\left(4r^2 + 6rs + 9s^2\right)$.

40. $x^3 + 64y^3 = x^3 + (4y)^3 = (x + 4y)\left(x^2 - 4xy + 16y^2\right)$.

41. $u^2v^6 - 8u^2 = u^2\left(v^6 - 8\right) = u^2\left(v^2 - 2\right)\left(v^4 + 2v^2 + 4\right)$.

42. $r^6s^6 + 8s^3 = s^3\left(r^6s^3 + 8\right) = s^3\left[\left(r^2s\right)^3 + 2^3\right] = s^3\left(r^2s + 2\right)\left(r^4s^2 - 2r^2s + 4\right)$.

43. $2x^3 + 6x + x^2 + 3 = 2x\left(x^2 + 3\right) + \left(x^2 + 3\right) = \left(x^2 + 3\right)(2x + 1)$.

44. $2u^4 - 4u^2 + 2u^2 - 4 = 2u^4 - 2u^2 - 4 = 2\left(u^4 - u^2 - 2\right) = 2\left(u^2 + 1\right)\left(u^2 - 2\right)$.

45. $3ax + 6ay + bx + 2by = 3a(x + 2y) + b(x + 2y) = (x + 2y)(3a + b)$.

46. $6ux - 4uy + 3vx - 2vy = 2u(3x - 2y) + v(3x - 2y) = (3x - 2y)(2u + v)$.

47. $u^4 - v^4 = \left(u^2\right)^2 - \left(v^2\right)^2 = \left(u^2 - v^2\right)\left(u^2 + v^2\right) = (u - v)(u + v)\left(u^2 + v^2\right)$.

48. $u^4 - u^2v^2 - 6v^4 = \left(u^2 - 3v^2\right)\left(u^2 + 2v^2\right)$.

49. $4x^3 - 9xy^2 + 4x^2y - 9y^3 = x\left(4x^2 - 9y^2\right) + y\left(4x^2 - 9y^2\right) = \left[(2x)^2 - (3y)^2\right](x + y)$
$= (2x - 3y)(2x + 3y)(x + y)$.

50. $4u^4 + 11u^2v^2 - 3v^4 = \left(4u^2 - v^2\right)\left(u^2 + 3v^2\right) = (2u - v)(2u + v)\left(u^2 + 3v^2\right)$.

51. $x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x - 6 = x^3(x + 3) - 2(x + 3) = (x + 3)\left(x^3 - 2\right)$.

52. $a^2 - b^2 + a + b = (a - b)(a + b) + (a + b) = (a + b)(a - b + 1)$.

53. $au^2 + (a + c)u + c = au^2 + au + cu + c = au(u + 1) + c(u + 1) = (u + 1)(au + c)$.

54. $ax^2 - (1 + ab)xy + by^2 = ax^2 - xy - abxy + by^2 = ax(x - by) - y(x - by) = (x - by)(ax - y)$.

55. $P + Prt = P(1 + rt)$.

56. $-t^3 + 6t^2 + 15t = -t\left(t^2 - 6t - 15\right)$.

57. $8000x - 100x^2 = 100x(80 - x)$.

58. $R = kQx - kx^2 = kx(Q - x)$.

59. $kMx - kx^2 = kx(M - x)$.

60. $-0.1x^2 + 500x = -0.1x(x - 5000)$.

61. $R = 60{,}000 + 100x - x^2 = (200 + x)(300 - x)$.

62. $T = \frac{1}{2}\left(t^3 - 39t^2 + 360t\right) = \frac{1}{2}t\left(t^2 - 39t + 360\right)$
$= \frac{1}{2}t(t - 15)(t - 24)$.

63. $V = V_0 + \dfrac{V_0}{273}T = \dfrac{V_0}{273}(273 + T)$.

64. $\dfrac{kD^2}{2} - \dfrac{D^3}{3} = D^2\left(\dfrac{k}{2} - \dfrac{D}{3}\right)$.

1.4 Rational Expressions

Concept Questions page 25

1. a. Quotients of polynomials are rational expressions; $\dfrac{2x^2+1}{3x^2-3x+4}$.

b. Any polynomial P can be written in the form $\dfrac{P}{1}$, but not all rational expressions can be written as a polynomial.

2. a. $\dfrac{PR}{QS}$; $\dfrac{PS}{RQ}$.

b. $\dfrac{P+Q}{R}$; $\dfrac{P-Q}{R}$.

Exercises page 25

1. $\dfrac{28x^2}{7x^3}=\dfrac{4}{x}$.

2. $\dfrac{3y^4}{18y^2}=\frac{1}{6}y^2$.

3. $\dfrac{4x+12}{5x+15}=\dfrac{4(x+3)}{5(x+3)}=\dfrac{4}{5}$.

4. $\dfrac{12m-6}{18m-9}=\dfrac{6(2m-1)}{9(2m-1)}=\dfrac{2}{3}$.

5. $\dfrac{6x^2-3x}{6x^2}=\dfrac{3x(2x-1)}{6x^2}=\dfrac{2x-1}{2x}$.

6. $\dfrac{8y^2}{4y^3-4y^2+8y}=\dfrac{8y^2}{4y\left(y^2-y+2\right)}=\dfrac{2y}{y^2-y+2}$.

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

8. $\dfrac{2y^2-y-3}{2y^2+y-1}=\dfrac{(2y-3)(y+1)}{(2y-1)(y+1)}=\dfrac{2y-3}{2y-1}$.

9. $\dfrac{x^2-9}{2x^2-5x-3}=\dfrac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(2x+1)(x-3)}=\dfrac{x+3}{2x+1}$.

10. $\dfrac{6y^2+11y+3}{4y^2-9}=\dfrac{(3y+1)(2y+3)}{(2y-3)(2y+3)}=\dfrac{3y+1}{2y-3}$.

11. $\dfrac{x^3+y^3}{x^2-xy+y^2}=\dfrac{(x+y)\left(x^2-xy+y^2\right)}{x^2-xy+y^2}=x+y$.

12. $\dfrac{8r^3-s^3}{2r^2+rs-s^2}=\dfrac{(2r-s)\left(4r^2+2rs+s^2\right)}{(2r-s)(r+s)}=\dfrac{4r^2+2rs+s^2}{r+s}$.

13. $\dfrac{6x^3}{32}\cdot\dfrac{8}{3x^2}=\dfrac{1}{2}x$.

14. $\dfrac{25y^4}{12y}\cdot\dfrac{3y^2}{5y^3}=\frac{5}{4}y^2$.

15. $\dfrac{3x^3}{8x^2}\div\dfrac{15x^4}{16x^5}=\dfrac{3x^3}{8x^2}\cdot\dfrac{16x^5}{15x^4}=\dfrac{2x^8}{5x^6}=\frac{2}{5}x^2$

16. $\dfrac{6x^5}{21x^2}\div\dfrac{4x}{7x^3}=\dfrac{6x^5}{21x^2}\cdot\dfrac{7x^3}{4x}=\frac{1}{2}x^5$.

17. $\dfrac{3x}{x+2y}\cdot\dfrac{5x+10y}{6}=\dfrac{(3x)5(x+2y)}{6(x+2y)}=\dfrac{5x}{2}$.

18. $\dfrac{4y+12}{y+2}\cdot\dfrac{3y+6}{2y-1}=\dfrac{4(y+3)3(y+2)}{(y+2)(2y-1)}=\dfrac{12(y+3)}{2y-1}$.

19. $\dfrac{2m+6}{3}\div\dfrac{3m+9}{6}=\dfrac{2(m+3)}{3}\cdot\dfrac{6}{3(m+3)}=\dfrac{4}{3}$.

20. $\dfrac{3y-6}{4y+6}\div\dfrac{6y+24}{8y+12}=\dfrac{3(y-2)}{2(2y+3)}\cdot\dfrac{4(2y+3)}{6(y+4)}=\dfrac{y-2}{y+4}$.

21. $\dfrac{6r^2-r-2}{2r+4}\cdot\dfrac{6r+12}{4r+2}=\dfrac{(3r-2)(2r+1)6(r+2)}{2(r+2)2(2r+1)}=\dfrac{3(3r-2)}{2}$.

22. $\dfrac{x^2-x-6}{2x^2+7x+6}\cdot\dfrac{2x^2-x-6}{x^2+x-6}=\dfrac{(x-3)(x+2)(2x+3)(x-2)}{(2x+3)(x+2)(x+3)(x-2)}=\dfrac{x-3}{x+3}$.

23. $\dfrac{k^2-2k-3}{k^2-k-6} \div \dfrac{k^2-6k+8}{k^2-2k-8} = \dfrac{(k-3)(k+1)}{(k-3)(k+2)} \cdot \dfrac{(k-4)(k+2)}{(k-4)(k-2)} = \dfrac{k+1}{k-2}.$

24. $\dfrac{6y^2-5y-6}{6y^2+13y+6} \div \dfrac{6y^2-13y+6}{9y^2-12y+4} = \dfrac{(3y+2)(2y-3)}{(3y+2)(2y+3)} \cdot \dfrac{(3y-2)(3y-2)}{(3y-2)(2y-3)} = \dfrac{3y-2}{2y+3}.$

25. $\dfrac{2}{2x+3} + \dfrac{3}{2x-1} = \dfrac{2(2x-1)+3(2x+3)}{(2x+3)(2x-1)} = \dfrac{4x-2+6x+9}{(2x+3)(2x-1)} = \dfrac{10x+7}{(2x+3)(2x-1)}.$

26. $\dfrac{2x-1}{x+2} - \dfrac{x+3}{x-1} = \dfrac{(2x-1)(x-1)-(x+3)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \dfrac{2x^2-3x+1-x^2-5x-6}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \dfrac{x^2-8x-5}{(x+2)(x-1)}.$

27. $\dfrac{3}{x^2-x-6} + \dfrac{2}{x^2+x-2} = \dfrac{3}{(x-3)(x+2)} + \dfrac{2}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \dfrac{3(x-1)+2(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+2)(x-1)}$

$$= \frac{3x-3+2x-6}{(x-3)(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{5x-9}{(x-3)(x+2)(x-1)}.$$

28. $\dfrac{4}{x^2-9} - \dfrac{5}{x^2-6x+9} = \dfrac{4}{(x-3)(x+3)} - \dfrac{5}{(x-3)^2} = \dfrac{4(x-3)-5(x+3)}{(x+3)(x-3)^2} = \dfrac{4x-12-5x-15}{(x+3)(x-3)^2}$

$$= -\frac{x+27}{(x+3)(x-3)^2}.$$

29. $\dfrac{2m}{2m^2-2m-1} + \dfrac{3}{2m^2-3m+3} = \dfrac{2m\left(2m^2-3m+3\right)+3\left(2m^2-2m-1\right)}{\left(2m^2-2m-1\right)\left(2m^2-3m+3\right)}$

$$= \frac{4m^3-6m^2+6m+6m^2-6m-3}{\left(2m^2-2m-1\right)\left(2m^2-3m+3\right)} = \frac{4m^3-3}{\left(2m^2-2m-1\right)\left(2m^2-3m+3\right)}.$$

30. $\dfrac{t}{t^2+t-2} - \dfrac{2t-1}{2t^2+3t-2} = \dfrac{t}{(t+2)(t-1)} - \dfrac{2t-1}{(t+2)(2t-1)} = \dfrac{t}{(t+2)(t-1)} - \dfrac{1}{t+2}$

$$= \frac{t-1(t-1)}{(t+2)(t-1)} = \frac{t-t+1}{(t+2)(t-1)} = \frac{1}{(t+2)(t-1)}.$$

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

32. $2 + \dfrac{1}{a+2} - \dfrac{2a}{a-2} = \dfrac{2(a+2)(a-2)+a-2-2a(a+2)}{(a+2)(a-2)} = \dfrac{2a^2-8+a-2-2a^2-4a}{(a+2)(a-2)} = -\dfrac{3a+10}{(a+2)(a-2)}.$

33. $x - \dfrac{x^2}{x+2} + \dfrac{2}{x-2} = \dfrac{x(x+2)(x-2)-x^2(x-2)+2(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \dfrac{x^3-4x-x^3+2x^2+2x+4}{(x+2)(x-2)}$

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

34. $\dfrac{y}{y^2-1} + \dfrac{y-1}{y+1} - \dfrac{2y}{1-y} = \dfrac{y}{(y+1)(y-1)} + \dfrac{y-1}{y+1} + \dfrac{2y}{y-1} = \dfrac{y+(y-1)(y-1)+2y(y+1)}{(y+1)(y-1)}$

$$= \frac{y+y^2-2y+1+2y^2+2y}{(y+1)(y-1)} = \frac{3y^2+y+1}{(y+1)(y-1)}.$$

35. $$\frac{x}{x^2+5x+6}+\frac{2}{x^2-4}-\frac{3}{x^2+3x+2}=\frac{x}{(x+3)(x+2)}+\frac{2}{(x-2)(x+2)}-\frac{3}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$
$$=\frac{x(x-2)(x+1)+2(x+3)(x+1)-3(x+3)(x-2)}{(x+3)(x+2)(x-2)(x+1)}=\frac{x^3-x^2-2x+2x^2+8x+6-3x^2-3x+18}{(x+3)(x+2)(x-2)(x+1)}$$
$$=\frac{x^3-2x^2+3x+24}{(x+3)(x+2)(x-2)(x+1)}.$$

36. $$\frac{2x+1}{2x^2-x-1}-\frac{x+1}{2x^2+3x+1}+\frac{4}{x^2+2x-3}=\frac{2x+1}{(2x+1)(x-1)}-\frac{x+1}{(2x+1)(x+1)}+\frac{4}{(x+3)(x-1)}$$
$$=\frac{1}{x-1}-\frac{1}{2x+1}+\frac{4}{(x+3)(x-1)}=\frac{(2x+1)(x+3)-(x-1)(x+3)+4(2x+1)}{(x-1)(2x+1)(x+3)}$$
$$=\frac{2x^2+7x+3-x^2-2x+3+8x+4}{(x-1)(2x+1)(x+3)}=\frac{x^2+13x+10}{(x-1)(2x+1)(x+3)}$$

37. $$\frac{x}{ax-ay}+\frac{y}{by-bx}=\frac{x}{a(x-y)}-\frac{y}{b(x-y)}=\frac{bx-ay}{ab(x-y)}.$$

38. $$\frac{ax+by}{ax-bx}+\frac{ay-bx}{by-ay}=\frac{ax+by}{x(a-b)}+\frac{ay-bx}{-y(a-b)}=\frac{-y(ax+by)+x(ay-bx)}{-(a-b)xy}=\frac{-by^2-bx^2}{-(a-b)xy}$$
$$=\frac{-b\left(x^2+y^2\right)}{-xy(a-b)}=\frac{b\left(x^2+y^2\right)}{(a-b)xy}.$$

39. $$\frac{1+\frac{1}{x}}{1-\frac{1}{x}}=\frac{\frac{x+1}{x}}{\frac{x-1}{x}}=\frac{x+1}{x}\cdot\frac{x}{x-1}=\frac{x+1}{x-1}.$$

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

41. $$\frac{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}}{1-\frac{1}{xy}}=\frac{\frac{y+x}{xy}}{\frac{xy-1}{xy}}=\frac{y+x}{xy}\cdot\frac{xy}{xy-1}=\frac{y+x}{xy-1}.$$

42. $$\frac{1+\frac{x}{y}}{1-\frac{x^2}{y^2}}=\frac{\frac{y+x}{y}}{\frac{y^2-x^2}{y^2}}=\frac{x+y}{y}\cdot\frac{y^2}{(y-x)(y+x)}=\frac{y}{y-x}.$$

43. $$\frac{\frac{1}{x^2}-\frac{1}{y^2}}{x+y}=\frac{\frac{y^2-x^2}{x^2y^2}}{x+y}=\frac{(y+x)(y-x)}{x^2y^2}\cdot\frac{1}{x+y}=\frac{y-x}{x^2y^2}.$$

44. $$\frac{\frac{1}{x^3}-\frac{1}{y^3}}{\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}}=\frac{\frac{y^3-x^3}{x^3y^3}}{\frac{y-x}{xy}}=\frac{y^3-x^3}{x^3y^3}\cdot\frac{xy}{y-x}=\frac{(y-x)\left(y^2+xy+x^2\right)}{x^2y^2(y-x)}=\frac{y^2+xy+x^2}{x^2y^2}.$$

45. $$\frac{\frac{1}{2(x+h)}-\frac{1}{2x}}{h}=\frac{\frac{x-(x+h)}{2x(x+h)}}{h}=-\frac{h}{2x(x+h)}\cdot\frac{1}{h}=-\frac{1}{2x(x+h)}.$$

46. $$\frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2}-\frac{1}{x^2}}{h}=\frac{\frac{x^2-(x+h)^2}{x^2(x+h)^2}}{h}=\frac{x^2-x^2-2xh-h^2}{x^2(x+h)^2}\cdot\frac{1}{h}=-\frac{2x+h}{x^2(x+h)^2}.$$

47. a. $2.2+\frac{2500}{x}=\frac{2.2x+2500}{x}$.

b. The total cost is $x\left(\frac{2.2x+2500}{x}\right)=2.2x+2500$.

48. $$A=\frac{136}{1+0.25(t-4.5)^2}+28=\frac{136+28\left[1+0.25(t-4.5)^2\right]}{1+0.25(t-4.5)^2}=\frac{164+7(t-4.5)^2}{1+0.25(t-4.5)^2}.$$

49. $$P=\frac{R}{i}-\frac{R}{i(1+i)^n}=\frac{R(1+i)^n-R}{i(1+i)^n}=\frac{R\left[(1+i)^n-1\right]}{i(1+i)^n}.$$

50. $$A=\frac{km}{q}+cm+\frac{hq}{2}=\frac{2km+2cmq+hq^2}{2q}.$$

51. a. $$\frac{1}{f}=\frac{1}{f_1}+\frac{1}{f_2}-\frac{d}{f_1f_2}=\frac{f_2+f_1-d}{f_1f_2}=\frac{f_1+f_2-d}{f_1f_2}$$

b. Taking reciprocals of both sides, we find $f=\frac{f_1f_2}{f_1+f_2-d}$.

52. $$P=\frac{kT}{V-b}+\frac{ab}{V^2(V-b)}-\frac{a}{V(V-b)}=\frac{kTV^2+ab-aV}{V^2(V-b)}.$$

1.5 Integral Exponents

Concept Questions page 30

1. If a is any real number and n is a natural number, then the expression a^n is defined as the number $a^n=\underbrace{a\cdot a\cdot a\cdot\cdots\cdot a}_{n\text{ factors}}$, where the number a is the base and the superscript n is the exponent, or power, to which the base is raised. For any real number a, $a^0=1$. If n is a negative number and $a\neq 0$, then $a^n=\frac{1}{a^{-n}}$.

2. a. $a^m\cdot a^n=a^{m+n}$. For example, $2x^2\cdot x^7=2x^{2+7}=2x^9$.

b. $\frac{a^m}{a^n}=a^{m-n}$. For example, $\frac{y^6}{2y^3}=\frac{1}{2}y^{6-3}=\frac{1}{2}y^3$.

c. $(a^m)^n=a^{mn}$. For example, $\left(2^4\right)^3=2^{4\cdot 3}=2^{12}$.

d. $(ab)^n=a^n\cdot b^n$. For example, $(3\cdot 2)^4=3^4\cdot 2^4=81\cdot 16=1296$.

e. $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n=\frac{a^n}{b^n}$. For example, $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5=\frac{3^5}{2^5}=\frac{243}{32}$.

Exercises page 30

1. $(-2)^3=-8$.

2. $\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^4=\frac{16}{81}$.

3. $7^{-2} = \frac{1}{7^2} = \frac{1}{49}.$

4. $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-2} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{16}{9}.$

5. $-\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2} = -\frac{1}{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{16}} = -16.$

6. $-4^2 = -16.$

7. $2^{-2} + 3^{-1} = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{12}.$

8. $-3^{-2} - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = -\frac{5}{9}.$

9. $(0.03)^2 = 0.0009.$

10. $(-0.3)^{-2} = 11.111\overline{1}.$

11. $1996^0 = 1.$

12. $(18 + 25)^0 = 1.$

13. $\left(ab^2\right)^0 = 1.$

14. $\left(3x^2y^3\right)^0 = 1.$

15. $\frac{2^3 \cdot 2^5}{2^4 \cdot 2^9} = 2^{3+5-4-9} = 2^{-5} = \frac{1}{2^5} = \frac{1}{32}.$

16. $\frac{6 \cdot 10^4}{3 \cdot 10^2} = 2 \cdot 10^2 = 200.$

17. $\frac{2^{-3} \cdot 2^{-4}}{2^{-5} \cdot 2^{-2}} = 2^{-3-4+5+2} = 2^0 = 1.$

18. $\frac{4 \cdot 2^{-3}}{2 \cdot 4^{-2}} = \frac{2^2 \cdot 2^{-3}}{2 \cdot \left(2^2\right)^{-2}} = \frac{2^2 2^{-3}}{2 \cdot 2^{-4}} = 2^{2-3-1+4} = 2^2 = 4.$

19. $\left(\frac{3^4 \cdot 3^{-3}}{3^{-2}}\right)^{-1} = \left(3^{4-3+2}\right)^{-1} = \left(3^3\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{27}.$

20. $\left(\frac{5^{-2} \cdot 5^{-2}}{5^{-5}}\right)^{-2} = \left(5^{-2-2+5}\right)^{-2} = (5)^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}.$

21. $\left(2x^3\right)\left(\frac{1}{8}x^2\right) = \frac{1}{4}x^5.$

22. $\left(-2x^2\right)\left(3x^{-4}\right) = -6x^{-2} = -\frac{6}{x^2}.$

23. $\frac{3x^3}{2x^4} = \frac{3}{2x}.$

24. $\frac{\left(3x^2\right)\left(4x^3\right)}{2x^4} = 6x^{2+3-4} = 6x.$

25. $\left(a^{-2}\right)^3 = a^{-6} = \frac{1}{a^6}.$

26. $\left(-a^2\right)^{-3} = (-1)^{-3}\left(a^2\right)^{-3} = -a^{-6} = -\frac{1}{a^6}.$

27. $\left(2x^{-2}y^2\right)^3 = 8x^{-6}y^6 = \frac{8y^6}{x^6}.$

28. $\left(3u^{-1}v^{-2}\right)^{-3} = 3^{-3}u^3v^6 = \frac{u^3v^6}{27}.$

29. $\left(4x^2y^{-3}\right)\left(2x^{-3}y^2\right) = 8x^{-1}y^{-1} = \frac{8}{xy}.$

30. $\left(\frac{1}{2}u^{-2}v^3\right)\left(4v^3\right) = 2u^{-2}v^6 = \frac{2v^6}{u^2}.$

31. $\left(-x^2y\right)^3\left(\frac{2y^2}{x^4}\right) = -\frac{2x^6y^3y^2}{x^4} = -2x^2y^5.$

32. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2y\right)^{-2} = \frac{(-1)^{-2}}{2^{-2}}x^{-4}y^{-2} = \frac{4}{x^4y^2}.$

33. $\left(\frac{2u^2v^3}{3uv}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{2uv^2}{3}\right)^{-1} = \frac{3}{2uv^2}.$

34. $\left(\frac{a^{-2}}{2b^2}\right)^{-3} = \frac{a^6}{2^{-3}b^{-6}} = 8a^6b^6.$

35. $\left(3x^{-2}\right)^3\left(2x^2\right)^5 = \left(27x^{-6}\right)\left(32x^{10}\right) = 864x^4.$

36. $\left(2^{-1}r^3\right)^{-2}\left(3s^{-1}\right)^2 = 2^2r^{-6}3^2s^{-2} = \frac{36}{r^6s^2}.$

37. $\dfrac{3^0 \cdot 4x^{-2}}{16 \cdot \left(x^2\right)^3} = \dfrac{4x^{-2}}{16x^6} = \dfrac{1}{4x^8}.$

38. $\dfrac{5x^2\left(3x^{-2}\right)}{\left(4x^{-1}\right)\left(x^3\right)^{-2}} = \dfrac{15x^0}{4x^{-1}x^{-6}} = \dfrac{15x^7}{4}.$

39. $\dfrac{2^2u^{-2}\left(v^{-1}\right)^3}{3^2\left(u^{-3}v\right)^2} = \dfrac{4u^{-2}v^{-3}}{9u^{-6}v^2} = \dfrac{4u^4}{9v^5}.$

40. $\dfrac{\left(3a^{-1}b^2\right)^{-2}}{\left(2a^2b^{-1}\right)^{-3}} = \dfrac{3^{-2}a^2b^{-4}}{2^{-3}a^{-6}b^3} = \dfrac{8a^8}{9b^7}.$

41. $(-2x)^{-2}(3y)^{-3}(4z)^{-2} = (-2)^{-2}x^{-2}3^{-3}y^{-3}4^{-2}z^{-2} = \dfrac{1}{4 \cdot 27 \cdot 16x^2y^3z^2} = \dfrac{1}{1728x^2y^3z^2}.$

42. $\left(3x^{-1}\right)^2\left(4y^{-1}\right)^3(2z)^{-2} = 3^2x^{-2}4^3y^{-3}2^{-2}z^{-2} = \dfrac{9 \cdot 64}{4x^2y^3z^2} = \dfrac{144}{x^2y^3z^2}.$

43. $\left(a^2b^{-3}\right)^2\left(a^{-2}b^2\right)^{-3} = a^4b^{-6}a^6b^{-6} = \dfrac{a^{10}}{b^{12}}.$

44. $\left(5u^2v^{-3}\right)^{-1} \cdot 3\left(2u^2v^2\right)^{-2} = 5^{-1}u^{-2}v^3 3 \cdot 2^{-2}u^{-4}v^{-4} = \dfrac{3}{20u^6v}.$

45. $\left[\left(\dfrac{a^{-2}b^{-2}}{3a^{-1}b^2}\right)^2\right]^{-1} = \left[\left(\dfrac{1}{3ab^4}\right)^2\right]^{-1} = \left(\dfrac{1}{9a^2b^8}\right)^{-1} = 9a^2b^8.$

46. $\left[\left(\dfrac{x^2y^{-3}z^{-4}}{x^{-2}y^{-1}z^2}\right)^{-2}\right]^3 = \left(x^4y^{-2}z^{-6}\right)^{-6} = x^{-24}y^{12}z^{36} = \dfrac{y^{12}z^{36}}{x^{24}}.$

47. $\left(\dfrac{3^2u^{-2}v^2}{2^2u^3v^{-3}}\right)^{-2}\left(\dfrac{3^2v^5}{4^2u}\right)^2 = \left(3^2 2^{-2}u^{-5}v^5\right)^{-2}\left(3^2 4^{-2}v^5u^{-1}\right)^2 = 3^{-4}2^4u^{10}v^{-10}3^4 4^{-4}v^{10}u^{-2} = 2^{-4}u^8v^0 = \dfrac{u^8}{16}.$

48. $\left[\left(-\dfrac{2^2x^{-2}y^0}{3^2x^3y^{-2}}\right)^{-2}\right]^{-2} = \left(-2^2 \cdot 3^{-2}x^{-5}y^2\right)^4 = 2^8 \cdot 3^{-8}x^{-20}y^8 = \dfrac{256y^8}{6561x^{20}}.$

49. $\dfrac{x^{-1}-1}{x^{-1}+1} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{x}-1}{\dfrac{1}{x}+1} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1-x}{x}}{\dfrac{1+x}{x}} = \dfrac{1-x}{1+x}.$

50. $\dfrac{x^{-1}-y^{-1}}{x^{-1}+y^{-1}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{x}-\dfrac{1}{y}}{\dfrac{1}{x}+\dfrac{1}{y}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{y-x}{xy}}{\dfrac{y+x}{xy}} = \dfrac{y-x}{y+x}.$

51. $\dfrac{u^{-1}-v^{-1}}{v-u} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{u}-\dfrac{1}{v}}{v-u} = \dfrac{\dfrac{v-u}{uv}}{v-u} = \dfrac{v-u}{uv} \cdot \dfrac{1}{v-u} = \dfrac{1}{uv}.$

52. $\dfrac{(uv)^{-1}}{u^{-1}+v^{-1}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{uv}}{\dfrac{1}{u}+\dfrac{1}{v}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{uv}}{\dfrac{v+u}{uv}} = \dfrac{1}{uv} \cdot \dfrac{uv}{v+u} = \dfrac{1}{v+u}.$

53. $\left(\dfrac{a^{-1}-b^{-1}}{a^{-1}+b^{-1}}\right)^{-1} = \dfrac{a^{-1}+b^{-1}}{a^{-1}-b^{-1}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{a}+\dfrac{1}{b}}{\dfrac{1}{a}-\dfrac{1}{b}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{b+a}{ab}}{\dfrac{b-a}{ab}} = \dfrac{b+a}{b-a}.$

54. $\left[\left(a^{-1}+b^{-1}\right)\left(a^{-1}-b^{-1}\right)\right]^{-2}=\left(a^{-2}-b^{-2}\right)^{-2}=\left(\frac{1}{a^2}-\frac{1}{b^2}\right)^{-2}=\left(\frac{b^2-a^2}{a^2b^2}\right)^{-2}=\frac{a^4b^4}{\left(b^2-a^2\right)^2}$.

55. False. For example, if $a=2$, $b=3$, $m=2$, and $n=3$, then $a^mb^n=2^2\cdot 3^3=108$, and this is not equal to $(ab)^{mn}=6^6=46{,}656$.

56. False. For example, if $a=1$, $b=2$, $m=3$, and $n=2$, then we have $\frac{a^m}{b^n}=\frac{1^3}{2^2}=\frac{1}{4}$, whereas $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{m-n}=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3-2}=\frac{1}{2}$.

57. False. For example, if $a=1$, $b=2$, and $n=2$, then $(a+b)^n=(1+2)^2=3^2=9$, whereas $a^n+b^n=1^2+2^2=5$.

1.6 Solving Equations

Concept Questions

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1. An equation is a statement that two mathematical expressions are equal. A solution of an equation involving one variable is a number that renders the equation a true statement when it is substituted for the variable. The solution set of an equation is the set of all solutions to the equation.

One example: $2x=3$ is an equation. Its solution is $x=\frac{3}{2}$ because $2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=3$.

Another example: $\frac{5x}{2}=10$ is an equation. Its solution is $x=4$ because $\frac{5\cdot 4}{2}=\frac{20}{2}=10$.

2. a. If $a=b$, then $a+c=b+c$ and $a-c=b-c$. Example: If $a=2$, $b=2$, and $c=3$, then $a+c=2+3=5=b+c$ and $a-c=2-3=-1=b-c$.

b. If $a=b$ and $c\neq 0$, then $ca=cb$ and $\frac{a}{c}=\frac{b}{c}$. Example: If $a=2$, $b=2$, and $c=4$, then $ca=2\cdot 4=cb$ and $\frac{a}{c}=\frac{2}{4}=\frac{b}{c}$.

3. A linear equation in the variable x is an equation that can be written in the form $ax+b=0$, where a and b are constants with $a\neq 0$. Example: $3x+4=5$. Solving for x, we have $3x=1$, so $x=\frac{1}{3}$.

Exercises

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1.
$$3x=12$$
$$\tfrac{1}{3}(3x)=\tfrac{1}{3}(12)$$
$$x=4.$$

2.
$$2x=0$$
$$\tfrac{1}{2}(2x)=\tfrac{1}{2}(0)$$
$$x=0.$$

3.
$$0.3y=2$$
$$\tfrac{1}{0.3}(0.3y)=\tfrac{1}{0.3}(2)$$
$$y=\tfrac{2}{0.3}$$
$$=\tfrac{20}{3}.$$

4.
$$2x+5=11$$
$$2x=6$$
$$x=3.$$

5.
$$\begin{aligned} 3x+4&=2\\ 3x+4-4&=2-4\\ 3x&=-2\\ \tfrac{1}{3}(3x)&=\tfrac{1}{3}(-2)\\ x&=-\tfrac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

6.
$$\begin{aligned} 2-3y&=8\\ 2-3y-2&=8-2\\ -3y&=6\\ \left(-\tfrac{1}{3}\right)(-3y)&=\left(-\tfrac{1}{3}\right)6\\ y&=-2. \end{aligned}$$

7.
$$\begin{aligned} -2y+3&=-7\\ -2y+3-3&=-7-3\\ -2y&=-10\\ -\tfrac{1}{2}(-2y)&=-\tfrac{1}{2}(-10)\\ y&=5. \end{aligned}$$

8.
$$\begin{aligned} \tfrac{1}{3}k+1&=\tfrac{1}{4}k-2\\ 12\left(\tfrac{1}{3}k+1\right)&=12\left(\tfrac{1}{4}k-2\right)\\ 4k+12&=3k-24\\ 4k+12-12&=3k-24-12\\ 4k&=3k-36\\ 4k-3k&=3k-36-3k\\ k&=-36. \end{aligned}$$

9.
$$\begin{aligned} \tfrac{1}{5}p-3&=-\tfrac{1}{3}p+5\\ 15\left(\tfrac{1}{5}p-3\right)&=15\left(-\tfrac{1}{3}p+5\right)\\ 3p-45&=-5p+75\\ 3p-45+45&=-5p+75+45\\ 3p&=-5p+120\\ 8p&=120\\ p&=15. \end{aligned}$$

10.
$$\begin{aligned} 3.1m+2&=3-0.2m\\ 3.1m+2-2&=3-0.2m-2\\ 3.1m&=1-0.2m\\ 3.1m+0.2m&=1-0.2m+0.2m\\ 3.3m&=1\\ \tfrac{1}{3.3}(3.3m)&=\tfrac{1}{3.3}(1)\\ m&=\tfrac{1}{3.3}=\tfrac{1}{3.3}\cdot\tfrac{10}{10}=\tfrac{10}{33}. \end{aligned}$$

11.
$$\begin{aligned} 0.4-0.3p&=0.1(p+4)\\ 0.4-0.3p&=0.1p+0.4\\ 0.4-0.3p-0.4&=0.1p+0.4-0.4\\ -0.3p&=0.1p\\ -0.3p-0.1p&=0.1p-0.1p\\ -0.4p&=0\\ p&=0. \end{aligned}$$

12.
$$\begin{aligned} \tfrac{1}{3}k+4&=-2\left(k+\tfrac{1}{3}\right)\\ \tfrac{1}{3}k+4&=-2k-\tfrac{2}{3}\\ 3\left(\tfrac{1}{3}k+4\right)&=3\left(-2k-\tfrac{2}{3}\right)\\ k+12&=-6k-2\\ 7k&=-14\\ k&=-2. \end{aligned}$$

13.
$$
\begin{aligned}
\tfrac{3}{5}(k+1) &= \tfrac{1}{4}(2k+4)\\
12(k+1) &= 5(2k+4)\\
12k+12 &= 10k+20\\
2k &= 8\\
k &= 4.
\end{aligned}
$$

14.
$$
\begin{aligned}
3\left(\tfrac{3m}{4}-1\right)+\tfrac{m}{5} &= \tfrac{42-m}{4}\\
\tfrac{9m}{4}-3+\tfrac{m}{5} &= \tfrac{42-m}{4}\\
20\left(\tfrac{9m}{4}-3+\tfrac{m}{5}\right) &= 20\left(\tfrac{42-m}{4}\right)\\
45m-60+4m &= 210-5m\\
54m &= 270\\
m &= \tfrac{270}{54} = 5.
\end{aligned}
$$

15.
$$
\begin{aligned}
\tfrac{2x-1}{3}+\tfrac{3x+4}{4} &= \tfrac{7(x+3)}{10}\\
60\left(\tfrac{2x-1}{3}+\tfrac{3x+4}{4}\right) &= 60\left[\tfrac{7(x+3)}{10}\right]\\
20(2x-1)+15(3x+4) &= 42(x+3)\\
40x-20+45x+60 &= 42x+126\\
85x+40 &= 42x+126\\
85x &= 42x+86\\
43x &= 86\\
x &= 2.
\end{aligned}
$$

16.
$$
\begin{aligned}
\tfrac{w-1}{3}+\tfrac{w+1}{4} &= -\tfrac{w+1}{6}\\
12\left(\tfrac{w-1}{3}+\tfrac{w+1}{4}\right) &= -12\left(\tfrac{w+1}{6}\right)\\
4(w-1)+3(w+1) &= -2(w+1)\\
4w-4+3w+3 &= -2w-2\\
9w &= -1\\
w &= -\tfrac{1}{9}.
\end{aligned}
$$

17.
$$
\begin{aligned}
\tfrac{1}{2}[2x-3(x-4)] &= \tfrac{2}{3}(x-5)\\
6\left\{\tfrac{1}{2}[2x-3(x-4)]\right\} &= 6\left[\tfrac{2}{3}(x-5)\right]\\
3(2x-3x+12) &= 4(x-5)\\
3(-x+12) &= 4x-20\\
-3x+36 &= 4x-20\\
-7x+36 &= -20\\
-7x &= -56\\
x &= 8.
\end{aligned}
$$

18.
$$
\begin{aligned}
\tfrac{1}{3}[2-3(x+2)] &= \tfrac{1}{4}\left[(-3x+1)+\tfrac{1}{2}x\right]\\
4(2-3x-6) &= 3\left(-3x+1+\tfrac{1}{2}x\right)\\
4(-3x-4) &= 3\left(-\tfrac{5}{2}x+1\right)\\
-12x-16 &= -\tfrac{15}{2}x+3\\
-\tfrac{9}{2}x &= 19\\
x &= -\tfrac{38}{9}.
\end{aligned}
$$

19.
$$
\begin{aligned}
(2x+1)^2-(3x-2)^2 &= 5x(2-x)\\
\left(4x^2+4x+1\right)-\left(9x^2-12x+4\right) &= 10x-5x^2\\
4x^2+4x+1-9x^2+12x-4 &= 10x-5x^2\\
-5x^2+16x-3 &= 10x-5x^2\\
16x-3 &= 10x\\
6x-3 &= 0\\
6x &= 3\\
x &= \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}
$$

20.
$$
\begin{aligned}
x\left[(2x-3)^2+5x^2\right] &= 3x^2(3x-4)+18\\
x\left(4x^2-12x+9+5x^2\right) &= 9x^3-12x^2+18\\
x\left(9x^2-12x+9\right) &= 9x^3-12x^2+18\\
9x^3-12x^2+9x &= 9x^3-12x^2+18\\
-12x^2+9x &= -12x^2+18\\
9x &= 18\\
x &= 2.
\end{aligned}
$$

21.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{8}{x} &= 24\\ 8 &= 24x\\ \frac{1}{3} &= x.\end{aligned}$$

22.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x}+\frac{2}{x} &= 6\\ \frac{3}{x} &= 6\\ 3 &= 6x\\ \frac{1}{2} &= x.\end{aligned}$$

23.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{y-1} &= 4\\ 2 &= 4(y-1)\\ 2 &= 4y-4\\ 6 &= 4y\\ \frac{3}{2} &= y.\end{aligned}$$

24.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x+3} &= 0\\ 1 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

But this is impossible, and so there is no solution.

25.
$$\begin{aligned}\tfrac{2x-3}{x+1} &= \tfrac{2}{5}\\ 5(x+1)\left(\tfrac{2x-3}{x+1}\right) &= 5(x+1)\left(\tfrac{2}{5}\right)\\ 5(2x-3) &= 2(x+1)\\ 10x-15 &= 2x+2\\ 10x &= 2x+17\\ 8x &= 17\\ x &= \tfrac{17}{8}.\end{aligned}$$

26.
$$\begin{aligned}\tfrac{r}{3r-1} &= 4\\ (3r-1)\left(\tfrac{r}{3r-1}\right) &= 4(3r-1)\\ r &= 12r-4\\ 4 &= 11r\\ \tfrac{4}{11} &= r.\end{aligned}$$

27.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{q-1} &= \frac{3}{q-2}\\ (q-1)(q-2)\left(\frac{2}{q-1}\right) &= (q-1)(q-2)\left(\frac{3}{q-2}\right)\\ (q-2)\,2 &= (q-1)\,3\\ 2q-4 &= 3q-3\\ -4 &= q-3\\ -1 &= q.\end{aligned}$$

28.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{y}{3}-\frac{2}{y+1} &= \tfrac{1}{3}(y-3)\\ 3(y+1)\left(\frac{y}{3}-\frac{2}{y+1}\right) &= 3(y+1)\left[\tfrac{1}{3}(y-3)\right]\\ (y+1)\,y-6 &= (y+1)(y-3)\\ y^2+y-6 &= y^2-2y-3\\ y-6 &= -2y-3\\ y &= -2y+3\\ 3y &= 3\\ y &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

29.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3k-2}{4}-\frac{3k}{4}&=\frac{k+3}{k}\\-\frac{1}{2}&=\frac{k+3}{k}\\-k&=2k+6\\-3k&=6\\k&=-2\end{aligned}$$

30.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2x-1}{3x+2}&=\frac{2x+1}{3x+1}\\(3x+2)(3x+1)\left(\frac{2x-1}{3x+2}\right)&=(3x+2)(3x+1)\left(\frac{2x+1}{3x+1}\right)\\(3x+1)(2x-1)&=(3x+2)(2x+1)\\6x^2-x-1&=6x^2+7x+2\\-x-1&=7x+2\\-x&=7x+3\\-8x&=3\\x&=-\tfrac{3}{8}\end{aligned}$$

31.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{m-2}{m}+\frac{2}{m}&=\frac{m+3}{m-3}\\1-\frac{2}{m}+\frac{2}{m}&=\frac{m+3}{m-3}\\1&=\frac{m+3}{m-3}\\m-3&=m+3\\-3&=3\end{aligned}$$

which is impossible. Thus, there is no solution.

32.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{4}{x(x-2)}&=\frac{2}{x-2}\\x(x-2)\left[\frac{4}{x(x-2)}\right]&=x(x-2)\left(\frac{2}{x-2}\right)\\4&=2x\\2&=x.\end{aligned}$$

But the original equation is not defined for $x = 2$, so there is no solution.

33. $I = Prt$, so $r = \dfrac{I}{Pt}$.

34. $ax + by + c = 0$, so $by = -ax - c$. Thus, $y = \dfrac{-ax-c}{b} = -\dfrac{a}{b}x - \dfrac{c}{b}$.

35. $p = -3q + 1$, so $-3q = p - 1$. Thus, $q = \dfrac{p-1}{-3} = -\frac{1}{3}p + \frac{1}{3}$.

36. $w = \dfrac{kuv}{s^2}$, so $\dfrac{ws^2}{kv} = u$.

37. $R = R_0(1 + aT)$, so $R = R_0 + aR_0T$, $aR_0T = R - R_0$, and $T = \dfrac{R-R_0}{aR_0}$.

38. $iS = R\left[(1+i)^n - 1\right]$, so $R = \dfrac{iS}{(1+i)^n - 1}$.

39. $iS = R(1+i)\left[(1+i)^n - 1\right]$, so $R = \dfrac{iS}{(1+i)\left[(1+i)^n - 1\right]}$.

40. $V = \dfrac{ax}{x+b}$, so $V(x+b) = ax$, $Vx + Vb = ax$, $Vx - ax = -Vb$, $x(V-a) = -Vb$, and $x = -\dfrac{Vb}{V-a} = \dfrac{Vb}{a-V}$.

41.
$$\begin{aligned} V &= C\left(1-\frac{n}{N}\right) \\ &= C-\frac{Cn}{N} \\ V-C &= -\frac{Cn}{N} \\ n &= -\frac{N}{C}(V-C) \\ &= \frac{N}{C}(C-V). \end{aligned}$$

42.
$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{2mI}{B(n+1)} \\ rB(n+1) &= 2mI \\ m &= \frac{rB(n+1)}{2I}. \end{aligned}$$

43.
$$\begin{aligned} p &= \frac{x+10}{x+4} \\ p(x+4) &= x+10 \\ px+4p &= x+10 \\ px-x &= 10-4p \\ x(p-1) &= 10-4p \\ x &= \frac{2(5-2p)}{p-1}. \end{aligned}$$

44.
$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{2mI}{B(n+1)} \\ rBn+rB &= 2mI \\ rBn &= 2mI-rB \\ n &= \frac{2mI-rB}{rB}. \end{aligned}$$

45.
$$\begin{aligned} y &= 10\left(1-\frac{1}{1+2x}\right) \\ &= \frac{10(1+2x-1)}{1+2x} \\ &= \frac{20x}{1+2x} \\ y(1+2x) &= 20x \\ y+2yx &= 20x \\ y &= 20x-2yx \\ &= 2x(10-y) \\ x &= \frac{y}{2(10-y)}. \end{aligned}$$

46.
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q} \\ \frac{1}{p} &= \frac{1}{f}-\frac{1}{q} \\ &= \frac{q-f}{fq} \\ p &= \frac{fq}{q-f}. \end{aligned}$$

47.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{f} &= \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{d}{pq} \\ \frac{1}{q} - \frac{d}{pq} &= \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{p} \\ \frac{1}{q}\left(1 - \frac{d}{p}\right) &= \frac{p-f}{fp} \\ \frac{1}{q}\left(\frac{p-d}{p}\right) &= \frac{p-f}{fp} \\ \frac{1}{q} &= \frac{p-f}{fp} \cdot \frac{p}{p-d} \\ &= \frac{p-f}{f(p-d)} \\ q &= \frac{f(p-d)}{p-f}.\end{aligned}$$

48.
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{R} &= \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \\ \frac{1}{R_3} &= \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \\ &= \frac{R_1R_2 - RR_2 - RR_1}{RR_1R_2} \\ R_3 &= \frac{RR_1R_2}{R_1R_2 - RR_2 - RR_1}.\end{aligned}$$

49. $I = Prt$, so $t = \dfrac{I}{Pr}$. If $I = 90$, $P = 1000$, and $r = 6\% = 0.06$, then $t = \dfrac{90}{(0.06)(1000)} = 1.5$, or 1.5 years.

50. $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$, so $\frac{9}{5}C = F - 32$ and $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$. If $F = 70$, then $C = \frac{5}{9}(70 - 32) = \frac{190}{9} \approx 21.11$, or about 21.11°C.

51. $S = \dfrac{a}{t} + b = \dfrac{a + bt}{t}$, so $tS = a + bt$, $tS - bt = a$, $(S - b)t = a$, and $t = \dfrac{a}{S - b}$.

52. $V = \dfrac{ax}{x + b}$, so $V(x + b) = ax$, $Vx + Vb = ax$, $Vx - ax = -Vb$, $(V - a)x = -Vb$, and $x = -\dfrac{Vb}{V - a} = \dfrac{Vb}{a - V}$.

53. a. $V = C - \left(\dfrac{C - S}{N}\right)t$, so $V - \dfrac{St}{N} = C\left(1 - \dfrac{t}{N}\right)$ and $C = \dfrac{\frac{NV - St}{N}}{1 - \frac{t}{N}} = \dfrac{NV - St}{N - t}$.

b. If $N = 5$, $t = 3$, $S = 40{,}000$, and $V = 70{,}000$, we have $C = \dfrac{70{,}000(5) - 40{,}000(3)}{5 - 3} = \dfrac{230{,}000}{2} = 115{,}000$, or $115, 000.

54. a. $R = \dfrac{r}{1 - T}$, so $r = R(1 - T)$.

b. Here $r = 0.06$ and $T = 0.020$, so $r = 0.06(1 - 0.20) = 0.048$ or 4.8%.

55. a. $\left(1.4 \times 10^{14}\right)(30{,}000)^{-2} \approx 155{,}556$, or 155,556 families.

b. $\left(1.4 \times 10^{14}\right)(60{,}000)^{-2} \approx 38{,}889$, or 38,889 families.

c. $\left(1.4 \times 10^{14}\right)(150{,}000)^{-2} \approx 6222$, or 6222 families.

56. a. $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$, so $2as = v^2 - u^2$ and $a = \dfrac{v^2 - u^2}{2s}$.

b. If $v = 88$, $u = 0$, and $s = 1320$, we have $a = \dfrac{(88)^2 - 0}{2(1320)} = \dfrac{44}{15}$, or approximately 2.93 ft/sec^2.

57. a. $c = \left(\frac{t+1}{24}\right)a$, so $\frac{t+1}{24} = \frac{c}{a}$, $t + 1 = \frac{24c}{a}$, and $t = \frac{24c}{a} - 1 = \frac{24c - a}{a}$.

b. Here $a = 500$ and $c = 125$, so the child's age is $t = \frac{24(125)-500}{500} = 5$, or 5 years.

58. a. $T = \frac{0.8t}{t+4.1}$, so $(t + 4.1)\,T = 0.8t$, $tT + 4.1T = 0.8t$, $0.8t - tT = 4.1T$, $(0.8 - T)\,t = 4.1T$, and $t = \frac{4.1T}{0.8 - T}$.

b. If $T = 0.4$, then the time taken is $t = \frac{4.1 \cdot 0.4}{0.8 - 0.4} = 4.1$, or 4.1 hours.

1.7 Rational Exponents and Radicals

Concept Questions

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1. If n is a natural number and a and b are real numbers such that $a^n = b$, then a is the nth root of b. For example, 3 is the 4th root of 81; that is $\sqrt[4]{81} = 3$.

2. The principal nth root of a positive real number b, when n is even, is the positive root of b. If n is odd, it is the unique nth root of b. The principal 4th root of 16 is 2, and the principal (and only) 3rd root of 8 is 2.

3. The process of eliminating a radical from the denominator of an algebraic expression is referred to as rationalizing the denominator. For example, $\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{6}}{1+\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{6}}{1-6} = -\frac{1}{5}\left(1+\sqrt{6}\right)$.

Exercises

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1. $\sqrt{81} = 9$.

2. $\sqrt[3]{-27} = -3$.

3. $\sqrt[4]{256} = 4$.

4. $\sqrt[5]{-32} = -2$.

5. $16^{1/2} = 4$.

6. $625^{1/4} = 5$.

7. $8^{2/3} = 2^2 = 4$.

8. $32^{2/5} = 2^2 = 4$.

9. $-25^{1/2} = -5$.

10. $-16^{3/2} = -4^3 = -64$.

11. $(-8)^{2/3} = (-2)^2 = 4$.

12. $(-32)^{3/5} = (-2)^3 = -8$.

13. $\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{2}{3}$.

14. $\left(\frac{9}{25}\right)^{3/2} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{27}{125}$.

15. $\left(\frac{27}{8}\right)^{2/3} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$.

16. $\left(-\frac{8}{125}\right)^{1/3} = -\frac{2}{5}$.

17. $8^{-2/3} = \frac{1}{8^{2/3}} = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}$.

18. $81^{-1/4} = \frac{1}{81^{1/4}} = \frac{1}{3}$.

19. $-\left(\frac{27}{8}\right)^{-1/3} = -\left(\frac{8}{27}\right)^{1/3} = -\frac{2}{3}.$

20. $-\left(-\frac{8}{27}\right)^{-2/3} = -\frac{1}{\left(-\frac{8}{27}\right)^{2/3}} = -\frac{1}{\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2}} = -\frac{1}{\frac{4}{9}} = -\frac{9}{4}.$

21. $3^{1/3} \cdot 3^{5/3} = 3^{(1/3)+(5/3)} = 3^2 = 9.$

22. $2^{6/5} \cdot 2^{-1/5} = 2^{(6/5)-(1/5)} = 2^1 = 2.$

23. $\frac{3^{1/2}}{3^{5/2}} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}.$

24. $\frac{3^{-5/4}}{3^{-1/4}} = \frac{1}{3^{-1/4+5/4}} = \frac{1}{3^1} = \frac{1}{3}.$

25. $\frac{2^{-1/2} \cdot 3^{2/3}}{2^{3/2} \cdot 3^{-1/3}} = \frac{3^{(2/3)+(1/3)}}{2^{(3/2)+(1/2)}} = \frac{3^1}{2^2} = \frac{3}{4}.$

26. $\frac{4^{1/3} \cdot 4^{-2/5}}{4^{2/3}} = 4^{(1/3)-(2/5)-(2/3)} = 4^{(5-6-10)/15} = 4^{-11/15} = \frac{1}{4^{11/15}}.$

27. $\left(2^{3/2}\right)^4 = 2^{(3/2)4} = 2^6 = 64.$

28. $\left[(-3)^{1/3}\right]^2 = (-3)^{2/3} = 3^{2/3}.$

29. $x^{2/5} \cdot x^{-1/5} = x^{1/5}.$

30. $y^{-3/8} \cdot y^{1/4} = y^{(-3/8)+(1/4)} = y^{-1/8} = \frac{1}{y^{1/8}}.$

31. $\frac{x^{3/4}}{x^{-1/4}} = x^{(3/4)+(1/4)} = x.$

32. $\frac{x^{7/3}}{x^{-2}} = x^{(7/3)+2} = x^{13/3}.$

33. $\left(\frac{x^3}{-27x^{-6}}\right)^{-2/3} = \left(\frac{x^9}{-27}\right)^{-2/3} = \frac{x^{-18/3}}{\frac{1}{9}} = 9x^{-6} = \frac{9}{x^6}.$

34. $\left(\frac{27x^{-3}y^2}{8x^{-2}y^{-5}}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{3x^{-1}y^{2/3}}{2x^{-2/3}y^{-5/3}} = \frac{3y^{7/3}}{2x^{1/3}}.$

35. $\left(\frac{x^{-3}}{y^{-2}}\right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{3/2} = \frac{x^{-3/2}y^{3/2}}{y^{-1}x^{3/2}} = \frac{y^{5/2}}{x^3}.$

36. $\left(\frac{r^n}{r^{5-2n}}\right)^4 = \frac{r^{4n}}{r^{20-8n}} = r^{12n-20}.$

37. $x^{2/5}\left(x^2 - 2x^3\right) = x^{12/5} - 2x^{17/5}.$

38. $s^{1/3}\left(2s - s^{1/4}\right) = 2s^{4/3} - s^{7/12}.$

39. $2p^{3/2}\left(2p^{1/2} - p^{-1/2}\right) = 4p^2 - 2p.$

40. $3y^{1/3}\left(y^{2/3} - 1\right)^2 = 3y^{1/3}\left(y^{4/3} - 2y^{2/3} + 1\right) = 3y^{5/3} - 6y + 3y^{1/3}.$

41. $\sqrt{32} = \sqrt{4^2 \cdot 2} = 4\sqrt{2}.$

42. $\sqrt{45} = \sqrt{3^2 \cdot 5} = 3\sqrt{5}.$

43. $\sqrt[3]{-54} = \sqrt[3]{(-1)\left(3^3\right)(2)} = -3\sqrt[3]{2}.$

44. $-\sqrt[4]{48} = -\sqrt[4]{2^4 \cdot 3} = -2\sqrt[4]{3}.$

45. $\sqrt{16x^2y^3} = \sqrt{4^2x^2y^2y} = 4xy\sqrt{y}.$

46. $\sqrt{40a^3b^4} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 10 \cdot a^2 \cdot a \cdot b^4} = 2ab^2\sqrt{10a}.$

47. $\sqrt[3]{m^6n^3p^{12}} = \sqrt[3]{\left(m^2\right)^3 n^3 \left(p^4\right)^3} = m^2np^4.$

48. $\sqrt[3]{-27p^2q^3r^4} = \sqrt[3]{(-1)\left(3^3\right) p^2q^3r^3r} = -3qr\sqrt[3]{p^2r}.$

49. $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{9}} = \sqrt[3]{3}.$

50. $\sqrt[5]{\sqrt[3]{9}} = \sqrt[15]{9}.$

51. $\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt[6]{x}$.

52. $\sqrt[3]{-\sqrt[4]{x^3}} = \sqrt[12]{-x^3} = -\sqrt[4]{x}$.

53. $\dfrac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

54. $\dfrac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \dfrac{3\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

55. $\dfrac{3}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \dfrac{3\sqrt{x}}{2x}$.

56. $\dfrac{3}{\sqrt{xy}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{xy}}{\sqrt{xy}} = \dfrac{3\sqrt{xy}}{xy}$.

57. $\dfrac{2y}{\sqrt{3y}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{3y}}{\sqrt{3y}} = \dfrac{2y\sqrt{3y}}{3y} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3y}$.

58. $\dfrac{5x^2}{\sqrt{3x}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{3x}} = \dfrac{5x^2\sqrt{3x}}{3x} = \dfrac{5x}{3}\sqrt{3x}$.

59. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^3}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{x}$.

60. $\sqrt{\dfrac{2x}{y}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{y}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{y}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{2xy}}{y}$.

61. $\dfrac{2}{1+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \dfrac{1-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{2\left(1-\sqrt{3}\right)}{1-3} = \dfrac{2\left(1-\sqrt{3}\right)}{-2} = \sqrt{3}-1$.

62. $\dfrac{3}{1-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \dfrac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}} = \dfrac{3\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)}{1-2} = -3\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)$.

63. $\dfrac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \dfrac{1+\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}} = \dfrac{\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)^2}{1-2} = -\left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)^2$.

64. $\dfrac{9+\sqrt{2}}{3-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \dfrac{3+\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}} = \dfrac{\left(9+\sqrt{2}\right)\left(3+\sqrt{2}\right)}{9-2} = \frac{1}{7}\left(9+\sqrt{2}\right)\left(3+\sqrt{2}\right) = \frac{1}{7}\left(27+3\sqrt{2}+9\sqrt{2}+2\right)$
$= \frac{1}{7}\left(29+12\sqrt{2}\right)$.

65. $\dfrac{q}{\sqrt{q}-1} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{q}+1}{\sqrt{q}+1} = \dfrac{q\left(\sqrt{q}+1\right)}{q-1}$.

66. $\dfrac{xy}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}} = \dfrac{xy\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}\right)}{x-y}$.

67. $\dfrac{y}{\sqrt[3]{x^2z}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{xz^2}}{\sqrt[3]{xz^2}} = \dfrac{y\sqrt[3]{xz^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^3z^3}} = \dfrac{y\sqrt[3]{xz^2}}{xz}$.

68. $\dfrac{2x}{\sqrt[3]{xy^2}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x^2y}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2y}} = \dfrac{2x\sqrt[3]{x^2y}}{\sqrt[3]{x^3y^3}} = \dfrac{2x\sqrt[3]{x^2y}}{xy} = \dfrac{2\sqrt[3]{x^2y}}{y}$.

69. $\sqrt{\dfrac{16}{3}} = \dfrac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$.

70. $-\sqrt{\dfrac{8}{3}} = -\dfrac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = -\dfrac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

71. $\sqrt[3]{\dfrac{2}{3}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{\sqrt[3]{3}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{3^2}}{\sqrt[3]{3^2}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{18}}{3}$.

72. $\sqrt[3]{\dfrac{81}{4}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{81}}{\sqrt[3]{4}} = \dfrac{3\sqrt[3]{3}}{\sqrt[3]{2^2}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{2}}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \dfrac{3\sqrt[3]{3}\sqrt[3]{2}}{2} = \dfrac{3\sqrt[3]{6}}{2}$.

73. $\sqrt{\dfrac{3}{2x^2}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{x\sqrt{2}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{2x}$.

74. $\sqrt{\dfrac{x^3y^5}{4}} = \dfrac{xy^2\sqrt{xy}}{2}$.

75. $\sqrt[3]{\dfrac{2y^2}{3}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{2y^2}}{\sqrt[3]{3}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{3^2}}{\sqrt[3]{3^2}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{18y^2}}{3}$.

76. $\sqrt[3]{\dfrac{3a^3}{b^2}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{3a^3}}{\sqrt[3]{b^2}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{b}} = \dfrac{a\sqrt[3]{3}}{\sqrt[3]{b^2}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{b}}{\sqrt[3]{b}} = \dfrac{a\sqrt[3]{3b}}{b}$.

77. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a}}+\sqrt{a}=\dfrac{1+a}{\sqrt{a}}=\dfrac{1+a}{\sqrt{a}}\cdot\dfrac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}}=\dfrac{\sqrt{a}\,(1+a)}{a}.$

78. $\dfrac{x}{\sqrt{x-y}}-\sqrt{x-y}=\dfrac{x-(x-y)}{\sqrt{x-y}}=\dfrac{y}{\sqrt{x-y}}=\dfrac{y}{\sqrt{x-y}}\cdot\dfrac{\sqrt{x-y}}{\sqrt{x-y}}=\dfrac{y\sqrt{x-y}}{x-y}.$

79. $\dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}}+\dfrac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}}=\dfrac{\sqrt{x}\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}\right)+\sqrt{y}\left(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}\right)}{\left(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}\right)\left(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}\right)}=\dfrac{x-\sqrt{xy}+\sqrt{xy}+y}{x-y}=\dfrac{x+y}{x-y}.$

80. $\dfrac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}-\dfrac{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}{a}=\dfrac{a^2-\left(a^2-b^2\right)}{a\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}=\dfrac{b^2}{a\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}\cdot\dfrac{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}=\dfrac{b^2\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}{a\left(a^2-b^2\right)}.$

81. $(x+1)^{1/2}+\frac{1}{2}x\,(x+1)^{-1/2}=\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-1/2}\,[2\,(x+1)+x]=\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-1/2}\,(3x+2)=\dfrac{\sqrt{x+1}\,(3x+2)}{2\,(x+1)}.$

82. $$\begin{aligned}\tfrac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}(x+y)^{1/3}+\tfrac{1}{3}x^{1/2}(x+y)^{-2/3}&=\tfrac{1}{6}x^{-1/2}(x+y)^{-2/3}\left[3\,(x+y)+2x\right]\\&=\frac{5x+3y}{6x^{1/2}(x+y)^{2/3}}=\frac{x^{1/2}(x+y)^{1/3}(5x+3y)}{6x\,(x+y)}.\end{aligned}$$

83. $$\begin{aligned}\frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(1+x^{1/3}\right)x^{-1/2}-\frac{1}{3}x^{1/2}\cdot x^{-2/3}}{\left(1+x^{1/3}\right)^2}&=\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}+\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/6}-\frac{1}{3}x^{-1/6}}{\left(1+x^{1/3}\right)^2}=\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}+\frac{1}{6}x^{-1/6}}{\left(1+x^{1/3}\right)^2}=\frac{\frac{1}{6}x^{-1/2}\left(3+x^{1/3}\right)}{\left(1+x^{1/3}\right)^2}\\&=\frac{3+x^{1/3}}{6x^{1/2}\left(1+x^{1/3}\right)^2}.\end{aligned}$$

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

85. $$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{3x+1}&=2\\3x+1&=4\\3x&=3\\x&=1.\end{aligned}$$

Check: $\sqrt{3\,(1)+1}\stackrel{?}{=}2.$
Yes, $x=1$ is a solution.

86. $$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2x-3}&=3\\2x-3&=9\\2x&=12\\x&=6.\end{aligned}$$

Check: $\sqrt{2\,(6)-3}\stackrel{?}{=}3.$
Yes, $x=6$ is a solution.

87. $\sqrt{k^2-4}=4-k$

$$k^2-4=16-8k+k^2$$
$$-4=16-8k$$
$$8k=20$$
$$k=\frac{20}{8}=\frac{5}{2}.$$

Check: $\sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2-4}\stackrel{?}{=}4-\frac{5}{2}$

$$\frac{3}{2}\stackrel{?}{=}\frac{3}{2}.$$

Yes, $k=\frac{5}{2}$ is a solution.

88. $\sqrt{4k^2-3}=2k+1$

$$4k^2-3=4k^2+4k+1$$
$$4k=-4$$
$$k=-1.$$

Check: $\sqrt{4(-1)^2-3}=1\neq 2(-1)+1=-1.$
Therefore there is no solution.

89. $\sqrt{k+1}+\sqrt{k}=3\sqrt{k}$

$$\sqrt{k+1}=2\sqrt{k}$$
$$k+1=4k$$
$$3k=1$$
$$k=\frac{1}{3}.$$

Check: $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}+1}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\stackrel{?}{=}3\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\stackrel{?}{=}2\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}+\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$
$$3\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\stackrel{?}{=}3\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

Yes, $k=\frac{1}{3}$ is a solution.

90. $\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x}=\sqrt{4x-3}$

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

Check: $\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}+1}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}\stackrel{?}{=}\sqrt{4\cdot\frac{4}{5}-3}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{9}{5}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}\stackrel{?}{=}3\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}-2\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$$
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}\stackrel{?}{=}\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}.$$

Yes, $x=\frac{4}{5}$ is a solution.

91. $x=\sqrt{144-p}$, so $x^2=144-p$ and $p=144-x^2$.

92. $x=10\sqrt{\dfrac{50-p}{p}}$, so $\dfrac{x}{10}=\sqrt{\dfrac{50-p}{p}}$, $\dfrac{x^2}{100}=\dfrac{50-p}{p}$, $x^2p=100(50-p)=5000-100p$, $x^2p+100p=5000$, $(x^2+100)p=5000$, and $p=\dfrac{5000}{x^2+100}$.

93. True

94. False

95. True

96. False

1.8 Quadratic Equations

Concept Questions

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1. A quadratic equation in the variable x is any equation that can be written in the form $ax^2+bx+c=0$. For example, $4x^2+3x-4=0$ is a quadratic equation.

2. Step 1 Write the equation in the form $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = -\frac{c}{a}$ where the coefficient of x^2 is 1 and the constant term is on the right side of the equation. For example, $3x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ can be written as $x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x = 1$.

Step 2 Square half of the coefficient of x. Continuing our example, $\left(\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{9}$.

Step 3 Add the number obtained in step 2 to both sides of the equation, factor, and solve for x.

Continuing our example, $x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{9} = 1 + \frac{1}{9}$, so $\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \sqrt{\frac{10}{9}}$, and therefore $x = -\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{10} = \frac{1}{3}\left(-1 \pm \sqrt{10}\right)$.

3. The quadratic formula is $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$. Using it to solve $2x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0$ for x, we substitute $a = 2$, $b = -3$, and $c = -5$, obtaining $x = \dfrac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(2)(-5)}}{2(2)} = \dfrac{3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{4}$. Simplifying, the solutions are $x = \frac{5}{2}$ and $x = -1$.

Exercises page 52

1. $(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$. So $x + 2 = 0$ or $x - 3 = 0$; that is, $x = -2$ or $x = 3$.

2. Here $y - 3 = 0$ or $y - 4 = 0$, and so $y = 3$ or $y = 4$.

3. $x^2 - 4 = (x - 2)(x + 2) = 0$, so $x = 2$ or $x = -2$.

4. $2m^2 - 32 = 2\left(m^2 - 16\right) = 2(m + 4)(m - 4) = 0$, so $m = -4$ or $m = 4$.

5. $x^2 + x - 12 = (x + 4)(x - 3) = 0$, so $x = -4$ or $x = 3$.

6. $3x^2 - x - 4 = (3x - 4)(x + 1) = 0$, so $x = -1$ or $x = \frac{4}{3}$.

7. $4t^2 + 2t - 2 = 2(t + 1)(2t - 1) = 0$, so $t = -1$ or $t = \frac{1}{2}$.

8. $-6x^2 + x + 12 = 0$ is equivalent to $6x^2 - x - 12 = 0$. Factoring, we have $(3x + 4)(2x - 3) = 0$, and so $x = -\frac{4}{3}$ or $x = \frac{3}{2}$.

9. $\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ is equivalent to $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$, or $(x - 2)^2 = 0$. So $x = 2$ is a double root.

10. $\frac{1}{2}a^2 + a - 12 = 0$ is equivalent to $a^2 + 2a - 24 = 0$, or $(a + 6)(a - 4) = 0$, and so $a = -6$ or $a = 4$.

11. Rewrite the given equation in the form $2m^2 - 7m + 6 = 0$. Then $(2m - 3)(m - 2) = 0$ and $m = \frac{3}{2}$ or $m = 2$.

12. Rewrite the given equation in the form $6x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$. Factoring, we have $(3x - 2)(2x + 3) = 0$, and so $x = \frac{2}{3}$ or $x = -\frac{3}{2}$.

13. $4x^2 - 9 = (2x)^2 - 3^2 = (2x + 3)(2x - 3) = 0$, and so $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ or $x = \frac{3}{2}$.

14. $8m^2 + 64m = 8m(m + 8) = 0$, and so $m = -8$ or $m = 0$.

15. $z(2z + 1) = 6$ is equivalent to $2z^2 + z - 6 = 0$, so $(2z - 3)(z + 2) = 0$. Thus, $z = -2$ or $z = \frac{3}{2}$.

16. Rewrite the given equation in the form $6m^2 + 13m + 5 = 0$. Then $(2m+1)(3m+5) = 0$, and so $m = -\frac{1}{2}$ or $m = -\frac{5}{3}$.

17. $x^2 + 2x + (1)^2 = 8 + 1$, so $(x+1)^2 = 9$, $x + 1 = \pm 3$, and the solutions are $x = -4$ and $x = 2$.

18. $x^2 - x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 6 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$, so $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{4}$ and $x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm\frac{5}{2}$. Thus, $x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2} = -2$ or $x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} = 3$.

19. Rewrite the given equation in the form $6\left[x^2 - 2x + (-1)^2\right] = 3 + 6(-1)^2$. Then $6(x-1)^2 = 9$, $(x-1)^2 = \frac{3}{2}$, and $x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \pm\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}$. Therefore, $x = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ or $x = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$.

20. Rewrite the given equation as $2\left[x^2 - 3x + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2\right] = 20 + 2\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$, so $2\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 20 + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{49}{2}$, $\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{4}$, and $x - \frac{3}{2} = \pm\frac{7}{2}$. Therefore, $x = -2$ or $x = 5$.

21. $m^2 + m = 3$, so $m^2 + m + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$, $\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{13}{4}$, and $m + \frac{1}{2} = \pm\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13}$. Therefore, $m = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13}$ or $m = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{13}$.

22. $p^2 + 2p = 4$, so $p^2 + 2p + (1)^2 = 4 + 1$, $(p+1)^2 = 5$, and $p + 1 = \pm\sqrt{5}$. Therefore, $p = -1 - \sqrt{5}$ or $p = -1 + \sqrt{5}$.

23. $2x^2 + 3x = 4$, so $2\left[x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2\right] = 4 + 2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$, $2\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 4 + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{41}{8}$, $\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{41}{16}$, and $x + \frac{3}{4} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}$. Therefore, $x = -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}$ or $x = -\frac{3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}$.

24. $4x^2 - 10x = -5$, $4\left[x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + \left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)^2\right] = -5 + 4\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = -5 + \frac{25}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$. Thus, $4\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{4}$, $\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{16}$, and $x - \frac{5}{4} = \pm\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{5}$. Therefore, $x = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$ or $x = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$.

25. $4x^2 = 13$, so $x^2 = \frac{13}{4}$ and $x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$.

26. $7p^2 = 20$, so $p^2 = \frac{20}{7}$ and $p = \pm\sqrt{\frac{20}{7}} = \pm 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}}$.

27. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 2$, $b = -1$, and $c = -6$, we obtain $x = \dfrac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(2)(-6)}}{2(2)} = \dfrac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 48}}{4} = \dfrac{1 \pm 7}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$ or 2.

28. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 6$, $b = -7$, and $c = -3$, we obtain $x = \dfrac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(6)(-3)}}{2(6)} = \dfrac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 72}}{12} = \dfrac{7 \pm \sqrt{121}}{12} = \dfrac{7 \pm 11}{12} = -\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$.

29. Rewrite the given equation in the form $m^2 - 4m + 1 = 0$. Then using the quadratic formula with $a = 1$, $b = -4$, and $c = 1$, we obtain $m = \dfrac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(1)(1)}}{2(1)} = \dfrac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4}}{2} = \dfrac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \dfrac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$.

30. Rewrite the given equation in the form $2x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0$. Then using the quadratic formula with $a = 2$, $b = -8$, and $c = 3$, we obtain $x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(2)(3)}}{2(2)} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 24}}{4} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{40}}{4} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{4} = 2 \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10}$.

31. Rewrite the given equation in the form $8x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$. Then using the quadratic formula with $a = 8$, $b = -8$, and $c = -3$, we obtain $x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(8)(-3)}}{2(8)} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 96}}{16} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{160}}{16} = \frac{8 \pm 4\sqrt{10}}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10}$.

32. Rewrite the given equation in the form $p^2 - 6p + 6 = 0$. Then using the quadratic formula with $a = 1$, $b = -6$, and $c = 6$, we obtain $p = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(1)(6)}}{2(1)} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 24}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{3}$.

33. Rewrite the given equation in the form $2x^2 + 4x - 3 = 0$. Then using the quadratic formula with $a = 2$, $b = 4$, and $c = -3$, we obtain $x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(2)(-3)}}{2(2)} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 24}}{4} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{40}}{4} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{4} = -1 \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{10}$.

34. Rewrite the given equation in the form $2y^2 + 7y - 15 = 0$. Then using the quadratic formula with $a = 2$, $b = 7$, and $c = -15$, we obtain $y = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 4(2)(-15)}}{4} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{169}}{4} = \frac{-7 \pm 13}{4} = -5$ or $\frac{3}{2}$.

35. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 2.1$, $b = -4.7$, and $c = -6.2$, we obtain $x = \frac{4.7 \pm \sqrt{(-4.7)^2 - 4(2.1)(-6.2)}}{2(2.1)} = \frac{4.7 \pm \sqrt{74.17}}{4.2} \approx \frac{4.7 \pm 8.6122}{4.2} \approx -0.93$ or 3.17.

36. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 0.2$, $b = 1.6$, and $c = 1.2$, we obtain $x = \frac{-1.6 \pm \sqrt{1.6^2 - 4(0.2)(1.2)}}{2(0.2)} = \frac{-1.6 \pm \sqrt{1.6}}{0.4} \approx \frac{-1.6 \pm 1.2649}{0.4} \approx -7.16$ or -0.84.

37. $x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = 0$. Let $m = x^2$. Then the equation reads $m^2 - 5m + 6 = 0$. Now, factoring, we obtain $(m - 3)(m - 2) = 0$, and so $m = 2$ or $m = 3$. Therefore, $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$ or $\pm\sqrt{3}$.

38. $m^4 - 13m^2 + 36 = 0$. Let $x = m^2$. Then, we have $x^2 - 13x + 36 = 0$. Now, factoring, we obtain $(x - 9)(x - 4) = 0$, and so $x = 4$ or 9. Therefore, $m = \pm 2$ or $m = \pm 3$.

39. $y^4 - 7y^2 + 10 = 0$. Let $x = y^2$. Then we have $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$. Factoring, we obtain $(x - 2)(x - 5) = 0$, and so $x = 2$ or 5. Therefore, $y = \pm\sqrt{2}$ or $y = \pm\sqrt{5}$.

40. $4x^4 - 21x^2 + 5 = 0$. Let $y = x^2$. Then we have $4y^2 - 21y + 5 = 0$. Factoring, we obtain $(4y - 1)(y - 5) = 0$, and so $y = \frac{1}{4}$ or 5. Therefore, $x = \pm\frac{1}{2}$, or $\pm\sqrt{5}$.

41. $6(x + 2)^2 + 7(x + 2) - 3 = 0$. Let $y = x + 2$. Then we have $6y^2 + 7y - 3 = 0$. Factoring, we obtain $(2y + 3)(3y - 1) = 0$, and so $y = -\frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$. Therefore, $x + 2 = -\frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$, and so $x = -\frac{7}{2}$ or $-\frac{5}{3}$.

42. $8(2m + 3)^2 + 14(2m + 3) - 15 = 0$. Let $x = 2m + 3$. Then we have $8x^2 + 14x - 15 = 0$. Factoring, we obtain $(4x - 3)(2x + 5) = 0$, and so $x = -\frac{5}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$. Therefore, $2m + 3 = -\frac{5}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$, from which we obtain $m = -\frac{11}{4}$ and $m = -\frac{9}{8}$.

43. $6w - 13\sqrt{w} + 6 = 0$. Let $x = \sqrt{w}$. Then $6x^2 - 13x + 6 = 0$, $(2x-3)(3x-2) = 0$, and so $x = \frac{3}{2}$ or $x = \frac{2}{3}$. Then the solutions are $w = x^2 = \frac{9}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{9}$.

Check $w = \frac{4}{9}$: $6\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) - 13\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} + 6 = \frac{24}{9} - 13 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + 6 \stackrel{?}{=} 0$. Yes, $\frac{4}{9}$ is a solution.

Check $w = \frac{9}{4}$: $6\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) - 13\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} + 6 = \frac{54}{4} - 13 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + 6 \stackrel{?}{=} 0$. Yes, $\frac{9}{4}$ is also a solution.

44. $\left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)^2 - \frac{2t}{t-1} - 3 = 0$. Let $x = \frac{t}{t-1}$. Then $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$, $(x-3)(x+1) = 0$, and $x = 3$ or $x = -1$. Next, either $\frac{t}{t-1} = 3$, in which case $3t - 3 = t$, $2t = 3$, and $t = \frac{3}{2}$; or $\frac{t}{t-1} = -1$, in which case $-t + 1 = t$, $-2t = -1$, and $t = \frac{1}{2}$. The solutions are $t = \frac{3}{2}$ and $t = \frac{1}{2}$.

45.

$$\frac{2}{x+3} - \frac{4}{x} = 4$$
$$2(x) - 4(x+3) = 4(x)(x+3)$$
$$2x - 4x - 12 = 4x^2 + 12x$$
$$-2x - 12 = 4x^2 + 12x$$
$$4x^2 + 14x + 12 = 0$$
$$2x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$$
$$(2x+3)(x+2) = 0.$$

Thus, the solutions are $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ and $x = -2$.

46.

$$\frac{3y-1}{4} + \frac{4}{y+1} = \frac{5}{2}$$
$$(3y-1)(y+1) + 16 = \tfrac{5}{2}(4)(y+1)$$
$$3y^2 + 2y - 1 + 16 = \tfrac{5}{2}(4)(y+1)$$
$$3y^2 + 2y - 1 + 16 = 10y + 10$$
$$3y^2 - 8y + 5 = 0$$
$$(3y-5)(y-1) = 0.$$

Thus, $y = \frac{5}{3}$ or $y = 1$.

47.

$$x + 2 - \frac{3}{2x-1} = 0$$
$$x(2x-1) + 2(2x-1) - 3 = 0$$
$$2x^2 - x + 4x - 2 - 3 = 0$$
$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 = 0$$
$$(2x+5)(x-1) = 0.$$

Thus, the solutions are $x = -\frac{5}{2}$ and $x = 1$.

48.

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

Because the fractions on both sides of the equation have the same denominator, we can write

$$x^2 = 3 - 2x \text{ (for } x \neq 1)$$
$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$
$$(x+3)(x-1) = 0.$$

But because $x = 1$ results in division by zero in the original equation, we discard it. Thus, the only solution is $x = -3$.

49.

$$2 - \frac{7}{2y} - \frac{15}{y^2} = 0$$
$$4y^2 - 7y - 30 = 0$$
$$(y+2)(4y-15) = 0.$$

Thus, $y = -2$ or $y = \frac{15}{4}$.

50.

$$6 + \frac{1}{k} - \frac{2}{k^2} = 0$$
$$6k^2 + k - 2 = 0$$
$$(3k+2)(2k-1) = 0.$$

Thus, $k = -\frac{2}{3}$ or $k = \frac{1}{2}$.

51. $\dfrac{3}{x^2-1}+\dfrac{2x}{x+1}=\dfrac{7}{3}$

$$9+6x(x-1)=7\left(x^2-1\right)$$
$$9+6x^2-6x=7x^2-7$$
$$x^2+6x-16=0$$
$$(x+8)(x-2)=0.$$

Thus, $x=-8$ or $x=2$.

52. $\dfrac{m}{m-2}-\dfrac{27}{7}=\dfrac{2}{m^2-m-2}=\dfrac{2}{(m-2)(m+1)}$

$$7m(m+1)-27\left(m^2-m-2\right)=2(7)$$
$$7m^2+7m-27m^2+27m+54=14$$
$$-20m^2+34m+54=14$$
$$-20m^2+34m+40=0$$
$$10m^2-17m-20=0$$
$$(5m+4)(2m-5)=0.$$

Thus, $m=-\frac{4}{5}$ or $m=\frac{5}{2}$.

53. $\dfrac{3x}{x-2}+\dfrac{4}{x+2}=\dfrac{24}{x^2-4}$

$$3x(x+2)+4(x-2)=24$$
$$3x^2+6x+4x-8=24$$
$$3x^2+10x-32=0$$
$$(3x+16)(x-2)=0.$$

Thus, $x=-\frac{16}{3}$ or $x=2$. But because $x=2$ results in division by zero in the original equation, we discard it. The only solution is $x=-\frac{16}{3}$.

54. $\dfrac{3x}{x+1}+\dfrac{2}{x}+5=\dfrac{3}{x^2+x}$

$$3x^2+2x+2+5\left(x^2+x\right)=3$$
$$3x^2+2x+2+5x^2+5x=3$$
$$8x^2+7x-1=0$$
$$(8x-1)(x+1)=0.$$

Thus, $x=\frac{1}{8}$ or $x=-1$. But because division by zero is not allowed in the original equation, we discard $x=-1$. The only solution is $x=\frac{1}{8}$.

55. $\dfrac{2t+1}{t-2}-\dfrac{t}{t+1}=-1$

$$(2t+1)(t+1)-t(t-2)=-1(t-2)(t+1)$$
$$2t^2+3t+1-t^2+2t=-t^2+t+2$$
$$2t^2+4t-1=0.$$

Using the quadratic formula with $a=2$, $b=4$, and $c=-1$, we obtain

$$t=\frac{-4\pm\sqrt{16-4(2)(-1)}}{4}=-1\pm\frac{\sqrt{24}}{4}$$
$$=-1\pm\tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}.$$

56. $\dfrac{x}{x+1}-\dfrac{3}{x-2}+\dfrac{2}{x^2-x-2}=0$

$$x(x-2)-3(x+1)+2=0$$
$$x^2-2x-3x-3+2=0$$
$$x^2-5x-1=0.$$

Using the quadratic formula with $a=1$, $b=-5$, and $c=-1$, we obtain

$$x=\frac{+5\pm\sqrt{25-4(1)(-1)}}{2}=\frac{+5\pm\sqrt{29}}{2}$$
$$\approx 5.19 \text{ or } -0.19.$$

57. $\sqrt{u^2+u-5}=1$

$u^2+u-5=1$

$u^2+u-6=0$

$(u+3)(u-2)=0.$

Thus, $u=-3$ or $u=2$.

Check $u=-3$: $\sqrt{(-3)^2-3-5}=\sqrt{1}\stackrel{?}{=}1$. Yes, so $u=-3$ is a solution.

Check $u=2$: $\sqrt{2^2+2-5}=\sqrt{1}\stackrel{?}{=}1$. Yes, so $u=2$ is also a solution.

58. $\sqrt{6x^2-5x}-2=0$

$\sqrt{6x^2-5x}=2$

$6x^2-5x-4=0$

$(3x-4)(2x+1)=0.$

Thus, $x=\frac{4}{3}$ or $x=-\frac{1}{2}$.

Check $x=\frac{4}{3}$: $\sqrt{6\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2-5\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)}-2\stackrel{?}{=}0$. Yes, so $x=\frac{4}{3}$ is a solution.

Check $x=-\frac{1}{2}$: $\sqrt{6\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-5\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}-2\stackrel{?}{=}0$. Yes, so $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ is also a solution.

59. $\sqrt{2r+3}=r$

$2r+3=r^2$

$r^2-2r-3=0$

$(r-3)(r+1)=0.$

Thus, $r=3$ or $r=-1$.

Check $r=3$: $\sqrt{2(3)+3}\stackrel{?}{=}3$. Yes, so $r=3$ is a solution.

Check $r=-1$: $\sqrt{2(-1)+3}\stackrel{?}{=}-1$. No, so $r=-1$ is not a solution.

60. $\sqrt{3-4x}=-2x$

$3-4x=4x^2$

$4x^2+4x-3=0$

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

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

Check $x=-\frac{3}{2}$: $\sqrt{3-4\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}\stackrel{?}{=}-2\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)=3$. Yes, so $x=-\frac{3}{2}$ is a solution.

Check $x=\frac{1}{2}$: $\sqrt{3-4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}\stackrel{?}{=}-2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=-1$. No, so $x=\frac{1}{2}$ is not a solution.

61. $\sqrt{s-2}-\sqrt{s+3}+1=0$

$\sqrt{s-2}=\sqrt{s+3}-1$

$s-2=s+3-2\sqrt{s+3}+1$

$2\sqrt{s+3}=6$

$s+3=3^2=9$

$s=6.$

Check: $\sqrt{6-2}-\sqrt{6+3}+1\stackrel{?}{=}0$. Yes, so $s=6$ is the solution.

62. $\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{2x-5}+1=0$

$\sqrt{x+1}=\sqrt{2x-5}-1$

$x+1=2x-5-2\sqrt{2x-5}+1$

$x+1-2x+5-1=-2\sqrt{2x-5}$

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

$x^2-10x+25=4(2x-5)$

$x^2-10x-8x+25+20=0$

$x^2-18x+45=0$

$(x-15)(x-3)=0.$

Thus, $x=15$ or $x=3$.

Check $x=15$: $\sqrt{15+1}-\sqrt{2(15)-5}+1\stackrel{?}{=}0$. Yes, so $x=15$ is a solution.

Check $x=3$: $\sqrt{3+1}-\sqrt{2(3)-5}+1\stackrel{?}{=}0$. No, so $x=3$ is not a solution.

63.
$$\frac{1}{(x-3)^2}-\frac{10}{x-3}+21=0$$
$$1-10(x-3)+21(x-3)^2=0$$
$$31-10x+21x^2-126x+189=0$$
$$21x^2-136x+220=0$$
$$(7x-22)(3x-10)=0.$$
Thus, $x=\frac{22}{7}$ or $x=\frac{10}{3}$.

64.
$$\frac{2}{(2x-1)^2}-\frac{5}{2x-1}+3=0$$
$$2-5(2x-1)+3(2x-1)^2=0$$
$$7-10x+12x^2-12x+3=0$$
$$12x^2-22x+10=0$$
$$2(6x-5)(x-1)=0.$$
Thus, $x=\frac{5}{6}$ or $x=1$.

65. $x^2-6x+5=0$. Here $a=1$, $b=-6$, and $c=5$. $b^2-4ac=(-6)^2-4(1)(5)=16>0$, and so the equation has two real solutions.

66. $2m^2+5m+3=0$. Here $a=2$, $b=5$, and $c=3$. $b^2-4ac=5^2-4(2)(3)=1>0$, and so the equation has two real solutions.

67. $3y^2-4y+5=0$. Here $a=3$, $b=-4$, and $c=5$. $b^2-4ac=(-4)^2-4(3)(5)=-44<0$, and so the equation has no real solution.

68. $2p^2+5p+6=0$Here $a=2$, $b=5$, and $c=6$. $b^2-4ac=5^2-4(2)(6)=-23<0$, and so the equation has no real solution.

69. $4x^2+12x+9=0$. Here $a=4$, $b=12$, and $c=9$. $b^2-4ac=12^2-4(4)(9)=0$, and so the equation has one real solution.

70. $25x^2-80x+64=0$. Here $a=25$, $b=-80$, and $c=64$. $b^2-4ac=(-80)^2-4(25)(64)=0$, and so the equation has one real solution.

71. $\frac{6}{k^2}+\frac{1}{k}-2=0$. Multiplying by k^2, we have $6+k-2k^2=0$ or $2k^2-k-6=0$. Here $a=2$, $b=-1$, and $c=-6$, so the discriminant is $b^2-4ac=(-1)^2-4(2)(-6)=49>0$, and the equation has two real solutions.

72. $(2p+1)^2-3(2p+1)+4=0$. Let $x=2p+1$. Then the equation becomes $x^2-3x+4=0$. Here $a=1$, $b=-3$, and $c=4$, so because $b^2-4ac=(-3)^2-4(1)4=-7<0$, the new equation has no real solution, and therefore the given equation also has no real solution.

73. The ball reaches the ground when $h=0$; that is, when $16t^2-64t-768=0$, and $t^2-4t-48=0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a=1$, $b=-4$, and $c=-48$, we find $t=\frac{-(-4)\pm\sqrt{16-4(1)(-48)}}{2}=\frac{4\pm\sqrt{208}}{2}\approx 9.21$, or approximately 9.2 seconds. (We discard the negative root.)

74. **a.** The rocket is at a height of 1284 ft when $h(t) = 1284$.

$$-16t^2 + 384t - 1280 = 0$$
$$16t^2 - 384t + 1280 = 0$$
$$t^2 - 24t + 80 = 0$$
$$(t-20)(t-4) = 0.$$

Thus, $t = 20$ seconds or 4 seconds.

b. The rocket reaches the ground when $h(t) = 0$.

$$-16t^2 + 384t + 4 = 0$$
$$4t^2 - 96t - 1 = 0$$

Using the quadratic formula with $a = 4$, $b = -96$, and $c = -1$, we obtain

$$t = \frac{96 \pm \sqrt{(96)^2 - 4(4)(-1)}}{8} \approx -0.01 \text{ or } 24.01.$$

Discarding the negative root, we see that the time of the flight is approximately 24.01 seconds.

75. Substituting $u = 10$, $a = 4$, and $v = 22$ into the equation $v = ut + at^2$, we have $22 = 10t + 4t^2$. Then $4t^2 + 10t - 22 = 0$, or $2t^2 + 5t - 11 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 2$, $b = 5$, and $c = -11$, we have $t = \dfrac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4(2)(-11)}}{2(2)} \approx \dfrac{-5 \pm \sqrt{113}}{4} \approx 1.41$ or -3.91. We reject the negative root, so the time taken is approximately 1.41 seconds after passing the tree.

76. We solve the equation $-0.0002x^2 + 3x + 50{,}000 = 60{,}800$, rewriting it as $0.0002x^2 - 3x + 10{,}800 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 0.0002$, $b = -3$, and $c = 10{,}800$, we have $x = \dfrac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(0.0002)(10{,}800)}}{2(0.0002)} = \dfrac{3 \pm \sqrt{0.36}}{0.0004} = \dfrac{3 \pm 0.6}{0.0004} = 6000$ or 9000. Thus, a production level of either $6000 + 10{,}000 = 16{,}000$ or $9000 + 10{,}000 = 19{,}000$ will yield a profit of \$60,800.

77. Substituting $p = 10$ into $p = \dfrac{30}{0.02x^2 + 1}$, we have $10\left(0.02x^2 + 1\right) = 30$. Solving this equation for x, we have $0.2x^2 + 10 = 30$, $0.2x^2 = 20$, $x^2 = 100$, and $x = \pm 10$. Rejecting the negative root, we see that the quantity demanded is 10,000. (Remember that x is measured in units of one thousand.)

78. Substituting $p = 6$ into $p = \sqrt{-x^2 + 100}$, we have $6 = \sqrt{-x^2 + 100}$. Solving this equation, we have $36 = -x^2 + 100$, $x^2 = 64$, and $x = \pm 8$. We reject the negative root, and see that the quantity demanded is 8000.

79. Substituting $p = 30$ into the equation $p = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{x} + 10$, we have $300 = \sqrt{x} + 100$, so $\sqrt{x} = 200$ and $x = 200^2 = 40{,}000$. Thus, 40,000 satellite radios will be made available at the unit price of \$30.

80. We solve the equation $100\left(\dfrac{t^2 + 10t + 100}{t^2 + 20t + 100}\right) = 80$, obtaining $5\left(t^2 + 10t + 100\right) = 4\left(t^2 + 20t + 100\right)$, $5t^2 + 50t + 500 = 4t^2 + 80t + 400$, and $t^2 - 30t + 100 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 1$, $b = -30$, and $c = 100$, we get $t = \dfrac{30 \pm \sqrt{30^2 - 4(1)(100)}}{2} = \dfrac{30 \pm \sqrt{500}}{2} \approx 3.82$ or 26.18. So the oxygen content first drops to 80% of its natural level approximately 4 days after the waste was dumped into the pond and is restored to that level approximately 26 days after the waste was dumped.

81. We solve the equation $\dfrac{x}{y} = \dfrac{x + y}{x}$. Let $\dfrac{x}{y} = r$. Then $r = 1 + \dfrac{1}{r}$, $r^2 = r + 1$, and $r^2 - r - 1 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 1$, $b = -1$, and $c = -1$, we obtain $r = \dfrac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2} = \dfrac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.62$. (We discard the negative root.)

82. The total surface area is given by

$S = (10 - 2x)(16 - 2x) + 2x(10 - 2x) + 2x(16 - 2x) = 160 - 20x - 32x + 4x^2 + 20x - 4x^2 + 32x - 4x^2$

$= -4x^2 + 160.$

Since the total surface area is to be 144 square inches, we have $-4x^2 + 160 = 144$, $4x^2 = 16$, and $x^2 = 4$. Thus, $x = 2$ because x must be positive. The dimensions are therefore $12'' \times 6'' \times 2''$.

83. Let x be the width of the garden, so that its length is $2x$. Then $2x^2 = 200$, $x^2 = 100$, and $x = \pm 10$. Discarding the negative root, we see that $x = 10$, so the amount of fencing Carmen needs is $2(2x + x) = 6x$, or 60 feet.

84. Let x denote the length of one piece of fencing so that the second piece has length $(120 - x)$ ft. The squares' side lengths are $\frac{x}{4}$ and $\frac{120 - x}{4}$, and so the sum of the areas is

$A = \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{120 - x}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{16}\left[x^2 + (120 - x)^2\right] = \frac{1}{16}\left(x^2 + 14{,}400 - 240x + x^2\right)$

$= \frac{1}{16}\left(2x^2 - 240x + 14{,}400\right).$

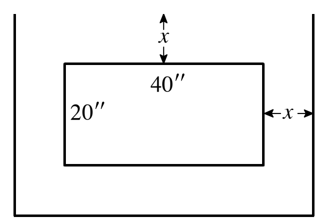
Since the sum of the areas of the two rectangles is to be 562.5 ft^2, we have $\frac{1}{16}\left(2x^2 - 240x + 14{,}400\right) = 562.5$, $2x^2 - 240x + 14{,}400 = 9000$, $2x^2 - 240x + 5400 = 0$, $x^2 - 120x + 2700 = 0$, and $(x - 30)(x - 90) = 0$. Therefore $x = 30$ or $x = 90$, and the lengths of the pieces of fencing are 30 ft and 90 ft.

85. Let x denote the width of the walkway. Then the area of the walkway is given by

$2x(40 + 2x) + 2x(20) = 4x^2 + 80x + 40x = 325$, so

$4x^2 + 120x - 325 = 0$, $(2x - 5)(2x + 65) = 0$, and $x = \frac{5}{2}$ or

$x = -\frac{65}{2}$. We discard the negative root.



86. Let x denote the width and y the length. Then $2x + y = 3000$. The area is given by $A = xy = x(3000 - 2x) = -2x^2 + 3000x$. Since 1,125,000 yd^2 are to be enclosed, we have $-2x^2 + 3000x - 1{,}125{,}000 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = -2$, $b = 3000$, and $c = -1{,}125{,}000$, we have $x = \frac{-3000 \pm \sqrt{(3000)^2 - 4(-2)(-1{,}125{,}000)}}{2(-2)} = 750$. Therefore, $y = 3000 - 2(750) = 1500$. The dimensions are 750 yards by 1500 yards.

87. $S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$. Substituting $S = 100$ and $h = 3$, we have $100 = 2\pi r^2 + 6\pi r$, so $\pi r^2 + 3\pi r - 50 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = \pi$, $b = 3\pi$, and $c = -50$, we find $r = \frac{-3\pi \pm \sqrt{9\pi^2 - 4(\pi)(-50)}}{2\pi} \approx \frac{-3\pi \pm \sqrt{717}}{2\pi} \approx 2.76$. (We discard the negative root.) Thus, the radius is approximately 2.76 inches.

88. We solve the equation $2\pi r\ell + 4\pi r^2 = 28\pi$ with $\ell = 4$, obtaining $28\pi = 8\pi r + 4\pi r^2$, $4\pi r^2 + 8\pi r - 28\pi = 0$, and $r^2 + 2r - 7 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 1$, $b = 2$, and $c = -7$, we get $r = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4(1)(7)}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$. Since r must be positive, we discard the negative root. Thus, $r = -1 + 2\sqrt{2} \approx 1.83$, and the radius of each hemisphere is approximately 1.83 ft.

89. Let x denote the increase in the radius. Then $10{,}000\pi + 4400\pi = (100 + x)^2\pi$. Rewriting, we have $14400 = 10000 + 200x + x^2$, $x^2 + 200x - 4400 = 0$, and so $(x + 220)(x - 20) = 0$. Because x cannot be negative, we discard the negative root and conclude that $x = 20$, so the radius had increased by 20 ft.

90. a. $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. Dividing both sides by a, we obtain $x^2 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)x + \frac{c}{a} = 0$. Then, subtracting $\frac{c}{a}$ from both sides, we have $x^2 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)x = -\frac{c}{a}$.

b. Completing the square on the left-hand side by adding $\left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$ to both sides, we have $x^2 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$. Thus, $\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$.

c. Taking square roots of both sides, we have $x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2|a|} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$, since $|a| = \pm a$. Finally, solving for x, we obtain $x = -\frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.

91. False. In fact both a and b must be nonzero.

92. True

93. True.

94. True.

1.9 Inequalities and Absolute Value

Concept Questions page 63

1. a. If $a < b$ and $b < c$, then $a < c$ by the transitive law. So if $d > 0$, then $ad < cd$, and if $d < 0$, then $ad > cd$.

b. If $a < b$, then $a + c < b + c$. Next, if $c < d$, then $b + c < b + d$. Thus, by the transitive law, $a + c < b + d$.

2. If $a < b$, then $a - b < 0$. So if $c(a - b) > 0$, then c must be negative.

3. The absolute value of a number a is defined as $|a| = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } a \geq 0 \\ -a & \text{if } a < 0 \end{cases}$ The absolute value of a number cannot be negative.

4. a. $|a - b| = |a + (-b)| \leq |a| + |-b|$ (by Property 4)

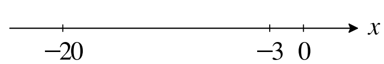
$= |a| + |b|$

Thus, $|a - b| \leq |a| + |b|$.

b. $|a - b| = |-(a - b)| = |b - a|$. (We have used the fact that $|a| = |-a|$.)

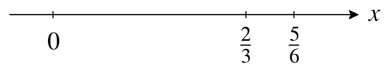
Exercises page 63

1. The statement is false because -3 is greater than -20. See the number line below.



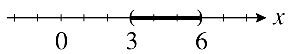
2. The statement is true because -5 is equal to -5.

3. The statement is false because $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ is less than $\frac{5}{6}$.

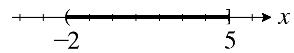


4. The statement is false because $-\frac{5}{6} = -\frac{10}{12}$ is greater than $-\frac{11}{12}$.

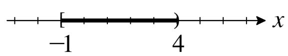
5. The interval $(3, 6)$ is shown on the number line below. Note that this is an open interval indicated by "(" and ")".



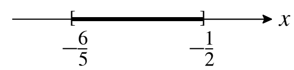
6. The interval $(-2, 5]$ is shown on the number line below.



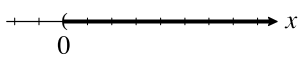
7. The interval $[-1, 4)$ is shown on the number line below. Note that this is a half-open interval indicated by "**[**'' (closed) and "**)**"(open).



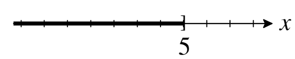
8. The closed interval $\left[-\frac{6}{5}, -\frac{1}{2}\right]$ is shown on the number line below.



9. The infinite interval $(0, \infty)$ is shown on the number line below.



10. The infinite interval $(-\infty, 5]$ is shown on the number line below.



11. $x < 10$

12. $a > \pi$

13. $x + y \le z$

14. $2a \ge b + 1$

15. $-3 < 3x \le 8$

16. $a \le 2x + 1 < b$

17. We are given $2x + 2 < 8$. Add -2 to each side of the inequality to obtain $2x < 6$, then multiply each side of the inequality by $\frac{1}{2}$ to obtain $x < 3$. We write this in interval notation as $(-\infty, 3)$.

18. We are given $-6 > 4 + 5x$. Add -4 to each side of the inequality to obtain $-6 - 4 > 5x$, so $-10 > 5x$. Dividing by 2, we obtain $-2 > x$, so $x < -2$. We write this in interval notation as $(-\infty, -2)$.

19. We are given the inequality $-4x \ge 20$. Multiply both sides of the inequality by $-\frac{1}{4}$ and reverse the sign of the inequality to obtain $x \le -5$. We write this in interval notation as $(-\infty, -5]$.

20. $-12 \le -3x \Rightarrow 4 \ge x$, or $x \le 4$. We write this in interval notation as $(-\infty, 4]$.

21. We are given the inequality $-6 < x - 2 < 4$. First add 2 to each member of the inequality to obtain $-6 + 2 < x < 4 + 2$ and $-4 < x < 6$, so the solution set is the open interval $(-4, 6)$.

22. We add -1 to each member of the given double inequality $0 \le x + 1 \le 4$ to obtain $-1 \le x \le 3$, and the solution set is $[-1, 3]$.

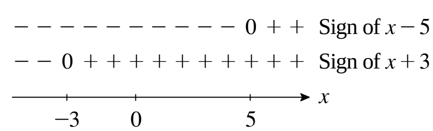
23. We want to find the values of x that satisfy at least one of the inequalities $x+1>4$ and $x+2<-1$. Adding -1 to both sides of the first inequality, we obtain $x+1-1>4-1$, so $x>3$. Similarly, adding -2 to both sides of the second inequality, we obtain $x+2-2<-1-2$, so $x<-3$. Therefore, the solution set is $(-\infty,-3)$ and $(3,\infty)$.

24. We want to find the values of x that satisfy at least one of the inequalities $x+1>2$ and $x-1<-2$. Solving these inequalities, we find that $x>1$ or $x<-1$, and the solution set is $(-\infty,-1)$ and $(1,\infty)$.

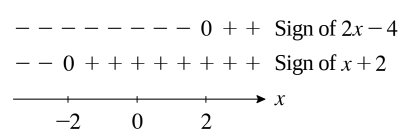
25. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequalities $x+3>1$ and $x-2<1$. Adding -3 to both sides of the first inequality, we obtain $x+3-3>1-3$, or $x>-2$. Similarly, adding 2 to each side of the second inequality, we obtain $x-2+2<1+2$, so $x<3$. Because both inequalities must be satisfied, the solution set is $(-2,3)$.

26. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequalities $x-4\leq 1$ and $x+3>2$. Solving these inequalities, we find that $x\leq 5$ and $x>-1$, and the solution set is $(-1,5]$.

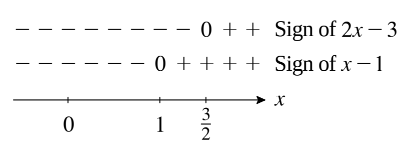
27. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequality $(x+3)(x-5)\leq 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $-3\leq x\leq 5$, that is, when the signs of the two factors are different or when one of the factors is equal to zero. The solution set is $[-3,5]$.



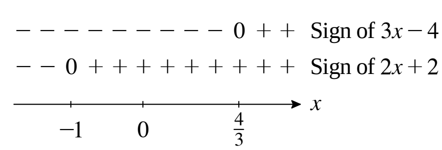
28. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequality $(2x-4)(x+2)\geq 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $x\leq -2$ or $x\geq 2$; that is, when the signs of both factors are the same or one of the factors is equal to zero. The solution set is $(-\infty,-2]$ and $[2,\infty)$.



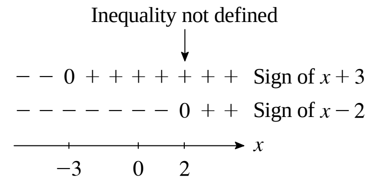
29. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequality $(2x-3)(x-1)\leq 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $x\geq 1$ and $x\leq \frac{3}{2}$; that is, when the signs of the two factors differ or one of the two factors is 0. The solution set is $\left[1,\frac{3}{2}\right]$.



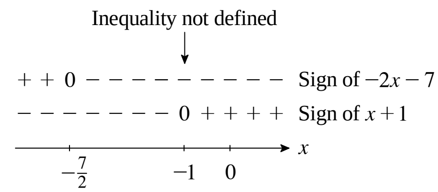
30. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequality $(3x-4)(2x+2)\leq 0$.
From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $-1\leq x\leq \frac{4}{3}$, that is, when the signs of the two factors differ or when one of the factors is equal to zero. The solution set is $\left[-1,\frac{4}{3}\right]$.



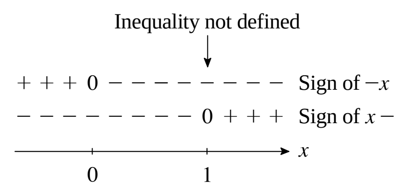
31. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequality $\frac{x+3}{x-2} \geq 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $x \leq -3$ or $x > 2$, that is, when the signs of the two factors are the same. The solution set is $(-\infty, -3]$ and $(2, \infty)$. Notice that $x = 2$ is not included because the inequality is not defined at that value of x.



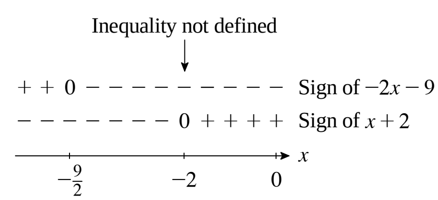
32. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequality $\frac{2x-3}{x+1} \geq 4$. We rewrite the inequality as $\frac{2x-3}{x+1} - 4 \geq 0$, $\frac{2x-3-4x-4}{x+1} \geq 0$, and $\frac{-2x-7}{x+1} \geq 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $-\frac{7}{2} \leq x < -1$; that is, when the signs of the two factors are the same. The solution set is $\left[-\frac{7}{2}, -1\right)$. Notice that $x = -1$ is not included because the inequality is not defined at that value of x.



33. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequality $\frac{x-2}{x-1} \leq 2$. Subtracting 2 from each side of the given inequality and simplifying gives $\frac{x-2}{x-1} - 2 \leq 0$, $\frac{x-2-2(x-1)}{x-1} \leq 0$, and $-\frac{x}{x-1} \leq 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $x \leq 0$ or $x > 1$; that is, when the signs of the two factors differ. The solution set is $(-\infty, 0]$ and $(1, \infty)$. Notice that $x = 1$ is not included because the inequality is undefined at that value of x.



34. We want to find the values of x that satisfy the inequality $\frac{2x-1}{x+2} \leq 4$. Subtracting 4 from each side of the given inequality and simplifying gives $\frac{2x-1}{x+2} - 4 \leq 0$, $\frac{2x-1-4(x+2)}{x+2} \leq 0$, $\frac{2x-1-4x-8}{x+2} \leq 0$, and finally $\frac{-2x-9}{x+2} \leq 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $x \leq -\frac{9}{2}$ or $x > -2$. The solution set is $\left(-\infty, -\frac{9}{2}\right]$ and $(-2, \infty)$.



35. $|-6+2| = 4$.

36. $4 + |-4| = 4 + 4 = 8$.

37. $\frac{|-12+4|}{|16-12|} = \frac{|-8|}{|4|} = 2$.

38. $\left|\frac{0.2-1.4}{1.6-2.4}\right| = \left|\frac{-1.2}{-0.8}\right| = 1.5$.

39. $\sqrt{3}\,|-2| + 3\left|-\sqrt{3}\right| = \sqrt{3}\,(2) + 3\sqrt{3} = 5\sqrt{3}$.

40. $|-1| + \sqrt{2}\,|-2| = 1 + 2\sqrt{2}$.

41. $|\pi - 1| + 2 = \pi - 1 + 2 = \pi + 1$.

42. $|\pi - 6| - 3 = 6 - \pi - 3 = 3 - \pi$.

43. $\left|\sqrt{2} - 1\right| + \left|3 - \sqrt{2}\right| = \sqrt{2} - 1 + 3 - \sqrt{2} = 2$.

44. $\left|2\sqrt{3} - 3\right| - \left|\sqrt{3} - 4\right| = 2\sqrt{3} - 3 - \left(4 - \sqrt{3}\right) = 3\sqrt{3} - 7$.

45. False. If $a > b$, then $-a < -b$, $-a + b < -b + b$, and $b - a < 0$.

46. False. Let $a = -2$ and $b = -3$. Then $a/b = \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3} < 1$.

47. False. Let $a = -2$ and $b = -3$. Then $a^2 = 4$ and $b^2 = 9$, and $4 < 9$. (Note that we need only provide a counterexample to show that the statement is not always true.)

48. False. Let $a = -2$ and $b = -3$. Then $\dfrac{1}{a} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$ and $\dfrac{1}{b} = -\dfrac{1}{3}$, and $-\dfrac{1}{2} < -\dfrac{1}{3}$.

49. True. There are three possible cases.
Case 1: If $a > 0$ and $b > 0$, then $a^3 > b^3$, since $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)\left(a^2 + ab + b^2\right) > 0$.
Case 2: If $a > 0$ and $b < 0$, then $a^3 > 0$ and $b^3 < 0$, and it follows that $a^3 > b^3$.
Case 3: If $a < 0$ and $b < 0$, then $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)\left(a^2 + ab + b^2\right) > 0$, and we see that $a^3 > b^3$. (Note that $a - b > 0$ and $ab > 0$.)

50. True. If $a > b$, then it follows that $-a < -b$ because an inequality symbol is reversed when both sides of the inequality are multiplied by a negative number.

51. $|x - a| < b$ is equivalent to $-b < x - a < b$ or $a - b < x < a + b$.

52. $|x - a| \geq b$ is equivalent to $x - a \geq b$ or $a - x \geq b$; that is, $x \geq a + b$ or $-x \geq b - a$; or $x \geq a + b$ or $x \leq a - b$.

53. $|x| = a$

54. $|x + y| = 1$

55. $|a| \leq 8$

56. $|x + 4| \leq a + 2b$

57. False. If we take $a = -2$, then $|-a| = |-(-2)| = |2| = 2 \neq a$.

58. True. If $b < 0$, then $b^2 > 0$, and $\left|b^2\right| = b^2$.

59. True. If $a - 4 < 0$, then $|a - 4| = 4 - a = |4 - a|$. If $a - 4 > 0$, then $|4 - a| = a - 4 = |a - 4|$.

60. False. If we let $a = -2$, then $|a + 1| = |-2 + 1| = |-1| = 1 \neq |-2| + 1 = 3$.

61. False. If we take $a = 3$ and $b = -1$, then $|a + b| = |3 - 1| = 2 \neq |a| + |b| = 3 + 1 = 4$.

62. False. If we take $a = 3$ and $b = -1$, then $|a - b| = 4 \neq |a| - |b| = 3 - 1 = 2$.

63. True. Since $x^4 + 2x^2 \geq 0$, we see that $\left(x^4 + 2x^2\right) - 5 = x^4 + 2x^2 - 5 \geq -5$.

64. True. Each term on the left-hand side of the inequality is nonpositive.

65. Simplifying $5(C-25) \geq 1.75+2.5C$, we obtain $5C-125 \geq 1.75+2.5C$, $5C-2.5C \geq 1.75+125$, $2.5C \geq 126.75$, and finally $C \geq 50.7$. Therefore, the minimum cost is \$50.70.

66. $6(P-2500) \leq 4(P+2400)$ can be rewritten as $6P-15{,}000 \leq 4P+9600$, $2P \leq 24{,}600$, or $P \leq 12{,}300$. Therefore, the maximum profit is \$12,300.

67. If the car is driven in the city, then it can be expected to cover (18.1 gallons) $\left(20\ \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{gallon}}\right) = 362$ miles on a full tank. If the car is driven on the highway, then it can be expected to cover (18.1 gallons) $\left(27\ \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{gallon}}\right) = 488.7$ miles on a full tank. Thus, the driving range of the car may be described by the interval [362, 488.7].

68. Let x denote the number of dollars Natalie needs. Then we have $0.74x \geq 300$, or $x \geq 405.41$. So she needs \$406. She will acquire $406(0.74) = 300.44$, or €300.44.

69. We solve the double inequalities $72{,}000 \leq 6x-48{,}000 \leq 75{,}000$, obtaining $120{,}000 \leq 6x \leq 123{,}000$, so $20{,}000x \leq 20{,}500$. Therefore, the level of production is between 20,000 and 20,500 timers.

70. **a.** We want to find a formula for converting Centigrade temperatures to Fahrenheit temperatures. Thus, $C = \frac{5}{9}(F-32) = \frac{5}{9}F - \frac{160}{9}$. Therefore, $\frac{5}{9}F = C + \frac{160}{9}$, $5F = 9C+160$, and $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$. Calculating the lower temperature range, we have $F = \frac{9}{5}(-15)+32 = 5$, or 5 degrees. Calculating the upper temperature range, $F = \frac{9}{5}(-5)+32 = 23$, or 23 degrees. Therefore, the temperature range is $5^\circ < F < 23^\circ$.

b. For the lower temperature range, $C = \frac{5}{9}(63-32) = \frac{155}{9} \approx 17.2$, or 17.2 degrees. For the upper temperature range, $C = \frac{5}{9}(80-32) = \frac{5}{9}(48) \approx 26.7$, or 26.7 degrees. Therefore, the temperature range is $17.2^\circ < C < 26.7^\circ$.

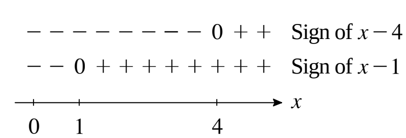
71. Let x represent the salesman's monthly sales in dollars. Then $0.15(x-12{,}000) \geq 6000$, $15(x-12{,}000) \geq 600{,}000$, $15x-180{,}000 \geq 600{,}000$, $15x \geq 780{,}000$, and $x \geq 52{,}000$. We conclude that the salesman must have sales of at least \$52,000 to reach his goal.

72. Let x represent the wholesale price of the car. Then $\dfrac{\text{Selling price}}{\text{Wholesale price}} - 1 \geq \text{Markup}$; that is, $\dfrac{11{,}200}{x} - 1 \geq 0.30$, whence $\dfrac{11{,}200}{x} \geq 1.30$, $1.3x \leq 11{,}200$, and $x \leq 8615.38$. We conclude that the maximum wholesale price is \$8615.38.

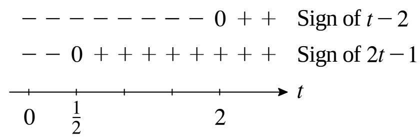
73. We solve the inequality $y \geq 1611.3$, or $892.2+239.7t \geq 1611.3$, obtaining $239.7t \geq 719.1$, or $t \geq 3$. Thus, the number of finishers first equals or exceeds 1,611,300 in 2011.

74. We want to solve the inequality $-6x^2+30x-10 \geq 14$. (Remember that x is expressed in thousands.) Adding -14 to both sides of this inequality, we have $-6x^2+30x-10-14 \geq 14-14$, or $-6x^2+30x-24 \geq 0$. Dividing both sides of the inequality by -6 (which reverses the sign of the inequality), we have $x^2-5x+4 \leq 0$. Factoring this last expression, we have $(x-4)(x-1) \leq 0$.

From the sign diagram, we see that x must lie between 1 and 4. (The inequality is satisfied only when the two factors have different signs.) Because x is expressed in thousands of units, we see that the manufacturer must produce between 1000 and 4000 units of the commodity.



75. We solve the inequality $\dfrac{0.2t}{t^2+1} \geq 0.08$, obtaining $0.08t^2 + 0.08 \leq 0.2t$, $0.08t^2 - 0.2t + 0.08 \leq 0$, $2t^2 - 5t + 2 \leq 0$, and $(2t-1)(t-2) \leq 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the required solution is $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]$, so the concentration of the drug is greater than or equal to 0.08 mg/cc between $\frac{1}{2}$ hr and 2 hr after injection.



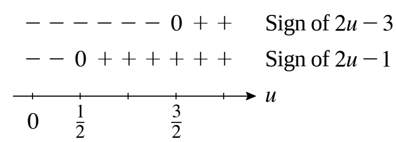
76. We solve the inequalities $25 \leq \dfrac{0.5x}{100-x} \leq 30$, obtaining $2500 - 25x \leq 0.5x \leq 3000 - 30x$, which is equivalent to $2500 - 25x \leq 0.5x$ and $0.5x \leq 3000 - 30x$. Simplifying further, $25.5x \geq 2500$ and $30.5x \leq 3000$, so $x \geq \dfrac{2500}{25.5} \approx 98.04$ and $x \leq \dfrac{3000}{30.5} \approx 98.36$. Thus, the city could expect to remove between 98.04% and 98.36% of the toxic pollutant.

77. We simplify the inequality $20t - 40\sqrt{t} + 50 \leq 35$ to $20t - 40\sqrt{t} + 15 \leq 0$ (1). Let $u = \sqrt{t}$. Then $u^2 = t$, so we have $20u^2 - 40u + 15 \leq 0$, $4u^2 - 8u + 3 \leq 0$, and $(2u-3)(2u-1) \leq 0$.

From the sign diagram, we see that we must have u in $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right]$.

Because $t = u^2$, we see that the solution to Equation (1) is $\left[\frac{1}{4}, \frac{9}{4}\right]$.

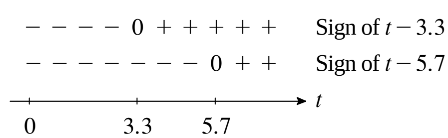
Thus, the average speed of a vehicle is less than or equal to 35 miles per hour between 6:15 a.m. and 8:15 a.m.



78. We solve $\dfrac{10{,}000}{t^2+1} + 2000 < 4000$, obtaining $\dfrac{10{,}000}{t^2+1} < 2000$, $10{,}000 < 2000\left(t^2+1\right)$, and $t^2 + 1 > 5$. Rewriting, we have $t^2 - 4 > 0$, or $(t-2)(t+2) > 0$. The solution of this inequality is $t < -2$ or $t > 2$. Because t must be positive, we conclude that the number of bacteria will have dropped below 4000 after 2 minutes.

79. We solve the inequality $\dfrac{136}{1+0.25(t-4.5)^2} + 28 \geq 128$ or $\dfrac{136}{1+0.25(t-4.5)^2} \geq 100$. Next, $136 \geq 100\left[1 + 0.25(t-4.5)^2\right]$, so $136 \geq 100 + 25(t-4.5)^2$, $36 \geq 25(t-4.5)^2$, $(t-4.5)^2 \leq \frac{36}{25}$, $\left(t - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 \leq 0$, $\left[\left(t-\frac{9}{2}\right) + \frac{6}{5}\right]\left[\left(t - \frac{9}{2}\right) - \frac{6}{5}\right] \leq 0$, or $(t-3.3)(t-5.7) \leq 0$.

From the sign diagram, we see that the required solution is [3.3, 5.7]. Thus, the amount of nitrogen dioxide is greater than or equal to 128 PSI between 10:18 a.m. and 12:42 p.m.



80. The ball's height is 196 ft or greater when $128t - 16t^2 + 4 \geq 196$, that is, $16t^2 - 128t + 192 \leq 0$. Simplifying and factoring, this is equivalent to the inequality $t^2 - 8t + 12 = (t-6)(t-2) \leq 0$. The solution of this inequality is $2 \leq t \leq 6$. We conclude that the ball's height is greater than or equal to 196 ft for 4 seconds.

81. The rod is acceptable if $0.49 \leq x \leq 0.51$ or $-0.01 \leq x - 0.5 \leq 0.01$. This gives the required inequality, $|x - 0.5| \leq 0.01$.

82. $|x - 0.1| \leq 0.01$ is equivalent to $-0.01 \leq x - 0.1 \leq 0.01$ or $0.09 \leq x \leq 0.11$. Therefore, the smallest diameter a ball bearing in the batch can have is 0.09 inch, and the largest diameter is 0.11 inch.

CHAPTER 1 Concept Review Questions page 66

1. **a.** rational; repeating; terminating

   b. irrational, terminates, repeats

2. **a.** $b + a$; $(a + b) + c$; a; 0

   b. ba; $(ab)\,c$; $1 \cdot a = a$; 1

   c. $ab + ac$

3. **a.** a; $-(ab) = a(-b)$; ab

   b. 0; 0

4. **a.** polynomial; x; degree; term; polynomial; coefficient

   b. like

5. product; prime; $x(x + 2)(x - 1)$

6. **a.** polynomials

   b. numerator; denominator; factors; 1; -1

   c. denominator; fractions

7. complex; $\dfrac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{y}}$

8. **a.** $\underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot \cdots \cdot a}_{n \text{ factors}}$; base; exponent; power

   b. 1; not defined

   c. $\dfrac{1}{a^n}$

9. **a.** equation

   b. number

   c. $ax + b = 0$; 1

10. **a.** $a^n = b$

    b. pairs

    c. no

    d. real root

11. **a.** radical; $b^{1/n}$

    b. radical

12. **a.** $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

    b. factoring; completing the square; $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

CHAPTER 1 Review Exercises page 67

1. The number $\frac{7}{8}$ is a rational number and a real number.

2. The number $\sqrt{13}$ is an irrational number and a real number.

3. The number -2π is an irrational number and a real number.

4. The number 0 is a whole number, an integer, a rational number, and a real number.

5. The number $2.\overline{71}$ is a rational number and a real number.

6. The number 3.14159 . . .is an irrational number and a real number.

7. $\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{3/2} = \frac{9^{3/2}}{4^{3/2}} = \frac{27}{8}.$

8. $\frac{5^6}{5^4} = 5^{6-4} = 5^2 = 25.$

9. $(3 \cdot 4)^{-2} = 12^{-2} = \frac{1}{12^2} = \frac{1}{144}.$

10. $(-8)^{5/3} = \left[\left(-8^{1/3}\right)^5\right] = (-2)^5 = -32.$

11. $\left(\frac{16}{9}\right)^{3/2} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{64}{27}.$

12. $\frac{\left(3 \cdot 2^{-3}\right)\left(4 \cdot 3^5\right)}{2 \cdot 9^3} = \frac{3 \cdot 2^{-3} \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^5}{2 \cdot \left(3^2\right)^3} = \frac{2^{-1} \cdot 3^6}{2 \cdot 3^6} = \frac{1}{4}.$

13. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{125}} = \frac{3}{5}.$

14. $\frac{3\sqrt[3]{54}}{\sqrt[3]{18}} = \frac{3 \cdot \left(2 \cdot 3^3\right)^{1/3}}{\left(2 \cdot 3^2\right)^{1/3}} = \frac{3^2 \cdot 2^{1/3}}{2^{1/3} \cdot 3^{2/3}} = 3^{4/3} = 3\sqrt[3]{3}.$

15. $\frac{4\left(x^2+y\right)^3}{x^2+y} = 4\left(x^2+y\right)^2.$

16. $\frac{a^6 b^{-5}}{\left(a^3 b^{-2}\right)^{-3}} = \frac{a^6 b^{-5}}{a^{-9} b^6} = \frac{a^{15}}{b^{11}}.$

17. $\frac{\sqrt[4]{16x^5yz}}{\sqrt[4]{81xyz^5}} = \frac{\left(2^4x^5yz\right)^{1/4}}{\left(3^4xyz^5\right)^{1/4}} = \frac{2x^{5/4}y^{1/4}z^{1/4}}{3x^{1/4}y^{1/4}z^{5/4}} = \frac{2x}{3z}.$

18. $\left(2x^3\right)\left(-3x^{-2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6}x^{-1/2}\right) = -x^{3-2-(1/2)} = -x^{1/2}.$

19. $\left(\frac{3xy^2}{4x^3y}\right)^{-2}\left(\frac{3xy^3}{2x^2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{3y}{4x^2}\right)^{-2}\left(\frac{3y^3}{2x}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{4x^2}{3y}\right)^2\left(\frac{3y^3}{2x}\right)^3 = \frac{\left(16x^4\right)\left(27y^9\right)}{\left(9y^2\right)\left(8x^3\right)} = 6xy^7.$

20. $\left(-3a^2b^3\right)^2\left(2a^{-1}b^{-2}\right)^{-1} = 9a^4b^6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}ab^2 = \frac{9}{2}a^5b^8.$

21. $\sqrt[3]{81x^5y^{10}}\sqrt[3]{9xy^2} = 3^{4/3}x^{5/3}y^{10/3} \cdot 3^{2/3}x^{1/3}y^{2/3} = 3^2x^2y^4 = 9x^2y^4.$

22. $\left(\frac{-x^{1/2}y^{2/3}}{x^{1/3}y^{3/4}}\right)^6 = \frac{x^3y^4}{x^2y^{9/2}} = \frac{x}{y^{1/2}}.$

23. $\left(3x^4 + 10x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x + 3\right) + \left(2x^4 + 10x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x\right)$

$= 3x^4 + 2x^4 + 10x^3 + 10x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x^2 + 10x + 4x + 3 = 5x^4 + 20x^3 + 12x^2 + 14x + 3.$

24. $(3x-4)\left(3x^2-2x+3\right) = 3x\left(3x^2-2x+3\right) - 4\left(3x^2-2x+3\right)$

$= 9x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 12x^2 + 8x - 12 = 9x^3 - 18x^2 + 17x - 12$

25. $(2x+3y)^2 - (3x+1)(2x-3) = 4x^2 + 12xy + 9y^2 - 6x^2 + 7x + 3 = -2x^2 + 9y^2 + 12xy + 7x + 3.$

26. $2(3a+b) - 3[(2a+3b)-(a+2b)] = 6a + 2b - 3(2a+3b-a-2b) = 6a + 2b - 3a - 3b = 3a - b.$

27. $\frac{(t+6)(60)-(60t+180)}{(t+6)^2} = \frac{60t+360-60t-180}{(t+6)^2} = \frac{180}{(t+6)^2}.$

28. $\frac{6x}{2\left(3x^2+2\right)} + \frac{1}{4(x+2)} = \frac{(6x)2(x+2)+\left(3x^2+2\right)}{4\left(3x^2+2\right)(x+2)} = \frac{12x^2+24x+3x^2+2}{4\left(3x^2+2\right)(x+2)} = \frac{15x^2+24x+2}{4\left(3x^2+2\right)(x+2)}.$

29. $\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{4x}{2x^2-1}\right) + 3\left(\frac{3}{3x-1}\right) = \frac{8x}{3\left(2x^2-1\right)} + \frac{9}{3x-1} = \frac{8x(3x-1)+27\left(2x^2-1\right)}{3\left(2x^2-1\right)(3x-1)} = \frac{78x^2-8x-27}{3\left(2x^2-1\right)(3x-1)}.$

30. $-\dfrac{2x}{\sqrt{x+1}}+4\sqrt{x+1}=\dfrac{-2x+4(x+1)}{\sqrt{x+1}}=\dfrac{2(x+2)}{\sqrt{x+1}}\dfrac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+1}}=\dfrac{2(x+2)\sqrt{x+1}}{x+1}$.

31. $-2\pi^2r^3+100\pi r^2=-2\pi r^2(\pi r-50)$.

32. $2v^3w+2vw^3+2u^2vw=2vw\left(v^2+w^2+u^2\right)$.

33. $16-x^2=4^2-x^2=(4-x)(4+x)$.

34. $12t^3-6t^2-18t=6t\left(2t^2-t-3\right)=6t(2t-3)(t+1)$.

35. $-2x^2-4x+6=-2\left(x^2+2x-3\right)=-2(x+3)(x-1)$.

36. $12x^2-92x+120=4\left(3x^2-23x+30\right)=4(3x-5)(x-6)$.

37. $9a^2-25b^2=(3a)^2-(5b)^2=(3a-5b)(3a+5b)$.

38. $8u^6v^3+27u^3=u^3\left(8u^3v^3+27\right)=u^3\left[(2uv)^3+3^3\right]=u^3(2uv+3)\left(4u^2v^2-6uv+9\right)$.

39. $6a^4b^4c-3a^3b^2c-9a^2b^2=3a^2b^2\left(2a^2b^2c-ac-3\right)$.

40. $6x^2-xy-y^2=(3x+y)(2x-y)$.

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

42. $\dfrac{\left[\left(t^2+4\right)(2t-4)\right]-\left(t^2-4t+4\right)(2t)}{\left(t^2+4\right)^2}=\dfrac{2t^3+8t-4t^2-16-2t^3+8t^2-8t}{\left(t^2+4\right)^2}=\dfrac{4t^2-16}{\left(t^2+4\right)^2}=\dfrac{4\left(t^2-4\right)}{\left(t^2+4\right)^2}$.

43. $\dfrac{2x-6}{x+3}\cdot\dfrac{x^2+6x+9}{x^2-9}=\dfrac{2(x-3)}{x+3}\cdot\dfrac{(x+3)(x+3)}{(x+3)(x-3)}=\dfrac{2(x+3)}{x+3}=2$.

44. $\dfrac{3x}{x^2+2}+\dfrac{3x^2}{x^3+1}=\dfrac{3x\left(x^3+1\right)+3x^2\left(x^2+2\right)}{\left(x^2+2\right)\left(x^3+1\right)}=\dfrac{3x^4+3x+3x^4+6x^2}{\left(x^2+2\right)\left(x^3+1\right)}=\dfrac{6x^4+6x^2+3x}{\left(x^2+2\right)\left(x^3+1\right)}$

$=\dfrac{3x\left(2x^3+2x+1\right)}{\left(x^2+2\right)\left(x^3+1\right)}$.

45. $\dfrac{1+\dfrac{1}{x+2}}{x-\dfrac{9}{x}}=\dfrac{x+2+1}{x+2}\cdot\dfrac{x}{x^2-9}=\dfrac{x+3}{x+2}\cdot\dfrac{x}{(x+3)(x-3)}=\dfrac{x}{(x+2)(x-3)}$.

46. $\dfrac{x\left(3x^2+1\right)}{x-1}\cdot\dfrac{x\left(3x^2-5x+1\right)}{x(x-1)\left(3x^2+1\right)^{1/2}}=\dfrac{x\sqrt{3x^2+1}\left(3x^2-5x+1\right)}{(x-1)^2}$

47. $8x^2+2x-3=(4x+3)(2x-1)=0$, so the solutions are $x=-\frac{3}{4}$ and $x=\frac{1}{2}$.

48. $-6x^2-10x+4=0$, $3x^2+5x-2=(3x-1)(x+2)=0$, and so $x=-2$ or $\frac{1}{3}$.

49. $2x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 2$, $b = -3$, and $c = -4$, we have
$x = \dfrac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(2)(-4)}}{2(2)} = \dfrac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+32}}{4} = \dfrac{3 \pm \sqrt{41}}{4}$.

50. $x^2 + 5x + 3 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 1$, $b = 5$, and $c = 3$, we have
$x = \dfrac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4(1)(3)}}{2} = \dfrac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-12}}{2} = \dfrac{-5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$.

51. $2y^2 - 3y + 1 = (2y-1)(y-1) = 0$, and so $y = \frac{1}{2}$ or 1.

52. $0.3m^2 - 2.1m - 3.2 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 0.3$, $b = -2.1$, and $c = -3.2$, we have
$m = \dfrac{-(-2.1) \pm \sqrt{(-2.1)^2 - 4(0.3)(-3.2)}}{2(0.3)} = \dfrac{2.1 \pm \sqrt{4.41+3.84}}{0.6} = \dfrac{2.1 \pm \sqrt{8.25}}{0.6} \approx -1.2871$ or 8.2871.

53. $-x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x = -x\left(x^2 + 2x - 3\right) = -x(x+3)(x-1) = 0$, and so the roots of the equation are $x = 0$, $x = -3$, and $x = 1$.

54. $2x^4 + x^2 = 1$. Let $y = x^2$ and we can write the equation as $2y^2 + y - 1 = (2y-1)(y+1) = 0$, giving $y = \frac{1}{2}$ or $y = -1$. We reject the second root because $y = x^2$ must be nonnegative. Therefore, $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ or $x = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

55. $\frac{1}{4}x + 2 = \frac{3}{4}x - 5$, so $-\frac{1}{2}x = -7$ and $x = 14$.

56. $\dfrac{3p+1}{2} - \dfrac{2p-1}{3} = \dfrac{5p}{12}$, so $6(3p+1) - 4(2p-1) = 5p$, $18p + 6 - 8p + 4 = 5p$, $5p + 10 = 0$, $5p = -10$, and $p = -2$.

57. $(x+2)^2 - 3x(1-x) = (x-2)^2$. Thus, $x^2 + 4x + 4 - 3x + 3x^2 = x^2 - 4x + 4$, $3x^2 + 5x = 0$, and $x(3x+5) = 0$, and so $x = 0$ or $x = -\frac{5}{3}$.

58. $\dfrac{3(2q+1)}{4q-3} = \dfrac{3q+1}{2q+1}$, so $3(2q+1)(2q+1) = (3q+1)(4q-3)$, $3\left(4q^2 + 4q + 1\right) = 12q^2 - 5q - 3$, $12q^2 + 12q + 3 = 12q^2 - 5q - 3$, $17q = -6$, and $q = -\frac{6}{17}$.
Check: $\dfrac{3\left[2\left(-\frac{6}{17}\right)+1\right]}{4\left(-\frac{6}{17}\right)-3} = -\dfrac{1}{5}$ and $\dfrac{3\left(-\frac{6}{17}\right)+1}{2\left(-\frac{6}{17}\right)+1} = -\dfrac{1}{5}$, so $q = -\frac{6}{17}$ is the solution.

59. $\sqrt{k-1} = \sqrt{2k-3}$, so $k - 1 = 2k - 3$ and $2 = k$. Check: $\sqrt{2-1} = 1$ and $\sqrt{2(2)-3} = 1$, so $k = 2$ is the solution.

60. $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-1} = \sqrt{4x-3}$, so $x - 2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x-1} + x - 1 = 4x - 3$, $-2\sqrt{x(x-1)} = 4x - 2x + 1 - 3 = 2x - 2 = 2(x-1)$, $-\sqrt{x(x-1)} = x - 1$, $x^2 - x = x^2 - 2x + 1$, and thus $x = 1$.
Check: $\sqrt{4(1)-3} = \sqrt{1}$, so $x = 1$ is the solution.

61. Solve $C = \dfrac{20x}{100-x}$. $C(100-x) = 20x$, $100C - Cx = 20x$, $-Cx - 20x = -100C$, $x(20+C) = 100C$, and so $x = \dfrac{100C}{20+C}$.

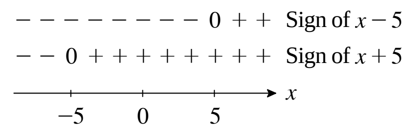
62. $r = \dfrac{2mI}{B(n+1)}$, so $rB(n+1) = 2mI$ and $\dfrac{rB(n+1)}{2m} = I$.

63. $-x + 3 \le 2x + 9$. Adding x to both sides yields $3 \le 3x + 9$, so $3x \ge -6$ and thus $x \ge -2$. We conclude that the solution set is $[-2, \infty)$.

64. $-2 \le 3x + 1 \le 7$ implies $-3 \le 3x \le 6$, or $-1 \le x \le 2$, and so the solution set is $[-1, 2]$.

65. The inequalities $x - 3 > 2$ and $x + 3 < -1$ imply $x > 5$ or $x < -4$, so the solution set is $(-\infty, -4)$ and $(5, \infty)$.

66. $2x^2 > 50$ is equivalent to $x^2 - 25 > 0$, or $(x+5)(x-5) > 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the solution set is $(-\infty, -5)$ and $(5, \infty)$.



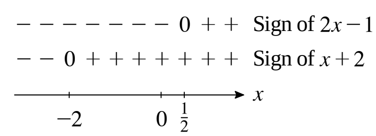
67. $|-5 + 7| + |-2| = |2| + |-2| = 2 + 2 = 4$.

68. $\left|\dfrac{5-12}{-4-3}\right| = \dfrac{|5-12|}{|-7|} = \dfrac{|-7|}{7} = \dfrac{7}{7} = 1$.

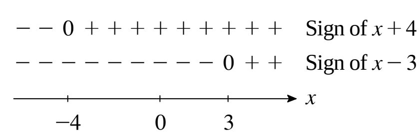
69. $|2\pi - 6| - \pi = 2\pi - 6 - \pi = \pi - 6$.

70. $\left|\sqrt{3} - 4\right| + \left|4 - 2\sqrt{3}\right| = \left(4 - \sqrt{3}\right) + \left(4 - 2\sqrt{3}\right)$
$= 8 - 3\sqrt{3}$.

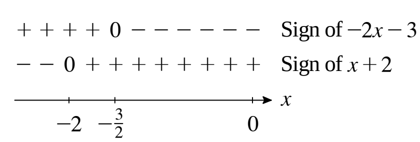
71. Factoring the left-hand side of $2x^2 + 3x - 2 \le 0$, we have $(2x-1)(x+2) \le 0$. From the sign diagram, we conclude that the given inequality is satisfied when $-2 \le x \le \frac{1}{2}$. The solution set is $\left[-2, \frac{1}{2}\right]$.



72. Factoring the left-hand side of $x^2 + x - 12 \le 0$, we have $(x+4)(x-3) \le 0$. From the sign diagram, we conclude that the given inequality is satisfied when $-4 \le x \le 3$. The solution set is $[-4, 3]$.



73. $\dfrac{1}{x+2} > 2$ gives $\dfrac{1}{x+2} - 2 > 0$, $\dfrac{1-2x-4}{x+2} > 0$, and finally $\dfrac{-2x-3}{x+2} > 0$. From the sign diagram, we see that the given inequality is satisfied when $-2 < x < -\frac{3}{2}$. The solution set is $\left(-2, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$.



74. The given inequality $|2x - 3| < 5$ is equivalent to $-5 < 2x - 3 < 5$. Thus, $-2 < 2x < 8$, or $-1 < x < 4$. The solution set is $(-1, 4)$.

75. The given inequality $|3x - 4| \le 2$ is equivalent to $3x - 4 \le 2$ or $3x - 4 \ge -2$. Solving the first inequality, we have $3x \le 6$, so $x \le 2$. Similarly, we solve the second inequality and obtain $3x \ge 2$, so $x \ge \frac{2}{3}$. We conclude that $\frac{2}{3} \le x \le 2$. The solution set is $\left[\frac{2}{3}, 2\right]$.

76. The given equation $\left|\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right| = 5$ implies that either $\frac{x+1}{x-1} = 5$ or $\frac{x+1}{x-1} = -5$. Solving the first equation, we have $x + 1 = 5(x-1) = 5x - 5$, $-4x = -6$, and $x = \frac{3}{2}$. Similarly, we solve the second equation and obtain $x + 1 = -5(x-1) = -5x + 5$, $6x = 4$, and $x = \frac{2}{3}$. Thus, the two values of x that satisfy the equation are $x = \frac{3}{2}$ and $x = \frac{2}{3}$.

77. $\dfrac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1} = \dfrac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x-1} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}+1} = \dfrac{\left(\sqrt{x}\right)^2 - 1}{(x-1)\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)} = \dfrac{x-1}{(x-1)\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1}$.

78. $\dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{yz^3}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \dfrac{x}{\sqrt[3]{xyz^3}} = \dfrac{x}{z\sqrt[3]{xy}}$.

79. $\dfrac{\sqrt{x}-1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{x}-1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \dfrac{x-\sqrt{x}}{2x}$.

80. $\dfrac{3}{1+2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \dfrac{1-2\sqrt{x}}{1-2\sqrt{x}} = \dfrac{3\left(1-2\sqrt{x}\right)}{1-4x}$.

81. $x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 1$, $b = -2$, and $c = -5$, we have
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-5)}}{2(1)} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{24}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{6}.$$

82. $2x^2 + 8x + 7 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 2$, $b = 8$, and $c = 7$, we have
$$x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 56}}{4} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8}}{4} = -2 \pm \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}.$$

83. $2(1.5C + 80) \le 2(2.5C - 20)$. Simplifying, we obtain $1.5C + 80 \le 2.5C - 20$, so $C \ge 100$ and the minimum cost is \$100.

84. $12(2R - 320) \le 4(3R + 240)$. Dividing by 4 and simplifying, we obtain $3(2R - 320) \le 3R + 240$, $6R - 960 \le 3R + 240$, $3R \le 1200$, and finally $R \le 400$. We conclude that the maximum revenue is \$400.

85. The difference is given by $\left(2.5t^2 + 18.5t + 509\right) - \left(-1.1t^2 + 29.1t + 429\right) = 3.6t^2 - 10.6t + 80$ dollars. The difference at the beginning of 1998 is obtained by replacing t with 4, giving $3.6(4)^2 - 10.6(4) + 80 = 95.2$, or \$95.20. The difference at the beginning of 2000 is given by $3.6(6)^2 - 10.6(6) + 80 = 146$, or \$146.

86. **a.** $51.8^\circ \le F \le 80.6^\circ$.

b. We solve $51.8 \le \frac{9}{5}C + 32 \le 80.6$, obtaining $19.8 \le \frac{9}{5}C \le 48.6$ and $11^\circ \le C \le 27^\circ$.

87. Substituting $p = 20$ into the equation $p = 0.1x^2 + 0.5x + 15$, we have $20 = 0.1x^2 + 0.5x + 15$. Solving this equation, we have $x^2 + 5x - 50 = 0$, so $(x+10)(x-5) = 0$ and $x = -10$ or $x = 5$. We reject the negative root, and see that at a unit price of \$20, 5000 lamps will be made available.

88. The degree of $p - q$ is m. To see this, suppose that $p = a_m x^m + \cdots + a_n x^n + \cdots + a_0$ and $q = b_n x^n + \cdots + b_0$. Because $m > n$, $p - q = a_m x^m + \cdots + (a_n - b_n) x^n + \cdots + (a_0 - b_0)$ has degree m.

CHAPTER 1 Before Moving On... page 69

1. $2(3x-2)^2 - 3x(x+1) + 4 = 2\left(9x^2 - 12x + 4\right) - 3x^2 - 3x + 4 = 18x^2 - 24x + 8 - 3x^2 - 3x + 4$

$$= 15x^2 - 27x + 12 = 3\left(5x^2 - 9x + 4\right).$$

2. a. $x^4 - x^3 - 6x^2 = x^2\left(x^2 - x - 6\right) = x^2(x-3)(x+2)$.

b. $(a-b)^2 - \left(a^2+b\right)^2 = \left[(a-b) - \left(a^2+b\right)\right]\left[(a-b) + \left(a^2+b\right)\right] = \left(a - b - a^2 - b\right)\left(a + a^2 - b + b\right)$

$$= \left(-a^2 - 2b + a\right)(a)(a+1).$$

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 3x^2 - 2x - 1}{(3x+1)(x-2)(x+1)} = \frac{5x^2 - 1}{(3x+1)(x-2)(x+1)}.$$

4. $\left(\dfrac{8x^2y^{-3}}{9x^{-3}y^2}\right)^{-1}\left(\dfrac{2x^2}{3y^3}\right)^2 = \dfrac{8^{-1}x^{-2}y^3}{9^{-1}x^3y^{-2}} \cdot \dfrac{2^2x^4}{3^2y^6} = \dfrac{1}{2} \cdot \dfrac{1}{xy} = \dfrac{1}{2xy}$.

5. $2s = \dfrac{r}{s+r}$, so $2s(s+r) = r$, $2s^2 + 2sr = r$, $r(1-2s) = 2s^2$, and $r = \dfrac{2s^2}{1-2s}$.

6. $\dfrac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} \cdot \dfrac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{4 - 4\sqrt{3} + 3}{2^2 - \left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2} = \dfrac{7 - 4\sqrt{3}}{4-3} = 7 - 4\sqrt{3}$.

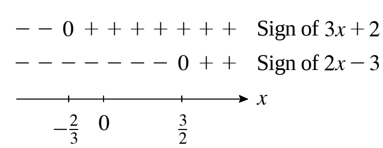
7. a. $2x^2 + 5x - 12 = 0$, so $(2x-3)(x+4) = 0$. Thus, $x = \frac{3}{2}$ or $x = -4$.

b. $m^2 - 3m - 2 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula with $a = 1$, $b = -3$, and $c = -2$, we obtain

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(1)(-2)}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}.$$

8. $\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-5} - 1 = 0$, so $\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-5} = 1$, $\sqrt{x+4} = 1 + \sqrt{x-5}$, $x + 4 = 1 + 2\sqrt{x-5} + x - 5$, $8 = 2\sqrt{x-5}$, $4 = \sqrt{x-5}$, $x - 5 = 16$, and $x = 21$.

9. We want to find the values of x for which $(3x+2)(2x-3) \le 0$. From the sign diagram, we conclude that the given inequality is satisfied when $-\frac{2}{3} \le x \le \frac{3}{2}$. The solution set is $\left[-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}\right]$.



10. $|2x+3| \le 1$ is equivalent to $-1 \le 2x + 3 \le 1$. Thus, $-1 - 3 \le 2x \le 1 - 3$, or $-4 \le 2x \le -2$. We conclude that $-2 \le x \le -1$. The solution set is $[-2, -1]$.

2 FUNCTIONS AND THEIR GRAPHS

2.1 The Cartesian Coordinate System and Straight Lines

Concept Questions page 76

1. a. $a < 0$ and $b > 0$. **b.** $a < 0$ and $b < 0$. **c.** $a > 0$ and $b < 0$.

2. The slope of a nonvertical line is $m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$, where $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $P(x_2, y_2)$ are any two distinct points on the line. The slope of a vertical line is undefined.

Exercises page 77

1. The coordinates of A are $(3, 3)$ and it is located in Quadrant I.

2. The coordinates of B are $(-5, 2)$ and it is located in Quadrant II.

3. The coordinates of C are $(2, -2)$ and it is located in Quadrant IV.

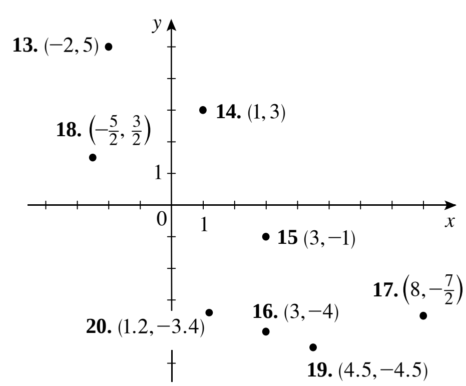
4. The coordinates of D are $(-2, 5)$ and it is located in Quadrant II.

5. The coordinates of E are $(-4, -6)$ and it is located in Quadrant III.

6. The coordinates of F are $(8, -2)$ and it is located in Quadrant IV.

7. A **8.** $(-5, 4)$ **9.** E, F, and G **10.** E **11.** F **12.** D

For Exercises 13–20, refer to the following figure.



21. Referring to the figure shown in the text, we see that $m = \dfrac{2 - 0}{0 - (-4)} = \dfrac{1}{2}$.

22. Referring to the figure shown in the text, we see that $m = \dfrac{4 - 0}{0 - 2} = -2$.

23. This is a vertical line, and hence its slope is undefined.

24. This is a horizontal line, and hence its slope is 0.

25. $m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{8-3}{5-4} = 5.$

26. $m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{8-5}{3-4} = \dfrac{3}{-1} = -3.$

27. $m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{8-3}{4-(-2)} = \dfrac{5}{6}.$

28. $m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{-4-(-2)}{4-(-2)} = \dfrac{-2}{6} = -\dfrac{1}{3}.$

29. $m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{d-b}{c-a}$, provided $a \neq c$.

30. $m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{-b-(b-1)}{a+1-(-a+1)} = -\dfrac{-b-b+1}{a+1+a-1} = \dfrac{1-2b}{2a}.$

31. Because the equation is already in slope-intercept form, we read off the slope $m = 4$.

a. If x increases by 1 unit, then y increases by 4 units.

b. If x decreases by 2 units, then y decreases by $4(-2) = -8$ units.

32. Rewrite the given equation in slope-intercept form: $2x + 3y = 4$, $3y = 4 - 2x$, and so $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$.

a. Because $m = -\frac{2}{3}$, we conclude that the slope is negative.

b. Because the slope is negative, y decreases as x increases.

c. If x decreases by 2 units, then y increases by $\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)(-2) = \frac{4}{3}$ units.

33. The slope of the line through A and B is $\dfrac{-10-(-2)}{-3-1} = \dfrac{-8}{-4} = 2$. The slope of the line through C and D is $\dfrac{1-5}{-1-1} = \dfrac{-4}{-2} = 2$. Because the slopes of these two lines are equal, the lines are parallel.

34. The slope of the line through A and B is $\dfrac{-2-3}{2-2}$. Because this slope is undefined, we see that the line is vertical. The slope of the line through C and D is $\dfrac{5-4}{-2-(-2)}$. Because this slope is undefined, we see that this line is also vertical. Therefore, the lines are parallel.

35. The slope of the line through the point $(1, a)$ and $(4, -2)$ is $m_1 = \dfrac{-2-a}{4-1}$ and the slope of the line through $(2, 8)$ and $(-7, a+4)$ is $m_2 = \dfrac{a+4-8}{-7-2}$. Because these two lines are parallel, m_1 is equal to m_2. Therefore, $\dfrac{-2-a}{3} = \dfrac{a-4}{-9}$, $-9(-2-a) = 3(a-4)$, $18 + 9a = 3a - 12$, and $6a = -30$, so $a = -5$.

36. The slope of the line through the point $(a, 1)$ and $(5, 8)$ is $m_1 = \dfrac{8-1}{5-a}$ and the slope of the line through $(4, 9)$ and $(a+2, 1)$ is $m_2 = \dfrac{1-9}{a+2-4}$. Because these two lines are parallel, m_1 is equal to m_2. Therefore, $\dfrac{7}{5-a} = \dfrac{-8}{a-2}$, $7(a-2) = -8(5-a)$, $7a - 14 = -40 + 8a$, and $a = 26$.

37. Yes. A straight line with slope zero ($m = 0$) is a horizontal line, whereas a straight line whose slope does not exist (m cannot be computed) is a vertical line.

2.2 Equations of Lines

Concept Questions page 84

1. a. $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ **b.** $y = mx + b$

c. $ax + by + c = 0$, where a and b are not both zero.

2. a. $m_1 = m_2$ **b.** $m_2 = -\dfrac{1}{m_1}$

3. a. Solving the equation for y gives $By = -Ax - C$, so $y = -\dfrac{A}{B}x - \dfrac{C}{B}$. The slope of L is the coefficient of x, $-\dfrac{A}{B}$.

b. If $B = 0$, then the equation reduces to $Ax + C = 0$. Solving this equation for x, we obtain $x = -\dfrac{C}{A}$. This is an equation of a vertical line, and we conclude that the slope of L is undefined.

Exercises page 84

1. (e) **2.** (c) **3.** (a) **4.** (d) **5.** (f) **6.** (b)

7. The slope of the line through A and B is $\dfrac{2-5}{4-(-2)} = -\dfrac{3}{6} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$. The slope of the line through C and D is $\dfrac{6-(-2)}{3-(-1)} = \dfrac{8}{4} = 2$. Because the slopes of these two lines are the negative reciprocals of each other, the lines are perpendicular.

8. The slope of the line through A and B is $\dfrac{-2-0}{1-2} = \dfrac{-2}{-1} = 2$. The slope of the line through C and D is $\dfrac{4-2}{-8-4} = \dfrac{2}{-12} = -\dfrac{1}{6}$. Because the slopes of these two lines are not the negative reciprocals of each other, the lines are not perpendicular.

9. An equation of a horizontal line is of the form $y = b$. In this case $b = -3$, so $y = -3$ is an equation of the line.

10. An equation of a vertical line is of the form $x = a$. In this case $a = 0$, so $x = 0$ is an equation of the line.

11. We use the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(3, -4)$ and slope $m = 2$. Thus $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ becomes $y - (-4) = 2(x - 3)$. Simplifying, we have $y + 4 = 2x - 6$, or $y = 2x - 10$.

12. We use the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(2, 4)$ and slope $m = -1$. Thus $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, giving $y - 4 = -1(x - 2)$, $y - 4 = -x + 2$, and finally $y = -x + 6$.

13. Because the slope $m = 0$, we know that the line is a horizontal line of the form $y = b$. Because the line passes through $(-3, 2)$, we see that $b = 2$, and an equation of the line is $y = 2$.

14. We use the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(1, 2)$ and slope $m = -\frac{1}{2}$. Thus $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ gives $y - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$, $2y - 4 = -x + 1$, $2y = -x + 5$, and $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$.

15. We first compute the slope of the line joining the points $(2, 4)$ and $(3, 7)$, obtaining $m = \dfrac{7-4}{3-2} = 3$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(2, 4)$ and slope $m = 3$, we find $y - 4 = 3(x - 2)$, or $y = 3x - 2$.

16. We first compute the slope of the line joining the points $(2, 1)$ and $(2, 5)$, obtaining $m = \dfrac{5-1}{2-2}$. Because this slope is undefined, we see that the line must be a vertical line of the form $x = a$. Because it passes through $(2, 5)$, we see that $x = 2$ is the equation of the line.

17. We first compute the slope of the line joining the points $(1, 2)$ and $(-3, -2)$, obtaining $m = \dfrac{-2-2}{-3-1} = \dfrac{-4}{-4} = 1$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(1, 2)$ and slope $m = 1$, we find $y - 2 = x - 1$, or $y = x + 1$.

18. We first compute the slope of the line joining the points $(-1, -2)$ and $(3, -4)$, obtaining $m = \dfrac{-4-(-2)}{3-(-1)} = \dfrac{-2}{4} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(-1, -2)$ and slope $m = -\frac{1}{2}$, we find $y - (-2) = -\frac{1}{2}[x - (-1)]$, $y + 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 1)$, and finally $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{2}$.

19. We use the slope-intercept form of an equation of a line: $y = mx + b$. Because $m = 3$ and $b = 4$, the equation is $y = 3x + 4$.

20. We use the slope-intercept form of an equation of a line: $y = mx + b$. Because $m = -2$ and $b = -1$, the equation is $y = -2x - 1$.

21. We use the slope-intercept form of an equation of a line: $y = mx + b$. Because $m = 0$ and $b = 5$, the equation is $y = 5$.

22. We use the slope-intercept form of an equation of a line:$y = mx + b$. Because $m = -\frac{1}{2}$, and $b = \frac{3}{4}$, the equation is $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}$.

23. We first write the given equation in the slope-intercept form: $x - 2y = 0$, so $-2y = -x$, or $y = \frac{1}{2}x$. From this equation, we see that $m = \frac{1}{2}$ and $b = 0$.

24. We write the equation in slope-intercept form: $y - 2 = 0$, so $y = 2$. From this equation, we see that $m = 0$ and $b = 2$.

25. We write the equation in slope-intercept form: $2x - 3y - 9 = 0$, $-3y = -2x + 9$, and $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 3$. From this equation, we see that $m = \frac{2}{3}$ and $b = -3$.

26. We write the equation in slope-intercept form: $3x - 4y + 8 = 0$, $-4y = -3x - 8$, and $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 2$. From this equation, we see that $m = \frac{3}{4}$ and $b = 2$.

27. We write the equation in slope-intercept form: $2x + 4y = 14$, $4y = -2x + 14$, and $y = -\frac{2}{4}x + \frac{14}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$. From this equation, we see that $m = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $b = \frac{7}{2}$.

28. We write the equation in the slope-intercept form: $5x + 8y - 24 = 0$, $8y = -5x + 24$, and $y = -\frac{5}{8}x + 3$. From this equation, we conclude that $m = -\frac{5}{8}$ and $b = 3$.

29. We first write the equation $2x - 4y - 8 = 0$ in slope-intercept form: $2x - 4y - 8 = 0$, $4y = 2x - 8$, $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$. Now the required line is parallel to this line, and hence has the same slope. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with $m = \frac{1}{2}$ and the point $(-2, 2)$, we have $y - 2 = \frac{1}{2}[x - (-2)]$ or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$.

30. The slope of the line passing through $(-2,-3)$ and $(2,5)$ is $m = \dfrac{5-(-3)}{2-(-2)} = \dfrac{8}{4} = 2$. Thus, the required equation is $y - 3 = 2[x - (-1)]$, $y = 2x + 2 + 3$, or $y = 2x + 5$.

31. We first write the equation $3x + 4y - 22 = 0$ in slope-intercept form: $3x + 4y - 22 = 0$, so $4y = -3x + 22$ and $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{11}{2}$ Now the required line is perpendicular to this line, and hence has slope $\frac{4}{3}$ (the negative reciprocal of $-\frac{3}{4}$). Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with $m = \frac{4}{3}$ and the point $(2,4)$, we have $y - 4 = \frac{4}{3}(x-2)$, or $y = \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$.

32. The slope of the line passing through $(-2,-1)$ and $(4,3)$ is given by $m = \dfrac{3-(-1)}{4-(-2)} = \dfrac{3+1}{4+2} = \dfrac{4}{6} = \dfrac{2}{3}$, so the slope of the required line is $m = -\frac{3}{2}$ and its equation is $y - (-2) = -\frac{3}{2}(x-1)$, $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} - 2$, or $y = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$.

33. A line parallel to the x-axis has slope 0 and is of the form $y = b$. Because the line is 6 units below the axis, it passes through $(0,-6)$ and its equation is $y = -6$.

34. Because the required line is parallel to the line joining $(2,4)$ and $(4,7)$, it has slope $m = \dfrac{7-4}{4-2} = \dfrac{3}{2}$. We also know that the required line passes through the origin $(0,0)$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line, we find $y - 0 = \frac{3}{2}(x-0)$, or $y = \frac{3}{2}x$.

35. We use the point-slope form of an equation of a line to obtain $y - b = 0(x-a)$, or $y = b$.

36. Because the line is parallel to the x-axis, its slope is 0 and its equation has the form $y = b$. We know that the line passes through $(-3,4)$, so the required equation is $y = 4$.

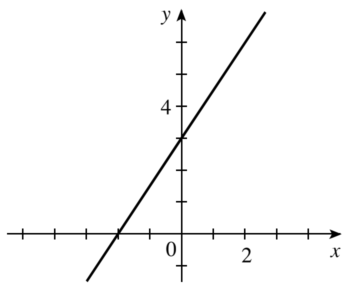
37. Because the required line is parallel to the line joining $(-3,2)$ and $(6,8)$, it has slope $m = \dfrac{8-2}{6-(-3)} = \dfrac{6}{9} = \dfrac{2}{3}$. We also know that the required line passes through $(-5,-4)$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line, we find $y - (-4) = \frac{2}{3}[x - (-5)]$, $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{10}{3} - 4$, and finally $y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$.

38. Because the slope of the line is undefined, it has the form $x = a$. Furthermore, since the line passes through (a,b), the required equation is $x = a$.

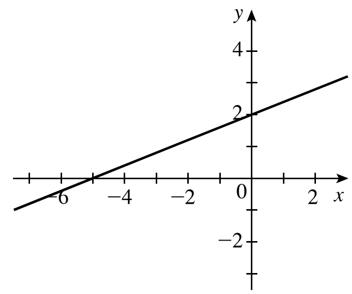
39. Because the point $(-3,5)$ lies on the line $kx + 3y + 9 = 0$, it satisfies the equation. Substituting $x = -3$ and $y = 5$ into the equation gives $-3k + 15 + 9 = 0$, or $k = 8$.

40. Because the point $(2,-3)$ lies on the line $-2x + ky + 10 = 0$, it satisfies the equation. Substituting $x = 2$ and $y = -3$ into the equation gives $-2(2) + (-3)k + 10 = 0$, $-4 - 3k + 10 = 0$, $-3k = -6$, and finally $k = 2$.

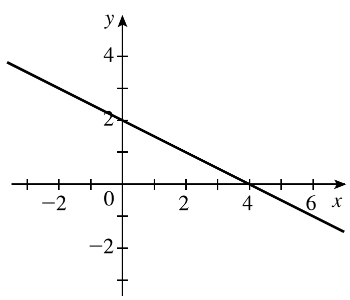
41. $3x - 2y + 6 = 0$. Setting $y = 0$, we have $3x + 6 = 0$ or $x = -2$, so the x-intercept is -2. Setting $x = 0$, we have $-2y + 6 = 0$ or $y = 3$, so the y-intercept is 3.



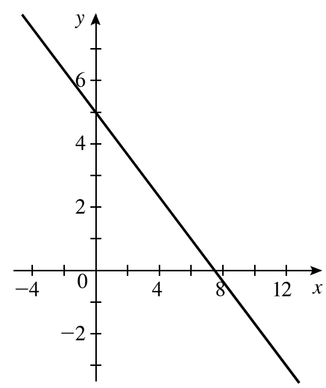
42. $2x - 5y + 10 = 0$. Setting $y = 0$, we have $2x + 10 = 0$ or $x = -5$, so the x-intercept is -5. Setting $x = 0$, we have $-5y + 10 = 0$ or $y = 2$, so the y-intercept is 2.



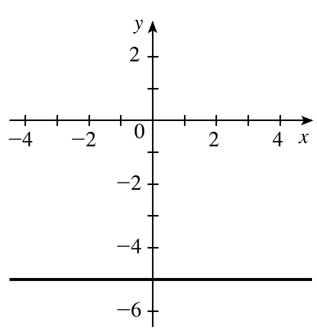
43. $x + 2y - 4 = 0$. Setting $y = 0$, we have $x - 4 = 0$ or $x = 4$, so the x-intercept is 4. Setting $x = 0$, we have $2y - 4 = 0$ or $y = 2$, so the y-intercept is 2.



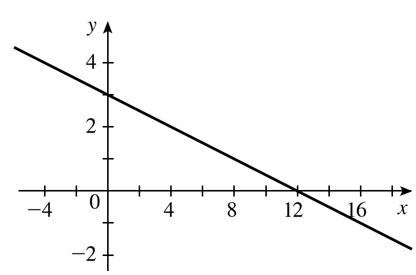
44. $2x + 3y - 15 = 0$. Setting $y = 0$, we have $2x - 15 = 0$, so the x-intercept is $\frac{15}{2}$. Setting $x = 0$, we have $3y - 15 = 0$, so the y-intercept is 5.



45. $y + 5 = 0$. Setting $y = 0$, we have $0 + 5 = 0$, which has no solution, so there is no x-intercept. Setting $x = 0$, we have $y + 5 = 0$ or $y = -5$, so the y-intercept is -5.



46. $-2x - 8y + 24 = 0$. Setting $y = 0$, we have $-2x + 24 = 0$ or $x = 12$, so the x-intercept is 12. Setting $x = 0$, we have $-8y + 24 = 0$ or $y = 3$, so the y-intercept is 3.



47. Because the line passes through the points $(a, 0)$ and $(0, b)$, its slope is $m = \frac{b - 0}{0 - a} = -\frac{b}{a}$. Then, using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(a, 0)$, we have $y - 0 = -\frac{b}{a}(x - a)$ or $y = -\frac{b}{a}x + b$, which may be written in the form $\frac{b}{a}x + y = b$. Multiplying this last equation by $\frac{1}{b}$, we have $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

48. Using the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with $a = 3$ and $b = 4$, we have $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{4} = 1$. Then $4x + 3y = 12$, so $3y = 12 - 4x$ and thus $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 4$.

49. Using the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with $a = -2$ and $b = -4$, we have $-\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{4} = 1$. Then $-4x - 2y = 8$, $2y = -8 - 4x$, and finally $y = -2x - 4$.

50. Using the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $b = \frac{3}{4}$, we have $\frac{x}{-1/2} + \frac{y}{3/4} = 1$, $\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}y = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$, $-\frac{1}{2}y = -\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{8}$, and finally $y = 2\left(\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{3}{8}\right) = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}$.

51. Using the equation $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with $a = 4$ and $b = -\frac{1}{2}$, we have $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{-1/2} = 1$, $-\frac{1}{4}x + 2y = -1$, $2y = \frac{1}{4}x - 1$, and so $y = \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{2}$.

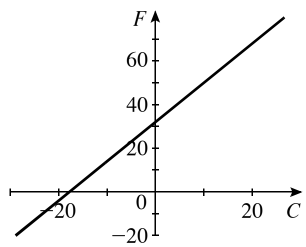
52. The slope of the line passing through A and B is $m = \frac{-2 - 7}{2 - (-1)} = -\frac{9}{3} = -3$, and the slope of the line passing through B and C is $m = \frac{-9 - (-2)}{5 - 2} = -\frac{7}{3}$. Because the slopes are not equal, the points do not lie on the same line.

53. The slope of the line passing through A and B is $m = \frac{7 - 1}{1 - (-2)} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$, and the slope of the line passing through B and C is $m = \frac{13 - 7}{4 - 1} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$. Because the slopes are equal, the points lie on the same line.

54. The slope of the line L passing through $P_1\,(1.2, -9.04)$ and $P_2\,(2.3, -5.96)$ is $m = \frac{-5.96 - (-9.04)}{2.3 - 1.2} = 2.8$, so an equation of L is $y - (-9.04) = 2.8\,(x - 1.2)$ or $y = 2.8x - 12.4$.
Substituting $x = 4.8$ into this equation gives $y = 2.8\,(4.8) - 12.4 = 1.04$. This shows that the point $P_3\,(4.8, 1.04)$ lies on L. Next, substituting $x = 7.2$ into the equation gives $y = 2.8\,(7.2) - 12.4 = 7.76$, which shows that the point $P_4\,(7.2, 7.76)$ also lies on L. We conclude that John's claim is valid.

55. The slope of the line L passing through $P_1\,(1.8, -6.44)$ and $P_2\,(2.4, -5.72)$ is $m = \frac{-5.72 - (-6.44)}{2.4 - 1.8} = 1.2$, so an equation of L is $y - (-6.44) = 1.2\,(x - 1.8)$ or $y = 1.2x - 8.6$.
Substituting $x = 5.0$ into this equation gives $y = 1.2\,(5) - 8.6 = -2.6$. This shows that the point $P_3\,(5.0, -2.72)$ does not lie on L, and we conclude that Alison's claim is not valid.

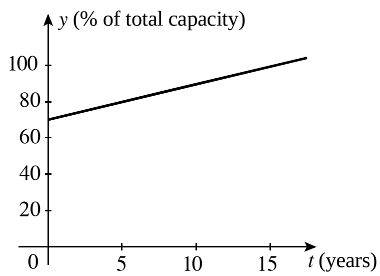
56. a.



b. The slope is $\frac{9}{5}$. It represents the change in °F per unit change in °C.

c. The F-intercept of the line is 32. It corresponds to 0 in °C, so it is the freezing point in °F.

57. a.



b. The slope is 1.9467 and the y-intercept is 70.082.

c. The output is increasing at the rate of 1.9467% per year. The output at the beginning of 1990 was 70.082%.

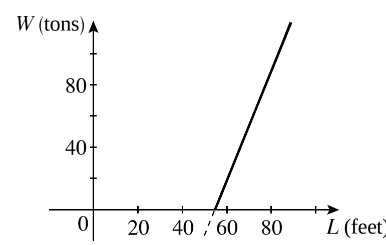
d. We solve the equation $1.9467t + 70.082 = 100$, obtaining $1.9467t = 29.918$ and $t \approx 15.37$. We conclude that the plants were generating at maximum capacity during April 2005.

58. a. $y = 0.0765x$ **b.** \$0.0765 **c.** $0.0765\,(65{,}000) = 4972.50$, or \$4972.50.

59. a. $y = 0.55x$ **b.** Solving the equation $1100 = 0.55x$ for x, we have $x = \dfrac{1100}{0.55} = 2000$.

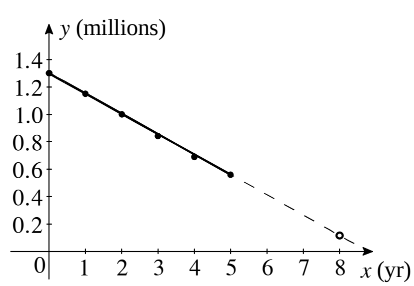
60. a. Substituting $L = 80$ into the given equation, we have $W = 3.51\,(80) - 192 = 280.8 - 192 = 88.8$, or 88.8 British tons.

b.



61. Using the points $(0, 0.68)$ and $(10, 0.80)$, we see that the slope of the required line is $m = \dfrac{0.80 - 0.68}{10 - 0} = \dfrac{0.12}{10} = 0.012$. Next, using the point-slope form of the equation of a line, we have $y - 0.68 = 0.012\,(t - 0)$ or $y = 0.012t + 0.68$. Therefore, when $t = 14$, we have $y = 0.012\,(14) + 0.68 = 0.848$, or 84.8%. That is, in 2004 women's wages were 84.8% of men's wages.

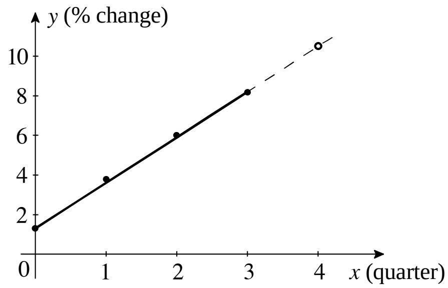
62. a, b.



c. The slope of L is $m = \dfrac{0.56 - 1.30}{5 - 0} = -0.148$, so an equation of L is $y - 1.3 = -0.148\,(x - 0)$ or $y = -0.148x + 1.3$.

d. The number of pay phones in 2012 is estimated to be $-0.148\,(8) + 1.3$, or approximately 116,000.

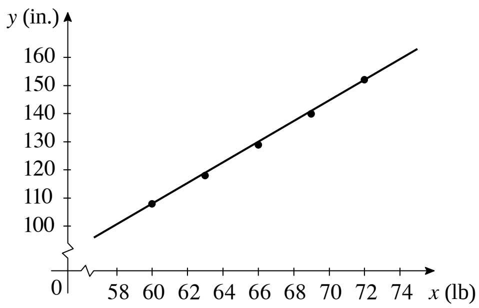
63. a, b.



c. The slope of L is $m = \dfrac{8.2 - 1.3}{3 - 0} = 2.3$, so an equation of L is $y - 1.3 = 2.3\,(x - 0)$ or $y = 2.3x + 1.3$.

d. The change in spending in the first quarter of 2014 is estimated to be $2.3\,(4) + 1.3$, or 10.5%.

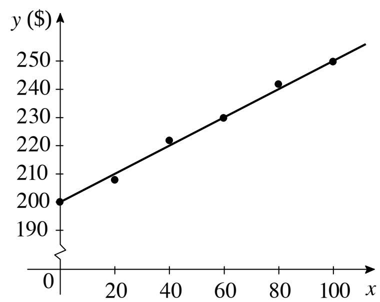
64. a, b.



c. Using the points (60, 108) and (72, 152), we see that the slope of the required line is $m = \dfrac{152 - 108}{72 - 60} = \dfrac{44}{12} = \dfrac{11}{3}$. Therefore, an equation is $y - 108 = \frac{11}{3}\,(x - 60)$, $y = \frac{11}{3}x - \frac{11}{3}\,(60) + 108 = \frac{11}{3}x - 220 + 108$, or $y = \frac{11}{3}x - 112$.

d. Using the equation from part c, we find $y = \frac{11}{3}\,(65) - 112 = 126\frac{1}{3}$, or $126\frac{1}{3}$ pounds.

65. a, b.

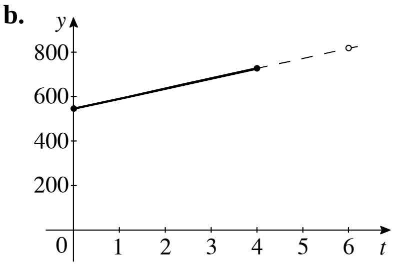


c. Using the points (0, 200) and (100, 250), we see that the slope of the required line is $m = \dfrac{250 - 200}{100} = \dfrac{1}{2}$. Therefore, an equation is $y - 200 = \frac{1}{2}x$ or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 200$.

d. The approximate cost for producing 54 units of the commodity is $\frac{1}{2}\,(54) + 200$, or \$227.

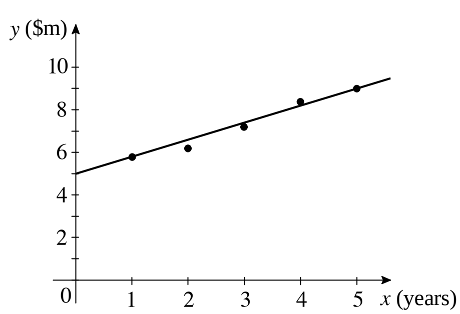
66. a. The slope of the line L passing through $A\,(0, 545)$ and $B\,(4, 726)$ is $m = \dfrac{726 - 545}{4 - 0} = \dfrac{181}{4}$, so an equation of L is $y - 545 = \frac{181}{4}\,(x - 0)$ or $y = \frac{181}{4}x + 545$.

b.



c. The number of corporate fraud cases pending at the beginning of 2014 is estimated to be $\frac{181}{4}\,(6) + 545$, or approximately 817.

67. a, b.



c. The slope of L is $m = \dfrac{9.0 - 5.8}{5 - 1} = \dfrac{3.2}{4} = 0.8$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line, we have $y - 5.8 = 0.8\,(x - 1) = 0.8x - 0.8$, or $y = 0.8x + 5$.

d. Using the equation from part c with $x = 9$, we have $y = 0.8\,(9) + 5 = 12.2$, or \$12.2 million.

68. **a.** The slope of the line passing through $P_1(0, 27)$ and $P_2(1, 29)$ is $m_1 = \dfrac{29 - 27}{1 - 0} = 2$, which is equal to the slope of the line through $P_2(1, 29)$ and $P_3(2, 31)$, which is $m_2 = \dfrac{31 - 29}{2 - 1} = 2$. Thus, the three points lie on the line L.

b. The percentage is of moviegoers who use social media to chat about movies in 2014 is estimated to be $31 + 2(2)$, or 35%.

c. $y - 27 = 2(x - 0)$, so $y = 2x + 27$. The estimate for 2014 ($t = 4$) is $2(4) + 27 = 35$, as found in part (b).

69. True. The slope of the line is given by $-\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

70. True. If $(1, k)$ lies on the line, then $x = 1$, $y = k$ must satisfy the equation. Thus $3 + 4k = 12$, or $k = \frac{9}{4}$. Conversely, if $k = \frac{9}{4}$, then the point $(1, k) = \left(1, \frac{9}{4}\right)$ satisfies the equation. Thus, $3(1) + 4\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) = 12$, and so the point lies on the line.

71. True. The slope of the line $Ax + By + C = 0$ is $-\dfrac{A}{B}$. (Write it in slope-intercept form.) Similarly, the slope of the line $ax + by + c = 0$ is $-\dfrac{a}{b}$. They are parallel if and only if $-\dfrac{A}{B} = -\dfrac{a}{b}$, that is, if $Ab = aB$, or $Ab - aB = 0$.

72. False. Let the slope of L_1 be $m_1 > 0$. Then the slope of L_2 is $m_2 = -\dfrac{1}{m_1} < 0$.

73. True. The slope of the line $ax + by + c_1 = 0$ is $m_1 = -\dfrac{a}{b}$. The slope of the line $bx - ay + c_2 = 0$ is $m_2 = \dfrac{b}{a}$. Because $m_1 m_2 = -1$, the straight lines are indeed perpendicular.

74. True. Set $y = 0$ and we have $Ax + C = 0$ or $x = -C/A$, and this is where the line intersects the x-axis.

75. Writing each equation in the slope-intercept form, we have $y = -\dfrac{a_1}{b_1}x - \dfrac{c_1}{b_1}$ $(b_1 \neq 0)$ and $y = -\dfrac{a_2}{b_2}x - \dfrac{c_2}{b_2}$ $(b_2 \neq 0)$. Because two lines are parallel if and only if their slopes are equal, we see that the lines are parallel if and only if $-\dfrac{a_1}{b_1} = -\dfrac{a_2}{b_2}$, or $a_1 b_2 - b_1 a_2 = 0$.

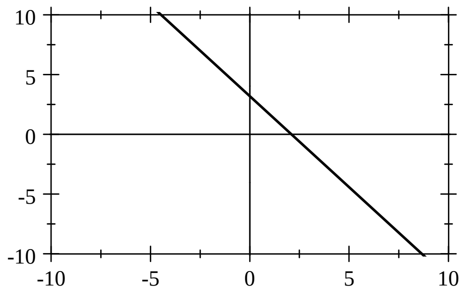
76. The slope of L_1 is $m_1 = \dfrac{b - 0}{1 - 0} = b$. The slope of L_2 is $m_2 = \dfrac{c - 0}{1 - 0} = c$. Applying the Pythagorean theorem to ΔOAC and ΔOCB gives $(OA)^2 = 1^2 + b^2$ and $(OB)^2 = 1^2 + c^2$. Adding these equations and applying the Pythagorean theorem to ΔOBA gives $(AB)^2 = (OA)^2 + (OB)^2 = 1^2 + b^2 + 1^2 + c^2 = 2 + b^2 + c^2$. Also, $(AB)^2 = (b - c)^2$, so $(b - c)^2 = 2 + b^2 + c^2$, $b^2 - 2bc + c^2 = 2 + b^2 + c^2$, and $-2bc = 2$, $1 = -bc$. Finally, $m_1 m_2 = b \cdot c = bc = -1$, as was to be shown.

Technology Exercises

page 92

Graphing Utility

1.



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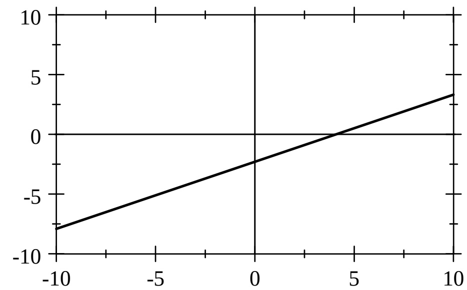

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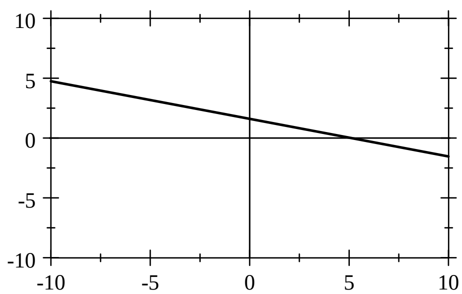

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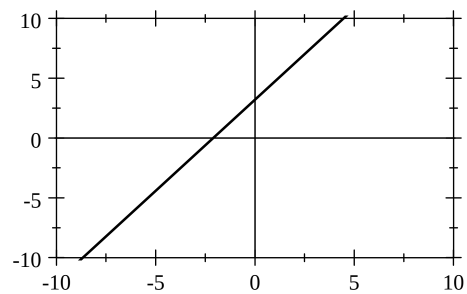
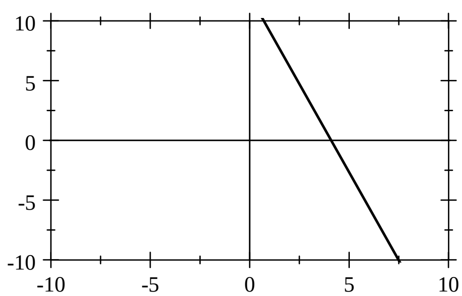
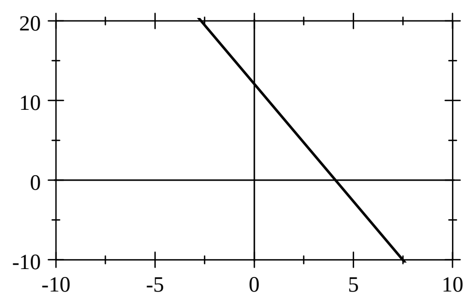


5. a.



b.



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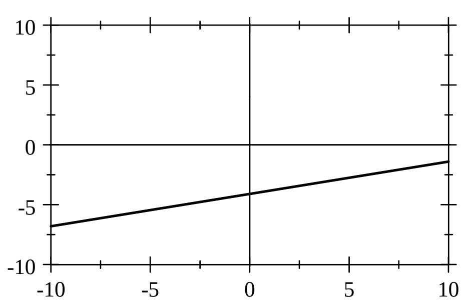

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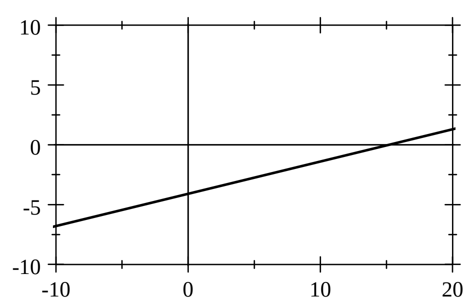

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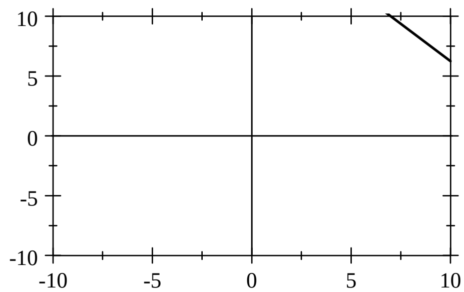

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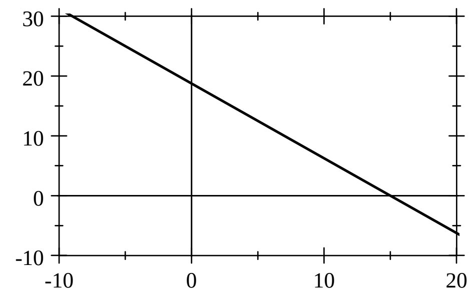
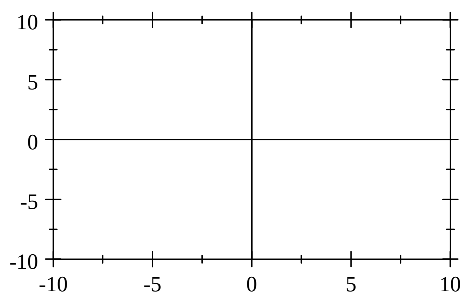


8. a.



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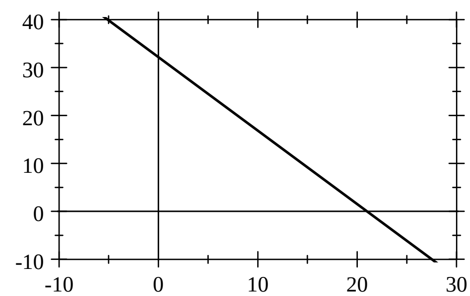

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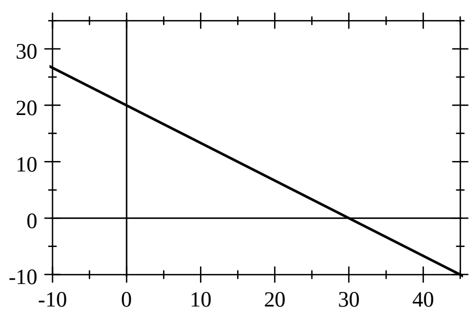

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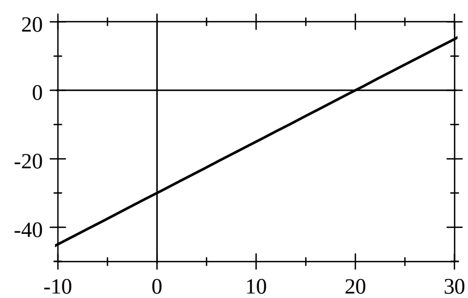

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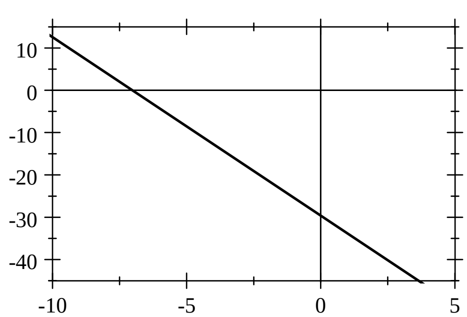

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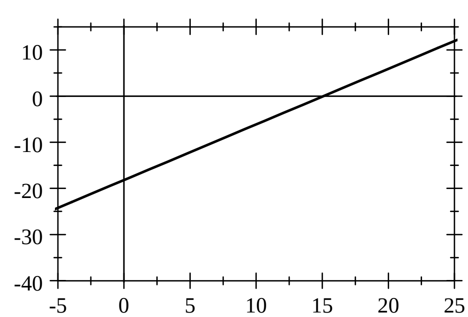
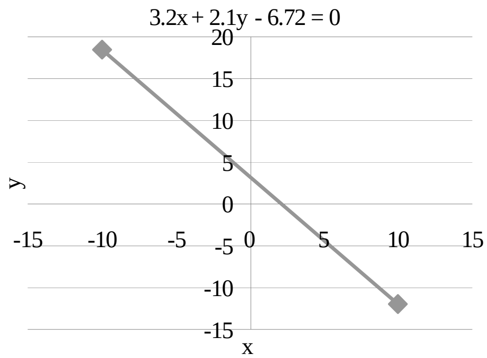


Excel

1.



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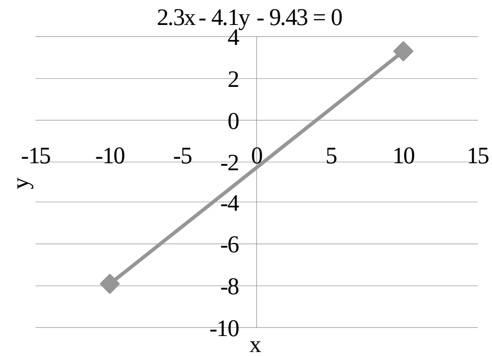

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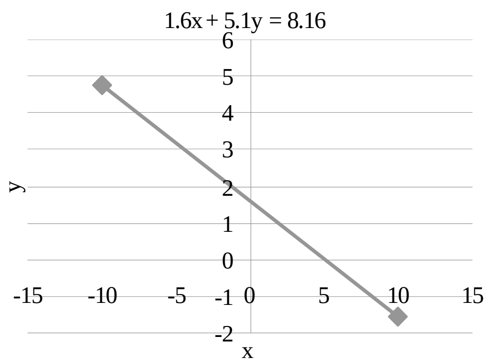

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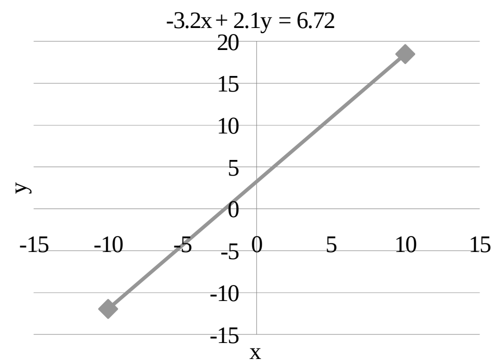

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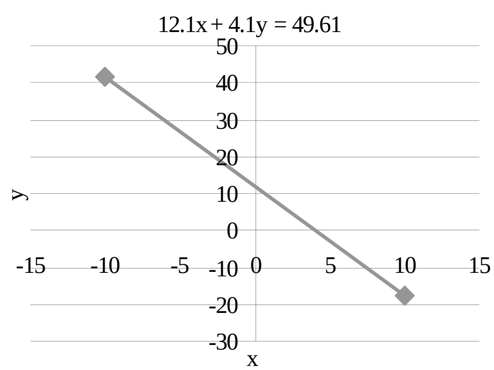

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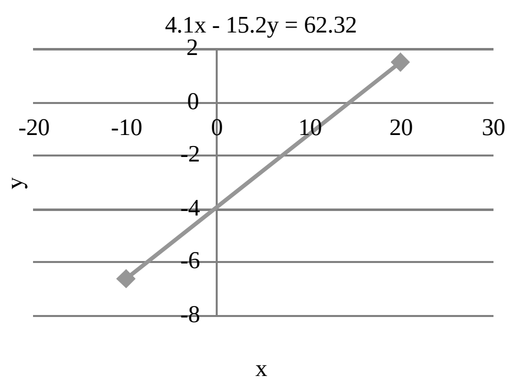

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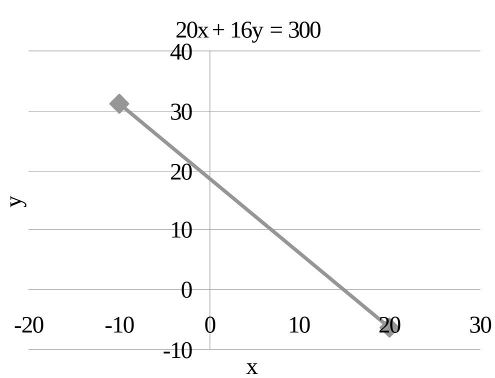

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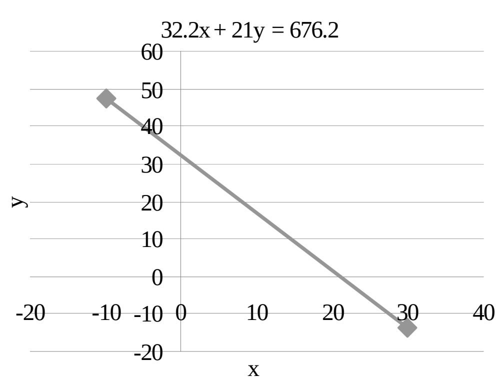

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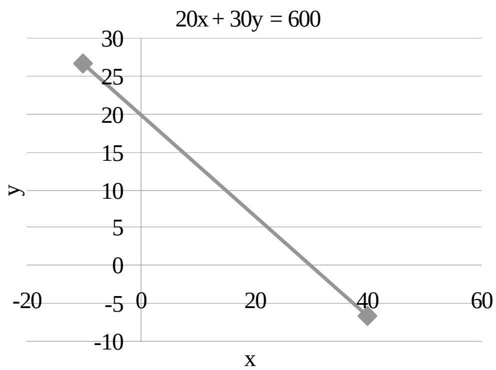

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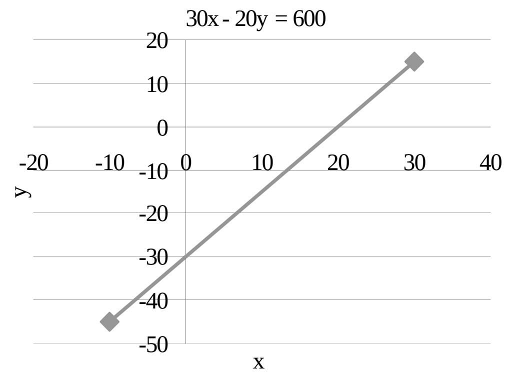

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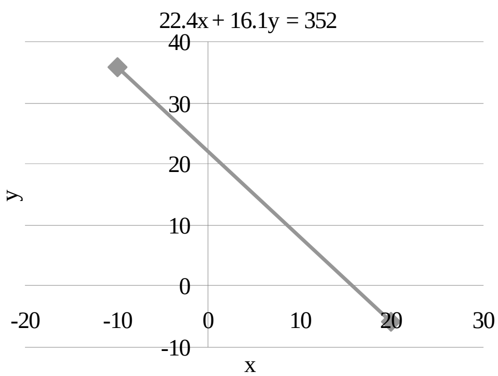
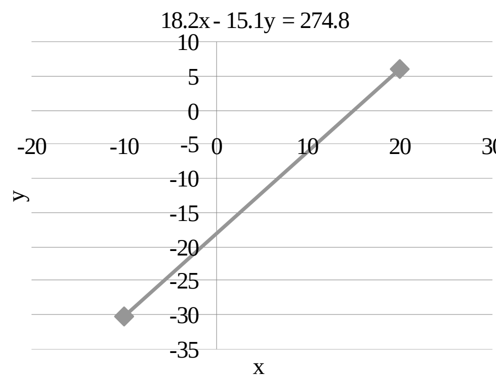


12.



2.3 Functions and Their Graphs

Concept Questions

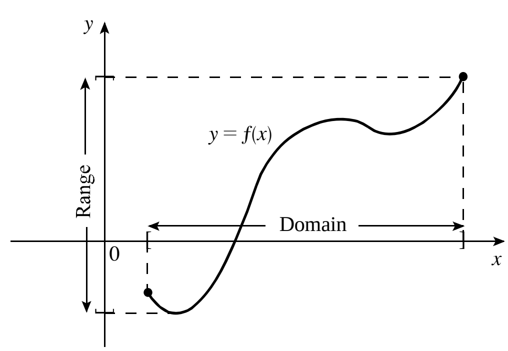
page 100

1. a. A function is a rule that associates with each element in a set A exactly one element in a set B.

b. The domain of a function f is the set of all elements x in the set such that $f(x)$ is an element in B. The range of f is the set of all elements $f(x)$ whenever x is an element in its domain.

c. An independent variable is a variable in the domain of a function f. The dependent variable is $y = f(x)$.

2. a. The graph of a function f is the set of all ordered pairs (x, y) such that $y = f(x)$, x being an element in the domain of f.



b. Use the vertical line test to determine if every vertical line intersects the curve in at most one point. If so, then the curve is the graph of a function.

3. **a.** Yes, every vertical line intersects the curve in at most one point.

b. No, a vertical line intersects the curve at more than one point.

c. No, a vertical line intersects the curve at more than one point.

d. Yes, every vertical line intersects the curve in at most one point.

4. The domain is $[1, 3)$ and $[3, 5)$ and the range is $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$ and $(2, 4]$.

Exercises page 100

1. $f(x) = 5x + 6$. Therefore $f(3) = 5(3) + 6 = 21$, $f(-3) = 5(-3) + 6 = -9$, $f(a) = 5(a) + 6 = 5a + 6$, $f(-a) = 5(-a) + 6 = -5a + 6$, and $f(a + 3) = 5(a + 3) + 6 = 5a + 15 + 6 = 5a + 21$.

2. $f(x) = 4x - 3$. Therefore, $f(4) = 4(4) - 3 = 16 - 3 = 13$, $f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 3 = 1 - 3 = -2$, $f(0) = 4(0) - 3 = -3$, $f(a) = 4(a) - 3 = 4a - 3$, $f(a + 1) = 4(a + 1) - 3 = 4a + 1$.

3. $g(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 3$, so $g(0) = 3(0) - 6(0) - 3 = -3$, $g(-1) = 3(-1)^2 - 6(-1) - 3 = 3 + 6 - 3 = 6$, $g(a) = 3(a)^2 - 6(a) - 3 = 3a^2 - 6a - 3$, $g(-a) = 3(-a)^2 - 6(-a) - 3 = 3a^2 + 6a - 3$, and $g(x + 1) = 3(x + 1)^2 - 6(x + 1) - 3 = 3\left(x^2 + 2x + 1\right) - 6x - 6 - 3 = 3x^2 + 6x + 3 - 6x - 9 = 3x^2 - 6$.

4. $h(x) = x^3 - x^2 + x + 1$, so $h(-5) = (-5)^3 - (-5)^2 + (-5) + 1 = -125 - 25 - 5 + 1 = -154$, $h(0) = (0)^3 - (0)^2 + 0 + 1 = 1$, $h(a) = a^3 - (a)^2 + a + 1 = a^3 - a^2 + a + 1$, and $h(-a) = (-a)^3 - (-a)^2 + (-a) + 1 = -a^3 - a^2 - a + 1$.

5. $f(x) = 2x + 5$, so $f(a + h) = 2(a + h) + 5 = 2a + 2h + 5$, $f(-a) = 2(-a) + 5 = -2a + 5$, $f\left(a^2\right) = 2\left(a^2\right) + 5 = 2a^2 + 5$, $f(a - 2h) = 2(a - 2h) + 5 = 2a - 4h + 5$, and $f(2a - h) = 2(2a - h) + 5 = 4a - 2h + 5$

6. $g(x) = -x^2 + 2x$, $g(a + h) = -(a + h)^2 + 2(a + h) = -a^2 - 2ah - h^2 + 2a + 2h$, $g(-a) = -(-a)^2 + 2(-a) = -a^2 - 2a = -a(a + 2)$, $g\left(\sqrt{a}\right) = -\left(\sqrt{a}\right)^2 + 2\left(\sqrt{a}\right) = -a + 2\sqrt{a}$, $a + g(a) = a - a^2 + 2a = -a^2 + 3a = -a(a - 3)$, and $\dfrac{1}{g(a)} = \dfrac{1}{-a^2 + 2a} = -\dfrac{1}{a(a - 2)}$.

7. $s(t) = \dfrac{2t}{t^2 - 1}$. Therefore, $s(4) = \dfrac{2(4)}{(4)^2 - 1} = \dfrac{8}{15}$, $s(0) = \dfrac{2(0)}{0^2 - 1} = 0$, $s(a) = \dfrac{2(a)}{a^2 - 1} = \dfrac{2a}{a^2 - 1}$; $s(2 + a) = \dfrac{2(2 + a)}{(2 + a)^2 - 1} = \dfrac{2(2 + a)}{a^2 + 4a + 4 - 1} = \dfrac{2(2 + a)}{a^2 + 4a + 3}$, and $s(t + 1) = \dfrac{2(t + 1)}{(t + 1)^2 - 1} = \dfrac{2(t + 1)}{t^2 + 2t + 1 - 1} = \dfrac{2(t + 1)}{t(t + 2)}$.

8. $g(u) = (3u - 2)^{3/2}$. Therefore, $g(1) = [3(1) - 2]^{3/2} = (1)^{3/2} = 1$, $g(6) = [3(6) - 2]^{3/2} = 16^{3/2} = 4^3 = 64$, $g\left(\frac{11}{3}\right) = \left[3\left(\frac{11}{3}\right) - 2\right]^{3/2} = (9)^{3/2} = 27$, and $g(u + 1) = [3(u + 1) - 2]^{3/2} = (3u + 1)^{3/2}$.

9. $f(t) = \dfrac{2t^2}{\sqrt{t-1}}$. Therefore, $f(2) = \dfrac{2\left(2^2\right)}{\sqrt{2-1}} = 8$, $f(a) = \dfrac{2a^2}{\sqrt{a-1}}$, $f(x+1) = \dfrac{2(x+1)^2}{\sqrt{(x+1)-1}} = \dfrac{2(x+1)^2}{\sqrt{x}}$, and $f(x-1) = \dfrac{2(x-1)^2}{\sqrt{(x-1)-1}} = \dfrac{2(x-1)^2}{\sqrt{x-2}}$.

10. $f(x) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5-x}$. Therefore, $f(-4) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5-(-4)} = 2 + 2\sqrt{9} = 2 + 2(3) = 8$, $f(1) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5-1} = 2 + 2\sqrt{4} = 2 + 4 = 6$, $f\left(\frac{11}{4}\right) = 2 + 2\left(5 - \frac{11}{4}\right)^{1/2} = 2 + 2\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{1/2} = 2 + 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 5$, and $f(x+5) = 2 + 2\sqrt{5-(x+5)} = 2 + 2\sqrt{-x}$.

11. Because $x = -2 \le 0$, we calculate $f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 1 = 4 + 1 = 5$. Because $x = 0 \le 0$, we calculate $f(0) = (0)^2 + 1 = 1$. Because $x = 1 > 0$, we calculate $f(1) = \sqrt{1} = 1$.

12. Because $x = -2 < 2$, $g(-2) = -\frac{1}{2}(-2) + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$. Because $x = 0 < 2$, $g(0) = -\frac{1}{2}(0) + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1$. Because $x = 2 \ge 2$, $g(2) = \sqrt{2-2} = 0$. Because $x = 4 \ge 2$, $g(4) = \sqrt{4-2} = \sqrt{2}$.

13. Because $x = -1 < 1$, $f(-1) = -\frac{1}{2}(-1)^2 + 3 = \frac{5}{2}$. Because $x = 0 < 1$, $f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}(0)^2 + 3 = 3$. Because $x = 1 \ge 1$, $f(1) = 2\left(1^2\right) + 1 = 3$. Because $x = 2 \ge 1$, $f(2) = 2\left(2^2\right) + 1 = 9$.

14. Because $x = 0 \le 1$, $f(0) = 2 + \sqrt{1-0} = 2 + 1 = 3$. Because $x = 1 \le 1$, $f(1) = 2 + \sqrt{1-1} = 2 + 0 = 2$. Because $x = 2 > 1$, $f(2) = \dfrac{1}{1-2} = \dfrac{1}{-1} = -1$.

15. **a.** $f(0) = -2$.

b. **(i)** $f(x) = 3$ when $x \approx 2$. **(ii)** $f(x) = 0$ when $x = 1$.

c. $[0, 6]$

d. $[-2, 6]$

16. **a.** $f(7) = 3$. **b.** $x = 4$ and $x = 6$. **c.** $x = 2$; 0. **d.** $[-1, 9]$; $[-2, 6]$.

17. $g(2) = \sqrt{2^2 - 1} = \sqrt{3}$, so the point $\left(2, \sqrt{3}\right)$ lies on the graph of g.

18. $f(3) = \dfrac{3+1}{\sqrt{3^2+7}} + 2 = \dfrac{4}{\sqrt{16}} + 2 = \dfrac{4}{4} + 2 = 3$, so the point $(3, 3)$ lies on the graph of f.

19. $f(-2) = \dfrac{|-2-1|}{-2+1} = \dfrac{|-3|}{-1} = -3$, so the point $(-2, -3)$ does lie on the graph of f.

20. $h(-3) = \dfrac{|-3+1|}{(-3)^3+1} = \dfrac{2}{-27+1} = -\dfrac{2}{26} = -\dfrac{1}{13}$, so the point $\left(-3, -\frac{1}{13}\right)$ does lie on the graph of h.

21. Because the point $(1, 5)$ lies on the graph of f it satisfies the equation defining f. Thus, $f(1) = 2(1)^2 - 4(1) + c = 5$, or $c = 7$.

22. Because the point $(2, 4)$ lies on the graph of f it satisfies the equation defining f. Thus, $f(2) = 2\sqrt{9 - (2)^2} + c = 4$, or $c = 4 - 2\sqrt{5}$.

23. Because $f(x)$ is a real number for any value of x, the domain of f is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

24. Because $f(x)$ is a real number for any value of x, the domain of f is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

25. $f(x)$ is not defined at $x = 0$ and so the domain of f is $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$.

26. $g(x)$ is not defined at $x = 1$ and so the domain of g is $(-\infty, 1)$ and $(1, \infty)$.

27. $f(x)$ is a real number for all values of x. Note that $x^2 + 1 \geq 1$ for all x. Therefore, the domain of f is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

28. Because the square root of a number is defined for all real numbers greater than or equal to zero, we have $x - 5 \geq 0$ or $x \geq 5$, and the domain is $[5, \infty)$.

29. Because the square root of a number is defined for all real numbers greater than or equal to zero, we have $5 - x \geq 0$, or $-x \geq -5$ and so $x \leq 5$. (Recall that multiplying by -1 reverses the sign of an inequality.) Therefore, the domain of f is $(-\infty, 5]$.

30. Because $2x^2 + 3$ is always greater than zero, the domain of g is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

31. The denominator of f is zero when $x^2 - 1 = 0$, or $x = \pm 1$. Therefore, the domain of f is $(-\infty, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, and $(1, \infty)$.

32. The denominator of f is equal to zero when $x^2 + x - 2 = (x + 2)(x - 1) = 0$; that is, when $x = -2$ or $x = 1$. Therefore, the domain of f is $(-\infty, -2)$, $(-2, 1)$, and $(1, \infty)$.

33. f is defined when $x + 3 \geq 0$, that is, when $x \geq -3$. Therefore, the domain of f is $[-3, \infty)$.

34. g is defined when $x - 1 \geq 0$; that is when $x \geq 1$. Therefore, the domain of f is $[1, \infty)$.

35. The numerator is defined when $1 - x \geq 0$, $-x \geq -1$ or $x \leq 1$. Furthermore, the denominator is zero when $x = \pm 2$. Therefore, the domain is the set of all real numbers in $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(-2, 1]$.

36. The numerator is defined when $x - 1 \geq 0$, or $x \geq 1$, and the denominator is zero when $x = -2$ and when $x = 3$. So the domain is $[1, 3)$ and $(3, \infty)$.

37. a. The domain of f is the set of all real numbers.

b. $f(x) = x^2 - x - 6$, so

$f(-3) = (-3)^2 - (-3) - 6 = 9 + 3 - 6 = 6$,

$f(-2) = (-2)^2 - (-2) - 6 = 4 + 2 - 6 = 0$,

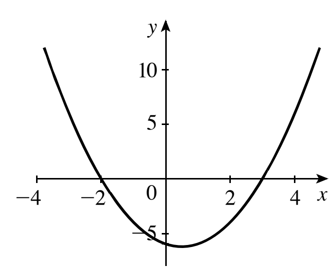
$f(-1) = (-1)^2 - (-1) - 6 = 1 + 1 - 6 = -4$,

$f(0) = (0)^2 - (0) - 6 = -6$,

$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 6 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{4} - \frac{24}{4} = -\frac{25}{4}$, $f(1) = (1)^2 - 1 - 6 = -6$,

$f(2) = (2)^2 - 2 - 6 = 4 - 2 - 6 = -4$, and $f(3) = (3)^2 - 3 - 6 = 9 - 3 - 6 = 0$.

c.



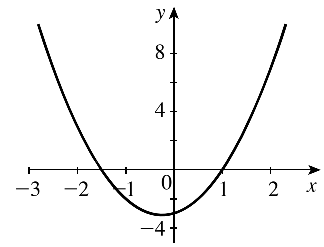
38. $f(x) = 2x^2 + x - 3$.

a. Because $f(x)$ is a real number for all values of x, the domain of f is $(-\infty, \infty)$.

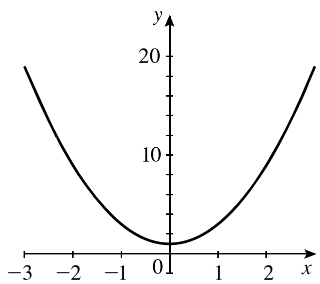
b.

x	-3	-2	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2	3
y	12	3	-2	-3	-3	0	7	18

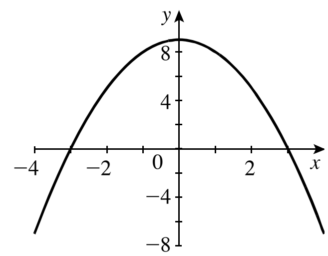
c.



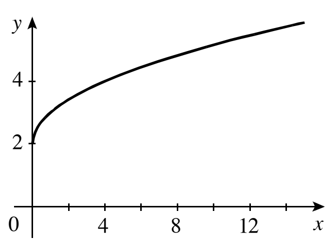
39. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$ has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $[1, \infty)$.



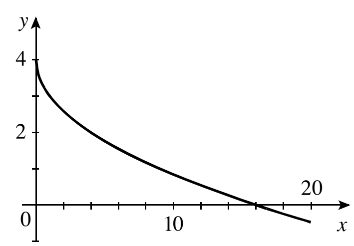
40. $f(x) = 9 - x^2$ has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $(-\infty, 9]$.



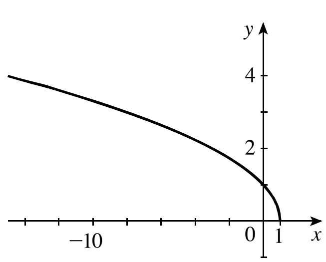
41. $f(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x}$ has domain $[0, \infty)$ and range $[2, \infty)$.



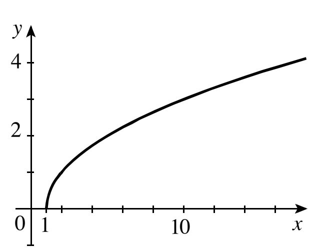
42. $g(x) = 4 - \sqrt{x}$ has domain $[0, \infty)$ and range $(-\infty, 4]$.



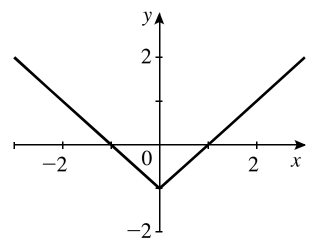
43. $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x}$ has domain $(-\infty, 1]$ and range $[0, \infty)$



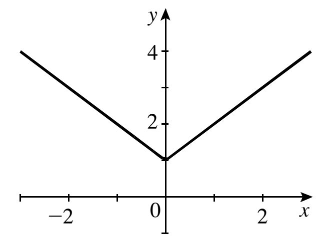
44. $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$ has domain $(1, \infty)$ and range $[0, \infty)$.



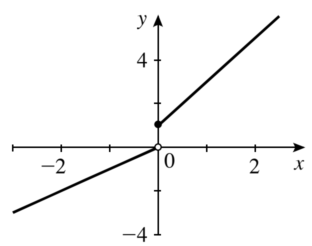
45. $f(x) = |x| - 1$ has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $[-1, \infty)$.



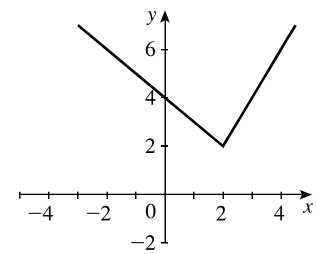
46. $f(x) = |x| + 1$ has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $[1, \infty)$



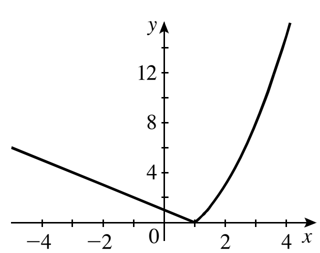
47. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 2x + 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $(-\infty, 0)$ and $[1, \infty)$.



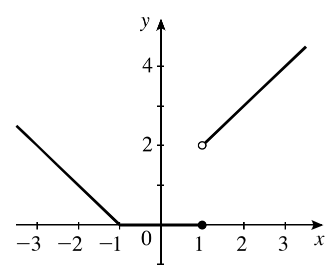
48. For $x < 2$, the graph of f is the half-line $y = 4 - x$. For $x \geq 2$, the graph of f is the half-line $y = 2x - 2$. f has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $[2, \infty)$.



49. If $x \leq 1$, the graph of f is the half-line $y = -x + 1$. For $x > 1$, we calculate a few points: $f(2) = 3$, $f(3) = 8$, and $f(4) = 15$. f has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $[0, \infty)$.



50. If $x < -1$ the graph of f is the half-line $y = -x - 1$. For $-1 \leq x \leq 1$, the graph consists of the line segment $y = 0$. For $x > 1$, the graph is the half-line $y = x + 1$. f has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$ and range $[0, \infty)$.



51. Each vertical line cuts the given graph at exactly one point, and so the graph represents y as a function of x.

52. Because the y-axis, which is a vertical line, intersects the graph at two points, the graph does not represent y as a function of x.

53. Because there is a vertical line that intersects the graph at three points, the graph does not represent y as a function of x.

54. Each vertical line intersects the graph of f at exactly one point, and so the graph represents y as a function of x.

55. Each vertical line intersects the graph of f at exactly one point, and so the graph represents y as a function of x.

56. The y-axis intersects the circle at *two* points, and this shows that the circle is not the graph of a function of x.

57. Each vertical line intersects the graph of f at exactly one point, and so the graph represents y as a function of x.

58. A vertical line containing a line segment comprising the graph cuts it at infinitely many points and so the graph does not define y as a function of x.

59. The circumference of a circle with a 5-inch radius is given by $C(5) = 2\pi(5) = 10\pi$, or 10π inches.

60. $V(2.1) = \frac{4}{3}\pi(2.1)^3 \approx 38.79$, $V(2) = \frac{4}{3}\pi(8) \approx 33.51$, and so $V(2.1) - V(2) = 38.79 - 33.51 = 5.28$ is the amount by which the volume of a sphere of radius 2.1 exceeds the volume of a sphere of radius 2.

61. $S(r) = 4\pi r^2$.

62. a. The slope of the straight line passing through $(0, 0.61)$ and $(10, 0.59)$ is $m_1 = \dfrac{0.59 - 0.61}{10 - 0} = -0.002$. Therefore, an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is $y - 0.61 = -0.002(t - 0)$ or $y = -0.002t + 0.61$. Next, the slope of the straight line passing through $(10, 0.59)$ and $(20, 0.60)$ is $m_2 = \dfrac{0.60 - 0.59}{20 - 10} = 0.001$, and so an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is $y - 0.59 = 0.001(t - 10)$ or $y = 0.001t + 0.58$. The slope of the straight line passing through $(20, 0.60)$ and $(30, 0.66)$ is $m_3 = \dfrac{0.66 - 0.60}{30 - 20} = 0.006$, and so an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is $y - 0.60 = 0.006(t - 20)$ or $y = 0.006t + 0.48$. The slope of the straight line passing through $(30, 0.66)$ and $(40.0, 0.78)$ is $m_4 = \dfrac{0.78 - 0.66}{40 - 30} = 0.012$, and so an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is $y = 0.012t + 0.30$. Therefore, a rule for f is $f(t) = \begin{cases} -0.002t + 0.61 & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq 10 \\ 0.001t + 0.58 & \text{if } 10 < t \leq 20 \\ 0.006t + 0.48 & \text{if } 20 < t \leq 30 \\ 0.012t + 0.30 & \text{if } 30 < t \leq 40 \end{cases}$

b. The gender gap was expanding between 1960 and 1970 and shrinking between 1970 and 2000.

c. The gender gap was expanding at the rate of 0.002/yr between 1960 and 1970, shrinking at the rate of 0.001/yr between 1970 and 1980, shrinking at the rate of 0.006/yr between 1980 and 1990, and shrinking at the rate of 0.012/yr between 1990 and 2000.

63. a. The slope of the straight line passing through the points $(0, 0.58)$ and $(20, 0.95)$ is $m_1 = \dfrac{0.95 - 0.58}{20 - 0} = 0.0185$, so an equation of the straight line passing through these two points is $y - 0.58 = 0.0185(t - 0)$ or $y = 0.0185t + 0.58$. Next, the slope of the straight line passing through the points $(20, 0.95)$ and $(30, 1.1)$ is $m_2 = \dfrac{1.1 - 0.95}{30 - 20} = 0.015$, so an equation of the straight line passing through the two points is $y - 0.95 = 0.015(t - 20)$ or $y = 0.015t + 0.65$. Therefore, a rule for f is

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0.0185t + 0.58 & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq 20 \\ 0.015t + 0.65 & \text{if } 20 < t \leq 30 \end{cases}$$

b. The ratios were changing at the rates of 0.0185/yr from 1960 through 1980 and 0.015/yr from 1980 through 1990.

c. The ratio was 1 when $t \approx 20.3$. This shows that the number of bachelor's degrees earned by women equaled the number earned by men for the first time around 1983.

64. The projected number in 2030 is $P(20) = -0.0002083(20)^3 + 0.0157(20)^2 - 0.093(20) + 5.2 = 7.9536$, or approximately 8 million.
The projected number in 2050 is $P(40) = -0.0002083(40)^3 + 0.0157(40)^2 - 0.093(40) + 5.2 = 13.2688$, or approximately 13.3 million.

65. $N(t) = -t^3 + 6t^2 + 15t$. Between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., the average worker can be expected to assemble $N(1) - N(0) = (-1 + 6 + 15) - 0 = 20$, or 20 walkie-talkies. Between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m., we expect that $N(2) - N(1) = \left[-2^3 + 6\left(2^2\right) + 15(2)\right] - (-1 + 6 + 15) = 46 - 20 = 26$, or 26 walkie-talkies can be assembled by the average worker.

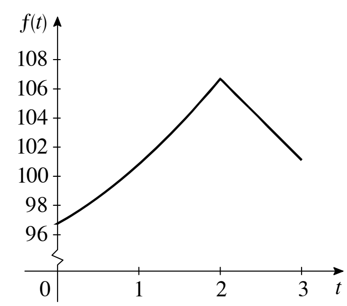
66. When the proportion of popular votes won by the Democratic presidential candidate is 0.60, the proportion of seats in the House of Representatives won by Democratic candidates is given by
$$s(0.6) = \frac{(0.6)^3}{(0.6)^3 + (1 - 0.6)^3} = \frac{0.216}{0.216 + 0.064} = \frac{0.216}{0.280} \approx 0.77.$$

67. The amount spent in 2004 was $S(0) = 5.6$, or \$5.6 billion. The amount spent in 2008 was $S(4) = -0.03(4)^3 + 0.2(4)^2 + 0.23(4) + 5.6 = 7.8$, or \$7.8 billion.

68. a.

Year	2006	2007	2008
Rate	96.75	100.84	106.69

b.

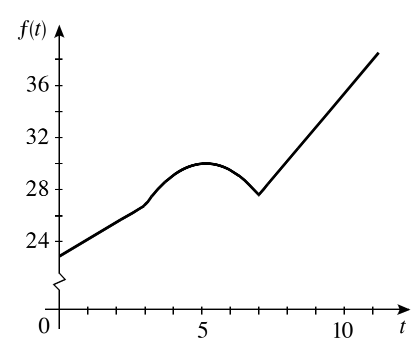


69. a. The assets at the beginning of 2002 were \$0.6 trillion. At the beginning of 2003, they were $f(1) = 0.6$, or \$0.6 trillion.

b. The assets at the beginning of 2005 were $f(3) = 0.6(3)^{0.43} \approx 0.96$, or \$0.96 trillion. At the beginning of 2007, they were $f(5) = 0.6(5)^{0.43} \approx 1.20$, or \$1.2 trillion.

70. a. The median age of the U.S. population at the beginning of 1900 was $f(0) = 22.9$, or 22.9 years; at the beginning of 1950 it was $f(5) = -0.7(5)^2 + 7.2(5) + 11.5 = 30$, or 30 years; and at the beginning of 2000 it was $f(10) = 2.6(10) + 9.4 = 35.4$, or 35.4 years.

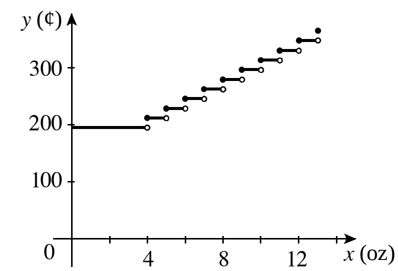
b.



71. a. The domain of f is $(0, 13]$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1.95 & \text{if } 0 < x < 4 \\ 2.12 & \text{if } 4 \le x < 5 \\ 2.29 & \text{if } 5 \le x < 6 \\ 2.46 & \text{if } 6 \le x < 7 \\ 2.63 & \text{if } 7 \le x < 8 \\ 2.80 & \text{if } 8 \le x < 9 \\ 2.97 & \text{if } 9 \le x < 10 \\ 3.14 & \text{if } 10 \le x < 11 \\ 3.31 & \text{if } 11 \le x < 12 \\ 3.48 & \text{if } 12 \le x < 13 \\ 3.65 & \text{if } x = 13 \end{cases}$$

b.



72. True, by definition of a function (page 92).

73. False. Take $f(x) = x^2$, $a = 1$, and $b = -1$. Then $f(1) = 1 = f(-1)$, but $a \neq b$.

74. False. Let $f(x) = x^2$, then take $a = 1$ and $b = 2$. Then $f(a) = f(1) = 1$, $f(b) = f(2) = 4$, and $f(a) + f(b) = 1 + 4 \neq f(a + b) = f(3) = 9$.

75. False. It intersects the graph of a function in at most one point.

76. True. We have $x + 2 \geq 0$ and $2 - x \geq 0$ simultaneously; that is $x \geq -2$ and $x \leq 2$. These inequalities are satisfied if $-2 \leq x \leq 2$.

Technology Exercises

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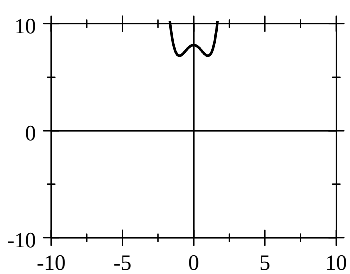
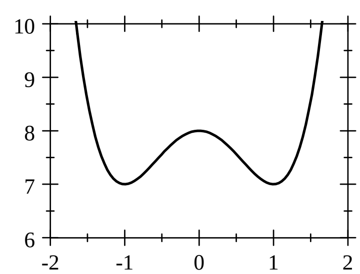
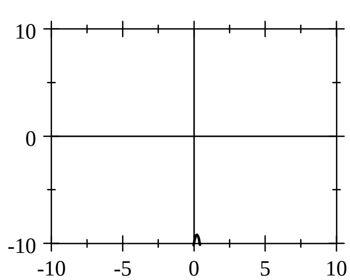
1. a.



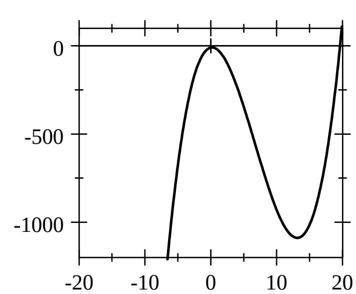
b.



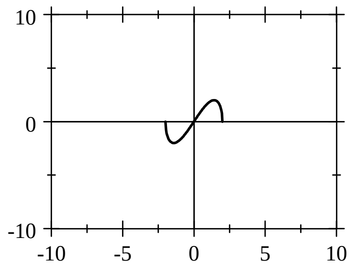
2. a.



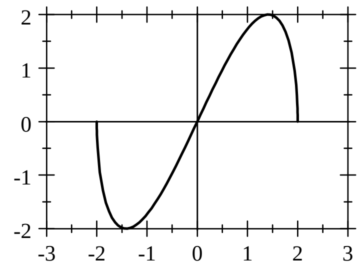
b.



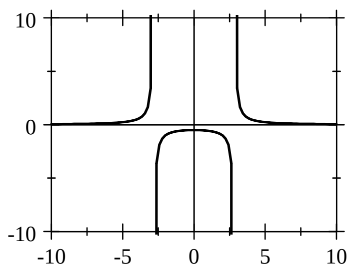
3. a.



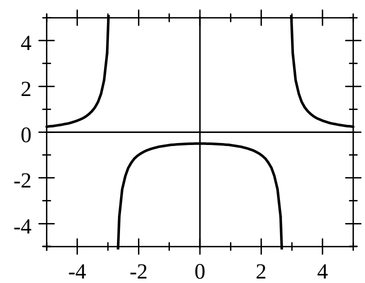
b.



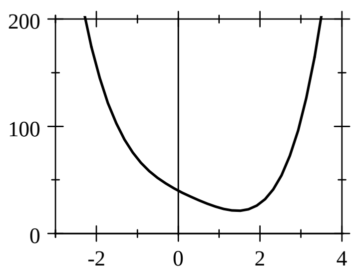
4. a.



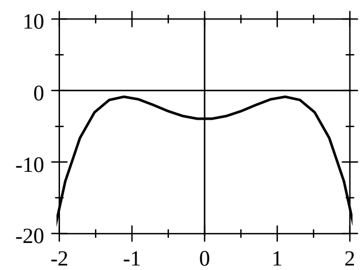
b.



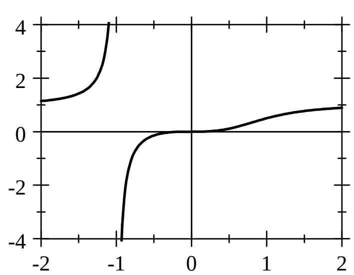
5.



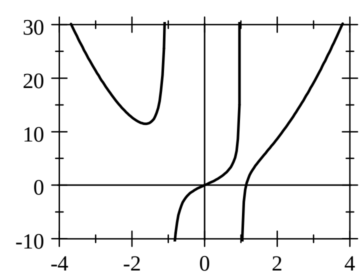
6.



7.



8.



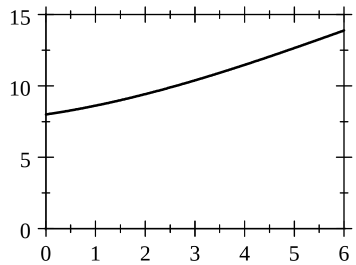
9. $f(2.145) \approx 18.5505$.

10. $f(1.28) \approx 17.3850$.

11. $f(2.41) \approx 4.1616$.

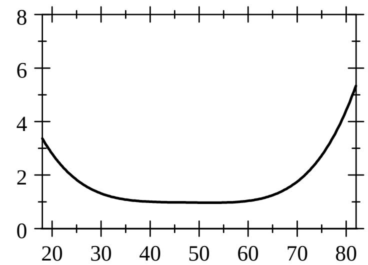
12. $f(0.62) \approx 1.7214$.

13. a.



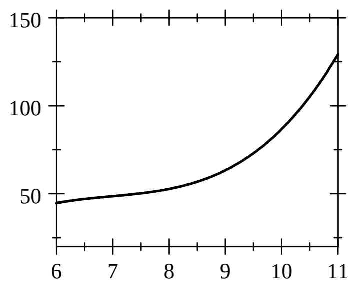
b. The amount spent in the year 2005 was $f(2) \approx 9.42$, or approximately \$9.4 billion. In 2009, it was $f(6) \approx 13.88$, or approximately \$13.9 billion.

14. a.



b. $f(18) = 3.3709$, $f(50) = 0.971$, and $f(80) = 4.4078$.

15. a.



b. $f(6) = 44.7$, $f(8) = 52.7$, and $f(11) = 129.2$.

2.4 The Algebra of Functions

Concept Questions

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1. a. $P(x_1) = R(x_1) - C(x_1)$ gives the profit if x_1 units are sold.

b. $P(x_2) = R(x_2) - C(x_2)$. Because $P(x_2) < 0$, $|R(x_2) - C(x_2)| = -[R(x_2) - C(x_2)]$ gives the loss sustained if x_2 units are sold.

2. a. $(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$, $(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$, and $(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$; all have domain $A \cap B$. $(f/g)(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ has domain $A \cap B$ excluding $x \in A \cap B$ such that $g(x) = 0$.

b. $(f+g)(2) = f(2) + g(2) = 3 + (-2) = 1$, $(f-g)(2) = f(2) - g(2) = 3 - (-2) = 5$, $(fg)(2) = f(2)g(2) = 3(-2) = -6$, and $(f/g)(2) = \dfrac{f(2)}{g(2)} = \dfrac{3}{-2} = -\dfrac{3}{2}$

3. a. $y = (f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

b. $y = (f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

c. $y = (fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$

d. $y = \left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

4. a. The domain of $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ is the set of all x in the domain of g such that $g(x)$ is in the domain of f. The domain of $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$ is the set of all x in the domain of f such that $f(x)$ is in the domain of g.

b. $(g \circ f)(2) = g(f(2)) = g(3) = 8$. We cannot calculate $(f \circ g)(3)$ because $(f \circ g)(3) = f(g(3)) = f(8)$, and we don't know the value of $f(8)$.

5. No. Let $A = (-\infty, \infty)$, $f(x) = x$, and $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$. Then $a = -1$ is in A, but $(g \circ f)(-1) = g(f(-1)) = g(-1) = \sqrt{-1}$ is not defined.

6. The required expression is $P = g(f(p))$.

Exercises page 112

1. $(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = \left(x^3+5\right) + \left(x^2-2\right) = x^3 + x^2 + 3$.

2. $(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = \left(x^3+5\right) - \left(x^2-2\right) = x^3 - x^2 + 7$.

3. $fg(x) = f(x)g(x) = \left(x^3+5\right)\left(x^2-2\right) = x^5 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 10$.

4. $gf(x) = g(x)f(x) = \left(x^2-2\right)\left(x^3+5\right) = x^5 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 10$.

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

6. $\dfrac{f-g}{h}(x) = \dfrac{f(x)-g(x)}{h(x)} = \dfrac{x^3+5-\left(x^2-2\right)}{2x+4} = \dfrac{x^3-x^2+7}{2x+4}$.

7. $\dfrac{fg}{h}(x) = \dfrac{f(x)g(x)}{h(x)} = \dfrac{\left(x^3+5\right)\left(x^2-2\right)}{2x+4} = \dfrac{x^5-2x^3+5x^2-10}{2x+4}$.

8. $fgh(x) = f(x)g(x)h(x) = \left(x^3+5\right)\left(x^2-2\right)(2x+4) = \left(x^5-2x^3+5x^2-10\right)(2x+4)$

$= 2x^6 - 4x^4 + 10x^3 - 20x + 4x^5 - 8x^3 + 20x^2 - 40 = 2x^6 + 4x^5 - 4x^4 + 2x^3 + 20x^2 - 20x - 40$.

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

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

11. $(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x) = (x-1)\sqrt{x+1}$.

12. $(gf)(x) = g(x)f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}(x-1)$.

13. $\dfrac{g}{h}(x) = \dfrac{g(x)}{h(x)} = \dfrac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2x^3-1}$.

14. $\dfrac{h}{g}(x) = \dfrac{h(x)}{g(x)} = \dfrac{2x^3-1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$.

15. $\dfrac{fg}{h}(x) = \dfrac{(x-1)\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right)}{2x^3-1}$.

16. $\dfrac{fh}{g}(x) = \dfrac{(x-1)\left(2x^3-1\right)}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \dfrac{2x^4-2x^3-x+1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$.

17. $\dfrac{f-h}{g}(x) = \dfrac{x-1-\left(2x^3-1\right)}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \dfrac{x-2x^3}{\sqrt{x+1}}$.

18. $\dfrac{gh}{g-f}(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{x+1}\left(2x^3-1\right)}{\sqrt{x+1}-(x-1)} = \dfrac{\sqrt{x+1}\left(2x^3-1\right)}{\sqrt{x+1}-x+1}$.

19. $(f+g)(x) = x^2 + 5 + \sqrt{x} - 2 = x^2 + \sqrt{x} + 3$, $(f-g)(x) = x^2 + 5 - \left(\sqrt{x}-2\right) = x^2 - \sqrt{x} + 7$, $(fg)(x) = \left(x^2+5\right)\left(\sqrt{x}-2\right)$, and $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{x^2+5}{\sqrt{x}-2}$.

20. $(f+g)(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + x^3 + 1$, $(f-g)(x) = \sqrt{x-1} - x^3 - 1$, $(fg)(x) = \sqrt{x-1}\left(x^3+1\right)$, and $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x^3+1}$.

21. $(f+g)(x) = \sqrt{x+3} + \dfrac{1}{x-1} = \dfrac{(x-1)\sqrt{x+3}+1}{x-1}$, $(f-g)(x) = \sqrt{x+3} - \dfrac{1}{x-1} = \dfrac{(x-1)\sqrt{x+3}-1}{x-1}$, $(fg)(x) = \sqrt{x+3}\left(\dfrac{1}{x-1}\right) = \dfrac{\sqrt{x+3}}{x-1}$, and $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right) = \sqrt{x+3}\,(x-1)$.

22. $(f+g)(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2+1} + \dfrac{1}{x^2-1} = \dfrac{x^2-1+x^2+1}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x^2-1\right)} = \dfrac{2x^2}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x^2-1\right)}$,
$(f-g)(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2+1} - \dfrac{1}{x^2-1} = \dfrac{x^2-1-x^2-1}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x^2-1\right)} = -\dfrac{2}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x^2-1\right)}$, $(fg)(x) = \dfrac{1}{\left(x^2+1\right)\left(x^2-1\right)}$, and $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}$.

23. $(f+g)(x) = \dfrac{x+1}{x-1} + \dfrac{x+2}{x-2} = \dfrac{(x+1)(x-2)+(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \dfrac{x^2-x-2+x^2+x-2}{(x-1)(x-2)}$
$= \dfrac{2x^2-4}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \dfrac{2\left(x^2-2\right)}{(x-1)(x-2)}$,
$(f-g)(x) = \dfrac{x+1}{x-1} - \dfrac{x+2}{x-2} = \dfrac{(x+1)(x-2)-(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \dfrac{x^2-x-2-x^2-x+2}{(x-1)(x-2)}$
$= \dfrac{-2x}{(x-1)(x-2)}$,
$(fg)(x) = \dfrac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x-2)}$, and $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{(x+1)(x-2)}{(x-1)(x+2)}$.

24. $(f+g)(x) = x^2+1+\sqrt{x+1}$, $(f-g)(x) = x^2+1-\sqrt{x+1}$, $(fg)(x) = \left(x^2+1\right)\sqrt{x+1}$, and $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \dfrac{x^2+1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$.

25. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(x^2\right) = \left(x^2\right)^2 + x^2 + 1 = x^4 + x^2 + 1$ and
$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(x^2+x+1\right) = \left(x^2+x+1\right)^2$.

26. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = 3\left[g(x)\right]^2 + 2g(x) + 1 = 3(x+3)^2 + 2(x+3) + 1 = 3x^2 + 20x + 34$ and
$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = f(x) + 3 = 3x^2 + 2x + 1 + 3 = 3x^2 + 2x + 4$.

27. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(x^2-1\right) = \sqrt{x^2-1} + 1$ and
$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\sqrt{x}+1\right) = \left(\sqrt{x}+1\right)^2 - 1 = x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1 - 1 = x + 2\sqrt{x}$.

28. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = 2\sqrt{g(x)} + 3 = 2\sqrt{x^2+1} + 3$ and
$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \left[f(x)\right]^2 + 1 = \left(2\sqrt{x}+3\right)^2 + 1 = 4x + 12\sqrt{x} + 10$.

29. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} \div \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ and
$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{x}{x^2+1}\right) = \frac{x^2+1}{x}$.

30. $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-1}}$ and
$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g\left(\sqrt{x+1}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+1}{\sqrt{x+1}+1} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+1}{x}$.

31. $h(2) = g(f(2))$. But $f(2) = 2^2 + 2 + 1 = 7$, so $h(2) = g(7) = 49$.

32. $h(2) = g(f(2))$. But $f(2) = \left(2^2 - 1\right)^{1/3} = 3^{1/3}$, so $h(2) = g\left(3^{1/3}\right) = 3\left(3^{1/3}\right)^3 + 1 = 3(3) + 1 = 10$.

33. $h(2) = g(f(2))$. But $f(2) = \frac{1}{2(2)+1} = \frac{1}{5}$, so $h(2) = g\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$.

34. $h(2) = g(f(2))$. But $f(2) = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1$, so $g(1) = 1^2 + 1 = 2$.

35. $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 + 1$, $g(x) = x^5$.

36. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4$, $g(x) = x^{-3}$.

37. $f(x) = x^2 - 1$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

38. $f(x) = (2x - 3)$, $g(x) = x^{3/2}$.

39. $f(x) = x^2 - 1$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.

40. $f(x) = x^2 - 4$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$.

41. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$.

42. $f(x) = \sqrt{2x+1}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + x$.

43. $f(a+h) - f(a) = [3(a+h) + 4] - (3a + 4) = 3a + 3h + 4 - 3a - 4 = 3h$.

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

45. $f(a+h) - f(a) = 4 - (a+h)^2 - \left(4 - a^2\right) = 4 - a^2 - 2ah - h^2 - 4 + a^2 = -2ah - h^2 = -h(2a+h)$.

46. $f(a+h) - f(a) = \left[(a+h)^2 - 2(a+h) + 1\right] - \left(a^2 - 2a + 1\right)$
$= a^2 + 2ah + h^2 - 2a - 2h + 1 - a^2 + 2a - 1 = h(2a + h - 2)$.

47. $\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{\left[(a+h)^2 + 1\right] - \left(a^2 + 1\right)}{h} = \frac{a^2 + 2ah + h^2 + 1 - a^2 - 1}{h} = \frac{2ah + h^2}{h}$
$= \frac{h(2a+h)}{h} = 2a + h$.

48. $\frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \frac{\left[2(a+h)^2 - (a+h) + 1\right] - \left(2a^2 - a + 1\right)}{h}$
$= \frac{2a^2 + 4ah + 2h^2 - a - h + 1 - 2a^2 + a - 1}{h} = \frac{4ah + 2h^2 - h}{h} = 4a + 2h - 1$.

49. $$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}=\frac{\left[(a+h)^3-(a+h)\right]-\left(a^3-a\right)}{h}=\frac{a^3+3a^2h+3ah^2+h^3-a-h-a^3+a}{h}$$
$$=\frac{3a^2h+3ah^2+h^3-h}{h}=3a^2+3ah+h^2-1.$$

50. $$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}=\frac{\left[2(a+h)^3-(a+h)^2+1\right]-\left(2a^3-a^2+1\right)}{h}$$
$$=\frac{2a^3+6a^2h+6ah^2+2h^3-a^2-2ah-h^2+1-2a^3+a^2-1}{h}$$
$$=\frac{6a^2h+6ah^2+2h^3-2ah-h^2}{h}=6a^2+6ah+2h^2-2a-h.$$

51. $$\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}=\frac{\frac{1}{a+h}-\frac{1}{a}}{h}=\frac{\frac{a-(a+h)}{a(a+h)}}{h}=-\frac{1}{a(a+h)}.$$

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

53. $F(t)$ represents the total revenue for the two restaurants at time t.

54. $F(t)$ represents the net rate of growth of the species of whales in year t.

55. $f(t)g(t)$ represents the dollar value of Nancy's holdings at time t.

56. $f(t)/g(t)$ represents the unit cost of the commodity at time t.

57. $g\circ f$ is the function giving the amount of carbon monoxide pollution from cars in parts per million at time t.

58. $f\circ g$ is the function giving the revenue at time t.

59. $C(x)=0.6x+12{,}100$.

60. **a.** $h(t)=f(t)-g(t)=(3t+69)-(-0.2t+13.8)=3.2t+55.2$, $0\le t\le 5$.

b. $f(5)=3(5)+69=84$, $g(5)=-0.2(5)+13.8=12.8$, and $h(5)=3.2(5)+55.2=71.2$. Since $f(5)-g(5)=84-12.8=71.2$, we see that $h(5)$ is indeed equal to $f(5)-g(5)$.

61. $$D(t)=(D_2-D_1)(t)=D_2(t)-D_1(t)=\left(0.035t^2+0.21t+0.24\right)-\left(0.0275t^2+0.081t+0.07\right)$$
$$\approx 0.0075t^2+0.129t+0.17.$$

The function D gives the difference in year t between the deficit without the \$160 million rescue package and the deficit with the rescue package.

62. **a.** $(g\circ f)(0)=g(f(0))=g(0.64)=26$, so the mortality rate of motorcyclists in the year 2000 was 26 per 100 million miles traveled.

b. $(g\circ f)(6)=g(f(6))=g(0.51)=42$, so the mortality rate of motorcyclists in 2006 was 42 per 100 million miles traveled.

c. Between 2000 and 2006, the percentage of motorcyclists wearing helmets had dropped from 64 to 51, and as a consequence, the mortality rate of motorcyclists had increased from 26 million miles traveled to 42 million miles traveled.

63. a. $(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = g(406) = 23$. So in 2002, the percentage of reported serious crimes that end in arrests or in the identification of suspects was 23.

b. $(g \circ f)(6) = g(f(6)) = g(326) = 18$. In 2007, 18% of reported serious crimes ended in arrests or in the identification of suspects.

c. Between 2002 and 2007, the total number of detectives had dropped from 406 to 326 and as a result, the percentage of reported serious crimes that ended in arrests or in the identification of suspects dropped from 23 to 18.

64. a. $C(x) = 0.000003x^3 - 0.03x^2 + 200x + 100{,}000$.

b. $$\begin{aligned} P(x) = R(x) - C(x) &= -0.1x^2 + 500x - \left(0.000003x^3 - 0.03x^2 + 200x + 100{,}000\right) \\ &= -0.000003x^3 - 0.07x^2 + 300x - 100{,}000. \end{aligned}$$

c. $P(1500) = -0.000003(1500)^3 - 0.07(1500)^2 + 300(1500) - 100{,}000 = 182{,}375$, or \$182,375.

65. a. $C(x) = V(x) + 20000 = 0.000001x^3 - 0.01x^2 + 50x + 20000 = 0.000001x^3 - 0.01x^2 + 50x + 20{,}000$.

b. $$\begin{aligned} P(x) = R(x) - C(x) &= -0.02x^2 + 150x - 0.000001x^3 + 0.01x^2 - 50x - 20{,}000 \\ &= -0.000001x^3 - 0.01x^2 + 100x - 20{,}000. \end{aligned}$$

c. $P(2000) = -0.000001(2000)^3 - 0.01(2000)^2 + 100(2000) - 20{,}000 = 132{,}000$, or \$132,000.

66. a. $$\begin{aligned} D(t) &= R(t) - S(t) \\ &= \left(0.023611t^3 - 0.19679t^2 + 0.34365t + 2.42\right) - \left(-0.015278t^3 + 0.11179t^2 + 0.02516t + 2.64\right) \\ &= 0.038889t^3 - 0.30858t^2 + 0.31849t - 0.22,\ 0 \le t \le 6. \end{aligned}$$

b. $S(3) = 3.309084$, $R(3) = 2.317337$, and $D(3) = -0.991747$, so the spending, revenue, and deficit are approximately \$3.31 trillion, \$2.32 trillion, and \$0.99 trillion, respectively.

c. Yes: $R(3) - S(3) = 2.317337 - 3.308841 = -0.991504 = D(3)$.

67. a. $$\begin{aligned} h(t) = f(t) + g(t) &= \left(4.389t^3 - 47.833t^2 + 374.49t + 2390\right) + \left(13.222t^3 - 132.524t^2 + 757.9t + 7481\right) \\ &= 17.611t^3 - 180.357t^2 + 1132.39t + 9871,\ 1 \le t \le 7. \end{aligned}$$

b. $f(6) = 3862.976$ and $g(6) = 10{,}113.488$, so $f(6) + g(6) = 13{,}976.464$. The worker's contribution was approximately \$3862.98, the employer's contribution was approximately \$10,113.49, and the total contributions were approximately \$13,976.46.

c. $h(6) = 13{,}976 = f(6) + g(6)$, as expected.

68. a. $$N(r(t)) = \frac{7}{1 + 0.02\left(\dfrac{5t + 75}{t + 10}\right)^2}.$$

b. $N(r(0)) = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{5\cdot 0+75}{0+10}\right)^2} = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{75}{10}\right)^2} \approx 3.29$, or 3.29 million units.

$N(r(12)) = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{5\cdot 12+75}{12+10}\right)^2} = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{135}{22}\right)^2} \approx 3.99$, or 3.99 million units.

$N(r(18)) = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{5\cdot 18+75}{18+10}\right)^2} = \dfrac{7}{1+0.02\left(\dfrac{165}{28}\right)^2} \approx 4.13$, or 4.13 million units.

69. a. The occupancy rate at the beginning of January is $r(0) = \frac{10}{81}(0)^3 - \frac{10}{3}(0)^2 + \frac{200}{9}(0) + 55 = 55$, or 55%.
$r(5) = \frac{10}{81}(5)^3 - \frac{10}{3}(5)^2 + \frac{200}{9}(5) + 55 \approx 98.2$, or approximately 98.2%.

b. The monthly revenue at the beginning of January is $R(55) = -\frac{3}{5000}(55)^3 + \frac{9}{50}(55)^2 \approx 444.68$, or approximately \$444,700.
The monthly revenue at the beginning of June is $R(98.2) = -\frac{3}{5000}(98.2)^3 + \frac{9}{50}(98.2)^2 \approx 1167.6$, or approximately \$1,167,600.

70. $N(t) = 1.42\cdot x(t) = \dfrac{1.42\cdot 7(t+10)^2}{(t+10)^2+2(t+15)^2} = \dfrac{9.94(t+10)^2}{(t+10)^2+2(t+15)^2}$. The number of jobs created 6 months from now will be $N(6) = \dfrac{9.94(16)^2}{(16)^2+2(21)^2} \approx 2.24$, or approximately 2.24 million jobs. The number of jobs created 12 months from now will be $N(12) = \dfrac{9.94(22)^2}{(22)^2+2(27)^2} \approx 2.48$, or approximately 2.48 million jobs.

71. a. $s = f+g+h = (f+g)+h = f+(g+h)$. This suggests we define the sum s by $s(x) = (f+g+h)(x) = f(x)+g(x)+h(x)$.

b. Let f, g, and h define the revenue (in dollars) in week t of three branches of a store. Then its total revenue (in dollars) in week t is $s(t) = (f+g+h)(t) = f(t)+g(t)+h(t)$.

72. a. $(h\circ g\circ f)(x) = h(g(f(x)))$

b. Let t denote time. Suppose f gives the number of people at time t in a town, g gives the number of cars as a function of the number of people in the town, and H gives the amount of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere. Then $(h\circ g\circ f)(t) = h(g(f(t)))$ gives the amount of carbon monoxide in the atmosphere at time t.

73. True. $(f+g)(x) = f(x)+g(x) = g(x)+f(x) = (g+f)(x)$.

74. False. Let $f(x) = x+2$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$. Then $(g\circ f)(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$ is defined at $x=-1$, But $(f\circ g)(x) = \sqrt{x}+2$ is not defined at $x=-1$.

75. False. Take $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = x+1$. Then $(g\circ f)(x) = \sqrt{x}+1$, but $(f\circ g)(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$.

76. False. Take $f(x) = x+1$. Then $(f\circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = x+2$, but $f^2(x) = [f(x)]^2 = (x+1)^2 = x^2+2x+1$.

77. True. $(h\circ(g\circ f))(x) = h((g\circ f)(x)) = h(g(f(x)))$ and $((h\circ g)\circ f)(x) = (h\circ g)(f(x)) = h(g(f(x)))$.

78. False. Take $h(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $g(x) = x$, and $f(x) = x^2$. Then $(h\circ(g+f))(x) = h\left(x+x^2\right) = \sqrt{x+x^2} \neq ((h\circ g)+(h\circ f))(x) = h(g(x))+h(f(x)) = \sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x^2}$.

2.5 Linear Functions and Mathematical Models

Concept Questions page 123

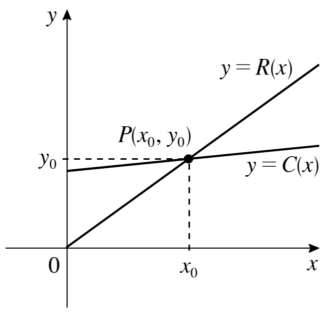
1. a. A linear function is a function of the form $f(x) = mx + b$, where m and b are constants. For example, $f(x) = 2x + 3$ is a linear function.

b. The domain and range of a linear function are both $(-\infty, \infty)$.

c. The graph of a linear function is a straight line.

2. $c(x) = cx + F, R(x) = sx, P(x) = (s - c)x - F$

3.



4. a. The initial investment was $V(0) = 50{,}000 + 4000(0) = 50{,}000$, or \$50,000.

b. The rate of growth is the slope of the line with the given equation, that is, \$4000 per year.

Exercises page 124

1. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we find $3y = -2x + 6$, or $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 2$.

2. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we find $4y = 2x + 7$, or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{4}$.

3. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we find $2y = x + 4$, or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$.

4. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we have $3y = 2x - 8$, or $y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{8}{3}$.

5. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we have $4y = 2x + 9$, or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{9}{4}$.

6. Yes. Solving for y in terms of x, we find $6y = 3x + 7$, or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{6}$.

7. y is not a linear function of x because of the quadratic term $2x^2$.

8. y is not a linear function of x because of the nonlinear term $3\sqrt{x}$.

9. y is not a linear function of x because of the nonlinear term $-3y^2$.

10. y is not a linear function of x because of the nonlinear term $\sqrt{y}$.

11. a. $C(x) = 8x + 40{,}000$, where x is the number of units produced.

b. $R(x) = 12x$, where x is the number of units sold.

c. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 12x - (8x + 40{,}000) = 4x - 40{,}000$.

d. $P(8000) = 4(8000) - 40{,}000 = -8000$, or a loss of \$8,000. $P(12{,}000) = 4(12{,}000) - 40{,}000 = 8000$, or a profit of \$8000.

12. a. $C(x) = 14x + 100{,}000$.

b. $R(x) = 20x$.

c. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 20x - (14x + 100{,}000) = 6x - 100{,}000$.

d. $P(12{,}000) = 6(12{,}000) - 100{,}000 = -28{,}000$, or a loss of \$28,000. $P(20{,}000) = 6(20{,}000) - 100{,}000 = 20{,}000$, or a profit of \$20,000.

13. $f(0) = 2$ gives $m(0) + b = 2$, or $b = 2$. Thus, $f(x) = mx + 2$. Next, $f(3) = -1$ gives $m(3) + 2 = -1$, or $m = -1$.

14. The fact that the straight line represented by $f(x) = mx + b$ has slope -1 tells us that $m = -1$ and so $f(x) = -x + b$. Next, the condition $f(2) = 4$ gives $f(2) = -1(2) + b = 4$, or $b = 6$.

15. We solve the system $y = 3x + 4$, $y = -2x + 14$. Substituting the first equation into the second yields $3x + 4 = -2x + 14$, $5x = 10$, and $x = 2$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation yields $y = 3(2) + 4$, so $y = 10$. Thus, the point of intersection is $(2, 10)$.

16. We solve the system $y = -4x - 7$, $-y = 5x + 10$. Substituting the first equation into the second yields $-(-4x - 7) = 5x + 10$, $4x + 7 = 5x + 10$, and $x = -3$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation, we obtain $y = -4(-3) - 7 = 12 - 7 = 5$. Therefore, the point of intersection is $(-3, 5)$.

17. We solve the system $2x - 3y = 6$, $3x + 6y = 16$. Solving the first equation for y, we obtain $3y = 2x - 6$, so $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 2$ .Substituting this value of y into the second equation, we obtain $3x + 6\left(\frac{2}{3}x - 2\right) = 16$, $3x + 4x - 12 = 16$, $7x = 28$, and $x = 4$. Then $y = \frac{2}{3}(4) - 2 = \frac{2}{3}$, so the point of intersection is $\left(4, \frac{2}{3}\right)$.

18. We solve the system $2x + 4y = 11$, $-5x + 3y = 5$. Solving the first equation for x, we find $x = -2y + \frac{11}{2}$. Substituting this value into the second equation of the system, we have $-5\left(-2y + \frac{11}{2}\right) + 3y = 5$, so $10y - \frac{55}{2} + 3y = 5$, $20y - 55 + 6y = 10$, $26y = 65$, and $y = \frac{5}{2}$. Substituting this value of y into the first equation, we have $2x + 4\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 11$, so $2x = 1$ and $x = \frac{1}{2}$. Thus, the point of intersection is $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$.

19. We solve the system $y = \frac{1}{4}x - 5$, $2x - \frac{3}{2}y = 1$. Substituting the value of y given in the first equation into the second equation, we obtain $2x - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}x - 5\right) = 1$, so $2x - \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{15}{2} = 1$, $16x - 3x + 60 = 8$, $13x = -52$, and $x = -4$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation, we have $y = \frac{1}{4}(-4) - 5 = -1 - 5$, so $y = -6$. Therefore, the point of intersection is $(-4, -6)$.

20. We solve the system $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 4$, $x + 3y + 3 = 0$. Substituting the first equation into the second equation, we obtain $x + 3\left(\frac{2}{3}x - 4\right) + 3 = 0$, so $x + 2x - 12 + 3 = 0$, $3x = 9$, and $x = 3$. Substituting this value of x into the first equation, we have $y = \frac{2}{3}(3) - 4 = -2$. Therefore, the point of intersection is $(3, -2)$.

21. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$, or $15x = 5x + 10{,}000$, obtaining $10x = 10{,}000$, or $x = 1000$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 15x$, we find $R(1000) = 15{,}000$. Therefore, the break-even point is $(1000, 15000)$.

22. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$, or $21x = 15x + 12{,}000$, obtaining $6x = 12{,}000$, or $x = 2000$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 21x$, we find $R(2000) = 42{,}000$. Therefore, the break-even point is $(2000, 42000)$.

23. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$, or $0.4x = 0.2x + 120$, obtaining $0.2x = 120$, or $x = 600$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 0.4x$, we find $R(600) = 240$. Therefore, the break-even point is $(600, 240)$.

24. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$ or $270x = 150x + 20{,}000$, obtaining $120x = 20{,}000$ or $x = \frac{500}{3} \approx 167$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 270x$, we find $R(167) = 45{,}090$. Therefore, the break-even point is $(167, 45090)$.

25. Let V be the book value of the office building after 2008. Since $V = 1{,}000{,}000$ when $t = 0$, the line passes through $(0, 1000000)$. Similarly, when $t = 50$, $V = 0$, so the line passes through $(50, 0)$. Then the slope of the line is given by $m = \dfrac{0 - 1{,}000{,}000}{50 - 0} = -20{,}000$. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point $(0, 1000000)$, we have $V - 1{,}000{,}000 = -20{,}000(t - 0)$, or $V = -20{,}000t + 1{,}000{,}000$.
In 2013, $t = 5$ and $V = -20{,}000(5) + 1{,}000{,}000 = 900{,}000$, or \$900,000.
In 2018, $t = 10$ and $V = -20{,}000(10) + 1{,}000{,}000 = 800{,}000$, or \$800,000.

26. Let V be the book value of the automobile after 5 years. Since $V = 34{,}000$ when $t = 0$, and $V = 0$ when $t = 5$, the slope of the line L is $m = \dfrac{0 - 34{,}000}{5 - 0} = -6800$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(0, 5)$, we have $V - 0 = -6800(t - 5)$, or $V = -6800t + 34{,}000$. If $t = 3$, $V = -6800(3) + 34{,}000 = 13{,}600$. Therefore, the book value of the automobile at the end of three years will be \$13,600.

27. **a.** $y = I(x) = 1.033x$, where x is the monthly benefit before adjustment and y is the adjusted monthly benefit.

b. His adjusted monthly benefit is $I(1220) = 1.033(1220) = 1260.26$, or \$1260.26.

28. $C(x) = 8x + 48{,}000$.

b. $R(x) = 14x$.

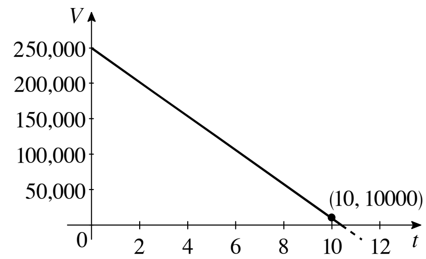
c. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 14x - (8x + 48{,}000) = 6x - 48{,}000$.

d. $P(4000) = 6(4000) - 48{,}000 = -24{,}000$, a loss of \$24,000.
$P(6000) = 6(6000) - 48{,}000 = -12{,}000$, a loss of \$12,000.
$P(10{,}000) = 6(10{,}000) - 48{,}000 = 12{,}000$, a profit of \$12,000.

29. Let the number of tapes produced and sold be x. Then $C(x) = 12{,}100 + 0.60x$, $R(x) = 1.15x$, and $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 1.15x - (12{,}100 + 0.60x) = 0.55x - 12{,}100$.

30. **a.** Let V denote the book value of the machine after t years. Since $V = 250{,}000$ when $t = 0$ and $V = 10{,}000$ when $t = 10$, the line passes through the points $(0, 250000)$ and $(10, 10000)$. The slope of the line through these points is given by $m = \dfrac{10{,}000 - 250{,}000}{10 - 0} = -\dfrac{240{,}000}{10} = -24{,}000$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(10, 10000)$, we have $V - 10{,}000 = -24{,}000\,(t - 10)$, or $V = -24{,}000t + 250{,}000$.

b.



c. In 2014, $t = 4$ and $V = -24{,}000\,(4) + 250{,}000 = 154{,}000$, or \$154,000.

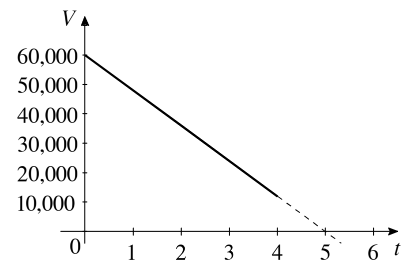
d. The rate of depreciation is given by $-m$, or \$24,000/yr.

31. Let the value of the workcenter system after t years be V. When $t = 0$, $V = 60{,}000$ and when $t = 4$, $V = 12{,}000$.

a. Since $m = \dfrac{12{,}000 - 60{,}000}{4} = -\dfrac{48{,}000}{4} = -12{,}000$, the rate of depreciation $(-m)$ is \$12,000/yr.

b. Using the point-slope form of the equation of a line with the point $(4, 12000)$, we have $V - 12{,}000 = -12{,}000\,(t - 4)$, or $V = -12{,}000t + 60{,}000$.

c.



d. When $t = 3$, $V = -12{,}000\,(3) + 60{,}000 = 24{,}000$, or \$24,000.

32. The slope of the line passing through the points $(0, C)$ and (N, S) is $m = \dfrac{S - C}{N - 0} = \dfrac{S - C}{N} = -\dfrac{C - S}{N}$. Using the point-slope form of an equation of a line with the point $(0, C)$, we have $V - C = -\dfrac{C - S}{N}t$, or $V = C - \dfrac{C - S}{N}t$.

33. The formula given in Exercise 32 is $V = C - \dfrac{C - S}{N}t$. When $C = 1{,}000{,}000$, $N = 50$, and $S = 0$, we have $V = 1{,}000{,}000 - \dfrac{1{,}000{,}000 - 0}{50}t$, or $V = 1{,}000{,}000 - 20{,}000t$. In 2013, $t = 5$ and $V = 1{,}000{,}000 - 20{,}000\,(5) = 900{,}000$, or \$900,000. In 2018, $t = 10$ and $V = 1{,}000{,}000 - 20{,}000\,(10) = 800{,}000$, or \$800,000.

34. The formula given in Exercise 32 is $V = C - \dfrac{C - S}{N}t$. When $C = 34{,}000$, $N = 5$, and $S = 0$, we have $V = 34{,}000 - \dfrac{34{,}000 - 0}{5}t = 34{,}000 - 6800t$. When $t = 3$, $V = 34{,}000 - 6800\,(3) = 13{,}600$, or \$13,600.

35. **a.** $D\,(S) = \dfrac{Sa}{1.7}$. If we think of D as having the form $D\,(S) = mS + b$, then $m = \dfrac{a}{1.7}$, $b = 0$, and D is a linear function of S.

b. $D\,(0.4) = \dfrac{500\,(0.4)}{1.7} \approx 117.647$, or approximately 117.65 mg.

36. **a.** $D\,(t) = \dfrac{(t + 1)}{24}a = \dfrac{a}{24}t + \dfrac{a}{24}$. If we think of D as having the form $D\,(t) = mt + b$, then $m = \dfrac{a}{24}$, $b = \dfrac{a}{24}$, and D is a linear function of t.

b. If $a = 500$ and $t = 4$, $D\,(4) = \dfrac{4 + 1}{24}\,(500) = 104.167$, or approximately 104.2 mg.

37. a. The graph of f passes through the points $P_1(0, 17.5)$ and $P_2(10, 10.3)$. Its slope is $\frac{10.3 - 17.5}{10 - 0} = -0.72$. An equation of the line is $y - 17.5 = -0.72(t - 0)$ or $y = -0.72t + 17.5$, so the linear function is $f(t) = -0.72t + 17.5$.

b. The percentage of high school students who drink and drive at the beginning of 2014 is projected to be $f(13) = -0.72(13) + 17.5 = 8.14$, or 8.14%.

38. a. The function is linear with y-intercept 1.44 and slope 0.058, so we have $f(t) = 0.058t + 1.44$, $0 \le t \le 9$.

b. The projected spending in 2018 will be $f(9) = 0.058(9) + 1.44 = 1.962$, or \$1.962 trillion.

39. a. The median age was changing at the rate of 0.3 years/year.

b. The median age in 2011 was $M(11) = 0.3(11) + 37.9 = 41.2$ (years).

c. The median age in 2015 is projected to be $M(5) = 0.3(15) + 37.9 = 42.4$ (years).

40. a. The slope of the graph of f is a line with slope -13.2 passing through the point $(0, 400)$, so an equation of the line is $y - 400 = -13.2(t - 0)$ or $y = -13.2t + 400$, and the required function is $f(t) = -13.2t + 400$.

b. The emissions cap is projected to be $f(2) = -13.2(2) + 400 = 373.6$, or 373.6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

41. The line passing through $P_1(0, 61)$ and $P_2(4, 51)$ has slope $m = \frac{61 - 51}{0 - 4} = -2.5$, so its equation is $y - 61 = -2.5(t - 0)$ or $y = -2.5t + 61$. Thus, $f(t) = -2.5t + 61$.

42. a. The graph of f is a line through the points $P_1(0, 0.7)$ and $P_2(20, 1.2)$, so it has slope $\frac{1.2 - 0.7}{20 - 0} = 0.025$. Its equation is $y - 0.7 = 0.025(t - 0)$ or $y = 0.025t + 0.7$. The required function is thus $f(t) = 0.025t + 0.7$.

b. The projected annual rate of growth is the slope of the graph of f, that is, 0.025 billion per year, or 25 million per year.

c. The projected number of boardings per year in 2022 is $f(10) = 0.025(10) + 0.7 = 0.95$, or 950 million boardings per year.

43. a. Since the relationship is linear, we can write $F = mC + b$, where m and b are constants. Using the condition $C = 0$ when $F = 32$, we have $32 = b$, and so $F = mC + 32$. Next, using the condition $C = 100$ when $F = 212$, we have $212 = 100m + 32$, or $m = \frac{9}{5}$. Therefore, $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$.

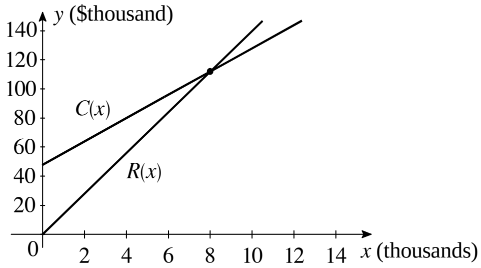
b. From part a, we have $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$. When $C = 20$, $F = \frac{9}{5}(20) + 32 = 68$, and so the temperature equivalent to 20° C is 68° F.

c. Solving for C in terms of F, we find $\frac{9}{5}C = F - 32$, or $C = \frac{5}{9}F - \frac{160}{9}$. When $F = 70$, $C = \frac{5}{9}(70) - \frac{160}{9} = \frac{190}{9}$, or approximately 21.1° C.

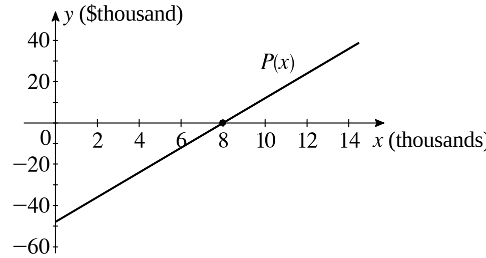
44. a. Since the relationship between T and N is linear, we can write $N = mT + b$, where m and b are constants. Using the points $(70, 120)$ and $(80, 160)$, we find that the slope of the line joining these points is $\frac{160 - 120}{80 - 70} = \frac{40}{10} = 4$. If $T = 70$, then $N = 120$, and this gives $120 = 70(4) + b$, or $b = -160$. Therefore, $N = 4T - 160$.

b. If $T = 102$, we find $N = 4(102) - 160 = 248$, or 248 chirps per minute.

45. a.



c.



b. We solve the equation $R(x) = C(x)$ or $14x = 8x + 48{,}000$, obtaining $6x = 48{,}000$, so $x = 8000$. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 14x$, we find $R(8000) = 14(8000) = 112{,}000$. Therefore, the break-even point is (8000, 112000).

d. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 14x - 8x - 48{,}000 = 6x - 48{,}000$. The graph of the profit function crosses the x-axis when $P(x) = 0$, or $6x = 48{,}000$ and $x = 8000$. This means that the revenue is equal to the cost when 8000 units are produced and consequently the company breaks even at this point.

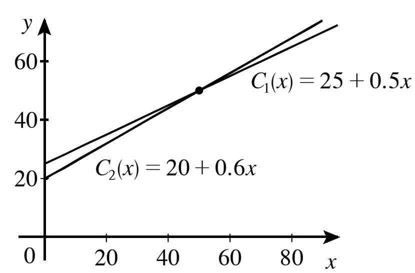
46. a. $R(x) = 8x$ and $C(x) = 25{,}000 + 3x$, so $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = 5x - 25{,}000$. The break-even point occurs when $P(x) = 0$, that is, $5x - 25{,}000 = 0$, or $x = 5000$. Then $R(5000) = 40{,}000$, so the break-even point is (5000, 40000).

b. If the division realizes a 15% profit over the cost of making the income tax apps, then $P(x) = 0.15\,C(x)$, so $5x - 25{,}000 = 0.15(25{,}000 + 3x)$, $4.55x = 28{,}750$, and $x = 6318.68$, or approximately 6319 income tax apps.

47. Let x denote the number of units sold. Then, the revenue function R is given by $R(x) = 9x$. Since the variable cost is 40% of the selling price and the monthly fixed costs are \$50,000, the cost function C is given by $C(x) = 0.4(9x) + 50{,}000 = 3.6x + 50{,}000$. To find the break-even point, we set $R(x) = C(x)$, obtaining $9x = 3.6x + 50{,}000$, $5.4x = 50{,}000$, and $x \approx 9259$, or 9259 units. Substituting this value of x into the equation $R(x) = 9x$ gives $R(9259) = 9(9259) = 83{,}331$. Thus, for a break-even operation, the firm should manufacture 9259 bicycle pumps, resulting in a break-even revenue of \$83,331.

48. a. The cost function associated with renting a truck from the Ace Truck Leasing Company is $C_1(x) = 25 + 0.5x$. The cost function associated with renting a truck from the Acme Truck Leasing Company is $C_2(x) = 20 + 0.6x$.

b.

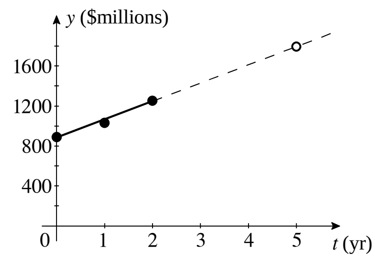


c. The cost of renting a truck from the Ace Truck Leasing Company for one day and driving 30 miles is $C_1(30) = 25 + 0.5(30) = 40$, or \$40.

The cost of renting a truck from the Acme Truck Leasing Company for one day and driving it 30 miles is $C_2(30) = 20 + 0.60(30) = 38$, or \$38. Thus, the customer should rent the truck from Acme Truck Leasing Company. This answer may also be obtained by inspecting the graph of the two functions and noting that the graph of $C_2(x)$ lies below that of $C_1(x)$ for $x \le 50$.

d. $C_1(60) = 25 + 0.5(60) = 55$, or \$55. $C_2(60) = 20 + 0.6(60) = 56$, or \$56. Because $C_1(60) < C_2(60)$, the customer should rent the truck from Ace Trucking Company in this case.

49. a, b.



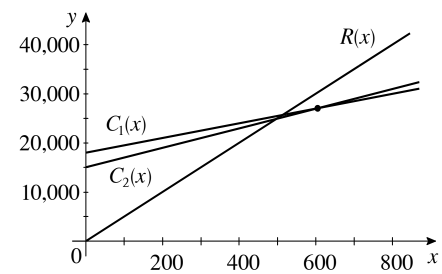
c. The slope of L is $\dfrac{1251-887}{2-0}=182$, so an equation of L is $y-887=182\,(t-0)$ or $y=182t+887$.

d. The amount consumers are projected to spend on Cyber Monday, 2014 ($t=5$) is $182\,(5)+887$, or \$1.797 billion.

e. The rate of change in the amount consumers spent on Cyber Monday from 2009 through 2011 was \$182 million/year.

50. a. The cost function associated with using machine I is $C_1\,(x)=18{,}000+15x$. The cost function associated with using machine II is $C_2\,(x)=15{,}000+20x$.

b.



c. Comparing the cost of producing 450 units on each machine, we find $C_1\,(450)=18{,}000+15\,(450)=24{,}750$ or \$24,750 on machine I, and $C_2\,(450)=15{,}000+20\,(450)=24{,}000$ or \$24,000 on machine II. Therefore, machine II should be used in this case. Next, comparing the costs of producing 550 units on each machine, we find $C_1\,(550)=18{,}000+15\,(550)=26{,}250$ or \$26,250 on machine I, and $C_2\,(550)=15{,}000+20\,(550)=26{,}000$, or \$26,000 on machine II. Therefore, machine II should be used in this instance. Once again, we compare the cost of producing 650 units on each machine and find that $C_1\,(650)=18{,}000+15\,(650)=27{,}750$, or \$27,750 on machine I and $C_2\,(650)=15{,}000+20\,(650)=28{,}000$, or \$28,000 on machine II. Therefore, machine I should be used in this case.

d. We use the equation $P\,(x)=R\,(x)-C\,(x)$ and find $P\,(450)=50\,(450)-24{,}000=-1500$, indicating a loss of \$1500 when machine II is used to produce 450 units. Similarly, $P\,(550)=50\,(550)-26{,}000=1500$, indicating a profit of \$1500 when machine II is used to produce 550 units. Finally, $P\,(650)=50\,(650)-27{,}750=4750$, for a profit of \$4750 when machine I is used to produce 650 units.

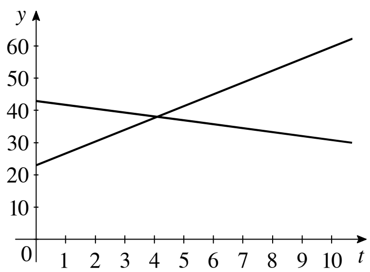
51. First, we find the point of intersection of the two straight lines. (This gives the time when the sales of both companies are the same). Substituting the first equation into the second gives $2.3+0.4t=1.2+0.6t$, so $1.1=0.2t$ and $t=\frac{1.1}{0.2}=5.5$. From the observation that the sales of Cambridge Pharmacy are increasing at a faster rate than that of the Crimson Pharmacy (its trend line has the greater slope), we conclude that the sales of the Cambridge Pharmacy will surpass the annual sales of the Crimson Pharmacy in $5\frac{1}{2}$ years.

52. We solve the two equations simultaneously, obtaining $18t+13.4=-12t+88$, $30t=74.6$, and $t\approx 2.486$, or approximately 2.5 years. So shipments of LCDs will first overtake shipments of CRTs just before mid-2003.

53. a. The number of digital cameras sold in 2001 is given by $f\,(0)=3.05\,(0)+6.85=6.85$, or 6.85 million. The number of film cameras sold in 2001 is given by $g\,(0)=-1.85\,(0)+16.58$, or 16.58 million. Therefore, more film cameras than digital cameras were sold in 2001.

b. The sales are equal when $3.05t+6.85=-1.85t+16.58$, $4.9t=9.73$, or $t=\frac{9.73}{4.9}=1.986$, approximately 2 years. Therefore, digital camera sales surpassed film camera sales near the end of 2003.

54. **a.**



b. We solve the two equations simultaneously, obtaining $\frac{11}{3}t + 23 = -\frac{11}{9}t + 43$, $\frac{44}{9}t = 20$, and $t = 4.09$. Thus, electronic transactions first exceeded check transactions in early 2005.

55. True. $P(x) = R(x) - C(x) = sx - (cx + F) = (s - c)x - F$. Therefore, the firm is making a profit if $P(x) = (s - c)x - F > 0$; that is, if $x > \dfrac{F}{s - c}$ $(s \neq c)$.

56. True. The slope of the line is $-a$.

Technology Exercises

page 131

1. 2.2875 **2.** 3.0125 **3.** 2.880952381 **4.** 0.7875

5. 7.2851648352 **6.** −26.82928836 **7.** 2.4680851064 **8.** 1.24375

2.6 Quadratic Functions

Concept Questions

page 137

1. **a.** $(-\infty, \infty)$. **b.** It opens upward. **c.** $\left(-\dfrac{b}{2a}, f\left(-\dfrac{b}{2a}\right)\right)$. **d.** $-\dfrac{b}{2a}$.

2. **a.** A demand function defined by $p = f(x)$ expresses the relationship between the unit price p and the quantity demanded x. It is a decreasing function of x.
A supply function defined by $p = f(x)$ expresses the relationship between the unit price p and the quantity supplied x. It is an increasing function of x.

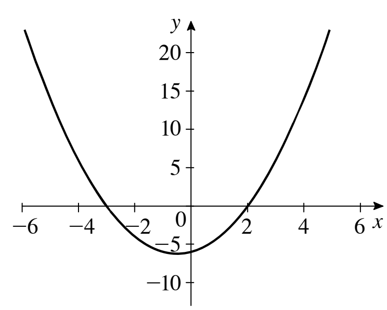
b. Market equilibrium occurs when the quantity produced is equal to the quantity demanded.

c. The equilibrium quantity is the quantity produced at market equilibrium. The equilibrium price is the price corresponding to the equilibrium quantity. These quantities are found by finding the point at which the demand curve and the supply curve intersect.

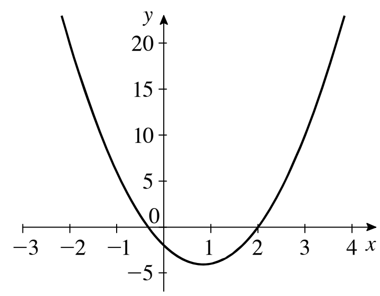
Exercises

page 137

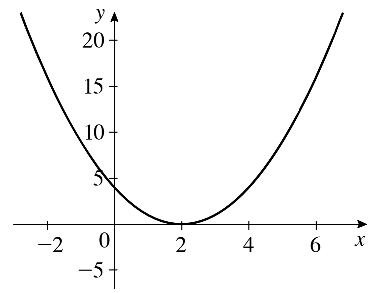
1. $f(x) = x^2 + x - 6$; $a = 1$, $b = 1$, and $c = -6$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2(1)} = -\frac{1}{2}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 6 = -\frac{25}{4}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{25}{4}\right)$. Setting $x^2 + x - 6 = (x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$ gives -3 and 2 as the x-intercepts.



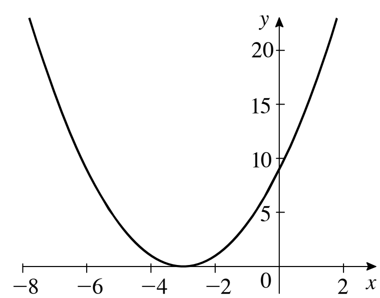
2. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x - 2$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{(-5)}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = 3\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) - 2 = -\frac{49}{12}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{49}{12}\right)$. Setting $3x^2 - 5x - 2 = (3x+1)(x-2) = 0$ gives $-1/3$ and 2 as the x-intercepts.



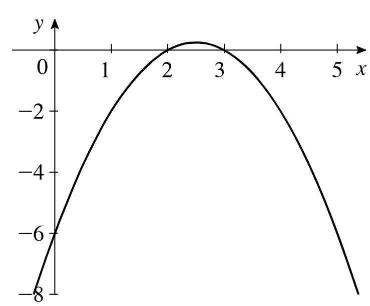
3. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$; $a = 1$, $b = -4$, and $c = 4$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{(-4)}{2} = 2$ and the y-coordinate is $f(2) = 2^2 - 4(2) + 4 = 0$.Therefore, the vertex is $(2, 0)$. Setting $x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x-2)^2 = 0$ gives 2 as the x-intercept.



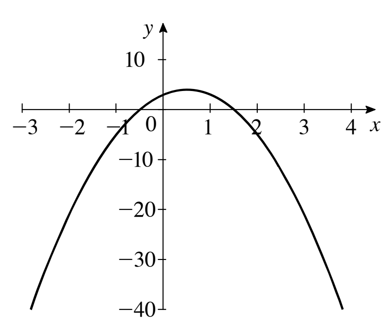
4. $f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 9$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$ and the y-coordinate is $f(-3) = (-3)^2 + 6(-3) + 9 = 0$. Therefore, the vertex is $(-3, 0)$. Setting $x^2 + 6x + 9 = (x+3)^2 = 0$ gives -3 as the x-intercept.



5. $f(x) = -x^2 + 5x - 6$; $a = -1$, $b = 5$, and $c = -6$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{5}{2(-1)} = \frac{5}{2}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = -\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 5\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - 6 = \frac{1}{4}$.Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$. Setting $-x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$ or $x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x-3)(x-2) = 0$ gives 2 and 3 as the x-intercepts.

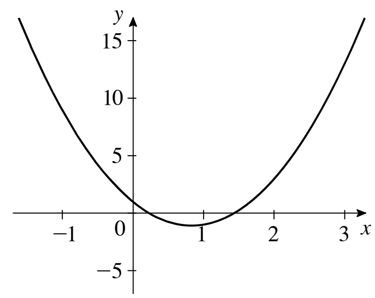


6. $f(x) = -4x^2 + 4x + 3$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{4}{2(-4)} = \frac{1}{2}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 3 = 4$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right)$. Setting $-4x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$, or equivalently, $4x^2 - 4x - 3 = (2x-3)(2x+1) = 0$ giving $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ as the x-intercepts.



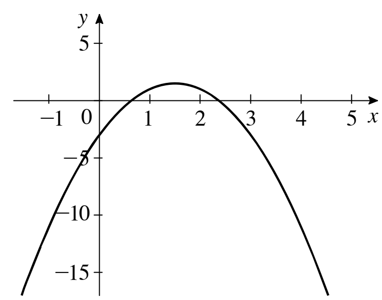
7. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 1$; $a = 3$, $b = -5$, and $c = 1$; The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{(-5)}{2(3)} = \frac{5}{6}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = 3\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) + 1 = -\frac{13}{12}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{13}{12}\right)$. Next, solving $3x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$, we use the quadratic formula and obtain

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(3)(1)}}{2(3)} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$ and so the x-intercepts are 0.23241 and 1.43426.

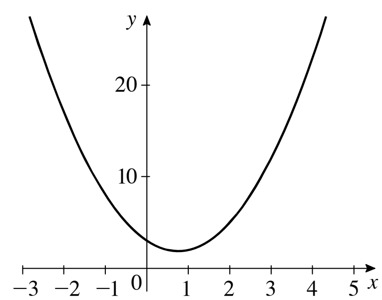


8. $f(x) = -2x^2 + 6x - 3$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{6}{2(-2)} = \frac{3}{2}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 6\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 3 = \frac{3}{2}$.Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$. Next, solving $-2x^2 + 6x - 3 = 0$ using the quadratic formula, we find

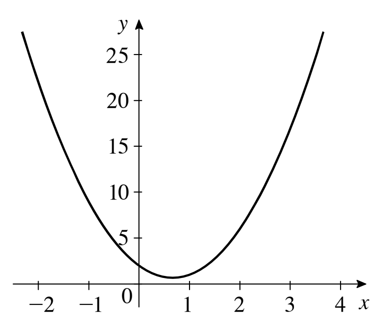
$$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4(-2)(-3)}}{2(-2)} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{-4} = \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$ and so the x-intercepts are 0.63397 and 2.36603.



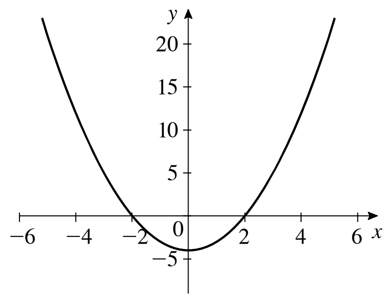
9. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 3$; $a = 2$, $b = -3$, and $c = 3$.The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{(-3)}{2(2)} = \frac{3}{4}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - 3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + 3 = \frac{15}{8}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{15}{8}\right)$. Next, observe that the discriminant of the quadratic equation $2x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0$ is $(-3)^2 - 4(2)(3) = 9 - 24 = -15 < 0$ and so it has no real roots. In other words, there are no x-intercepts.



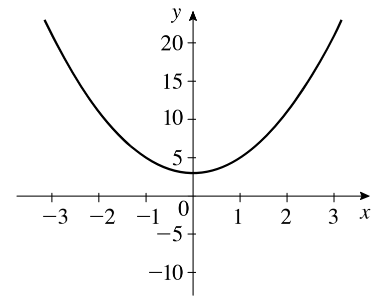
10. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 2$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{-4}{2(3)} = \frac{2}{3}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + 2 = \frac{2}{3}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$. Next, observe that the discriminant of the quadratic equation $3x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ is $(-4)^2 - 4(3)(2) = 16 - 24 = -8 < 0$ and so it has no real roots. Therefore, the parabola has no x-intercepts.



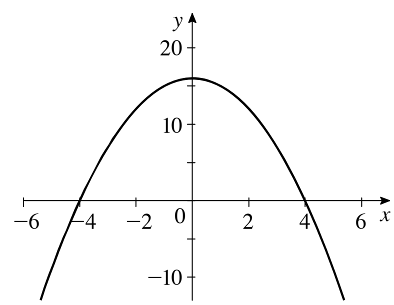
11. $f(x) = x^2 - 4$; $a = 1$, $b = 0$, and $c = -4$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{0}{2(1)} = 0$ and the y-coordinate is $f(0) = -4$. Therefore, the vertex is $(0, -4)$. The x-intercepts are found by solving $x^2 - 4 = (x + 2)(x - 2) = 0$ giving $x = -2$ or $x = 2$.



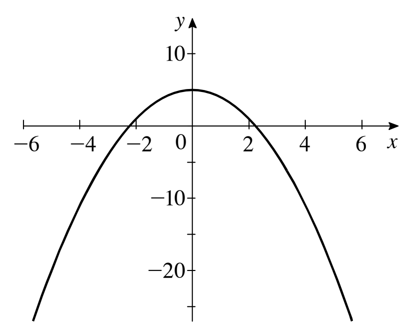
12. $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{0}{2(2)} = 0$ and the y-coordinate is $f(0) = 3$. Therefore, the vertex is $(0, 3)$. Since $2x^2 + 3 \geq 3 > 0$, we see that there are no x-intercepts.



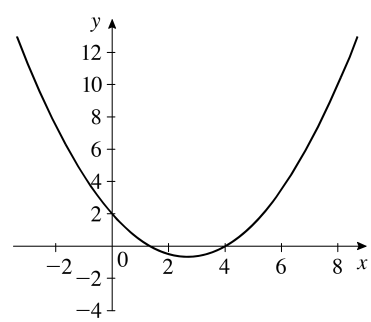
13. $f(x) = 16 - x^2$; $a = -1$, $b = 0$, and $c = 16$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{0}{2(-1)} = 0$ and the y-coordinate is $f(0) = 16$. Therefore, the vertex is $(0, 16)$. The x-intercepts are found by solving $16 - x^2 = 0$, giving $x = -4$ or $x = 4$.



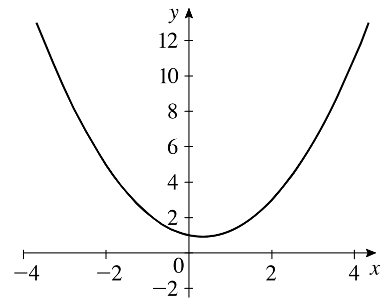
14. $f(x) = 5 - x^2$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{0}{2(-1)} = 0$ and the y-coordinate is $f(0) = 5$. Therefore, the vertex is $(0, 5)$. The x-intercepts are found by solving $5 - x^2 = 0$, giving $x = \pm\sqrt{5} \approx \pm 2.23607$.



15. $f(x) = \frac{3}{8}x^2 - 2x + 2$; $a = \frac{3}{8}$, $b = -2$, and $c = 2$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{(-2)}{2\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)} = \frac{8}{3}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{8}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{8}\left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{8}{3}\right) + 2 = -\frac{2}{3}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{8}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$. The equation $f(x) = 0$ can be written $3x^2 - 16x + 16 = (3x - 4)(x - 4) = 0$ giving $x = \frac{4}{3}$ or $x = 4$ and so the x-intercepts are $\frac{4}{3}$ and 4.



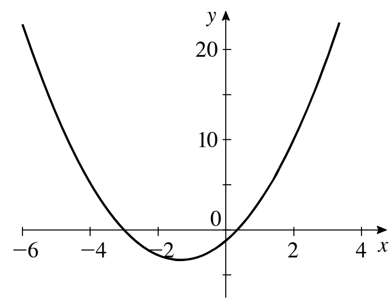
16. $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + 1$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{3}$, and the y-coordinate is $f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1 = \frac{11}{12}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{11}{12}\right)$. The discriminant of the equation $f(x) = 0$ is $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)(1) = -\frac{11}{4} < 0$ and this shows that there are no x-intercepts.



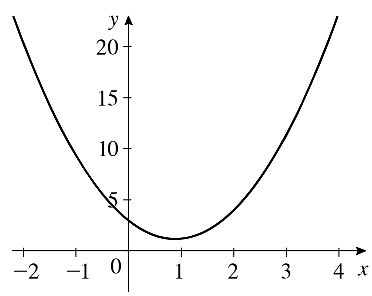
17. $f(x) = 1.2x^2 + 3.2x - 1.2$, so $a = 1.2$, $b = 3.2$, and $c = -1.2$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{3.2}{2(1.2)} = -\frac{4}{3}$ and the y-coordinate is $f\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = 1.2\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + 3.2\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)(1) - 1.2 = -\frac{10}{3}$. Therefore, the vertex is $\left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{10}{3}\right)$. Next, we solve $f(x) = 0$ using the quadratic formula, obtaining

$$x = \frac{-3.2 \pm \sqrt{(3.2)^2 - 4(1.2)(-1.2)}}{2(1.2)} = \frac{-3.2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2(1.2)} = \frac{-3.2 \pm 4}{2(1.2)} = -3$$

or $\frac{1}{3}$. Therefore, the x-intercepts are -3 and $\frac{1}{3}$.



18. $f(x) = 2.3x^2 - 4.1x + 3$. The x-coordinate of the vertex is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{-4.1}{2(2.3)} = 0.891304$ and the y-coordinate is $f(0.891304) = 2.3(0.891304)^2 - 4.1(0.891304) + 3 = 1.172826$. Therefore, the vertex is $(0.8913, 1.1728)$. The discriminant of the equation $f(x) = 0$ is $(-4.1)^2 - 4(2.3)(3) = -10.79 < 0$ and so it has no real roots. Therefore, there are no x-intercepts.



19. **a.** $a > 0$ because the parabola opens upward.

b. $-\dfrac{b}{2a} > 0$ because the x-coordinate of the vertex is positive. We find $-b > 0$ (upon multiplying by $2a > 0$), and so $b < 0$.

c. $f\left(-\dfrac{b}{2a}\right) > 0$ because the vertex of the parabola has a positive y-coordinate.

d. $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ because the parabola does not intersect the x-axis, and so the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has no real root.

20. **a.** $a < 0$ because the parabola opens downward.

b. $-\dfrac{b}{2a} < 0$ because the x-coordinate of the vertex is negative. We find $-b > 0$ (since $2a < 0$), and so $b < 0$.

c. $f\left(-\dfrac{b}{2a}\right) > 0$ because the vertex of the parabola has a positive y-coordinate.

d. $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ because the parabola intersects the x-axis at two points, and so the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two real roots.

21. **a.** $a > 0$ because the parabola opens upward.

b. $-\dfrac{b}{2a} > 0$ because the x-coordinate of the vertex is positive. We find $-b > 0$ (since $2a > 0$), and so $b < 0$.

c. $f\left(-\dfrac{b}{2a}\right) < 0$ because the vertex of the parabola has a negative y-coordinate.

d. $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ because the parabola intersects the x-axis at two points, and so the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two real roots.

22. **a.** $a < 0$ because the parabola opens downward.

b. $-\dfrac{b}{2a} < 0$ because the x-coordinate of the vertex is negative. We find $-b > 0$ (since $2a < 0$), and so $b < 0$.

c. $f\left(-\dfrac{b}{2a}\right) < 0$ because the vertex of the parabola has a negative y-coordinate.

d. $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ because the parabola does not intersect the x-axis, and so the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has no real root.

23. We solve the equation $-x^2 + 4 = x - 2$. Rewriting, we have $x^2 + x - 6 = (x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$, giving $x = -3$ or $x = 2$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-3, -5)$ and $(2, 0)$.

24. We solve $x^2 - 5x + 6 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$ or $x^2 - \frac{11}{2}x + \frac{9}{2} = 0$. Rewriting, we obtain $2x^2 - 11x + 9 = (2x - 9)(x - 1) = 0$ giving $x = 1$ or $\frac{9}{2}$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(1, 2)$ and $\left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{15}{4}\right)$.

25. We solve $-x^2 + 2x + 6 = x^2 - 6$, or $2x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0$. Rewriting, we have $x^2 - x - 6 = (x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$, giving $x = -2$ or 3. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-2, -2)$ and $(3, 3)$.

26. We solve $x^2 - 2x - 2 = -x^2 - x + 1$, or $2x^2 - x - 3 = (2x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$ giving $x = -1$ or $\frac{3}{2}$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-1, 1)$ and $\left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{11}{4}\right)$.

27. We solve $2x^2 - 5x - 8 = -3x^2 + x + 5$, or $5x^2 - 6x - 13 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula, we obtain $x = \dfrac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(5)(-13)}}{2(5)} = \dfrac{6 \pm \sqrt{296}}{10} \approx -1.12047$ or 2.32047. Next, we find $f(-1.12047) = 2(-1.12047)^2 - 5(-1.12047) - 8 \approx 0.11326$ and $f(2.32047) = 2(2.32047)^2 - 5(2.32047) - 8 \approx -8.8332$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-1.1205, 0.1133)$ and $(2.3205, -8.8332)$.

28. We solve $0.2x^2 - 1.2x - 4 = -0.3x^2 + 0.7x + 8.2$, or $0.5x^2 - 1.9x - 12.2 = 0$. Using the quadratic formula, we find $x = \dfrac{-(-1.9) \pm \sqrt{(-1.9)^2 - 4(0.5)(-12.2)}}{2(0.5)} = 1.9 \pm \sqrt{28.01} \approx -3.39245$ or 7.19245. Next, we find $f(-3.39245) = 0.2(-3.39245)^2 - 1.2(-3.39245) - 4 \approx 2.37268$ and and $f(7.19245) = 0.2(7.19245)^2 - 1.2(7.19245) - 4 \approx -2.28467$. Therefore, the points of intersection are $(-3.3925, 2.3727)$ and $(7.1925, -2.2847)$.

29. We solve the equation $f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = 16$. Here $a = -2$, and we have $f\left(-\frac{(-b)}{2(-2)}\right) = f\left(-\frac{b}{4}\right) = 16$, or $-2\left(-\frac{b}{4}\right)^2 - b\left(-\frac{b}{4}\right) + 8 = 16$. Thus, $-\frac{b^2}{8} + \frac{b^2}{4} = 8$, $\frac{b^2}{8} = 8$, $b^2 = 64$, and so $b = \pm 8$.

30. Since f is to have a minimum value, $a > 0$. We want $f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{8}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{4}{a}\right) = -24$, so $a\left(-\frac{4}{a}\right)^2 + 8\left(-\frac{4}{a}\right) - 8 = -24$, $\frac{16}{a} - \frac{32}{a} = -16$, $-\frac{16}{a} = 16$, and $a = 1$.

31. Here $a = -3$ and $b = -4$. We want $f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{(-4)}{2(-3)}\right) = f\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{3}$, so $-3\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 4\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + c = -\frac{2}{3}$, $-\frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{3} + c = -\frac{2}{3}$, and $c = -2$.

32. First $a > 0$. Next, we want $f\left(-\frac{2}{2a}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) = 4$, so $a\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 + 2\left(-\frac{1}{a}\right) + c = 4$, $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{2}{a} + c = 4$, $-\frac{1}{a} = 4 - c$, and $a = \frac{1}{c-4}$. Since $a > 0$, we see that $c - 4 > 0$, so $c > 4$. We conclude that a and c must satisfy the two conditions $a = \frac{1}{c-4}$ and $c > 4$.

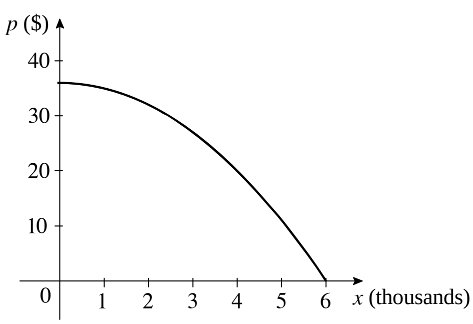
33. We want $b^2 - 4ac = 0$; that is, $3^2 - 4(1)(c) = 0$, so $c = \frac{9}{4}$.

34. We want $b^2 - 4ac > 0$; that is, $4^2 - 4(a)(1) > 0$, so $a < 4$.

35. We want $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$; that is, $b^2 - 4(2)(5) \geq 0$, $b^2 \geq 40$, and so $b \leq -2\sqrt{10}$ or $b \geq 2\sqrt{10}$.

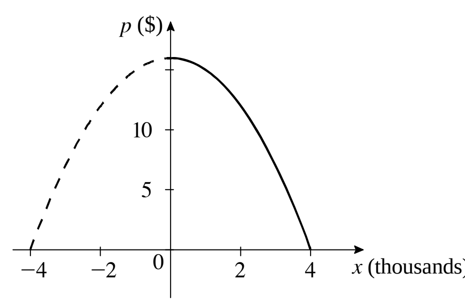
36. We require that $b^2 - 4ac < 0$; that is, $(-2)^2 - 4(a)(-4) < 0$, $4 + 16a < 0$, and so $a < -\frac{1}{4}$.

37. a.



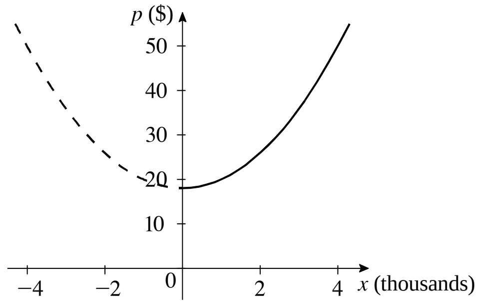
b. If $p = 11$, we have $11 = -x^2 + 36$, or $x^2 = 25$, so that $x = \pm 5$. Therefore, the quantity demanded when the unit price is \$11 is 5000 units.

38. a.



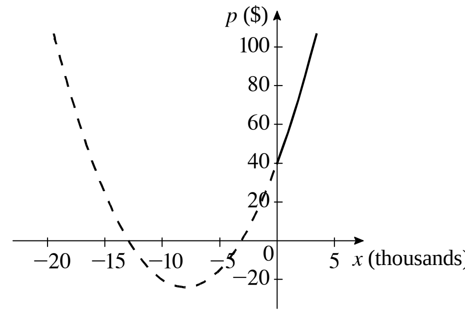
b. If $p = 7$, we have $7 = -x^2 + 16$, or $x^2 = 9$, so that $x = \pm 3$. Therefore, the quantity demanded when the unit price is \$7 is 3000 units.

39. a.



b. If $x = 2$, then $p = 2(2)^2 + 18 = 26$, or \$26.

40. a.



b. If $x = 2$, then $p = 2^2 + 16(2) + 40 = 76$, or \$76.

41. We solve the equation $-2x^2 + 80 = 15x + 30$, or $-2x^2 + 80 = 15x + 30$, or $2x^2 + 15x - 50 = 0$, for x. Thus, $(2x - 5)(x + 10) = 0$, so $x = \frac{5}{2}$ or $x = -10$. Rejecting the negative root, we have $x = \frac{5}{2}$. The corresponding value of p is $p = -2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 80 = 67.5$. We conclude that the equilibrium quantity is 2500 and the equilibrium price is \$67.50.

42. We solve the system of equations $\begin{cases} p = -x^2 - 2x + 100 \\ p = 8x + 25 \end{cases}$ Thus, $-x^2 - 2x + 100 = 8x + 25$, or $x^2 + 10x - 75 = 0$. Factoring the left-hand side, we have $(x + 15)(x - 5) = 0$, so $x = -15$ or $x = 5$. We reject the negative root, so $x = 5$ and the corresponding value of p is $p = 8(5) + 25 = 65$. We conclude that the equilibrium quantity is 5000 and the equilibrium price is \$65.

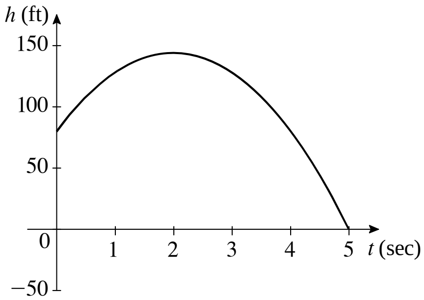
43. Solving both equations for x, we have $x = -\frac{11}{3}p + 22$ and $x = 2p^2 + p - 10$. Equating the right-hand sides of these two equations, we have $-\frac{11}{3}p + 22 = 2p^2 + p - 10$, $-11p + 66 = 6p^2 + 3p - 30$, and $6p^2 + 14p - 96 = 0$. Dividing this last equation by 2 and then factoring, we have $(3p + 16)(p - 3) = 0$, so discarding the negative root $p = -\frac{16}{3}$, we conclude that $p = 3$. The corresponding value of x is $2(3)^2 + 3 - 10 = 11$. Thus, the equilibrium quantity is 11,000 and the equilibrium price is \$3.

44. We solve the system $\begin{cases} p = 60 - 2x^2 \\ p = x^2 + 9x + 30 \end{cases}$ Equating the right-hand-sides of the two equations, we have $x^2 + 9x + 30 = 60 - 2x^2$, so $3x^2 + 9x - 30 = 0$, $x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$, and $(x + 5)(x - 2) = 0$. Thus, $x = -5$ (which we discard) or $x = 2$. The corresponding value of p is 52. Therefore, the equilibrium quantity is 2000 and the equilibrium price is \$52.

45. a. $N(0) = 3.6$, or 3.6 million people; $N(25) = 0.0031(25)^2 + 0.16(25) + 3.6 = 9.5375$, or approximately 9.5 million people.

b. $N(30) = 0.0031(30)^2 + 0.16(30) + 3.6 = 11.19$, or approximately 11.2 million people.

46. a.

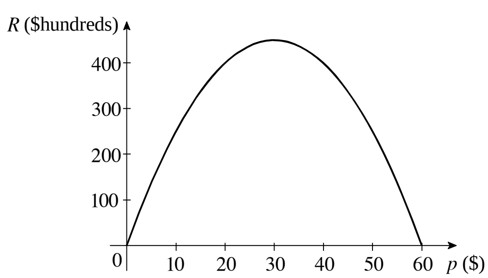


b. The time at which the stone reaches the highest point is given by the t-coordinate of the vertex of the parabola. This is $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{64}{2(-16)} = 2$, so the stone it reaches its maximum height 2 seconds after it was thrown. Its maximum height is given by $h(2) = -16(2)^2 + 64(2) + 80 = 144$, or 144 ft.

47. $P(x) = -0.04x^2 + 240x - 10{,}000$. The optimal production level is given by the x-coordinate of the vertex of parabola; that is, by $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{240}{2(-0.04)} = 3000$, or 3000 cameras.

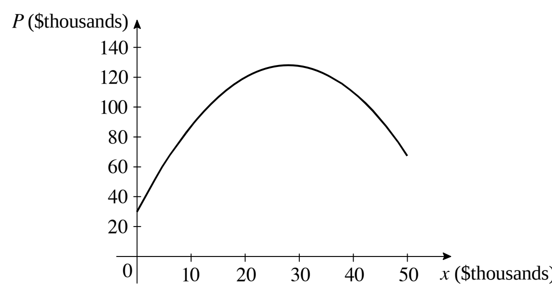
48. The optimal number of units to be rented out is given by the x-coordinate of the vertex of the parabola; that is, by $\frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1760}{2(-10)} = 88$, or 88 units. The maximum profit is given by $P(88) = -10(88)^2 + 1760(88) - 50{,}000 = 27{,}440$, or \$27,440 per month.

49. a. $R(p) = -\frac{1}{2}p^2 + 30p$.



b. The monthly revenue is maximized when $p = -\frac{30}{2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 30$; that is, when the unit price is \$30.

50. a. $P(x) = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 + 7x + 30$



b. The required advertising expenditure is given by the x-coordinate of the vertex of the parabola; that is by $\frac{-b}{2a} = -\frac{7}{2\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right)} = 28$, or \$28,000 per quarter.

51. a. The amount of Medicare benefits paid out in 2010 is $B(0) = 0.25$, or \$250 billion.

b. The amount of Medicare benefits projected to be paid out in 2040 is $B(3) = 0.09(3)^2 + (0.102)(3) + 0.25 = 1.366$, or \$1.366 trillion.

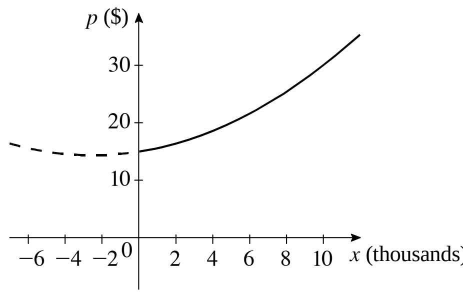
52. a. The graph of a P is a parabola that opens upward because $a \approx 9.1667 > 0$. Since the x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\frac{b}{2a} \approx -\frac{1213.3333}{2(9.1667)} < 0$, we see that P is increasing for $t > 0$; that is, the price was increasing from 2006 ($t = 0$) through 2014 ($t = 8$).

b. We solve $P(t) = 35{,}000$; that is, $9.1667t^2 + 1213.3333t + 30{,}000 = 35{,}000$, obtaining $9.1667t^2 + 1213.3333t - 5000 = 0$, and so
$$t = \frac{-1213.3333 \pm \sqrt{(1213.3333)^2 - 4(9.1667)(-5000)}}{2(9.1667)} \approx -136.36 \text{ or } 4.$$
We conclude that the median price first reached \$35,000 in 2010 ($t = 4$).

53. a. The graph of a N is a parabola that opens upward because $a = 0.0125 > 0$. Since the x-coordinate of the vertex is $-\dfrac{b}{2a} = -\dfrac{0.475}{2\,(0.0125)} < 0$, we see that N is increasing for $t > 0$; that is, the number of adults diagnosed with diabetes was increasing from 2010 ($t = 0$) through 2014 ($t = 4$).

b. We solve $0.0125t^2 + 0.475t + 20.7 = 21.7$, obtaining $0.0125t^2 + 0.475t - 1 = 0$, and so $t = \dfrac{-0.475 \pm \sqrt{(0.475)^2 - 4\,(0.0125)\,(-1)}}{2\,(0.0125)} = -40$ or 2. We conclude that the number of adults diagnosed with diabetes first reached 21.6 million in 2012 ($t = 2$).

54. $p = 0.1x^2 + 0.5x + 15$

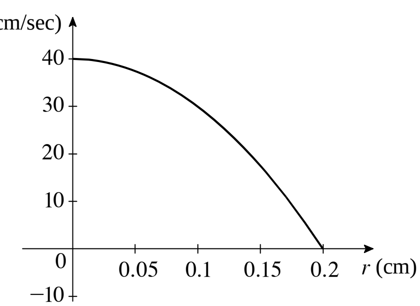


If $x = 5$, then $p = 0.1\,(5)^2 + 0.5\,(5) + 15 = 20$, or \$20.

55. Equating the right-hand sides of the two equations, we have $0.1x^2 + 2x + 20 = -0.1x^2 - x + 40$, so $0.2x^2 + 3x - 20 = 0$, $2x^2 + 30x - 200 = 0$, $x^2 + 15x - 100 = 0$, and $(x + 20)\,(x - 5) = 0$. Thus, $x = -20$ or $x = 5$. Discarding the negative root and substituting $x = 5$ into the first equation, we obtain $p = -0.1\,(25) - 5 + 40 = 32.5$. Therefore, the equilibrium quantity is 500 tents and the equilibrium price is \$32.50.

56. Equating the right-hand sides of the two equations, we have $144 - x^2 = 48 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$, so $288 - 2x^2 = 96 + x^2$, $3x^2 = 192$, and $x^2 = 64$. We discard the negative root and take $x = 8$. The corresponding value of p is $144 - 8^2 = 80$. We conclude that the equilibrium quantity is 8000 tires and the equilibrium price is \$80.

57. a.



b. $v\,(r) = -1000r^2 + 40$. Its graph is a parabola, as shown in part a. $v\,(r)$ has a maximum value at $r = -\frac{0}{2(-1000)} = 0$ and a minimum value at $r = 0.2$ (r must be nonnegative). Thus the velocity of blood is greatest along the central artery (where $r = 0$) and smallest along the wall of the artery (where $r = 0.2$). The maximum velocity is $v\,(0) = 40$ cm/sec and the minimum velocity is $v\,(0.2) = 0$ cm/sec.

58. The graph of $s\,(t) = -16t^2 + 128t + 4$ is a parabola that opens downward. The vertex of the parabola is is $\left(-\frac{b}{2a},\ f\left(-\frac{b}{2a}\right)\right)$. Here $a = -16$ and $b = 128$. Therefore, the t-coordinate of the vertex is $t = -\frac{128}{2(-16)} = 4$ and the s-coordinate is $s\,(4) = -16\,(4)^2 + 128\,(4) + 4 = 260$. So the ball reaches the maximum height after 4 seconds; its maximum height is 260 ft.

59. We want the window to have the largest possible area given the constraints. The area of the window is $A = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2$. The constraint on the perimeter dictates that $2x + 2y + \pi x = 28$. Solving for y gives $y = \dfrac{28 - 2x - \pi x}{2}$. Therefore, $A = 2x\left(\dfrac{28 - 2x - \pi x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2 = \dfrac{56x - 4x^2 - 2\pi x^2 + \pi x^2}{2} = \dfrac{-(\pi+4)x^2 + 56x}{2}$. A is maximized at $x = -\dfrac{b}{2a} = -\dfrac{56}{-2(\pi+4)} = \dfrac{28}{\pi+4}$ and $y = \dfrac{28 - \frac{56}{\pi+4} - \frac{28\pi}{\pi+4}}{2} = \dfrac{28\pi + 112 - 56 - 28\pi}{2(\pi+4)} = \dfrac{28}{\pi+4}$, or $\dfrac{28}{\pi+4}$ ft.

60. $x^2 = \left(2\sqrt{y(h-y)}\right)^2 = 4y(h-y) = -4y^2 + 4hy$. The maximum of $f(y) = -4y^2 + 4hy$ is attained when $y = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{4h}{2(-4)} = \frac{h}{2}$. So the hole should be located halfway up the tank. The maximum value of x is $x = 2\sqrt{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\left(h - \frac{h}{2}\right)} = 2\sqrt{\frac{h^2}{4}} = h$.

61. True. $\dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ is a root of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, and therefore $f\left(\dfrac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}\right) = 0$.

62. False. It has two roots if $b^2 - 4ac > 0$.

63. True. If a and c have opposite signs then $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ and the equation has 2 roots.

64. True. If $b^2 = 4ac$, then $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ is the only root of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, and the graph of the function f touches the x-axis at exactly one point.

65. True. The maximum occurs at the vertex of the parabola.

66. $$f(x) = a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}\right) = a\left[x^2 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a} - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2\right] = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a} - \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right]$$
$$= a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}.$$

Technology Exercises

page 142

1. $(-3.0414, 0.1503)$, $(3.0414, 7.4497)$.

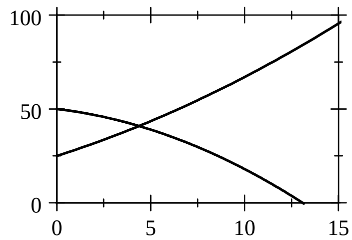
2. $(-5.3852, 9.8007)$, $(5.3852, -4.2007)$.

3. $(-2.3371, 2.4117)$, $(6.0514, -2.5015)$.

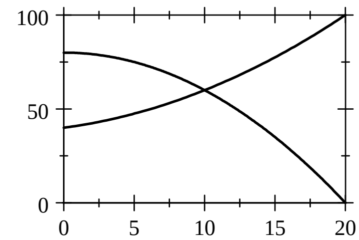
4. $(-2.5863, -0.3586)$, $(6.1863, -4.5694)$.

5. $(-1.1055, -6.5216)$ and $(1.1055, -1.8784)$

6. $(-0.0484, 2.0608)$ and $(1.4769, 2.8453)$.

7. a. 

b. 438 wall clocks; \$40.92.

8. a. 

b. 1000 cameras; \$60.00.

2.7 Functions and Mathematical Models

Concept Questions page 149

1. See page 142 of the text. Answers will vary.

2. a. $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0$, where $a_n \neq 0$ and n is a positive integer. An example is $P(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$.

b. $R(x) = \dfrac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, where P and Q are polynomials with $Q(x) \neq 0$. An example is $R(x) = \dfrac{3x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 3x + 5}$.

Exercises page 149

1. f is a polynomial function in x of degree 6.

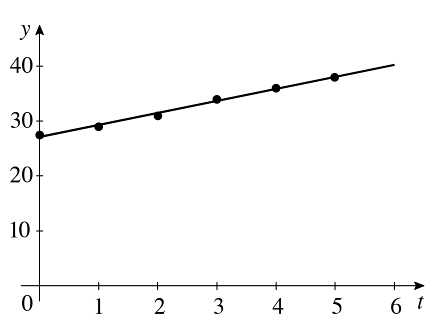
2. f is a rational function.

3. Expanding $G(x) = 2\left(x^2 - 3\right)^3$, we have $G(x) = 2x^6 - 18x^4 + 54x^2 - 54$, and we see that G is a polynomial function in x of degree 6.

4. We can write $H(x) = \dfrac{2}{x^3} + \dfrac{5}{x^2} + 6 = \dfrac{2 + 5x + 6x^3}{x^3}$, and we see that H is a rational function.

5. f is neither a polynomial nor a rational function.

6. f is a rational function.

7. a. 

b. The projected revenue in 2010 is projected to be $f(6) = 2.19(6) + 27.12 = 40.26$, or \$40.26 billion.

c. The rate of increase is the slope of the graph of f, that is, 2.19 (billion dollars per year).

8. a. The amount paid out in 2010 was $S(0) = 0.72$, or \$0.72 trillion (or \$720 billion).

b. The amount paid out in 2030 is projected to be $S(3) = 0.1375(3)^2 + 0.5185(3) + 0.72 = 3.513$, or \$3.513 trillion.

9. a. The average time spent per day in 2009 was $f(0) = 21.76$ (minutes).

b. The average time spent per day in 2013 is projected to be $f(4) = 2.25(4)^2 + 13.41(4) + 21.76 = 111.4$ (minutes).

10. a. The GDP in 2011 was $G(0) = 15$, or \$15 trillion.

b. The projected GDP in 2015 is $G(4) = 0.064(4)^2 + 0.473(4) + 15.0 = 17.916$, or \$17.916 trillion.

11. a. The GDP per capita in 2000 was $f(10) = 1.86251(10)^2 - 28.08043(10) + 884 = 789.4467$, or \$789.45.

b. The GDP per capita in 2030 is projected to be $f(40) = 1.86251(40)^2 - 28.08043(40) + 884 = 2740.7988$, or \$2740.80.

12. The U.S. public debt in 2005 was $f(0) = 8.246$, or \$8.246 trillion. The public debt in 2008 was $f(3) = -0.03817(3)^3 + 0.4571(3)^2 - 0.1976(3) + 8.246 = 10.73651$, or approximately \$10.74 trillion.

13. The percentage who expected to work past age 65 in 1991 was $f(0) = 11$, or 11%. The percentage in 2013 was $f(22) = 0.004545(22)^3 - 0.1113(22)^2 + 1.385(22) + 11 = 35.99596$, or approximately 36%.

14. $N(0) = 0.7$ per 100 million vehicle miles driven. $N(7) = 0.0336(7)^3 - 0.118(7)^2 + 0.215(7) + 0.7 = 7.9478$ per 100 million vehicle miles driven.

15. a. Total global mobile data traffic in 2009 was $f(0) = 0.06$, or 60,000 terabytes.

b. The total in 2014 will be $f(5) = 0.021(5)^3 + 0.015(5)^2 + 0.12(5) + 0.06 = 3.66$, or 3.66 million terabytes.

16. $L = \dfrac{1 + 0.05D}{D}$.

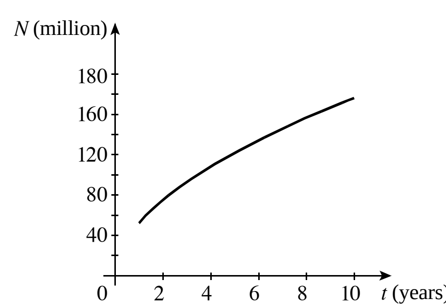
a. If $D = 20$, then $L = \dfrac{1 + 0.05(20)}{20} = 0.10$, or 10%.

b. If $D = 10$, then $L = \dfrac{1 + 0.05(10)}{10} = 0.15$, or 15%.

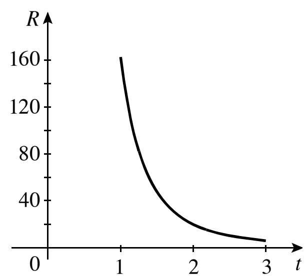
17. a. We first construct a table.

t	$N(t)$
1	52
2	75
3	93
4	109
5	122

t	$N(t)$
6	135
7	146
8	157
9	167
10	177



b. The number of viewers in 2012 is given by $N(10) = 52(10)^{0.531} \approx 176.61$, or approximately 177 million viewers.

18. a. 

$R(1) = 162.8(1)^{-3.025} = 162.8$, $R(2) = 162.8(2)^{-3.025} \approx 20.0$, and $R(3) = 162.8(3)^{-3.025} \approx 5.9$.

b. The infant mortality rates in 1900, 1950, and 2000 are 162.8, 20.0, and 5.9 per 1000 live births, respectively.

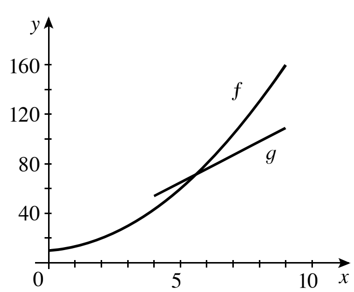
19. $N(5) = 0.0018425(10)^{2.5} \approx 0.58265$, or approximately 0.583 million. $N(13) = 0.0018425(18)^{2.5} \approx 2.5327$, or approximately 2.5327 million.

20. a. $S(0) = 4.3(0+2)^{0.94} \approx 8.24967$, or approximately \$8.25 billion.

b. $S(8) = 4.3(8+2)^{0.94} \approx 37.45$, or approximately \$37.45 billion.

21. a. The given data imply that $R(40) = 50$, that is, $\dfrac{100(40)}{b+40} = 50$, so $50(b+40) = 4000$, or $b = 40$. Therefore, the required response function is $R(x) = \dfrac{100x}{40+x}$.

b. The response will be $R(60) = \dfrac{100(60)}{40+60} = 60$, or approximately 60 percent.

22. a. 

b. $5x^2 + 5x + 30 = 33x + 30$, so $5x^2 - 28x = 0$, $x(5x - 28) = 0$, and $x = 0$ or $x = \frac{28}{5} = 5.6$, representing 5.6 mi/h. $g(x) = 11(5.6) + 10 = 71.6$, or 71.6 mL/lb/min.

c. The oxygen consumption of the walker is greater than that of the runner.

23. a. We are given that $f(1) = 5240$ and $f(4) = 8680$. This leads to the system of equations $a + b = 5240$, $11a + b = 8680$. Solving, we find $a = 344$ and $b = 4896$.

b. From part (a), we have $f(t) = 344t + 4896$, so the approximate per capita costs in 2005 were $f(5) = 344(5) + 4896 = 6616$, or \$6616.

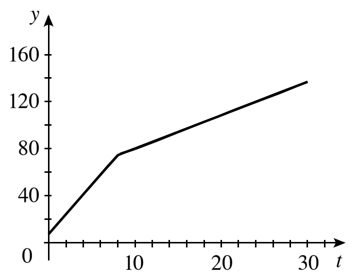
24. a. $f(0) = 3173$ gives $c = 3173$, $f(4) = 6132$ gives $16a + 4b + c = 6132$, and $f(6) = 7864$ gives $36a + 6b + c = 1864$. Solving, we find $a \approx 21.0417$, $b \approx 655.5833$, and $c = 3173$.

b. From part (a), we have $f(t) = 21.0417t^2 + 655.5833t + 3173$, so the number of farmers' markets in 2014 is projected to be $f(8) = 21.0417(8)^2 + 655.5833(8) + 3173 = 9764.3352$, or approximately 9764.

25. a. We have $f(0) = c = 1547$, $f(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 1802$, and $f(4) = 16a + 4b + c = 2403$. Solving this system of equations gives $a = 43.25$, $b = 41$, and $c = 1547$.

b. From part (a), we have $f(t) = 43.25t^2 + 41t + 1547$, so the number of craft-beer breweries in 2014 is projected to be $f(6) = 43.25(6)^2 + 41(6) + 1547 = 3350$.

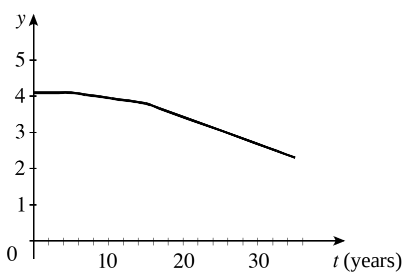
26. a.



b. $f(0) = 8.37(0) + 7.44 = 7.44$, or \$7.44/kilo.
$f(20) = 2.84(20) + 51.68 = 108.48$, or \$108.48/kilo.

27. The total cost by 2011 is given by $f(1) = 5$, or \$5 billion. The total cost by 2015 is given by $f(5) = -0.5278\left(5^3\right) + 3.012\left(5^2\right) + 49.23(5) - 103.29 = 152.185$, or approximately \$152 billion.

28. a.

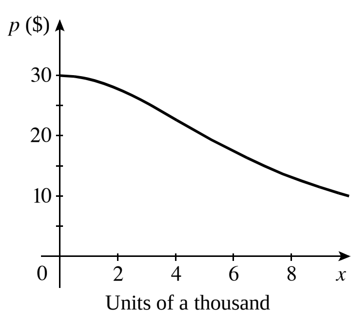


b. At the beginning of 2005, the ratio will be $f(10) = -0.03(10) + 4.25 = 3.95$. At the beginning of 2020, the ratio will be $f(25) = -0.075(25) + 4.925 = 3.05$.

c. The ratio is constant from 1995 to 2000.

d. The decline of the ratio is greatest from 2010 through 2030. It is $\dfrac{f(35) - f(15)}{35 - 15} = \dfrac{2.3 - 3.8}{20} = -0.075$.

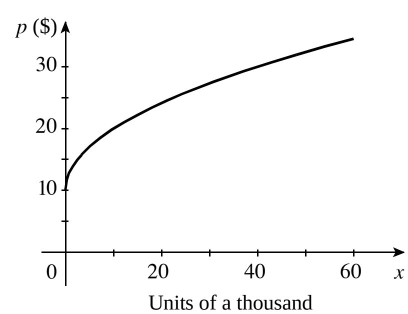
29. a.



b. Substituting $x = 10$ into the demand function, we have

$$p = \frac{30}{0.02(10)^2 + 1} = \frac{30}{3} = 10, \text{ or } \$10.$$

30. Substituting $x = 10{,}000$ and $p = 20$ into the given equation yields $20 = a\sqrt{10{,}000} + b = 100a + b$. Next, substituting $x = 62{,}500$ and $p = 35$ into the equation yields $35 = a\sqrt{62{,}500} + b = 250a + b$. Subtracting the first equation from the second yields $15 = 150a$, or $a = \frac{1}{10}$. Substituting this value of a into the first equation gives $b = 10$. Therefore, the required equation is $p = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{x} + 10$. Substituting $x = 40{,}000$ into the supply equation yields $p = \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{40{,}000} + 10 = 30$, or \$30.



31. Substituting $x = 6$ and $p = 8$ into the given equation gives $8 = \sqrt{-36a + b}$, or $-36a + b = 64$. Next, substituting $x = 8$ and $p = 6$ into the equation gives $6 = \sqrt{-64a + b}$, or $-64a + b = 36$. Solving the system $\begin{cases} -36a + b = 64 \\ -64a + b = 36 \end{cases}$ for a and b, we find $a = 1$ and $b = 100$. Therefore the demand equation is $p = \sqrt{-x^2 + 100}$. When the unit price is set at \$7.50, we have $7.5 = \sqrt{-x^2 + 100}$, or $56.25 = -x^2 + 100$ from which we deduce that $x \approx \pm 6.614$. Thus, the quantity demanded is approximately 6614 units.

32. **a.** We solve the system of equations $p = cx + d$ and $p = ax + b$. Substituting the first equation into the second gives $cx + d = ax + d$, so $(c - a)x = b - d$ and $x = \dfrac{b - d}{c - a}$. Because $a < 0$ and $c > 0$, $c - a \neq 0$ and x is well-defined. Substituting this value of x into the second equation, we obtain $p = a\left(\dfrac{b - d}{c - a}\right) + b = \dfrac{ab - ad + bc - ab}{c - a} = \dfrac{bc - ad}{c - a}$. Therefore, the equilibrium quantity is $\dfrac{b - d}{c - a}$ and the equilibrium price is $\dfrac{bc - ad}{c - a}$.

b. If c is increased, the denominator in the expression for x increases and so x gets smaller. At the same time, the first term in the first equation for p decreases and so p gets larger. This analysis shows that if the unit price for producing the product is increased then the equilibrium quantity decreases while the equilibrium price increases.

c. If b is decreased, the numerator of the expression for x decreases while the denominator stays the same. Therefore, x decreases. The expression for p also shows that p decreases. This analysis shows that if the (theoretical) upper bound for the unit price of a commodity is lowered, then both the equilibrium quantity and the equilibrium price drop.

33. Because there is 80 feet of fencing available, $2x + 2y = 80$, so $x + y = 40$ and $y = 40 - x$. Then the area of the garden is given by $f = xy = x(40 - x) = 40x - x^2$. The domain of f is $[0, 40]$.

34. The area of Juanita's garden is 250 ft^2. Therefore $xy = 250$ and $y = \dfrac{250}{x}$. The amount of fencing needed is given by $2x + 2y$. Therefore, $f = 2x + 2\left(\dfrac{250}{x}\right) = 2x + \dfrac{500}{x}$. The domain of f is $x > 0$.

35. The volume of the box is given by area of the base times the height of the box. Thus, $V = f(x) = (15 - 2x)(8 - 2x)x$.

36. Because the volume of the box is the area of the base times the height of the box, we have $V = x^2 y = 20$. Thus, we have $y = \dfrac{20}{x^2}$. Next, the amount of material used in constructing the box is given by the area of the base of the box, plus the area of the four sides, plus the area of the top of the box; that is, $A = x^2 + 4xy + x^2$. Then, the cost of constructing the box is given by $f(x) = 0.30x^2 + 0.40x \cdot \dfrac{20}{x^2} + 0.20x^2 = 0.5x^2 + \dfrac{8}{x}$, where $f(x)$ is measured in dollars and $f(x) > 0$.

37. Because the perimeter of a circle is $2\pi r$, we know that the perimeter of the semicircle is πx. Next, the perimeter of the rectangular portion of the window is given by $2y + 2x$, so the perimeter of the Norman window is $\pi x + 2y + 2x$ and $\pi x + 2y + 2x = 28$, or $y = \frac{1}{2}(28 - \pi x - 2x)$. Because the area of the window is given by $2xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2$, we see that $A = 2xy + \frac{1}{2}\pi x^2$. Substituting the value of y found earlier, we see that

$$A = f(x) = x(28 - \pi x - 2x) + \tfrac{1}{2}\pi x^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi x^2 + 28x - \pi x^2 - 2x^2 = 28x - \tfrac{\pi}{2}x^2 - 2x^2$$
$$= 28x - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right)x^2.$$

38. The average yield of the apple orchard is 36 bushels/tree when the density is 22 trees/acre. Let x be the unit increase in tree density beyond 22. Then the yield of the apple orchard in bushels/acre is given by $(22 + x)(36 - 2x)$.

39. $xy = 50$ and so $y = \dfrac{50}{x}$. The area of the printed page is $A = (x - 1)(y - 2) = (x - 1)\left(\dfrac{50}{x} - 2\right) = -2x + 52 - \dfrac{50}{x}$, so the required function is $f(x) = -2x + 52 - \dfrac{50}{x}$. We must have $x > 0$, $x - 1 \geq 0$, and $\dfrac{50}{x} - 2 \geq 2$. The last inequality is solved as follows: $\dfrac{50}{x} \geq 4$, so $\dfrac{x}{50} \leq \dfrac{1}{4}$, so $x \leq \frac{50}{4} = \frac{25}{2}$. Thus, the domain is $\left[1, \frac{25}{2}\right]$.

40. **a.** Let x denote the number of bottles sold beyond 10,000 bottles. Then $P(x) = (10{,}000 + x)(5 - 0.0002x) = -0.0002x^2 + 3x + 50{,}000$.

b. He can expect a profit of $P(6000) = -0.0002\left(6000^2\right) + 3(6000) + 50{,}000 = 60{,}800$, or \$60,800.

41. **a.** Let x denote the number of people beyond 20 who sign up for the cruise. Then the revenue is $R(x) = (20 + x)(600 - 4x) = -4x^2 + 520x + 12{,}000$.

b. $R(40) = -4\left(40^2\right) + 520(40) + 12{,}000 = 26{,}400$, or \$26,400.

c. $R(60) = -4\left(60^2\right) + 520(60) + 12{,}000 = 28{,}800$, or \$28,800.

42. **a.** $f(r) = \pi r^2$.

b. $g(t) = 2t$.

c. $h(t) = (f \circ g)(t) = f(g(t)) = \pi\left[g(t)\right]^2 = 4\pi t^2$.

d. $h(30) = 4\pi\left(30^2\right) = 3600\pi$, or 3600π ft^2.

43. False. $f(x) = 3x^{3/4} + x^{1/2} + 1$ is not a polynomial function. The powers of x must be nonnegative integers.

44. True. If $P(x)$ is a polynomial function, then $P(x) = \dfrac{P(x)}{1}$ and so it is a rational function. The converse is false. For example, $R(x) = \dfrac{x + 1}{x - 1}$ is a rational function that is not a polynomial.

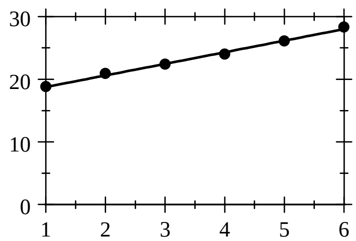
45. False. $f(x) = x^{1/2}$ is not defined for negative values of x.

46. False. A power function has the form x^r, where r is a real number.

Technology Exercises page 155

1. a. $f(t) = 1.85t + 16.9.$

b.



c.

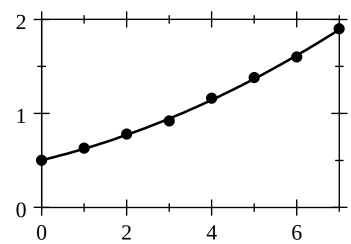
t	y
1	18.8
2	20.6
3	22.5
4	24.3
5	26.2
6	28.0

These values are close to the given data.

d. $f(8) = 1.85(8) + 16.9 = 31.7$ gallons.

2. a. $f(t) = 0.0128t^2 + 0.109t + 0.50.$

b.



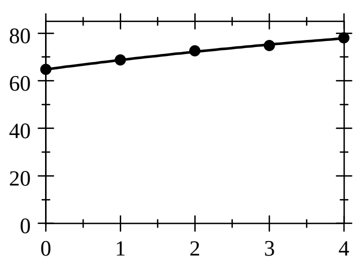
c.

t	y
0	0.50
3	0.94
6	1.61
7	1.89

These values are close to the given data.

3. a. $f(t) = -0.221t^2 + 4.14t + 64.8.$

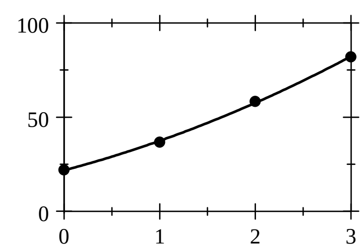
b.



c. 77.8 million

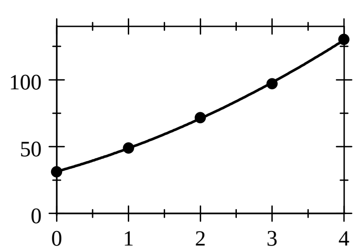
4. a. $f(t) = 2.25x^2 + 13.41x + 21.76.$

b.



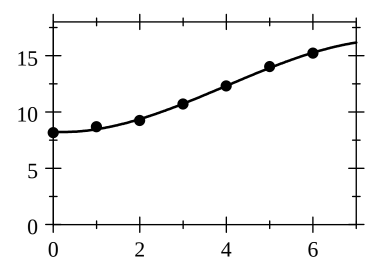
5. a. $f(t) = 2.4t^2 + 15t + 31.4.$

b.



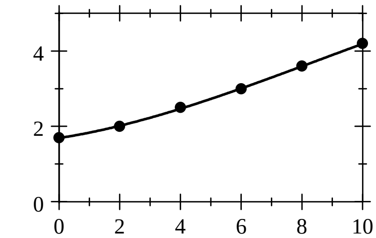
6. a. $f(t) = -0.038167t^3 + 0.45713t^2 - 0.19758t + 8.2457.$

b.



7. a. $f(t) = -0.00081t^3 + 0.0206t^2 + 0.125t + 1.69.$

b.



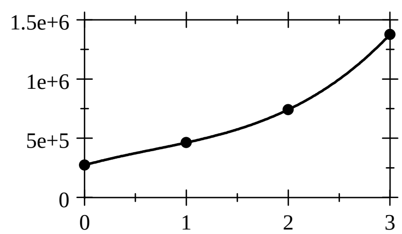
c.

t	y
1	1.8
5	2.7
10	4.2

The revenues were $1.8 trillion in 2001, $2.7 trillion in 2005, and $4.2 trillion in 2010.

8. a. $y = 44{,}560t^3 - 89{,}394t^2 + 234{,}633t + 273{,}288.$

b.

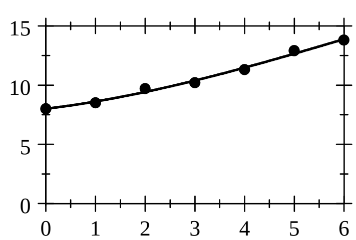


c.

t	$f(t)$
0	273,288
1	463,087
2	741,458
3	1,375,761

9. a. $f(t) = -0.0056t^3 + 0.112t^2 + 0.51t + 8.$

b.

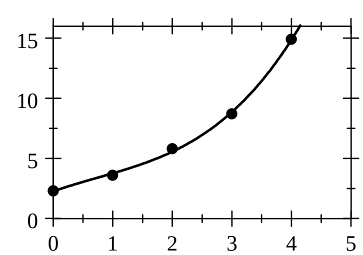


c.

t	0	3	6
$f(t)$	8	10.4	13.9

10. a. $f(t) = 0.2t^3 - 0.45t^2 + 1.75t + 2.26.$

b.

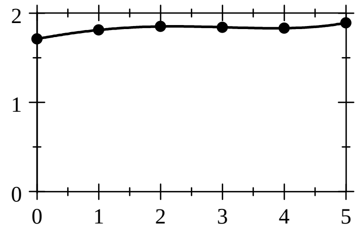


c.

t	0	1	2	3	4
$f(t)$	2.3	3.8	5.6	8.9	14.9

11. **a.** $f(t) = 0.00125t^4 - 0.0051t^3 - 0.0243t^2 + 0.129t + 1.71.$

b.



c.

t	0	1	2	3	4	5
$f(t)$	1.71	1.81	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.89

d. The average amount of nicotine in 2005 is $f(6) = 2.128$, or approximately 2.13 mg/cigarette.

12. $A(t) = 0.000008140t^4 - 0.00043833t^3 - 0.0001305t^2 + 0.02202t + 2.612.$

2.8 The Method of Least Squares

Concept Questions

page 162

1. **a.** A scatter diagram is a graph showing the data points that describe the relationship between the two variables x and y.

   b. The least squares line is the straight line that best fits a set of data points when the points are scattered about a straight line.

2. See page 158 of the text.

Exercises

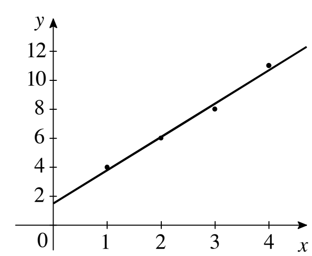
page 162

1. **a.** We first summarize the data.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	4	1	4
	2	6	4	12
	3	8	9	24
	4	11	16	44
Sum	10	29	30	84

The normal equations are $4b + 10m = 29$ and $10b + 30m = 84$. Solving this system of equations, we obtain $m = 2.3$ and $b = 1.5$, so an equation is $y = 2.3x + 1.5$.

b.

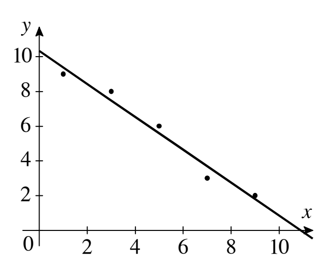


2. **a.** We first summarize the data.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	9	1	9
	3	8	9	24
	5	6	25	30
	7	3	49	21
	9	2	81	18
Sum	25	28	165	102

The normal equations are $165m + 25b = 102$ and $25m + 5b = 28$. Solving, we find $m = -0.95$ and $b = 10.35$, so the required equation is $y = -0.95x + 10.35$.

b.

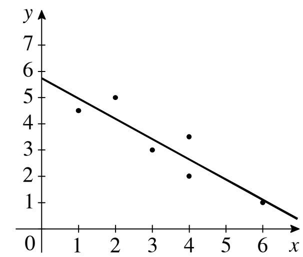


3. a. We first summarize the data.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	4.5	1	4.5
	2	5	4	10
	3	3	9	9
	4	2	16	8
	4	3.5	16	14
	6	1	36	6
Sum	20	19	82	51.5

The normal equations are $6b + 20m = 19$ and $20b + 82m = 51.5$. The solutions are $m \approx -0.7717$ and $b \approx 5.7391$, so the required equation is $y = -0.772x + 5.739$.

b.

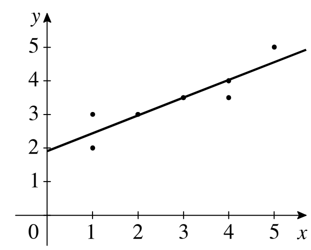


4. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	2	1	2
	1	3	1	3
	2	3	4	6
	3	3.5	9	10.5
	4	3.5	16	14
	4	4	16	16
	5	5	25	25
Sum	20	24	72	76.5

The normal equations are $72m + 20b = 76.5$ and $20m + 7b = 24$. Solving, we find $m = 0.53$ and $b = 1.91$. The required equation is $y = 0.53x + 1.91$.

b.

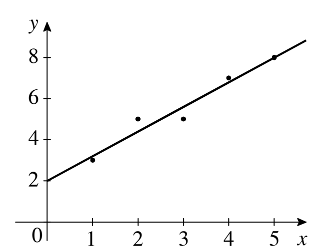


5. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	3	1	3
	2	5	4	10
	3	5	9	15
	4	7	16	28
	5	8	25	40
Sum	15	28	55	96

The normal equations are $55m + 15b = 96$ and $15m + 5b = 28$. Solving, we find $m = 1.2$ and $b = 2$, so the required equation is $y = 1.2x + 2$.

b.

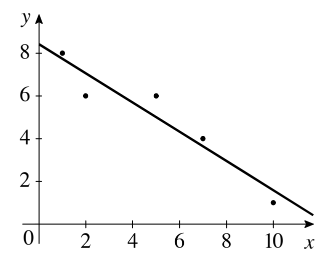


6. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	8	1	8
	2	6	4	12
	5	6	25	30
	7	4	49	28
	10	1	100	10
Sum	25	25	179	88

The normal equations are $5b + 25m = 25$ and $25b + 179m = 88$. The solutions are $m = -0.68519$ and $b = 8.4259$, so the required equation is $y = -0.685x + 8.426$.

b.

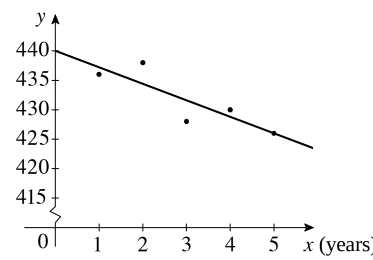


7. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	436	1	436
	2	438	4	876
	3	428	9	1284
	4	430	16	1720
	5	426	25	2138
Sum	15	2158	55	6446

The normal equations are $5b + 15m = 2158$ and $15b + 55m = 6446$. Solving this system, we find $m = -2.8$ and $b = 440$. Thus, the equation of the least-squares line is $y = -2.8x + 440$.

b.



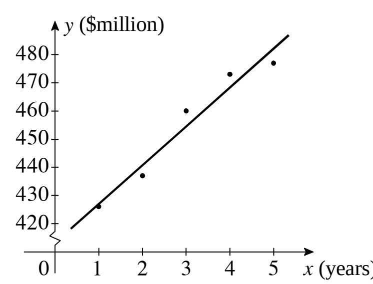
c. Two years from now, the average SAT verbal score in that area will be $y = -2.8\,(7) + 440 = 420.4$, or approximately 420.

8. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	426	1	426
	2	437	4	874
	3	460	9	1380
	4	473	16	1892
	5	477	25	2385
Sum	15	2273	55	6957

The normal equations are $55m + 15b = 6957$ and $15m + 5b = 2273$. Solving, we find $m = 13.8$ and $b = 413.2$, so the required equation is $y = 13.8x + 413.2$.

b.



c. When $x = 6$, $y = 13.8\,(6) + 413.2 = 496$, so the predicted net sales for the upcoming year are $496 million.

9. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	154.5	0	0
	1	381.8	1	381.8
	2	654.5	4	1309
	3	845	9	2535
Sum	6	2035.8	14	4225.8

The normal equations are $4b + 6m = 2035.8$ and $6b + 14m = 4225.8$. The solutions are $m = 234.42$ and $b = 157.32$, so the required equation is $y = 234.4x + 157.3$.

b. The projected number of Facebook users is $f(7) = 234.4(7) + 157.3 = 1798.1$, or approximately 1798.1 million.

10. a. We first summarize the data:

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	2.1	1	2.1
	2	2.4	4	4.8
	3	2.7	9	8.1
Sum	6	7.2	14	15.0

The normal equations are $3b + 6m = 7.2$ and $6b + 14m = 15$. Solving the system, we find $m = 0.3$ and $b = 1.8$. Thus, the equation of the least-squares line is $y = 0.3x + 1.8$.

b. The amount of money that Hollywood is projected to spend in 2015 is approximately $0.3(5) + 1.8 = 3.3$, or \$3.3 billion.

11. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	25.3	0	0
	1	33.4	1	33.4
	2	39.5	4	79
	3	50	9	150
	4	59.6	16	238.4
Sum	10	207.8	30	500.8

The normal equations are $5b + 10m = 207.8$ and $10b + 30m = 500.8$. The solutions are $m = 8.52$ and $b = 24.52$, so the required equation is $y = 8.52x + 24.52$.

b. The average rate of growth of the number of e-book readers between 2011 and 2015 is projected to be approximately 8.52 million per year.

12. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	26.2	0	0
	1	26.8	1	26.8
	2	27.5	4	55.0
	3	28.3	9	84.9
	4	28.7	16	114.8
Sum	10	137.5	30	281.5

The normal equations are $5b + 10m = 137.5$ and $10b + 30m = 281.5$. Solving this system, we find $m = 0.65$ and $b = 26.2$. Thus, an equation of the least-squares line is $y = 0.65x + 26.2$.

b. The percentage of the population enrolled in college in 2014 is projected to be $0.65(7) + 26.2 = 30.75$, or 30.75 million.

13. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	26.1	1	26.1
	2	27.2	4	54.4
	3	28.9	9	86.7
	4	31.1	16	124.4
	5	32.6	25	163.0
Sum	15	145.9	55	454.6

The normal equations are $5b + 15m = 145.9$ and $15b + 55m = 454.6$. Solving this system, we find $m = 1.69$ and $b = 24.11$. Thus, the required equation is $y = f(x) = 1.69x + 24.11$.

b. The predicted global sales for 2014 are given by $f(8) = 1.69(8) + 24.11 = 37.63$, or 37.6 billion.

14. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	1	95.9	1	95.9
	2	91.7	4	183.4
	3	83.8	9	251.4
	4	78.2	16	312.8
	5	73.5	25	367.5
Sum	15	423.1	55	1211.0

The normal equations are $5b + 15m = 423.1$ and $15b + 55m = 1211$. Solving this system, we find $m \approx -5.83$ and $b \approx 102.11$. Thus, an equation of the least-squares line is $y = -5.83x + 102.11$.

b. The volume of first-class mail in 2014 is projected to be $-5.83(8) + 102.11 = 55.47$, or approximately 55.47 billion pieces.

15.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	82.0	0	0
	1	84.7	1	84.7
	2	86.8	4	173.6
	3	89.7	9	269.1
	4	91.8	16	367.2
Sum	10	435	30	894.6

The normal equations are $5b + 10m = 435$ and $10b + 30m = 894.6$. The solutions are $m = 2.46$ and $b = 82.08$, so the required equation is $y = 2.46x + 82.1$.

b. The estimated number of credit union members in 2013 is $f(5) = 2.46(5) + 82.1 = 94.4$, or approximately 94.4 million.

16. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	2.0	0	0
	1	3.1	1	3.1
	2	4.5	4	9.0
	3	6.3	9	18.9
	4	7.8	16	31.2
	5	9.3	25	46.5
Sum	15	33.0	55	108.7

The normal equations are $6b + 15m = 33$ and $15b + 55m = 108.7$. Solving this system, we find $m \approx 1.50$ and $b \approx 1.76$, so an equation of the least-squares line is $y = 1.5x + 1.76$.

b. The rate of growth of video advertising spending between 2011 and 2016 is approximated by the slope of the least-squares line, that is \$1.5 billion/yr.

17. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	6.4	0	0
	1	6.8	1	6.8
	2	7.1	4	14.2
	3	7.4	9	22.2
	4	7.6	16	30.4
Sum	10	35.3	30	73.6

The normal equations are $5b + 10m = 35.3$ and $10b + 30m = 73.6$. The solutions are $m = 0.3$ and $b = 6.46$, so the required equation is $y = 0.3x + 6.46$.

b. The rate of change is given by the slope of the least-squares line, that is, approximately \$0.3 billion/yr.

18. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	12.9	0	0
	1	13.9	1	13.9
	2	14.65	4	29.3
	3	15.25	9	45.75
	4	15.85	16	63.4
Sum	10	72.55	30	152.35

The normal equations are $5b + 10m = 72.55$ and $10b + 30m = 152.35$. The solutions are $m \approx 0.725$ and $b \approx 13.06$, so the required equation is $y = 0.725x + 13.06$.

b. $y = 0.725\,(5) + 13.06 = 16.685$, or approximately \$16.685 million.

19. a.

	x	y	x^2	xy
	0	60	0	0
	2	74	4	148
	4	90	16	360
	6	106	36	636
	8	118	64	944
	10	128	100	1280
	12	150	144	1800
Sum	42	726	364	5168

The normal equations are $7b + 42m = 726$ and $42b + 364m = 5168$. The solutions are $m \approx 7.25$ and $b \approx 60.21$, so the required equation is $y = 7.25x + 60.21$.

b. $y = 7.25\,(11) + 60.21 = 139.96$, or \$139.96 billion.

c. \$7.25 billion/yr.

20. a.

	t	y	t^2	ty
	0	1.38	0	0
	1	1.44	1	1.44
	2	1.49	4	2.98
	3	1.56	9	4.68
	4	1.61	16	6.44
	5	1.67	25	8.35
	6	1.74	36	10.44
	7	1.78	49	12.46
Sum	28	12.67	140	46.79

The normal equations are $8b + 28m = 12.67$ and $28b + 140 = 46.79$. The solutions are $m \approx 0.058$ and $b \approx 138$, so the required equation is $y = 0.058t + 138$.

b. The rate of change is given by the slope of the least-squares line, that is, approximately \$0.058 trillion/yr, or \$58 billion/yr.

c. $y = 0.058\,(10) + 1.38 = 1.96$, or \$1.96 trillion.

21. False. See Example 1 on page 159 of the text.

22. True. The error involves the sum of the squares of the form $\left[f(x_i) - y_i\right]^2$, where f is the least-squares function and y_i is a data point. Thus, the error is zero if and only if $f(x_i) = y_i$ for each $1 \le i \le n$.

23. True.

24. True.

Technology Exercises page 166

1. $y = 2.3596x + 3.8639$

2. $y = 1.4068x - 2.1241$

3. $y = -1.1948x + 3.5525$

4. $y = -2.07715x + 5.23847$

5. a. $y = -2.5t + 61.2$ **b.** 48.7%

6. a. $y = 0.305x + 0.19$ **b.** \$0.305 billion/yr **c.** \$3.24 billion

CHAPTER 2 Concept Review Questions page 168

1. ordered, abscissa (x-coordinate), ordinate (y-coordinate)

2. a. x-, y- **b.** third

3. a. $\dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ **b.** undefined **c.** zero **d.** positive

4. $m_1 = m_2$, $m_1 = -\dfrac{1}{m_2}$

5. a. $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, point-slope form **b.** $y = mx + b$, slope-intercept

6. a. $Ax + By + C = 0$, where A and B are not both zero **b.** $-a/b$

7. domain, range, B

8. domain, $f(x)$, vertical, point

9. $f(x) \pm g(x)$, $f(x)g(x)$, $\dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, $A \cap B$, $A \cap B$, 0

10. $g(f(x))$, f, $f(x)$, g

11. $ax^2 + bx + c$, parabola, upward, downward, vertex, $-\frac{b}{2a}$, $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$.

12. a. $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$, where $a_n \neq 0$ and n is a positive integer

b. linear, quadratic **c.** quotient, polynomials **d.** x^r, where r is a real number