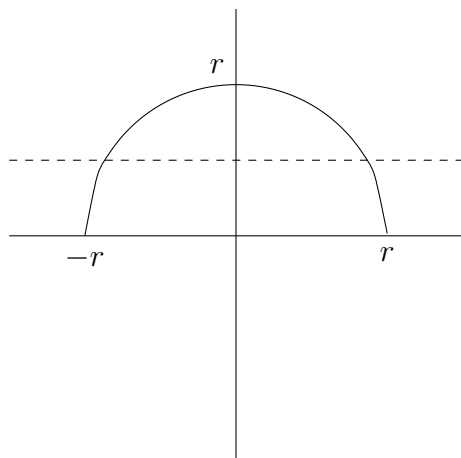


## Math-19 Homework #12 Solutions

### Problems

- 1). Consider the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$  and remember that we needed to restrict the range in order to obtain the function  $y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$ .

a). Sketch the half-circle function and demonstrate why it is not one-to-one?

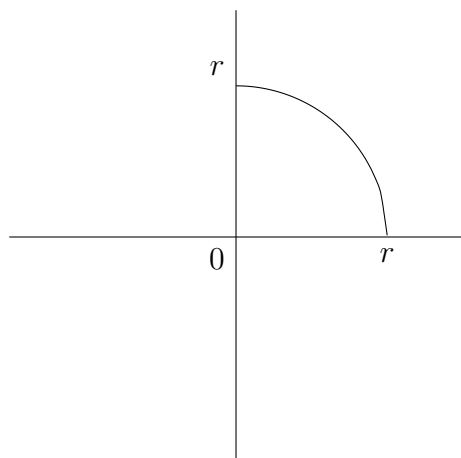


It fails the horizontal line test.

- b). Suggest a how to limit the domain so that it is a one-to-one function.

Limit the domain so that we get only one of the quarter circles.

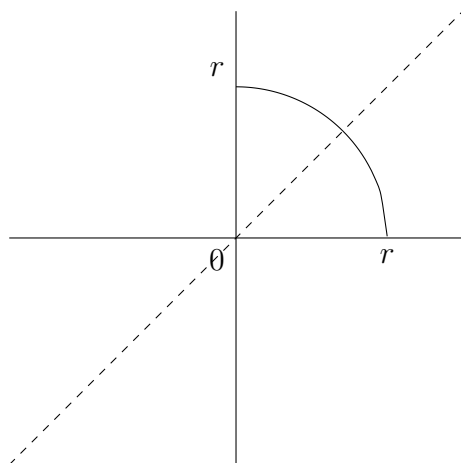
- c). Sketch the new graph for the one-to-one function and state its domain and range.



Domain:  $[0, r]$

Range:  $[0, r]$

- d). By observing the graph (and the line  $y = x$ ), predict something about the inverse function.



Notice that if we reflect the graph around  $y = x$ , we get the same thing!

- e). Derive the inverse to prove your prediction.

Swap  $x$  and  $y$  and then solve for  $y$ :

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \\ x^2 &= r^2 - y^2 \\ y^2 &= r^2 - x^2 \\ y &= \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \end{aligned}$$

- 2). You use \$1000 to open a savings account at your local bank on the first of February. The savings account has an interest rate of 1.5% per year and compounds monthly on the last day of the month. You set up an auto-deposit of \$100 from your paycheck to occur on the first of each month, starting with the second month (March). During April, you withdraw \$250 to purchase a new gameboy (gotta catch em all!).

- a). Who is the lender and who is the borrower?

You are the lender and the bank is the borrower.

- b). Calculate  $x = 1 + \frac{r}{n}$

$$x = 1 + \frac{0.015}{12} = 1.00125$$

- c). Construct a polynomial in  $x$  to determine the account value on July 2.

month	net
Feb	1000
Mar	100
Apr	-150
May	100
Jun	100
Jul	100

$$A = 1000x^5 + 100x^4 - 150x^3 + 100x^2 + 100x + 100$$

Note that we are asked for the balance on July 2, the day after the last autodeposit.

d). What is the account value on July 2?

$$A = \$1256.58$$

3). Consider the exponential function  $y = -2e^{-(x+1)} - 3$

a). List the transformations in the order that they should be applied.

i. Start with  $y = e^x$ .

ii. Translate left 1.

iii. Horizontal reflection.

iv. Vertical scale by 2.

v. Vertical reflection.

vi. Translate down 3.

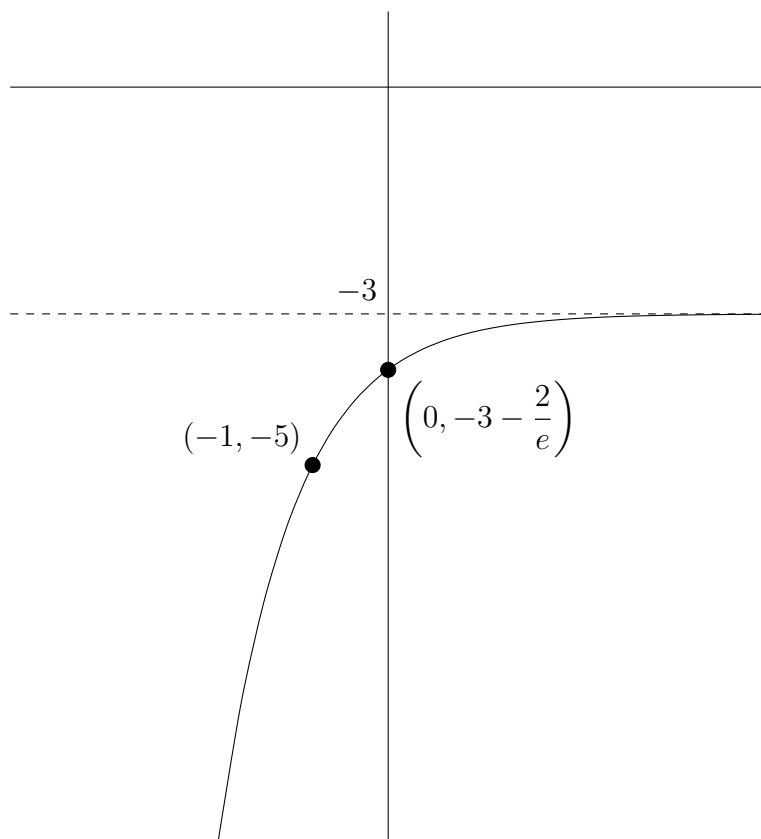
b). What is the y-intercept (if any)?

$$y(0) = -2e^{-(0+1)} - 3 = -2e^{-1} - 3 = -\left(3 + \frac{2}{e}\right) \approx -3.74$$

$$\left(0, -\left(3 + \frac{2}{e}\right)\right)$$

c). What is the domain (in interval notation)?

In order to see the domain and range, we need to sketch the graph:



Thus, the domain is  $\mathbb{R}$ .

d). What is the range (in interval notation)?

$$(-\infty, -3)$$

4). Consider the logarithmic function  $y = \log(-2(x + 1)) + 3$

a). List the transformations in the order that they should be applied.

- i. Start with  $y = \log(x)$ .
- ii. Translate left 1.
- iii. Horizontal compression by a factor of 2.
- iv. Horizontal reflection.
- v. Translate up 3.

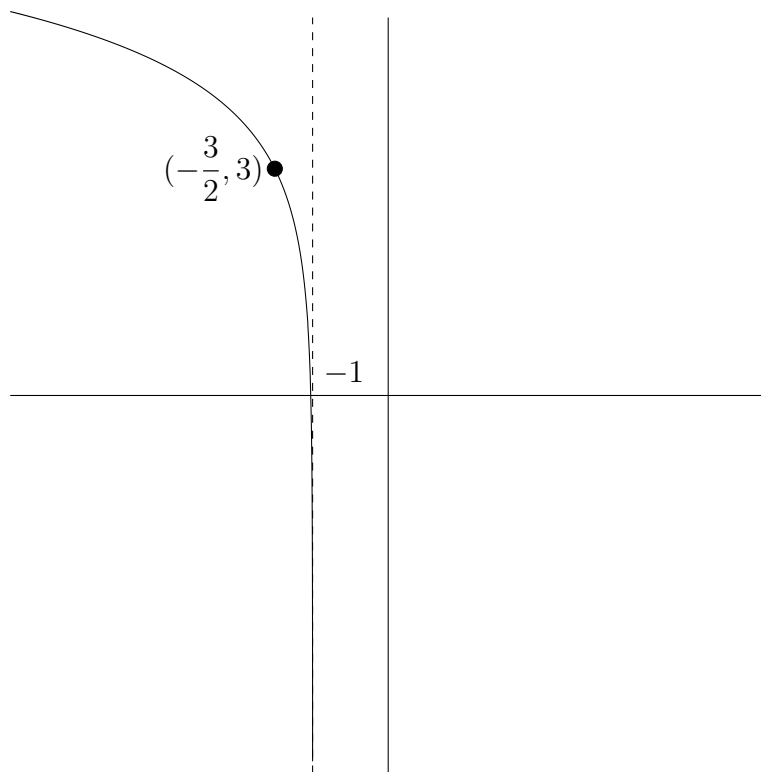
b). What is the y-intercept (if any)?

$$y(0) = \log(-2(0 + 1)) + 3 = \log(-2) + 3$$

none (cannot take the log of a negative number.

c). What is the domain (in interval notation)?

In order to see the domain and range, we need to sketch the graph:



Thus, the domain is  $(-\infty, -1)$ .

d). What is the range (in interval notation)?

$\mathbb{R}$