

Solutions for Precalculus Mathematics in a
Nutshell by George F. Simmons

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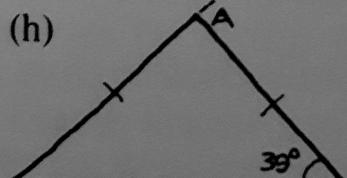
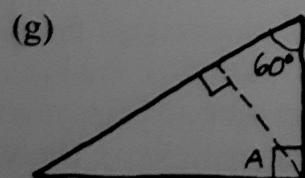
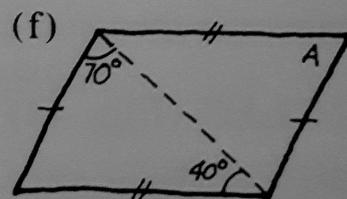
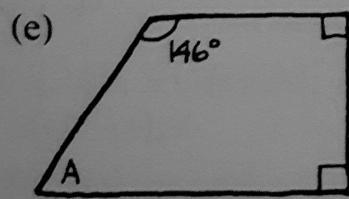
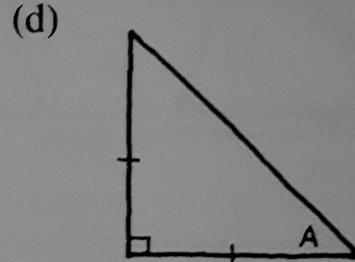
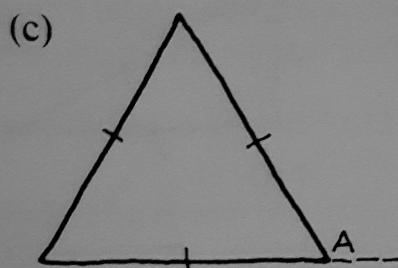
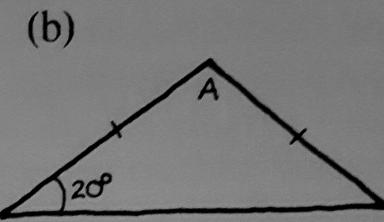
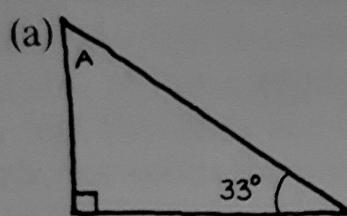
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0.1 Geometry

0.1.1 1

1

1. Find the angle A in each of the following figures:



a) $A = 180 - (90 + 33) = 57^\circ$

b) $A = 180 - 2(20) = 140^\circ$

c) $A = 180 - \frac{180}{3} = 120^\circ$

d) $A = \frac{180-90}{2} = 45^\circ$

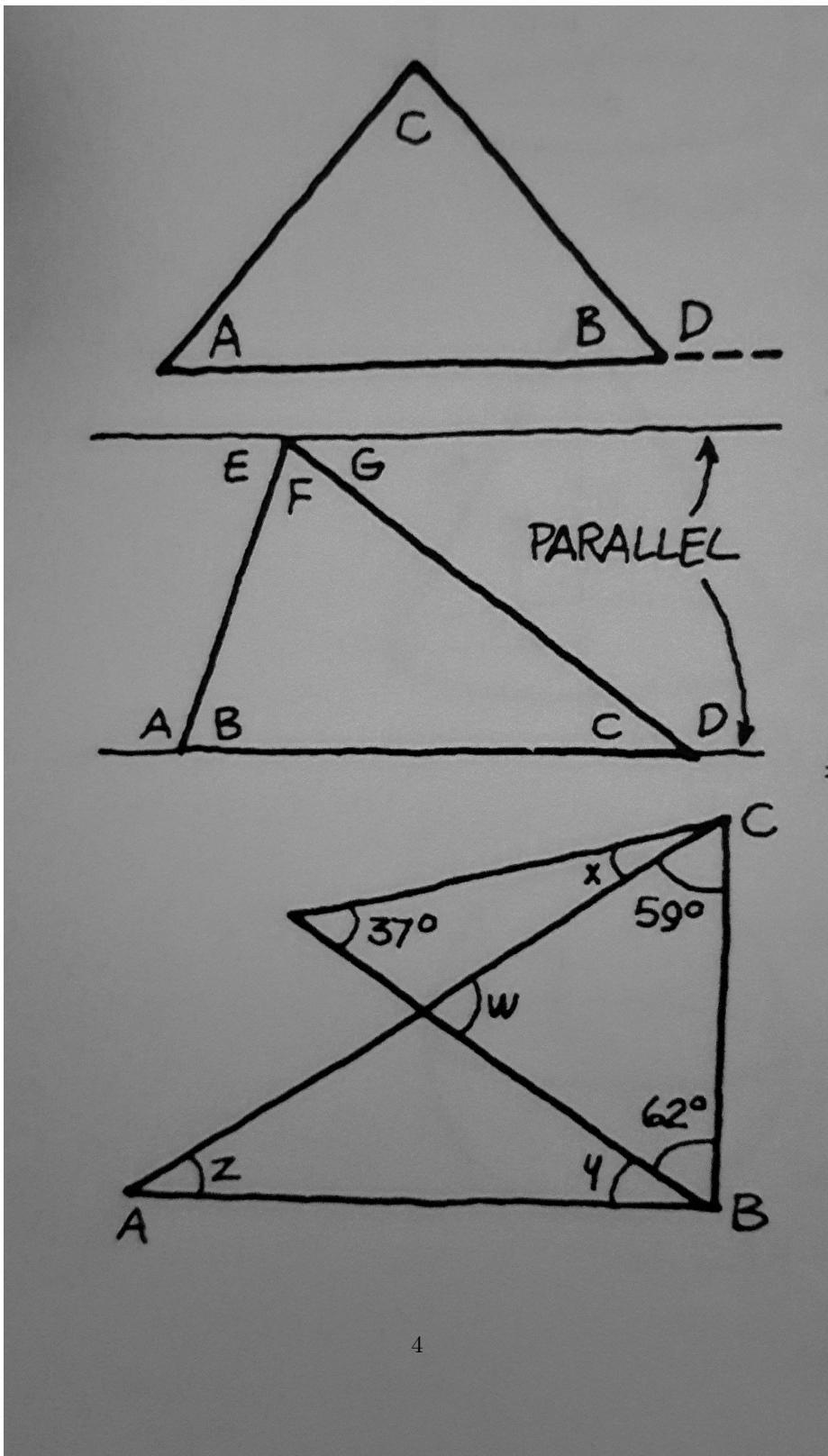
e) $A = 180 - 90 - (146 - 90) = 90 - 56 = 34^\circ$

f) $A = 180 - 70 - 40 = 70^\circ$

$$g) A = 90 - (180 - 60 - 90) = 60^\circ$$

$$h) A = 180 - (180 - 2(39)) = 180 - 102 = 78^\circ$$

2



4

In each case, for the first diagram, find the required angle;

a) $A = 40^\circ, C = 100^\circ, D = ?$

$$B = 180 - 40 - 100 = 40^\circ; D = 180 - 40 = 140^\circ;$$

b) $A = 50^\circ, B = 30^\circ, C = ?$

$$C = 180 - 50 - 30 = 100^\circ, D = 180 - 30 - 150^\circ$$

c) $A = 50^\circ, D = 140^\circ, C = ?$

$$B = 180 - 140 = 40^\circ, C = 180 - 50 - 40 = 90^\circ$$

3

In each case, for the second diagram, find the angles not given;

a) $A = 150^\circ, C = 40^\circ$

$$B = 180 - 150 = 30^\circ, D = 180 - 40 = 140^\circ, F = 180 - 30 - 40 = 110^\circ, E = 180 - 40 - 110 = 30^\circ, G = 40^\circ$$

b) $B = 60^\circ, C = 65^\circ$

$$A = 180 - 60 = 120^\circ, D = 180 - 65 = 115^\circ, E = 60^\circ, F = 180 - 65 - 60 = 55^\circ, G = 65^\circ$$

4

In the third diagram, $AB \perp BC$ Find the angles x, y, z, w

$$y = 90 - 62 = 28^\circ, w = 180 - 59 - 62 = 59^\circ, x = 180 - 37 - (180 - 59) = 180 - 37 - 121 = 22^\circ, z = 180 - 59 - (62 + 28)$$

5

What is the height of a rectangle whose area is 40 square inches and whose base is 8 inches?

$$\text{area} = 40 = 8h$$

$$h = \frac{40}{8} = 5$$

6

If the base of a triangle is 9 inches, and its area is 45 square inches, what is the height?

$$\text{AreaOfTriangle} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{base} \cdot \text{height}$$

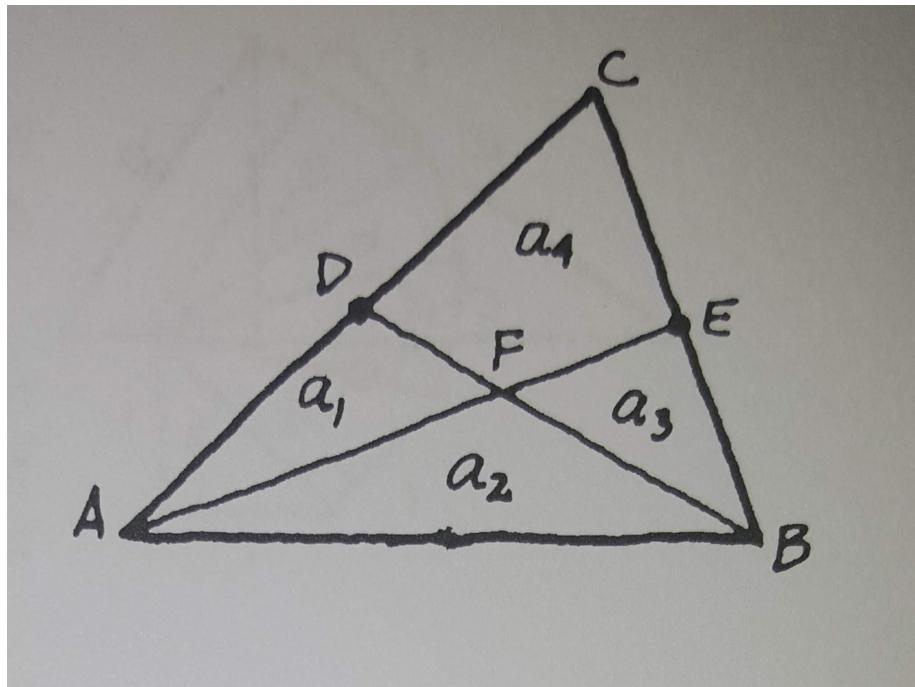
$$45 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 \cdot h; h = \frac{45 \cdot 2}{9} = \frac{90}{9} = 10$$

7

The height and base of a triangle are equal, and its area is 32 square inches. Find the height and base.

$$32 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{base}^2; \text{base} = \sqrt{64} = 8; \text{height} = 8$$

8



In the triangle ABC , D and E are the midpoints of AC and BC . The segments AE and BD intersect at F . Show that regions a_2 and a_4 have equal areas

Solution:

$$(a_1 + a_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot DB \cdot AD$$

Given D is midway between AC , we have the following

$$AD = DC$$

Thus

$$(a_3 + a_4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot DB \cdot DC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot DB \cdot AD = (a_1 + a_2)$$

Applying the same logic, we find the areas of $(a_2 + a_3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AE \cdot BE = (a_1 + a_4)$ as $BE = EC$

We have the following identities

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_3 + a_4 &= a_1 + a_2 && (\text{first}) \\
 a_2 + a_3 &= a_1 + a_4 && (\text{second}) \\
 a_4 &= a_1 + a_2 - a_3 && (\text{Rearranging first identity}) \\
 a_2 &= a_1 + a_4 - a_3 && (\text{Rearranging second identity})
 \end{aligned}$$

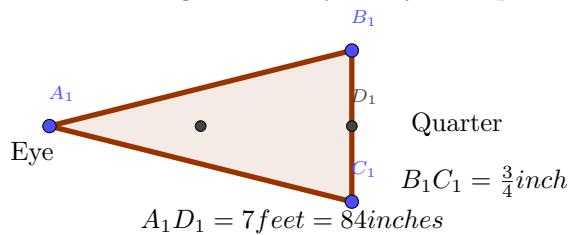
Which we can see $a_2 = a_4$ and $a_1 = a_3$

9

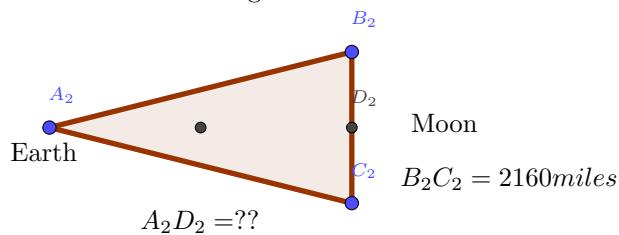
A quarter (a 25 cents piece) is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and when placed 7 feet from the eye will just block out the disc of the moon. If the diameter of the moon is 2160 miles, how far is the moon from the earth?

Solution:

Given the triangle formed by the eye and quarter piece,



And the similar triangle for the Earth to the moon



We know that the ratios between the sides should be the same

$$\frac{A_1D_1}{B_1D_1} = \frac{A_2D_2}{B_2D_2}$$

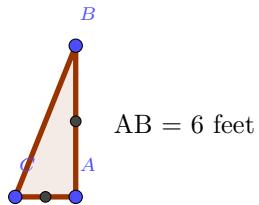
Using 7 Feet as 84 inches

So to determine $A_2D_2 = B_2D_2 \cdot \frac{A_1D_1}{B_1D_1} = 2160 \cdot 112 = 241920$ miles
Not too sure with this solution

10

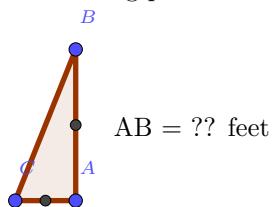
A man, 6 feet tall, stands at the foot of a flagpole. If the shadow of the man and the pole are 4 feet and 40 feet in length, how tall is the pole?

So the Man



AC = 4 feet

And the flag pole

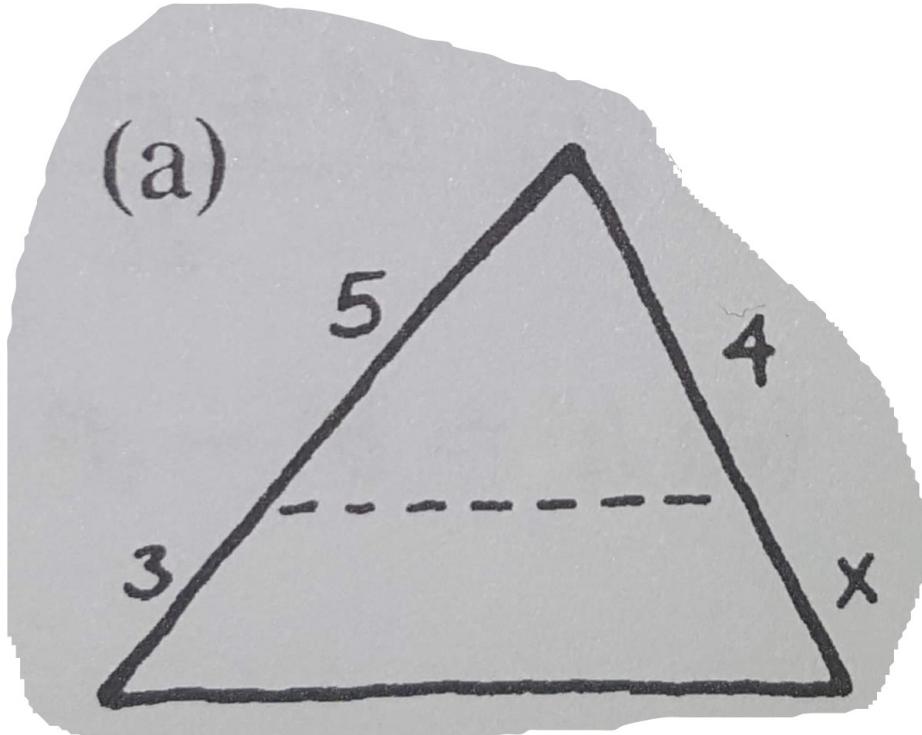


AC = 40 feet

The ratio of $\frac{6}{4}$ should be the same ratio as $\frac{??}{40}$ so the height of the flag pole should be 60 feet

11

In each figure, the dotted line is parallel to a side of the triangle. Find x.



a)

To figure out the length of the dashed line, we use the Pythagorean formula
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

$$\text{so dashed line has length} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

Given the length of the dashed line, we can calculate the length of the similar line below (which we will call y) with the following

$$\frac{5}{3} = \frac{8}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{8 \cdot 3}{5} = \frac{24}{5}$$

So to calculate x , we can use the Pythagorean formula again

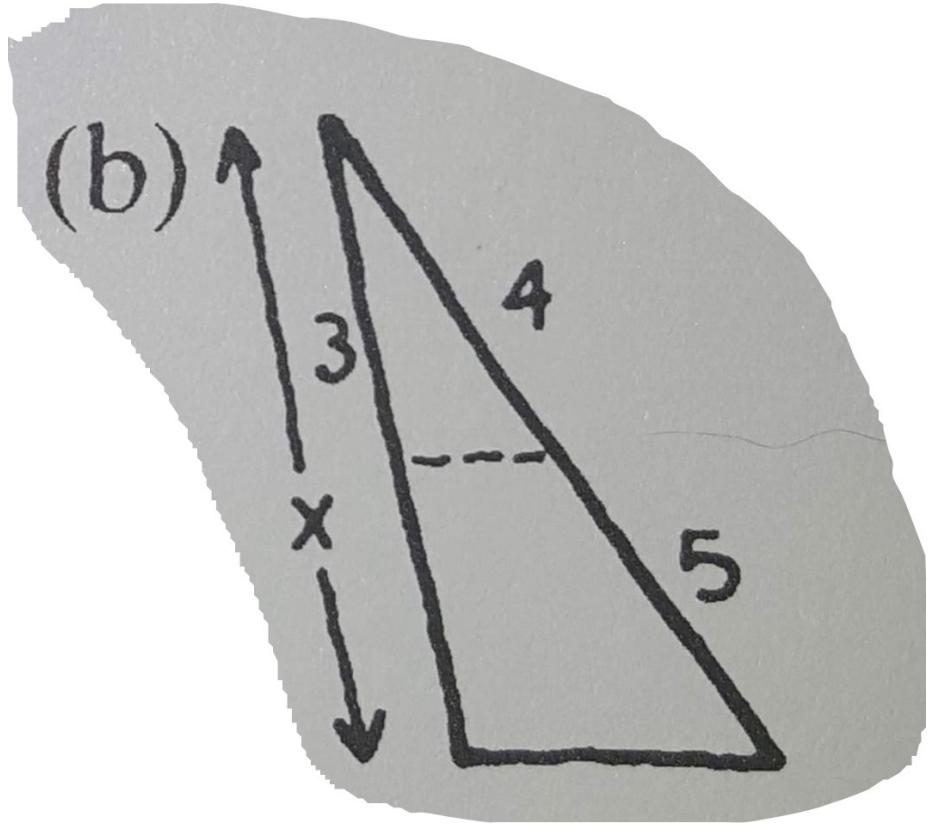
$$8^2 = (\frac{24}{5})^2 + (x+4)^2 \text{ or } (x+4) = \sqrt{8^2 - (\frac{24}{5})^2} = \sqrt{64 - 23.04} = \sqrt{40.96} = 6.4$$

$$x = 6.4 - 4 = 2.4 = \frac{12}{5}$$

Or the quick way to solve this

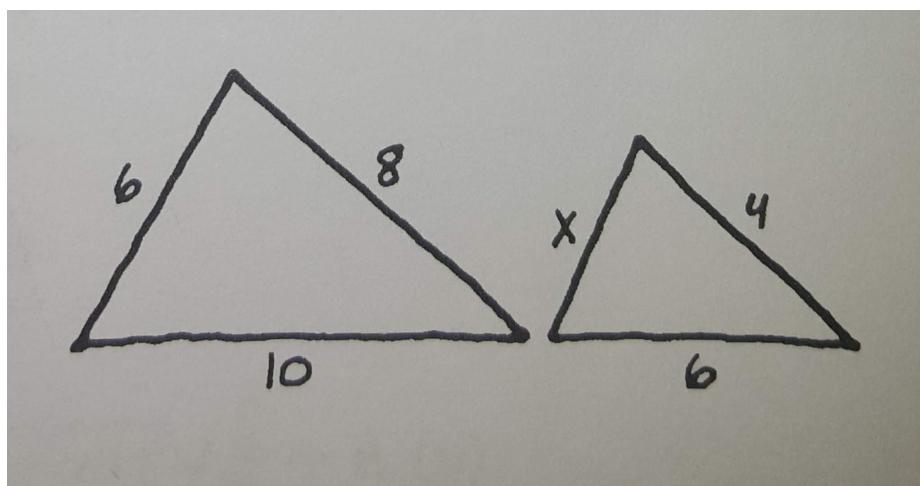
$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{x+4}{8} \quad x+4 = \frac{4}{5} \cdot 8 = 6.4$$

b)



Using the ratios of sides we get $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{x}{9}$ so $x = \frac{27}{4}$

12



Find x and y in the adjoining similar triangles

$$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{x}{6} = \frac{y}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{36}{10} = \frac{18}{5} \quad y = \frac{48}{10} = \frac{24}{5}$$

13

The areas of two similar triangles are 25 and 16. If the perimeter of the first is 15, find the perimeter of the second.

$$RatioOfAreas = \frac{16}{25} = \frac{4^2}{5^2}$$

Lets now calculate the ratio for the length by $\sqrt{\frac{4^2}{5^2}} = \frac{4}{5}$

Applying that to the permiter length of 15, $15 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 12$

14

Two equilateral triangles have sides of 4 inches and 6 inches. What is the ratio of their perimeters? Of their Areas? Of their heights?

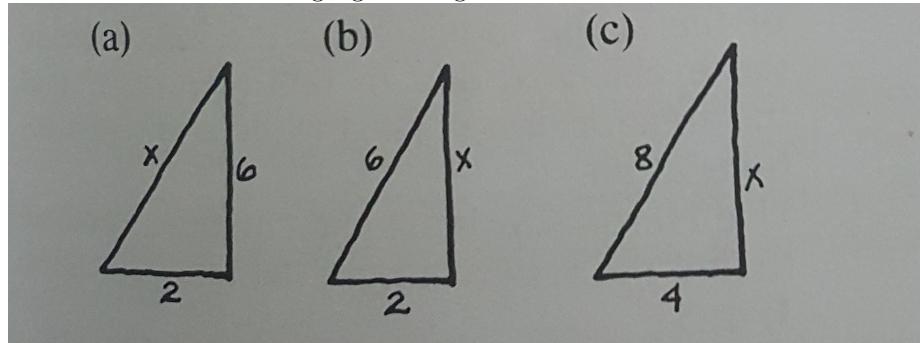
$$RatioOfPerimeter = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$RatioOfAreas = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$RatioOfHeights = RatioOfPerimeter = \frac{2}{3}$$

15

Find x in each of the following right triangles:



a)

$$x = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{36 + 4} = \sqrt{40}$$

b)

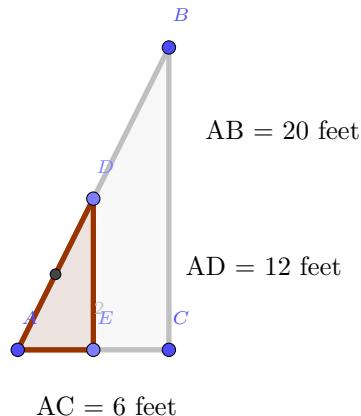
$$x = \sqrt{6^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{32}$$

c)

$$x = \sqrt{8^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{48}$$

16

A 20-foot ladder leans against a wall with its foot 6 feet from the wall. A man stands on a rung which is 12 feet from the bottom of the ladder. How far is the man from the wall and from the ground.



$$BD = \sqrt{20^2 - 6^2} = \sqrt{400 - 36} = \sqrt{364}$$

Given this is a problem of similar triangles we will use ratios to help us figure the lengths

$$\frac{12}{20} = \frac{AE}{6} = \frac{DE}{\sqrt{364}}$$

$AE = \frac{12 \cdot 6}{20} = \frac{72}{20} = \frac{18}{5} = 3.6$ feet from the wall $DE = \sqrt{12^2 - 3.6^2} = \sqrt{144 - 12.96} = \sqrt{131.04} = 11.45$ feet from the ground

17

What is the diagonal of a square whose side is a ?

$$\text{Diagonal} = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2} = a\sqrt{2}$$

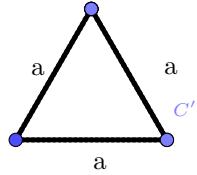
18

What is the side of a square whose diagonal is a ?

$$\text{Side} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2}}$$

19

Find the area of an equilateral triangle where side is a

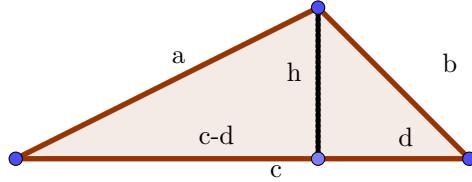


$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \text{base} \cdot \text{height}$$

$$\text{halfBase} = \frac{a}{2} \quad \text{height} = \sqrt{a^2 - (\frac{a}{2})^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3a^2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}a \quad \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}a = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}$$

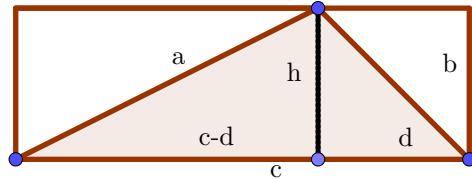
20

Heron's formula states that the area of a triangle with sides a, b, c is given by $A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$, where the number $s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$ is called the semi perimeter. Prove this formula by verifying the following steps:



a) $A = \frac{1}{2}hc$

If we break this problem into two



We can see the area of the two rectangles are; $A_1 = h \cdot (c - d)$

$$A_2 = h \cdot d$$

Adding these two areas together we get $A_1 + A_2 = h(c - d + d)$

And we can halve it to get the area of the triangle, shaded in red

$$A = \frac{hc}{2}$$

b) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2cd$

Using the pythagorean formula

$$h^2 + d^2 = b^2, \quad h^2 + (c - d)^2 = a^2$$

re-arranging we get

$$h^2 = b^2 - d^2 = a^2 - (c - d)^2$$

With a bit of algebra manipulation we get

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 - d^2 &= a^2 - (c-d)^2 = \\ b^2 - d^2 + (c-d)^2 &= a^2 = \\ b^2 - d^2 + (c^2 - 2cd + d^2) &= a^2 \\ b^2 + c^2 - 2cd &= a^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) $d = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c}$

Continuing with the manipulation

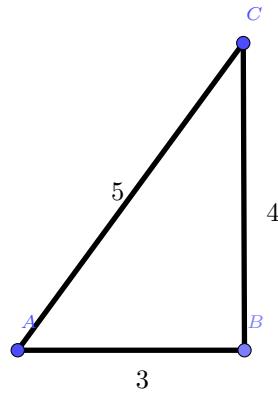
$$\begin{aligned} b^2 + c^2 - 2cd &= a^2 \\ b^2 + c^2 &= a^2 + 2cd \\ b^2 + c^2 - a^2 &= 2cd \\ \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c} &= d \end{aligned}$$

d) $h^2 = b^2 - d^2$

todo

21

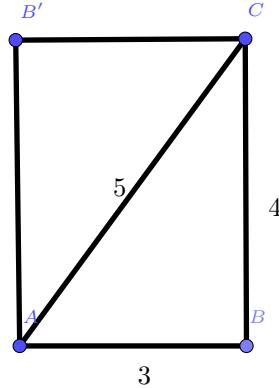
Use Heron's formula and one other method to find the area of a right triangle with sides 3, 4 5.



Using Heron's formula $\text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

$$s = \frac{1}{2}(3+4+5) = 6, \text{ Area} = \sqrt{6(6-3)(6-4)(6-5)} = \sqrt{6 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = \sqrt{6 \cdot 6} = 6$$

Lets try the same but now starting with a rectangle



Just mirroing the triangle two form a rectangle, we can see the area of the rectangle is $\text{Area}_{\text{rectangle}} = 3 \cdot 4$. As we have 2 lots of the triangle, we can now form $\text{Area}_{\text{triangle}} = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} = 6$

22

Apply the Heron formula to verify the result of Question 19.

$$s = \frac{1}{2}(a + a + a) = \frac{3a}{2} \quad \text{Area} = \sqrt{s(\frac{3a}{2} - a)^3} = \sqrt{\frac{3a}{2}(\frac{a}{2})^3} = \sqrt{\frac{3a^4}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{4}$$

23

Find the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle whos legs are

- a) 3, 4

$$h = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

- b) 5, 12

$$h = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{25 + 144} = 13$$

- c) 6, 8

$$h = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = 10$$

- d) 7, 24

$$h = \sqrt{7^2 + 24^2} = \sqrt{49 + 576} = 25$$

- e) 8, 15

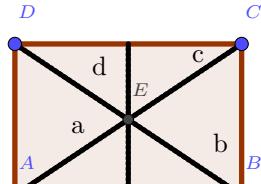
$$h = \sqrt{8^2 + 15^2} = \sqrt{64 + 225} = 17$$

24

The hypotenuse of a right triangle is 15 and one leg is 12. What is the other leg?

$$b = \sqrt{15^2 - 12^2} = \sqrt{225 - 144} = \sqrt{81} = 9$$

25



If E is any interior point on the indicated rectangle, show that $a^2 + c^2 = b^2 + d^2$.

Given we have a rectangle, we know that the lengths $AB = CD$ and $AD = CB$. We can also conclude that the triangle AEB has sides a, b, AB which would mean the triangle CED has sides c, d, DC ,

Using pythagorean formula $AB^2 = a^2 + b^2 = DC^2 = c^2 + d^2$ meaning $a^2 - c^2 = d^2 - b^2$

Applying the same idea to the other pair of sides in the rectangle, $AD = CB$
 $AD^2 = a^2 + d^2 = CB^2 = c^2 + b^2$

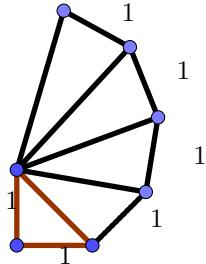
Thus, $a^2 - c^2 = b^2 - d^2$

Putting the two together $a^2 - c^2 = d^2 - b^2 = b^2 - d^2$

TODO: check me

26

In the adjoining figure find a, b, c, d, e



If a, b, c, d, e are areas $a = \frac{1}{2}1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}1 \cdot (\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{2}1 \cdot (\sqrt{1^2 + \sqrt{2}^2}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2}1 \cdot (\sqrt{1^2 + \sqrt{3}^2}) = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} = 1$$

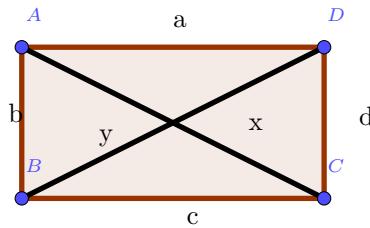
$$e = \frac{1}{2}1 \cdot (\sqrt{1^2 + \sqrt{4}^2}) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

When a, b, c, d, e are the hypotenuse (diagram does not make this clear)

$$a = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} \quad b = \sqrt{\sqrt{2}^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3} \quad c = \sqrt{\sqrt{3}^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4} \quad d = \sqrt{\sqrt{4}^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5} \quad e = \sqrt{\sqrt{5}^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

27

Show that in any parallelogram the sum of the squares of the diagonals equals the sum of the squares of the four sides.



So using the above statement, we are saying $y^2 + x^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$
We will prove this as follows.

Proof. Treating a parallelogram as two triangles ABD and CBD , we can apply the pythagorean formula to get the following, $a^2 + b^2 = y^2$ and $d^2 + c^2 = y^2$. Doing the same for triangles ACD and ABC we get $a^2 + d^2 = x^2$ and $b^2 + c^2 = x^2$. Because we are dealing with a parallelogram, we know that the length of $b = d$ and $a = c$ and $x = y$ regardless of the inner angles. This also means $x^2 = y^2$. Given that, I can say $2(a^2 + d^2) = 2(x^2)$ or $a^2 + a^2 + d^2 + d^2 = x^2 + x^2$ and then replacing a $a^2 = b^2$ $d^2 = c^2$ and $y^2 = x^2$ I get $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = x^2 + y^2$, thus completing the proof \square

28

A side of one square, equals a diagonal of a second square. Find the ratio of the area of the larger square to that of the smaller square.

Let a be the side of the first square, and a^2 be the area of the first square

Given a is a diagonal of a second square, we can use the pythagorean formula $base^2 + height^2 = hypotenuse^2$ and given the second square is a square, $base^2 = height^2$, which we can substitute $hypotenuse = a$ to make $a^2 = 2(base^2)$. meaning the ratio of the two areas will be 2

29

A side of one equilateral triangle equals the height of a second equilateral triangle. Find the ratio of the perimeter of the larger triangle to that of the smaller.

Let a be the side of the first equilateral triangle. The perimeter of the first triangle will be $3a$

Given a is the height of the second equilateral triangle, we need to find the length of its side, which we will call b . We will use the Pythagorean formula

which will give us $b^2 = a^2 + (\frac{1}{2}b)^2$, when rearranged $\frac{3}{4}b^2 = a^2$, giving us the ratio $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$

0.1.2 2

1

The diameter of one circle equals the radius of the second circle. What is the ratio of their areas.

let d be the diameter of the first circle, and $2d$ the diameter of the second as $d = 2r$ where r is the radius of the first circle.

We know that the area of the first circle is πr^2 or $\pi(\frac{d}{2})^2$ and the area of the second ciircle will be πd^2 so the ratio of their areas is $\frac{1}{4}$

2

The ratio of the areas of two circles of radii R and r is $2/1$. What is the ratio R/r of their radii?

Given the ratio between the two circles is $2/1$ aka one is twice as big in area as the other, then to figure the ratio of their radii,

$A_1 = 2 \cdot A_2$ where $A_1 = \pi R^2$ and $A_2 = \pi r^2$ so we have $\pi R^2 = 2 \cdot \pi r^2$ so $R = \sqrt{2}r$

3

Find the area of a sector of a ciircle of radius 10 whos central angle is

For a circle, the area will be $A = \pi 10^2 = 100\pi$

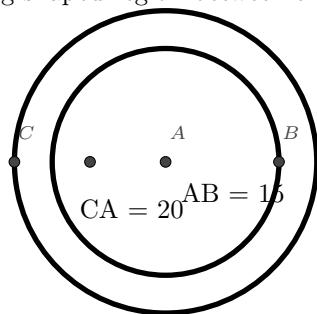
a) $60^\circ = \frac{100\pi}{6} = \frac{50}{3}\pi$

b) $90^\circ = \frac{100\pi}{4} = 25\pi$

c) $48^\circ = \frac{100\pi}{7.5} = \frac{40}{3}\pi$

4

Two concentric circles have circumferences 30π and 40π . Find the area of the ring-shaped region between them.

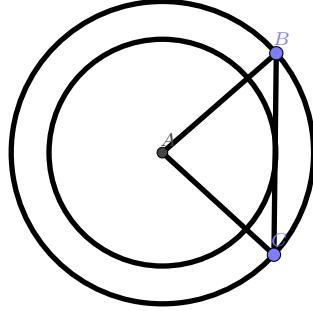


So given two circles and the formula $circumference = \pi \cdot diameter$, we know that the radii for the two circles are 15 and 20 respectively. To work

out the ring shape between them, $A_2 - A_1 = \pi 20^2 - \pi 15^2 = \pi(20^2 - 15^2) = \pi(400 - 225) = 175\pi$ where A_2 is the area of the bigger circle and A_1 the smaller circle.

5

Show that the area of the ring-shaped region between two concentric circles equals the area of a circle whose diameter is a chord of the outer circle which is tangent to the inner circle.



Let r_b be the radius of the big circle and r_s be the radius of the smaller circle. The area of the ring shape is $A = \pi((r_b)^2 - (r_s)^2)$

Now let us find the length of the chord BC in the diagram. $BC = \sqrt{2(r_b)^2} = \sqrt{2}(r_b)$ and let this be the diameter of a third circle. We can calculate this another way, whereby the hypotenuse $AB = r_b$ and the height of the triangle is r_s . So the base of this right-angle (halfway between BC) is $(r_b)^2 - (r_s)^2$.

6

a) Area of the square = a^2 Area of circle of radius $a = \pi a^2$ Area of quarter circle $\frac{\pi a^2}{4}$ Area of shaded $a^2 - \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$

b)

Area of Square = $4a^2$ Area of one circle = πa^2 Area of Shaded = $4a^2 - a^2 - \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 = 3a^2 - \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 = a^2(3 - \frac{\pi}{2})$

c)

Area of triangle = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(2a)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}4a^2 = \sqrt{3}a^2$ Area of 3 white areas, which is 3 lots of 60° segments of a circle, or half a circle $\frac{\pi a^2}{2}$ Area of shaded = $a^2(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{2})$

0.2 Algebra

0.2.1 1

1

$\sqrt{9} = 3^2$ - Integer or Natural Number

$-\frac{2}{3}$ - Rational

$\frac{51}{3} = 17$ - Integer or Natural Number

- 10 - Integer
- $-\frac{\pi}{3}$ - Irrational
- $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ - Irrational
- $-\sqrt{4} = -2$ - Integer
- $\frac{5}{1234}$ - Rational

2

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

$$[(a + 3b) - a] - [a - (a - 3b)] = [3b] - [3b] = 0$$

$$a - \{2a - [b - (3a - 2b)]\} = a - \{2a - [3b - 3a]\} = a - \{5a - 3b\} = a - 5a + 3b = 3b - 4a$$

3

$$19 \cdot 179 = 2(10 \cdot 179) - 179 = 2(1790) - 179 = 3580 - 179 = 3401$$

$$510 \cdot 18 = 2(10 \cdot 510) - (2 \cdot 510) = 10200 - 1020 = 9180$$

$$302 \cdot 11 = 10 \cdot 302 + 302 = 3020 + 302 = 3322$$

4

$$\begin{aligned} 12x - 18y + 30 &= 6(2x - 3y + 5) \\ 8x^2 - 12x^3y - 28x^4z &= 4x^2(2 - 3xy - 7x^2z) \\ 9abc + 3a^2b^2c^2 &= 3abc(3 + abc) \end{aligned}$$

5

$$\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a^2}{ab} - \frac{b^2}{ab} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab}$$

$$\frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{3(2-x)+(x-2)}{(x-2)(2-x)} = \frac{4-2x}{(x-2)(2-x)} = \frac{2(2-x)}{(x-2)(2-x)} = \frac{2}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x-1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{x-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{x-1+1}{x-1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{x}{x-1}} = \frac{x-1}{x}$$

using an example of x = 2; $\frac{1}{2}$

using an example of x = 3; $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{x}{xy^2} + \frac{y}{x^2y} = \frac{x^3y+xy^3}{x^3y^3} = \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2y^2}$$

$$\frac{4a}{b} + \frac{b}{4a} = \frac{16a^2+b^2}{4ab}$$

6

$$\text{a}) 5a^{-3} = \frac{5}{a^3}$$

$$\text{b}) (5a)^{-3} = \frac{1}{125a^3}$$

$$\text{c}) 21 \cdot 719^3 \cdot 7^{-1} \cdot 3 \cdot 719^{-3} = 21 \cdot 719^3 \cdot \frac{1}{7} \cdot 3 \cdot 719^{-3} = \frac{27 \cdot 3}{7} = 3^2$$

d) 1

7

- a) $(a^{n-4}b^4)(ab^{n-1})^4 = (a^{n-4}b^4)(a^4b^{4n-4}) = a^n b^{4n}$
- b) $(4a^3b^{-4})(3a^{-1}b^5) = 12a^2b$
- c) $\frac{x^{14}y^5}{x^4y^{-5}} = x^{10}y^{10}$
- z d) $a^2b^2(a^{-2} + b^{-2}) = b^2 + a^2$
- e) $(x+y)(x^{-1} + y^{-1}) = (x+y)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) = (x+y)\left(\frac{y+x}{xy}\right) = \left(\frac{x^2+2yx+y^2}{xy}\right)$

Using x = 2, y = 3; $5\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = 5\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = \frac{25}{6}$

$$f) \left(\frac{a^2b}{c}\right)^4 \left(\frac{a}{b^2c^3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{c^2}{a^2}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{a^8b^4}{c^4}\right) \left(\frac{a^2}{b^4c^6}\right) \left(\frac{c^{10}}{a^{10}}\right) = \frac{a^{10}b^4c^{10}}{c^{10}b^4a^{10}} = 1$$

8

Simplify

- a) $\sqrt{49} = 7$
- b) $\sqrt{144} = 12$
- c) $\sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$
- d) $\sqrt{36+64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$
- e) $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$
- f) $\sqrt[4]{81} = 3$
- g) $\sqrt[6]{64} = 2$
- h) $\sqrt{.64} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{100}} = \frac{8}{10} = 0.8$
- i) $\sqrt{.09} = \frac{3}{10} = .3$
- j) $\sqrt{\frac{16}{121}} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{\sqrt{121}} = \frac{4}{11}$
- k) $\sqrt{\frac{225}{400}} = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4}$
- l) $\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{27}} = -\frac{1}{3}$
- m) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{125}} = \frac{4}{5}$
- n) $\sqrt[3]{-1000} = -10$
- o) $\sqrt{125} = \sqrt{5 * 5 * 5} = 5\sqrt{5}$
- p) $\sqrt{625} = 25$
- q) $\sqrt[4]{625} = \sqrt[4]{25 * 25} = \sqrt[4]{5 * 5 * 5 * 5} = 5$
- r) $\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{2 * 9} = 3\sqrt{2}$
- s) $\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4 * 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$
- t) $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8} = \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$
- u) $\sqrt{3} + \sqrt[4]{9} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{3} * \sqrt{3} * \sqrt{3} * \sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3}$
- v) $\sqrt[3]{54} + \sqrt[3]{250} = \sqrt[3]{3 * 3 * 3 * 2} + \sqrt[3]{5 * 5 * 5 * 2} = 3\sqrt[3]{2} + 5\sqrt[3]{2} = 8\sqrt[3]{2}$
- w) $\sqrt[10]{32a^5} = \sqrt[10]{2^5a^5} = \sqrt{2a}$
- x) $\sqrt{a^2b^4} = ab^2$

$$y) \sqrt[4]{a^5} = \sqrt[4]{a * a * a * a * a} = a \sqrt[4]{a}$$

$$z) \sqrt{1 - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{3}{4})} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

9

Simplify by rationalizing the denominator

$$a) \frac{30}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{30\sqrt{6}}{6} = 5\sqrt{6}$$

$$b) \frac{\sqrt{6}+2}{\sqrt{6}-2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+2}{\sqrt{6}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}+2}{\sqrt{6}+2} = \frac{6+4\sqrt{6}+4}{6-4} = \frac{10+4\sqrt{6}}{2} = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$c) \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{5}} = \sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}$$

10

Compute

$$a) 36^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6$$

$$b) 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$$

$$c) 32^{\frac{4}{5}} = \sqrt[5]{32^4} = 16$$

$$d) 36^{\frac{3}{2}} = 216$$

$$e) 216^{\frac{2}{3}} = 36$$

$$f) 16^{-\frac{1}{2}} = (\frac{1}{16})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{16}}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$g) 9^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{9}^{3/2} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$h) 8^{-2/3} = \frac{1}{8}^{2/3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$i) 100^{3/2} = \sqrt[3]{100^3} = 1000$$

$$j) 3^{1/2} \cdot 3^{5/2} = 3^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2}} = 3^{\frac{6}{2}} = 3^3 = 27$$

$$k) \frac{10^{2/3} \cdot 10^{1/3} \cdot 10^3}{10^{5/2} \cdot 10^{1/2}} = \frac{10^4}{10^3} = 10$$

11

Simplify as far as possible, removing negative and zero exponents

$$a) (25a^6b^{-2})^{1/2} = \frac{5a^3}{b}$$

$$b) (2a^{1/2}b^{1/4})^4 = 16a^2b$$

$$c) \sqrt[5]{a^2b} \cdot \sqrt[5]{a^3b^4} = (a^2b \cdot a^3b^4)^{1/5} = (a^5b^5)^{1/5} = ab$$

$$d) (\frac{a^4}{36})^{1/2} = \frac{a^2}{6}$$

$$e) (25a^{2/3})^{1/2} = 5a^{1/3} = 5\sqrt[3]{a}$$

$$f) (a^{1/2} + b^{1/2})(a^{1/2} - b^{1/2}) = a - b$$

$$g) \{a^{2/3}[(\frac{a^{2/3}}{a^{1/4}})^6]^{1/3}\}^2 = \{a^{4/3}[(\frac{a^{2/3}}{a^{1/4}})^6]^{2/3}\} = \{a^{4/3}[(\frac{a^{2/3}}{a^{1/4}})^4]\} = \{a^{4/3}[(\frac{a^{8/3}}{a})]\} = \{a^{4/3}a^{5/3}\} = a^{9/3} = a^3$$

$$h) (\frac{27b^2c^5}{64a^6b^{-4}c^{-1}})^{1/3} = \frac{3b^{2/3}c^{5/3}}{4a^2b^{-4/3}c^{-1/3}} = \frac{3b^2c^2}{4a^2}$$

12

Add or subtract

$$a) (x^7 - 3x^5 + 4x^2 - 9) + (2x^6 - 5x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 1) = x^7 + 2x^6 - 8x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 + 2x^2 - 8$$

b) $(3x^5 + x^4 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 11x + 2) - (x^4 + 5x^2 + 2) = 3x^5 - 2x^3 - 11x$

13

Multiply

- $(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4)(3x^2 - 2x - 9) = 6x^5 - 4x^4 - 18x^3 + 9x^4 - 6x^3 - 27x^2 - 12x^2 + 8x + 36 = 6x^5 + 5x^4 - 24x^3 - 39x^2 + 8x + 36$
- $(x^5 - 2x^3 + 3)(2x^2 - 8x + 4) = 2x^7 - 8x^6 + 4x^5 - 4x^5 + 16x^4 - 8x^3 + 6x^2 - 24x + 12 = 2x^7 - 8x^6 + 16x^4 - 8x^3 + 6x^2 - 24x + 12$
- $(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1) = x^3 + x^2 + x - x^2 - x - 1 = x^3 - 1$
- $(x - 1)(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x - x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 = x^4 - 1$
- $(x - 1)(x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) = x^5 - 1$

14

Factor

- $x^2 - x - 6 = (x + 2)(x - 3)$
- $x^2 + 9x + 20 = (x + 5)(x + 4)$
- $x^2 + 12x + 20 = (x + 10)(x + 2)$
- $x^2 - 4x + 4 = (x - 2)(x - 2) = (x - 2)^2$
- $x^2 + 8x + 16 = (x + 4)^2$
- $x^3 + 12x^2 + 36x = x(x^2 + 12x + 36) = x(x + 6)^2$
- $x^4 - 16 = (x^2 + 4)(x - 2)(x + 2)$
- $x^2 + 13x - 30 = (x + 15)(x - 2)$
- $x^2 + 2x - 35 = (x - 5)(x + 7)$
- $x^2 - 13x + 42 = (x - 6)(x - 7)$
- $x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x = x(x^2 - 3x - 4) = x(x - 4)(x + 1)$
- $4x^2 + 2x - 12 = (2x - 3)(2x + 4)$
- $10x^2 - 16x - 8 = (10x + 4)(x - 2)$

15

Verify the formula $(x - a)(x^2 + ax + a^2) = x^3 - a^3$

$$(x - a)(x^2 + ax + a^2) = x^3 + ax^2 + a^2x - ax^2 - a^2x - a^3 = x^3 - a^3$$

- $x^3 - 27 = (x^3 - 3^3) = (x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 3^2)$
- $8x^3 - 125 = (2x - 5)(4x^2 + 10x + 25)$

16

Verify the formula $(x + a)(x^2 - ax + a^2) = x^3 + a^3$ $(x + a)(x^2 - ax + a^2) = x^3 - ax^2 + a^2x + ax^2 - a^2x + a^3$

and use to factor

- $x^3 + 64 = x^3 + 4^3 = (x + 4)(x^2 - 4x + 16)$
- $27x^3 + 8 = (3x)^3 + 2^3 = (3x + 2)(9x^2 - 6x + 4)$

17

Solve by factoring, and then by quadratic formula;

Quadratic formula;

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

a) $x^2 + 3x - 28 = 0 = (x + 7)(x - 4)$

or using Quadratic formula;

$$let a = 1, b = 3, c = -28$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot -28}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 112}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 11}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{8}{2} = 4, \frac{-14}{2} = -7$$

b) $x^2 - 8x - 33 = 0 = (x + 3)(x - 11)$

or using Quadratic formula

$$let a = 1, b = -8, c = -33$$

$$x = \frac{-(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-33)}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 132}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{196}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 14}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-6}{2}, \frac{22}{2}$$

c) $2x^2 + x - 15 = 0 = (2x - 5)(x + 3)$

or using Quadratic formula

$$let a = 2, b = 1, c = -15$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot (-15)}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 120}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 11}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-12}{4} = -3, \frac{10}{4}$$

d) $6x^2 - 5x - 21 = 0 = (3x - 7)(2x + 3)$

or using Quadratic Formula

$$let a = 6, b = -5, c = -21$$

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-21)}}{2 \cdot 6} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{529}}{12} = \frac{5 \pm 23}{12}$$

Thus

$$x = \frac{-18}{12} = \frac{-3}{2}, \frac{28}{12} = \frac{7}{3}$$

18

Solve by the quadratic formula

a) $5x^2 - 9x + 3 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-9) \pm \sqrt{(-9)^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{21}}{10}$$

b) $3x^2 + 7x + 3 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

c) $17x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4 \cdot 17 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 17} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-32}}{34}$$

x has no real values, because you cannot square root a negative number

d) $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

x has no real values, because you cannot square root a negative number

19

Insert the correct inequality sign, $<$ or $>$ in the following;

a) $3 < 11$

b) $5 > 2$

c) $-4 < -3$

d) $-6 < -2$

e) $-2 > -3$

f) $\pi < 2\sqrt{3}$

20

Solve the linear inequalities

a) $5 - 2x > 17$

$$5 - 2x > 17$$

$$-2x > 17 - 5 > 12$$

$$-x > 6$$

$$x < -6$$

taking 5 off

dividing by 2

multiplying by -1

b) $3x + 4 > 13$

$$3x + 4 > 13$$

$$3x > 9$$

$$x > 3$$

taking 4 off

dividing by 3

21

Solve the equations

a) $|x| = 2$

$$x = \pm 2$$

b) $|2x| = 6$

$$x = \pm 3$$

c) $|\frac{1}{3}x| = 2$

$$x = \pm 6$$

d) $|x - 2| = 3$

$$x = -1 \text{ or } 5$$

e) $|x + 3| = 1$

$$x = -4, -2$$

22

Solve the quadratic inequality $x(x - 1) > 0$ by noticing that both factors must be positive or both factors must be negative

$$x < 0, x > 1$$

23

Solve the quadratic inequality $x^2 + 2x - 15 > 0$ by noticing that both factors must be positive or both factors must be negative

$$x^2 + 2x - 15 = (x - 3)(x + 5) \quad x < -5, x > 3$$

0.2.2 2

Functions and Graphs

1

if $f(x) = 4x - 3$, find $f(0), f(1), f(2), f(3)$

$$f(0) = 4 \cdot 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$f(1) = 4 \cdot 1 - 3 = 1$$

$$f(2) = 4 \cdot 2 - 3 = 5$$

$$f(3) = 4 \cdot 3 - 3 = 9$$

2

if $g(x) = \frac{2x-4}{3x^2+1}$ find $g(0), g(1), g(-\frac{1}{2})$

$$g(0) = \frac{2 \cdot 0 - 4}{3 \cdot 0^2 + 1} = \frac{-4}{1} = -4$$

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

$$g(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) - 4}{3 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1} = \frac{-5}{\frac{7}{4}} = -\frac{20}{7}$$

3

if $h(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 1$, find $h(x^3)$

$$(x^3)^3 - 3(x^3)^2 + 5(x^3) - 1 = x^9 - 3x^6 + 5x^3 - 1$$

4

if $F(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$ find $F[F(x)]$

$$F(\frac{x}{x-1}) = \frac{\frac{x}{x-1}}{\frac{x}{x-1} - 1} = \frac{x}{x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{x}{x-1} - 1} = x$$

5

Express the area A of a square as a function of

a) the length of one side x

$$Area(x) = x^2$$

b) the perimeter p

$$Area(p) = (\frac{p}{4})^2$$

6

Express the area A of a circle as a function of its circumference c

$$\text{Circumference}(d) = \pi \cdot d; \text{Radius}(c) = \frac{c}{\pi \cdot 2}; \text{Area}(c) = \pi \left(\frac{c}{\pi \cdot 2}\right)^2 = \pi \frac{c^2}{\pi^2 \cdot 4} = \frac{c^2}{4\pi}$$

7

Express the height of an equilateral triangle as a function of the base x

$$\text{Height}(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$$

8

Two cyclists start racing along a straight road from the same place at the same time in the same direction.

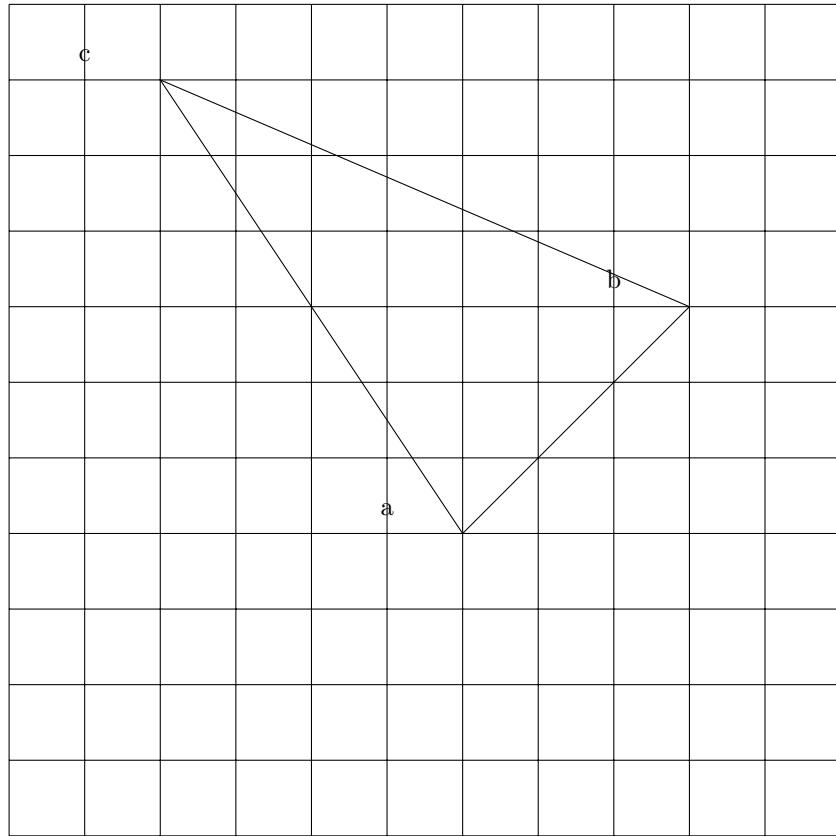
If one travels 40 mi/hr and the other 35 mi/hr, find the distance between them t hours after they start

$$\text{Distance}(t) = (40 \cdot t) - (35 \cdot t) = 5t$$

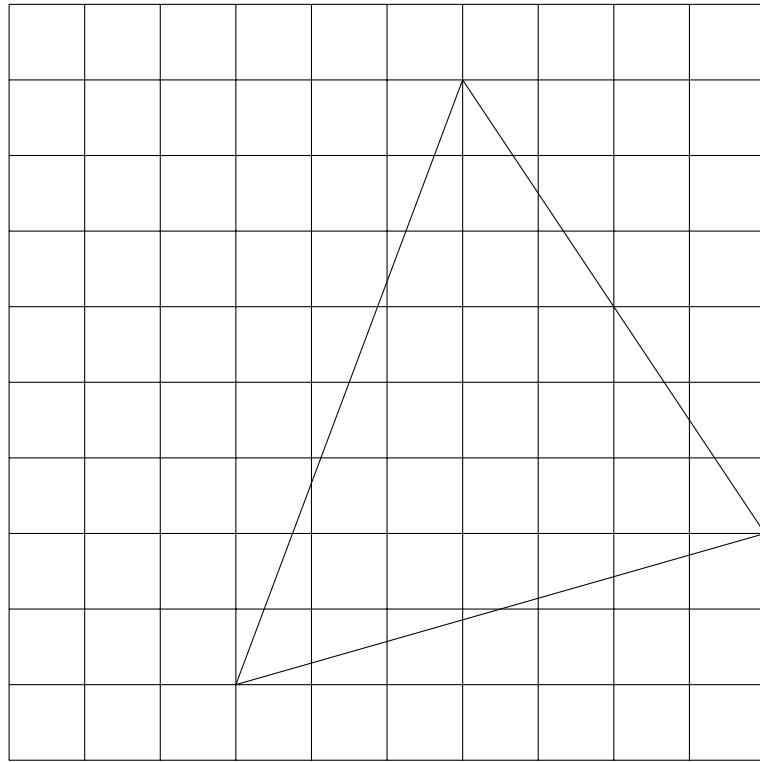
9

Draw the triangle having the following points as vertices;

- a) (1, -1), (4, 2), (-3, 5)



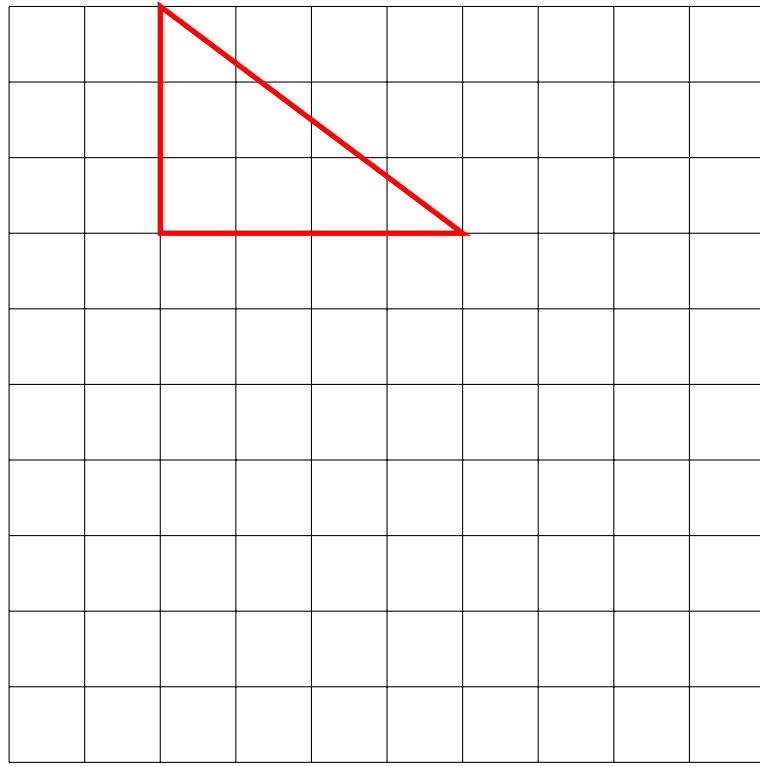
b) $(5, -2)(-2, -4), (1, 4)$



10

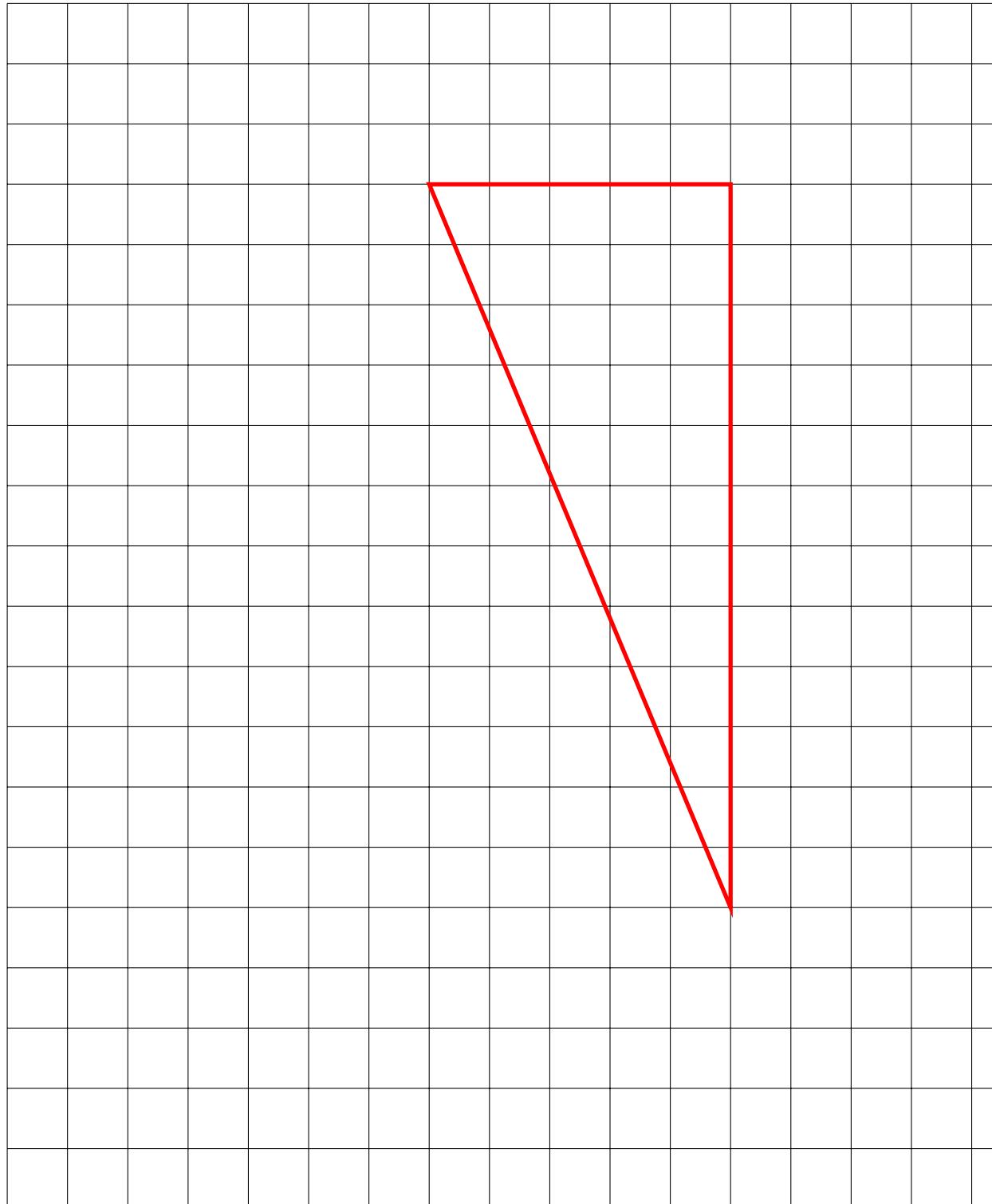
Find the length of the sides and the hypotenuse of the right triangle whose vertices are;

- a) $(1, 2)$, $(-3, 2)$, $(-3, 5)$



$$height = 3, base = 4, hypotenuse = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

- b) (2, -5), (2, 7), (-3, 7)

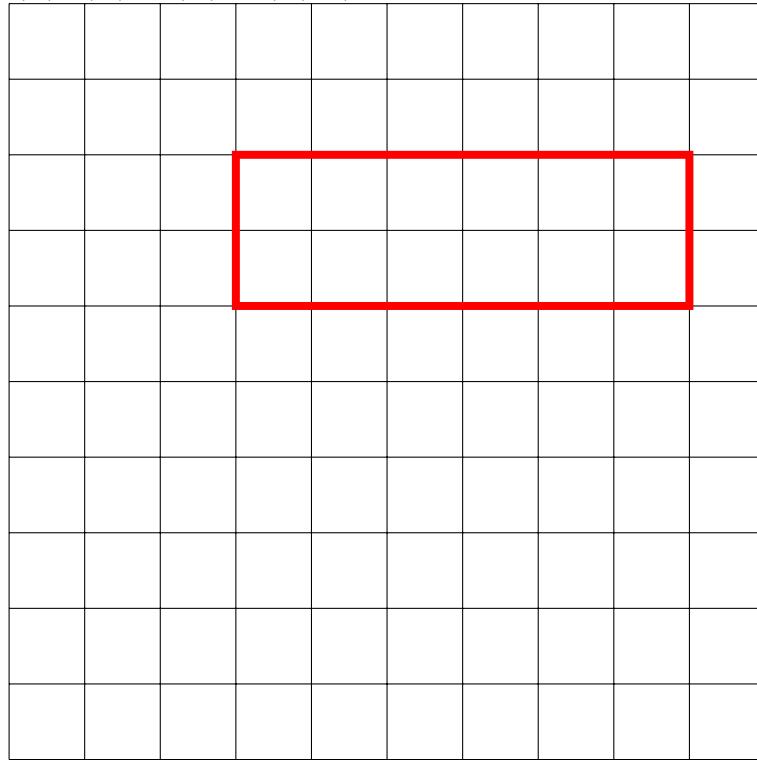


$$height = 12, base = 5, hypotenuse = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{25 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

11

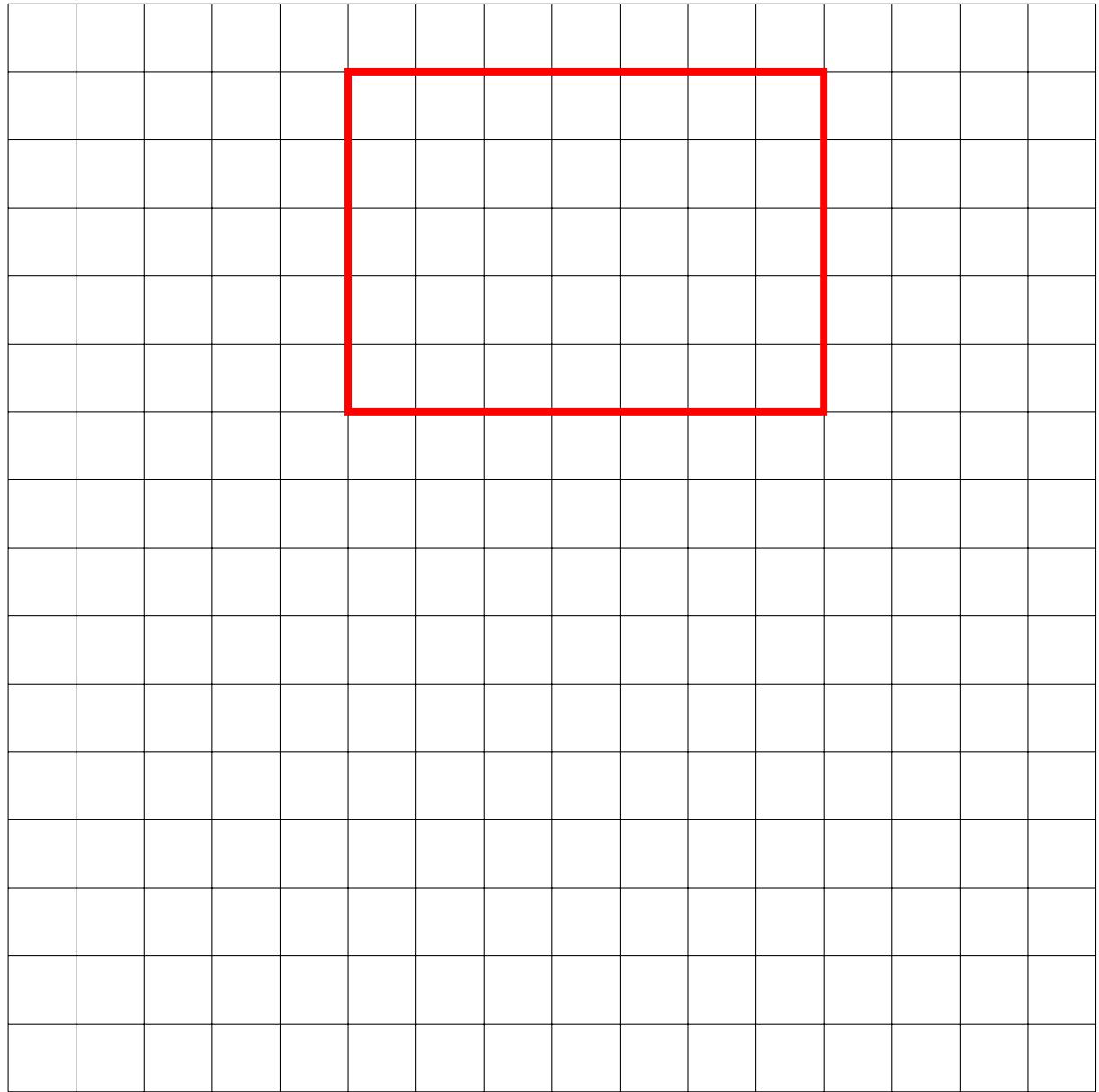
Find the area of the rectangle whose vertices are

- a) $(4, 1), (-2, 3), (-2, 1), (4, 3)$



$$height = 3 - 1 = 2, width = 4 - (-2) = 6, area = 2 \cdot 6 = 12$$

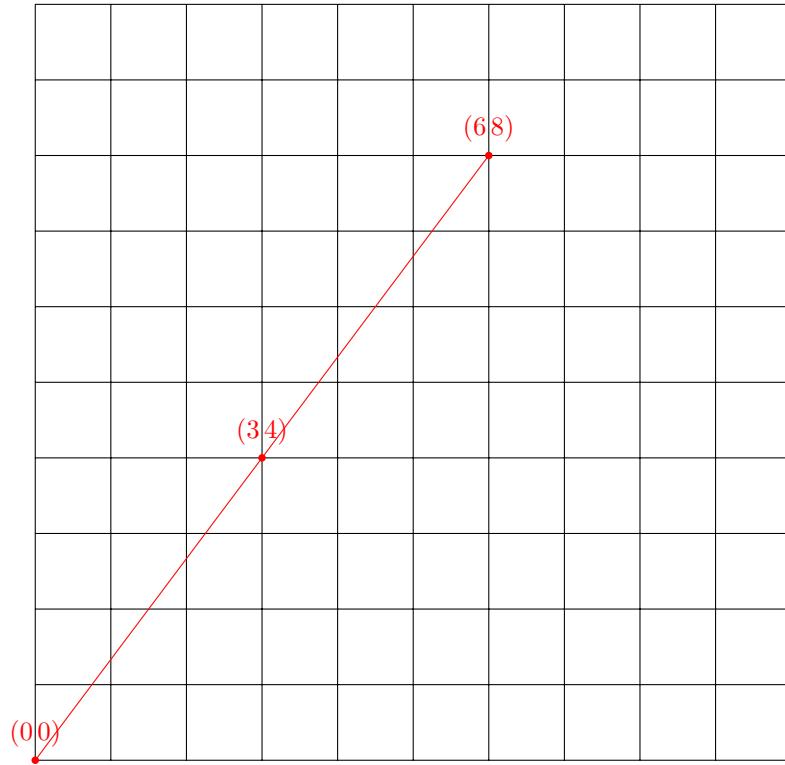
- b) $(-3, 7), (4, 2), (-3, 2), (4, 7)$



$$height = 7 - 2 = 5, width = 4 - (-3) = 7, area = 5 \cdot 7 = 35$$

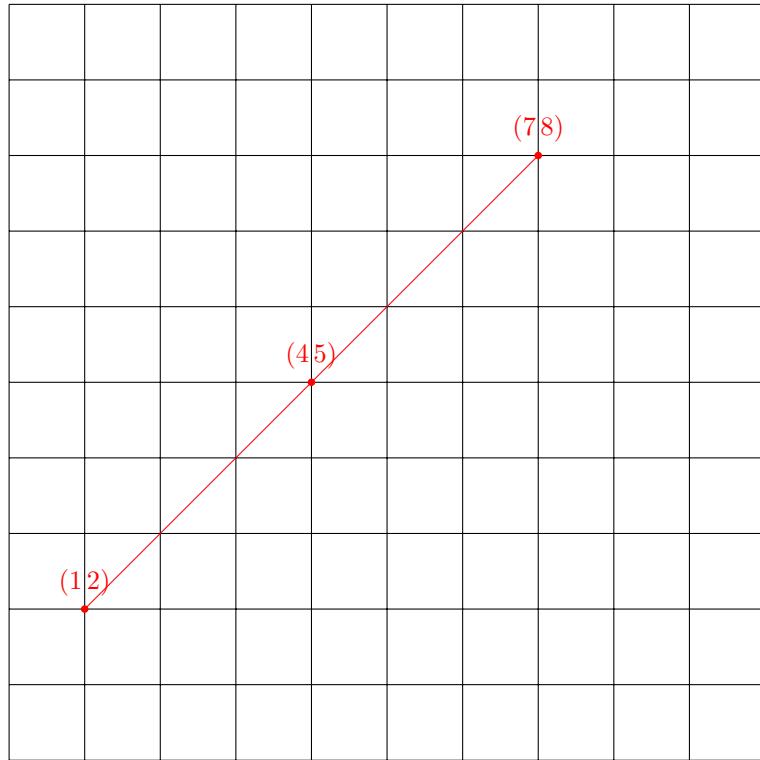
12

Find the coordinates of the midpoint of the segment joining
a) $(0, 0)$ to $(6, 8)$



$$midpoint = \left(0 + \frac{6 - 0}{2}, 0 + \frac{8 - 0}{2}\right) = (3, 4)$$

b) $(1, 2)$ to $(7, 8)$

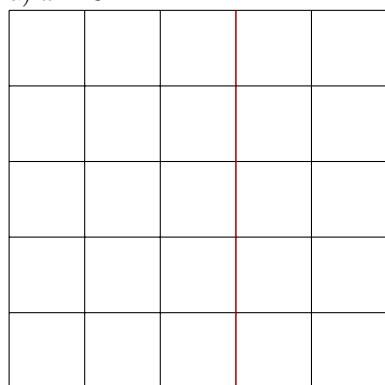


$$midpoint = \left(1 + \frac{7-1}{2}, 2 + \frac{8-2}{2}\right) = (4, 5)$$

13

Sketch on a suitable diagram all points (x, y) such that

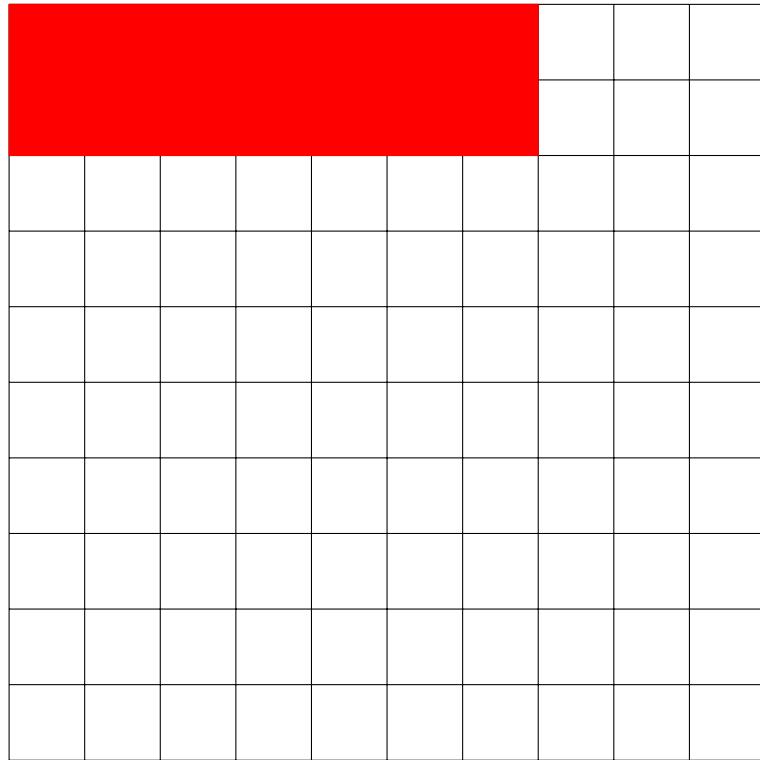
a) $x = 3$



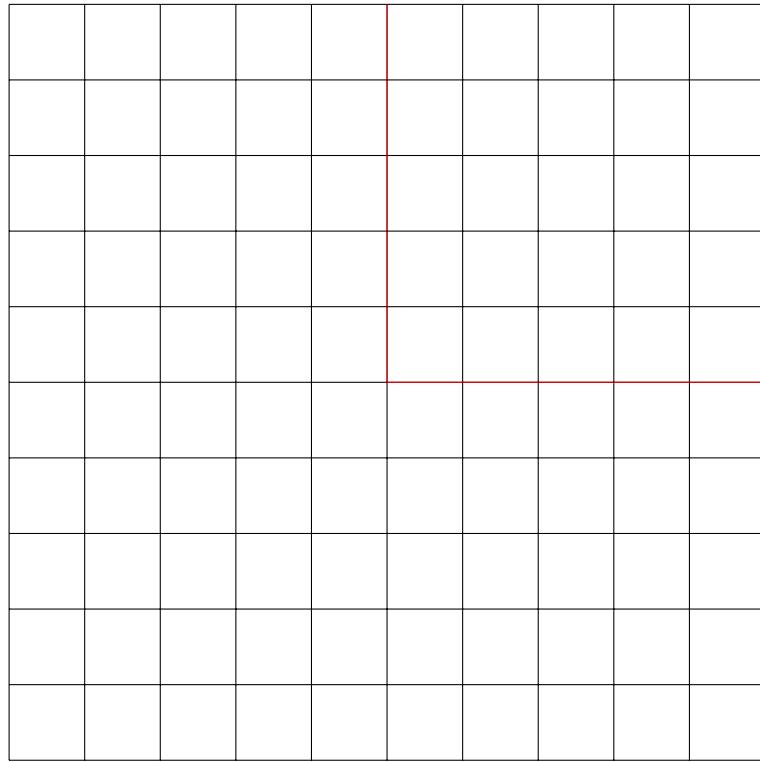
b) $y = -4$

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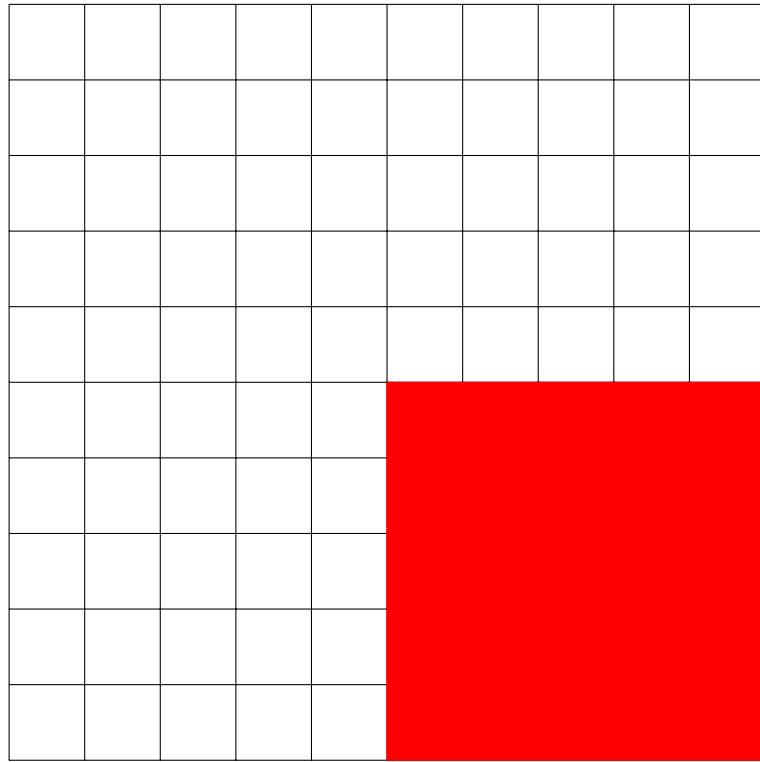
c) $x < 3$ and $y > 2$



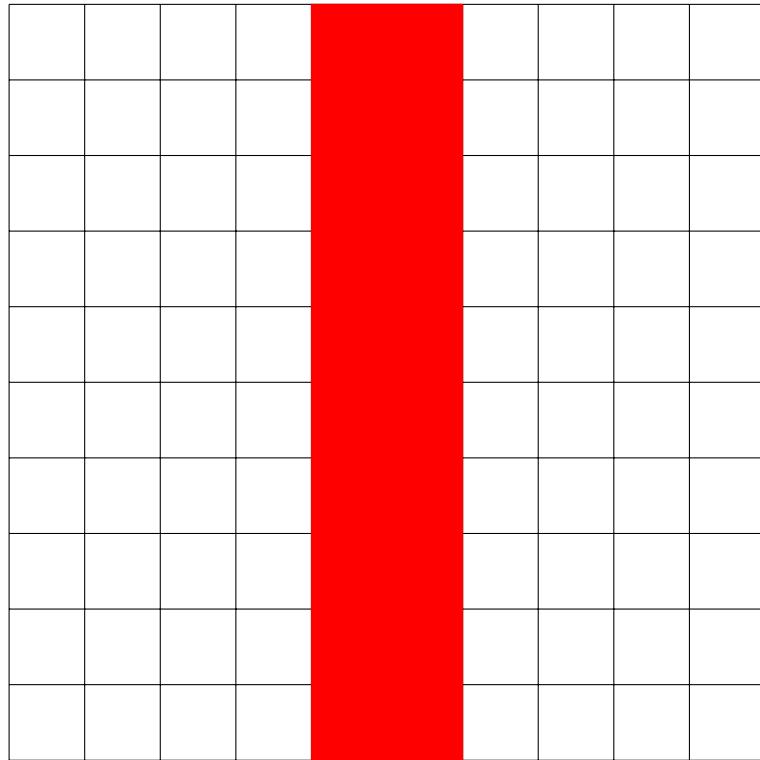
d) x or y (or both) is zero



e) $x \geq 0$ and $y \leq 0$



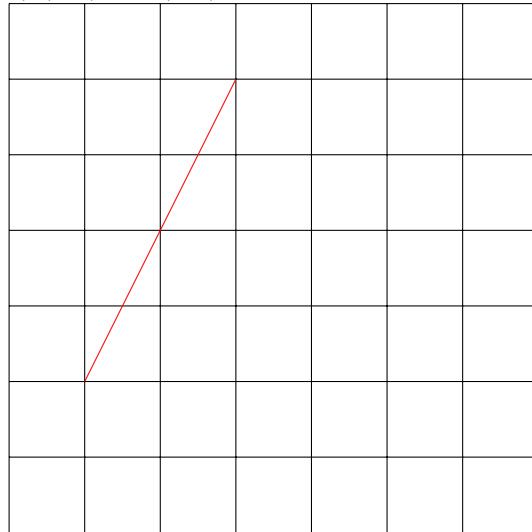
f) $x^2 \leq 1$



14

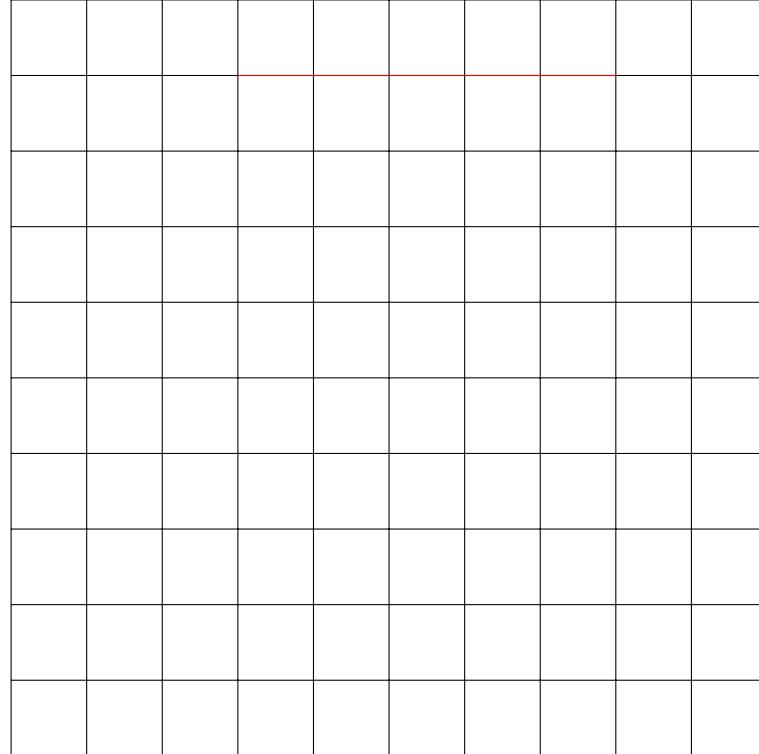
Find the slope determined by

- a) (1, 2) and (3, 6)



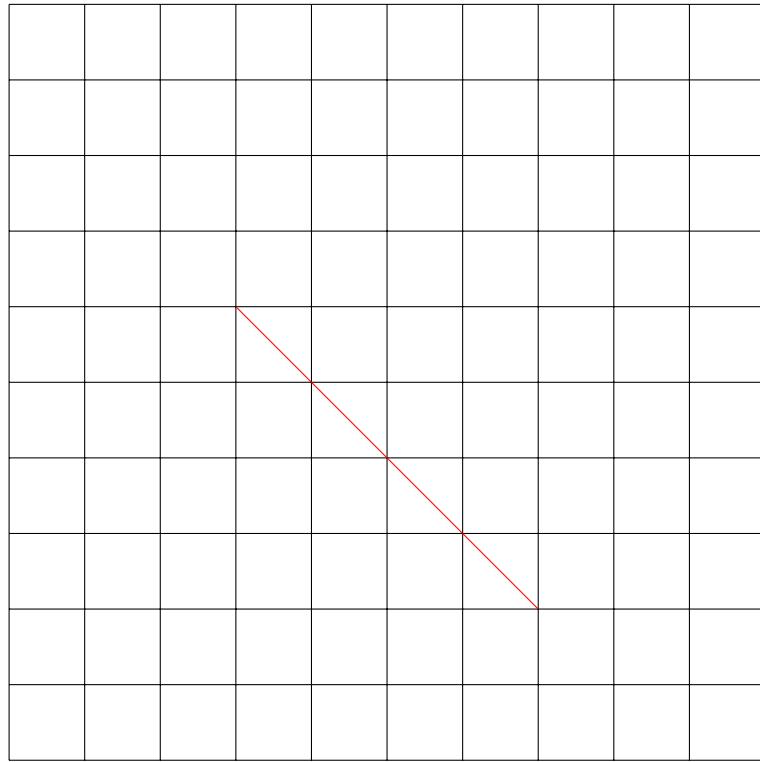
$$m = \frac{6 - 2}{3 - 1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

b) $(-2, 4)$ and $(3, 4)$



$$m = \frac{3 - (-2)}{4 - 4} = 0$$

c) $(-2, 1)$ and $(2, -3)$



$$m = \frac{-3 - 1}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

15

Find the equation of the line through

- a) $(-1, -2)$ and $(1, 0)$

$$m = \frac{0 - (-2)}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1; 0 = 1 \cdot 1 + c; c = -1; y = x - 1$$

- b) $(0, 4)$ and $(1, 7)$

$$m = \frac{7 - 4}{1 - 0} = \frac{3}{1} = 3; c = 7 - 3 \cdot 1 = 4; y = 3x + 4$$

- c) $(4, -2)$ and $(4, 19)$

$$m = \frac{19 - (-2)}{4 - 4} = 0; x = 4$$

16

Show that the lines $3x + y = 2$ and $2y = 1 - 6x$ are parallel

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + y &= 2 && \text{(Equation 1)} \\ y &= -3x + 2 && \text{(when rearranged)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= 1 - 6x && \text{(Equation 2)} \\ y &= \frac{1 - 6x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 3x && \text{(when rearranged)} \end{aligned}$$

Given Equation 1 and Equation 2 have same slope, they will never intercept unless they are the same line, but given the y intercepts are different, then they aren't the same line. Meaning the cross the y axis at different points and slope in same direction

17

Write the equation of the line through (-2, -3) which is

- a) parallel to $x + 2y = 3$

Rearranging, we get $y = \frac{3-x}{2}$

For the line to be parallel, the slope will be the same, thus $m = \frac{1}{2}$. The y intercept c will be $-3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot -2 + c; c = -2$

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

- b) perpendicular to $x + 2y = 3$

Rearranging, we get $y = \frac{3-x}{2}$

For the line to be perpendicular, the slope will now be different. Lets call the slope of the original equation, m_1 and the slope of the perpendicular equation, m_2 . And that two slopes being perpendicular satisfy $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$

Thus the slope of the perpendicular line, is $-\frac{1}{2}m_2 = -1$ or $m_2 = 2$
now for the point (-2, -3) we have $-3 = 2 \cdot (-2) + c$ or $c = 1$

So the perpendicular line is

$$y = 2x + 1$$

18

Write the equation of the circle with

- a) center (0,0) and radius 2;

$$(x + 0)^2 + (y + 0)^2 = x^2 + y^2 = 2^2$$

- b) center (-2,0) and radius 7;

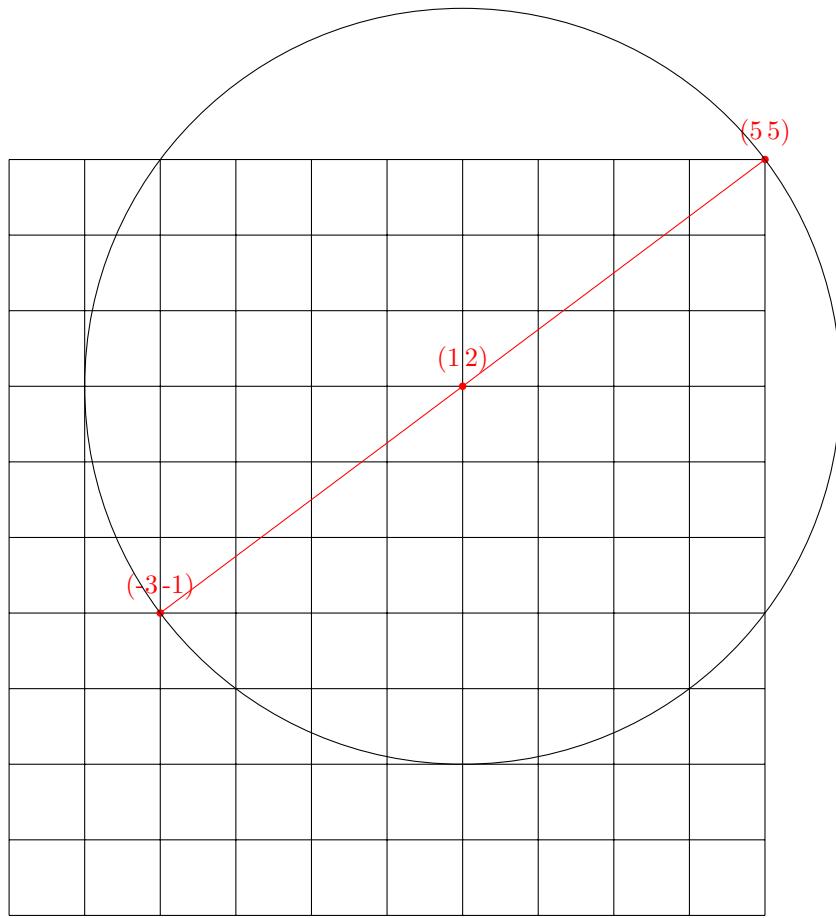
$$(x + 2)^2 + y^2 = 49$$

- c) center (3,6) and radius $\frac{1}{2}$;

$$(x - 3)^2 + (y - 6)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

- d) with (5, 5) and (-3, -1) as the ends of a diameter

Proposing we draw a straight line from (5, 5) to (-3, -1), the midpoint indicates the center. $(\frac{5-3}{2}, \frac{5-1}{2}) = (1, 2)$



thus the equation of the ciircle is

$$(x - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 25$$

19

Find the center and radius of the circle whose equation is

a) $(x + 3)^2 + (y - 6)^2 = 9$

$r = \sqrt{9} = 3$

center = (-3, +6)

b) $(x - 4)^2 + (y)^2 = 4$

$r = 2$

center = (4, 0)

c) $(x)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 1$

$r = 1$

center = (0, -2)

d) $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 2y + 6 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 2y + 6 &= 0 & (1) \\ (x+3)^2 + (y+1)^2 - 4 &= 0 & \text{(factoring out } x \text{ and } y\text{)} \\ (x+3)^2 + (y+1)^2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\text{radius} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ and $\text{center} = (-3, -1)$

e) $x^2 + y^2 - 16x + 14y + 97 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 - 16x + 14y + 97 &= 0 & (1) \\ x^2 - 16x + 48 + (y+7)^2 &= 0 & \text{(factoring out } y\text{)} \\ (x-8)^2 + (y+7)^2 - 16 &= 0 & \text{(factoring out } x\text{)} \\ (x-8)^2 + (y+7)^2 &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\text{radius} = \sqrt{16} = 4$ and center $(8, -7)$

20

On a single set of coordinate axes, sketch the line $x + 16 = 7y$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y = 20$ and find their points of intersection.

$$\begin{aligned} x + 16 &= 7y & (1) \\ x &= 7y - 16 & \text{(rearranging)} \\ x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y &= 20 & (2) \\ (7y - 16)^2 + y^2 - 4(7y - 16) + 2y &= 20 & \text{(eliminating } x\text{)} \\ 49y^2 - 224y + 256 + y^2 - 28y + 64 + 2y &= 20 & \text{(expanding)} \\ 50y^2 - 250y + 320 &= 20 \\ 50y^2 - 250y + 300 &= 0 \\ y &= \frac{250 \pm \sqrt{(-250)^2 - 4 \cdot 50 \cdot 300}}{2 \cdot 50} \\ y &= \frac{250 \pm \sqrt{2500}}{100} = \frac{250 \pm 50}{100} \\ y &= \frac{200}{100} = 2, \text{ or, } y = \frac{300}{100} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

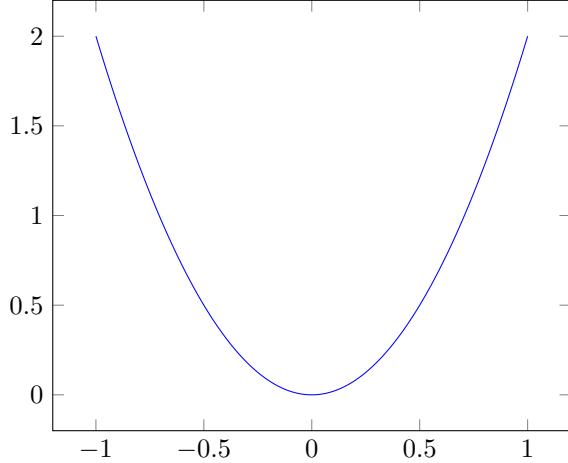
Thus, when $y = 2$, $x = 7 \cdot 2 - 16 = -2$ and when $y = 3$ then $x = 7 \cdot 3 - 16 = 5$
So the points on intersection are, $(-2, 2)$ and $(5, 3)$

21

Find the focus and directrix of each of the following parabolas

a) $y = 2x^2$

So as $y = 2x^2$, this will have points on the parabola where $y \geq 0$, so looking like



That means the minimum/vertex of this parabola will be $(0, 0)$

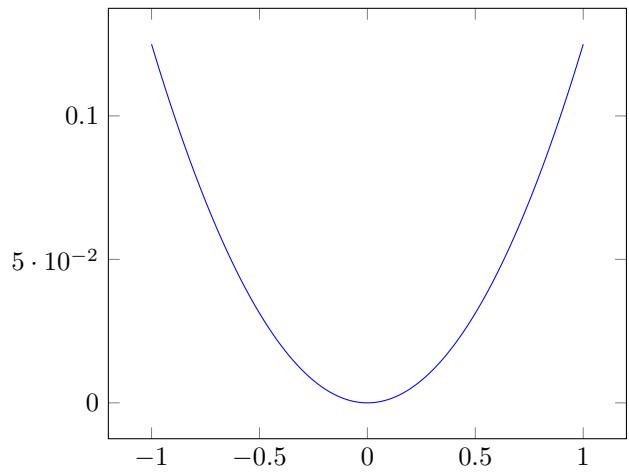
This means that the directrix must be when $y < 0$ and the value $y = 0$ is halfway between the directrix's y value and the focus' y value. Lets (using the notation from the book) define p as the value indicating this scalar distance, where the directrix is $y = -p$ and the focus be located at $(0, p)$ and the parabola as the equation $y = \frac{1}{4p}x^2$

Thus we have

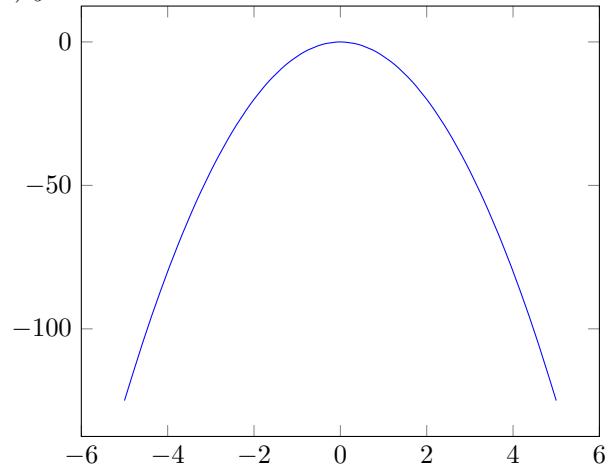
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{4p} &= 2 \\ 1 &= 2 \cdot 4p = 8p \\ p &= \frac{1}{8}\end{aligned}$$

So the focus $(0, \frac{1}{8})$ and directrix $y = -\frac{1}{8}$

b) $y = \frac{1}{8}x^2$



Vertex: $(0, 0)$; focus = $\frac{1}{4p} = \frac{1}{8}$; $4p = 8$; $p = 2$, $(0, 2)$ directrix = -2
c) $y = -5x^2$



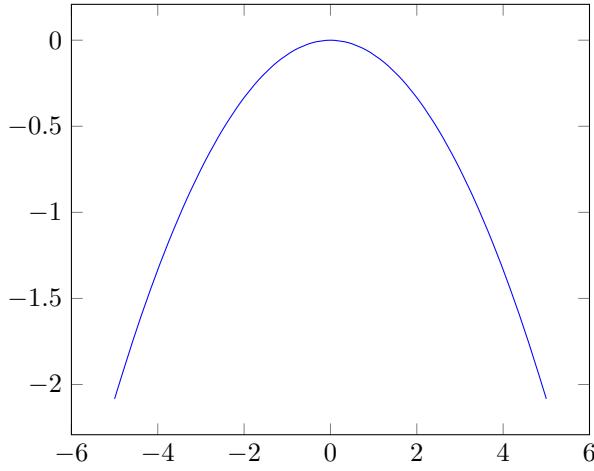
$$-\frac{1}{4p} = -5; -1 = -20p; p = \frac{1}{20}$$

So focus this time is when $y < 0$

$$\text{Focus} = (0, -\frac{1}{20})$$

$$\text{Directrix} = y = \frac{1}{20}$$

d) $y = -\frac{1}{12}x^2$



$$-\frac{1}{4p} = -\frac{1}{12}; -4p = -12; p = 3;$$

Focus = (0, -3)
Directrix $y = 3$

22

A parabola has vertical axis and vertex at the origin.

Write its equation if its focus is at

- a) (0, 3)

So given the vertex is at the origin, and this has value of $p = 3$

$$y = \frac{1}{4p}x^2 = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3}x^2 = \frac{1}{12}x^2$$

- b) (0, 16)

$$y = \frac{1}{64}x^2$$

- c) (0, -1)

$$p = -1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4p}x^2 = \frac{1}{4 \cdot (-1)}x^2 = -\frac{1}{4}x^2$$

- d) (0, $-\frac{1}{10}$)

$$p = -\frac{1}{10}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4 \cdot -\frac{1}{10}}x^2 = -\frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{10}}x^2 = -\frac{10}{4}x^2 = -\frac{5}{2}x^2$$

23

Find the vertex and focus of each of the following parabolas, and state whether it opens up or down;

- a) $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= x^2 - 4x + 1 & (1) \\
 y - 1 &= x^2 - 4x & (\text{taking 1 off both sides}) \\
 y - 1 &= (x - 2)^2 - 4 & (\text{completing the square}) \\
 y + 3 &= (x - 2)^2 \\
 \bar{y} &= (y + 3) \\
 (\text{Assigning the left hand side to a new } y \text{ coordinate system}) \\
 \bar{x} &= (x - 2) \\
 (\text{Similarly for the right hand side to a new } x \text{ coordinate system}) \\
 \bar{y} &= \bar{x}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

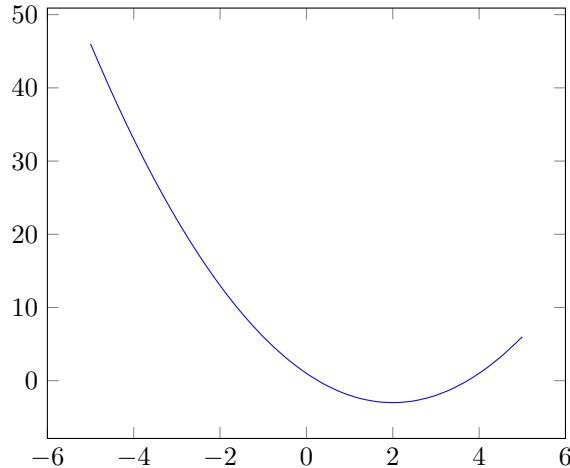
$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{4p} \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{4}} \bar{x}^2$$

So on the equation $\bar{y} = \bar{x}^2$, $p = \frac{1}{4}$ meaning Focus on this is $(0, \frac{1}{4})$ and Directrix is $y = -\frac{1}{4}$

Translating this back to the old coordinate system

The vertex is $(2, -3)$

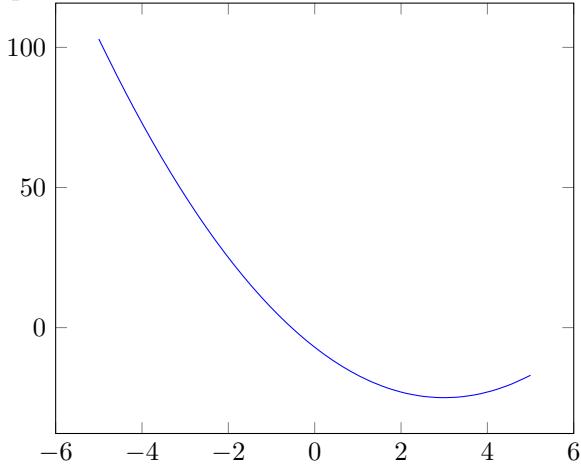
and the focus is $(2, -2\frac{3}{4})$



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

$$\begin{aligned}
y &= 2x^2 - 12x - 7 & (1) \\
y &= 2(x^2 - 6x - \frac{7}{2}) \\
y &= 2((x - 3)^2 - 9 - \frac{7}{2}) \\
y &= 2((x - 3)^2 - \frac{25}{2}) \\
y &= 2(x - 3)^2 - 25 \\
y + 25 &= 2(x - 3)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{4p} = 2$ So
 $\frac{1}{4} = 2p$ or $p = \frac{1}{8}$
 Vertex $(3, -25)$
 Focus $(3, -24\frac{7}{8})$
 up

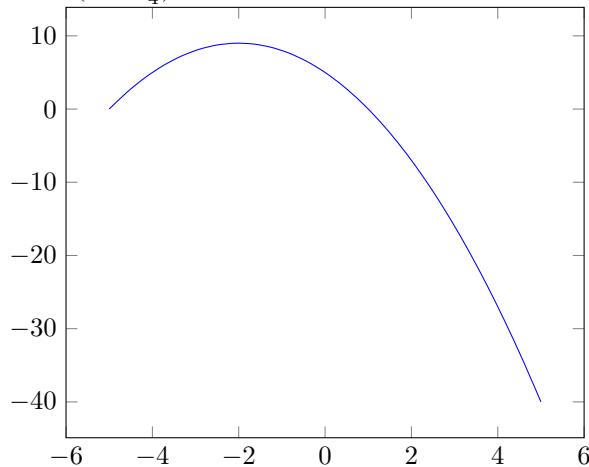


c) $y = -x^2 - 4x + 5$

$$\begin{aligned}
y &= -x^2 - 4x + 5 & (1) \\
y &= -1(x^2 + 4x - 5) & (\text{pulling the negative 1 out}) \\
y &= -1((x + 2)^2 - 4 - 5) & (\text{factoring and completing the square}) \\
y &= -1(x + 2)^2 + 9 \\
(y - 9) &= -1(x + 2)^2 \\
\bar{y} &= y - 9 \\
\bar{x} &= x + 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{y} = -1\bar{x}^2$$

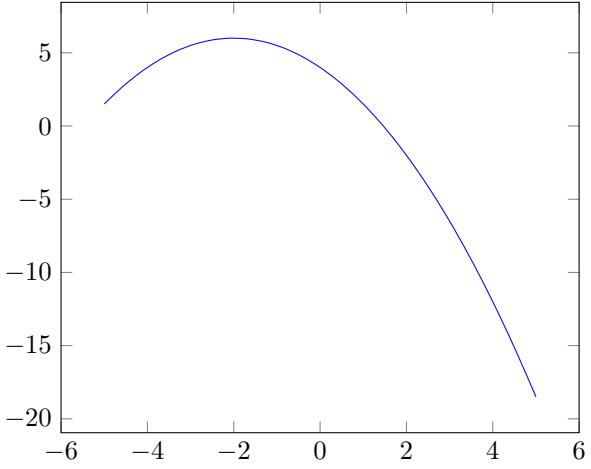
$\frac{1}{4p} = -1$
 $-p = \frac{1}{4}$ or $p = -\frac{1}{4}$
 Vertex $(-2, 9)$
 Focus $(-2, 8\frac{3}{4})$



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

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 4 - 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 && (1) \\
 y &= -\frac{1}{2}(-8 + 4x + x^2) \\
 y &= -\frac{1}{2}(-8 + (2+x)^2 - 4) && \text{(completing the square)} \\
 y &= -\frac{1}{2}(-12 + (2+x)^2) \\
 y &= 6 - \frac{1}{2}((2+x)^2) \\
 y - 6 &= -\frac{1}{2}((2+x)^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{4p} = -\frac{1}{2}$ so $p = -\frac{1}{2}$
 Vertex $(-2, 6)$
 Focus $(-2, 5\frac{1}{2})$
 Down



24

Without actually finding the roots, determine for each equation whether its roots are; real and distinct, real and equal, or imaginary.

Using the formula $b^2 - 4ac$ to determine if the roots are real and distinct, real and equal, or real and imaginary,

where real and distinct $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ where real and equal $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ and imaginary $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

a) $5x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$

$$3^2 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 9 - 80 = -71$$

Imaginary

b) $7x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$

$$-2^2 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot (-15) = 4 + 420$$

Real and distinct

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

$$-5^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 25 - 12 = 13$$

Real and distinct

d) $4x^2 + 20x + 25 = 0$

$$20^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 25 = 400 - 400 = 0$$

Real and unique

25

Without solving, find the sum and product of the roots

Sum of roots $-\frac{b}{a}$

Product of roots $\frac{c}{a}$

a) $4x^2 - 7x - 13 = 0$ Sum; $-\frac{7}{4}$ Product $= -\frac{13}{4}$

b) $3x^2 + 10x + 17 = 0$ Sum; $-\frac{10}{3}$ Product; $\frac{17}{3}$

c) $2x^2 + x - 2 = 0$ Sum; $-\frac{1}{2}$ Product -1

26

Construct a quadratiuc equation having the given numbers as roots

a) -3, 8

Sum of roots $= 5 = -\frac{b}{a}$

Product of roots $= -24 = \frac{c}{a}$

Letting a=1, b = -5, c = -24

$x^2 - 5x - 24 = 0$

b) $2 + \sqrt{5}, 2 - \sqrt{5}$

Sum of roots $= 4 = -\frac{b}{a}$

Product of roots $= -1 = \frac{c}{a}$

Letting a=1, b = -4, c = -1

$x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$

c) $-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}$

Sum of roots $= \frac{-9+10}{15} = \frac{1}{15} = -\frac{b}{a}$

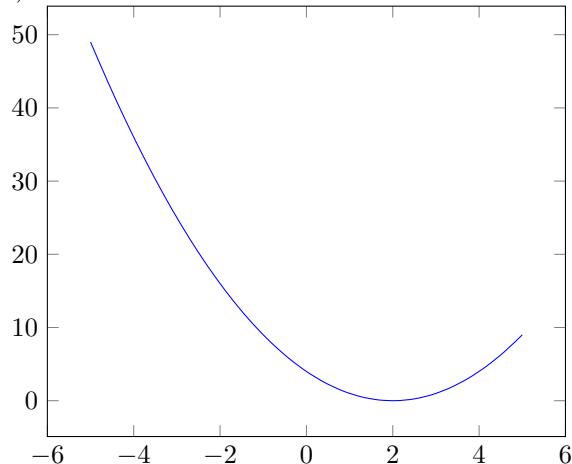
Product of roots $= -\frac{6}{15}$

$15x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

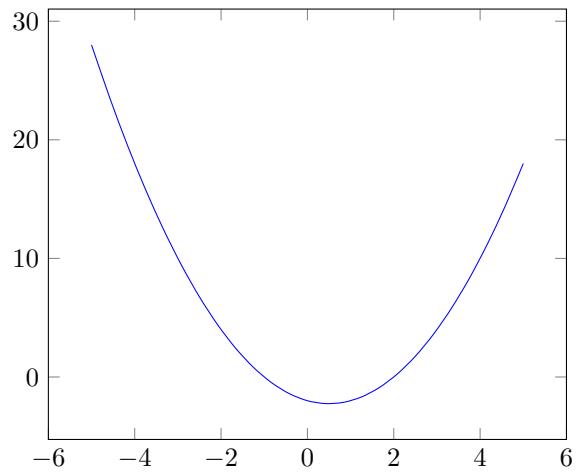
27

Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ if $f(x)$ equals

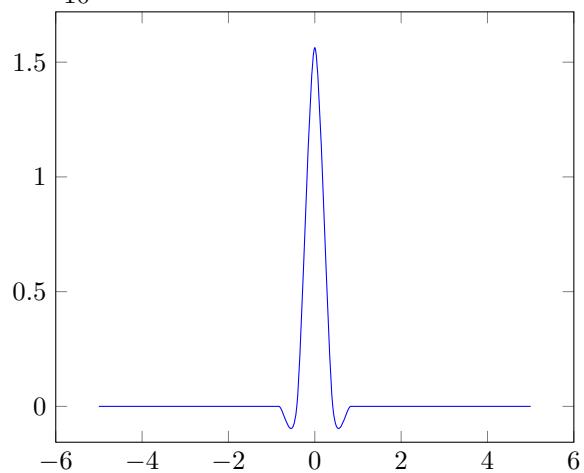
a) $x^2 - 4x + 4$



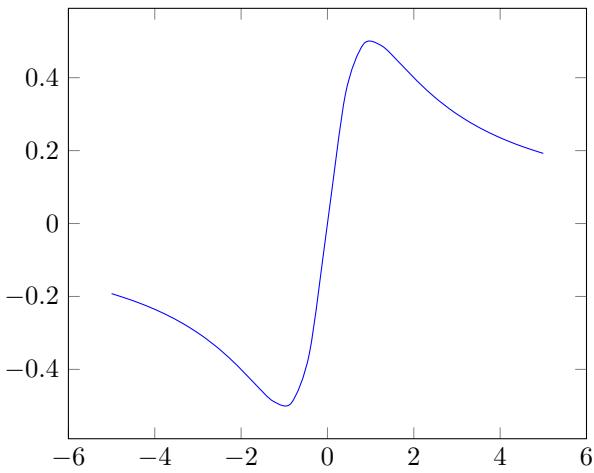
b) $x^2 - x - 2$



c) $\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 10^8$



d) $\frac{x}{x^2+1}$



0.2.3 3 - Special Topics

1

Express each of the following in terms of logarithms;

a) $5^2 = 25$

$$2 = \log_5 25$$

b) $2^5 = 32$

$$5 = \log_2 32$$

c) $5^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}$

$$-2 = \log_5 \frac{1}{25}$$

d) $2^6 = 64$

$$6 = \log_2 64$$

e) $3^3 = 27$

$$3 = \log_3 27$$

f) $81^{0.5} = 9$

$$0.5 = \log_{81} 9$$

g) $7^0 = 1$

$$0 = \log_7 1$$

h) $10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}$

$$-1 = \log_{10} \frac{1}{10}$$

i) $32^{\frac{4}{5}} = 16$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \log_{32} 16$$

j) $16^{0.75} = 8$

$$0.75 = \log_{16} 8$$

2

a)

$$10^1 = 10$$

b)

$$8 = 4^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

c)

$$8 = 2^3$$

d)

$$\frac{1}{125} = 5^{-3}$$

e)

$$81 = 9^2$$

f)

$$1 = 10^0$$

g)

$$0.01 = 10^{-2}$$

h)

$$343 = 7^3$$

i)

$$125 = 5^3$$

j)

$$0.1 = 10^{-1}$$

3

- a) $\log_2 2 = 1$
- b) $\log_{10} 10000 = 4$
- c) $\log_2 16 = 4$
- d) $\log_{25} 125 = \frac{3}{2}$
- e) $\log_{10} 0.001 = -3$
- f) $\log_8 4 = \frac{2}{3}$
- g) $\log_2 1 = 0$
- h) $\log_8 \frac{\sqrt[3]{256}}{\sqrt[3]{32}}$ TODO
- i) TODO

4

Solve for x

- a) $\log_9 x = 3.5$ so $x = 2187$
- b) $\log_{27} x = \frac{5}{3}$ so $x = 243$
- c) $\log_2 x = 8$ so $x = 256$
- d) $\log_{32} x = 0.8$ so x is 16

5

Find the base a

- a) $\log_a 9 = 0.4$ so $a = 243$
- b) $\log_a 27 = -\frac{3}{4}$ a = $\frac{1}{81}$
- c) $\log_a 49 = 2$ so $a = 7$
- d) $\log_a 6 = \frac{1}{2}$ a = 36

6

TODO: Determine nicest formatting for long division
a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x - 2 \\
 x - 3) \overline{x^2 - 5x + 6} \\
 \quad - (x^2 - 3x) \\
 \hline
 \quad 0x^2 - 2x + 6 \\
 \quad - (-2x + 6) \\
 \hline
 \quad 0x^2 + 0x + 0
 \end{array}$$

$Q(x) = x - 2$ and $R(x) = 0$
b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x + 3 \\
 x - 7) \overline{x^2 - 4x - 21} \\
 -(x^2 - 7x) \\
 \hline
 3x - 21 \\
 -(3x - 21) \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

$Q(x) = x + 3$ and $R(x) = 0$
c)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - x - 6 \\
 x - 7) \overline{x^3 - 8x^2 + x + 42} \\
 -(x^3 - 7x^2) \\
 \hline
 -x^2 + x + 42 \\
 -(-x^2 + 7x) \\
 \hline
 -6x + 42 \\
 -(-6x + 42) \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

$Q(x) = x^2 - x - 6$ and $R(x) = 0$
d)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^2 - 2x + 1 \\
 x^2 + 3) \overline{3x^4 - 2x^3 + 10x^2 - 7x + 10} \\
 -(3x^4 + 9x^2) \\
 \hline
 -2x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 10 \\
 -(-2x^3 - 6x) \\
 \hline
 x^2 - x + 10 \\
 -(x^2 + 3) \\
 \hline
 -x + 7
 \end{array}$$

$Q(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ and $R(x) = -x + 7$
e)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^3 - 2x^2 + 5 \\
 x^2 - 2x - 1) \overline{x^5 - 4x^4 + 3x^3 + 7x^2 - 10x - 5} \\
 \quad \quad \quad -(x^5 - 2x^4 - x^3) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \overline{-2x^4 + 4x^3 + 7x^2 - 10x - 5} \\
 \quad \quad \quad -(-2x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \overline{5x^2 - 10x - 5} \\
 \quad \quad \quad -(5x^2 - 10x - 5) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \overline{0}
 \end{array}$$

$$Q(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 5 \text{ and } R(x) = 0$$

7

Use the factor theorem to show that

a) $x^9 + 3x^7 - 3 - 2x^3 - 7 - 2$ has $x - 1$ as a factor.

To test this, we will apply the value $x = 1$ to $x^9 + 3x^7 - 3 - 2x^3 - 7 - 2 = 0$

$$1^9 + 3(1)^7 - 3 - 2(1)^3 - 7 - 2 = 1 + 3 - 2 - 2 = 0$$

So $x - 1$ is a factor

b) $x^9 + x^7 - 4 + x^1 - 32 + x^5 - 1$ has $x + 1$ as a factor

So given $x = -1$

$$(-1)^9 + (-1)^7 - 4 + (-1)^1 - 32 + (-1)^5 - 1 = -1 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 0$$

c) $x^5 - 3x^4 + 6x^3 - 5x^2 - 12$ has factor $(x - 2)$

Given $x = 2$

$$2^5 - 3(2)^4 + 6(2)^3 - 5(2)^2 - 12 = 32 - 48 + 48 - 20 - 12 = 0$$

8

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^{n-1} + x^{n-2} \dots + x + 1 \\
 x - 1) \overline{x^n - 1} \\
 \quad \quad \quad -(x^n - x^{n-1}) \\
 \quad \quad \quad \overline{x^{n-1} - 1} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \dots
 \end{array}$$

9

a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 5x + 6 \\
 x - 1) \overline{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6} \\
 \quad -(x^3 - x^2) \\
 \hline
 \quad -5x^2 + 11x - 6 \\
 \quad -(-5x^2 + 5x) \\
 \hline
 \quad \overline{6x - 6} \\
 \quad -(6x - 6) \\
 \hline
 \overline{0}
 \end{array}$$

Which means $(x - 1)(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0 = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 1 \\
 x - 1) \overline{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1} \\
 \quad -(x^3 - x^2) \\
 \hline
 \quad \overline{x - 1} \\
 \quad -(x - 1) \\
 \hline
 \overline{0}
 \end{array}$$

Which means $(x - 1)(x^2 + 1) = 0$

c)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 3x - 18 \\
 x + 2) \overline{x^3 + 5x^2 - 12x - 36} \\
 \quad -(x^3 + 2x^2) \\
 \hline
 \quad \overline{3x^2 - 12x - 36} \\
 \quad -(3x^2 + 6x) \\
 \hline
 \quad \overline{-18x - 36} \\
 \quad -(-18x - 36) \\
 \hline
 \overline{0}
 \end{array}$$

which means $(x + 2)(x^2 + 3x - 18) = 0 = (x + 2)(x + 6)(x - 3)$

d)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 2x + 1 \\
 x - 3) \overline{x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3} \\
 \quad -(x^3 - 3x^2) \\
 \hline
 \quad 2x^2 - 5x - 3 \\
 \quad -(2x^2 - 6x) \\
 \hline
 \quad \overline{x - 3} \\
 \quad -(x - 3) \\
 \hline
 \overline{0}
 \end{array}$$

which means $(x - 3)(x^2 + 2x + 1) = 0 = (x - 3)(x + 1)(x + 1)$

10

a) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 3 = 4 - 6 = -2$

b) $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ -5 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \cdot (-6) - (-5) \cdot 7 = 12 - (-35) = 47$

11

determine $\begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{vmatrix}$

a) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ -4 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-4) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-30) - 3(5) + (-4)(2) = -60 - 15 - 8 = -83$

b) $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 6 \\ 1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3(-28 - 6) + 0 - (-2 - 4) = -3(-34) - (-6) = -(-102) - (-6) = 108$

12

Solve by determinants:

a)

$$6x + 7y = 18$$

$$9x - 2y = -48$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 18 & 7 \\ -48 & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 9 & -2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-36 - (-336)}{-12 - 63} = \frac{-300}{-75} = -4$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 18 \\ 9 & -48 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 9 & -2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-288-162}{-12-63} = \frac{-450}{-75} = 6$$

To test, plugging in $6(-4) + 7(6) = 3(6) = 18$

b)

$$2x + 3y + z = 4$$

$$x + 5y - 2z = -1$$

$$3x - 4y + 4z = -1$$

So we will be working with determinants of order 3,

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 \\ -1 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\text{For the denominator of } \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \cdot$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(20 - 8) - 1(12 - (-4)) + 3(-6 - 5) = 2(12) - 1(16) + 3(-11) = 24 - 16 - 33 = -25$$

$$\text{And the numerator of } \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 \\ -1 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \cdot$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4(20 - 8) - (-1)(12 - (-4)) + (-1)(-6 - 5) = 4(12) - (-1)(16) + (-1)(-11) = 4(12) + 16 + 11 = 75$$

$$\text{so } x = \frac{75}{-25} = -3$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}$$

Where the numerator is

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-4 - 2) - 1(16 - (-1)) + 3(-8 - (-1)) = 2(-6) - 1(17) + 3(-7) = -12 - 17 - 21 = -50$$

$$y = \frac{-50}{-25} = 2$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}$$

Numerator $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(-5 - 4) - 1(-3 - (-16)) + 3(-3 - 20) = 2(-9) - (13) + 3(-23) = -18 - 13 - 69 = -100$

$$z = \frac{-100}{-25} = 4$$

Plugging these into equation (1) we get $2(-3) + 3(2) + 4 = -6 + 6 + 4 = 4$

13

If 5 bacteria enter a human body at the same time, and if each divides in two every 12 hours and non die, how many will there be a week later?

$$\text{NumberOfBacteria}_{\text{day}1} = (5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) = 5 \cdot 2^{(2*1)}$$

$$\text{NumberOfBacteria}_{\text{day}2} = (5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) = (5 \cdot 2^4) = 5 \cdot 2^{(2*2)}$$

$$\text{NumberOfBacteria}_{\text{day}3} = (5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2) = (5 \cdot 2^6) = 5 \cdot 2^{(2*3)}$$

$$\text{NumberOfBacteria}_{\text{day}n} = 5 \cdot 2^{(2*n)}$$

$$\text{NumberOfBacteria}_{\text{day}7} = 5 \cdot 2^{14} = 81920$$

14

$$S = \frac{a(1-r^{n+1})}{1-r}$$

A golf ball is dropped from a height of 81 inches. If it always rebounds $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance it falls, use formula (3) to find the total distance it has traveled if it is caught at the top of the fourth bounce.

$$S = \frac{81(1-\frac{2}{3}^{3+1})}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{81(1-\frac{2}{3}^4)}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3 \cdot 81(1 - \frac{16}{81}) = 243(\frac{65}{81}) = 195 \text{ inches downwards}$$

Now $81 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 54$ inches on first bounce up

$$S = \frac{54(1-\frac{2}{3}^{3+1})}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = 3 \cdot 54(1 - \frac{16}{81}) = 3 \cdot 54 \cdot \frac{65}{81} = 130 \text{ inches upwards}$$

Total $195 + 130 = 325$ inches

15

Find each of the following sums:

a) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$

$$S = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

b) $4 - 2 + 1 - \dots$

$$S = \frac{4}{1 - \frac{-1}{2}} = \frac{4}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{8}{3}$$

c) $9 + 6 + 4 + \dots$

$$S = \frac{9}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{9}{\frac{1}{3}} = 27$$

d) $6 - 2 + \frac{2}{3} - \dots$

$$S = \frac{6}{1 - \frac{-1}{3}} = \frac{6}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{18}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

e) $3 + \sqrt{3} + 1 + \dots$

f) $\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{3} + \dots$

16

Express as a fraction

a) .777...

$$S = \frac{7}{10^1} + \frac{7}{10^2} + \frac{7}{10^3} + \dots = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \frac{7}{10} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 + \dots = \frac{\frac{7}{10}}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{7}{9}$$

b) .343434...

$$S = \frac{34}{100} + \frac{34}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{100} + \frac{34}{100} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^2 + \dots = \frac{\frac{34}{100}}{1 - \frac{1}{100}} = \frac{34}{99}$$

c) 3.72444...

First lets get this into the form 0.44444 by taking 3.28 from the total. We will then add 3.28 to the end result

$$S = \frac{\frac{4}{10}}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{4}{9} = 0.44444\dots$$

So $3.28 + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{82}{25} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{738+100}{225} = \frac{838}{225}$

17

What is the total distance traveled by the golf ball in Exercise 14 before it comes to rest?

$$\text{Distance} = \frac{81}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} + \frac{54}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = 3 \cdot 81 + 3 \cdot 54 = 243 + 162 = 405 \text{ inches}$$

18

In an infinite nested sequence of equilateral triangles, the vertices of each triangle after the first are the midpoints of the sides of the preceding triangle. Find the sum of the perimeters of all triangles if the perimeter of the first triangle is 12 inches.

Let $a = 12$ inches and $r = \frac{1}{2}$

Given $r < 1$ we will use the formula $S = \frac{a}{1-r}$

$$S = \frac{12}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 24 \text{ inches}$$

19

TODO

If the first term and n th term of the general arithmetic progression (1) are denoted by a_1 and a_n then by working in from the ends its sum can be written in the form $S = a_1 + (a_1 + d) + \dots + (a_n - d) + a_n$. Use the reversing device employed above to show that $S = n(\frac{a_1 + a_n}{2})$. Notice that the quantity in parentheses is the average of the first and last terms.

Given $S = a_1 + (a_1 + d) + \dots + (a_n - d) + a_n$

20

TODO

Use the result of the preceding exercise to find a formula for the sum of the first n odd numbers. Hint: how can the n th of number be expressed in terms of n ?

21

- a) $\frac{9!}{6!} = \frac{(1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6)(7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9)}{(1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6)} = 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 = 504$
- b) $\frac{13!}{7!} = 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 = 1235520$
- c) $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$
- c) $\binom{18}{3} = \frac{18!}{3! \cdot 15!} = \frac{16 \cdot 17 \cdot 18}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 816$
- d) $\binom{36}{4} = \frac{36!}{4! \cdot 32!} = \frac{33 \cdot 34 \cdot 35 \cdot 36}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = \frac{1413720}{24} = 58905$

22

IF 8 horses run in a race, how many different orders of finishing are there? How many possibilities are there for the first three places?

The number of different orders of finishing are $8! = 40320$

For first three places $\frac{8!}{3!(8-3)!} = \frac{8!}{3! \cdot 5!} = \frac{6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{336}{6} = 56$

23

A club has 14 members. In how many ways can a president, a vice president and a secretary be chosen?

$$\frac{14!}{3!(14-3)!} = \frac{14!}{3! \cdot 11!} = \frac{12 \cdot 13 \cdot 14}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{2184}{6} = 364$$

24

In an examination of a student has a choice of any 3 out of 9 questions. How many ways can he choose his questions?

$$\frac{9!}{3!(9-3)!} = \frac{7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{504}{6} = 84$$

25

In how many ways can a jury of 6 people be selected from a panel of 15 eligible citizens?

$$\frac{15!}{6!(15-6)!} = \frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 \cdot 14 \cdot 15}{6!} = 5005$$

26

Write out the expansions of

a)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{9!}{1(9-1)!} &= \frac{9!}{8!} = 9 \\ \frac{9!}{2!(9-2)!} &= \frac{9!}{2! \cdot 7!} = 36 \\ \frac{9!}{3!(9-3)!} &= \frac{9!}{3! \cdot 6!} = 84 \\ \frac{9!}{4!(9-4)!} &= \frac{9!}{4! \cdot 5!} = 126 \\ \frac{9!}{5!(9-5)!} &= \frac{9!}{5! \cdot 4!} = 126 \\ \frac{9!}{6!(9-6)!} &= \frac{9!}{6! \cdot 3!} = 84 \\ \frac{9!}{7!(9-7)!} &= \frac{9!}{7! \cdot 2!} = 36 \\ \frac{9!}{8!(9-8)!} &= \frac{9!}{8! \cdot 1!} = 9\end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b)^9 = a^9 + \binom{9}{1}a^8b + \binom{9}{2}a^7b^2 + \binom{9}{3}a^6b^3 + \binom{9}{4}a^5b^4 + \binom{9}{5}a^4b^5 + \binom{9}{6}a^3b^6 + \binom{9}{7}a^2b^7 + \binom{9}{8}ab^8 + b^9 = a^9 + 9a^8b + 36a^7b^2 + 84a^6b^3 + 126a^5b^4 + 126a^4b^5 + 84a^3b^6 + 36a^2b^7 + 9ab^8 + b^9$$

b) $\frac{6!}{1(6-1)!} = \frac{6!}{5!} = 6$

$$\frac{6!}{2!(6-2)!} = \frac{6!}{2! \cdot 4!} = 15$$

$$\frac{6!}{3!(6-3)!} = \frac{6!}{3! \cdot 3!} = 20$$

$$\frac{6!}{4!(6-4)!} = \frac{6!}{4! \cdot 2!} = 15$$

$$\frac{6!}{5!(6-5)!} = \frac{6!}{5! \cdot 1!} = 6$$

$$(2a+b)^6 = 64a^6 + 192a^5b + 240a^4b^2 + 160a^3b^3 + 60a^2b^4 + 12ab^5 + b^6$$

c)

$$\frac{5!}{1(5-1)!} = \frac{5!}{4!} = 5$$

$$\frac{5!}{2!(5-2)!} = \frac{5!}{2! \cdot 3!} = 10$$

$$\frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!} = \frac{5!}{3! \cdot 2!} = 10$$

$$\frac{5!}{4!(5-4)!} = \frac{5!}{4! \cdot 1!} = 5$$

$$(2a - 3b)^5 = 32a^5 - 240a^4b + 720a^3b^2 - 1080a^2b^3 + 810ab^4 - 243b^5$$

27

Use mathematical induction to prove the following, where $n \in \mathbb{N}$;
 a) $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$

Proof. Proving by mathematical induction.

First we prove the base case

Let $n = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}(2 \cdot 1 - 1) &= 1^2 \\ 1 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Which is true. Assuming this is true for n , we now prove the inductive step, $n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) + (2(n + 1) - 1) &= (n + 1)^2 \\ 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) + (2n + 2 - 1) &= n^2 + 2n + 1 \\ 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) + \cancel{(2n + 1)} &= n^2 + \cancel{2n + 1}\end{aligned}$$

□

$$\text{b) } 1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n - 1)^2 = \frac{n(4n^2 - 1)}{3}$$

Proof. Proving by mathematical induction. First we prove the base case
 Let $n = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}1^2 &= \frac{1(4 \cdot 1^2 - 1)}{3} \\ 1 &= \frac{4 - 1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Which is true. Assuming this is true for n , we now prove the inductive step for $n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + (2(n+1)-1)^2 &= \frac{(n+1)(4(n+1)^2 - 1)}{3} \\
1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + (2(n+1)-1)^2 &= \frac{(n+1)(4n^2 + 8n + 4 - 1)}{3} \\
1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + (2(n+1)-1)^2 &= \frac{(4n^3 + 8n^2 + 4n - 1)n + 4n^2 + 8n + 4 - 1}{3} \\
1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + (2(n+1)-1)^2 &= \frac{n(4n^2 + 8n + 4 - 1 + 4n + 8) + 4 - 1}{3} \\
1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + (2(n+1)-1)^2 &= \frac{n((2n+1)(2n-1) + 12n + 12) + 3}{3} \\
1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + (2(n+1)-1)^2 &= \frac{n((2n+1)(2n-1)) + (12n^2 + 12n + 3)}{3} \\
1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + (2(n+1)-1)^2 &= \frac{n((2n+1)(2n-1))}{3} + (4n^2 + 4n + 1) \\
1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 + (2(n+1)-1)^2 &= \frac{n((2n+1)(2n-1))}{3} + (2n+1)^2
\end{aligned}$$

□

$$c) 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

Proof. Proving by mathematical induction. First we will prove the base case, where $n = 1$

$$1^3 = \left(\frac{1(1+1)}{2}\right)^2 = 1^2 = 1$$

Which is true. Assuming this holds for n , we now prove the inductive step for $n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}\right)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \left(\frac{n^2 + n + 2n + 2}{2}\right)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \left(\frac{n(n+1) + 2n + 2}{2}\right)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n + 1\right)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (n(n+1)) + n + 1\right)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}a + n + 1\right)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \frac{1}{4}a^2 + an + a + n^2 + 2n + 1 \\
&\quad (\text{let } a = n(n+1)) \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \frac{1}{4}a^2 + an + a + (n+1)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \frac{1}{4}a^2 + n^2(n+1) + n(n+1) + (n+1)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \frac{1}{4}a^2 + n^3 + 2n^2 + n + (n+1)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \frac{1}{4}a^2 + n(n+1)^2 + (n+1)^2 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \frac{1}{4}a^2 + (n+1)^3 \\
1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 &= \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 + (n+1)^3
\end{aligned}$$

□

d) $2^{2n} - 1$ is divisible by 3

Proof. Proving with mathematical induction. First we will prove the base case, where $n = 1$;

$$2^{2 \cdot 1} - 1 = 2^2 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

Which 3 is divisible by 3. Assuming this holds for n we now prove the inductive step for $n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
2^{2n} - 1 &= 3x \\
&\quad (\text{our original statement with } x \text{ being some unknown integer}) \\
2^{2(n+1)} - 1 &= 3y \quad && (\text{for } n+1 \text{ with a new unknown } y) \\
2^{(2n+2)} - 1 &= 3y \\
2^{2n} \cdot 2^2 - 1 &= 3y \quad && (\text{splitting the power into two components}) \\
2^{2n} \cdot 4 - 1 - 3 &= 3y - 3 \quad && (\text{taking 3 off both sides}) \\
4(2^{2n} - 1) &= 3y - 3 \\
4(3x) &= 3y - 3 \quad && (\text{substituting the original statement in})
\end{aligned}$$

where both sides are a multiple of 3, thus proving the statement $2^{2n} - 1$ is divisible by 3 \square

e) $3^{2n} - 1$ is divisible by 8

Proof. Proving with mathematical induction. First we will prove the base case where $n = 1$.

$$3^{2 \cdot 1} - 1 = 3^2 - 1 = 9 - 1 = 8$$

Which is divisible by 8. Assuming this holds for n we now prove the inductive step for $n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
3^{2n} - 1 &= 8x \\
&\quad (\text{our original statement, with } x \text{ being some unknown integer}) \\
3^{2(n+1)} - 1 &= 8y \quad 3^{2n+2} - 1 = 8y \quad && (\text{for } n+1 \text{ with a new unknown } y) \\
3^{2n} \cdot 3^2 - 1 &= 8y \\
9(3^{2n} - 1) &= 8y - 8 \quad && (\text{taking 8 from both sides}) \\
9(8x) &= 8y - 8
\end{aligned}$$

where both sides are divisible by 8, thus proving the statement $3^{2n} - 1$ is divisible by 8 \square

0.3 Trigonometry

0.3.1 3

1

Express the following angles in radians $2\pi = 360^\circ$ $\pi = 180^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$ $\frac{\pi}{6} = 30^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{a) } 12^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{30} = \frac{\pi}{15} \quad \text{b) } 24^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{15} \quad \text{c) } 36^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{15} = \frac{\pi}{5} \quad \text{d) } 15^\circ = \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \text{e) } 5^\circ = \frac{\pi}{36} \\
& \text{f) } 20^\circ = \frac{\pi}{9} \quad \text{g) } 75^\circ = \frac{5\pi}{12} \quad \text{h) } 80^\circ = \frac{4\pi}{9} \quad \text{i) } 105^\circ = \frac{7\pi}{12} \quad \text{j) } 270^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{2} \quad \text{k) } 27^\circ = \frac{3\pi}{20} \\
& \text{l) } -720^\circ = -4\pi \quad \text{m) } 630^\circ = 2\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{4\pi}{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{2} \quad \text{n) } -240^\circ = -\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \\
& \text{o) } 225^\circ = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5\pi}{4} \quad \text{p) } 285^\circ = \pi + \frac{7\pi}{12} = \frac{19\pi}{12} \quad \text{q) } 150^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad \text{r) } 450^\circ = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{a) } \frac{5\pi}{3} = \frac{900}{3} = 300^\circ \quad \text{b) } -\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{360}{3} = -120^\circ \quad \text{c) } \frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{900}{4} = 225^\circ \quad \text{d) } \frac{7\pi}{4} = \frac{1260}{4} = 315^\circ \\
& \text{e) } \frac{\pi}{5} = \frac{180}{5} = 36^\circ \quad \text{f) } \frac{3\pi}{5} = \frac{540}{5} = 108^\circ \quad \text{g) } \frac{6\pi}{5} = 216^\circ \quad \text{h) } \frac{9\pi}{5} = 324^\circ \\
& \text{i) } \frac{11\pi}{5} = 396^\circ \quad \text{j) } \frac{5\pi}{6} = 150^\circ \quad \text{k) } -\frac{13\pi}{6} = -390^\circ \quad \text{l) } \frac{7\pi}{6} = 210^\circ \quad \text{m) } \frac{4\pi}{9} = 80^\circ \quad \text{n) } \frac{5\pi}{12} = 75^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

0.3.2 4

Establish the following identities

$$1. \frac{\sin \theta + \tan \theta}{\csc \theta + \cot \theta} = \sin \theta \tan \theta$$

$$\text{Given } \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \text{ and } \cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta} \text{ and } \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\sin \theta + \tan \theta}{\csc \theta + \cot \theta} = \\
& \frac{\sin \theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}} = \\
& \frac{\sin \theta(1 + \frac{1}{\cos \theta})}{\frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}} = \\
& \frac{\sin \theta(1 + \frac{1}{\cos \theta})}{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}(1 + \cos \theta)} = \\
& \frac{\sin^2 \theta(1 + \frac{1}{\cos \theta})}{(1 + \cos \theta)} = \\
& \frac{\sin^2 \theta(\frac{\cos \theta + 1}{\cos \theta})}{(1 + \cos \theta)} = \\
& \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} = \\
& \sin \theta \tan \theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$2. \frac{\sin \theta + \tan \theta}{1 + \sec \theta} = \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\sin \theta + \tan \theta}{1 + \sec \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{1 + \frac{1}{\cos \theta}} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta(1 + \frac{1}{\cos \theta})}{1 + \cancel{\cos \theta}} &= \\ \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

3. $\frac{1-2\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \tan \theta - \cot \theta$
 $2\cos^2 \theta = 1 + \cos 2\theta$ $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$
 $-\cos 2\theta = \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1-2\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{1-1-\cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} - \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} &= \\ \tan \theta - \cot \theta\end{aligned}$$

4.
 $\frac{\cot \theta + 1}{\cot \theta - 1} = \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\cot \theta + 1}{\cot \theta - 1} &= \\ \frac{\frac{1}{\tan \theta} + 1}{\frac{1}{\tan \theta} - 1} &= \\ \frac{\frac{1+\tan \theta}{\tan \theta}}{\frac{1-\tan \theta}{\tan \theta}} &= \\ \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta}\end{aligned}$$

5. $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta - 1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
1 + \cot^2 \theta &= \\
1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{\tan^2 \theta + 1}{\tan^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{\tan^2 \theta + 1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1 - 1} &= \\
\frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta - 1} &
\end{aligned}$$

6. $\frac{\cot \theta + 1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} = \csc \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\cot \theta + 1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} &= \\
\frac{\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} + 1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} &= \\
\frac{\frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\sin \theta}}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} &= \\
\frac{1}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\csc \theta}} &= \\
\csc \theta &
\end{aligned}$$

7. $\frac{1 + \sec \theta}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sec \theta - 1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1 + \sec \theta}{\tan \theta} &= \\
\frac{\frac{\cos \theta + 1}{\cos \theta}}{\tan \theta} &= \\
\frac{\frac{\cos \theta + 1}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}} &= \\
\frac{\cos \theta + 1}{\cos \theta} \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} &= \\
\frac{\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} &= \\
\frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta}} &= \\
\frac{\tan \theta}{\sec \theta - 1} &
\end{aligned}$$

8. $\frac{\sin \theta}{\sec \theta} = \frac{1}{\tan \theta + \cot \theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sin \theta}{\sec \theta} &= \\
\frac{\sin \theta}{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} &= \\
\sin \theta \cos \theta &= \\
\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta}} &= \\
\frac{1}{\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \sin \theta}} &= \\
\frac{1}{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}} &= \\
\frac{1}{\tan \theta + \cot \theta}
\end{aligned}$$

$$9. (1 - \sin^2 \theta)(1 + \tan^2 \theta) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1 - \sin^2 \theta)(1 + \tan^2 \theta) &= \\
(\cos^2 \theta)(1 + \tan^2 \theta) &= \\
(\cos^2 \theta)(\sec^2 \theta) &= \\
(\cos^2 \theta)\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}\right) &= \\
1
\end{aligned}$$

$$10. \frac{\tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\sec^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} &= \\
\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \cos^2 \theta &= \\
\sin \theta \cos \theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$11. \csc^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\csc^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta &= \\
\csc^2 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \csc^2 \theta &= \\
\csc^2 \theta - \csc^2 \theta + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} &= \\
&1
\end{aligned}$$

$$12. \sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta = 1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin^4 \theta - \cos^4 \theta &= \\
\sin^4 \theta - (\cos^2 \theta)(\cos^2 \theta) &= \\
\sin^4 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta)(1 - \sin^2 \theta) &= \\
\sin^4 \theta - (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta) &= \\
2 \sin^2 \theta - 1 &= \\
2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - 1 &= \\
1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$13. \tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta = \sec^2 - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta &= \\
\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta &= \\
\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) - \cos^2 \theta &= \\
\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta &= \\
\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - \sin^2 \theta - (1 - \sin^2 \theta) &= \\
\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1 &= \\
\tan^2 \theta - 1 &= \\
\sec^2 \theta - 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$14. \tan \theta \csc \theta = \tan \theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \theta \csc \theta &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta} &= \\ \frac{1}{\cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta \sin \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \cos \theta &= \\ \tan \theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta &\end{aligned}$$

$$15. \cot^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cot^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta &= \\ \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} &= \\ \frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} &= \\ \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} - 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + 1 &= \\ \csc^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta &\end{aligned}$$

$$16. \sec^2 \theta + \csc^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sec^2 \theta + \csc^2 \theta &= \\ \tan^2 \theta + 1 + 1 + \cot^2 \theta &= \\ \tan^2 \theta + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta} &= \\ 1 + \tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta + \tan^2 \theta \cot^2 \theta &= \\ (1 + \tan^2 \theta)(1 + \cot^2 \theta) &= \\ \sec^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta &\end{aligned}$$

$$17. \sec^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta = (\tan \theta + \cot \theta)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sec^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta = \\
& (\tan^2 \theta + 1)(1 + \cot^2 \theta) = \\
& (\tan^2 \theta + 1)\left(1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta}\right) = \\
& \tan^2 \theta + 1 + 1 + \cot^2 \theta = \\
& (\tan \theta + \cot \theta)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
18. \quad & \frac{1+\cos \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta - 1}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} = 2 + 2 \tan \theta \\
& \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta - 1}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta} = \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad 2 + 2 \tan \theta
\end{aligned}$$

0.3.3 5

Evaluate

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \pi + \cos \pi} = \frac{1+0}{0-1} = -1$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \csc \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\frac{1+\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{3}}{1+\cot^2 \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\sec^2 \frac{\pi}{3}}{\csc^2 \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{4}{\frac{4}{3}} = 3$$

$$3. \quad \frac{\sin \pi + \cos(-\pi)}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{0-1}{1+0} = -1$$

$$4. \quad \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3} + \tan \pi}{\cot \frac{\pi}{6} + \cot \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+0}{\sqrt{3}+0} = 1$$

$$5. \quad \frac{\sin \pi \cos \pi \tan \pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \tan \frac{\pi}{3}} = 0$$

$$6. \quad \frac{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{5\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{5\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{2}} = \frac{-1-0}{1-0} = -1$$

$$7. \quad \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$8. \quad \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{-\cos(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2})} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

0.3.4 7

1

Find a formula for a) $\sin 3\theta$ in terms of $\sin \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin 3\theta &= \\
\sin(2\theta + \theta) &= \\
\sin 2\theta \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta \sin \theta &= \\
(2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \cos \theta + (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \sin \theta &= \\
2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^3 \theta &= \\
3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^3 \theta &= \\
3 \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) - \sin^3 \theta &= \\
3 \sin \theta - 3 \sin^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta &= \\
3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta &
\end{aligned}$$

b) $\cos 3\theta$ in terms of $\cos \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos 3\theta &= \\
\cos(2\theta + \theta) &= \\
\cos 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \sin \theta &= \\
(2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \cos \theta - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta &= \\
2 \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta - 2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta &= \\
2 \cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta - 2 \cos \theta + 2 \cos^3 \theta &= \\
4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta &
\end{aligned}$$

c) $\cos 4\theta$ in terms of $\cos \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos 4\theta &= \\
\cos(2\theta + 2\theta) &= \\
\cos 2\theta \cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta \sin 2\theta &= \\
(2 \cos^2 \theta - 1)(2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) - (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)(2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) &= \\
4 \cos^4 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta + 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta &= \\
4 \cos^4 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta + 1 - 4(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cos^2 \theta &= \\
4 \cos^4 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta + 1 - (4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \cos^4 \theta) &= \\
8 \cos^4 \theta - 8 \cos^2 \theta + 1 &
\end{aligned}$$

2

a) Show that $\sin \theta \sin \phi = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\theta - \phi) - \cos(\theta + \phi)]$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin \theta \sin \phi = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[2 \sin \theta \sin \phi] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[(\cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi) + (\cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi)] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[(\cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi) - (\cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi)] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\theta - \phi) - \cos(\theta + \phi)]
\end{aligned}$$

b) Show that $\cos \theta \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\theta - \phi) + \cos(\theta + \phi)]$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cos \theta \cos \phi = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[2 \cos \theta \cos \phi] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[\cos \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \cos \phi] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[\cos \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\theta - \phi) + \cos(\theta + \phi)]
\end{aligned}$$

c) Show that $\sin \theta \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi)]$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin \theta \cos \phi = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[2 \sin \theta \cos \phi] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[\sin \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \cos \phi] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[\sin \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi] = \\
& \frac{1}{2}[\sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi)]
\end{aligned}$$

3

By writing $\alpha = \theta + \phi$ and $\beta = \theta - \phi$, show that

a) $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \\
& \sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi) = \\
& \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi + \sin \theta \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi = \\
& 2 \sin \theta \cos \phi = \\
& 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(2\theta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(2\phi) = \\
& 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi + \theta - \phi) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi - \theta + \phi) = \\
& 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)
\end{aligned}$$

b) $\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin \alpha - \sin \beta = \\
& \sin(\theta + \phi) - \sin(\theta - \phi) = \\
& \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi - (\sin \theta \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi) = \\
& 2 \cos \theta \sin \phi = \\
& 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(2\theta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(2\phi) = \\
& 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi + \theta - \phi) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi - \theta + \phi) = \\
& 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)
\end{aligned}$$

c) $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \\
& \cos(\theta + \phi) + \cos(\theta - \phi) = \\
& \cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi + (\cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi) = \\
& 2 \cos \theta \cos \phi = \\
& 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(2\theta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(2\phi) = \\
& 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi + \theta - \phi) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi - \theta + \phi) = \\
& 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)
\end{aligned}$$

d) $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = \\
& \cos(\theta + \phi) - \cos(\theta - \phi) = \\
& \cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi - (\cos \theta \cos \phi + \sin \theta \sin \phi) = \\
& -2 \sin \theta \sin \phi = \\
& -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(2\theta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(2\phi) = \\
& -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi + \theta - \phi) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi - \theta + \phi) = \\
& -2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta) =
\end{aligned}$$

4

Establish the following identities

a) $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2\tan \theta}{1+\tan^2 \theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin 2\theta = \\
& 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \\
& 2 \frac{\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} = \\
& 2 \frac{(\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta})}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \\
& 2 \frac{\tan \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} = \\
& \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}
\end{aligned}$$

b) $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1-\tan^2 \theta}{1+\tan^2 \theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cos 2\theta = \\
& \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \\
& \cos^2 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \\
& \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \\
& \frac{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{\sec^2 \theta} = \\
& \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}
\end{aligned}$$

c) $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \theta &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta(1 + 2 \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta(1 + 2 \cos \theta)} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta(1 + 2 \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta(1 + 2 \cos \theta)}{1 + \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta - 1 + \cos^2 \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta(1 + 2 \cos \theta)}{1 + \cos \theta + (\cos^2 \theta - (1 - \cos^2 \theta))} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta + (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)} &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta + \sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta} &=\end{aligned}$$

d) $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \theta &= \\ \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2 \cos^2 \theta} &= \\ \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 + \cos^2 \theta - (1 - \cos^2 \theta)} &= \\ \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} &= \\ \frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta} &=\end{aligned}$$

e) $\cot \theta = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\cot \theta &= \\
\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} &= \\
\frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1 - \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{\sin 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta}
\end{aligned}$$

f) $\tan^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan^2 \theta &= \\
\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} &= \\
\frac{2 \sin^2 \theta}{2 \cos^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{1 + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} &= \\
\frac{1 - (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)}{1 + (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)} &= \\
\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}
\end{aligned}$$

g) $\tan \frac{1}{2}\theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan \frac{1}{2}\theta &= \\
\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}} &= \\
\sqrt{\frac{(1-\cos\theta)(1+\cos\theta)}{(1+\cos\theta)^2}} &= \\
\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos^2\theta}{(1+\cos\theta)^2}} &= \\
\sqrt{\frac{\sin^2\theta}{(1+\cos\theta)^2}} &= \\
\frac{\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta} &
\end{aligned}$$

h) $\tan\theta \tan \frac{1}{2}\theta = \sec\theta - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan\theta \tan \frac{1}{2}\theta &= \\
\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \cdot \frac{1-\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} &= \\
\frac{1-\cos\theta}{\cos\theta} &= \\
\frac{1}{\cos\theta} - 1 &= \\
\sec\theta - 1 &
\end{aligned}$$

i) $\frac{1+\sin\theta+\cos\theta}{1+\sin\theta-\cos\theta} = \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta$

Let $\frac{\theta}{2} = \mu$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta} &= \\ \frac{1 + \sin 2\mu + \cos 2\mu}{1 + \sin 2\mu - \cos 2\mu} &= \\ \frac{1 + 2 \sin \mu \cos \mu + \cos 2\mu}{1 + 2 \sin \mu \cos \mu - \cos 2\mu} &= \\ \frac{1 + 2 \sin \mu \cos \mu + 2 \cos^2 \mu - 1}{1 + 2 \sin \mu \cos \mu - (1 - 2 \sin^2 \mu)} &= \\ \frac{\cos^2 \mu}{\sin^2 \mu} &= \\ \frac{(\cos \mu)}{(\sin \mu)} &= \\ \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta &\end{aligned}$$

j) $1 - 4 \sin^4 \theta = \cos 2\theta(1 + 2 \sin^2 \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned}1 - 4 \sin^4 \theta &= \\ 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta(2 \sin^2 \theta) &= \\ 1 - (1 - \cos 2\theta)(2 \sin^2 \theta) &= \\ 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta + \cos 2\theta 2 \sin^2 \theta &= \\ \cos 2\theta + \cos 2\theta 2 \sin^2 \theta &= \\ \cos 2\theta(1 + 2 \sin^2 \theta) &\end{aligned}$$

k) $\tan \frac{1}{2}\theta + \cot \frac{1}{2}\theta = 2 \csc \theta$

Let $\mu = \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \cot \frac{\theta}{2} &= \\
\tan \mu + \cot \mu &= \\
\frac{\sin \mu}{\cos \mu} + \frac{\cos \mu}{\sin \mu} &= \\
\frac{\sin^2 \mu + \cos^2 \mu}{\sin \mu \cos \mu} &= \\
\frac{1}{\sin \mu \cos \mu} &= \\
\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\mu} &= \\
\frac{1}{2 \sin \theta} &= \\
2 \csc \theta
\end{aligned}$$

l) $\cos^4 \theta = \frac{1}{8}(3 + 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos^4 \theta &= \\
(\cos^2 \theta)^2 &= \\
\left(\frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2}\right)^2 &= \\
\frac{(\cos 2\theta + 1)^2}{4} &= \\
\frac{1}{4}(\cos^2 2\theta + 2 \cos 2\theta + 1) &= \\
\frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{2} + 2 \cos 2\theta + 1\right) &= \\
\frac{1}{8}(1 + \cos 4\theta + 4 \cos 2\theta + 2) &= \\
\frac{1}{8}(3 + 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta)
\end{aligned}$$

m) $\sin^4 \theta = \frac{1}{8}(3 - 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin^4 \theta &= \\
(\sin^2 \theta)^2 &= \\
\frac{(1 - \cos 2\theta)^2}{4} &= \\
\frac{1 - 2\cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta}{4} &= \\
\frac{1 - 2\cos 2\theta + \frac{1+\cos 4\theta}{2}}{4} &= \\
\frac{2 - 4\cos 2\theta + 1 + \cos 4\theta}{8} &= \\
\frac{1}{8}(3 - 4\cos 2\theta + \cos 4\theta)
\end{aligned}$$

0.3.5 8

Find the values of the following expressions

1

$$\sin^{-1} 0 = 0$$

2

$$\sin^{-1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

3

$$\sin^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

4

$$\sin^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

5

$$\tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

6

$$\tan^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

7

$$\tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

8

$$\tan^{-1}(-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

9

$$\sin(\tan^{-1}(-1)) = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

10

$$\cos(\sin^{-1} 1) = 0$$

11

$$\sin(\sin^{-1} \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{2}{3}$$

12

$$\cos(2 \sin^{-1}(-1)) = -1$$

13

$$\sec(2 \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}) = \sec(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}) = -2$$

14

$$\cot(\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3}$$

15

$$\csc(\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{5}) = 5$$