## Week 1 Homework/Classwork Assignment

John Vinson

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The purpose of this assignment is to refresh and review concepts related to Algebra. The concepts covered in this assignment are found in Chapter 1 of Calculus: Early Transcendentals.

## The assignment is due Friday August 18 at 8:00 PM.

- 1. Find the constants a, b, c of the expression  $\frac{4x^{-1}y^2\sqrt[3]{x}}{2x\sqrt{y}}$  when written in the form  $ax^by^c$ .
- 2. Solve the equations
- $\frac{x}{4x-16} 2 = \frac{1}{x-3}$
- $\sqrt{1-x} + x = 1$
- 3. Solve the inequalities. Write your answers in union of intervals notation
- $x^3 > 4x^2$
- $|2x+5|+4 \ge 1$
- 4. Suppose a triange in the (x,y)-plane has vertices (-1,0), (1,0), and (0,2). Find the equations of the three lines that lie along the sides of the triangle in y=mx+b form.
- 5. Find the length and the midpoint of the line segment joining the point (20,-10) to the origin.
- 6. Determine the type of conic and sketch it.

$$6x + y^2 - 8y = 0 (1)$$

- 7. Find all the solutions of  $2sin(t) 1 sin^2(t) = 0$  in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ .
- 8. Find the angle within the interval  $[0, \pi]$  such that  $\cos \theta = \cos \frac{38\pi}{5}$ .
- 9. If  $y = \frac{3x+2}{1-4x}$ , then what is x in terms of y?
- 10. What can you say about  $\frac{|x|+|4-x|}{x-2}$  when x is large and positive.
- 11. Divide  $x^2 + 3x 5$  by x + 2 to obtain the quotient and the remainder. In other words, find the polynomial Q(x) and the constant R such that

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x - 5}{x + 2} = Q(x) + \frac{R}{x + 2} \tag{2}$$

