

Solution Book of Mathematic

Senior 2 Part I

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16.1 Linear Programming

16.1.1 Practice 12

Find the maximum and minimum value of $z = 8x - 10y$ subject to the following constraints:

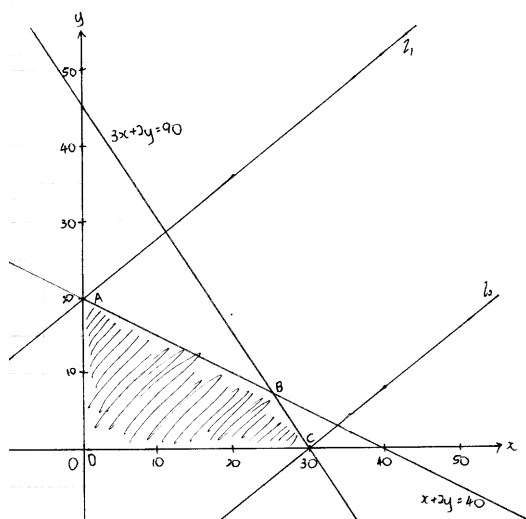
$$\begin{cases} x + 2y \leq 40 \\ 3x + 2y \leq 90 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

Objective function: $z = 8x - 10y$

$$10y = 8x - z$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{z}{10}$$



When $y = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{z}{10}$ translates towards bottom right of the feasible region, the value of z increases. Therefore, the maximum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_2 . The point of intersection C of l_2 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since C is also the point of intersection of $3x + 2y = 90$ and $y = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 90 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = (30, 0)$$

$$z_{\max} = 8(30) - 0 = 240$$

When $y = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{z}{10}$ translates towards top left of the feasible region, the value of z decreases. Therefore, the minimum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_1 . The point of intersection A of l_1 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum value. Since A is also the

point of intersection of $x + 2y = 40$ and $x = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 40 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = (0, 20)$$

$$z_{\min} = 0 - 10(20) = -200$$

16.1.2 Exercise 15.8

- Find the minimum value of $z = 10x + 12y$, subject to the following constraints:

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y \geq 8 \\ 2x + 3y \geq 15 \\ x + 5y \geq 9 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

- A housing developer owns a tract of land that is $2,400m^2$ in area and a construction capital of \$4,600,000. The developer wishes to build two types of houses: type A and type B. Given that each type A house requires $150m^2$ of land and \$250,000 of construction fees, can earn \$55,000 in profit; and each type B house requires $200m^2$ of land and \$400,000 of construction fees, can earn \$80,000 in profit. Assume that all houses built can be sold, how many of each type of house should be built to maximize the profit? Find the maximum profit.
- One has a building lot that is $180m^2$ in area. He plans to pay \$7,000 to split the lot into two type of rooms and rent them out to students: each bigger room is $20m^2$ in area and can accommodate 5 students with a monthly rent of \$225 per student; each smaller room is $15m^2$ in area and can accommodate 3 students with a monthly rent of \$250 per student. The renovation cost for each bigger room is \$700 and for each smaller room is \$600. Assume that the source of tenants is stable, how many of each type of room should be divided into to maximize the profit? Find the maximum profit.
- Ms. Tan is a tuition teacher who teaches Mathematic subject to junior 3 and senior 3 students. There are a total of 5 students in each junior 3 class, each student pays tuition fees of \$50 per month, and each class is held for 4 hours per week. There are a total of 3 students in each senior 3 class, each student pays tuition fees of \$120 per month, and each class is held for 6 hours per week. Assume that here is a stable source of students, but the number of junior 3 students cannot exceed 2 times the number of senior 3 students. If Ms. Tan is willing to earn at least \$6,600 per month, how many junior 3 and senior 3 classes should she held per week to minimize the number hours she has to teach? What's the minimum number of hours she has to teach?

5. A company can produce a product with two types of raw materials. The first type of raw material cost \$300, freight cost \$50, and can produce 90kg of the product; the second type of raw material cost \$700, freight cost \$40, and can produce 100kg of the product. If the company has a total of \$2,100 to spend on raw materials and \$200 to spend on freight every day, what's the maximum amount of product that can be produced every day? How many tons of each type of raw material should be used?
6. A factory uses four types of raw materials: a , b , c , and d to produce two types of products: A and B , the stock of raw materials a , b , c , and d are 22, 14, 15, and 18 units respectively. Given that the required amount of raw materials a , b , c , and d for producing one unit of product A is 3, 2, 0, 3 units respectively, and the required amount of raw materials a , b , c , and d for producing one unit of product B is 2, 1, 3, 0 units respectively. If each product A can make a profit of \$7,000 and each product B can make a profit of \$5,000, how many units of each product should be produced to maximize the profit with the current stock of raw materials?
7. Mr. Wong is willing to mix two types of drinks: A and B to produce a new drink. Drink A cost \$2 per litre, contains 20mg of vitamin C , 3mg of coloring agent, and 150g of sugar; drink B cost \$4 per litre, contains 35mg of vitamin C , 2mg of coloring agent, and 100g of sugar. Mr. Tan is willing to mix at least 50 litres of the new drink, but each litre of the new drink has to contain at least 30mg of vitamin C , the total amount of sugar cannot exceed 6kg, and the total cost cannot exceed \$180. How many litres of each type of drink should be mixed to minimize the amount of coloring agent?
8. A bakery bakes two types of cake: A and B . The ingredients required for baking one cake of type A is 1kg of flour, 5 eggs, and 300g of sugar; the ingredients required for baking one cake of type B is 800g of flour, 8 eggs, and 200g of sugar. The bakery has 3 bakers, each of them works for at least 8 hours per day, and the total time required for each baker to bake one cake of type A and B is 40 minutes and 50 minutes respectively. If the bakery has to bake at least 32 cakes every day, and the everyday supply of ingredients is limited to 220 eggs and 9kg of sugar. Due to the shortage of flour, the bakery needs to lower the usage of it. How many cakes of each type should be baked to minimize the usage of flour? What's the minimum amount of flour used?

16.2 Revision Exercise 15

Compare the algebraic expressions in the following questions (Question 1 to 2):

1. $(x - 3)(4 - x)$ and $(6 - x)(x - 1)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & (x - 3)(4 - x) - (6 - x)(x - 1) \\ &= -x^2 + 7x - 12 - (-x^2 + 7x - 6) \\ &= -x^2 + 7x - 12 + x^2 - 7x + 6 \\ &= -6 < 0 \\ \therefore (x - 3)(4 - x) &< (6 - x)(x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

2. $6 - x^2$ and $4x - 2x^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & 6 - x^2 - (4x - 2x^2) \\ &= 6x - x^2 - 4x + 2x^2 \\ &= x^2 - 2x \\ &= (x - 1)^2 + 1 \\ \therefore (x - 1)^2 + 1 &> 0 \\ \therefore (x - 1)^2 + 1 &> 0 \\ \therefore 6 - x^2 &> 4x - 2x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Solve the following inequalities (Question 3 to 16):

3. $4(x - 1) > x + 6$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & 4(x - 1) > x + 6 \\ & 4x - 4 > x + 6 \\ & 3x > 10 \\ & x > \frac{10}{3} \end{aligned}$$

4. $3(3 - x) \geq 2(x + 3)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & 3(3 - x) \geq 2(x + 3) \\ & 9 - 3x \geq 2x + 6 \\ & -5x \geq -3 \\ & 5x \leq 3 \\ & x \leq \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

5. $3 - \frac{x-1}{4} \geq 2 + \frac{3(x+1)}{8}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 - \frac{x-1}{4} \geq 2 + \frac{3(x+1)}{8} \\ & 24 - 2(x-1) \geq 16 + 3(x+1) \\ & 24 - 2x + 2 \geq 16 + 3x + 3 \\ & 26 - 2x \geq 19 + 3x \\ & -5x \geq -7 \\ & 5x \leq 7 \\ & x \leq \frac{7}{5} \end{aligned}$$

6. $x - \frac{x-1}{2} \leq \frac{2x-1}{3} + \frac{x+1}{2}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x - \frac{x-1}{2} &\leq \frac{2x-1}{3} + \frac{x+1}{2} \\6x - 3(x-1) &\leq 2(2x-1) + 3(x+1) \\6x - 3x + 3 &\leq 4x - 2 + 3x + 3 \\3x + 3 &\leq 7x + 1 \\-4x &\leq -2 \\4x &\geq 2 \\x &\geq \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

7. $-1 < \frac{1}{2}x + 3 < 7$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}-1 &< \frac{1}{2}x + 3 < 7 \\-2 &< x + 6 < 14 \\-8 &< x < 8\end{aligned}$$

8. $-\frac{3}{2} < 1 - 3x \leq 8$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{3}{2} &< 1 - 3x \leq 8 \\-3 &< 2 - 6x \leq 16 \\-5 &< -6x \leq 14 \\-14 &\leq 6x < 5 \\-\frac{7}{3} &\leq x < \frac{5}{6}\end{aligned}$$

9. $x^2 < 7$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 &< 7 \\x^2 - 7 &< 0 \\(x + \sqrt{7})(x - \sqrt{7}) &< 0 \\-\sqrt{7} &< x < \sqrt{7}\end{aligned}$$

10. $x^2 + 10x - 200 \geq 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 10x - 200 &\geq 0 \\(x + 20)(x - 10) &\geq 0 \\x &\leq -20 \text{ or } x \geq 10\end{aligned}$$

11. $4 < 3x^2 + 4x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}4 &< 3x^2 + 4x \\3x^2 + 4x - 4 &> 0 \\(3x - 2)(x + 2) &> 0 \\x &< -2 \text{ or } x > \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

12. $5x - 3 \geq 2x^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}5x - 3 &\geq 2x^2 \\2x^2 - 5x + 3 &\leq 0 \\(2x - 3)(x - 1) &\leq 0 \\1 &\leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$

13. $x^2 - x(x - 6) > 5(x - 1)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - x(x - 6) &> 5(x - 1) \\x^2 - x^2 + 6x &> 5x - 5 \\6x &> 5x - 5 \\x &> -5\end{aligned}$$

14. $(2x + 1)^2 + 5 \leq 4(x + 2)^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(2x + 1)^2 + 5 &\leq 4(x + 2)^2 \\4x^2 + 4x + 1 + 5 &\leq 4(x^2 + 4x + 4) \\4x^2 + 4x + 6 &\leq 4x^2 + 16x + 16 \\-12x &\leq 10 \\12x &\geq -10 \\x &\geq -\frac{5}{6}\end{aligned}$$

15. $9x^2 + 2 \leq 12x - 2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}9x^2 + 2 &\leq 12x - 2 \\9x^2 - 12x + 4 &\leq 0 \\(3x - 2)^2 &\leq 0 \\x &= \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

16. $4(x^2 + 7) > 3 - 20x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}4(x^2 + 7) &> 3 - 20x \\4x^2 + 28 &> 3 - 20x \\4x^2 + 20x - 25 &> 0 \\(2x + 5)^2 &> 0 \\x \in \mathbb{R}, x &\neq -\frac{5}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Solve the following system of inequalities (Question 17 to 28):

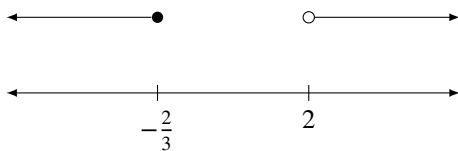
17.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2 \leq 0 & (1) \\ 4 - x < x & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 3x &\leq -2 \\x &\leq -\frac{2}{3} \\(2) : -2x &< -4 \\x &> 2\end{aligned}$$

\therefore No solution.



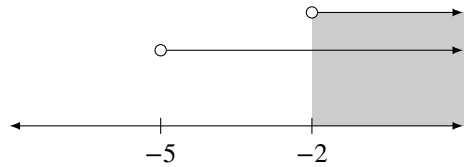
18.

$$\begin{cases} x + 4 > -x & (1) \\ \frac{3x - 1}{2} < 2(x + 1) & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 2x &> -4 \\x &> -2 \\(2) : 3x - 1 &< 4(x + 1) \\3x - 1 &< 4x + 4 \\-x &< 5 \\x &> -5\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x > -2$$



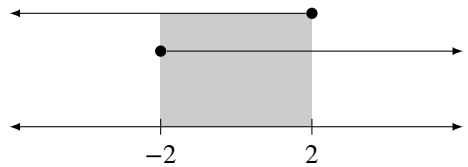
19.

$$\begin{cases} x - 3 \leq 5 - 3x & (1) \\ 4 + (2x - 1) \leq 4x + 7 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 4x &\leq 8 \\x &\leq 2 \\(2) : 3 + 2x &\leq 4x + 7 \\-2x &\leq 4 \\x &\geq -2\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -2 \leq x \leq 2$$



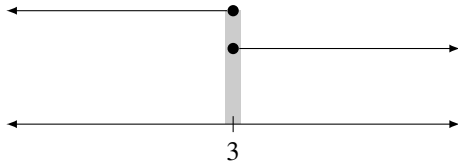
20.

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 5 \geq 2x + 1 & (1) \\ x + \frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{2x + 5}{3} & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 2x &\geq 6 \\x &\geq 3 \\(2) : 3x + 2 &\leq 2x + 5 \\x &\leq 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$



21. $5 < 2x - 7 < x + 1$

Sol.

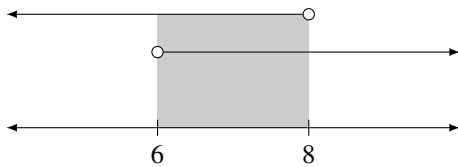
$$\begin{cases} 5 < 2x - 7 & (1) \\ 2x - 7 < x + 1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1) : $12 < 2x$

$x > 6$

(2) : $x < 8$

$\therefore 6 < x < 8$



22. $4 < 6 + 2x \leq 4x$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 4 < 6 + 2x & (1) \\ 6 + 2x \leq 4x & (2) \end{cases}$$

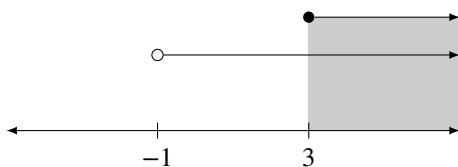
(1) : $-2 < 2x$

$x > -1$

(2) : $6 \leq 2x$

$x \geq 3$

$\therefore x \geq 3$



23.

$$\begin{cases} x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 1 - \frac{x}{2} & (1) \\ 2 - \frac{x}{3} < \frac{2x}{3} - 3 & (2) \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \geq \frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{4} & (3) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

(1) : $2x - 1 \geq 2 - x$

$3x \geq 3$

$x \geq 1$

(2) : $6 - x < 2x - 9$

$-3x < -15$

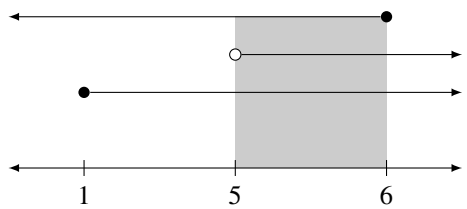
$x > 5$

(3) : $4x + 3 \geq 6x - 9$

$-2x \geq -12$

$x \leq 6$

$\therefore 5 < x \leq 6$



24.

$$\begin{cases} x + \frac{13}{2} > \frac{7-x}{2} & (1) \\ 2\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right) < 2 - x & (2) \\ x^2 \geq \frac{5x}{2} & (3) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

(1) : $2x + 13 > 7 - x$

$3x > -6$

$x > -2$

(2) : $2x + \frac{2}{3} < 2 - x$

$6x + 2 < 6 - 3x$

$9x < 4$

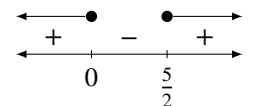
$x < \frac{4}{9}$

(3) : $2x^2 \geq 5x$

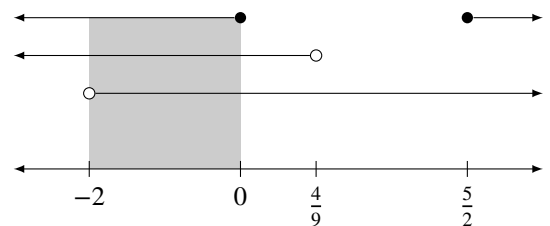
$2x^2 - 5x \geq 0$

$x(2x - 5) \geq 0$

$x \leq 0$ or $x \geq \frac{5}{2}$



$\therefore -2 < x \leq 0$



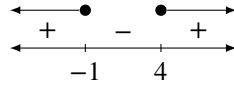
25.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x - 4 \geq 0 & (1) \\ 2x^2 - x - 6 > 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

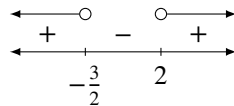
$$(1) : (x - 4)(x + 1) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 4$$

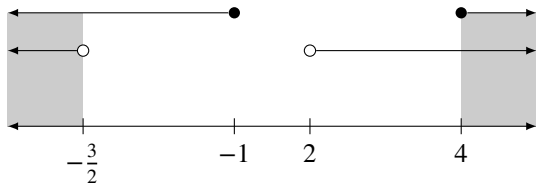


$$(2) : (2x + 3)(x - 2) > 0$$

$$x < -\frac{3}{2} \text{ and } x > 2$$



$$\therefore x < -\frac{3}{2} \text{ or } x \geq 4$$



26.

$$\begin{cases} (2x - 1)(x - 2) \leq 8x - 9 & (1) \\ 3(x^2 - 2) < 7x & (2) \end{cases}$$

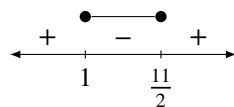
Sol.

$$(1) : 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \leq 8x - 9$$

$$2x^2 - 13x + 11 \leq 0$$

$$(2x - 11)(x - 1) \leq 0$$

$$1 \leq x \leq \frac{11}{2}$$

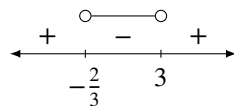


$$(2) : 3x^2 - 6 < 7x$$

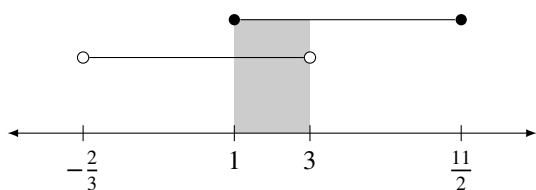
$$3x^2 - 7x - 6 < 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(x - 3) < 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} < x < 3$$



$$\therefore 1 \leq x < 3$$



27.

$$\begin{cases} 2(x^2 + 3) \geq 7 - x & (1) \\ (x + 3)^2 > 1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

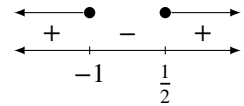
Sol.

$$(1) : 2x^2 + 6 \geq 7 - x$$

$$2x^2 + x - 1 \geq 0$$

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

$$x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

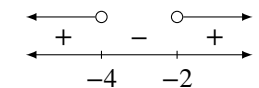


$$(2) : x^2 + 6x + 9 > 1$$

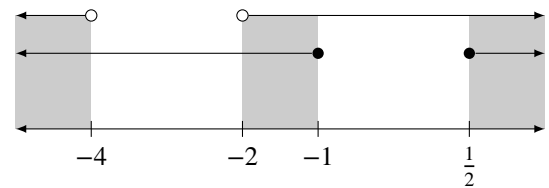
$$x^2 + 6x + 8 > 0$$

$$(x + 4)(x + 2) > 0$$

$$x < -4 \text{ or } x > -2$$



$$\therefore x < -4 \text{ or } -2 < x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



28.

$$\begin{cases} x(x - 1) \leq 2 & (1) \\ x(x + 1) \geq 6 & (2) \end{cases}$$

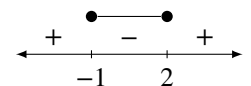
Sol.

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

$$x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0$$

$$(x - 2)(x + 1) \leq 0$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$

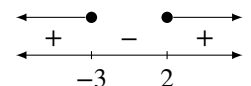


$$(2) : x^2 + x \geq 6$$

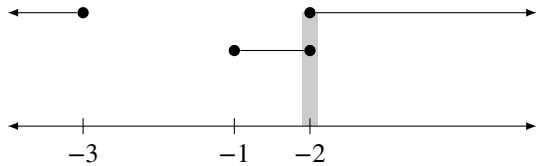
$$x^2 + x - 6 \geq 0$$

$$(x + 3)(x - 2) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -3 \text{ or } x \geq 2$$



$$\therefore x = 2$$

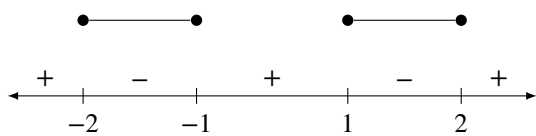


Solve the following inequalities (Question 29 to 40):

29. $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 \leq 0$

Sol.

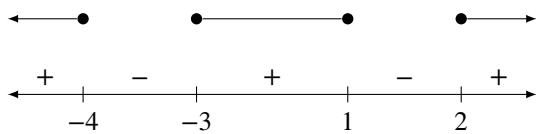
$$\begin{aligned} x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 &\leq 0 \\ (x-1)(x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4) &\leq 0 \\ (x-1)(x+1)(x^2 - 4) &\leq 0 \\ (x-1)(x+1)(x-2)(x+2) &\leq 0 \\ -2 \leq x \leq -1 \text{ or } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$



30. $(x^2 + 2x - 8)(x^2 + 2x - 3) > 0$

Sol.

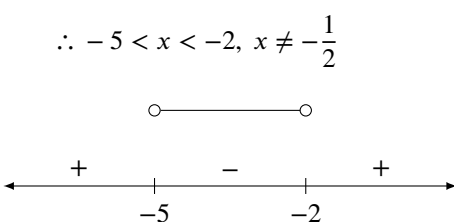
$$\begin{aligned} (x+4)(x-2)(x+3)(x-1) &> 0 \\ x < -4 \text{ or } -3 < x < -1 \text{ or } x > 2 \end{aligned}$$



31. $(2x+1)^2(x^2+3x-10) < 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For all real numbers } x, \\ (2x+1)^2 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 + 3x - 10 < 0 \\ (x+5)(x-2) < 0 \\ \therefore -5 < x < 2 \\ \text{When } x = -\frac{1}{2}, \\ (2x+1)^2(x^2+3x-10) = 0 \\ \therefore x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ is not a solution.} \end{aligned}$$

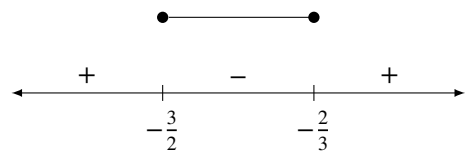


32. $(x-1)^2(6x^2+13x+6) \leq 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For all real numbers } x, \\ (x-1)^2 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq 1 \\ 6x^2 + 13x + 6 \leq 0 \\ (3x+2)(2x+3) \leq 0 \\ \therefore -\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{2}{3} \\ \text{When } x = 1, \\ (x-1)^2(6x^2+13x+6) = 0 \\ \therefore x = 1 \text{ is a solution.} \end{aligned}$$

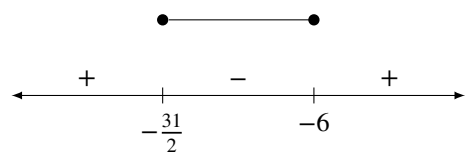
$$\therefore -\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 1$$



33. $\frac{2x-7}{x+6} \geq 4$

Sol.

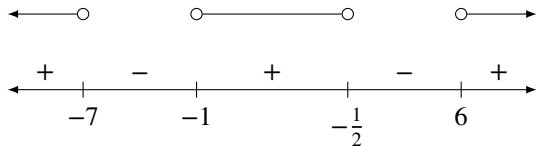
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x-7-4(x+6)}{x+6} &\geq 0 \\ \frac{2x-7-4x-24}{x+6} &\geq 0 \\ \frac{-2x-31}{x+6} &\geq 0 \\ -\frac{2x+31}{x+6} &\geq 0 \\ \frac{2x+31}{x+6} &\leq 0 \\ -\frac{31}{2} \leq x \leq -6 \end{aligned}$$



34. $\frac{x}{2x+1} > \frac{6}{x+7}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x}{2x+1} &> \frac{6}{x+7} \\ \frac{x}{2x+1} - \frac{6}{x+7} &> 0 \\ \frac{x(x+7) - 6(2x+1)}{(2x+1)(x+7)} &> 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + 7x - 12x - 6}{(2x+1)(x+7)} &> 0 \\ \frac{x^2 - 5x - 6}{(2x+1)(x+7)} &> 0 \\ \frac{(x-6)(x+1)}{(2x+1)(x+7)} &> 0 \\ x < -7 \text{ or } -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x > 6\end{aligned}$$



35. $\frac{(x+3)(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} \leq 0$

Sol.

For all real number x ,

$$(x-2)^2 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq 2$$

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-1} \leq 0$$

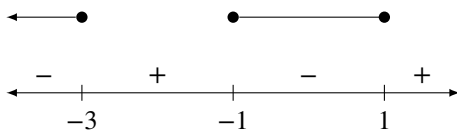
$$\frac{x+3}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore x \leq -3 \text{ or } -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\text{When } x = 2, \frac{(x+3)(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} = 0$$

$\therefore x = 2$ is a solution.

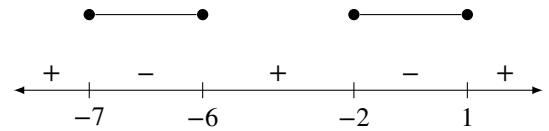
$$\therefore x \leq -3 \text{ or } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ or } x = 2$$



36. $4 + \frac{7}{x+6} \leq \frac{15}{x+2}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}4 + \frac{7}{x+6} &\leq \frac{15}{x+2} \\ 4 + \frac{7}{x+6} - \frac{15}{x+2} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{4(x+6)(x+2) + 7(x+2) - 15(x+6)}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{4(x^2 + 8x + 12) + 7x + 14 - 15x - 90}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{4x^2 + 32x + 48 + 7x + 14 - 15x - 90}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{4x^2 + 24x - 28}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + 6x - 7}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{(x+7)(x-1)}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ -7 \leq x \leq -6 \text{ or } -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \therefore x \neq -6 \text{ and } x \neq 2, \\ \therefore -7 \leq x < -6 \text{ or } -2 < x \leq 1\end{aligned}$$



37. $|3 - 5x| \geq 7$

Sol.

$$|3 - 5x| \geq 7$$

$$3 - 5x \geq 7 \text{ or } 3 - 5x \leq -7$$

$$-5x \geq 4 \text{ or } -5x \leq -10$$

$$5x \leq -4 \text{ or } 5x \geq 10$$

$$x \leq -\frac{4}{5} \text{ or } x \geq 2$$

38. $2 < |x - 5| < 9$

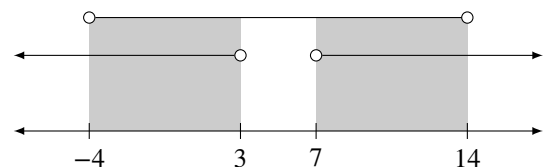
Sol.

$$\begin{cases} |x - 5| > 2 \\ |x - 5| < 9 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

$$(1) : x - 5 < -2 \text{ or } x - 5 > 2 \\ x < 3 \text{ or } x > 7$$

$$(2) : -9 < x - 5 < 9 \\ -4 < x < 14$$

$$\therefore -4 < x < 3 \text{ or } 7 < x < 14$$



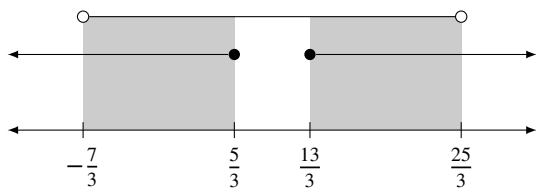
39. $1 \leq \left| \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 \right| < 4$

$$\begin{cases} \left| \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 \right| \geq 1 & (1) \\ \left| \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 \right| < 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) : \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 &\leq -1 \text{ or } \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 \geq 1 \\ \frac{3x-1}{4} &\leq 1 \text{ or } \frac{3x-1}{4} \geq 3 \\ 3x-1 &\leq 4 \text{ or } 3x-1 \geq 12 \\ 3x &\leq 5 \text{ or } 3x \geq 13 \\ x &\leq \frac{5}{3} \text{ or } x \geq \frac{13}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) : -4 &< \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 < 4 \\ -2 &< \frac{3x-1}{4} < 6 \\ -8 &< 3x-1 < 24 \\ -7 &< 3x < 25 \\ -\frac{7}{3} &< x < \frac{25}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{7}{3} < x \leq \frac{5}{3} \text{ or } \frac{13}{3} \leq x < \frac{25}{3}$$



40. $\frac{4}{|x+3|} - 5 \leq 3$

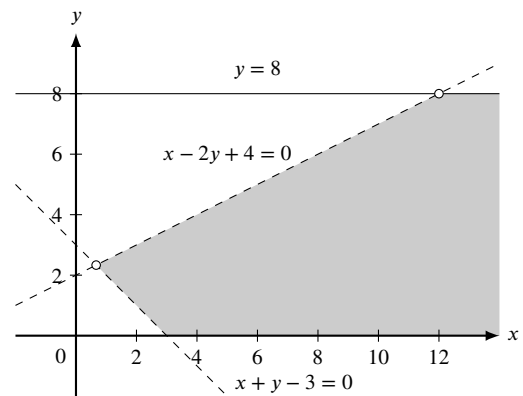
Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4}{|x+3|} - 5 &\leq 3 \\ \frac{4}{|x+3|} &\leq 8 \\ 4 &\leq 8|x+3| \\ |x+3| &\geq \frac{1}{2} \\ x+3 &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x+3 \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ x &\leq -\frac{7}{2} \text{ or } x \geq -\frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

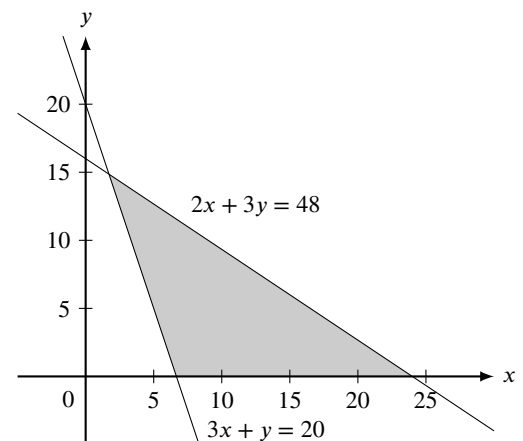
Solve the following system of inequalities with graphs (Question 41 to 42):

41.
$$\begin{cases} x+y-3 > 0 \\ x-2y+4 > 0 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 8 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



42.
$$\begin{cases} 3x+y \geq 20 \\ 2x+3y \leq 48 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

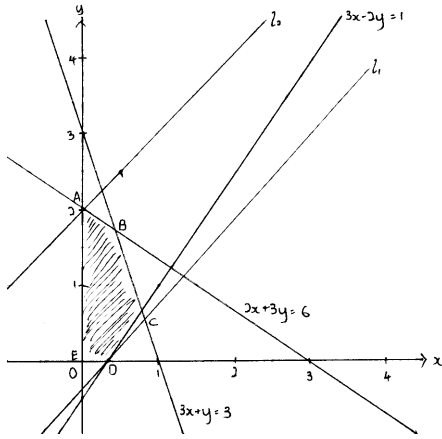


43. Find the maximum and minimum value of $z = x - y$, subject to the following constraints:

$$\begin{cases} 3x+y \leq 3 \\ 2x+3y \leq 6 \\ 3x-2y \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

Objective function: $z = x - y$
 $y = x - z$



When $y = x - z$ translates towards bottom right of the feasible region, the value of z increases. Therefore, the maximum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_1 . The point of intersection D of l_1 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since D is also the point of intersection of $3x - 2y = 1$ and $y = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$z_{\max} = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

When $y = x - z$ translates towards top left of the feasible region, the value of z decreases. Therefore, the minimum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_2 . The point of intersection A of l_2 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum the point of intersection of $2x + 3y = 6$ and

$$x = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 6 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = (0, 2)$$

$$z_{\min} = 0 - 2 = -2$$

44. A factory produces two types of products: A and B . The ingredients used in each kilogram of these two products are as follows:

Product (per kg)	Ingr. X (kg)	Ingr. Y (kg)
A	0.6	0.5
B	0.3	0.7

The profit of each kilogram of product A and B is \$3 and \$5 respectively. The factory has 24kg of ingredient X and 28kg of ingredient Y . How many kilograms of each product should be produced to maximize the profit?

45. An animal must consume three different kind of nutrients: X , Y and Z at least 11units, 13units and 15units respectively every day. There are two types of animal food: A and B that contain the following nutrients:

Food	X (unit)	Y (unit)	Z (unit)
A	1	3	2
B	2	1	2

The animal food A costs \$300 per kilogram and the animal food B costs \$400 per kilogram. How many kilograms of each food should be consumed to meet the daily nutrient requirement at the minimum cost? Find the minimum cost.