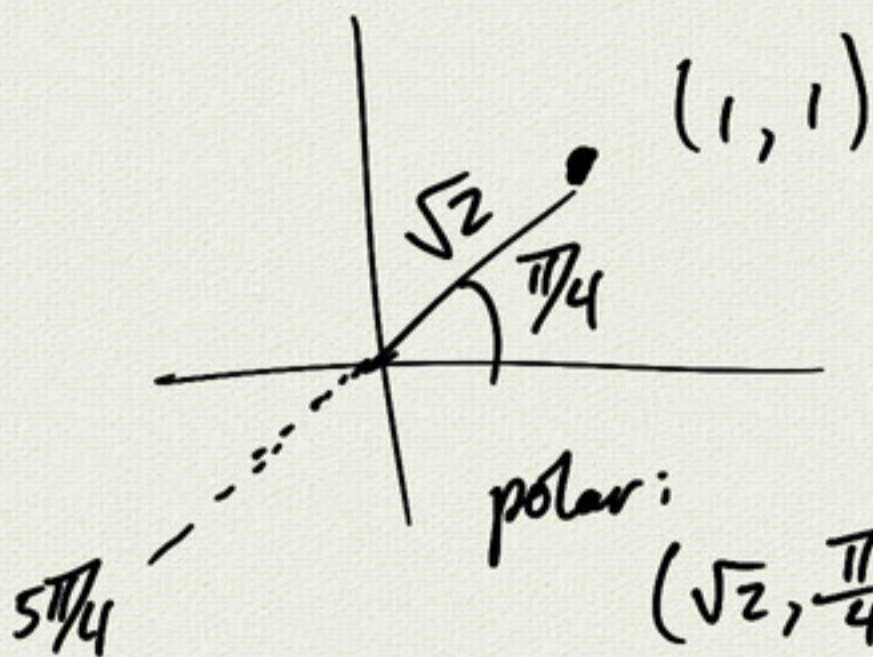


Group work

3



polar:

$$(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k)$$

$$(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2\pi k)$$

($k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

Key:
#5

$$E^{-1}(0)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 5 \\ 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

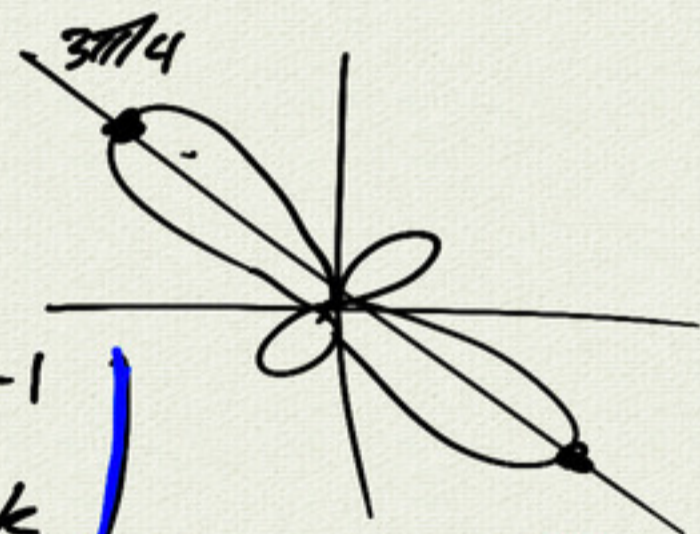
4

$$r = 1 - 2 \sin 2\theta$$

$$\max |r| = 3 \text{ when } \sin 2\theta = -1$$

$$2\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k$$



$$r = 1 - 2 \sin 2\theta$$

$$r = 1 - 2$$

$$= -1$$

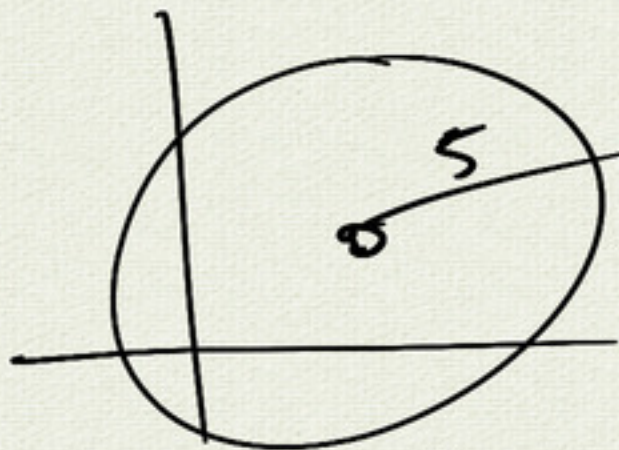
where? $\sin 2\theta = 1$

$$2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

#2

center (3,4)
radius 5



$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cos t \\ 5 \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = 3 + 5 \cos t$$
$$y(t) = 4 + 5 \sin t$$

period = 6 \Rightarrow

$$\boxed{\text{period } \frac{2\pi}{b} = 6}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{2\pi}{6}$$

$$x(t) = 3 + 5 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{6}t\right)$$

$$y(t) = 4 + 5 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{6}t\right)$$

4.2 Function Operations

$$f(x) = x + 7$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(f+g)(x) &= f(x) + g(x) \\ &= (x+7) + \sqrt{x}\end{aligned}$$

$$f-g, f \cdot g, f/g$$

$$(f/g)(x) = \frac{x+7}{\sqrt{x}}$$

domain: $x > 0$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{NO: } \frac{\square}{0} \\ \sqrt{-\square} \end{array} \right.$$

$(x=0 \Rightarrow \text{no divide by } 0)$

$(x < 0 \Rightarrow \text{no square root of negative})$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$$

composition

$$= f(\sqrt{x})$$

$$= \sqrt{x} + 7$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= x + 7 \\ g(x) &= \sqrt{x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(g \circ f)(x) &= g(f(x)) \\ &= \sqrt{x+7}\end{aligned}$$

domain: $x+7 \geq 0$
 $x \geq -7$

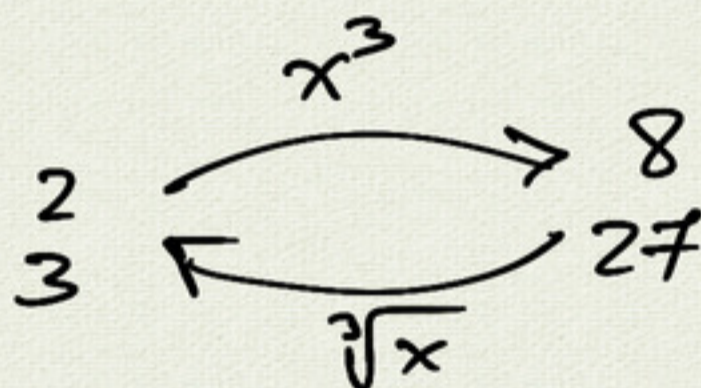
inverse functions:

f, g are inverses if $(f \circ g)(x) = x = (g \circ f)(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x & (f \circ g)(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(g(x)) \\ g(x) &= 2x & &= \frac{1}{2}(2x) \\ & & &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 \implies f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

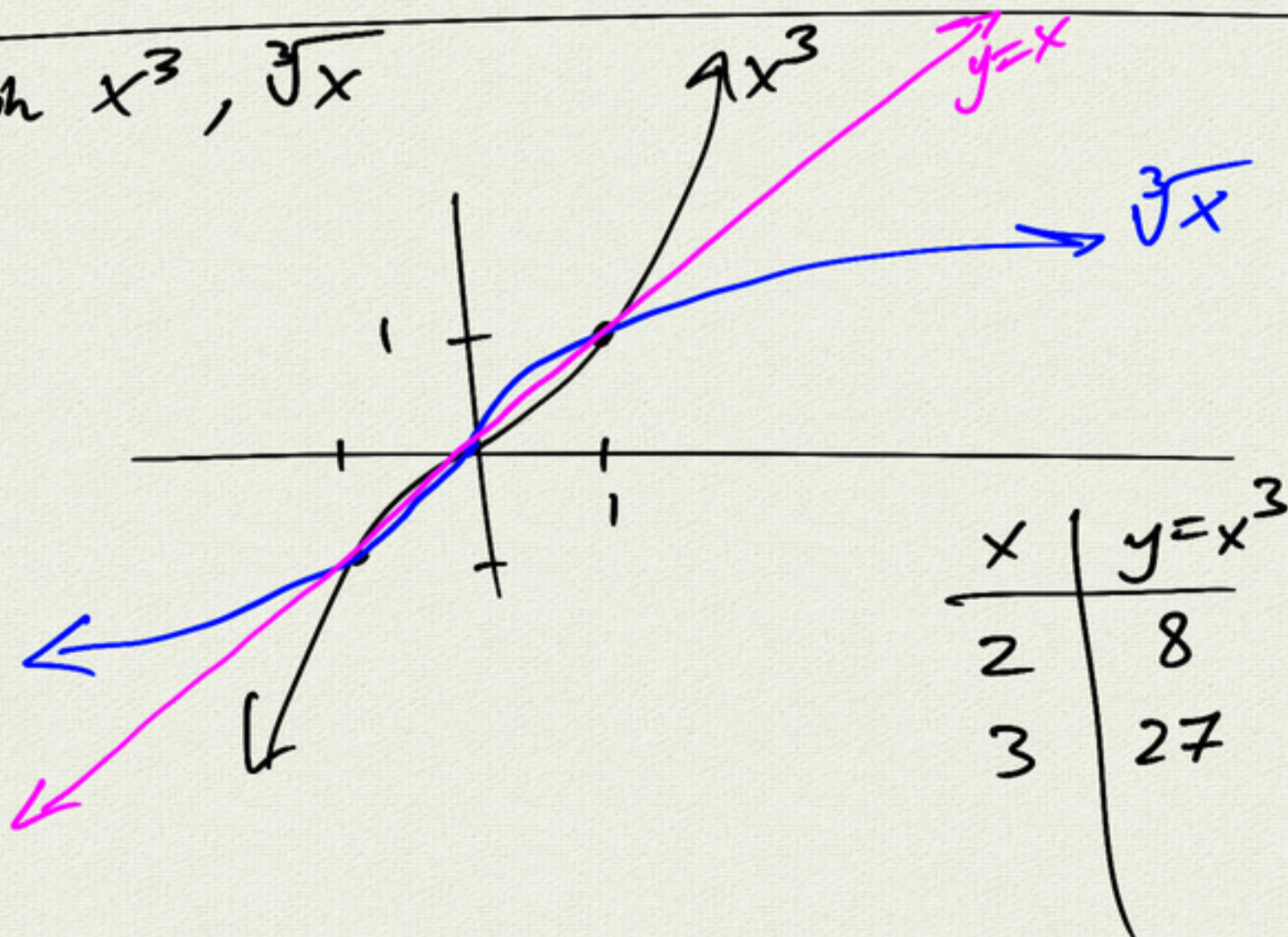
"f inverse"



$$f(x) = x^3 + 5 \implies \text{what is } f^{-1}(x)?$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = x^3 + 5 & \xrightarrow[\text{swap } x, y]{\text{swap}} x = y^3 + 5 \\ & x - 5 = y^3 \\ & y = \sqrt[3]{x - 5} \\ & f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 5} \end{aligned}$$

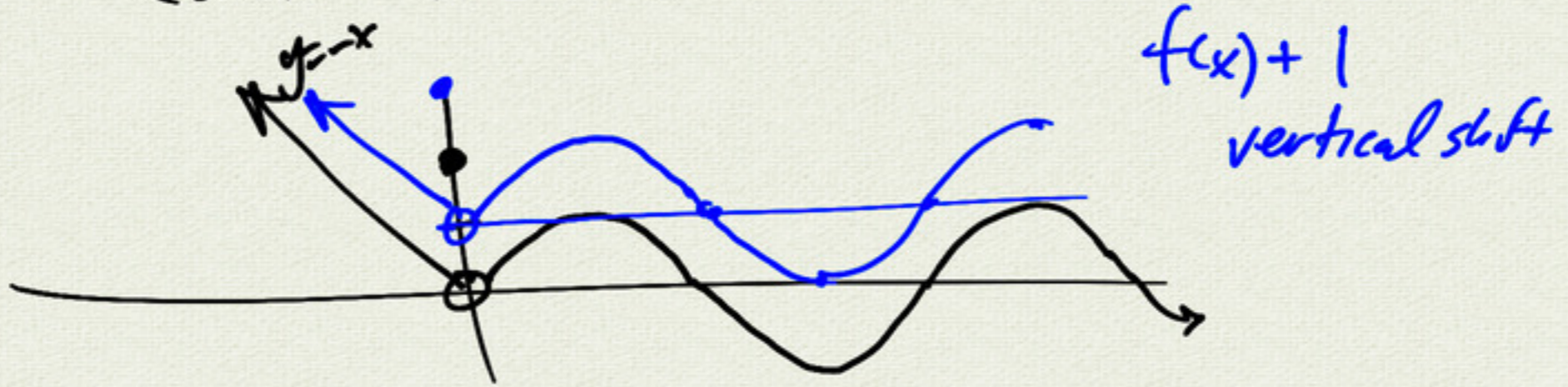
graph $x^3, \sqrt[3]{x}$



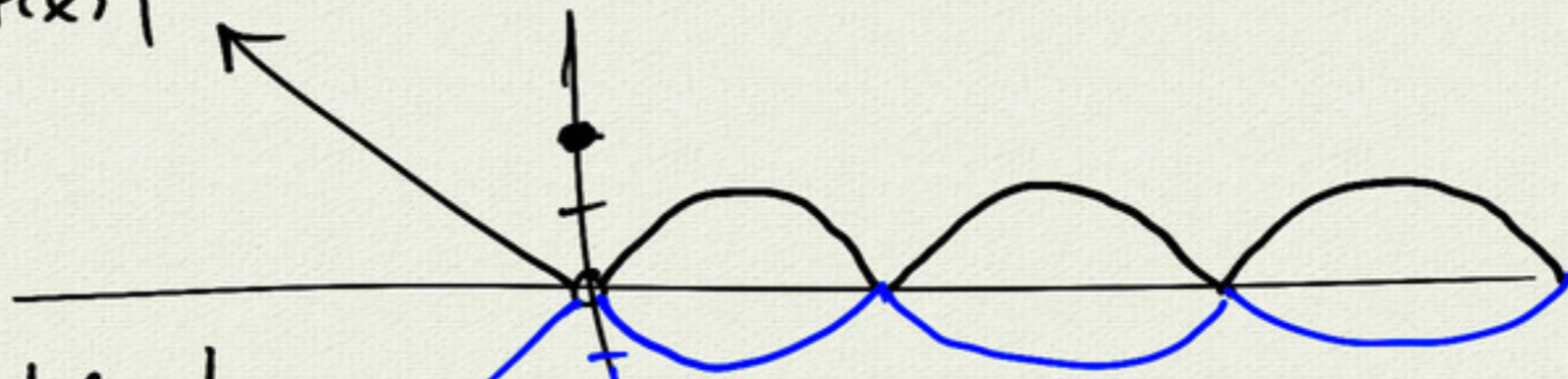
$$\sin(x) \implies f(x) = a \sin(b(x-h)) + k$$

↑
vertical
scale
↑
vertical
shift

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \sin x & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$



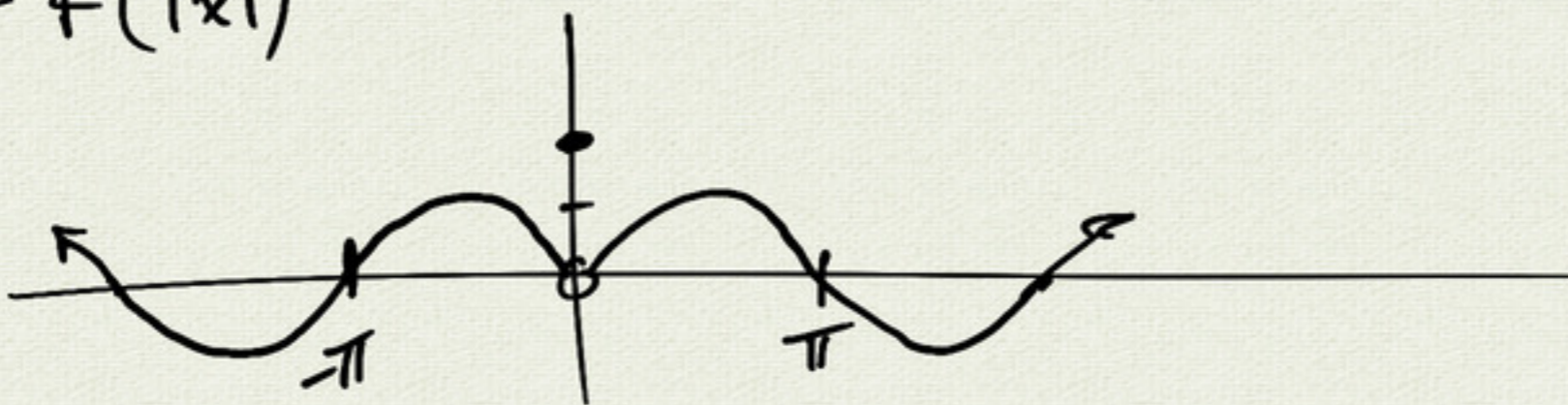
$$g(x) = |f(x)|$$



$$h(x) = -|f(x)|$$



$$k(x) = f(|x|)$$



$$k(-\pi) = f(|-\pi|) = f(\pi)$$

$$l(x) = f(-|x|)$$

