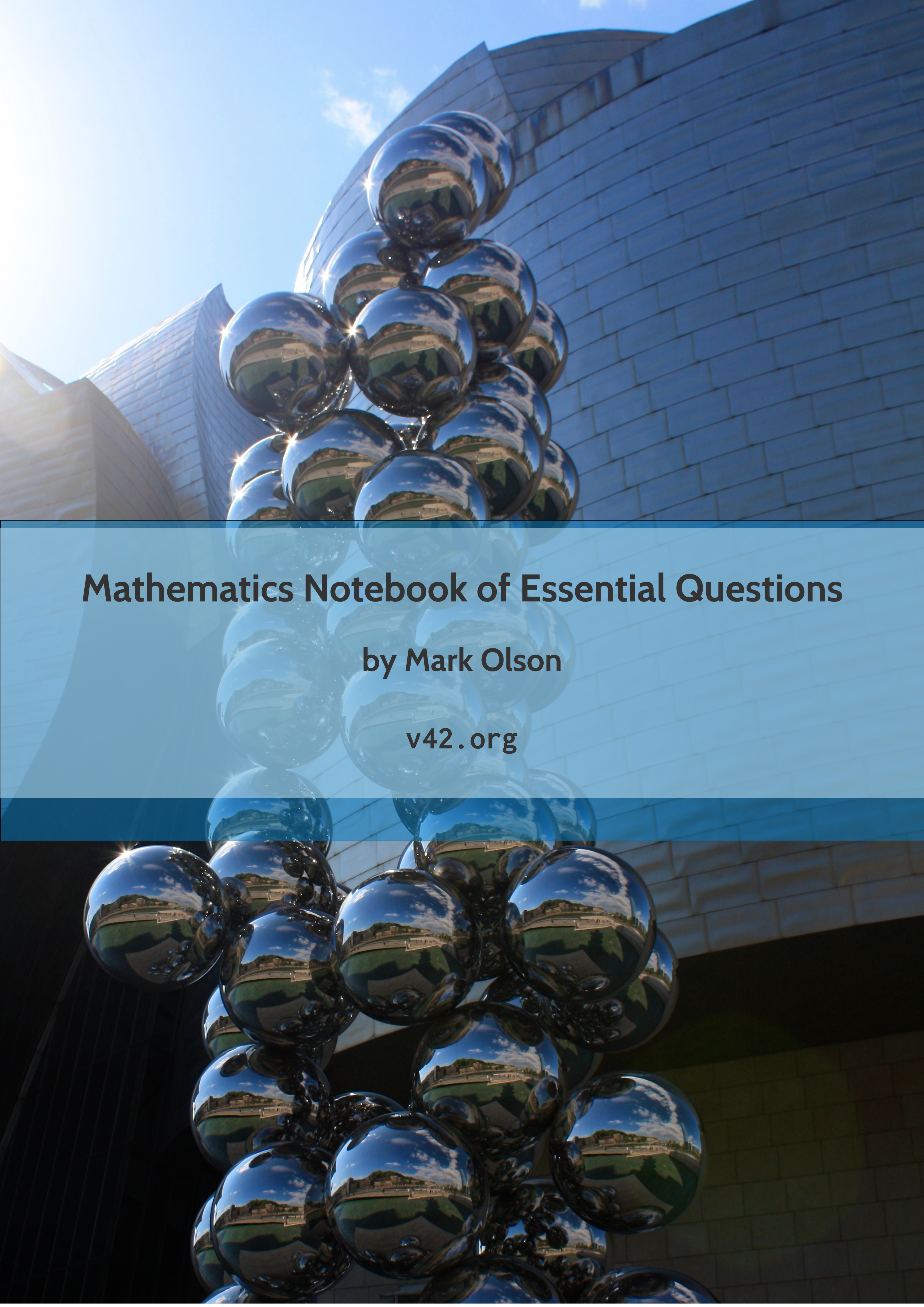

Mathematics Notebook of Essential Questions

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Contents

Reference

1. Numbers

1.1 Number Systems

Definition 1.1.1 – Natural Numbers.

$$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3 \ldots\}$$

R It is not uncommon for zero to be excluded from the natural numbers. In fact, some exclude zero from the natural numbers and then describe the set of natural numbers that include zero the whole numbers.

$$\mathbb{W} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$$

For the purposes of these notes, zero will be included within the set of natural numbers.

Definition 1.1.2 – Integers.

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\ldots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$$

Definition 1.1.3 – Positive Integers.

$$\mathbb{Z}^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$$

Definition 1.1.4 – Rational Numbers.

$$\mathbb{Q} = \{m/n \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0\}$$

Definition 1.1.5 – Proper Fraction. Given $m < n$, then the fraction m/n is called proper.

Definition 1.1.6 – Improper Faction. Given $m > n$, then the fraction m/n is called improper.

1.2 Prime Numbers

Definition 1.2.1 – Greatest Common Divisor. Suppose that m and n are positive integers. The greatest common divisor is the largest divisor (factor) common to both m and n.

Definition 1.2.2 – Relatively Prime. Two integers m and n are relatively prime to each other, $m \perp n$, if they share no common positive integer divisors (factors) except 1.

$$m \perp n \text{ if } \gcd(m, n) = 1.$$

1.2.1 Listing of Prime Numbers 2-997

2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29	31	37
41	43	47	53	59	61	67	71	73	79	83	89
97	101	103	107	109	113	127	131	137	139	149	151
157	163	167	173	179	181	191	193	197	199	211	223
227	229	233	239	241	251	257	263	269	271	277	281
283	293	307	311	313	317	331	337	347	349	353	359
367	373	379	383	389	397	401	409	419	421	431	433
439	443	449	457	461	463	467	479	487	491	499	503
509	521	523	541	547	557	563	569	571	577	587	593
599	601	607	613	617	619	631	641	643	647	653	659
661	673	677	683	691	701	709	719	727	733	739	743
751	757	761	769	773	787	797	809	811	821	823	827
829	839	853	857	859	863	877	881	883	887	907	911
919	929	937	941	947	953	967	971	977	983	991	997

2. Operations

2.1 Dyadic Operations

Definition 2.1.1 – Operation of Addition (OOA).

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{a}_{\text{Augend}} + \underbrace{b}_{\text{Addend}}}_{\text{Sum}} \tag{2.1}$$

More generally,

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{a}_{\text{Summand}} + \underbrace{b}_{\text{Summand}}}_{\text{Sum}} \tag{2.2}$$

Definition 2.1.2 – Operation of Multiplication (OOM).

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{a}_{\text{Multiplicand}} \times \underbrace{b}_{\text{Multiplier}}}_{\text{Product}} \tag{2.3}$$

More generally,

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{a}_{\text{Factor}} \times \underbrace{b}_{\text{Factor}}}_{\text{Product}} \tag{2.4}$$

Definition 2.1.3 – Operation of Exponentiation (OOE).

$$\underbrace{\underbrace{b}_{base}^{\overbrace{m}^{Exponent}}}_{Power} \tag{2.5}$$

Definition 2.1.4 – Common Denominator (CD).

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} = \frac{a+c}{b} \tag{2.6a}$$

$$\frac{a+c}{b} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} \tag{2.6b}$$

Rule 2.1.1 – Fraction Operation of Addition (FOOA).

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd} \tag{2.7a}$$

$$\frac{ad + bc}{bd} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} \tag{2.7b}$$

3. Notation

3.1 Negation Notation

Notation 3.1.1 – Operation of Negation (ONeg).

$$-a = \neg a \tag{3.1a}$$

$$\neg a = -a \tag{3.1b}$$

I have used a different symbol, $\neg$, as the prefix negation operator only to differentiate it from the minus sign infix operator symbol, $-$, which is also used as the infix operator for the dyadic operation of subtraction. I will refer to this change of symbol as ONeg. This is used only as a teaching tool and should not be confused with the logic negation operator. Another advantage of using this symbol is that it reduces the number of delimiters used in an expression for example, $\neg a$ versus $(-a)$.

- Negative five: -5
- Negative five: $\neg 5$
- Four minus five: $4 - 5$
- Four minus negative five: $4 - -5$
- Four minus negative five: $4 - (-5)$
- Four minus negative five: $4 - \neg 5$
- Negative four minus five: $-4 - 5$
- Negative four minus five: $\neg 4 - 5$

3.2 Multiplication Notation

Notation 3.2.1 – Multiplication Center-Dot (MC).

$$a \cdot b \tag{3.2}$$

Notation 3.2.2 – Multiplication Juxtaposition (MJ).

$$ab, a(b), (a)b, (a)(b), a[b], [a]b, [a][b] \tag{3.3}$$

Notation 3.2.3 – Multiplication Times (MT).

$$a \times b \tag{3.4}$$

Notation 3.2.4 – Juxtaposition to Center-Dot (JTC).

$$ab = a \cdot b \tag{3.5}$$

Notation 3.2.5 – Center-Dot to Justapostion (CTJ).

$$a \cdot b = ab \tag{3.6}$$

3.3 Power Notation

Notation 3.3.1 – Power Exponent Negative Exponent (PoNegE).

$$b^{-k} = \frac{1}{b^k} \tag{3.7}$$

$$\frac{1}{b^k} = b^{-k} \tag{3.8}$$

Notation 3.3.2 – Power To Factor (PoTF).

$$a^n = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{n-1} \cdot a_n \tag{3.9}$$

Notation 3.3.3 – Power To Logarithm (PoTL).

$$y = b^x \Rightarrow x = \log_b y \tag{3.10}$$

Notation 3.3.4 – Factor To Power (FTPo).

$$a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \ldots \cdot a_{n-1} \cdot a_n = a^n \tag{3.11}$$

Notation 3.3.5 – Radical To Power (RTPo).

$$\sqrt[m]{b^n} = b^{\frac{n}{m}} \tag{3.12}$$

3.4 Logarithm Notation

Notation 3.4.1 – Logarithm Exponent Visible (LEV).

$$\log_b y \Rightarrow \log_b y = x \tag{3.13}$$

Notation 3.4.2 – Logarithm to Power (LTPo).

$$x = \log_b y \Rightarrow y = b^x \tag{3.14}$$

3.5 Derivative Notation

Notation 3.5.1 – Leibniz's first derivative.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{d\left[f(x)\right]}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{d}{\mathrm{d}x}\left[f(x)\right] \tag{3.15}$$

Notation 3.5.2 – Leibniz's second derivative.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \tag{3.16}$$

Notation 3.5.3 – Leibniz's nth derivative.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^n y}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \tag{3.17}$$

Notation 3.5.4 – Leibniz's Evaluate derivative.

$$\left.\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\right|_{x=a} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}(a) \tag{3.18}$$

Notation 3.5.5 – LaGrange's first derivative.

$$f'(x) \tag{3.19}$$

Notation 3.5.6 – LaGrange's second derivative.

$$f''(x) \tag{3.20}$$

Notation 3.5.7 – LaGrange's nth derivative.

$$f^{(n)}(x) \tag{3.21}$$

Notation 3.5.8 – LaGrange's Evaluate derivative.

$$f'(a) \tag{3.22}$$

Notation 3.5.9 – Euler's first derivative.

$$Df = D_x f \tag{3.23}$$

Notation 3.5.10 – Euler's second derivative.

$$D^2 f = D_x^2 f \tag{3.24}$$

Notation 3.5.11 – Euler's nth derivative.

$$D^n f = D_x^n \tag{3.25}$$

4. Properties

4.1 Summary of Field Properties

Name	Addition	Multiplication
Commutative	$a + b = b + a$	$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$
Associative	$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$	$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
Distributive	$a(b + c) = ab + ac$	$(a + b)c = ac + bc$
Identity	$a + 0 = a = 0 + a$	$a \cdot 1 = a = 1 \cdot a$
Inverse	$a + (-a) = 0 = (-a) + a$	$a \cdot a^{-1} = 1 = a^{-1} \cdot a$

Table 4.1: Summary of the Field Properties

4.2 Properties of Addition

Property 4.2.1 – Commutative Property of Addition (CPA).

$$ab = ba \tag{4.1}$$

Property 4.2.2 – Associative Property of Addition (APA).

$$a + b + c = (a + b) + c \tag{4.2a}$$

$$a + b + c = a + (b + c) \tag{4.2b}$$

Property 4.2.3 – Distributive Property Factoring (DPF).

$$ba + ca = (b + c)a \tag{4.3a}$$

$$ab + ac = a(b + c) \tag{4.3b}$$

Property 4.2.4 – Additive Identity (AId).

$$a + 0 = a \tag{4.4a}$$

$$a = a + 0 \tag{4.4b}$$

Property 4.2.5 – Additive Inverse (AI).

$$a + (-a) = 0 \tag{4.5a}$$

4.3 Properties of Multiplication

Property 4.3.1 – Commutative Property of Multiplication (CPM).

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a \tag{4.6}$$

Property 4.3.2 – Associative Property of Multiplication (APM).

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = (a \cdot b) \cdot c \tag{4.7a}$$

$$a \cdot b \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c) \tag{4.7b}$$

Property 4.3.3 – Distributive Property Expanding (DPE).

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac \tag{4.8a}$$

$$(b + c)a = ba + ca \tag{4.8b}$$

Property 4.3.4 – Multiplicative Identity (MId).

$$1a = a \tag{4.9a}$$

$$a = 1a \tag{4.9b}$$

R If the coefficient of a univariate monomial is the multiplicative identity 4.9a, 1, then it is not shown in it's canonical form.

$$\begin{aligned} C_k x^k &= C_k x^k \\ &= 1x^k \\ &= x^k \end{aligned}$$

Property 4.3.5 – Multiplicative Inverse (MI).

$$a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1 \tag{4.10a}$$

$$a \cdot a^{-1} = 1 \tag{4.10b}$$

4.4 Properties of Subtraction

Definition 4.4.1 – Definition of Subtraction (DOS).

$$a - b = a + \neg b \tag{4.11a}$$
$$a + \neg b = a - b \tag{4.11b}$$

4.5 Properties of Powers

Property 4.5.1 – Power Inverse (PoId).

$$1 = b^0 \tag{4.12a}$$
$$b^0 = 1 \tag{4.12b}$$

4.6 Properties of Equality

Property 4.6.1 – Reflexive Property of Equality (RPE).

$$a = a \tag{4.13a}$$

Property 4.6.2 – Substitution Property of Equality (SPE).

Given $a = b$, then

$$E(a) = E(b) \tag{4.14}$$

$E(x)$ represents any expression.

Property 4.6.3 – Symmetric Property of Equality (SyPE).

$$a = b \quad \text{then} \quad b = a \tag{4.15a}$$

Property 4.6.4 – Transitive Property of Equality (TPE).

$$\text{if} \quad a = b \quad \text{and} \quad b = c \quad \text{then} \quad a = c \tag{4.16a}$$

Property 4.6.5 – Zero Factor Property (ZFP).

$$\text{if} \quad a \cdot b = 0 \quad \text{then} \quad a = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad b = 0 \tag{4.17a}$$

4.7 Properties of Inequality

Property 4.7.1 – Substitution Property of Inequality (SPIn).

$$a < b \quad \text{then} \quad a + c < b + c \tag{4.18a}$$
$$a < b \quad \text{and} c > 0, \quad \text{then} \quad ca < cb \tag{4.18b}$$
$$a < b \quad \text{and} c < 0, \quad \text{then} \quad ca > cb \tag{4.18c}$$

Property 4.7.2 – Transitive Property of Inequality (TPIn).

$$\text{if} \quad a < b \quad \text{and} \quad b < c \quad \text{then} \quad a > c \tag{4.19a}$$

5. Identities

5.1 Power Identities

Identity 5.1.1 – Power of Power (PoPo).

$$(b^m)^k = b^{m\cdot k} \tag{5.1a}$$
$$b^{m\cdot k} = (b^m)^k \tag{5.1b}$$

Identity 5.1.2 – Power of a Product (PoPr).

$$(a \cdot b)^k = a^k \cdot b^k \tag{5.2a}$$
$$a^k \cdot b^k = (a \cdot b)^k \tag{5.2b}$$

Identity 5.1.3 – Product Common Base Powers (PrCBPo).

$$b^m \cdot b^n = b^{m+n} \tag{5.3a}$$
$$b^{m+n} = b^m \cdot b^n \tag{5.3b}$$

Identity 5.1.4 – Quotient Common Base Powers (QCBPo).

$$\frac{b^m}{b^n} = b^{m-n} \tag{5.4a}$$
$$b^{m-n} = \frac{b^m}{b^n} \tag{5.4b}$$

Identity 5.1.5 – Power of a Quotient of Powers (PoQPo).

$$\left(\frac{a^m}{b^n}\right)^k = \frac{a^{m\cdot k}}{b^{n\cdot k}} \tag{5.5a}$$
$$\frac{a^{m\cdot k}}{b^{n\cdot k}} = \left(\frac{a^m}{b^n}\right)^k \tag{5.5b}$$

Identity 5.1.6 – Power of a Product of Powers (PoPrPo).

$$(a^m \cdot b^n)^k = a^{m\cdot k} \cdot b^{n\cdot k} \tag{5.6a}$$
$$a^{m\cdot k} \cdot b^{n\cdot k} = (a^m \cdot b^n)^k \tag{5.6b}$$

5.2 Logarithm Identities

Identity 5.2.1 – Logarithm Power of a Power (LPoPo).

$$\log_b x^n = n \log_b x \tag{5.7a}$$
$$n \log_b x = \log_b x^n \tag{5.7b}$$

Identity 5.2.2 – Logarithm Product of Common Base Powers (LPrCBPo).

$$\log_b(mn) = \log_b m + \log_b n \tag{5.8a}$$
$$\log_b m + \log_b n = \log_b(mn) \tag{5.8b}$$

Identity 5.2.3 – Logarithm Quotient of Common Base Powers (LQCBPo).

$$\log_b \left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \log_b m - \log_b n \tag{5.9a}$$
$$\log_b m - \log_b n = \log_b \left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \tag{5.9b}$$

5.3 Trigonometric Identities

Identity 5.3.1 – Trigonometric Reciprocal Identities (TRId).

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{\csc\theta} \tag{5.10a}$$
$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sec\theta} \tag{5.10b}$$
$$\cot\theta = \frac{1}{\tan\theta} \tag{5.10c}$$
$$\csc\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \tag{5.10d}$$
$$\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta} \tag{5.10e}$$
$$\tan\theta = \frac{1}{\cot\theta} \tag{5.10f}$$

Identity 5.3.2 – Trigonometric Pythagorean Identities (TPythagId).

$$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 \tag{5.11a}$$
$$\sec^2\theta = \tan^2\theta + 1 \tag{5.11b}$$
$$\csc^2\theta = 1 + \cot^2\theta \tag{5.11c}$$

Identity 5.3.3 – Trigonometric Tangent Identity (TanId).

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \tag{5.12a}$$

Identity 5.3.4 – Trigonometric Cotangent Identity (CotId).

$$\cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} \tag{5.13a}$$

Identity 5.3.5 – Sine Double Angle Identity (SinDAId).

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta \tag{5.14a}$$

Identity 5.3.6 – Cosine Double Angle Identity (CosDAId).

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta \tag{5.15a}$$
$$= 1 - 2\sin^2\theta \tag{5.15b}$$
$$= 2\cos^2\theta - 1 \tag{5.15c}$$

Identity 5.3.7 – Tangent Double Angle Identity (TanDAId).

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1-\tan^2\theta} \tag{5.16a}$$

Identity 5.3.8 – Sine Sum of Angles Identity (SinSAId).

$$\sin(\theta+\phi) = \sin\theta\cos\phi + \cos\theta\sin\phi \tag{5.17a}$$

Identity 5.3.9 – Sine Difference of Angles Identity (SinDiffAId).

$$\sin(\theta-\phi) = \sin\theta\cos\phi - \cos\theta\sin\phi \tag{5.18a}$$

Identity 5.3.10 – Cosine Sum of Angles Identity (CosSAId).

$$\cos(\theta+\phi) = \cos\theta\cos\phi - \sin\theta\sin\phi \tag{5.19a}$$

Identity 5.3.11 – Cosine Difference of Angles Identity (CosDiffAId).

$$\cos(\theta-\phi) = \cos\theta\cos\phi + \sin\theta\sin\phi \tag{5.20a}$$

Identity 5.3.12 – Tangent Sum of Angles Identity (TanSAId).

$$\tan(\theta+\phi) = \frac{\tan\theta+\tan\phi}{1-\tan\theta\tan\phi} \tag{5.21a}$$

Identity 5.3.13 – Tangent Difference of Angles Identity (TanDiffAId).

$$\tan(\theta - \phi) = \frac{\tan\theta - \tan\phi}{1 + \tan\theta\tan\phi} \tag{5.22a}$$

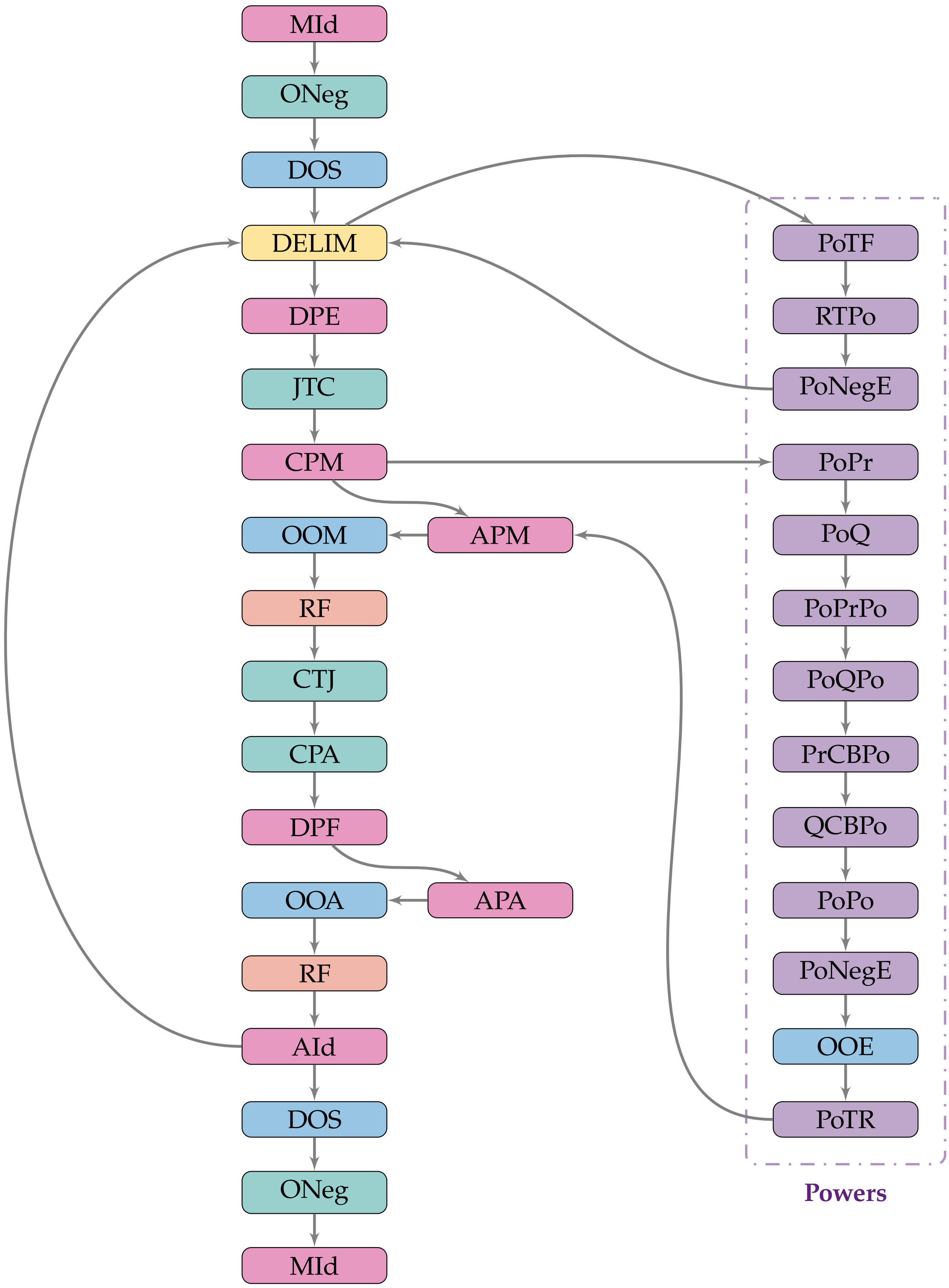


Figure 5.1: Simplifying Expressions Workflow:
Property, Operation, Notation, Powers, Delimiters, Process, Not Used

6. Calculus Rules

6.1 Monomial Derivative Rules

Rule 6.1.1 – Derivative of a Constant (DC).

$$[c]' = 0 \tag{6.1}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[c] = 0 \tag{6.2}$$

Rule 6.1.2 – Derivative of a Constant Multiple (DCM).

$$[c\,f(x)]' = c\,[f(x)]' \tag{6.3}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[c\,f(x)] = c\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[f(x)] \tag{6.4}$$

Rule 6.1.3 – Derivative of a Power (DPo).

$$[x^n]' = nx^{n-1} \tag{6.5}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[x^n] = nx^{n-1} \tag{6.6}$$

6.2 Derivative Structural Rules

Rule 6.2.1 – Derivative of a Sum (DS).

$$[f(x) + g(x)]' = f'(x) + g'(x) \tag{6.7}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[f(x) + g(x)] = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[f(x)] + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[g(x)] \tag{6.8}$$

Rule 6.2.2 – Derivative of a Difference (DD).

$$[f(x) - g(x)]' = f'(x) - g'(x) \tag{6.9}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[f(x) - g(x)] = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[f(x)] - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[g(x)] \tag{6.10}$$

Rule 6.2.3 – Derivative of a Product (DPr).

$$[f(x)g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \tag{6.11}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]g(x) + f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] \tag{6.12}$$

Rule 6.2.4 – Derivative of a Quotient (DQ).

$$\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} \tag{6.13}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]\,g(x) - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2} \tag{6.14}$$

Rule 6.2.5 – Derivative of a Composite Function (DComp).

$$[f(g(x))]' = [g(x)]'\,[f(g(x))]' \tag{6.15}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))] = \frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]\,\frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))] \tag{6.16}$$

6.3 Trigonometric Derivative Rules

Rule 6.3.1 – Derivative of Sine (DSin).

$$[\sin(x)]' = \cos(x) \tag{6.17}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\sin(x)] = \cos(x) \tag{6.18}$$

Rule 6.3.2 – Derivative of Cosine (DCos).

$$[\cos(x)]' = -\sin(x) \tag{6.19}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\cos(x)] = -\sin(x) \tag{6.20}$$

Rule 6.3.3 – Derivative of Tangent (DTan).

$$[\tan x]' = \sec^2 \tag{6.21}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\tan x] = \sec^2 \tag{6.22}$$

Rule 6.3.4 – Derivative of Cosecant (DCsc).

$$[\csc x]' = -\csc x \cot x \tag{6.23}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[\csc x] = -\csc x \cot x \tag{6.24}$$

Rule 6.3.5 – Derivative of Secant (DSec).

$$[\sec x]' = \sec x \tan x \tag{6.25}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[\sec x] = \sec x \tan x \tag{6.26}$$

Rule 6.3.6 – Derivative of Cotangent (DCot).

$$[\cot x]' = -\csc^2 x \tag{6.27}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[\cot x] = -\csc^2 x \tag{6.28}$$

6.4 Logarithm Derivative Rules

Rule 6.4.1 – Derivative of a Logarithm (DL).

$$[\log_a x]' = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \tag{6.29}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[\log_a x] = \frac{1}{x \ln a} \tag{6.30}$$

Rule 6.4.2 – Derivative of a Natural Logarithm (DNL).

$$[\ln x]' = \frac{1}{x} \tag{6.31}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[\ln x] = \frac{1}{x} \tag{6.32}$$

6.5 Exponential Derivative Rules

Rule 6.5.1 – Derivative of an Exponential(DExp).

$$[a^x]' = a^x \ln a \tag{6.33}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[a^x] = a^x \ln a \tag{6.34}$$

Rule 6.5.2 – Derivative of a Natural Exponential(DNExp).

$$[e^x]' = e^x \tag{6.35}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[e^x] = e^x \tag{6.36}$$

II Algebra

7. Simplifying Univariate Polynomials

7.1 Classification of Univariate Polynomial Expressions

Definition 7.1.1 – Indeterminate.

$$x$$

An indeterminate is a symbol that is treated as a variable, but does not stand for anything else but itself and is used as a placeholder.

- it does **not** designate a constant or a parameter
- it is **not** an unknown that could be solved for
- it is **not** a variable designating a function argument

[1]

Definition 7.1.2 – Coefficient.

$$Cx^k$$

A coefficient, C is a real number multiplicative factor.

Definition 7.1.3 – Univariate Monomial.

$$C_k x^k$$

A univariate monomial is made up of two factors. The first factor of a monomial, C_k, is the coefficient. The second factor of each monomial, x^k, is an indeterminate raised to a non-negative integer power k.

Example 7.1 – id:20141120-202842.

Express $1x^2$ in canonical form.

S

Solution:

x^2 MId(4.9b)

▪

Definition 7.1.4 – Univariate Polynomial Expression.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} C_k x^n = C_n x^n + C_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_k x^k + \cdots + C_2 x^2 + C_1 x^1 + \underbrace{C_0}_{C_0 x^0} \tag{7.1}$$

A univariate polynomial in an indeterminate x is an expression made up of one or more summands of the form $C_k x^k$, which are called monomials. The first factor of each monomial, C_k, is a numerical factor called the coefficient where $C_k \in$. The second factor of each monomial, x^k, is an indeterminate raised to a non-negative integer power i.

Polynomial [3]

Definition 7.1.5 – Degree of the Indeterminate.

$$x^k$$

The exponent of an indeterminate power, k is called the degree of the indeterminate.

Polynomial [3]

Definition 7.1.6 – Degree of the Univarite Polynomial.

$$C_n x^n + C_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_k x^k + \cdots + C_2 x^2 + C_1 x^1 + \underbrace{C_0}_{C_0 x^0}$$

The degree of the univariate polynomial is determined by the monomial with the largest degree of the indeterminate.

7.2 Degree -1 Univariate Polynomials

Monomials

7.3 Degree 0 Univariate Polynomials

$$C_n x^n + C_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_k x^k + \cdots + C_2 x^2 + C_1 x^1 + \underbrace{C_0}_{C_0 x^0}$$

Degree 0 univariate polynomial expressions are made up of univariate monomials, C_0, called constants. The power identity is an indeterminate raised to a power of 0 has a value of 1. Thus, $x^0 = 1$ and results in the monomial $C_0 \cdot 1$. The canonical form of a product does not show the multiplicative identity factor, so what remains of this monomial product is only the coefficient factor C_0 and from now on will be referred to as a constant.

Example 7.2 – id:20141121-093747.

Express $13x^0$ in canonical form.

S

Solution:

13

■

Monomials

Degree 0 univariate polynomial expressions are usually a monomial in their canonical form if C_0 is a non-zero real number. The exception is if $C_0 = 0$, the additive identity, then the result is the zero polynomial, which can be considered a degree -1 polynomial.

The expression can be manipulated into its monomial canonical form by simplifying the expression. Simplifying the expression can be defined as evaluating the expression by following order of operations, which is the same as evaluating an arithmetic expression.

7.4 Degree 1 Univariate Polynomials

$$C_n x^n + C_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + C_k x^k + \cdots + C_2 x^2 + C_1 x^1 + \underbrace{C_0}_{C_0 x^0}$$

Degree 1 univariate polynomial expressions can be expressed with at most two different terms and consequently this expression in its canonical form has at most two monomial summands – called a binomial.

Definition 7.4.1 – Univariate Like Terms.

$$C_1 x^k = C_2 x^k$$

Two or more univariate monomials are defined as having like terms if each monomial has the same term, which will be the same indeterminate raised to the same positive integer power.

Sometimes the word term is used to describe monomials (including both the coefficient and the term), which may be confusing when trying to define like terms. For this reason, we will refer to the summands of a polynomial as monomials.

The monomials $5x^1$ and $3x^1$ can be described as having like terms because they share the common term x^1. One could also say that $5x^1$ and $3x^1$ are like terms by definition and consequenlty giving the reader an impression that $5x^1$ and $3x^1$ are terms themselves.

R A degree 1 indeterminate does not display the multiplicative identity in the exponent when its in canonical form.

Example 7.3 – id:20141120-202042.

Express $5x^1$ in canonical form

S

Solution:

$5x$ MId(4.9b)

Example 7.4 – id:20141121-093439.

Express $7x^1 + 5$ in canonical form.

S

Solution:

$7x + 5$ MId(4.9b)

Monomials

Essential Questions 7.1

1. How do we simplify univariate polynomial expressions?

If the constant monomial is 0, the additive identity, then the canonical form of a degree 1 univariate polynomial is a degree 1 monomial.

Simplifying Univariate Monomial Expressions

The definition of a univariate monomial expression is based on the expanded canonical form of some polynomial expression. It might be that the original expression might not be in the expanded canonical form, so a process called simplifying by expanding will be introduced to manipulate the expression such that it can be written in its expanded canonical form.

This process of simplifying by expanding polynomial expressions will be developed to the extent that it will be used to simplify multivariate polynomials. We will start by simplifying univariate monomial expressions.

Example 7.5 – id:20141120-203846.

Simplify $6x + 7x$

S

Solution:

Notice that the indeterminate of each monomial is of degree 1; however, the exponent 1 is not shown. The monomials $6x$ and $7x$ have a like term of x.

$(6+7)x$	DPF(4.3a)
$13x$	OOA(2.1)

Notice that the sum of two monomials that have like terms can be found by adding the coefficients of the monomials. The distributive property in the factoring direction provides some insight to why we can add the coefficients of monomials that have like terms.

S

Less Steps Solution:

$13x$	OOA(2.1)

■

Example 7.6 – id:20141027-075159.

Simplify 7 cm + 8 cm

S

Solution:

$(7+8)$ cm	DPF(4.3a)
15 cm	OOA(2.1)

■

R Remember, if a monomial does not have a coefficient factor, then it's implied that the coefficient factor is 1, the multiplicative identity, and consequently its not explicitly shown.

Example 7.7 – id:20141121-185558.

Simplify $x + 5x$

S

Solution:
It can be useful when simplifying expressions to make the multiplicative identity (MId) factor explicit.

$1x + 5x$	MId(4.9a)
$(1 + 5)x$	DPF(4.3a)
$6x$	OOA(2.1)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$1x + 5x$	MId(4.9a)
$6x$	OOA(2.1)

As one becomes more experienced, there is no reason to make the multiplicative identity coefficient explicit.

S

Less Steps Solution:

$6x$	OOA(2.1)

Example 7.8 – id:20141121-190857.

Simplify $8x - 6x$

S

Solution:

$8x + \neg 6x$	DOS(4.11a)
$(8 + \neg 6)x$	DPF(4.3a)
$2x$	OOA(2.1)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$8x + \neg 6x$	DOS(4.11a)
$2x$	OOA(2.1)

Example 7.9 – id:20141121-193636.

Simplify $3x - 5x$

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + \neg 5x && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ (3 + \neg 5)x && \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ \neg 2x && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ -2x && \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \end{aligned}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + \neg 5x && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ \neg 2x && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ -2x && \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \end{aligned}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} -2x && \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

■

Example 7.10 – id:20141106-150622.

Simplify $13x - x$

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 13x - 1x && \text{MId(4.9a)} \\ 13x + \neg 1x && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ (13 + \neg 1)x && \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 12x && \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 13x + \neg x & \quad \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\ 12x & \quad \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

It is possible for a univariate monomial to have more than two terms in its non-canonical form. The associative property of addition will be used to help simplify these expressions.

Example 7.11 – id:20141121-184652.

Simplify the expression $3x + 7x + 8x$

S

$$\begin{aligned} (3x + 7x) + 8x & \quad \text{APA(4.2a)} \\ (3 + 7)x + 8x & \quad \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 10x + 8x & \quad \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ (10 + 8)x & \quad \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 18x & \quad \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} (3x + 7x) + 8x & \quad \text{APA(4.2a)} \\ 10x + 8x & \quad \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ 18x & \quad \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

You might have noticed that this expression could be simplified in one step by adding the coefficient of the three monomials $3x$, $7x$ and $8x$, which have the like term x.

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$18x \quad \text{OOA(2.1)}$$

Example 7.12 – id:20141106-152020.

Simplify $4x - 2x - x$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 4x - 2x - 1x && \text{MId}(4.9a) \\ 4x + \neg 2x + \neg 1x && \text{DOS}(4.11a) \\ (4 + \neg 2)x + \neg 1x && \text{DPF}(4.3a) \\ 2x + \neg 1x && \text{OOA}(2.1) \\ (2 + \neg 1)x && \text{DPF}(4.3a) \\ 1x && \text{OOA}(2.1) \\ x && \text{MId}(4.9b) \end{aligned}$$

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + \neg 2x + \neg x && \text{DOS}(4.11a) \\ x && \text{OOA}(2.1) \end{aligned}$$

■

Example 7.13 – id:20141108-194431.

Simplify $-3 \cdot 7x - 2x \cdot 4$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \neg 3 \cdot 7x - 2x \cdot 4 && \text{ONeg}(3.1a) \\ \neg 3 \cdot 7x + \neg 2x \cdot 4 && \text{DOS}(4.11a) \\ \neg 3 \cdot 7 \cdot x + \neg 2 \cdot x \cdot 4 && \text{JTC}(3.5) \\ \neg 3 \cdot 7 \cdot x + \neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x && \text{CPM}(4.6) \\ (\neg 3 \cdot 7) \cdot x + (\neg 2 \cdot 4) \cdot x && \text{APM}(4.7a) \\ \neg 21 \cdot x + \neg 8 \cdot x && \text{OOM}(2.3) \\ \neg 21x + \neg 8x && \text{CTJ}(3.6) \\ (\neg 21 + \neg 8)x && \text{DPF}(4.3a) \\ \neg 29x && \text{OOA}(2.1) \\ -29x && \text{ONeg}(3.1b) \end{aligned}$$

Less Steps Solution:

$-3 \cdot 7x + \neg 2x \cdot 4$	DOS(4.11a)
$\neg 3 \cdot 7 \cdot x + \neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x$	CPM(4.6)
$\neg 21x + \neg 8x$	OOM(2.3)
$-29x$	OOA(2.1)

■

Example 7.14 – id:20141108-194156.

Simplify $3 \cdot 5x + 3x \cdot 4$

S

Solution:

$3 \cdot 5 \cdot x + 3 \cdot x \cdot 4$	JTC(3.5)
$3 \cdot 5 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot x$	CPM(4.6)
$(3 \cdot 5) \cdot x + (3 \cdot 4) \cdot x$	APM(4.7a)
$15 \cdot x + 12 \cdot x$	OOM(2.3)
$15x + 12x$	CTJ(3.6)
$(15 + 12)x$	DPF(4.3a)
$27x$	OOA(2.1)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$3 \cdot 5 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot x$	CPM(4.6)
$15x + 12x$	OOM(2.3)
$27x$	OOA(2.1)

■

Example 7.15 – id:20141108-173613.

Simplify $8x \cdot 5$

S

Solution:

$8 \cdot x \cdot 5$	JTC(3.5)
$8 \cdot 5 \cdot x$	CPM(4.6)
$(8 \cdot 5) \cdot x$	APM(4.7a)
$40 \cdot x$	OOM(2.3)
$40x$	CTJ(3.6)

Binomials

Example 7.16 – id:20141109-090809.

Simplify by expanding $5(x + 4)$

S

Solution:

$5(1x + 4)$	MId(4.9a)
$5 \cdot 1x + 5 \cdot 5$	DPF(4.3a)
$5 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 5$	JTC(3.5)
$5 \cdot x + 25$	OOM(2.3)
$5x + 25$	CTJ(3.6)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$5x + 20$	DPE(4.8a)

Example 7.17 – id:20141109-091015.

Simplify by expanding $5(3x - 9)$

S

Solution:

$5(3x + \neg 9)$	DOS(4.11a)
$5 \cdot 3x + 5 \cdot \neg 9$	DPE(4.8a)
$5 \cdot 3 \cdot x + 5 \cdot \neg 9$	JTC(3.5)
$15 \cdot x + \neg 45$	OOM(2.3)
$15x + \neg 45$	CTJ(3.6)
$15x - 45$	DOS(4.11b)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$5(3x + \neg 9)$	DOS(4.11a)
$15x + \neg 40$	DPE(4.8a)
$15x - 40$	DOS(4.11b)

Example 7.18 – id:20141109-092448.

Simplify by expanding $-(5x + 7)$

S

Solution:

$\neg 1(5x + 7)$	MId(4.9a)
$\neg 1 \cdot 5x + \neg 1 \cdot 7$	DPE(4.8a)
$\neg 1 \cdot 5 \cdot x + \neg 1 \cdot 7$	JTC(3.5)
$\neg 5 \cdot x + \neg 7$	OOM(2.3)
$\neg 5x + \neg 7$	CTJ(3.6)
$\neg 5x - 7$	DOS(4.11b)
$-5x - 7$	ONeg(3.1b)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$-5x - 7$	DPE(4.8a)

Example 7.19 – id:20141109-092651.

Simplify by expanding $-13(7x-9)$

Solution:

$\neg 13(7x + \neg 9)$	DOS(4.11a)
$\neg 13 \cdot 7x + \neg 13 \cdot \neg 9$	DPE(4.8a)
$\neg 13 \cdot 7 \cdot x + \neg 13 \cdot \neg 9$	JTC(3.5)
$\neg 91 \cdot x + 117$	OOM(2.3)
$\neg 91x + 117$	CTJ(3.6)
$-91x + 117$	ONeg(3.1b)

Less Steps Solution:

$-13(7x + \neg 9)$	DOS(4.11a)
$-91x + 117$	DPE(4.8a)

Example 7.20 – id:20141109-092910.

Simplify by expanding $a(x+b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

Solution:

$a(1x + b)$	MId(4.9a)
$a \cdot 1x + a \cdot b$	DPE(4.8a)
$a \cdot 1 \cdot x + a \cdot b$	JTC(3.5)
$1 \cdot a \cdot x + a \cdot b$	CPM(4.6)
$1ax + ab$	JTC(3.5)
$ax + ab$	MId(4.9b)

Less Steps Solution:

$ax + ab$	DPE(4.8a)

Example 7.21 – id:20141109-093220.

Simplify by expanding $5(x+2)+4$

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 5(1x+2)+4 &\qquad \text{MId(4.9a)} \\ 5\cdot 1x+5\cdot 2+4 &\qquad \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ 5\cdot 1\cdot x+5\cdot 2+4 &\qquad \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ 5\cdot x+10+4 &\qquad \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ 5x+10+4 &\qquad \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\ 5x+14 &\qquad \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 5x+10+4 &\qquad \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ 5x+14 &\qquad \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

■

Example 7.22 – id:20141109-093419.

Simplify by expanding $7x+5(4x+8)$

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 7x+5\cdot 4x+5\cdot 8 &\qquad \text{DPE(4.8a)} \\ 7\cdot x+5\cdot 4\cdot x+5\cdot 8 &\qquad \text{JTC(3.5)} \\ 7\cdot x+20\cdot x+40 &\qquad \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ 7x+20x+40 &\qquad \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\ (7+20)x+40 &\qquad \text{DPF(4.3a)} \\ 27x+40 &\qquad \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

■

Example 7.23 – id:20141109-094928.

Simplify by expanding $4(3x + 4) + x + 6$

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
4(3x+4)+1x+6 &\qquad \text{MId(4.9a)}\\
4\cdot 3x+4\cdot 4+1x+6 &\qquad \text{DPE(4.8a)}\\
4\cdot 3\cdot x+4\cdot 4+1\cdot x+6 &\qquad \text{JTC(3.5)}\\
12\cdot x+16+1\cdot x+6 &\qquad \text{OOM(2.3)}\\
12x+16+1x+6 &\qquad \text{CTJ(3.6)}\\
12+1x+16+6 &\qquad \text{CPA(4.1)}\\
(12+1)x+16+6 &\qquad \text{DPF(4.3a)}\\
13x+22 &\qquad \text{OOA(2.1)}
\end{aligned}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
12x+16+x+6 &\qquad \text{DPE(4.8a)}\\
12x+x+16+6 &\qquad \text{CPA(4.1)}\\
13x+22 &\qquad \text{OOA(2.1)}
\end{aligned}$$

■

Example 7.24 – id:20141109-095151.

Simplify by expanding $5(x - 4) + 3x - 5$

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
5(1x-4)+3x-5 &\qquad \text{MId(4.9a)}\\
5(1x+\neg 4)+3x+\neg 5 &\qquad \text{DOS(4.11a)}\\
5\cdot 1x+5\cdot\neg 4+3x+\neg 5 &\qquad \text{DPE(4.8a)}\\
5\cdot 1\cdot x+5\cdot\neg 4+3\cdot x+\neg 5 &\qquad \text{JTC(3.5)}\\
5\cdot x+\neg 20+3\cdot x+\neg 5 &\qquad \text{OOM(2.3)}\\
5x+\neg 20+3x+\neg 5 &\qquad \text{JTC(3.5)}\\
5x+3x+\neg 20+\neg 5 &\qquad \text{CPA(4.1)}\\
(5+3)x+\neg 20+\neg 5 &\qquad \text{DPF(4.3a)}\\
8x+\neg 25 &\qquad \text{OOA(2.1)}\\
8x-25 &\qquad \text{DOS(4.11b)}
\end{aligned}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$5(x + \neg 4) + 3x + \neg 5$	DOS(4.11a)
$5x + \neg 20 + 3x + \neg 5$	DPE(4.8a)
$5x + 3x + \neg 20 + \neg 5$	CPA(4.1)
$8x + \neg 25$	OOA(2.1)
$8x - 25$	DOS(4.11b)

■

Example 7.25 – id:20141109-095536.

Simplify by expanding $8x - 5 - 4(x - 3)$

S

Solution:

$8x - 5 - 4(1x - 3)$	MId(4.9a)
$8x + \neg 5 + \neg 4(1x + \neg 3)$	DOS(4.11a)
$8x + \neg 5 + \neg 4 \cdot 1x + \neg 4 \cdot \neg 3$	DPE(4.8a)
$8 \cdot x + \neg 5 + \neg 4 \cdot 1 \cdot x + \neg 4 \cdot \neg 3$	JTC(3.5)
$8 \cdot x + \neg 5 + \neg 4 \cdot x + 12$	OOM(2.3)
$8x + \neg 5 + \neg 4x + 12$	CTJ(3.6)
$8x + \neg 4x + \neg 5 + 12$	CPA(4.1)
$(8 + \neg 4)x + \neg 5 + 12$	DPF(4.3a)
$4x + 7$	OOA(2.1)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$8x + \neg 5 + \neg 4(x + \neg 3)$	DOS(4.11a)
$8x + \neg 5 + \neg 4x + 12$	DPE(4.8a)
$8x + \neg 4x + \neg 5 + 12$	CPA(4.1)
$4x + 7$	OOA(2.1)

■

Example 7.26 – id:20141109-095842.

Simplify by expanding $5(x + 3) + 3(x + 2)$

Solution:

$5 \cdot x + 5 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot x + 3 \cdot 2$	DPE(4.8a)
$5 \cdot x + 15 + 3 \cdot x + 6$	OOM(2.3)
$5x + 15 + 3x + 6$	CTJ(3.6)
$5x + 3x + 15 + 6$	CPA(4.1)
$(3 + 5)x + 15 + 6$	DPF(4.3a)
$8x + 21$	OOA(2.1)

Less Steps Solution:

$5x + 15 + 3x + 6$	DPE(4.8a)
$5x + 3x + 15 + 6$	CPA(4.1)
$8x + 21$	OOA(2.1)

7.5 Degree 2 Univariate Polynomials

Monomials

Example 7.27 – id:20141106-151138.

Simplify $4x^2 + 12x^2$

Solution:

$(4 + 12)x^2$	DPF(4.3a)
$16x^2$	OOA(2.1)

Less Steps Solution:

$16x^2$	OOA(2.1)

Example 7.28 – id:20141106-154547.

Simplify $x^2 - x + x^2 + x$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
1x^2 - 1x + 1x^2 + 1x && \text{MId}(4.9a)\\
1x^2 + \neg 1x + 1x^2 + 1x && \text{DOS}(4.11a)\\
1x^2 + 1x^2 + \neg 1x + 1x && \text{CPA}(4.1)\\
(1+1)x^2 + (\neg 1 + 1)x && \text{DPF}(4.3a)\\
2x^2 + 0x && \text{OOA}(2.1)\\
2x^2 && \text{MId}(4.9b)
\end{aligned}
$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
x^2 + \neg x + x^2 + x && \text{DOS}(4.11a)\\
x^2 + x^2 + \neg x + x && \text{CPA}(4.1)\\
2x^2 && \text{OOA}(2.1)
\end{aligned}
$$

■

Example 7.29 – id:20141108-194709.

Simplify $-2x4x - x \cdot -x3$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
-2x4x - 1x \cdot 1x3 && \text{MId}(4.9a)\\
\neg 2x4x - 1x \cdot 1x3 && \text{ONeg}(3.1a)\\
\neg 2 \cdot x \cdot 4 \cdot x + \neg 1 \cdot x \cdot 1 \cdot x \cdot 3 && \text{JTC}(3.5)\\
\neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x + \neg 1 \cdot \neg 1 \cdot 3 \cdot x \cdot x && \text{CPM}(4.6)\\
\neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x^2 + \neg 1 \cdot \neg 1 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 && \text{PrCBPo}(7.2a)\\
(\neg 2 \cdot 4) \cdot x^2 + (\neg 1 \cdot \neg 1 \cdot 3)x^2 && \text{APM}(4.7a)\\
\neg 8x^2 + 3x^2 && \text{OOM}(2.3)\\
(\neg 8 + 3)x^2 && \text{DPF}(4.3a)\\
\neg 5x^2 && \text{OOA}(2.1)\\
-5x^2 && \text{ONeg}(3.1b)
\end{aligned}
$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
-2x4x + \neg x \cdot -x3 & \quad \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
\neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x + 3 \cdot \neg x \cdot \neg x & \quad \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
\neg 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x^2 + 3 \cdot x^2 & \quad \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
\neg 8x^2 + 3x^2 & \quad \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
-5x^2 & \quad \text{OOA(2.1)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Rule 7.5.1 – **Product of a Common Base Powers (PrCBPo).**

$$b^m \cdot b^n = b^{m+n} \tag{7.2a}$$

$$b^{m+n} = b^m \cdot b^n \tag{7.2b}$$

Rule 7.5.2 – **Quotient of a Common Base Powers (QCBPo).**

$$\frac{b^m}{b^n} = b^{m-n} \tag{7.3a}$$

$$b^{m-n} = \frac{b^m}{b^n} \tag{7.3b}$$

Rule 7.5.3 – **Power of a Power (PoPo).**

$$(b^m)^k = b^{m \cdot k} \tag{7.4a}$$

$$b^{m \cdot k} = (b^m)^k \tag{7.4b}$$

Example 7.30 – id:20141108-191616.

Simplify $-5x \cdot 4x$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\neg 5x \cdot 4x & \quad \text{ONeg(3.1a)} \\
\neg 5 \cdot x \cdot 4 \cdot x & \quad \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
\neg 5 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x & \quad \text{CPM(4.6)} \\
\neg 5 \cdot 4 \cdot x^2 & \quad \text{PrCBPo(7.2a)} \\
(\neg 5 \cdot 4) \cdot x^2 & \quad \text{APM(4.7a)} \\
\neg 20 \cdot x^2 & \quad \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
\neg 20x^2 & \quad \text{CTJ(3.6)} \\
-20x^2 & \quad \text{ONeg(3.1b)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Less Steps Solution:

$\neg 5 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x$	CPM(4.6)
$\neg 5 \cdot 4 \cdot x^2$	PrCBPo(7.2a)
$-20x^2$	OOM(2.3)

Binomials

Example 7.31 – id:20141106-152339.

Simplify $3x^2 + 2x + 5x^2 + 4x$

Solution:

$3x^2 + 5x^2 + 2x + 4x$	CPA(4.1)
$(3+5)x^2 + (2+4)x$	DPF(4.3a)
$8x^2 + 6x$	OOA(2.1)

If needed we could continue and express it in the simplified factored form using the distributive property

$(4x+3)2x$	DPF(4.3a)

Less Steps Solution:

$3x^2 + 5x^2 + 2x + 4x$	CPA(4.1)
$8x^2 + 6x$	OOA(2.1)

Example 7.32 – id:20141107-121834.

Simplify $\left(\sqrt{9 - x^2}\right)^2$

Solution:

$\left(\sqrt{9 - 1x^2}\right)^2$	MId(4.9a)
$\left(\sqrt{9 + \neg 1x^2}\right)^2$	DOS(4.11a)
$\left[\left(9 + \neg x^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^2$	RTPo(3.12)
$9 + \neg 1x^2$	PoPo(7.4a)
$\neg 1x^2 + 9$	CPA(4.1)
$\neg x^2 + 9$	MId(4.9a)
$-x^2 + 9$	ONeg(3.1b)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$9 - x^2$	PoPo(7.4a)

It might be easier to view this using a variable substitution for the radicand, $9 - x^2$*. Let* $k = 9 + \neg 1x^2$.

$\left(\sqrt{k}\right)^2$	MId(4.9a)
$\left(\sqrt{k}\right)^2$	DOS(4.11a)
$\left[(k)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^2$	RTPo(3.12)
k	PoPo(7.4a)
$9 + \neg 1x^2$	CPA(4.1)
$\neg 1x^2 + 9$	CPA(4.1)
$\neg x^2 + 9$	MId(4.9a)
$-x^2 + 9$	ONeg(3.1b)

D

Dependencies:example **??**-20141105-144223

■

Example 7.33 – id:20141209-145211.

Simplify $2x(2x + 4) + x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 0$

S

Solution:

$2x \cdot 2x + 2x \cdot 4 + x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 0$	DPE(4.8a)
$2 \cdot x \cdot 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot x \cdot 4 + x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 0$	JTC(3.5)
$2 \cdot 2 \cdot x \cdot x + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2 + 0$	CPM(4.6)
$2 \cdot 2 \cdot x^2 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2 + 0$	PrCBPo(7.2a)
$4 \cdot x^2 + 8 \cdot x + 2 \cdot x^2 + 0$	OOM(2.3)
$4x^2 + 8x + 2x^2 + 0$	CTJ(3.6)
$4x^2 + 2x^2 + 8x$	APA(4.2a)
$(4+2)x^2 + 8x$	DPF(4.3b)
$6x^2 + 8x$	OOA(2.1)

D

Dependencies:example 12.6-20141209-144203 ▪

Trinomials

Example 7.34 – id:20141109-133008.

Simplify by expanding $(x+5)(x-8)$

S

Solution:

$(1x+5)(1x-8)$	MId(4.9a)
$(1x+5)(1x+\neg 8)$	DOS(4.11a)
$1x(1x+\neg 8) + 5(1x+\neg 8)$	DPE(4.8b)
$1x \cdot 1x + 1x \cdot \neg 8 + 5 \cdot 1x + 5 \cdot \neg 8$	DPE(4.8a)
$1 \cdot x \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot x \cdot \neg 8 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 5 \cdot \neg 8$	JTC(3.5)
$1 \cdot 1 \cdot x \cdot x + \neg 8 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot 5 \cdot x + \neg 8 \cdot 5$	CPM(4.6)
$1 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2 + \neg 8 \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot 5 \cdot x + \neg 8 \cdot 5$	PrCBPo(7.2a)
$1 \cdot x^2 + \neg 8 \cdot x + 5 \cdot x + \neg 40$	OOM(2.3)
$1x^2 + \neg 8x + 5x + \neg 40$	CTJ(3.6)
$1x^2 + \neg 3x + \neg 40$	OOA(2.1)
$1x^2 - 3x - 40$	DOS(4.11b)
$x^2 - 3x - 40$	MId(4.9a)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$(x + 5)(x + \neg 8)$	DOS(4.11a)
$x(x + \neg 8) + 5(x + \neg 8)$	DPE(4.8b)
$x^2 + \neg 8x + 5x + \neg 40$	DPE(4.8a)
$x^2 - 3x - 40$	OOA(2.1)

Example 7.35 – id:20141109-133316.

Simplify by expanding $(x + a)(x + b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

S

Solution:

$(1x + a)(1x + b)$	MId(4.9a)
$1x(1x + b) + a(1x + b)$	DPE(4.8b)
$1x \cdot 1x + 1x \cdot b + a \cdot 1x + a \cdot b$	DPE(4.8a)
$1 \cdot x \cdot 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot x \cdot b + a \cdot 1 \cdot x + a \cdot b$	JTC(3.5)
$1 \cdot 1 \cdot x \cdot x + 1 \cdot b \cdot x + 1 \cdot a \cdot x + a \cdot b$	CPM(4.6)
$1 \cdot 1 \cdot x^2 + 1 \cdot b \cdot x + 1 \cdot a \cdot x + a \cdot b$	PrCBPo(7.2a)
$1 \cdot x^2 + 1 \cdot b \cdot x + 1 \cdot a \cdot x + a \cdot b$	OOM(2.3)
$1x^2 + 1bx + 1ax + ab$	CTJ(3.6)
$1x^2 + (1b + 1a)x + ab$	DPF(4.3a)
$x^2 + (b + a)x + ab$	MId(4.9b)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$x(x + b) + a(x + b)$	DPE(4.8b)
$x^2 + (b + a)x + ab$	DPE(4.8a)

Example 7.36 – id:20141109-140659.

Simplify by expanding $(2x + 3)(5x + 13)$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
2x(5x+13)+3(5x+13) & \text{DPE}(4.8\text{b}) \\
2x\cdot 5x+2x\cdot 13+3\cdot 5x+3\cdot 13 & \text{DPE}(4.8\text{a}) \\
2\cdot x\cdot 5\cdot x+2\cdot x\cdot 13+3\cdot 5\cdot x+3\cdot 13 & \text{JTC}(3.5) \\
2\cdot 5\cdot x\cdot x+2\cdot 13\cdot x+5\cdot 3\cdot x+3\cdot 13 & \text{CPM}(4.6) \\
2\cdot 5\cdot x^2+2\cdot 13\cdot x+5\cdot 3\cdot x+3\cdot 13 & \text{PrCBPo}(7.2\text{a}) \\
10\cdot x^2+26\cdot x+16\cdot x+39 & \text{OOM}(2.3) \\
10x^2+26x+15x+39 & \text{CTJ}(3.6) \\
10x^2+41x+39 & \text{OOA}(2.1)
\end{array}
$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
2x(5x+13)+3(5x+13) & \text{DPE}(4.8\text{b}) \\
10x^2+26x+15x+39 & \text{DPE}(4.8\text{a}) \\
10x^2+41x+39 & \text{OOA}(2.1)
\end{array}
$$

Example 7.37 – id:20141109-141019.

Simplify by expanding $(-3x-5)(7x+8)$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
(\neg 3x-5)(7x+8) & \text{ONeg}(3.1\text{a}) \\
(\neg 3x+\neg 5)(7x+8) & \text{DOS}(4.11\text{a}) \\
\neg 3x(7x+8)+\neg 5(7x+8) & \text{DPE}(4.8\text{b}) \\
\neg 3x\cdot 7x+\neg 3x\cdot 8+\neg 5\cdot 7x+\neg 5\cdot 8 & \text{DPE}(4.8\text{a}) \\
\neg 3\cdot x\cdot 7\cdot x+\neg 3\cdot x\cdot 8+\neg 5\cdot 7\cdot x+\neg 5\cdot 8 & \text{JTC}(3.5) \\
\neg 3\cdot 7\cdot x\cdot x+\neg 3\cdot 8\cdot x+\neg 5\cdot 7\cdot x+\neg 5\cdot 8 & \text{CPM}(4.6) \\
\neg 3\cdot 7\cdot x^2+\neg 3\cdot 8\cdot x+\neg 5\cdot 7\cdot x+\neg 5\cdot 8 & \text{PrCBPo}(7.2\text{a}) \\
\neg 21\cdot x^2+\neg 24\cdot x+\neg 35\cdot x+\neg 40 & \text{OOM}(2.3) \\
\neg 21x^2+\neg 24x+\neg 35x+\neg 40 & \text{CTJ}(3.6) \\
\neg 21x^2+\neg 59x+\neg 40 & \text{OOA}(2.1) \\
\neg 21x^2-59x-40 & \text{DOS}(4.11\text{b}) \\
-21x^2-59x-40 & \text{ONeg}(3.1\text{b})
\end{array}
$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$(-3x + \neg 5)(7x + 8)$	DOS(4.11a)
$\neg 3x(7x + 8) + \neg 5(7x + 8)$	DPE(4.8b)
$\neg 21x^2 + \neg 24x + \neg 35x + \neg 40$	CTJ(4.8a)
$-21x^2 - 59x - 40$	OOA(2.1)

Example 7.38 – id:20141109-141347.

Simplify by expanding $(ax + b)(cx + d)$, where $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$

S

Solution:

$ax(cx + d) + b(cx + d)$	DPE(4.8b)
$ax \cdot cx + ax \cdot d + b \cdot cx + b \cdot d$	DPE(4.8a)
$a \cdot x \cdot c \cdot x + a \cdot x \cdot d + b \cdot c \cdot x + b \cdot d$	JTC(3.5)
$a \cdot c \cdot x \cdot x + a \cdot d \cdot x + b \cdot c \cdot x + b \cdot d$	CPM(4.6)
$a \cdot c \cdot x^2 + a \cdot d \cdot x + b \cdot c \cdot x + b \cdot d$	PrCBPo(7.2a)
$acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd$	CTJ(3.6)
$acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$	DPF(4.3a)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$ax(cx + d) + b(cx + d)$	DPE(4.8b)
$acx^2 + (ad + bc)x + bd$	DPE(4.8a)

Example 7.39 – id:20141105-161225.

Simplify $\left(2 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2$ by expanding.

S

Solution:

$\left(2 - \frac{1x}{2}\right)^2$	MId(4.9a)
$\left(2 + \neg\frac{1x}{2}\right)^2$	DOS(4.11a)
$\left(2 + \neg\frac{1x}{2}\right)\left(2 + \neg\frac{1x}{2}\right)$	PoTF(3.9)
$2\left(2 + \neg\frac{1x}{2}\right) + \neg\frac{1x}{2}\left(2 + \neg\frac{1x}{2}\right)$	DPE(4.8b)
$2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot \neg\frac{1x}{2} + \neg\frac{1x}{2} \cdot 2 + \neg\frac{1x}{2} \cdot \neg\frac{1x}{2}$	DPE(4.8a)
$2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot x + \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot 2 + \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot x$	JTC(3.5)
$2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot x + \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x + \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot x$	CPM(4.6)
$2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot x + \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x + \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot \neg\frac{1}{2} \cdot x^2$	PrCBPo(7.2a)
$4 + \neg 1 \cdot x + \neg 1 \cdot x + \frac{1}{4} \cdot x^2$	OOM(2.3)
$4 + \neg 1x + \neg 1x + \frac{1}{4}x^2$	CTJ(3.6)
$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \neg 1x + \neg 1x + 4$	CPA(4.1)
$\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \neg 2x + 4$	OOA(2.1)
$\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2x + 4$	DOS(4.11b)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$7x + 20x + 40$	DPE(4.8a)
$27x + 40$	OOA(2.1)

■

7.6 Degree 3 Univariate Polynomials

Monomials

Binomials

Trinomials

Polynomials

7.7 Degree n Univariate Polynomials

Monomials

Binomials

Trinomials

Polynomials

8. Simplifying Univariate Monomials

8.1

9. Solving Linear Equations

9.1 Power Inverse

Example 9.1 – id:20141206-102142.

Solve the equation $x + a = b$ for x

S

Solution:

$[x + a] + \neg a = [b] + \neg a$	SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)
$x + (a + \neg a) = b + \neg a$	APA(4.2b)
$x + 0 = b + \neg a$	OOA(2.1)
$x = b + \neg a$	AId(4.4b)
$x = b - a$	DOS(4.11b)

Example 9.2 – id:20141111-222931.

Solve the equations $x + 8 = 0$

S

Solution:

$[x + 8] + \neg 8 = [0] + \neg 8$	SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)
$x + (8 + \neg 8) = 0 + \neg 8$	APA(4.2b)
$x + 0 = \neg 8$	OOA(2.1)
$x = \neg 8$	AId(4.4b)
$x = -8$	ONeg(3.1b)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$[x + 8] + \neg 8 = [0] + \neg 8$	SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)
$x = -8$	OOA(2.1)

Dependencies:
example ??-20141111-190212

Example 9.3 – id:20141206-101632.

Solve the equation $x + 4 = 7$

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
[x+4] + \neg 4 &= [7] + \neg 4 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\
x + (4 + \neg 4) &= 7 + \neg 4 && \text{APA(4.2b)} \\
x + 0 &= 3 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
x &= 3 && \text{AId(4.4b)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Less Steps Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
[x] + 4 + \neg 4 &= [7] + \neg 4 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\
x &= 3 && \text{OOA(2.1)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 9.4 – id:20141206-101107.

Solve the equation $x - 8 = 15$ for x

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
x + \neg 8 &= 15 && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
[x + \neg 8] + 8 &= [15] + 8 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\
x + (\neg 8 + 8) &= 15 + 8 && \text{APA(4.2b)} \\
x + 0 &= 23 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
x &= 23 && \text{AId(4.4b)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Less Steps Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
[x + \neg 8] + 8 &= [15] + 8 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\
x &= 23 && \text{OOA(2.1)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 9.5 – id:20141206-102404.

Solve the equation $5x = 9$ for x.

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{5}[5x] &= \frac{1}{5}[9] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\
\frac{1}{5} \cdot [5 \cdot x] &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 9 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
\left(\frac{1}{5} \cdot 5\right) \cdot x &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 9 && \text{APM(4.7b)} \\
1 \cdot x &= \frac{9}{5} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
x &= \frac{9}{5} && \text{MId(4.9b)}
\end{aligned}
$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{5}[5x] &= \frac{1}{5}[9] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\
x &= \frac{9}{5} && \text{OOM(2.3)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 9.6 – id:20141206-104404.

Solve the equation $ax = b$ for x.

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{a}[ax] &= \frac{1}{a}[b] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)}\\
\frac{1}{a}\cdot(a\cdot x) &= \frac{1}{a}\cdot b && \text{JTC(3.5)}\\
\left(\frac{1}{a}\cdot a\right)\cdot x &= \frac{1}{a}\cdot b && \text{APM(4.7b)}\\
1\cdot x &= \frac{b}{a} && \text{OOM(2.3)}\\
x &= \frac{b}{a} && \text{MId(4.9b)}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 9.7 – id:20141206-102723.

Solve the equation $-2x = 7$ for x

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
\neg 2x &= 7 && \text{ONeg(3.1a)}\\
\neg\frac{1}{2}[\neg 2x] &= \neg\frac{1}{2}[7] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10b)}\\
\neg\frac{1}{2}\cdot(\neg 2\cdot x) &= \neg\frac{1}{2}\cdot 7 && \text{JTC(3.5)}\\
\left(\neg\frac{1}{2}\cdot\neg 2\right)\cdot x &= \neg\frac{1}{2}\cdot 7 && \text{APM(4.7b)}\\
1\cdot x &= \neg\frac{7}{2} && \text{OOM(2.3)}\\
1\cdot x &= -\frac{7}{2} && \text{ONeg(3.1b)}\\
x &= -\frac{7}{2} && \text{MId(4.9b)}
\end{aligned}$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
\neg\frac{1}{2}[\neg 2x] &= \neg\frac{1}{2}[7] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10b)}\\
x &= -\frac{7}{2} && \text{OOM(2.3)}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 9.8 – id:20141111-215726.

Solve the equation $2x + 5 = 0$ for x

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
[2x + 5] + \neg 5 &= [0] + \neg 5 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} \\
2x + (5 + \neg 5) &= 0 + \neg 5 && \text{APA(4.2a)} \\
2x + 0 &= \neg 5 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
2x &= \neg 5 && \text{AId(4.4a)} \\
\frac{1}{2}[2x] &= \frac{1}{2}[\neg 5] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} \\
\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot x &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \neg 5 && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\right) \cdot x &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \neg 5 && \text{APM(4.7a)} \\
1 \cdot x &= \frac{\neg 5}{2} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
1x &= -\frac{5}{2} && \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \\
x &= -\frac{5}{2} && \text{MId(4.9b)}
\end{aligned}
$$

S

Less Steps Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
[2x + 5] + \neg 5 &= [0] + \neg 5 && \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)} && (9.1) \\
2x &= \neg 5 && \text{OOA(2.1)} && (9.2) \\
\frac{1}{2}[2x] &= \frac{1}{2}[\neg 5] && \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)} && (9.3) \\
x &= -\frac{5}{2} && \text{OOM(2.3)} && (9.4)
\end{aligned}
$$

D

Dependencies:
example **??**-20141111-192213

10. Solving Quadratic Equations

10.1 Power Inverse

Example 10.1 – id:20141107-131748.

Solve the equation $2 - x^2 = 0$ for x

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
2 - 1x^2 &= 0 && \text{MId(4.9a)} \\
2 + \neg 1x^2 &= 0 && \text{DOS(4.11a)} \\
[2 + \neg 1x^2] + 1x^2 &= [0] + 1x^2 && \text{SPE(4.14)} + \text{AI(4.5a)} \\
2 + (\neg 1x^2 + 1x^2) &= 0 + 1x^2 && \text{APA(4.2a)} \\
2 + 0 &= 0 + 1x^2 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\
2 &= 1x^2 && \text{AId(4.4a)} \\
2 &= x^2 && \text{MId(4.9b)} \\
\pm [2]^{\frac{1}{2}} &= [x^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} && \\
\pm 2^{\frac{1}{2}} &= x && \text{PoPo(7.4a)} \\
\pm \sqrt{2} &= x && \text{PoTR(\textbf{??})} \\
x &= \pm \sqrt{2} && \text{SyPE(4.15a)}
\end{aligned}
$$

■

10.2 Completing The Square

Completing the square is an algebraic algorithm used to find the solutions of quadratic equations of the form, $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. Essentially, we want to manipulate this equation such that x = some values. To gain some understanding of how this algorithm works, we will consider each step individually. Let's begin with a quadratic equation in the general form: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

Since we are trying to manipulate the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ such that x = some value, we first want the coefficient factor a to be equal to 1. This is done by multiplying both expressions by the multiplicative inverse of a (step 1) followed by simplifying both expressions.

$$\frac{1}{a}[ax^2 + bx + c] = \frac{1}{a}[0] \qquad \text{SPE(4.14) + MI(4.10a)}$$
$$\frac{1}{a} \cdot ax^2 + \frac{1}{a} \cdot bx + \frac{1}{a} \cdot c = \frac{1}{a}[0] \qquad \text{DPE(4.8a)}$$
$$\frac{1}{a} \cdot a \cdot x^2 + \frac{1}{a} \cdot b \cdot x + \frac{1}{a} \cdot c = \frac{1}{a}[0] \qquad \text{JTC(3.5)}$$
$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a} \cdot x + \frac{c}{a} = 0 \qquad \text{OOM(2.3)}$$
$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} = 0 \qquad \text{CTJ(3.6)}$$

We now have three terms in the left hand expression where the first two terms have at least one variable factor, x. The problem is that the third term is a constant and we want $x =$ some value. This text step is to get rid of the $\frac{c}{a}$ term, which can be done by using the additive inverse followed by simplifying both expressions.

$$\left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}\right] + \neg\frac{c}{a} = [0] + \neg\frac{c}{a} \qquad \text{SPE(4.14) + AI(4.5a)}$$
$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a} + \neg\frac{c}{a} = 0 + \neg\frac{c}{a} \qquad \text{APA(4.2a)}$$
$$x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x = \neg\frac{c}{a} \qquad \text{OOA(2.1)}$$

The next step is called completing the square. The idea is to add a *NeW* constant, k, to the left-hand expression, $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + k$, such that the quadratic expression can then be factored as two identical factors, $(x + m)(x + m) = (x + m)^2$, where $k = m \cdot m$. Notice that since we are adding a constant term, k, to the left-hand expression, then we must also add this constant, k, to the right-hand expression, $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + k = \neg\frac{c}{a} + k$. To determine the values of both m and k we should refer to the the organization of the two factors that make up the product of a quadratic expression, $x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + k = (x + m)^2$.

Since both factors of this new quadratic expression are the same, both terms that make up the middle term, must also be the same. We know that $mx + mx = \frac{b}{a}x$, so we should be able to determine the value of m from this equation. If we can determine the value of m, then we can determine the value of k.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b}{a}x &= mx + mx \\ &= 2mx \qquad \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

Solving for m,

$$
\begin{aligned}
2mx &= \frac{b}{a}x \\
2 \cdot m \cdot x &= \frac{b}{a} \cdot x && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
\frac{1}{2}\left[2 \cdot m \cdot x\right] &= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{b}{a} \cdot x\right] && \text{SPE(4.14)} + \text{MI(4.10a)} \\
m \cdot x &= \frac{b}{2a} \cdot x && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
\left[m \cdot x\right]\frac{1}{x} &= \left[\frac{b}{2a} \cdot x\right]\frac{1}{x} && \text{SPE(4.14)} + \text{MI(4.10a)} \\
m &= \frac{b}{2a} && \text{OOM(2.3)}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x\right] + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \left[\neg\frac{c}{a}\right] + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 && \text{SPE(4.14)}\\
x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 && \text{APA(4.2b)}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right) &= \neg\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 && \text{DPF(4.3b)}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{c}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 && \text{PoTF(3.9)}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{c}{a} + \frac{(b)^2}{(2a)^2} && \text{PoQPo(5.5a)}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{2^2a^2} && \text{PoPrPo}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} && \text{OOE}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{c}{a} \cdot \frac{4a}{4a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} && \text{MId}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{c \cdot 4 \cdot a}{a \cdot 4 \cdot a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} && \text{JTC}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{4 \cdot a \cdot c}{4 \cdot a \cdot a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} && \text{CPM}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{4 \cdot a \cdot c}{4 \cdot a^2} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} && \text{PrCBPo}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \neg\frac{4ac}{4a^2} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} && \text{CTJ}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \frac{\neg 4ac + b^2}{4a^2} && \text{CD}\\
\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 &= \frac{b^2 + \neg 4ac}{4a^2} && \text{CPA}\\
\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \pm\left[\frac{b^2 + \neg 4ac}{4a^2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} && \text{PoI}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \left[\frac{b^2 + \neg 4ac}{4a^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad \text{PoPrPo}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\left[b^2 + \neg 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{[4a^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \qquad \text{PoQPo}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\left[b^2 + \neg 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{4^{\frac{1}{2}} a} \qquad \text{PoPrPo}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\left[b^2 + \neg 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a} \qquad \text{OOE}$$

$$\left[x + \frac{b}{2a} \right] + \neg \frac{b}{2a} = \left[\pm \frac{\left[b^2 + \neg 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a} \right] + \neg \frac{b}{2a} \qquad \text{AI}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} + \neg \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \frac{\left[b^2 + \neg 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a} + \neg \frac{b}{2a} \qquad \text{APA}$$

$$x + \frac{b}{2a} + \neg \frac{b}{2a} = \neg \frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\left[b^2 + \neg 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a} \qquad \text{CPA}$$

$$x = \neg \frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{\left[b^2 + \neg 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a} \qquad \text{OOA}$$

$$x = \frac{\neg b \pm \left[b^2 + \neg 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a} \qquad \text{CD}$$

$$x = \frac{\neg b \pm \left[b^2 - 4ac\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2a} \qquad \text{DOS}$$

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

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

III

Differential Calculus

11. Derivative by First Principles

11.1 Limit of the Difference Quotient

Definition 11.1.1 – Derivative. The derivative of a function $f(x)$ with respect to the variable x is defined as

$$f'(x) \equiv \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \underbrace{\frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}}_{\text{Difference Quotient}} \tag{11.1}$$

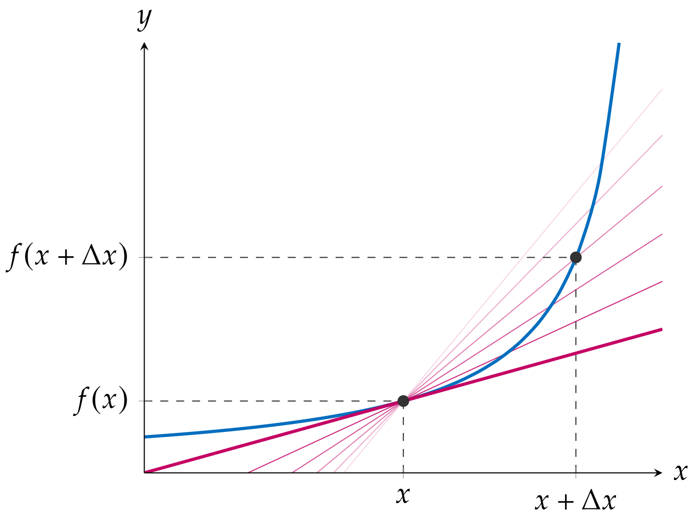


Figure 11.1: [2]

Example 11.1 – id:20141219-212546.

Differentiate the function $f(x) = 5$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= 5x^0 && \text{PoID(4.12a)} \\
f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{5[x+\Delta x]^0 - 5[x]^0}{\Delta x} && \text{SPE(4.14)\&DBFP(11.1)} \\
f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{5(1) - 5(1)}{\Delta x} && \text{PoID(4.12b)} \\
f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} 0 && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
f'(x) &= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

■

12. Derivative Rules

12.1 Derivative of a Monomial Functions

Example 12.1 – id:20141124-153017.

Differentiate $f(x) = -3$

S

Solution:

$f'(x) = [-3]'$	SPE(4.14)
$f'(x) = 0$	DC(6.1)

D

Dependencies:
example 12.3-20141124-152503

Example 12.2 – id:20141124-141850.

Differentiate $f(x) = x^2$

S

Solution:

$f'(x) = [x^2]'$	SPE(4.14)
$f'(x) = 2x^{2-1}$	DPo(6.5)
$f'(x) = 2x^1$	OOA(2.1)
$f'(x) = 2x$	MId(4.9b)

S

Less Steps Solution:

$f'(x) = 2x$	DPo(6.5)

D

Dependencies:
example 12.3-20141124-152503

12.2 Derivative of Polynomial Functions

Example 12.3 – id:20141124-152503.

Differentiate $f(x) = x^2 - 3$

S

Solution:

$f(x) = x^2 + \neg 3$	DOS(4.11a)
$f'(x) = [x^2 + \neg 3]'$	SPE(4.14)
$f'(x) = [x^2]' + [\neg 3]'$	DS(6.7)
$f'(x) = [x^2]' + 0$	DC(6.1)
$f'(x) = [x^2]'$	AId(4.4a)
$f'(x) = 2x$	DPo(6.5) goto 12.2

S

Less Steps Solution:

$f(x) = 2x^2$	DPo(6.5)&DC(6.5)

D

Dependencies:
example 12.13-20141124-205219

Example 12.4 – id:20151011-195002.
Differentiate $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x + 7$

S

Solution:

$[f'(x)]' = [2x^2 + 3x + 7]'$	SPE(4.14)
$f'(x) = [2x^2]' + [3x]' + [7]'$	DS(6.7)
$f'(x) = 2[x^2]' + 3[x]' + [7]'$	DCM(6.3)
$f'(x) = 2[x^2]' + 3[x]' + 0$	DC(6.1)
$f'(x) = 2[x^2]' + 3[x]'$	AId(4.4a)
$f'(x) = 2(2x) + 3$	DPo(6.5)
$f'(x) = 4x + 3$	OOM(2.3)

D

Dependencies:example 13.1-20151011-154209

Example 12.5 – id:20141128-151834.

Differentiate $f(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 4$

S

Solution:

$f(x) = 3x^2 + \neg 6x + 4$	DOS(4.11a)
$f'(x) = [3x^2 + \neg 6x + 4]'$	SPE(4.14)
$f'(x) = [3x^2]' + [6x]' + [4]'$	DS(6.7)
$f'(x) = [3x^2]' + [6x]' + 0$	DC(6.1)
$f'(x) = [3x^2]' + [6x]'$	AId(4.4a)
$f'(x) = 3[x^2]' + 6[x]'$	DCM(6.3)
$f'(x) = 3\,(2x) + 6\,(1)$	DPo(6.5)
$f'(x) = 6x + 6$	OOM(2.3)

S

$f'(x) = 6x + 6$	DS(6.7)

Example 12.6 – id:20141209-144203.

Differentiate $f(x) = x^2(2x + 4)$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= [x^2(2x+4)]' && \text{SPE(4.14)}\\
f'(x) &= [x^2]'(2x+4) + x^2[2x+4]' && \text{DPr(6.11)}\\
f'(x) &= [x^2]'(2x+4) + x^2[2x] + [4]' && \text{DS(6.7)}\\
f'(x) &= [x^2]'(2x+4) + x^2 \cdot 2[x] + [4]' && \text{DCM(6.3)}\\
f'(x) &= 2x(2x+4) + x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + [4]' && \text{DPo(6.5)}\\
f'(x) &= 2x(2x+4) + x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 0 && \text{DC(6.1)}\\
f'(x) &= 6x^2 + 8x && \text{simplify goto 7.33}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 12.7 – id:20141209-142321.

Differentiate $f(x) = x^2\cos(x)$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= [x^2\cos(x)]' && \text{SPE(4.14)}\\
f'(x) &= [x^2]'\cos(x) + x^2[\cos(x)]' && \text{DPr(6.11)}\\
f'(x) &= 2x\cos(x) + x^2[\cos(x)]' && \text{DPo(6.5)}\\
f'(x) &= 2x\cos(x) + x^2(-1\sin(x)) && \text{DCos(6.19)}\\
f'(x) &= 2x\cos(x) - x^2\sin x && \text{OOM(2.3)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 12.8 – id:20150910-115935.

Differentiate $f(x) = \sin(x)\cos(x)$

S

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= [\sin(x)\cos(x)]' && \text{SPE(4.14)}\\
f'(x) &= [\sin(x)]'\cos(x) + \sin(x)[\cos(x)]' && \text{DPr(6.11)}\\
f'(x) &= \cos(x)\cos(x) + \sin(x)[\cos(x)]' && \text{DSin(6.17)}\\
f'(x) &= \cos(x)\cos(x) + \sin(x)(-\sin(x)) && \text{DCos(6.19)}\\
f'(x) &= \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) && \text{simplify goto ??}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 12.9 – id:20141209-151354.

Differentiate $f(x) = \sin(x)\sin(x)$

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= [\sin(x)\sin(x)]' && \text{SPE(4.14)}\\
f'(x) &= [\sin(x)]'\sin(x) + \sin(x)[\sin(x)] && \text{DPr(6.11)}\\
f'(x) &= \cos(x)\sin(x) + \sin(x)\cos(x) && \text{DSin(6.17)}\\
f'(x) &= \cos(x)\sin(x) + \cos(x)\sin(x) && \text{CPM(4.6)}\\
f'(x) &= 2\cos(x)\sin(x) && \text{OOA(2.1)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 12.10 – id:20141124-203850.

Differentiate $y = \ln(3x)$

Solution:
After identifying that $y = \ln(3x)$ is a composite function, we let $u = 3x$ and thus we get a new function $y = \ln(u)$.

Using chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DComp(6.16)}$$

We need to find the factors $\frac{dy}{du}$ and $\frac{du}{dx}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
y &= \ln(u) & u &= 3x\\
\frac{dy}{du} &= \frac{1}{u} & \frac{du}{dx} &= 3
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DComp(6.16)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DNL(6.31)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot 3 \qquad \text{DPo(6.5)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3x} \cdot 3$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{3x} \qquad \text{OOM(2.3)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

D

Dependencies:
example 12.13-20141124-205219

Example 12.11 – id:20141128-160248.

Differentiate $y = \ln(3x^2 - 6x + 4)$

S

Solution: After identifying that $y = \ln(3x^2 - 6x + 4)$ is a composite function, we let $u = 3x^2 - 6x + 4$ and thus we get a new function $y = \ln(u)$.

Using chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DComp(6.16)}$$

We need to find the factors $\frac{dy}{du}$ and $\frac{du}{dx}$.

$$y = \ln(u) \qquad u = 3x^2 - 6x + 4$$
$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{u} \qquad \frac{du}{dx} = 6x - 6 \qquad \text{goto } 12.5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DComp(6.16)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DNL(6.31)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot (6x - 6) \qquad \text{DPo(6.5)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3x^2 - 6x + 4} \cdot (6x - 6)$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6x - 6}{3x^2 - 6x + 4} \qquad \text{OOM(2.3)}$$

Example 12.12 – id:20141128-155506.

Differentiate $y = \ln(\cos x)$

S

Solution: After identifying that $y = \ln(\cos x)$ is a composite function, we let $u = \cos x$ and thus we get a new function $y = \ln(u)$.

Using chain rule,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DComp(6.16)}$$

We need to find the factors $\frac{dy}{du}$ and $\frac{du}{dx}$.

$$y = \ln(u) \qquad u = \cos x$$
$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{u} \qquad \frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DComp(6.16)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \qquad \text{DNL(6.31)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot -\sin x \qquad \text{DPo(6.5)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot -\sin x$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \qquad \text{OOM(2.3)}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\tan x$$

Example 12.13 – id:20141124-205219.

Differentiate $y = \left(x^2 - 1\right) \ln(3x)$

S

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
y' &= \left[\mathbf{x^2 - 3}\right]' \cdot \ln x + \left(x^2 - 3\right) \cdot \left[\mathbf{\ln 3x}\right]' && \text{DPr(6.11)} \\
y' &= 2x \cdot \ln x + \left(x^2 - 3\right) \cdot \left[\mathbf{\ln 3x}\right]' && \text{differentiate goto 12.3} \\
y' &= 2x \cdot \ln x + \left(x^2 - 3\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} && \text{differentiate goto 12.10} \\
y' &= 2x \cdot \ln x + \frac{x^2 - 3}{x} && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\
y' &= 2x^2 \ln x + \frac{x^2 - 3}{x} && \text{JTC(3.5)} \\
y' &= \frac{2x^2 \ln x + \left(x^2 - 3\right)}{x} && \text{OOA(2.1)}
\end{aligned}$$

13. Equations of Tangent & Secant Lines

13.1 Essential Questions

Essential Questions 13.1

1. How do we find the equation of the tangent line of a given function at the point $P(a, b)$?
2. How do we find the equation of the tangent line of a given function at $x = a$?

13.2 Finding the Equation of the Tangent Line

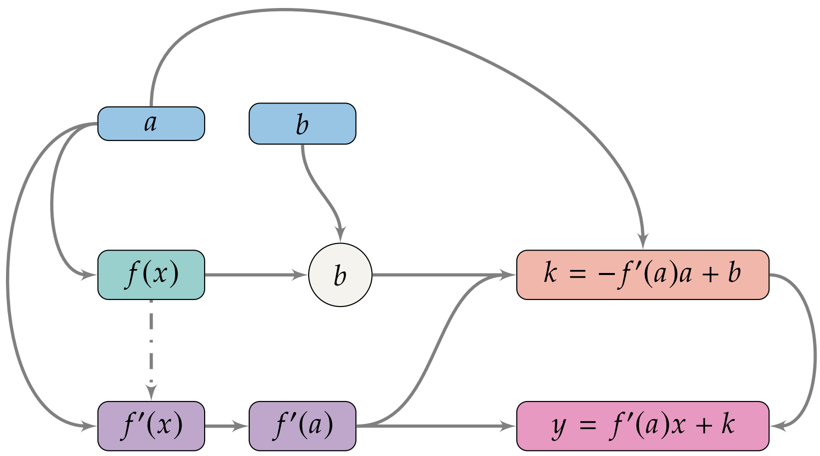


Figure 13.1: Finding the Equation of a Tangent Line Workflow

For a given function, $f(x)$, our goal is to find the equation of the tangent line at the point $P(a, b)$, which can be expressed in slope-intercept form as:

$$y = f'(a)x + k$$

Where $f'(a)$ is the value of the derivative, slope, at $x = a$ and k is the y-intercept. We therefore need to:

1. Find the derivative of the function $f(x)$: $f'(x)$
2. Find the value of the derivative at $x = a$: $f'(a)$
3. Find the value of the y-intercept: $k = -f'(a) + b$:
4. If the ordinate b is not explicitly given, then find $f(a) = b$

Example 13.1 – id:20151011-154209.
Find the equation of the line tangent to the curve of the function $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x + 7$ at the point $P(2, 21)$.

S

Solution:
Find the derivative of $f(x)$

$$f'(x) = 4x + 3 \text{ goto } 12.4$$

Evaluate the derivative at $x = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(2) &= 4[2] + 3 && \text{SPE(4.14)} \\ f'(2) &= 8 + 3 && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ f'(2) &= 11 && \text{OOA(2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

Find the y-intercept, k, of the equation of the tangent line.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= f'(x)x + k && \\ [21] &= [11][2] + k && \text{SPE(4.14)} \\ 21 &= 22 + k && \text{OOM(2.3)} \\ \neg 22 + [[21]] &= \neg 22 + [[22]] + k && \text{SPE+AI} \\ \neg 22 + 21 &= (\neg 22 + 22) + k && \text{APA(4.2a)} \\ \neg 1 &= 0 + k && \text{OOA(2.1)} \\ \neg 1 &= k && \text{AId(4.4a)} \\ -1 &= k && \text{ONeg(3.1b)} \\ k &= -1 && \text{SyPE(4.15a)} \end{aligned}$$

The equation of the tangent line is

$$\begin{aligned} y &= f'(2)x + k && \\ y &= 11x - 1 && \text{SPE(4.14)} \end{aligned}$$

■

14. First Derivative Test

15. Curve Sketching

15.0.1 Finding the vertex of a quadratic function using differentiation.

We can find the vertex of a quadratic function, $f(x)$ using differentiation by:

1. Differentiate the function: Find $f'(x)$.
2. Set the derivative equal to zero: $f'(x) = 0$.
3. Find the abscissa of the vertex by solving the equation $f'(x) = 0$ for x to find the critical x value: $x = k$.
4. Find the ordinate of the vertex by substituting the value of critical value $x = k$ into the function $f(x)$: Evaluate $f(k)$

Example 15.1 – id:20151008-110208.
Find the vertex of the quadratic function, $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, using differentiation.

S

Solution:
1. Find the derivative of $f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
[f(x)]' &= [ax^2 + bx + c]' && \text{SPE(4.14)}\\
f'(x) &= [ax^2]' + [bx]' + [c]' && \text{DS(6.7)}\\
f'(x) &= a[x^2]' + b[x]' + [c]' && \text{DCM(6.3)}\\
f'(x) &= a \cdot x + b \cdot 1 + c && \text{DPo(6.5)}\\
f'(x) &= ax + b + [c]' && \text{Todo simplify}\\
f'(x) &= ax + b + 0 && \text{DC(6.1)}\\
f'(x) &= ax + b && \text{AId(4.4b)}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Set the derivative equal to zero and solve for x.

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= 0\\
ax + b &= 0\\
x &= -\frac{b}{a} && \text{Todo Solve}
\end{aligned}$$

The abscissa of the vertex is $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$.
3. Find the ordinate of the vertex by substituting the argument $x = -\frac{b}{2a}$ into $f(x)$

Example 15.2 – id:20150923-152515.
Find the vertex of the parabola $y = x^2 - 2x - 6$ using differentiation.

S

1. Differentiate the function.

$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 6$	
$f(x) = x^2 + \neg 2x + \neg 6$	DOS(4.11a)
$[f(x)]' = [x^2 + \neg 2x + \neg 6]'$	SPE(4.14)
$f'(x) = [x^2]' + [\neg 2x]' + [\neg 6]'$	DS(6.7)
$f'(x) = [x^2]' + \neg 2[x]' + [\neg 6]'$	DCM(6.3)
$f'(x) = 2x + \neg 2 + [\neg 6]'$	DPo(6.5)
$f'(x) = 2x + \neg 2 + 0$	DC(6.1)
$f'(x) = 2x + \neg 2$	AId(4.4b)
$f'(x) = 2x - 2$	DOS(4.11b)

2 and 3. Set the derivative equal to zero and solve for x

$$2x - 2 = 0$$
$$x = 1$$

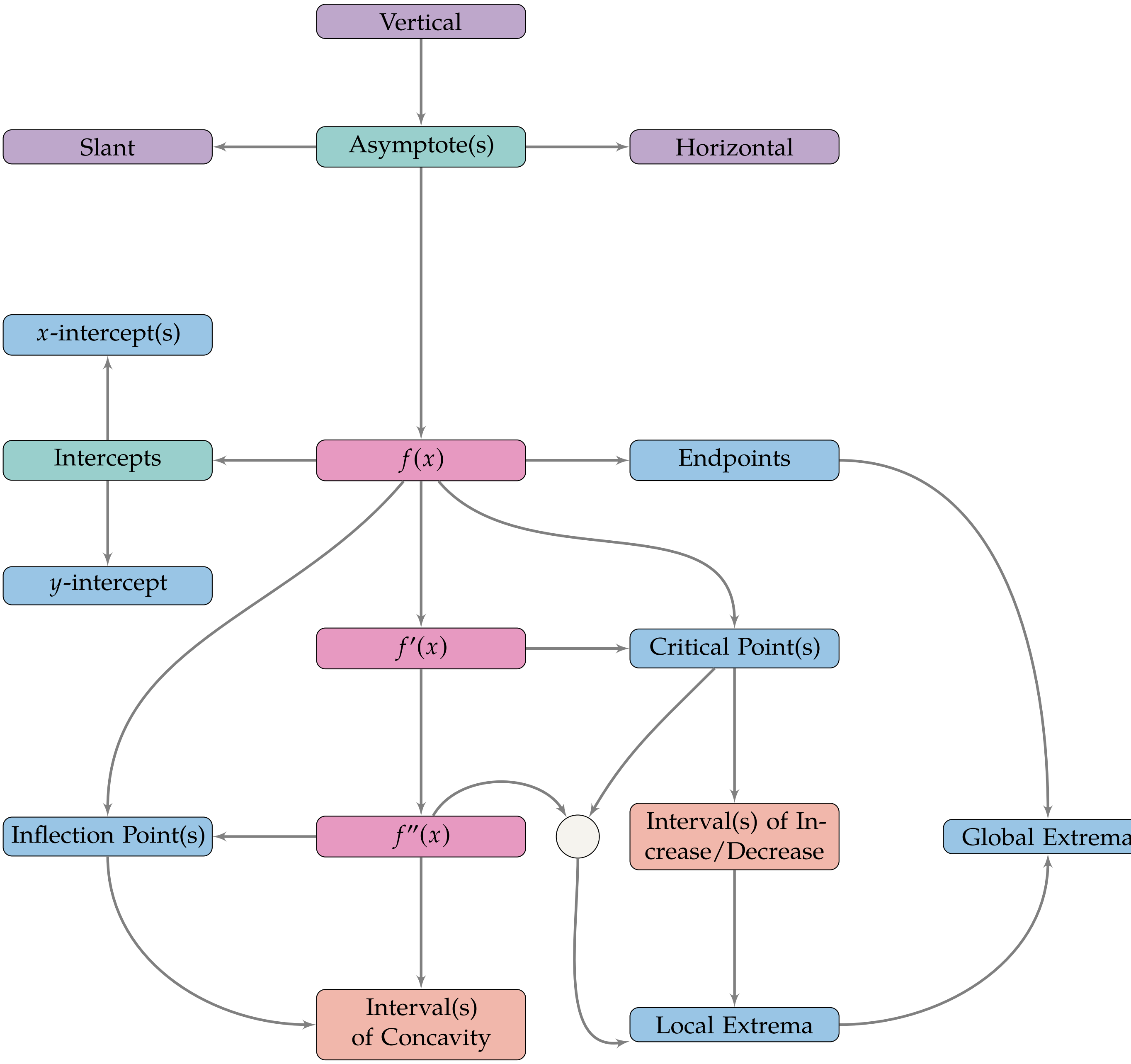
4. Find the value of $f(1)$

$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 6$	
$f(1) = [1]^2 - 2[1] - 6$	SPE(4.14)
$f(1) = -7$	Evaluate

The vertex of this parabola is the point $(1, -7)$ ■

16. First Derivative Test

17. Curve Sketching



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Articles

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