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$$1. \quad \begin{aligned} x < 3, & \quad f(x) = 5 - x & f'(x) &= -1 \\ x > 3, & \quad f(x) = x - 1 & f'(x) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

no derivative at $x=3$

$$2. \quad f(x) = f(-x)$$



3.

$$2^b = x - b$$

$$x = 64 + b$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \times \frac{1}{\sin(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin(x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x)}{\frac{d}{dx}(\sin(x))} \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad \frac{240}{180} \times \pi = \frac{4}{3} \pi$$

7.

8.

6.

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)$$

$$\csc(30^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sin(30^\circ)}$$

$$= 2$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{d}{dx} (x-1) \times (x+1) - (x-1) \times \frac{d}{dx} (x+1)}{(x+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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$$9. \frac{(2x-3)(x+5)}{x-7} = 0$$

$$x \neq 7$$

$$2x-3=0$$

$$x+5=0$$

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

$$x = -5$$

$$A: x = \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } -5, x \neq 7$$

10.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan(x)^2 dx &= \int \sec(x)^2 - 1 dx \\ &= \int \sec(x)^2 dx - \int 1 dx \\ &= \tan(x) - \int 1 dx \\ &= \tan(x) - x \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan(x) - x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan(0)$$

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

$$11. \overline{PR} = 3 \quad \overline{RR} = 4$$

$$\angle R = 90^\circ$$

$$3:4:5$$

$$A = 5 \neq$$

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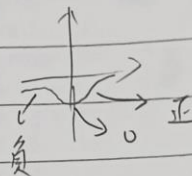
$$12. 3x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$$

$$a=3 \quad b=-4 \quad c=-1$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16}}{6} = \frac{4 \pm 4}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 1}{3}$$

$$13. x^2 + 2y = 0$$

18. 找



$$14. f(x) = 5x - 2$$

$$f(x) + 2 = 5x$$

$$x = \frac{f(x) + 2}{5}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x+2}{5}$$

$$19. 8 - 2 + 7 = 13$$

$$13 \times 3 = 39$$

20.

15.

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{4 - (-12)}{-5 - 3}$$

$$= -2$$

$$2x \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$t = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$dt =$$

16.

$$\frac{5n+5+3}{2n+2+3} = \frac{5n+8}{2n+5}$$

17.

21.

$$\frac{r}{9} = \frac{5}{8} \quad r=2$$

$$8r = 5q$$

$$q = \frac{8}{5}r$$

$$q = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{4+x^2} \times \left(-\frac{2x}{4+x^2} \right)$$

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

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22.

$$-x + 4y = -50$$

$$x + y = 20$$

$$x = 4y + 50$$

$$5y + 50 = 20$$

$$y = -6$$

23.

$$x^2 + 2x^2 + 2x^2 = 10x^2$$

24.

$$xy(x^3 - y^3)$$

$$= xy(x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$$

$$25. y = ax + b$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{2}$$

$$5a + b = 3$$

$$-a + b = 6$$

$$6a = -3$$

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

$$b = \frac{11}{2}$$

26.

$$1 < x < 3$$

27.

$$(2x + 6) \times x = 260$$

$$x = 10$$

$$(10 + 26) \times 2 = 72$$

28.

$$x \geq 0, 0 \leq x \leq 12$$

$$x \leq 0, -4 \leq x \leq 0$$

$$-4 \leq x \leq 12$$

29.

$$\tan x \cos x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \times \cos x$$

$$= \sin x$$

30.

$$f(x) = 8x^9 \text{ at } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) 64\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^9 = \frac{1}{2}$$

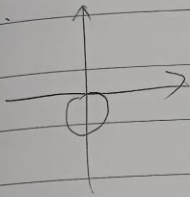
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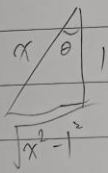
31.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(a+b) &= 2^{a+b} \\
 &= 2^a \times 2^b \\
 &= f(a) \times f(b)
 \end{aligned}$$

32.



33.



$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{1} = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

34.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\log_2(x) + \log_2(y^{-2}) + \log_2(z) \\
 &= \log_2(xy^{-2}z) = \log_2\left(\frac{2xz}{y^2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

35.