

Pre-Read Notes

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January 5, 2021

Contents

1 Chapter 1: Function Characts. and Props.	5
1.1 Functions	5
1.2 Absolute value	5
1.3 Properties	5
1.4 Sketching Graphs	5
1.5 Inverse	5
1.6 Piecewise	6
1.7 Operations within	6
2 Chapter 3: Polynomial Functions	6
2.1 Polynomial Functions	6
2.2 Properties	6
2.3 Factored Form	7
2.4 Transformations	7
2.5 Dividing	7
2.6 Factoring	7
2.7 Factoring Sum or Difference	8

3 Chapter 4: Polynomial Equ. and Ineq.	8
3.1 Solving	8
3.2 Solving Linear Inequalities	8
3.3 Solving Polynomial Inequalities	8
3.4 Rates of Change in Polynomials	8
4 Chapter 5: Rational funcs., eqs., ineqs.	9
4.1 Graph of Reciprocals	9
4.2 Quotients of Polynomials	9
4.3 graph in form $\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$	9
4.4 Solving Rational Equations	10
4.5 Solving Rational Inequalities	10
4.6 Rates of Change	10
5 Chapter 6: Trigonometric functions	10
5.1 Radians	10
5.2 Radians on Cartesian Plane	10
5.3 Graphs of primary trig functions	11
5.4 Transformations	11
5.5 Reciprocal Graphs	11
5.6 Modelling	11
5.7 Rates of Change	11
6 Chapter 7: Identities and Equations	12
6.1 Equivalent Trig Functions	12
6.2 Compound Angle Formulas	12
6.3 Double angles	12

6.4	Prove Identities	12
6.5	Solve Linear Trig Equations	13
6.6	Solve Quadratic Trig Equations	13
7	Chapter 8: Logarithmic Functions	14
7.1	Exploring Logarithms	14
7.2	Transformations	14
7.3	Evaluating Logs	15
7.4	Laws of Logarithms	15
7.5	Solving Exponential Equations	15
7.6	Solving Logarithmic Equations	15
7.7	Application	16
7.8	Rates of Change	16
8	Chapter 9: Combinations of Functions	16
8.1	Exploring	16
8.2	Sum and Difference	16
8.3	Product	16
8.4	Quotient	16
8.5	Composition	17
8.6	Solving	17
8.7	Modelling	17
9	Chapter 2: Rates of Change	17
9.1	Determining Average ROC	17
9.2	Instantaneous ROC	17
9.3	Instantaneous ROC Graphs	17

9.4	Creating Graphical Models	18
9.5	Solving Problems	18

1 Chapter 1: Function Characts. and Props.

1.1 Functions

- A relationship is a function if all values on the domain have less than or equal to 1 value on the range
- circular motion is represented by sinusoidal functions
- functions can be represented in many ways

1.2 Absolute value

- $f(x) = |x|$ describes values ≥ 0

1.3 Properties

- Each function has a unique mixture of elements, usually most visually apparent on a graph
- This can be used to distinguish them

1.4 Sketching Graphs

- Do transformations in steps
- Do translations last when listing transformations
- general formula: $y = af(k(x - d)) + c$

1.5 Inverse

- Inverse is done by swapping x and y variables
- graphically a reflection about x and y axis (along $y = x$)
- denoted by $f^{-1}(x)$
- not all inverses are functions

1.6 Piecewise

- A function with multiple rules
- Related to specific intervals in the domain
- filled circle for inclusive, empty circle for exclusive
- Does not have to be continuous

1.7 Operations within

- If functions have overlapping domains they can be combined
- By combining the dependant variable in some way
- Properties carry onwards

2 Chapter 3: Polynomial Functions

2.1 Polynomial Functions

- A polynomial arranged in this formula
- $a_nx^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$
- where n are whole numbers and a are real numbers
- most simplified form
- the “degree” is the highest exponent in the polynomial
- degree is proportional to the number of “lines/curves” in the graph

2.2 Properties

- P. function’s degree can indicate a lot:
- shape, turning points, zeroes, and end behavior
- odd degree → opposite end dir., even degree → same end dir.
- if even
- if leading coefficient is pos → goes positive to negative
- if leading coefficient is neg → goes negative to positive

- if odd
- neg → face negative, pos → face positive
- turning points proportional to $n - 1$
- y axis symmetrical → even function, rotational symmetry → odd function

2.3 Factored Form

- Polynomial function family → P. functions of similar properties
- zeroes of a P. function are same as roots of related P equation (when factored?)
- Factored form gives roots, factored form at 0 gives zeroes
- Use zeroes and a point to get equation from $f(x) = a(x - b)(x - c)\dots$ where a is solved using the extra point and b, c, ... are zeroes
- if root is exponent 1 → passes through as if linear
- if root is exponent 2 → glances off like quad vertex
- if root is exponent 3 → passes flat before going through, like parent root function

2.4 Transformations

- Like any other function

2.5 Dividing

- Polynomials can be divided in similar manner to numbers
- Like with long division
- remainders are added to the end of the equation, rest becomes factors

2.6 Factoring

- Remainder theorem: $\frac{f(x)}{x-a} = f(a)$
- Factor theorem: $x - a$ is a factor if $f(a) = 0$
- To factor:
 1. use factor theorem to determine factor
 2. divide by factor

2.7 Factoring Sum or Difference

- Expressions with two perfect cubes
- $A^3 + B^3 = (A + B)(A^2 - AB + B^2)$
- $A^3 - B^3 = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$

3 Chapter 4: Polynomial Equ. and Ineq.

3.1 Solving

- Solutions of $f(x) = 0$ are zeroes
- sometimes you need to ignore the values outside of the defined intervals

3.2 Solving Linear Inequalities

- Solve linear inequalities by rearranging, like solving linear equations
- If you multiply or divide by a negative number, flip over the inequality sign

3.3 Solving Polynomial Inequalities

- To solve:
 1. Solve for main points, like roots
 2. Plot on some sort of line system
 3. This will give you your solution ranges

3.4 Rates of Change in Polynomials

- Rate of change is $\frac{\text{change in range}}{\text{change in domain}}$
- On interval $x_1 \leq x \leq x_2$ is $\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$
- When x is very small, $roc = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$
- On any “indexes” the roc is near 0

4 Chapter 5: Rational funcs., eqs., ineqs.

4.1 Graph of Reciprocals

- Reciprocals of linear and quadratic functions follow a similar general graphed form
- Take characteristics from original to graph Reciprocals
- Y coordinates mostly the same to the original
- original's zeroes determine vertical asymptotes
- Reciprocals always start with a asymptote on $y = 0$ unless translated

4.2 Quotients of Polynomials

- Rational function is $f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$ where $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are Polynomials
- Has breaks or gaps where denominator is zero, must be restricted
- vertical asymptotes and gaps determine restrictions on the domain
- end behavior determined by vertical or oblique asymptotes
- oblique asymptote: slanted asymptote
- Horizontal asymptote $\rightarrow g(x)$ degree is less than or equal to $h(x)$
- Otherwise, if greater, slanted asymptote

4.3 graph in form $\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$

- Most have vertical and horizontal asymptotes
- Determine vertical asymptote by finding what creates 0 on the denominator
- Determine horizontal asymptote by comparing the ratio between numerator and denominator leading coefficient
- in form $\frac{b}{cx+d}$ vertical asymptote at $x = -\frac{d}{c}$ and horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$
- If numerator and denominator have a common linear factor, line has hole where the zero of the common factor occurs

4.4 Solving Rational Equations

- Solve algebraically
- zeroes in rational function are zeroes of the numerator
- Make sure to check for extraneous answers

4.5 Solving Rational Inequalities

- Find all values that satisfy inequality
- Use roots and an inequality table

4.6 Rates of Change

- Use previous methods to calculate rates of change
- Cannot calculate where there is a hole
- roc at vertical gaps or asymptotes are undefined
- roc \rightarrow horizontal asymptotes approach zero

5 Chapter 6: Trigonometric functions

5.1 Radians

- Radians is defined as the angle formed when $2r$ is equal to the arc (c between the 2 r's)
- π is equivalent to 180 degrees
- Gives exact numbers without units

5.2 Radians on Cartesian Plane

- Special triangle angles can be expressed with Radians
- Otherwise, same operations as with degrees
- Unit circle stuff

5.3 Graphs of primary trig functions

- A recap on sin and cosine functions
- New: Tangent functions → period is from $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ to $\frac{\pi}{2}$

5.4 Transformations

- transformed from their parent functions
- to sketch either take information from the equation and sketch or take key points, apply transformations and then sketch
- $g(x) = af(k(x - d)) + c$ where $f(x)$ is sin, cos or tan
- $|a|$ gives amplitude and v. stretch, compression and a gives reflection
- $\frac{1}{|k|}$ gives h. stretch/compression and k gives reflection. $\frac{2\pi}{|k|}$ gives period

5.5 Reciprocal Graphs

- The reciprocal function is closely related to the original function
- Vertical asymptotes at zeroes of original
- Same positive negative intervals
- increase points on the original or the inverse on the Reciprocals

5.6 Modelling

- Can be used for application

5.7 Rates of Change

- Like any other
- Waiting for derivatives :/
- roc at midle line in tangent functions is zero

6 Chapter 7: Identities and Equations

6.1 Equivalent Trig Functions

- Different trig functions can produce the same result/relationship
- Can use h. translations
- Sin and Tan separately have rotational symmetry with themselves

6.2 Compound Angle Formulas

Addition Formulas	Subtraction Formulas
$\sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$	$\sin(a - b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b$
$\cos(a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$	$\cos(a - b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b$
$\tan(a + b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}$	$\tan(a - b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b}$

6.3 Double angles

- Derived from compound angle Formulas

Double Angle for Sine

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

Double Angle for Cosine

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

Double Angle for Tangent

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

6.4 Prove Identities

- Ratios are identities if both sides are proven equal

- Use other proven identities to prove an identity or by applying zero sum and 1 product rules

<p>equation are defined. As a result, the equation has different ... others are derived from relationships among trigonometric ratios.</p> <p>Need to Know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following trigonometric identities are important for you to remember: 		
Identities Based on Definitions	Identities Derived from Relationships	Addition and Subtraction Formulas
<p>Reciprocal Identities</p> $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$ $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ $\cot x = \frac{1}{\tan x}$	<p>Quotient Identities</p> $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$	$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$ $\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y$ $\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$ $\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$ $\tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$ $\tan(x-y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$

6.5 Solve Linear Trig Equations

- Solve linear trig equations like regular linear Equations
- Be wary of the periodic nature of the relationship, can have multiple solutions within the interval given

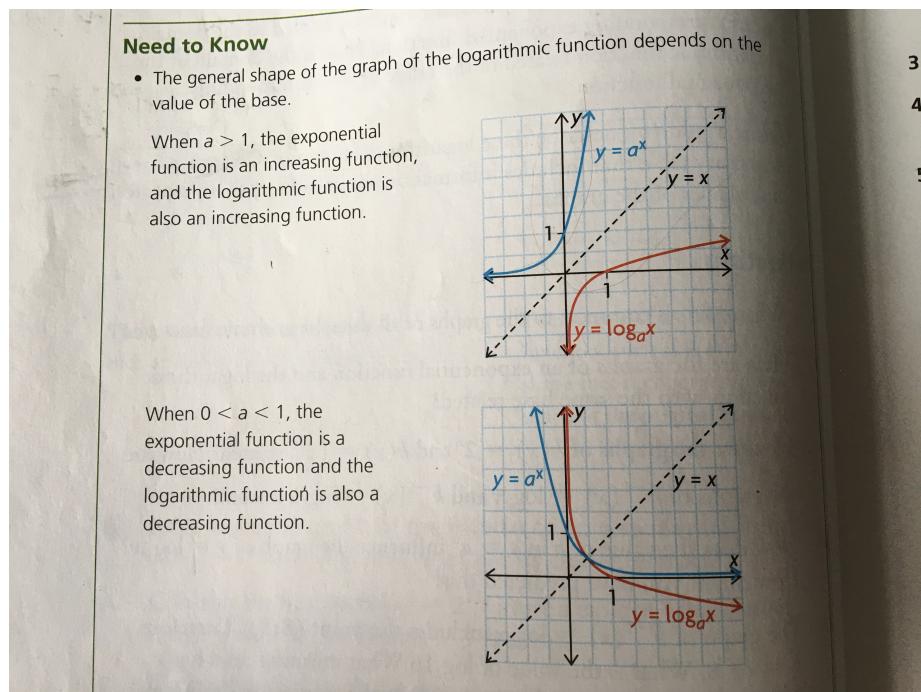
6.6 Solve Quadratic Trig Equations

- WARNING: WEAK IN THIS AREA
- Can be solved initially algebraically
- Can have multiple solutions, some are extraneous
- Usually factor first before solving

7 Chapter 8: Logarithmic Functions

7.1 Exploring Logarithms

- Logarithms is the inverse of exponents
- the logarithmic form of $y = a^x$ is $x = \log_a y$
- The y axis acts as asymptotes
- x and y intercept is 1
- D: $\{x \in R \mid x > 0\}$, R: $\{y \in R\}$



7.2 Transformations

- Like exponential transformations
- $f(x) = a \log_{base}(k(x - d)) + c$
- **transformations of parent functions**
 - $|a|$ gives vertical stretch or compression, a gives reflection

- $\frac{1}{|k|}$ gives horizontal stretch or compression, k gives reflection
- d and c give h and v translations

7.3 Evaluating Logs

- Can be solved in many ways
- Can rewrite in exponents
- Rewrite in log form and simplify
- Log of negatives does not exist
- properties:
 - $\log_a 1 = 0$
 - $\log_a a^x = x$
 - $a^{\log_a x} = x$

7.4 Laws of Logarithms

- Directly related to exponent laws
- When $a, x, y > 0$ and $a \neq 1$
 - product law: $\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$
 - quotient law: $\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$
 - power law: $\log_a x^r = r \log_a x$

7.5 Solving Exponential Equations

- if $a^m = a^n, m = n$ where $a > 0, a \neq 1$ and $m, n \in R$
- if $\log_a M = \log_a N, M = N$ where $M, N > 0, a > 0, a \neq 1$
- “To solve the exponential equation algebraically, take base 10 logs of both sides and use power rule to simplify before solving for unknown var”

7.6 Solvng Logarithmic Equations

- Can be expressed in exponential form
- Can be simplified with log/exp laws
- Dont forget to check for inadmissible solutions

7.7 Application

- Log 10 helps to compare a scale that accelerates rapidly

7.8 Rates of Change

- ROC is not constant
- instantaneous roc can be take using estimate linear tangents
- estimate using greatest and least roc

8 Chapter 9: Combinations of Functions

8.1 Exploring

- New functions can be made by combining simple functions
- Done by regular operations: add, subtract, multiply, divide
- New characteristics are a combination of prev parent characteristics

8.2 Sum and Difference

- When $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are combined, they become the sum $(f + g)(x)$ or difference $(f - g)(x)$ of f and g
- Y (output) values are combined
- $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$

8.3 Product

- $f(x) \times g(x)$ creates a product formula: $(f \times g)(x)$
- Graph result by multiplying y value

8.4 Quotient

- Same thing, just divide functions and y results

8.5 Composition

- Composite functions is a where one function lies within another function
- $f(g(x)) = (f \circ g)(x)$

8.6 Solving

- Can be solved by finding the unknown value
- try to rearrange to equal zeroe
- Be careful of $>$ vs \geq

8.7 Modelling

- Use a model in order to give an approximate representation of a real life relationship
- Increasing data increases points, increases accuracy
- Function chosen should make sense in the situations

9 Chapter 2: Rates of Change

9.1 Determining Average ROC

- essentielly change in y / change in x
- $\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$
- The slope of the line passing through the 2 points

9.2 Instantaneous ROC

- Average raote of change at close to a single point, a Tangent
- Calculate by getting 2 points that are very close or equal to the point chosen

9.3 Instantaneous ROC Graphs

- Slope = ROC

9.4 Creating Graphical Models

- Can be used to express distance over time → speed

9.5 Solving Problems

- Zero at the peaks and troughs of curves
- if negative or positive, will trend downwards or upwards