4/14/2019 Calc Team

question 3 views

## Daily Challenge 8.1

This daily challenge has two questions, so let's split it into a part due at noon and a part due by midnight.

You are welcome to either enter your solutions into the student response on Piazza, or directly into the consolidation document, whichever you find easier.

• Due: Thursday 6/14 at 12:00 noon Eastern.

Answer the quick calculations (problem 1) in the consolidation document. They are copied below, for convenience

- (a) Evaluate  $\sin\left(\pi\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$ ,  $\tan(21\pi)$ , and  $\sec\left(-\frac{7\pi}{2}\right)$ .
- (b) Find the value of  $log_{5}\left(\frac{(125)\cdot(625)}{(25)}\right)$
- (c) Suppose that a < b < c < d are real numbers. Write the set  $(a, c) \cap (b, d)$  as an interval.
- (d) What are the domain and range of  $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x}$ ?
- · Due: Thursday 6/14 at 11:59 pm Eastern.

Answer question 7 in the consolidation document, which I have reproduced below.

(a) Let A,B,C be sets. Prove that  $A\setminus (B\cap C)=(A\setminus B)\cup (A\setminus C)$ 

[ Scaffold: show that each set is a subset of the other. ]

- (b) Let f be a function with  $A,B\subseteq \mathrm{Dom}(f)$ . Is it true that  $f(A\cap B)=f(A)\cap f(B)$ ? If so, prove it (stating the precise definition of image in your answer). If not, give a counterexample.
- (c) Let f be a function with  $C,D\subseteq \operatorname{Cod}(f)$ . Is it true that  $f^{-1}(C\cap D)=f^{-1}(C)\cap f^{-1}(D)$ ? If so, prove it (stating the precise definition of inverse image in your answer). If not, give a counterexample

daily\_challenge

Updated 10 months ago by Christian Ferko

the students' answer, where students collectively construct a single answer

Logan Pachulski:

Part 1:

1. Answers for a (These are all exercises, so I'm gonna be lazy and not include words):

1. 
$$\sin\left(\pi\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi\right) = 1$$

2. 
$$\tan(21\pi) = \frac{\sin(21\pi)}{\cos(21\pi)} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$$2. \tan(21\pi) = \frac{\sin(21\pi)}{\cos 21\pi} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$
$$3. \sec\left(-\frac{7\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\cos(-\frac{7\pi}{2})} = \frac{1}{0}, \text{ this is undefined!}$$

- 1. By the logarithm quotient rule,  $\log_5(\frac{125\times625}{25}) = \log_5(125\times625) \log_5(25)$ , and by the logarithm quotient rule the first logarithm simplifies to create the expression  $\log_5(125) + \log_5(625) \log_5(25)$ . Since  $5^2 = 25$ ,  $5^3 = 125$ , and  $5^4 = 625$ , this can finally simplify to 3+4-2=5
- 3. c:
- 1. (b, c)

4. d:

- 1. Domain:  $(-\infty, 1]$
- 2. Range:  $[0, +\infty)$

Updated 10 months ago by Logan Pachulski

the instructors' answer, where instructors collectively construct a single answer

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followup discussions for lingering questions and comments