

## FUNCTIONS

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{15}{16} \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{24} &= (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2} - 1) \\
 \frac{16}{24} &\downarrow \\
 \frac{1}{4} \sin 75^\circ &= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{12}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

## FUNCTIONS

2.

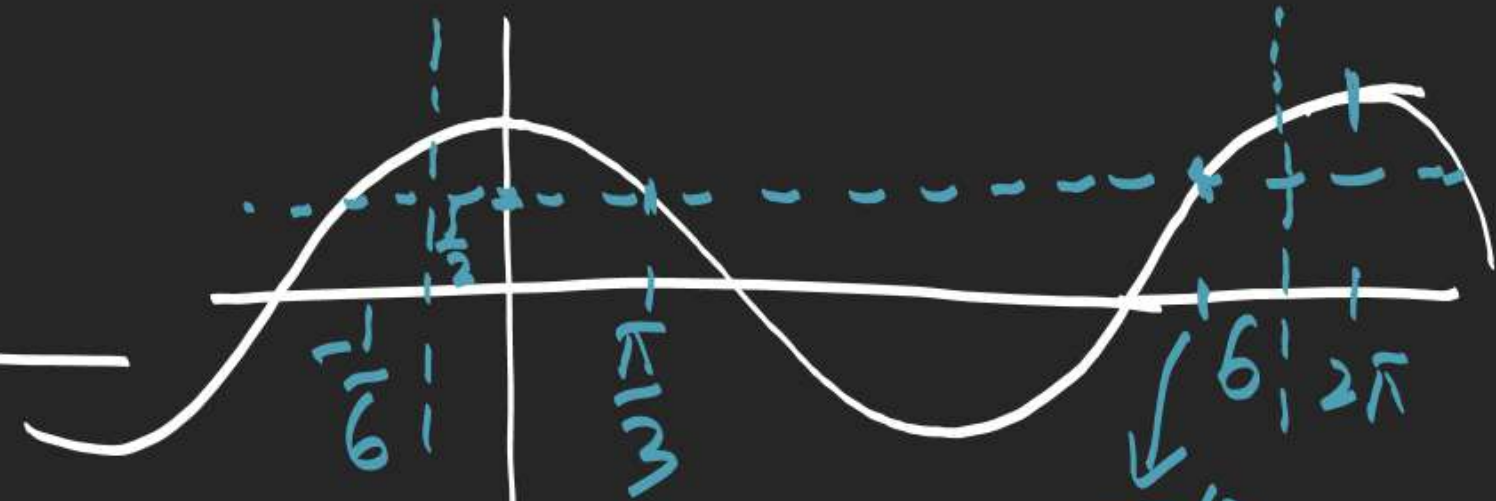
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\cos x - \frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{6 + 35x - 6x^2}}$$

$$6 + 35x - 6x^2 > 0$$

$$6x^2 - 35x - 6 < 0$$

$$(6x+1)(x-6) < 0$$

$$x \in \left(-\frac{1}{6}, 6\right) \checkmark$$



$$D_f = \left(-\frac{1}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right] \cup \left[\frac{5\pi}{3}, 6\right)$$

Find domains

3.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} |3-x|}$$

$$|x|^2 = x^2$$

$$\log_{\frac{1}{2}} |3-x| \geq 0 = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1$$

$$0 < |3-x| \leq 1, \quad x \neq 3$$

$$(x-3)^2 \leq 1$$

$$(x-2)(x-4) \leq 0$$

$$4. f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{x-2}}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$x \neq 2$$

$$-\log_{10}(2x-3)$$

$$2x-3 > 0$$

$$D_f = \left(\frac{3}{2}, 2\right) \cup (2, \infty)$$

$$x > \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x-3 \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1]$$

$$D_f \rightarrow x \in [2, 3) \cup (3, 4]$$



$$D_f = \left[ \log_3 \frac{9}{10}, 2 \right)$$

5.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{(x-1)}{\log_3(9-3^x) - 3}}$$

$$\frac{x-1}{\log_3(9-3^x) - 3} \leq 1 \Rightarrow x-1 \geq \log_3(9-3^x) - 3$$

$$\log_3(9-3^x) - 3$$

$$< 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_3 3^{x+2} = x+2 \geq \log_3(9-3^x)$$

$$3^{\log_3 \frac{9}{10}}$$

$$0 < 9 - 3^x \leq 3^{x+2}$$

$$3^x < 3^2$$

$$x < 2$$

$$10 \cdot 3^x \geq 9 \Rightarrow 3^x \geq \frac{9}{10}$$

$$x \geq \log_3 \frac{9}{10}$$

$$[x] > 3, \quad x = ?$$

$$[\cdot] = \text{G.I.F}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$[x] \in \{4, 5, 6, \dots\} \quad x \in [4, \infty)$$

$$[x] \leq -2, \quad x = ?$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$x \in (-\infty, -1)$$

$$[-1.98] = -2$$

$$[-1.01] = -2$$

## FUNCTIONS

$$-27.6 < \left[ x + \underbrace{\left[ x + \left[ x + \left[ x + 3 \right] \right] \right]}_{\substack{x=? \\ \in \mathbb{I}}} \right] \leq 35.8$$

$[\cdot] = G.I.F$

$$[x] + \left[ x + \underbrace{\left[ x + \left[ x + 3 \right] \right]}_{\in \mathbb{I}} \right] \Rightarrow -27.6 \leq 4[x] + 3 \leq 35.8$$

$$\frac{-30.6}{4} < [x] \leq \frac{32.8}{4}$$

$$[x] + [x] + [x + [x + 3]]$$

$$[x] \in \{-7, -6, \dots, 8\}$$

$$[x] + [x] + [x] + [x + 3]$$

Ans

$$x \in [-7, 9]$$



## FUNCTIONS

Find domain

6.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\left[ \ln \frac{x}{[x]} \right]}$$

$$[\cdot] = G \cdot I \cdot F$$

$$\left[ \ln \frac{x}{[x]} \right] \geq 0 \Rightarrow \ln \frac{x}{[x]} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{[x]} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{[x]} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\{x\}}{[x]} \geq 0$$

$$[x] > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x \in [1, \infty) \cup \{n\}$$

$$D_f = \{\dots, -2, -1\} \cup \{n \in \mathbb{I}^+\}$$

## FUNCTIONS

Find range of  $\left[\frac{4}{5}, \infty\right)$

∴  $f(x) = \ln(5x^2 - 8x + 4) \in \left[\ln \frac{4}{5}, \infty\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} 5x^2 - 8x + 4 &= 5\left(x^2 - \frac{8}{5}x\right) + 4 \\ &= 5\left(x - \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + 4 - \frac{16}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right) = 5\left(x - \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{5} \geq \frac{4}{5}$$

$$R_f = \left[\ln \frac{4}{5}, \infty\right)$$



## FUNCTIONS

2.  $f(x) = \log_2 \left( 2 - \underbrace{\log_{\sqrt{2}} (16 \sin^2 x + 1)}^{[1, 17]} \right)$

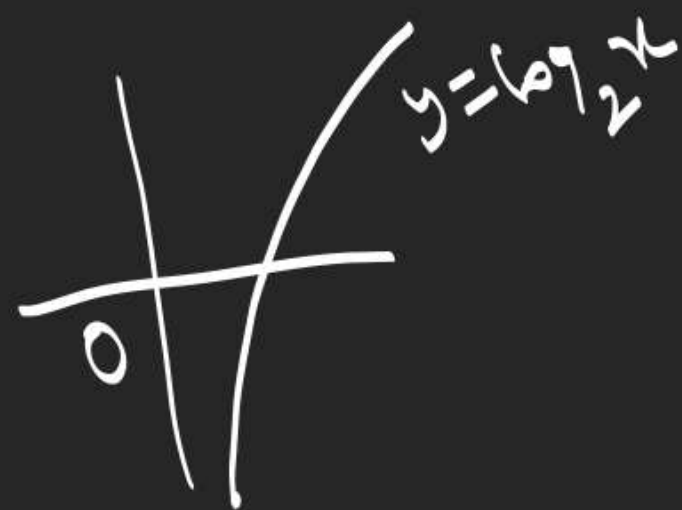
$$0 < 2 - \log_{\sqrt{2}} (16 \sin^2 x + 1) \leq 2$$

&gt; 0

$$\in [0, \log_{\sqrt{2}} 17]$$

$$-\infty < f(x) \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq \log_{\sqrt{2}} (16 \sin^2 x + 1) \leq \log_{\sqrt{2}} 17$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 1]$$



$$-\log_{\sqrt{2}} 17 \leq -\log_{\sqrt{2}} (16 \sin^2 x + 1) \leq 0$$

$$2 - \log_{\sqrt{2}} 17 \leq 2 - \log_{\sqrt{2}} (16 \sin^2 x + 1) \leq 2$$

## FUNCTIONS

3.  $f(x) = \frac{5-4x}{2x+7} = \frac{-2(2x+7)+19}{2x+7}$

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$$

$$R_f = R - \left\{ \frac{a}{c} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = -2 + \frac{19}{2x+7}$$

$$\neq -2$$

$$y+2 = \frac{19}{2(x+7/2)}$$

$$\frac{19}{2x+7} = 5$$

$$2\left(\frac{19}{5} - 7\right) = x$$

$$y = \frac{19}{2x}$$

$$R_f = R - \{-2\}$$



## FUNCTIONS

4.

$$f(x) =$$

$$\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$R_f = \left[ \frac{1}{3}, 3 \right]$$

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

$$(y-1)x^2 + (y+1)x + (y-1) = 0$$

$$y-1=0$$

OR

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = x^2 - x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$$

$$\boxed{y-1 \neq 0}$$

$$D \geq 0 \Rightarrow (y+1)^2 - 4(y-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{3}, 3 \right] - \{1\}$$

$$(y+1-2y+2)(y+1+2y-2) \geq 0$$

$$(y-3)(3y-1) \leq 0$$



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

①  $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

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

$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty) \quad \uparrow$

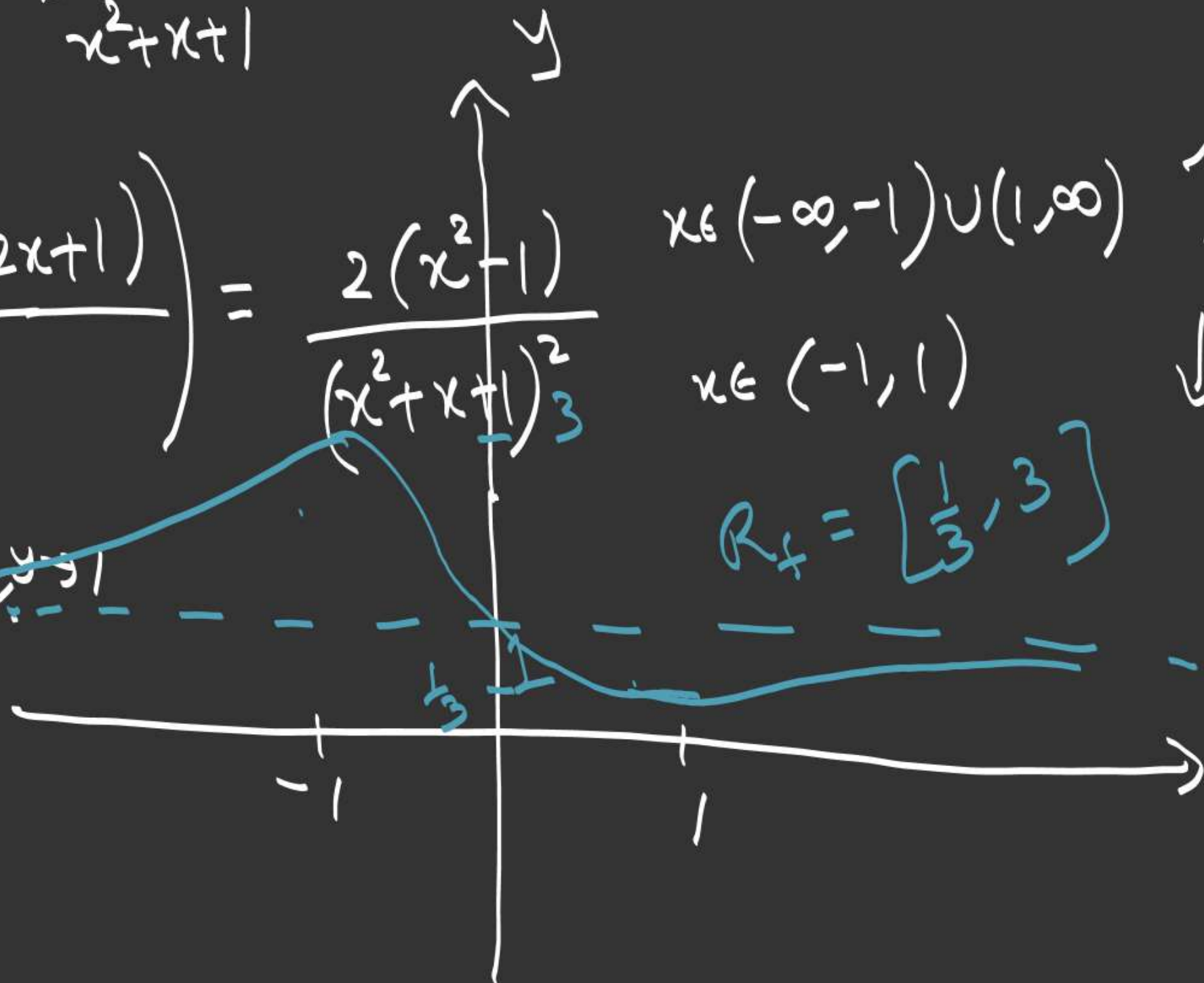
$x \in (-1, 1) \quad \downarrow$

$x \rightarrow -\infty, y = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow 1$

$x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow 1$

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

$R_f = \left[ \frac{1}{3}, 3 \right]$



5.

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 11}{2(x-3)}$$

$$x^2 + (2 - 2y)x + 6y - 11 = 0$$

$$D \geq 0$$

$$(y-1)^2 - (6y-11) \geq 0$$

$$y^2 - 8y + 12 \geq 0$$

$$R_f = (-\infty, 2] \cup [6, \infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 11}{2(x-3)} = \frac{(x-3)(x+5) + 4}{2(x-3)} = \left(x+5 + \frac{4}{x-3}\right) \frac{1}{2}$$

①  $D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$

$$y = x \left( \frac{1 + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{11}{x^2}}{2(1 - \frac{3}{x})} \right)$$

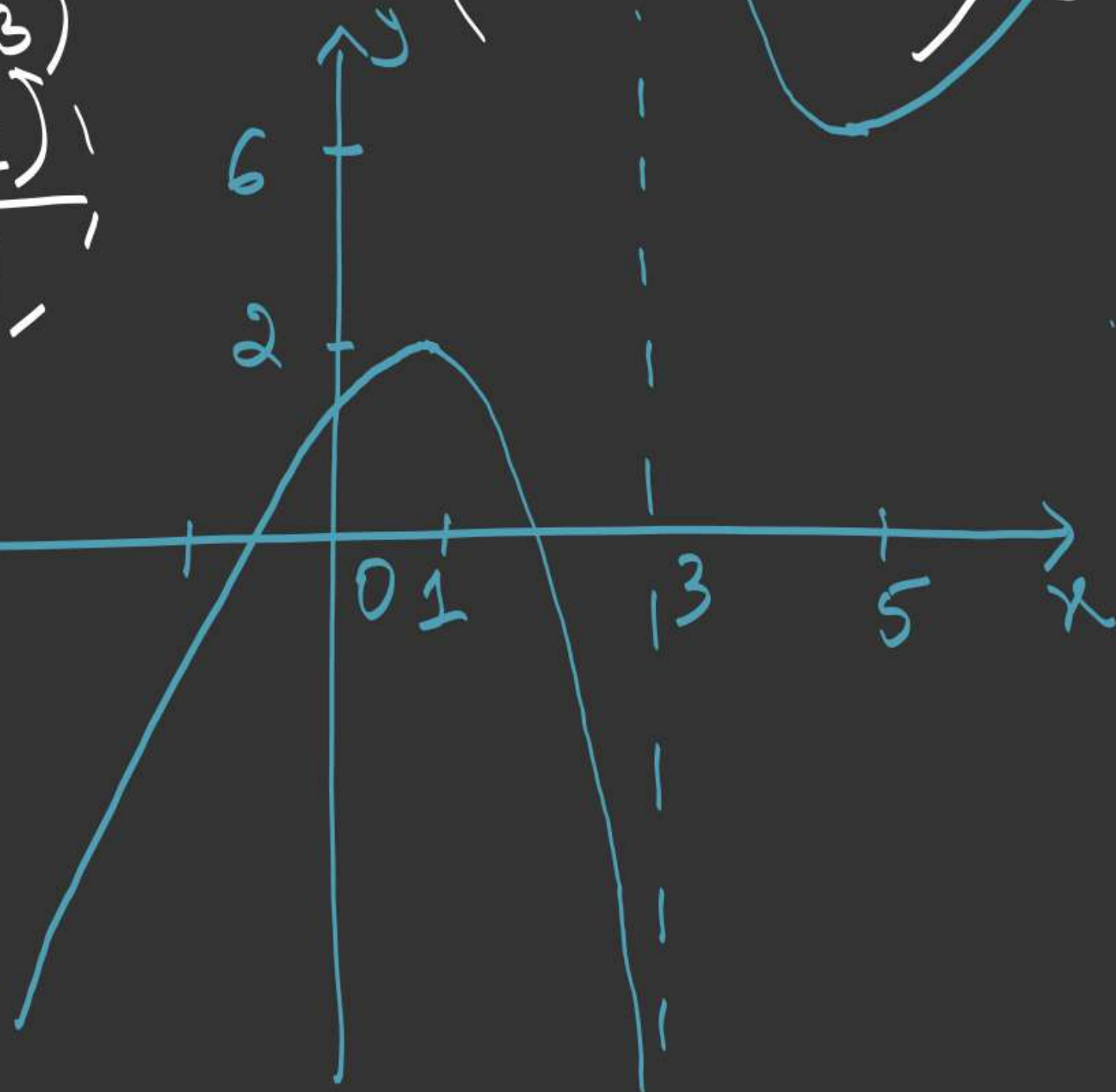
②

$$f'(x) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{4}{(x-3)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x-5)(x-1)}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$x=5, y=6$$

$$\frac{2(x-3)^2}{(1, 3) \cup (3, 5)} \downarrow$$



$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$

$x \rightarrow 3^-, y \rightarrow -\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow 3^+, y \rightarrow \infty$



# FUNCTIONS

Proficiency Test

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

## Equal or Identical Functions

$f$  &  $g$  are identical if

①  $D_f = D_g$  and

②  $\forall x \in D_f, f(x) = g(x)$

## FUNCTIONS

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\underbrace{x^2 + 1}_{>0}\right) \rightarrow D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \quad D_g = \mathbb{R}$$
$$= 1$$

$f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  are identical



## FUNCTIONS

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

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

not identical

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

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}.$$

$$D_g = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1\}$$