

NOT FOR SALE

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CHAPTER P

Prerequisites

Section P.1 Review of Real Numbers and Their Properties

1. irrational
2. origin
3. absolute value
4. composite
5. terms

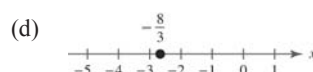
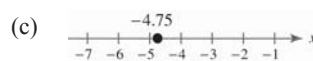
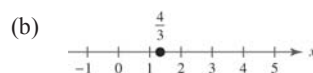
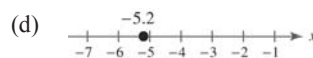
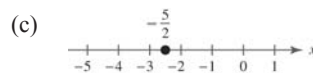
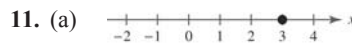
6. Zero-Factor Property

7. $-9, -\frac{7}{2}, 5, \frac{2}{3}, \sqrt{2}, 0, 1, -4, 2, -11$
 - (a) Natural numbers: 5, 1, 2
 - (b) Whole numbers: 0, 5, 1, 2
 - (c) Integers: $-9, 5, 0, 1, -4, 2, -11$
 - (d) Rational numbers: $-9, -\frac{7}{2}, 5, \frac{2}{3}, 0, 1, -4, 2, -11$
 - (e) Irrational numbers: $\sqrt{2}$

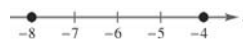
8. $\sqrt{5}, -7, -\frac{7}{3}, 0, 3.12, \frac{5}{4}, -3, 12, 5$
 - (a) Natural numbers: 12, 5
 - (b) Whole numbers: 0, 12, 5
 - (c) Integers: $-7, 0, -3, 12, 5$
 - (d) Rational numbers: $-7, -\frac{7}{3}, 0, 3.12, \frac{5}{4}, -3, 12, 5$
 - (e) Irrational numbers: $\sqrt{5}$

9. $2.01, 0.666\dots, -13, 0.010110111\dots, 1, -6$
 - (a) Natural numbers: 1
 - (b) Whole numbers: 1
 - (c) Integers: $-13, 1, -6$
 - (d) Rational numbers: $2.01, 0.666\dots, -13, 1, -6$
 - (e) Irrational numbers: $0.010110111\dots$

10. $25, -17, -\frac{12}{5}, \sqrt{9}, 3.12, \frac{1}{2}\pi, 7, -11.1, 13$
 - (a) Natural numbers: $25, \sqrt{9}, 7, 13$
 - (b) Whole numbers: $25, \sqrt{9}, 7, 13$
 - (c) Integers: $25, -17, \sqrt{9}, 7, 13$
 - (d) Rational numbers: $25, -17, -\frac{12}{5}, \sqrt{9}, 3.12, 7, -11.1, 13$
 - (e) Irrational numbers: $\frac{1}{2}\pi$



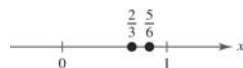
13. $-4 > -8$



14. $1 < \frac{16}{3}$



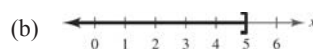
15. $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{2}{3}$



16. $-\frac{8}{7} < -\frac{3}{7}$

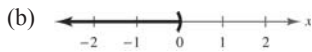


17. (a) The inequality $x \leq 5$ denotes the set of all real numbers less than or equal to 5.



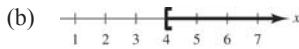
- (c) The interval is unbounded.

18. (a) The inequality $x < 0$ denotes the set of all real numbers less than zero.



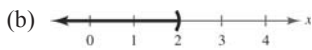
(c) The interval is unbounded.

19. (a) The interval $[4, \infty)$ denotes the set of all real numbers greater than or equal to 4.



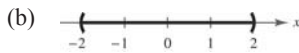
(c) The interval is unbounded.

20. (a) $(-\infty, 2)$ denotes the set of all real numbers less than 2.



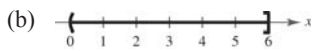
(c) The interval is unbounded.

21. (a) The inequality $-2 < x < 2$ denotes the set of all real numbers greater than -2 and less than 2 .



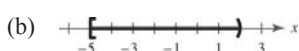
(c) The interval is bounded.

22. (a) The inequality $0 < x \leq 6$ denotes the set of all real numbers greater than zero and less than or equal to 6.



(c) The interval is bounded.

23. (a) The interval $[-5, 2)$ denotes the set of all real numbers greater than or equal to -5 and less than 2 .



(c) The interval is bounded.

24. (a) The interval $(-1, 2]$ denotes the set of all real numbers greater than -1 and less than or equal to 2 .



(c) The interval is bounded.

25. $y \geq 0; [0, \infty)$

26. $y \leq 25; (-\infty, 25]$

27. $10 \leq t \leq 22; [10, 22]$

28. $-3 \leq k < 5; [-3, 5)$

29. $W > 65; (65, \infty)$

30. $2.5\% \leq r \leq 5\%; [2.5\%, 5\%]$

31. $|-10| = -(-10) = 10$

32. $|0| = 0$

33. $|3 - 8| = |-5| = -(-5) = 5$

34. $|4 - 1| = |3| = 3$

35. $|-1| - |-2| = 1 - 2 = -1$

36. $-3 - |-3| = -3 - (3) = -6$

37. $\frac{-5}{|-5|} = \frac{-5}{-(-5)} = \frac{-5}{5} = -1$

38. $-3|-3| = -3(3) = -9$

39. If $x < -2$, then $x + 2$ is negative.

$$\text{So, } \frac{|x + 2|}{x + 2} = \frac{-(x + 2)}{x + 2} = -1.$$

40. If $x > 1$, then $x - 1$ is positive.

$$\text{So, } \frac{|x - 1|}{x - 1} = \frac{x - 1}{x - 1} = 1.$$

41. $|-4| = |4|$ because $|-4| = 4$ and $|4| = 4$.

42. $-5 = -|5|$ since $-5 = -5$.

43. $-|-6| < |-6|$ because $|-6| = 6$ and $-|-6| = -(6) = -6$.

44. $-|-2| = -|2|$ because $-2 = -2$.

45. $d(126, 75) = |75 - 126| = 51$

46. $d(-126, -75) = |75 - (-126)| = 51$

47. $d(-\frac{5}{2}, 0) = |0 - (-\frac{5}{2})| = \frac{5}{2}$

48. $d(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{11}{4}) = |\frac{11}{4} - \frac{1}{4}| = \frac{5}{2}$

49. $d(\frac{16}{5}, \frac{112}{75}) = |\frac{112}{75} - \frac{16}{5}| = \frac{128}{75}$

50. $d(9.34, -5.65) = |-5.65 - 9.34| = 14.99$

51. $d(x, 5) = |x - 5|$ and $d(x, 5) \leq 3$, so $|x - 5| \leq 3$.

52. $d(x, -10) = |x + 10|$, and $d(x, -10) \geq 6$, so
 $|x + 10| \geq 6$.

53. $d(y, a) = |y - a|$ and $d(y, a) \leq 2$, so $|y - a| \leq 2$.

54. $|60 - 23| = 37^\circ\text{F}$

	Receipts, R	Expenditures, E	R - E
55.	\$1880.1	\$2292.8	$ 1880.1 - 2292.8 = \412.7 billion
56.	\$2406.9	\$2655.1	$ 2406.9 - 2655.1 = \248.2 billion
57.	\$2524.0	\$2982.5	$ 2524.0 - 2982.5 = \458.5 billion
58.	\$2162.7	\$3456.2	$ 2162.7 - 3456.2 = \1293.5 billion

59. $7x + 4$
 Terms: $7x, 4$
 Coefficient: 7

64. $9 - 7x$
 (a) $9 - 7(-3) = 9 + 21 = 30$
 (b) $9 - 7(3) = 9 - 21 = -12$

60. $6x^3 - 5x$
 Terms: $6x^3, -5x$
 Coefficient: 6, -5

65. $-x^2 + 5x - 4$
 (a) $-(-1)^2 + 5(-1) - 4 = -1 - 5 - 4 = -10$
 (b) $-(1)^2 + 5(1) - 4 = -1 + 5 - 4 = 0$

61. $4x^3 + \frac{x}{2} - 5$
 Terms: $4x^3, \frac{x}{2}, -5$
 Coefficients: 4, $\frac{1}{2}$

66. $\frac{x+1}{x-1}$
 (a) $\frac{1+1}{1-1} = \frac{2}{0}$
 Division by zero is undefined.
 (b) $\frac{-1+1}{-1-1} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$

62. $3\sqrt{3}x^2 + 1$
 Terms: $3\sqrt{3}x^2, 1$
 Coefficients: $3\sqrt{3}$

67. $\frac{1}{(h+6)}(h+6) = 1, h \neq -6$
 Multiplicative Inverse Property

63. $4x - 6$
 (a) $4(-1) - 6 = -4 - 6 = -10$
 (b) $4(0) - 6 = 0 - 6 = -6$

68. $(x+3) - (x+3) = 0$
 Additive Inverse Property

69. $2(x+3) = 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot 3$
 Distributive Property

70. $(z-2) + 0 = z - 2$
 Additive Identity Property

71. $x(3y) = (x \cdot 3)y$ Associative Property of Multiplication
 $= (3x)y$ Commutative Property of Multiplication

72. $\frac{1}{7}(7 \cdot 12) = (\frac{1}{7} \cdot 7)12$ Associative Property of Multiplication
 $= 1 \cdot 12$ Multiplicative Inverse Property
 $= 12$ Multiplicative Identity Property

73. $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{5}{12} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{15}{24} - \frac{10}{24} + \frac{4}{24} = \frac{9}{24} = \frac{3}{8}$

74. $-(6 \cdot \frac{4}{8}) = -6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -3$

75. $\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = \frac{8x}{12} - \frac{3x}{12} = \frac{5x}{12}$

76. $\frac{5x}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{5x}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5x}{27}$

77. (a) Because $A > 0$, $-A < 0$.

The expression is negative.

(b) Because $B < A$, $B - A < 0$.

The expression is negative.

(c) Because $C < 0$, $-C > 0$.

The expression is positive.

(d) Because $A > C$, $A - C > 0$.

The expression is positive.

78. The types of real numbers that may be used in a range of prices are nonnegative rational numbers because a price is neither negative nor irrational. For example, a price of -1.80 or $\$ \sqrt{2}$ would not be reasonable. The types of real numbers to describe a range of lengths are nonnegative and rational because lengths are often not in whole unit amounts but in parts, such as 2.3 centimeters or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

79. False. Because 0 is nonnegative but not positive, not every nonnegative number is positive.

80. False. Two numbers with different signs will always have a product less than zero.

81. (a)

n	0.0001	0.01	1	100	10,000
$5/n$	50,000	500	5	0.05	0.0005

(i) As n approaches 0, the value of $5/n$ increases without bound (approaches infinity).

(ii) As n increases without bound (approaches infinity), the value of $5/n$ approaches 0.

Section P.2 Exponents and Radicals

1. exponent; base

2. scientific notation

3. square root

4. index; radicand

5. like radicals

6. conjugates

7. rationalizing

8. power; index

9. (a) $3 \cdot 3^3 = 3^4 = 81$

(b) $\frac{3^2}{3^4} = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$

10. (a) $(3^3)^0 = 1$

(b) $-3^2 = -9$

11. (a) $(2^3 \cdot 3^2)^2 = 2^{3 \cdot 2} \cdot 3^{2 \cdot 2}$
 $= 2^6 \cdot 3^4 = 64 \cdot 81 = 5184$

(b) $\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 = (-1)^3 \frac{3^3}{5^3} \cdot \frac{5^2}{3^2} = -1 \cdot 3^{3-2} \cdot 5^{2-3}$
 $= -3 \cdot 5^{-1} = -\frac{3}{5}$

12. (a) $\frac{3}{3^{-4}} = 3 \cdot 3^4 = 3^5 = 243$

(b) $48(-4)^{-3} = \frac{48}{(-4)^3} = -\frac{48}{64} = -\frac{3}{4}$

13. (a) $\frac{4 \cdot 3^{-2}}{2^{-2} \cdot 3^{-1}} = 4 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^{-2-(-1)} = 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3^{-1} = \frac{16}{3}$

(b) $(-2)^0 = 1$

14. (a) $3^{-1} + 2^{-2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$

(b) $(3^{-2})^2 = 3^{-4} = \frac{1}{3^4} = \frac{1}{81}$

15. When $x = 2$,

$-3x^3 = -3(2)^3 = -24.$

16. When $x = 4$,

$7x^{-2} = 7(4)^{-2} = \frac{7}{4^2} = \frac{7}{16}.$

17. When $x = 10$,

$6x^0 = 6(10)^0 = 6(1) = 6.$

18. When $x = -3$,

$2x^3 = 2(-3)^3 = 2(-27) = -54.$

19. When $x = -2$,
 $-3x^4 = -3(-2)^4$
 $= -3(16) = -48.$
20. When $x = -\frac{1}{3}$,
 $12(-x)^3 = 12\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = 12\left(\frac{1}{27}\right) = \frac{4}{9}.$
21. (a) $(-5z)^3 = (-5)^3 z^3 = -125z^3$
 (b) $5x^4(x^2) = 5x^{4+2} = 5x^6$
22. (a) $(3x)^2 = 3^2 x^2 = 9x^2$
 (b) $(4x^3)^0 = 4^0 \cdot x^0 = 1, x \neq 0$
23. (a) $6y^2(2y^0)^2 = 6y^2(2 \cdot 1)^2 = 6y^2(4) = 24y^2$
 (b) $(-z)^3(3z^4) = (-1)^3(z^3)3z^4$
 $= -1 \cdot 3 \cdot z^{3+4} = -3z^7$
24. (a) $\frac{7x^2}{x^3} = 7x^{2-3} = 7x^{-1} = \frac{7}{x}$
 (b) $\frac{12(x+y)^3}{9(x+y)} = \frac{4}{3}(x+y)^{3-1} = \frac{4}{3}(x+y)^2$
25. (a) $\left(\frac{4}{y}\right)^3 \left(\frac{3}{y}\right)^4 = \frac{4^3}{y^3} \cdot \frac{3^4}{y^4} = \frac{64 \cdot 81}{y^{3+4}} = \frac{5184}{y^7}$
 (b) $\left(\frac{b^{-2}}{a^{-2}}\right) \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2}\right) \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) = 1, a \neq 0, b \neq 0$
26. (a) $\left[(x^2 y^{-2})^{-1}\right]^{-1} = (x^{-2} y^2)^{-1}$
 $= x^2 y^{-2}$
 $= \frac{x^2}{y^2}$
 (b) $(5x^2 z^6)^3 (5x^2 z^6)^{-3} = (5^3)(x^6)(z^{18})(5^{-3})(x^{-6})(z^{-18})$
 $= 5^0(x^0)(z^0)$
 $= (1)(1)(1)$
 $= 1$
27. (a) $(x+5)^0 = 1, x \neq -5$
 (b) $(2x^2)^{-2} = \frac{1}{(2x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4x^4}$
28. (a) $(4y^{-2})(8y^4) = (4)(8)(y^{4-2}) = 32y^2$
 (b) $(z+2)^{-3}(z+2)^{-1} = (z+2)^{-4} = \frac{1}{(z+2)^4}$
29. (a) $\left(\frac{x^{-3}y^4}{5}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{5x^3}{y^4}\right)^3 = \frac{125x^4}{y^{12}}$
 (b) $\left(\frac{a^{-2}}{b^{-2}}\right) \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) \left(\frac{b^3}{a^3}\right) = \frac{b^5}{a^5}$
30. (a) $3^n \cdot 3^{2n} = 3^{n+2n} = 3^{3n}$
 (b) $\frac{x^2 \cdot x^n}{x^3 \cdot x^n} = \frac{x^{2+n}}{x^{3+n}} = x^{2+n-3-n} = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$
31. $10,250.4 = 1.02504 \times 10^4$
32. $-0.000125 = -1.25 \times 10^{-4}$
33. $0.00003937 = 3.937 \times 10^{-5}$ inch
34. $57,300,000 = 5.73 \times 10^7$ square miles
35. $-1.801 \times 10^5 = -180,100$
36. $3.14 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000314$
37. $9.46 \times 10^{12} = 9,460,000,000,000$ kilometers
38. $9.0 \times 10^{-5} = 0.00009$ meter
39. (a) $(2.0 \times 10^9)(3.4 \times 10^{-4}) = 6.8 \times 10^5$
 (b) $(1.2 \times 10^7)(5.0 \times 10^{-3}) = 6.0 \times 10^4$
40. (a) $\frac{6.0 \times 10^8}{3.0 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.0 \times 10^{11}$
 (b) $\frac{2.5 \times 10^{-3}}{5.0 \times 10^2} = 0.5 \times 10^{-5} = 5.0 \times 10^{-6}$
41. (a) $\sqrt{9} = 3$
 (b) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{27}}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{3}{2}$
42. (a) $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$
 (b) $(\sqrt{36})^3 = (6)^3 = 216$
43. (a) $(\sqrt[5]{2})^5 = 2^{5/5} = 2^1 = 2$
 (b) $\sqrt[5]{32x^5} = \sqrt[5]{(2x)^5} = 2x$

44. (a) $\sqrt{12} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{36} = 6$

(b) $\sqrt[4]{(3x^2)^4} = \sqrt[4]{3^4 x^8}$
 $= 3x^2$

45. (a) $\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 5}$
 $= \sqrt{4} \sqrt{5} = 2\sqrt{5}$

(b) $\sqrt[3]{128} = \sqrt[3]{64 \cdot 2}$
 $= \sqrt[3]{64} \sqrt[3]{2} = 4\sqrt[3]{2}$

46. (a) $\sqrt[3]{\frac{16}{27}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2^3 \cdot 2}}{\sqrt[3]{3^3}} = \frac{2\sqrt[3]{2}}{3}$

(b) $\sqrt{\frac{75}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5^2 \cdot 3}}{\sqrt{2^2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$

47. (a) $\sqrt{72x^3} = \sqrt{36x^2 \cdot 2x}$
 $= 6x\sqrt{2x}$

(b) $\sqrt{\frac{18^2}{z^3}} = \frac{\sqrt{18^2}}{\sqrt{z^2 \cdot z}} = \frac{18}{z\sqrt{z}} = \frac{18\sqrt{z}}{z^2}$

48. (a) $\sqrt{54xy^4} = \sqrt{6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot x \cdot (y^2)^2}$
 $= 3y^2\sqrt{6x}$

(b) $\sqrt{\frac{32a^4}{b^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{(2^2)^2 \cdot 2 \cdot (a^2)^2}}{\sqrt{b^2}}$
 $= \frac{4a^2\sqrt{2}}{|b|}$

53. (a) $-3\sqrt{48x^2} + 7\sqrt{75x^2} = -3\sqrt{3 \cdot 4^2 \cdot x^2} + 7\sqrt{3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot x^2}$
 $= -3 \cdot (4|x|\sqrt{3}) + 7 \cdot (5|x|\sqrt{3})$
 $= -12|x|\sqrt{3} + 35|x|\sqrt{3} = 23|x|\sqrt{3}$

(b) $7\sqrt{80x} - 2\sqrt{125x} = 7\sqrt{16 \cdot 5x} - 2\sqrt{25 \cdot 5x} = 7(4\sqrt{5x}) - 2(5\sqrt{5x}) = 28\sqrt{5x} - 10\sqrt{5x} = 18\sqrt{5x}$

54. (a) $-\sqrt{x^3 - 7} + 5\sqrt{x^3 - 7} = 4\sqrt{x^3 - 7}$

(b) $11\sqrt{245x^3} - 9\sqrt{45x^3} = 11\sqrt{5 \cdot 7^2 \cdot x \cdot x^2} - 9\sqrt{5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot x \cdot x^2}$
 $= 11 \cdot (7x\sqrt{5x}) - 9 \cdot (3x\sqrt{5x})$
 $= 77x\sqrt{5x} - 27x\sqrt{5x}$
 $= 50x\sqrt{5x}$

49. (a) $\sqrt[3]{16x^5} = \sqrt[3]{8x^3 \cdot 2x^2}$
 $= 2x\sqrt[3]{2x^2}$

(b) $\sqrt{75x^2y^{-4}} = \sqrt{\frac{75x^2}{y^4}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 \cdot 3}}{\sqrt{y^4}}$
 $= \frac{5|x|\sqrt{3}}{y^2}$

50. (a) $\sqrt[4]{3x^4y^2} = (3x^4y^2)^{1/4}$
 $= 3^{1/4}|x|y^{1/2}$
 $= \sqrt[4]{3}|x|\sqrt{y}$

(b) $\sqrt[5]{160x^8z^4} = (160x^8z^4)^{1/5}$
 $= (2^5 \cdot 5x^5 \cdot x^3 \cdot z^4)^{1/5}$
 $= 2x(5x^3z^4)^{1/5}$
 $= 2x\sqrt[5]{5x^3z^4}$

51. (a) $10\sqrt{32} - 6\sqrt{18} = 10\sqrt{16 \cdot 2} - 6\sqrt{9 \cdot 2}$
 $= 10(4\sqrt{2}) - 6(3\sqrt{2})$
 $= 40\sqrt{2} - 18\sqrt{2}$
 $= 22\sqrt{2}$

(b) $\sqrt[3]{16} + 3\sqrt[3]{54} = \sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 2^3} + 3\sqrt[3]{2 \cdot 3^3}$
 $= 2\sqrt[3]{2} + 3 \cdot (3\sqrt[3]{2})$
 $= 2\sqrt[3]{2} + 9\sqrt[3]{2}$
 $= 11\sqrt[3]{2}$

52. (a) $5\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x}$

(b) $-2\sqrt{9y} + 10\sqrt{y} = -2(3\sqrt{y}) + 10\sqrt{y}$
 $= -6\sqrt{y} + 10\sqrt{y} = 4\sqrt{y}$

$$55. \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$56. \frac{8}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{2^2}}{\sqrt[3]{2^2}} = \frac{8\sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{8\sqrt[3]{4}}{2} = 4\sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$57. \frac{5}{\sqrt{14}-2} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{14}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{14}+2}{\sqrt{14}+2} = \frac{5(\sqrt{14}+2)}{(\sqrt{14})^2-(2)^2} = \frac{5(\sqrt{14}+2)}{14-4} = \frac{5(\sqrt{14}+2)}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{14}+2}{2}$$

$$58. \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{6}} = \frac{3(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{6})}{5-6} = \frac{3(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{6})}{-1} = -3(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{6}) = 3(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5})$$

$$59. \frac{\sqrt{8}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$60. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$61. \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5-3}{3(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})} = \frac{2}{3(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})}$$

$$62. \frac{\sqrt{7}-3}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{7}-3}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}+3}{\sqrt{7}+3} = \frac{7-9}{4(\sqrt{7}+3)} = \frac{-2}{4(\sqrt{7}+3)} = -\frac{1}{2(\sqrt{7}+3)}$$

$$63. \sqrt[3]{64} = 4, \text{ Given} \quad 64^{1/3} = 4, \text{ Answer}$$

$$64. \sqrt[4]{(2ab)^3} = \sqrt[4]{8a^3b^3}, \text{ Answer} \quad (2ab)^{3/4}, \text{ Given}$$

Radical Form**Rational Exponent Form**

$$65. \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}, x \neq 0$$

$$3x^{-2/3} = \frac{3}{x^{2/3}}$$

$$66. x^2\sqrt{x}, \text{ Given}$$

$$x^2x^{1/2} = x^{5/2}, \text{ Answer}$$

$$67. x\sqrt{3xy}, \text{ Given} \quad x \cdot 3^{1/2}x^{1/2}y^{1/2} = 3^{1/2}x^{3/2}y^{1/2}, \text{ Answer}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 68. \text{ (a) } (2x^2)^{3/2} \cdot 2^{-1/2} \cdot x^{-4} &= 2^{3/2} \cdot x^3 \cdot 2^{-1/2} \cdot x^{-4} \\ &= 2^{3/2-1/2}x^{3-4} \\ &= 2 \cdot x^{-1} \\ &= \frac{2}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$70. \text{ (a) } 100^{-3/2} = (\sqrt{100})^{-3} = 10^{-3} = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\text{(b) } \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^{-1/2} = \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^{1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$69. \text{ (a) } 32^{-3/5} = \frac{1}{32^{3/5}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt[5]{32})^3} = \frac{1}{(2)^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{(b) } \left(\frac{16}{81}\right)^{-3/4} = \left(\frac{81}{16}\right)^{3/4} = \left(\sqrt[4]{\frac{81}{16}}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{27}{8}$$

$$71. (a) \frac{(2x^2)^{3/2}}{2^{1/2}x^4} = \frac{2^{3/2}(x^2)^{3/2}}{2^{1/2}x^4}$$

$$= \frac{2^{3/2}|x|^3}{2^{1/2}x^4} = 2^{3/2-1/2}|x|^{3-4} = 2^1|x|^{-1} = \frac{2}{|x|}$$

$$(b) \frac{x^{4/3}y^{2/3}}{(xy)^{1/3}} = \frac{x^{4/3}y^{2/3}}{x^{1/3}y^{1/3}} = x^{3/3}y^{1/3} = xy^{1/3}$$

$$72. (a) \frac{x^{-3} \cdot x^{1/2}}{x^{3/2} \cdot x^{-1}} = \frac{x^{1/2} \cdot x^1}{x^{3/2} \cdot x^3}$$

$$= x^{1/2+1-3/2-3} = x^{-3} = \frac{1}{x^3}, x > 0$$

$$(b) \frac{5^{-1/2} \cdot 5x^{5/2}}{(5x)^{3/2}} = \frac{5^{-1/2} \cdot 5x^{5/2}}{5^{3/2}x^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{5^{1/2}x^{5/2}}{5^{3/2}x^{3/2}} = 5^{-1}x = \frac{x}{5}, x > 0$$

$$73. (a) \sqrt[4]{3^2} = 3^{2/4} = 3^{1/2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$(b) \sqrt[6]{(x+1)^4} = (x+1)^{4/6} = (x+1)^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}$$

$$74. (a) \sqrt[6]{x^3} = x^{3/6} = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$(b) \sqrt[4]{(3x^2)^4} = 3x^2$$

$$75. (a) \sqrt{\sqrt{32}} = (32^{1/2})^{1/2}$$

$$= 32^{1/4} = \sqrt[4]{32} = \sqrt[4]{16 \cdot 2} = 2\sqrt[4]{2}$$

$$(b) \sqrt[4]{\sqrt{2x}} = ((2x)^{1/4})^{1/2} = (2x)^{1/8} = \sqrt[8]{2x}$$

$$76. (a) \sqrt{\sqrt{243(x+1)}} = \left[(243(x+1))^{1/2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= (243(x+1))^{1/4}$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{243(x+1)}$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{3 \cdot 81(x+1)}$$

$$= 3\sqrt[4]{3(x+1)}$$

$$(b) \sqrt{\sqrt[3]{10a^7b}} = \left((10a^7b)^{1/3} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= (10a^7b)^{1/6}$$

$$= \sqrt[6]{10a \cdot a^6 \cdot b}$$

$$= |a| \sqrt[6]{10ab}$$

$$77. (a) (x-1)^{1/3}(x-1)^{2/3} = (x-1)^{3/3} = (x-1)$$

$$(b) (x-1)^{1/3}(x-1)^{-4/3} = (x-1)^{-3/3} = (x-1)^{-1} = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$78. (a) (4x+3)^{5/2}(4x+3)^{-5/3} = (4x+3)^{15/6}(4x+3)^{-10/6}$$

$$= (4x+3)^{5/6}, x \neq -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$(b) (4x+3)^{-5/2}(4x+3)^{1/2} = (4x+3)^{-15/6}(4x+3)^{3/6}$$

$$= (4x+3)^{-12/6}$$

$$= (4x+3)^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(4x+3)^2}, x \neq -\frac{3}{4}$$

79. $t = 0.03[12^{5/2} - (12 - h)^{5/2}], 0 \leq h \leq 12$

(a)

h (in centimeters)	t (in seconds)
0	0
1	2.93
2	5.48
3	7.67
4	9.53
5	11.08
6	12.32
7	13.29
8	14.00
9	14.50
10	14.80
11	14.93
12	14.96

(b) As h approaches 12, t approaches
 $0.03(12^{5/2}) = 8.64\sqrt{3} = 14.96$ seconds.

80. $500 = x^3$

$$250 = \frac{x^3}{2} = \left(\frac{x}{2^{1/3}}\right)^3$$

So, twice the length of a side of package B is

$$2\left(\frac{x}{2^{1/3}}\right) = 2^{2/3}x = \sqrt[3]{4x}.$$

Because $x < \sqrt[3]{4x}$, the length of a side of package A is less than twice the length of a side of package B.

81. True. When dividing variables, you subtract exponents.

82. False. When a power is raised to a power, you multiply the exponents: $(a^n)^k = a^{nk}$.

83. False. When a sum is raised to a power, you multiply the sum by itself using the Distributive Property.

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \neq a^2 + b^2$$

84. False. To rationalize the denominator, multiply the fraction by $\frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b}} = 1$. This does not change the value of the expression, but raising the numerator and denominator to the second power does.

Section P.3 Polynomials and Special Products

1. $n; a_n; a_0$

2. monomial; binomial; trinomial

3. like terms

4. First terms; Outer terms; Inner terms; Last terms

5. (a) Standard form: $-\frac{1}{2}x^5 + 14x$

(b) Degree: 5

Leading coefficient: $-\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Binomial

6. (a) Standard form: $7x$

(b) Degree: 1

Leading coefficient: 7

(c) Monomial

7. (a) Standard form: $-x^6 + 3$

(b) Degree: 6

Leading coefficient: -1

(c) Binomial

8. (a) Standard form: $25y^2 - y + 1$

(b) Degree: 2

Leading coefficient: 25

(c) Trinomial

9. (a) Standard form: 3

(b) Degree: 0

Leading coefficient: 3

(c) Monomial

10. (a) Standard form: $t^2 - 8$

(b) Degree: 2

Leading coefficient: 1

(c) Binomial

11. (a) Standard form: $-4x^5 + 6x^4 + 1$

(b) Degree: 5

Leading coefficient: -4

(c) Trinomial

12. (a) Standard form: $2x + 3$

(b) Degree: 1

Leading coefficient: 2

(c) Binomial

13. (a) Standard form: $4x^3y$
 (b) Degree: 4 (add the exponents on x and y)
 Leading coefficient: 4
 (c) Monomial
14. (a) Standard form: $-x^5y + 2x^2y^2 + xy^4$
 (b) Degree: 6
 Leading coefficient: -1
 (c) Trinomial
15. $2x - 3x^3 + 8$ is a polynomial.
 Standard form: $-3x^3 + 2x + 8$
16. $5x^4 - 2x^2 + x^{-2}$ is *not* a polynomial because it includes a term with a negative exponent.
17. $\frac{3x + 4}{x} = 3 + \frac{4}{x} = 3 + 4x^{-1}$ is *not* a polynomial because it includes a term with a negative exponent.
18. $\frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{2}$ is a polynomial.
 Standard form: $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - \frac{3}{2}$
19. $y^2 - y^4 + y^3$ is a polynomial.
 Standard form: $-y^4 + y^3 + y^2$
20. $y^4 - \sqrt{y}$ is *not* a polynomial because it includes a term with a square root.
21. $(6x + 5) - (8x + 15) = 6x + 5 - 8x - 15$
 $= (6x - 8x) + (5 - 15)$
 $= -2x - 10$
22. $(2x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 2x + 1) = 2x^2 + 1 - x^2 + 2x - 1$
 $= (2x^2 - x^2) + 2x + (1 - 1)$
 $= x^2 + 2x$
23. $-(t^3 - 1) + (6t^3 - 5t) = -t^3 + 1 + 6t^3 - 5t$
 $= (-t^3 + 6t^3) - 5t + 1$
 $= 5t^3 - 5t + 1$
24. $-(5x^2 - 1) - (-3x^2 + 5) = -5x^2 + 1 + 3x^2 - 5$
 $= (-5x^2 + 3x^2) + (1 - 5)$
 $= -2x^2 - 4$
25. $(15x^2 - 6) - (-8.3x^3 - 14.7x^2 - 17) = 15x^2 - 6 + 8.3x^3 + 14.7x^2 + 17$
 $= 8.3x^3 + (15x^2 + 14.7x^2) + (-6 + 17)$
 $= 8.3x^3 + 29.7x^2 + 11$
26. $(15.6w^4 - 14w - 17.4) - (16.9w^4 - 9.2w + 13) = 15.6w^4 - 14w - 17.4 - 16.9w^4 + 9.2w - 13$
 $= (15.6w^4 - 16.9w^4) + (-14w + 9.2w) + (-17.4 - 13)$
 $= -1.3w^4 - 4.8w - 30.4$
27. $5z - [3z - (10z + 8)] = 5z - (3z - 10z - 8)$
 $= 5z - 3z + 10z + 8$
 $= (5z - 3z + 10z) + 8$
 $= 12z + 8$
28. $(y^3 + 1) - [(y^2 + 1) + (3y - 7)] = y^3 + 1 - (y^2 + 1) - (3y - 7)$
 $= y^3 + 1 - y^2 - 1 - 3y + 7$
 $= y^3 - y^2 - 3y + (1 - 1 + 7)$
 $= y^3 - y^2 - 3y + 7$
29. $3x(x^2 - 2x + 1) = 3x(x^2) + 3x(-2x) + 3x(1)$
 $= 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x$
30. $y^2(4y^2 + 2y - 3) = y^2(4y^2) + y^2(2y) + y^2(-3)$
 $= 4y^4 + 2y^3 - 3y^2$
31. $-5z(3z - 1) = -5z(3z) + (-5z)(-1)$
 $= -15z^2 + 5z$
32. $(-3x)(5x + 2) = -3x(5x) + (-3x)(2)$
 $= -15x^2 - 6x$

$$\begin{aligned} 33. (1 - x^3)(4x) &= 1(4x) - x^3(4x) \\ &= 4x - 4x^4 \\ &= -4x^4 + 4x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 34. -4x(3 - x^3) &= -4x(3) + (-4x)(-x^3) \\ &= -12x + 4x^4 \\ &= 4x^4 - 12x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 39. (7x^3 - 2x^2 + 8) + (-3x^2 - 4) &= (7x^3 - 3x^3) + (-2x^2) + (8 - 4) \\ &= 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 40. (2x^5 - 3x^3 + 2x + 3) + (4x^3 + x - 6) &= 2x^5 + (-3x^3 + 4x^3) + (2x + x) + (3 - 6) \\ &= 2x^5 + x^3 + 3x - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 41. (5x^2 - 3x + 8) - (x - 3) &= 5x^2 - 3x + 8 - x + 3 \\ &= 5x^2 + (-3x - x) + (8 + 3) \\ &= 5x^2 - 4x + 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 42. (0.6t^4 - 2t^2) - (-t^4 + 0.5t^2 - 5.6) &= 0.6t^4 - 2t^2 + t^4 - 0.5t^2 + 5.6 \\ &= (0.6t^4 + t^4) + (-2t^2 - 0.5t^2) + 5.6 \\ &= 1.6t^4 - 2.5t^2 + 5.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 43. (x + 7)(2x + 3) &= 2x^2 + 3x + 14x + 21 \quad \text{FOIL} \\ &= 2x^2 + 17x + 21 \end{aligned}$$

$$44. (x^2 + x - 4)(x - 2x + 1)$$

Multiply: $x^2 + x - 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 \\ -2x^3 - 2x^2 + 8x \\ \hline x^2 + x - 4 \\ x^4 - x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 45. (x + 3)(x + 4) &= x^2 + 4x + 3x + 12 \quad \text{FOIL} \\ &= x^2 + 7x + 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 46. (x - 5)(x + 10) &= x^2 + 10x - 5x - 50 \quad \text{FOIL} \\ &= x^2 + 5x - 50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 47. (3x - 5)(2x + 1) &= 6x^2 + 3x - 10x - 5 \quad \text{FOIL} \\ &= 6x^2 - 7x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 35. (1.5t^2 + 5)(-3t) &= (1.5t^2)(-3t) + (5)(-3t) \\ &= -4.5t^3 - 15t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 36. (2 - 3.5y)(2y^3) &= 2(2y^3) + (-3.5y)(2y^3) \\ &= 4y^3 - 7y^4 = -7y^4 + 4y^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 37. -2x(0.1x + 17) &= (-2x)(0.1x) + (-2x)(17) \\ &= -0.2x^2 - 34x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 38. 6y\left(5 - \frac{3}{8}y\right) &= (6y)(5) - (6y)\left(\frac{3}{8}y\right) \\ &= 30y - \frac{9}{4}y^2 = -\frac{9}{4}y^2 + 30y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 48. (7x - 2)(4x - 3) &= 28x^2 - 21x - 8x + 6 \quad \text{FOIL} \\ &= 28x^2 - 29x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$49. (x^2 - x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

Multiply: $x^2 - x + 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + x + 1 \\ x^4 - x^3 + x^2 \\ x^3 - x^2 + x \\ \hline x^2 - x + 1 \\ x^4 - 0x^3 + x^2 + 0x + 1 = x^4 + x^2 + 1 \end{array}$$

$$50. (2x^2 - x + 4)(x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

Multiply: $2x^2 - x + 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 3x + 2 \\ 2x^4 - x^3 + 4x^2 \\ 6x^3 - 3x^2 + 12x \\ \hline 4x^2 - 2x + 8 \\ 2x^4 + 5x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x + 8 \end{array}$$

$$51. (x + 10)(x - 10) = x^2 - 10^2 = x^2 - 100$$

$$52. (2x + 3)(2x - 3) = (2x)^2 - 3^2 = 4x^2 - 9$$

$$53. (x + 2y)(x - 2y) = x^2 - (2y)^2 = x^2 - 4y^2$$

$$54. (4a + 5b)(4a - 5b) = (4a)^2 - (5b)^2 = 16a^2 - 25b^2$$

$$55. (2x + 3)^2 = (2x)^2 + 2(2x)(3) + 3^2 \\ = 4x^2 + 12x + 9$$

$$56. (5 - 8x)^2 = 5^2 + (2)(5)(-8x) + (-8x)^2 \\ = 25 - 80x + 64x^2$$

$$57. (4x^3 - 3)^2 = (4x^3)^2 - 2(4x^3)(3) + (3)^2 \\ = 16x^6 - 24x^3 + 9$$

$$58. (8x + 3)^2 = (8x)^2 + 2(8x)(3) + 3^2 \\ = 64x^2 + 48x + 9$$

$$59. (x + 1)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2(1) + 3x(1^2) + 1^3 \\ = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$60. (x - 2)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2(2) + 3x(2)^2 - 2^3 \\ = x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8$$

$$61. (2x - y)^3 = (2x)^3 - 3(2x)^2y + 3(2x)(y)^2 - y^3 \\ = 8x^3 - 12x^2y + 6xy^2 - y^3$$

$$62. (3x + 2y)^3 = (3x)^3 + 3(3x)^2(2y) + 3(3x)(2y)^2 + (2y)^3 \\ = 27x^3 + 54x^2y + 36xy^2 + 8y^3$$

$$63. [(m - 3) + n][(m - 3) - n] = (m - 3)^2 - (n)^2 \\ = m^2 - 6m + 9 - n^2 \\ = m^2 - n^2 - 6m + 9$$

$$74. (2x - 1)(x + 3) + 3(x + 3) = (2x + 2)(x + 3) = 2x^2 + 6x + 2x + 6 \quad \text{FOIL} \\ = 2x^2 + 8x + 6$$

$$75. (u + 2)(u - 2)(u^2 + 4) = (u^2 - 4)(u^2 + 4) \\ = u^4 - 16$$

$$76. (x + y)(x - y)(x^2 + y^2) = (x^2 - y^2)(x^2 + y^2) \\ = (x^2)^2 - (y^2)^2 = x^4 - y^4$$

$$77. (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}) = (\sqrt{x})^2 - (\sqrt{y})^2 \\ = x - y$$

$$64. [(x - 3y) + z][(x - 3y) - z] = (x - 3y)^2 - (z)^2 \\ = x^2 - 6xy + 9y^2 - z^2$$

$$65. [(x - 3) + y]^2 = (x - 3)^2 + 2y(x - 3) + y^2 \\ = x^2 - 6x + 9 + 2xy - 6y + y^2 \\ = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 - 6x - 6y + 9$$

$$66. [(x + 1) - y]^2 = (x + 1)^2 + 2(x + 1)(-y) + (-y)^2 \\ = x^2 + 2x + 1 - 2xy - 2y + y^2 \\ = x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + 2x - 2y + 1$$

$$67. \left(\frac{1}{5}x - 3\right)\left(\frac{1}{5}x + 3\right) = \left(\frac{1}{5}x\right)^2 - (3)^2 \\ = \frac{1}{25}x^2 - 9$$

$$68. \left(3x + \frac{1}{6}\right)\left(3x - \frac{1}{6}\right) = (3x)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \\ = 9x^2 - \frac{1}{36}$$

$$69. (1.5x - 4)(1.5x + 4) = (1.5x)^2 - (4)^2 \\ = 2.25x^2 - 16$$

$$70. (3a^3 - 4b^2)(3a^3 + 4b^2) = (3a^3)^2 - (4b^2)^2 \\ = 9a^6 - 16b^4$$

$$71. \left(\frac{1}{4}x - 5\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{4}x\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{4}x\right)(5) + (-5)^2 \\ = \frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x + 25$$

$$72. (2.4x + 3)^2 = (2.4x)^2 + 2(2.4x)(3) + (3)^2 \\ = 5.76x^2 + 14.4x + 9$$

$$73. 5x(x + 1) - 3x(x + 1) = 2x(x + 1) \\ = 2x^2 + 2x$$

$$78. (5 + \sqrt{x})(5 - \sqrt{x}) = (5)^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2 \\ = 25 - x$$

$$79. (x - \sqrt{5})^2 = x^2 - 2(x)(\sqrt{5}) + (\sqrt{5})^2 \\ = x^2 - 2\sqrt{5}x + 5$$

$$80. (x + \sqrt{3})^2 = x^2 + 2x\sqrt{3} + (\sqrt{3})^2 \\ = x^2 + 2\sqrt{3}x + 3$$

81. (a) Profit = Revenue - Cost

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit} &= 95x - (73x + 25,000) \\ &= 95x - 73x - 25,000 \\ &= 22x - 25,000\end{aligned}$$

(b) For $x = 5000$:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit} &= 22(5000) - 25,000 \\ &= 110,000 - 25,000 \\ &= \$85,000\end{aligned}$$

82. (a) $500(1 + r)^2 = 500(r + 1)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 500(r^2 + 2r + 1) \\ &= 500r^2 + 1000r + 500\end{aligned}$$

r	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$	3%	4%	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$	5%
$500(1 + r)^2$	\$525.31	\$530.45	\$540.80	\$546.01	\$551.25

(c) As r increases, the amount increases.

83. $A = (18 + 2x)(14 + x) = 252 + 18x + 28x + 2x^2 = 2x^2 + 46x + 252$

84. $(x + 1)(x + 4) = x^2 + 4x + x + 4$

This illustrates the Distributive Property.

85. Area of shaded region = Area of outer rectangle - Area of inner rectangle

$$\begin{aligned}A &= 2x(2x + 6) - x(x + 4) \\ &= 4x^2 + 12x - x^2 - 4x \\ &= 3x^2 + 8x\end{aligned}$$

86. Area of shaded region = Area of outer triangle - Area of inner triangle

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{1}{2}(9x)(12x) - \frac{1}{2}(6x)(8x) \\ &= 54x^2 - 24x^2 \\ &= 30x^2\end{aligned}$$

87. The area of the shaded region is the difference between the area of the larger triangle and the area of the smaller triangle.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(10x)(10x) - \frac{1}{2}(4x)(4x) = 50x^2 - 8x^2 = 42x^2$$

88. The area of the shaded region is one-half the area of the rectangle.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(\text{length})(\text{width}) = \frac{1}{2}(4x - 2)(3x) = (2x - 1)(3x) = 6x^2 - 3x$$

89. The area of the shaded region is the difference between the area of the larger square and the area of the smaller square.

$$A = (4x + 2)^2 - (x - 1)^2 = 16x^2 + 16x + 4 - (x^2 - 2x + 1) = 15x^2 + 18x + 3$$

90. The area of the shaded region is the difference between the area of the larger triangle and the area of the smaller triangle.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(2x + 8)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x + 4)^2 = \frac{1}{2}[4x^2 + 32x + 64 - (x^2 + 8x + 16)] = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 + 24x + 48) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 12x + 24$$

91. (a) $V = l \cdot w \cdot h = (26 - 2x)(18 - 2x)(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2(13 - x)(2)(9 - x)(x) \\ &= 4x(-1)(x - 13)(-1)(x - 9) \\ &= 4x(x - 13)(x - 9) \\ &= 4x^3 - 88x^2 + 468x\end{aligned}$$

x (cm)	1	2	3
V (cm ³)	384	616	720

92. (a) Volume = length \times width \times height

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2}(45 - 3x)(15 - 2x)x \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(45 - 3x)(15x - 2x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[675x - 90x^2 - 45x^2 + 6x^3] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[6x^3 - 135x^2 + 675x] \end{aligned}$$

(b) When $x = 3$: $V = \frac{1}{2}[6(3)^3 - 135(3)^2 + 675(3)] = \frac{1}{2}(6 \cdot 27 - 135 \cdot 9 + 2025)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}[162 - 1215 + 2025] = \frac{1}{2}(972)$
 $= 486$ cubic centimeters

When $x = 5$: $V = \frac{1}{2}[6(5)^3 - 135(5)^2 + 675(5)] = \frac{1}{2}[6 \cdot 125 - 135 \cdot 25 + 3375]$
 $= \frac{1}{2}[750 - 3375 + 3375] = \frac{1}{2}(750)$
 $= 375$ cubic centimeters

When $x = 7$: $V = \frac{1}{2}[6(7)^3 - 135(7)^2 + 675(7)] = \frac{1}{2}[6 \cdot 343 - 135 \cdot 49 + 4725]$
 $= \frac{1}{2}[2058 - 6615 + 4725] = \frac{1}{2}(168)$
 $= 84$ cubic centimeters

x (cm)	3	5	7
Volume (cm ³)	486	375	84

93. (a) Estimates will vary. Actual safe loads for $x = 12$:

$$S_6 = (0.06(12)^2 - 2.42(12) + 38.71)^2 = 335.2561 \quad (\text{using a calculator})$$

$$S_8 = (0.08(12)^2 - 3.30(12) + 51.93)^2 = 568.8225 \quad (\text{using a calculator})$$

Difference in safe loads = $568.8225 - 335.2561 = 233.5664$ pounds

(b) The difference in safe loads decreases in magnitude as the span increases.

94. (a) $T = R + B = 1.1x + (0.0475x^2 - 0.001x + 0.23) = 0.0475x^2 + 1.099x + 0.23$.

(b)

x mi/hr	30	40	55
T feet	75.95	120.19	204.36

(c) Stopping distance increases at an accelerating rate as speed increases

95. False. $(4x^2 + 1)(3x + 1) = 12x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 1$

96. False. $(4x + 3) + (-4x + 6) = 4x + 3 - 4x + 6$
 $= 3 + 6$
 $= 9$

97. Because $x^m x^n = x^{m+n}$, the degree of the product is $m + n$.

98. If the degree of one polynomial is m and the degree of the second polynomial is n (and $n > m$), the degree of the sum of the polynomials is n .

99. $(x - 3)^2 \neq x^2 + 9$

The student did not remember the middle term when squaring the binomial. The correct method for squaring the binomial is:

$$(x - 3)^2 = (x)^2 - 2(x)(3) + (3)^2 = x^2 - 6x + 9$$

100. (a) The cardboard was 52 inches long and 24 inches wide. The box was constructed by cutting a square of x inches by x inches from each corner of the rectangular piece of cardboard and folding the side pieces up.
- (b) The polynomial is a 3rd degree polynomial because the length, width, and height of the box are expressions in the variable x .
- (c) Volume = length · width · height

$$= (52 - 2x)(42 - 2x)x$$

$$= 4x^3 - 188x^2 + 2184x$$

The value of x (to the nearest tenth of an inch) that yields the maximum possible volume of the box may be found by substituting values of x into the volume equation.

x	5	6	7	8	9	10
V	6720	7200	7448	7488	7344	7040

The maximum volume occurs for a value of x between 7 and 8.

x	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
V	7461.0	7471.9	7480.7	7487.6	7492.5	7495.4	7496.4	7495.5	7492.7

The maximum volume occurs when $x \approx 7.7$ inches.

101. No; $(x^2 + 1) + (-x^2 + 3) = 4$, which is not a second-degree polynomial.
102. The unknown polynomial may be found by adding $-x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 1$ and $5x^2 + 8$:

$$\begin{aligned} (-x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 1) + (5x^2 + 8) &= -x^3 + (3x^2 + 5x^2) + 2x + (-1 + 8) \\ &= -x^3 + 8x^2 + 2x + 7 \end{aligned}$$

103. $(x + y)^2 \neq x^2 + y^2$

Let $x = 3$ and $y = 4$.

$$\begin{aligned} (3 + 4)^2 &= (7)^2 = 49 \\ 3^2 + 4^2 &= 9 + 16 = 25 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} > \\ \text{Not Equal} \end{array}$$

If either x or y is zero, then $(x + y)^2$ would equal $x^2 + y^2$.

Section P.4 Factoring Polynomials

1. factoring

2. completely factored

3. perfect square binomial

4. factoring by grouping

5. $2x^3 - 6x = 2x(x^2 - 3)$

6. $3z^3 - 6z^2 + 9z = 3z(z^2 - 2z + 3)$

7. $3x(x - 5) + 8(x - 5) = (x - 5)(3x + 8)$

8. $(x + 3)^2 - 4(x + 3) = (x + 3)[(x + 3) - 4]$
 $= (x + 3)(x - 1)$

9. $\frac{1}{2}x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{4}{2}x^2 - \frac{10}{2}x$
 $= \frac{1}{2}x(x^2 + 4x - 10)$

10. $\frac{1}{3}y^4 - 5y^2 + 2y = \frac{1}{3}y^4 - \frac{15}{3}y^2 + \frac{6}{3}y$
 $= \frac{1}{3}y(y^3 - 15y + 6)$

11. $\frac{2}{3}x(x - 3) - 4(x - 3) = \frac{2}{3}x(x - 3) - \frac{12}{3}(x - 3)$
 $= \frac{2}{3}(x - 3)(x - 6)$

12. $\frac{4}{5}y(y + 1) - 2(y + 1) = \frac{4}{5}y(y + 1) - \frac{10}{5}(y + 1)$
 $= \frac{2}{5}(y + 1)(2y - 5)$

13. $x^2 - 81 = x^2 - 9^2 = (x + 9)(x - 9)$

14. $x^2 - 64 = x^2 - 8^2 = (x + 8)(x - 8)$

15. $48y^2 - 27 = 3(16y^2 - 9)$
 $= 3((4y)^2 - 3^2)$
 $= 3(4y + 3)(4y - 3)$

16. $50 - 98z^2 = 2(25 - 49z^2)$
 $= 2(5^2 - (7z)^2)$
 $= 2(5 + 7z)(5 - 7z)$
 $= -2(7z - 5)(7z + 5)$

17. $16x^2 - \frac{1}{9} = (4x)^2 - (\frac{1}{3})^2 = (4x + \frac{1}{3})(4x - \frac{1}{3})$

18. $\frac{4}{25}y^2 - 64 = (\frac{2}{5}y)^2 - 8^2 = (\frac{2}{5}y + 8)(\frac{2}{5}y - 8)$

19. $(x - 1)^2 - 4 = (x - 1)^2 - (2)^2$
 $= [(x - 1) + 2][(x - 1) - 2]$
 $= (x + 1)(x - 3)$

20. $25 - (z + 5)^2 = 5^2 - (z + 5)^2$
 $= (5 - (z + 5))(5 + (z + 5))$
 $= (5 - z - 5)(5 + z + 5)$
 $= -z(z + 10)$

21. $81u^4 - 1 = (9u^2 + 1)(9u^2 - 1)$
 $= (9u^2 + 1)(3u + 1)(3u - 1)$

36. $(x + 2)^3 - y^3 = (x + 2)^3 - (y)^3$
 $= (x + 2 - y)[(x + 2)^2 + y(x + 2) + y^2]$
 $= (x + 2 - y)(x^2 + 4x + 4 + xy + 2y + y^2)$

37. $x^2 + x - 2 = (x + 2)(x - 1)$

38. $x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 2)(x + 3)$

39. $s^2 - 5s + 6 = (s - 3)(s - 2)$

40. $t^2 - t - 6 = (t + 2)(t - 3)$

22. $x^4 - 16y^4 = (x^2 + 4y^2)(x^2 - 4y^2)$
 $= (x^2 + 4y^2)(x + 2y)(x - 2y)$

23. $x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 - 2(2)x + 2^2 = (x - 2)^2$

24. $4t^2 + 4t + 1 = (2t)^2 + 2(2t)(1) + 1^2 = (2t + 1)^2$

25. $9u^2 + 24uv + 16v^2 = (3u)^2 + 2(3u)(4v) + (4v)^2$
 $= (3u + 4v)^2$

26. $36y^2 - 108y + 81 = 9(4y^2 - 12y + 9)$
 $= 9[(2y)^2 - 2(2y)(3) + (3)^2]$
 $= 9(2y - 3)^2$

27. $z^2 + z + \frac{1}{4} = z^2 + 2(z)(\frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2})^2 = (z + \frac{1}{2})^2$

28. $9y^2 - \frac{3}{2}y + \frac{1}{16} = (3y)^2 - 2(3y)(\frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{4})^2$
 $= (3y - \frac{1}{4})^2$

29. $x^3 - 8 = x^3 - 2^3 = (x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$

30. $x^3 - 27 = x^3 - 3^3 = (x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)$

31. $y^3 + 64 = y^3 + 4^3 = (y + 4)(y^2 - 4y + 16)$

32. $x^3 - \frac{8}{27} = (x)^3 - (\frac{2}{3})^3 = (x - \frac{2}{3})(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{9})$

33. $8t^3 - 1 = (2t)^3 - 1^3 = (2t - 1)(4t^2 + 2t + 1)$

34. $27x^3 + 8 = (3x)^3 + 2^3 = (3x + 2)(9x^2 - 6x + 4)$

35. $u^3 + 27v^3 = u^3 + (3v)^3 = (u + 3v)(u^2 - 3uv + 9v^2)$

41. $20 - y - y^2 = -(y^2 + y - 20) = -(y + 5)(y - 4)$

42. $24 + 5z - z^2 = -(z^2 - 5z - 24) = -(z - 8)(z + 3)$

43. $3x^2 - 5x + 2 = (3x - 2)(x - 1)$

44. $2x^2 - x - 1 = (2x + 1)(x - 1)$

45. $5x^2 + 26x + 5 = (5x + 1)(x + 5)$

46. $-9z^2 + 3z + 2 = -(9z^2 - 3z - 2)$
 $= -(3z - 2)(3z + 1)$

47. $x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2 = x^2(x - 1) + 2(x - 1)$
 $= (x - 1)(x^2 + 2)$

48. $x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x - 25 = x^2(x + 5) - 5(x + 5)$
 $= (x + 5)(x^2 - 5)$

49. $2x^3 - x^2 - 6x + 3 = x^2(2x - 1) - 3(2x - 1)$
 $= (2x - 1)(x^2 - 3)$

50. $6 + 2x - 3x^3 - x^4 = 2(3 + x) - x^3(3 + x)$
 $= (3 + x)(2 - x^3)$

51. $x^5 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 2 = x^3(x^2 + 2) + (x^2 + 2)$
 $= (x^2 + 2)(x^3 + 1)$
 $= (x^2 + 2)(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)$

52. $8x^5 - 6x^2 + 12x^3 - 9 = 2x^2(4x^3 - 3) + 3(4x^3 - 3)$
 $= (4x^3 - 3)(2x^2 + 3)$

53. $a \cdot c = (2)(9) = 18$. Rewrite the middle term,
 $9x = 6x + 3x$, because $(6)(3) = 18$ and $6 + 3 = 9$.
 $2x^2 + 9x + 9 = 2x^2 + 6x + 3x + 9$
 $= 2x(x + 3) + 3(x + 3)$
 $= (x + 3)(2x + 3)$

54. $a \cdot c = (6)(-2) = -12$. Rewrite the middle term,
 $x = 4x - 3x$, because $4(-3) = -12$ and
 $4 + (-3) = 1$.
 $6x^2 + x - 2 = 6x^2 + 4x - 3x - 2$
 $= 2x(3x + 2) - 1(3x + 2)$
 $= (2x - 1)(3x + 2)$

55. $a \cdot c = (6)(-15) = -90$. Rewrite the middle term,
 $-x = -10x + 9x$, because $(-10)(9) = -90$ and
 $-10 + 9 = -1$.
 $6x^2 - x - 15 = 6x^2 - 10x + 9x - 15$
 $= 2x(3x - 5) + 3(3x - 5)$
 $= (2x + 3)(3x - 5)$

56. $a \cdot c = (12)(1) = 12$. Rewrite the middle term,
 $-13x = -12x - x$, because $(-12)(-1) = 12$ and
 $-12 - 1 = -13$.

$12x^2 - 13x + 1 = 12x^2 - 12x - x + 1$
 $= 12x(x - 1) - 1(x - 1)$
 $= (x - 1)(12x - 1)$

57. $6x^2 - 54 = 6(x^2 - 9) = 6(x + 3)(x - 3)$

58. $12x^2 - 48 = 12(x^2 - 4) = 12(x + 2)(x - 2)$

59. $x^3 - x^2 = x^2(x - 1)$

60. $x^3 - 16x = x(x^2 - 16) = x(x + 4)(x - 4)$

61. $x^2 - 2x + 1 = (x - 1)^2$

62. $16 + 6x - x^2 = 16 + 8x - 2x - x^2 = (8 - x)(2 + x)$

63. $1 - 4x + 4x^2 = (1 - 2x)^2$

64. $-9x^2 + 6x - 1 = -9x^2 + 3x + 3x - 1$
 $= (3x - 1)(-3x + 1)$

65. $2x^2 + 4x - 2x^3 = -2x(-x - 2 + x^2)$
 $= -2x(x^2 - x - 2)$
 $= -2x(x + 1)(x - 2)$

66. $13x + 6 + 5x^2 = 5x^2 + 13x + 6$
 $= 5x^2 + 10x + 3x + 6$
 $= (5x + 3)(x + 2)$

67. $\frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{1}{96}x - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{96}(12x^2 - x - 6)$
 $= \frac{1}{96}(4x - 3)(3x + 2)$

68. $(t - 1)^2 - 49 = (t - 1)^2 - (7)^2$
 $= [(t - 1) + 7][(t - 1) - 7]$
 $= (t + 6)(t - 8)$

69. $(x^2 + 1)^2 - 4x^2 = [(x^2 + 1) + 2x][(x^2 + 1) - 2x]$
 $= (x^2 + 2x + 1)(x^2 - 2x + 1)$
 $= (x + 1)^2(x - 1)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 70. (x^2 + 8)^2 - 36x^2 &= (x^2 + 8)^2 - (6x)^2 \\
 &= [(x^2 + 8) - 6x][(x^2 + 8) + 6x] \\
 &= (x^2 - 6x + 8)(x^2 + 6x + 8) \\
 &= (x - 4)(x - 2)(x + 4)(x + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 71. 5 - x + 5x^2 - x^3 &= 1(5 - x) + x^2(5 - x) \\
 &= (5 - x)(1 + x^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 72. 3u - 2u^2 + 6 - u^3 &= -u^3 - 2u^2 + 3u + 6 \\
 &= -u^2(u + 2) + 3(u + 2) \\
 &= (u + 2)(-u^2 + 3) \\
 &= (u + 2)(3 - u^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 77. 5(3 - 4x)^2 - 8(3 - 4x)(5x - 1) &= (3 - 4x)[5(3 - 4x) - 8(5x - 1)] \\
 &= (3 - 4x)[15 - 20x - 40x + 8] \\
 &= (3 - 4x)(23 - 60x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 78. 2(x + 1)(x - 3)^2 - 3(x + 1)^2(x - 3) &= (x + 1)(x - 3)[2(x - 3) - 3(x + 1)] \\
 &= (x + 1)(x - 3)[2x - 6 - 3x - 3] \\
 &= (x + 1)(x - 3)(-x - 9) \\
 &= -(x + 1)(x - 3)(x + 9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 79. 7(3x + 2)^2(1 - x)^2 + (3x + 2)(1 - x)^3 &= (3x + 2)(1 - x)^2[7(3x + 2) + (1 - x)] \\
 &= (3x + 2)(1 - x)^2(21x + 14 + 1 - x) \\
 &= (3x + 2)(1 - x)^2(20x + 15) \\
 &= 5(3x + 2)(1 - x)^2(4x + 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 80. \frac{x^2}{2}(x^2 + 1)^4 - (x^2 + 1)^5 &= (x^2 + 1)^4 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - (x^2 + 1) \right] \\
 &= (x^2 + 1)^4 \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - 1 \right) \\
 &= -(x^2 + 1)^4 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 81. x^4(4)(2x + 1)^3(2x) + (2x + 1)^4(4x^3) &= 2x^3(2x + 1)^3[4x^2 + 2(2x + 1)] \\
 &= 2x^3(2x + 1)^3(4x^2 + 4x + 2) \\
 &= 4x^3(2x + 1)^3(2x^2 + 2x + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 82. x^3(3)(x^2 + 1)^2(2x) + (x^2 + 1)^3(3x^2) &= 3x^2(x^2 + 1)^2[2x^2 + x^2 + 1] \\
 &= 3x^2(x^2 + 1)^2(3x^2 + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 73. 2x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 4 &= x^2(2x + 1) - 4(2x + 1) \\
 &= (2x + 1)(x^2 - 4) \\
 &= (2x + 1)(x + 2)(x - 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 74. \frac{1}{5}x^3 + x^2 - x - 5 &= \frac{1}{5}(x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x - 25) \\
 &= \frac{1}{5}[x^2(x + 5) - 5(x + 5)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{5}(x^2 - 5)(x + 5)
 \end{aligned}$$

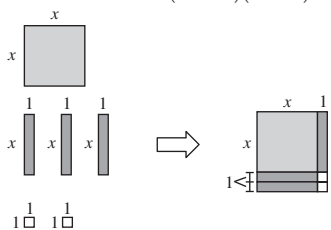
$$75. 2t^3 - 16 = 2(t^3 - 8) = 2(t - 2)(t^2 + 2t + 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 76. 4x(2x - 1) + (2x - 1)^2 &= (2x - 1)[4x + (2x - 1)] \\
 &= (2x - 1)(6x - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

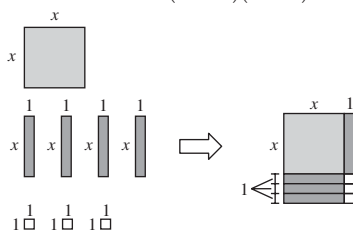
$$\begin{aligned}
 83. & (2x - 5)^4(3)(5x - 4)^2(5) + (5x - 4)^3(4)(2x - 5)^3(2) \\
 &= (2x - 5)^3(5x - 4)^2[15(2x - 5) + 8(5x - 4)] \\
 &= (2x - 5)^3(5x - 4)^2(30x - 75 + 40x - 32) \\
 &= (2x - 5)^3(5x - 4)^2(70x - 107)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 84. & (x^2 - 5)^3(2)(4x + 3)(4) + (4x + 3)^2(3)(x^2 - 5)^2(x^2) \\
 &= (4x + 3)(x^2 - 5)^2[8(x^2 - 5) + 3x^2(4x + 3)] \\
 &= (4x + 3)(x^2 - 5)^2(8x^2 - 40 + 12x^3 + 9x^2) \\
 &= (4x + 3)(x^2 - 5)^2(12x^3 + 17x^2 + 40)
 \end{aligned}$$

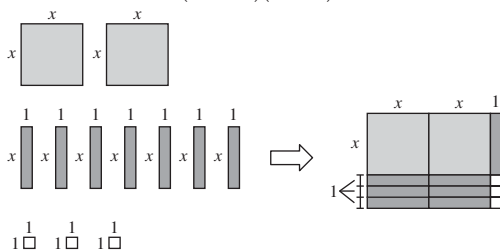
$$85. x^2 + 3x + 2 = (x + 2)(x + 1)$$



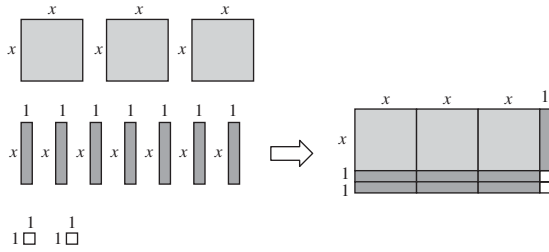
$$86. x^2 + 4x + 3 = (x + 3)(x + 1)$$



$$87. 2x^2 + 7x + 3 = (2x + 1)(x + 3)$$



88. $3x^2 + 7x + 2 = (3x + 1)(x + 2)$

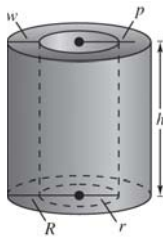


90.
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2}(x + 3)\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)(x + 3) - \frac{1}{2}(5)(4) \\ &= \frac{5}{8}(x^2 + 6x + 9) - \frac{5}{8}(16) \\ &= \frac{5}{8}(x^2 + 6x + 9 - 16) \\ &= \frac{5}{8}(x^2 + 6x - 7) \\ &= \frac{5}{8}(x + 7)(x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

89.
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi(r + 2)^2 - \pi r^2 \\ &= \pi[(r + 2)^2 - r^2] \\ &= \pi[r^2 + 4r + 4 - r^2] \\ &= \pi(4r + 4) \\ &= 4\pi(r + 1) \end{aligned}$$

91. (a)
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi R^2 h - \pi r^2 h \\ &= \pi h(R^2 - r^2) \\ &= \pi h(R + r)(R - r) \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let w = thickness of the shell and let p = average radius of the shell.



So, $R = p + \frac{1}{2}w$ and $r = p - \frac{1}{2}w$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi h(R + r)(R - r) \\ &= \pi h \left[\left(p + \frac{1}{2}w \right) + \left(p - \frac{1}{2}w \right) \right] \left[\left(p + \frac{1}{2}w \right) - \left(p - \frac{1}{2}w \right) \right] \\ &= \pi h(2p)(w) \\ &= 2\pi pwh \\ &= 2\pi(\text{average radius})(\text{thickness of shell}) h \end{aligned}$$

92. $KQx - Kx^2 = Kx(Q - x)$

93. For $x^2 + bx - 15$ to be factorable, b must equal $m + n$ where $mn = -15$.

Factors of -15	Sum of factors
(15)(-1)	$15 + (-1) = 14$
(-15)(1)	$-15 + 1 = -14$
(3)(-5)	$3 + (-5) = -2$
(-3)(5)	$-3 + 5 = 2$

The possible b -values are 14, -14, -2, or 2.

94. For $x^2 + bx + 24$ to be factorable, b must equal $m + n$ where $mn = 24$.

Factors of 24	Sum of factors
(1)(24)	$1 + 24 = 25$
(-1)(-24)	$-1 + (-24) = -25$
(2)(12)	$2 + 12 = 14$
(-2)(-12)	$-2 + (-12) = -14$
(3)(8)	$3 + 8 = 11$
(-3)(-8)	$-3 + (-8) = -11$
(4)(6)	$4 + 6 = 10$
(-4)(-6)	$-4 + (-6) = -10$

The possible b -values are
25, -25, 14, -14, 11, -11, 10, -10.

95. For $2x^2 + 5x + c$ to be factorable, the factors of $2c$ must add up to 5.

Possible c -values	$2c$	Factors of $2c$ that add up to 5
2	4	$(1)(4) = 4$ and $1 + 4 = 5$
3	6	$(2)(3) = 6$ and $2 + 3 = 5$
-3	-6	$(6)(-1) = -6$ and $6 + (-1) = 5$
-7	-14	$(7)(-2) = -14$ and $7 + (-2) = 5$
-12	-24	$(8)(-3) = -24$ and $8 + (-3) = 5$

These are a few possible c -values. There are *many* correct answers.

If $c = 2$: $2x^2 + 5x + 2 = (2x + 1)(x + 2)$

If $c = 3$: $2x^2 + 5x + 3 = (2x + 3)(x + 1)$

If $c = -3$: $2x^2 + 5x - 3 = (2x - 1)(x + 3)$

If $c = -7$: $2x^2 + 5x - 7 = (2x + 7)(x - 1)$

If $c = -12$: $2x^2 + 5x - 12 = (2x - 3)(x + 4)$

96. For $3x^2 - x + c$ to be factorable, the factors of $3c$ must add up to -1 .

Possible c -values	$3c$	Factors of $3c$ must add up to -1
-2	-6	$(2)(-3) = -6$ and $2 + (-3) = -1$
-4	-12	$(3)(-4) = -12$ and $3 + (-4) = -1$
-10	-30	$(5)(-6) = -30$ and $5 + (-6) = -1$

These are a few possible c -values. There are *many* correct answers.

If $c = -2$: $3x^2 - x - 2 = (3x + 2)(x - 1)$

If $c = -4$: $3x^2 - x - 4 = (3x - 4)(x + 1)$

If $c = -10$: $3x^2 - x - 10 = (3x + 5)(x - 2)$

97. True. $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$

98. False. A perfect square trinomial can be factored as the binomial sum squared.

99. $9x^2 - 9x - 54 = 9(x^2 - x - 6) = 9(x + 2)(x - 3)$

The error on the problem in the book was that 3 factored out of the first binomial but not out of the second binomial.

$$(3x + 6)(3x - 9) = 3(x + 2)(3)(x - 3) = 9(x + 2)(x - 2)$$

100. No, $(3x - 6)(x + 1)$ is not completely factored because $(3x - 6) = 3(x - 2)$.

Completely factored form is $3(x - 2)(x + 1)$.

101. $x^{2n} - y^{2n} = (x^n)^2 - (y^n)^2 = (x^n + y^n)(x^n - y^n)$

This is not completely factored unless $n = 1$.

For $n = 2$: $(x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2) = (x^2 + y^2)(x + y)(x - y)$

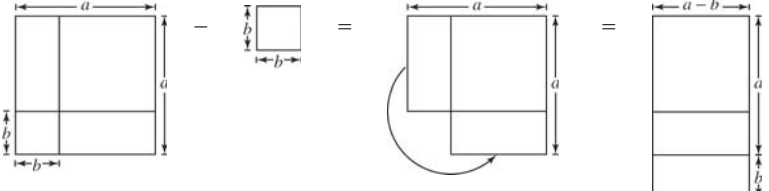
For $n = 3$: $(x^3 + y^3)(x^3 - y^3) = (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)(x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$

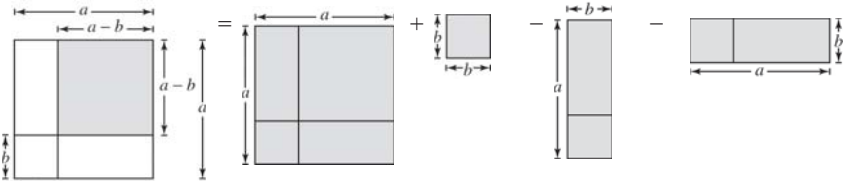
For $n = 4$: $(x^4 + y^4)(x^4 - y^4) = (x^4 + y^4)(x^2 + y^2)(x + y)(x - y)$

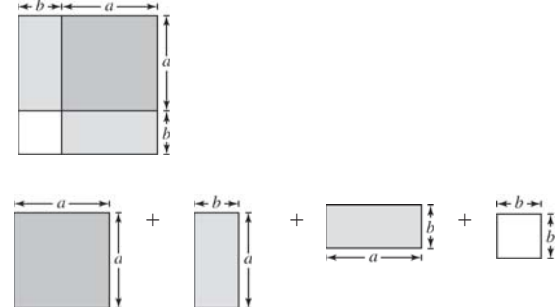
102. $x^{3n} + y^{3n} = (x^n)^3 + (y^n)^3 = (x^n + y^n)(x^{2n} - x^n y^n + y^{2n})$

Depending on the value of n , this may factor further.

103. Answers will vary. Sample answer: $x^2 - 3$

104. (a) $a^2 - b^2 =$  $= (a + b)(a - b)$

(b) $(a - b)^2 =$  $= a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

(c) $(a + b)^2 =$  $= a^2 + ab + ab + b^2$
 $= a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 105. \quad u^6 - v^6 &= (u^3)^2 - (v^3)^2 \\
 &= (u^3 + v^3)(u^3 - v^3) \\
 &= [(u + v)(u^2 - uv + v^2)][(u - v)(u^2 + uv + v^2)] \\
 &= (u + v)(u - v)(u^2 + uv + v^2)(u^2 - uv + v^2) \\
 x^6 - 1 &= (x + 1)(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) \\
 x^6 - 64 &= x^6 - 2^6 = (x + 2)(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)(x^2 - 2x + 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

Section P.5 Rational Expressions

- domain
- rational expression
- complex
- equivalent
- The domain of the polynomial $3x^2 - 4x + 7$ is the set of all real numbers.
- The domain of the polynomial $6x^2 - 9$, $x > 0$ is the set of all positive real numbers because the polynomial is restricted to that set.
- The domain of $\frac{1}{3 - x}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x \neq 3$.
- The domain of $\frac{x + 6}{3x + 2}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x \neq -\frac{2}{3}$.
- The domain of $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \frac{(x + 1)(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x - 1)}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x \neq 1$.
- The domain of $\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{(x - 2)(x - 3)}{(x - 2)(x + 2)}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x \neq \pm 2$.
- The domain of $\frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \frac{(x - 3)(x + 1)}{(x - 3)(x - 3)}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x \neq 3$.
- The domain of $\frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x^2 - 8x + 16} = \frac{(x - 4)(x + 3)}{(x - 4)(x - 4)}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x \neq 4$.
- The domain of $\sqrt{4 - x}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x \leq 4$.
- The domain of $\sqrt{2x - 5}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x \geq \frac{5}{2}$.
- The domain of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - 3}}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x > 3$.
- The domain of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x + 2}}$ is the set of all real numbers x such that $x > -2$.
- $\frac{15x^2}{10x} = \frac{5x(3x)}{5x(2)} = \frac{3x}{2}$, $x \neq 0$
- $\frac{18y^2}{60y^5} = \frac{6y^2(3)}{6y^2(10y^3)} = \frac{3}{10y^3}$
- $\frac{3xy}{xy + x} = \frac{x(3y)}{x(y + 1)} = \frac{3y}{y + 1}$, $x \neq 0$
- $\frac{4y - 8y^2}{10y - 5} = \frac{-4y(2y - 1)}{5(2y - 1)} = -\frac{4y}{5}$, $y \neq \frac{1}{2}$
- $\frac{x - 5}{10 - 2x} = \frac{x - 5}{-2(x - 5)} = -\frac{1}{2}$, $x \neq 5$
- $\frac{12 - 4x}{x - 3} = \frac{4(3 - x)}{x - 3} = -4$, $x \neq 3$
- $\frac{y^2 - 16}{y + 4} = \frac{(y + 4)(y - 4)}{y + 4} = y - 4$, $y \neq -4$

$$24. \frac{x^2 - 25}{5 - x} = \frac{(x + 5)(x - 5)}{-1(x - 5)}$$

$$= -(x + 5), x \neq 5$$

$$25. \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{x(x + 2)(x + 3)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)} = \frac{x(x + 3)}{x - 2}, x \neq -2$$

$$26. \frac{x^2 + 8x - 20}{x^2 + 11x + 10} = \frac{(x + 10)(x - 2)}{(x + 10)(x + 1)} = \frac{x - 2}{x + 1}, x \neq -10$$

$$27. \frac{2 - x + 2x^2 - x^3}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{(2 - x) + x^2(2 - x)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

$$= \frac{(2 - x)(1 + x^2)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

$$= \frac{-(x - 2)(x^2 + 1)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 2}, x \neq 2$$

$$28. \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^3 + x^2 - 9x - 9} = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2(x + 1) - 9(x + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 9}{(x^2 - 9)(x + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x + 1}, x \neq \pm 3$$

$$29. \frac{z^3 - 8}{z^2 + 2z + 4} = \frac{(z - 2)(z^2 + 2z + 4)}{z^2 + 2z + 4} = z - 2$$

$$30. \frac{y^3 - 2y^2 - 3y}{y^3 + 1} = \frac{y(y - 3)(y + 1)}{(y + 1)(y^2 - y + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{y(y - 3)}{y^2 - y + 1}, y \neq -1$$

$$31. \frac{5x^3}{2x^3 + 4} = \frac{5x^3}{2(x^3 + 2)}$$

There are no common factors so this expression cannot be simplified. In this case, factors of terms were incorrectly cancelled.

32.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\frac{x - 3}{x^2 - x - 6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Undef.	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{1}{x + 2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

The expressions are equivalent except at $x = 3$.

$$33. \frac{5}{x - 1} \cdot \frac{x - 1}{25(x - 2)} = \frac{1}{5(x - 2)}, x \neq 1$$

$$34. \frac{r}{r - 1} \div \frac{r^2}{r^2 - 1} = \frac{r}{r - 1} \cdot \frac{r^2 - 1}{r^2} = \frac{r(r + 1)(r - 1)}{r^2(r - 1)} = \frac{r + 1}{r}, r \neq 1, r \neq 0$$

$$35. \frac{4y - 16}{5y + 15} \div \frac{4 - y}{2y + 6} = \frac{4y - 16}{5y + 15} \cdot \frac{2y + 6}{4 - y} = \frac{4(y - 4)}{5(y + 3)} \cdot \frac{2(y + 3)}{(-1)(y - 4)}$$

$$= \frac{8}{-5} = -\frac{8}{5}, y \neq -3, 4$$

$$36. \frac{t^2 - t - 6}{t^2 + 6t + 9} \cdot \frac{t + 3}{t^2 - 4} = \frac{(t - 3)(t - 2)}{(t + 3)(t + 3)} \cdot \frac{t + 3}{(t - 2)(t + 2)} = \frac{(t - 3)(t - 2)(t + 3)}{(t + 3)(t + 3)(t - 2)(t + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{t - 3}{t^2 + t - 6}, t \neq -3, -2, 2$$

$$37. \frac{x^2 + xy - 2y^2}{x^3 + x^2y} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2} = \frac{(x + 2y)(x - y)}{x^2(x + y)} \cdot \frac{x}{(x + 2y)(x + y)} = \frac{x - y}{x(x + y)^2}, x \neq -2y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 38. \quad \frac{x^2 - 36}{x} \div \frac{x^3 - 6x^2}{x^2 + x} &= \frac{x^2 - 36}{x} \cdot \frac{x^2 + x}{x^3 - 6x^2} \\
 &= \frac{(x+6)(x-6)}{x} \cdot \frac{x(x+1)}{x^2(x-6)} \\
 &= \frac{(x+6)(x+1)}{x^2}, x \neq 6, -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 39. \quad \frac{x^2 - 14x + 49}{x^2 - 49} \div \frac{3x - 21}{x + 7} &= \frac{(x-7)(x-7)}{(x+7)(x-7)} \cdot \frac{x+7}{3(x-7)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}, x \neq \pm 7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$40. \quad \frac{2x-1}{x+3} + \frac{1-x}{x+3} = \frac{2x-1+1-x}{x+3} = \frac{x}{x+3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 44. \quad \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2} - \frac{x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} &= \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+1)} - \frac{x}{(x-2)(x-3)} \\
 &= \frac{(x-3) - x(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{x-3-x^2-x}{(x+1)(x-2)(x-3)} \\
 &= \frac{-x^2-3}{(x+1)(x-2)(x-3)} = -\frac{x^2+3}{(x+1)(x-2)(x-3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 45. \quad -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^3+x} &= \frac{-(x^2+1)}{x(x^2+1)} + \frac{2x}{x(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} \\
 &= \frac{-x^2-1+2x+1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{-x^2+2x}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{-x(x-2)}{x(x^2+1)} \\
 &= -\frac{x-2}{x^2+1} = \frac{2-x}{x^2+1}, x \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 46. \quad \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x^2-1} &= \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 &= \frac{2(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} + \frac{2(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} + \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \\
 &= \frac{2x-2+2x+2+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{4x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 47. \quad \frac{x+4}{x+2} - \frac{3x-8}{x+2} &= \frac{(x+4) - (3x-8)}{x+2} \\
 &= \frac{x+4-3x+8}{x+2} = \frac{-2x+12}{x+2} = \frac{-2(x-6)}{x+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

The error was incorrect subtraction in the numerator.

$$\begin{aligned}
 48. \quad \frac{6-x}{x(x+2)} + \frac{x+2}{x^2} + \frac{8}{x^2(x+2)} &= \frac{x(6-x)}{x^2(x+2)} + \frac{(x+2)^2}{x^2(x+2)} + \frac{8}{x^2(x+2)} \\
 &= \frac{6x-x^2+x^2+4x+4+8}{x^2(x+2)} = \frac{10x+12}{x^2(x+2)} = \frac{2(5x+6)}{x^2(x+2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

The error was an incorrect expansion of $(x+2)^2$ in the numerator

$$41. \quad \frac{3}{x-2} + \frac{5}{2-x} = \frac{3}{x-2} - \frac{5}{x-2} = -\frac{2}{x-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 42. \quad \frac{2x}{x-5} - \frac{5}{5-x} &= \frac{2x}{x-5} - \frac{5(-1)}{(-1)(5-x)} \\
 &= \frac{2x}{x-5} - \frac{-5}{x-5} = \frac{2x+5}{x-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 43. \quad \frac{4}{2x+1} - \frac{x}{x+2} &= \frac{4(x+2)}{(2x+1)(x+2)} - \frac{x(2x+1)}{(x+2)(2x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{4x+8-2x^2-x}{(x+2)(2x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{-2x^2+3x+8}{(x+2)(2x+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$49. \frac{\left(\frac{x}{2} - 1\right)}{(x-2)} = \frac{\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{x-2}{1}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{x-2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}, x \neq 2$$

$$50. \frac{(x-4)}{\left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{4}{x}\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{x-4}{1}\right)}{\left(\frac{x^2-16}{4x}\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{x-4}{1}\right)}{\left(\frac{x^2-16}{4x}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{x-4}{1} \cdot \frac{4x}{x^2-16}$$

$$= \frac{x-4}{1} \cdot \frac{4x}{(x+4)(x-4)} = \frac{4x}{x+4}, x \neq 0, 4$$

$$51. \frac{\left[\frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2}\right]}{\left[\frac{x}{(x+1)^3}\right]} = \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{(x+1)^3}{x}$$

$$= x(x+1), x \neq -1, 0$$

$$52. \frac{\left(\frac{x^2-1}{x}\right)}{\left[\frac{(x-1)^2}{x}\right]} = \frac{x^2-1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-1)} = \frac{x+1}{x-1}, x \neq 0$$

$$53. \frac{\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2x-1}{2x}, x > 0$$

$$54. \frac{\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} - \sqrt{t^2+1}}{t^2} = \frac{\left[\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} - \sqrt{t^2+1}\right]}{t^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{t^2 - (t^2+1)}{t^2\sqrt{t^2+1}} = -\frac{1}{t^2\sqrt{t^2+1}}$$

$$55. x^5 - 2x^{-2} = x^{-2}(x^7 - 2) = \frac{x^7 - 2}{x^2}$$

$$56. 5x^5 + x^{-3} = x^{-3}(5x^8 + 1)$$

$$= \frac{5x^8 + 1}{x^3}$$

$$57. x^2(x^2+1)^{-5} - (x^2+1)^{-4} = (x^2+1)^{-5}[x^2 - (x^2+1)] = -\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^5}$$

$$58. 2x(x-5)^{-3} - 4x^2(x-5)^{-4} = -2x(x-5)^{-4}[-(x-5) + 2x]$$

$$= -2x(x-5)^{-4}(-x+5+2x)$$

$$= \frac{-2x(x+5)}{(x-5)^4}$$

$$59. 2x^2(x-1)^{1/2} - 5(x-1)^{-1/2} = (x-1)^{-1/2}[2x^2(x-1)^1 - 5] = \frac{2x^3 - 2x^2 - 5}{(x-1)^{1/2}}$$

INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

$$60. 4x^3(2x-1)^{3/2} - 2x(2x-1)^{-1/2} = (2x-1)^{-1/2} [4x^3(2x-1)^2 - 2x] = \frac{4x^3(2x-1)^2 - 2x}{(2x-1)^{1/2}}$$

$$61. \frac{3x^{1/3} - x^{-2/3}}{3x^{-2/3}} = \frac{3x^{1/3} - x^{-2/3}}{3x^{-2/3}} \cdot \frac{x^{2/3}}{x^{2/3}} = \frac{3x^1 - x^0}{3x^0} = \frac{3x-1}{3}, x \neq 0$$

$$62. \frac{-x^3(1-x^2)^{-1/2} - 2x(1-x^2)^{1/2}}{x^4} = \frac{\frac{-x^3}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} - 2x(1-x^2)^{1/2}}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{-x^3}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} - \frac{2x(1-x^2)^{1/2}(1-x^2)^{1/2}}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}}}{x^4} = \frac{\frac{-x^3 - 2x(1-x^2)}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}}}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{-x^3 - 2x + 2x^3}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^4} = \frac{x^3 - 2x}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{x(x^2 - 2)}{x^4(1-x^2)^{1/2}} = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^3(1-x^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$63. \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{h} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{h} \cdot \frac{x(x+h)}{x(x+h)}$$

$$= \frac{x - (x+h)}{hx(x+h)}$$

$$= \frac{-h}{hx(x+h)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x(x+h)}, h \neq 0$$

$$64. \frac{\left[\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right]}{h} = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right]}{h} \cdot \frac{x^2(x+h)^2}{x^2(x+h)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - (x+h)^2}{hx^2(x+h)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - (x^2 + 2xh + h^2)}{hx^2(x+h)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-h(2x+h)}{hx^2(x+h)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2x+h}{x^2(x+h)^2}, h \neq 0$$

$$65. \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+h-4} - \frac{1}{x-4}\right)}{h} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x+h-4} - \frac{1}{x-4}\right)}{h} \cdot \frac{(x-4)(x+h-4)}{(x-4)(x+h-4)}$$

$$= \frac{(x-4) - (x+h-4)}{h(x-4)(x+h-4)}$$

$$= \frac{-h}{h(x-4)(x+h-4)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(x-4)(x+h-4)}, h \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 66. \frac{\left(\frac{x+h}{x+h+1} - \frac{x}{x+1}\right)}{h} &= \frac{\left(\frac{(x+h)(x+1)}{(x+h+1)(x+1)} - \frac{x(x+h+1)}{(x+h+1)(x+1)}\right)}{h/1} \\
 &= \left(\frac{(x+h)(x+1)}{(x+h+1)(x+1)} - \frac{x(x+h+1)}{(x+h+1)(x+1)}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \\
 &= \left(\frac{x^2 + x + hx + h - x^2 - xh - x}{(x+h+1)(x+1)}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{h} \\
 &= \frac{h}{(x+h+1)(x+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{(x+h+1)(x+1)}, h \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 67. \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x}}{2} &= \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}} \\
 &= \frac{(x+2) - x}{2(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x})} \\
 &= \frac{2}{2(\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 69. \frac{\sqrt{t+3} - \sqrt{3}}{t} &= \frac{\sqrt{t+3} - \sqrt{3}}{t} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t+3} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{t+3} + \sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{(t+3) - 3}{t(\sqrt{t+3} + \sqrt{3})} \\
 &= \frac{t}{t(\sqrt{t+3} + \sqrt{3})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+3} + \sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 68. \frac{\sqrt{z-3} - \sqrt{z}}{3} &= \frac{\sqrt{z-3} - \sqrt{z}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{z-3} + \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z-3} + \sqrt{z}} \\
 &= \frac{(z-3) - z}{3(\sqrt{z-3} + \sqrt{z})} \\
 &= \frac{-3}{3(\sqrt{z-3} + \sqrt{z})} \\
 &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{z-3} + \sqrt{z}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{z-3} + \sqrt{z}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 70. \frac{\sqrt{x+5} - \sqrt{5}}{x} &= \frac{\sqrt{x+5} - \sqrt{5}}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{5}} \\
 &= \frac{(x+5) - 5}{x(\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{5})} \\
 &= \frac{x}{x(\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{5})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{5}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 71. \frac{\sqrt{x+h+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{h} &= \frac{\sqrt{x+h+1} - \sqrt{x+1}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1}} \\
 &= \frac{(x+h+1) - (x+1)}{h(\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} \\
 &= \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h+1} + \sqrt{x+1}}, h \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 72. \frac{\sqrt{x+h-2} - \sqrt{x-2}}{h} &= \frac{\sqrt{x+h-2} - \sqrt{x-2}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+h-2} + \sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{x+h-2} + \sqrt{x-2}} \\
 &= \frac{x+h-2 - x+2}{h(\sqrt{x+h-2} + \sqrt{x-2})} \\
 &= \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x+h-2} + \sqrt{x-2})} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h-2} + \sqrt{x-2}}, h \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$73. T = 10 \left(\frac{4t^2 + 16t + 75}{t^2 + 4t + 10} \right)$$

(a)

t	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
T	75°	55.9°	48.3°	45°	43.3°	42.3°	41.7°	41.3°	41.1°	40.9°	40.7°	40.6°

(b) T is approaching 40° .

74. (a) $\frac{1}{50}$ minute

(b) $x \left(\frac{1}{50} \right) = \frac{x}{50}$ minutes

(c) $120 \left(\frac{1}{50} \right) = \frac{12}{5} = 2.4$ minutes

75. Probability = $\frac{\text{Shaded area}}{\text{Total area}} = \frac{x(x/2)}{x(2x+1)} = \frac{x/2}{2x+1} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{x}{2(2x+1)}$

76. Probability = $\frac{\text{Shaded area}}{\text{Total area}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{x}(x+2)(x+x+4)}{\frac{1}{2}(x+4) \left[(x+2) + \frac{4}{x}(x+2) \right]}$

$$= \frac{4(x+2)(2x+4)}{(x+4)(x+2) \left(1 + \frac{4}{x} \right)} = \frac{4 \cdot 2(x+2)^2}{(x+4)(x+2) \left(1 + \frac{4}{x} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{8(x+2)^2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+4)(x+2) \left(1 + \frac{4}{x} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{8(x+2)^2}{(x+4)(x+2)(x+4)} = \frac{8(x+2)}{(x+4)^2}, x \neq 0$$

77. (a)

Year	Banking using model (in millions)	Paying Bills using model (in millions)
2005	46.9	17
2006	57.6	25.6
2007	63.5	27.3
2008	67.3	28.8
2009	69.9	30.8
2010	71.9	33.7

(b) The values given by the models are close to the actual data.

(c)
$$\frac{\text{Number of households paying bills online}}{\text{Number of households banking online}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{0.307t^2 - 6.54t + 24.6}{0.015t^2 - 0.28t + 1.0} \\ &= \frac{0.307t^2 - 6.54t + 24.6}{-33.74t + 121.8} \cdot \frac{-0.40t + 1.0}{-0.40t + 1.0} \\ &= \frac{0.307t^2 - 6.54t + 24.6}{0.015t^2 - 0.28t + 1.0} \cdot \frac{-0.40t + 1.0}{-33.74t + 121.8} \\ &= \frac{(0.307t^2 - 6.54t + 24.6)(-0.40t + 1.0)}{(0.015t^2 - 0.28t + 1.0)(-33.74t + 121.8)} \end{aligned}$$

(d) When $t = 5$,

$$\frac{[0.307(5)^2 - 6.54(5) + 24.6] [-0.40(5) + 1.0]}{[0.015(5)^2 - 0.28(5) + 1.0] [-33.74(5) + 121.8]} \approx 0.362$$

When $t = 6$,

$$\frac{[0.307(6)^2 - 6.54(6) + 24.6] [-0.40(6) + 1.0]}{[0.015(6)^2 - 0.28(6) + 1.0] [-33.74(6) + 121.8]} \approx 0.445$$

When $t = 7$,

$$\frac{[0.307(7)^2 - 6.54(7) + 24.6] [-0.40(7) + 1.0]}{[0.015(7)^2 - 0.28(7) + 1.0] [-33.74(7) + 121.8]} \approx 0.429$$

When $t = 8$,

$$\frac{[0.307(8)^2 - 6.54(8) + 24.6] [-0.40(8) + 1.0]}{[0.015(8)^2 - 0.28(8) + 1.0] [-33.74(8) + 121.8]} \approx 0.428$$

When $t = 9$,

$$\frac{[0.307(9)^2 - 6.54(9) + 24.6] [-0.40(9) + 1.0]}{[0.015(9)^2 - 0.28(9) + 1.0] [-33.74(9) + 121.8]} \approx 0.440$$

When $t = 10$,

$$\frac{[0.307(10)^2 - 6.54(10) + 24.6] [-0.40(10) + 1.0]}{[0.015(10)^2 - 0.28(10) + 1.0] [-33.74(10) + 121.8]} \approx 0.468$$

For each year, the ratio is about the same.

$$78. (a) r = \frac{\left[\frac{24(NM - P)}{N} \right]}{\left(P + \frac{NM}{12} \right)} = \frac{\left[\frac{24(60 \cdot 525 - 28,000)}{60} \right]}{\left(28,000 + \frac{60 \cdot 525}{12} \right)} = \frac{2(31,500 - 28,000)}{28,000 + \frac{31,500}{12}} = \frac{2(3500)}{28,000 + 2625} = \frac{2(700)}{30,625} = \frac{1400}{30,625} \approx 4.57\%$$

$$(b) r = \frac{\left[\frac{24(NM - P)}{N} \right]}{\frac{12P + NM}{12}} = \frac{24(NM - P)}{N} \cdot \frac{12}{12P + NM} = \frac{288(NM - P)}{N(12P + NM)}$$

$$= \frac{288(60 \cdot 525 - 28,000)}{60(12 \cdot 28,000 + 60 \cdot 525)} = \frac{288(31,500 - 28,000)}{60(336,000 + 31,500)} = \frac{288(3500)}{60(367,500)} = \frac{1,008,000}{22,050,000} \approx 4.57\%$$

$$79. R_T = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{R_2 + R_1}{R_1 R_2}}$$

$$= \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

80. The bar graph indicates that the oxygen in the pond level drops dramatically for the first week. By the twelfth week, the oxygen levels in the pond are almost at the previous high.

81. False. In order for the simplified expression to be equivalent to the original expression, the domain of the simplified expression needs to be restricted. If n is even, $x \neq \pm 1$. If n is odd, $x \neq 1$.

82. False. The two expressions are equivalent for all values of x such that $x \neq 1$.

Section P.6 The Rectangular Coordinate System and Graphs

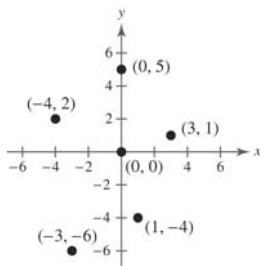
1. Cartesian

2. Origin; quadrants

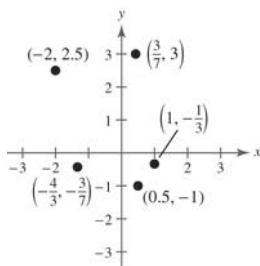
3. Distance Formula

4. Midpoint Formula

5.



6.



7. $(-3, 4)$

8. $(-12, 0)$

9. $x > 0$ and $y < 0$ in Quadrant IV.

10. $x < 0$ and $y < 0$ in Quadrant III.

11. $x = -4$ and $y > 0$ in Quadrant II.

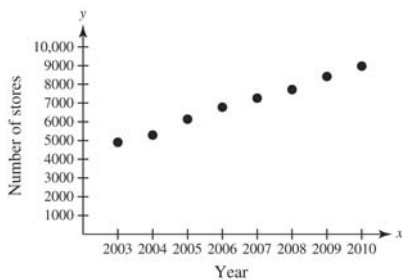
12. $y < -5$ in Quadrant III or IV.

13. $(x, -y)$ is in the second Quadrant means that (x, y) is in Quadrant III.

14. (x, y) , $xy > 0$ means x and y have the same signs. This occurs in Quadrant I or III.

15.

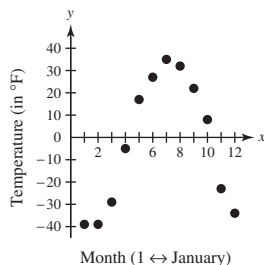
Year, x	Number of Stores, y
2003	4906
2004	5289
2005	6141
2006	6779
2007	7262
2008	7720
2009	8416
2010	8970



Year ($t = 3 \leftrightarrow 2003$)

16.

Month, x	Temperature, y
1	-39
2	-39
3	-29
4	-5
5	17
6	27
7	35
8	32
9	22
10	8
11	-23
12	-34



$$\begin{aligned}
 17. \quad d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(3 - (-2))^2 + (-6 - 6)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-12)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{25 + 144} \\
 &= 13 \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 18. \quad d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(0 - 8)^2 + (20 - 5)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (15)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{64 + 225} \\
 &= \sqrt{289} \\
 &= 17 \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 19. \quad d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-5 - 1)^2 + (-1 - 4)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-5)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{36 + 25} \\
 &= \sqrt{61} \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 20. \quad d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(3 - 1)^2 + (-2 - 3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-5)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{4 + 25} \\
 &= \sqrt{29} \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 21. \quad d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-1 - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{7}{3}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + \frac{49}{9}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{277}{36}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{277}}{6} \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 22. \quad d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-3.9 - 9.5)^2 + (8.2 - (-2.6))^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(-13.4)^2 + (10.8)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{179.56 + 116.64} \\
 &= \sqrt{296.2} \\
 &\approx 17.21 \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

23. (a) (1, 0), (13, 5)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance} &= \sqrt{(13 - 1)^2 + (5 - 0)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{169} = 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$(13, 5), (13, 0)$$

$$\text{Distance} = |5 - 0| = |5| = 5$$

$$(1, 0), (13, 0)$$

$$\text{Distance} = |1 - 13| = |-12| = 12$$

$$(b) \ 5^2 + 12^2 = 25 + 144 = 169 = 13^2$$

24. (a) The distance between (-1, 1) and (9, 1) is 10.

The distance between (9, 1) and (9, 4) is 3.

The distance between (-1, 1) and (9, 4) is

$$\sqrt{(9 - (-1))^2 + (4 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{100 + 9} = \sqrt{109}.$$

$$(b) \ 10^2 + 3^2 = 109 = (\sqrt{109})^2$$

$$25. \ d_1 = \sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + (0 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{(4 + 1)^2 + (0 + 5)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 25} = \sqrt{50}$$

$$d_3 = \sqrt{(2 + 1)^2 + (1 + 5)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 36} = \sqrt{45}$$

$$(\sqrt{5})^2 + (\sqrt{45})^2 = (\sqrt{50})^2$$

$$26. \ d_1 = \sqrt{(3 - (-1))^2 + (5 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 4} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{(5 - 3)^2 + (1 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$d_3 = \sqrt{(5 - (-1))^2 + (1 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 4} = \sqrt{40}$$

$$(\sqrt{20})^2 + (\sqrt{20})^2 = (\sqrt{40})^2$$

$$27. \ d_1 = \sqrt{(1 - 3)^2 + (-3 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 25} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{(3 + 2)^2 + (2 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 4} = \sqrt{29}$$

$$d_3 = \sqrt{(1 + 2)^2 + (-3 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 49} = \sqrt{58}$$

$$d_1 = d_2$$

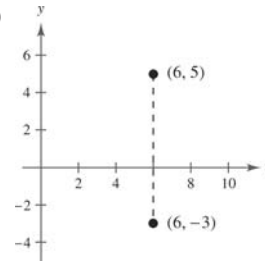
$$28. \ d_1 = \sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + (9 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 36} = \sqrt{40}$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{(-2 - 4)^2 + (7 - 9)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 4} = \sqrt{40}$$

$$d_3 = \sqrt{(2 - (-2))^2 + (3 - 7)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 16} = \sqrt{32}$$

$$d_1 = d_2$$

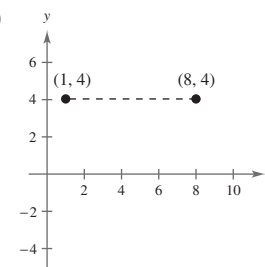
29. (a)



$$(b) \ d = \sqrt{(5 - (-3))^2 + (6 - 6)^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$(c) \ \left(\frac{6 + 6}{2}, \frac{5 + (-3)}{2} \right) = (6, 1)$$

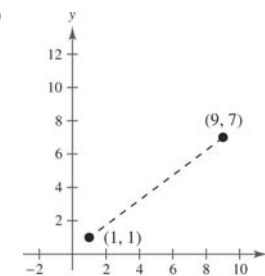
30. (a)



$$(b) \ d = \sqrt{(4 - 4)^2 + (8 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$(c) \ \left(\frac{1 + 8}{2}, \frac{4 + 4}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{9}{2}, 4 \right)$$

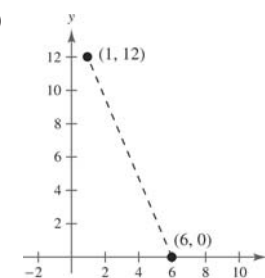
31. (a)



$$(b) \ d = \sqrt{(9 - 1)^2 + (7 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{64 + 36} = 10$$

$$(c) \ \left(\frac{9 + 1}{2}, \frac{7 + 1}{2} \right) = (5, 4)$$

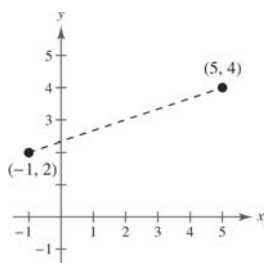
32. (a)



$$(b) \ d = \sqrt{(1 - 6)^2 + (12 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 144} = 13$$

$$(c) \ \left(\frac{1 + 6}{2}, \frac{12 + 0}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{7}{2}, 6 \right)$$

33. (a)

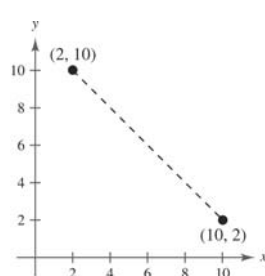


$$(b) \quad d = \sqrt{(5 - (-1))^2 + (4 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 + 4} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$(c) \quad \left(\frac{-1 + 5}{2}, \frac{2 + 4}{2} \right) = (2, 3)$$

34. (a)

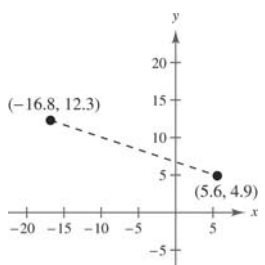


$$(b) \quad d = \sqrt{(2 - 10)^2 + (10 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{64 + 64} = 8\sqrt{2}$$

$$(c) \quad \left(\frac{2 + 10}{2}, \frac{10 + 2}{2} \right) = (6, 6)$$

35. (a)

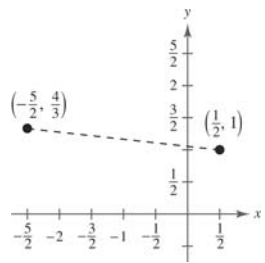


$$(b) \quad d = \sqrt{(-16.8 - 5.6)^2 + (12.3 - 4.9)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{501.76 + 54.76} = \sqrt{556.52}$$

$$(c) \quad \left(\frac{-16.8 + 5.6}{2}, \frac{12.3 + 4.9}{2} \right) = (-5.6, 8.6)$$

36. (a)



$$(b) \quad d = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \right)^2 + \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{82}}{3}$$

$$(c) \quad \left(\frac{-5/2 + 1/2}{2}, \frac{4/3 + 1}{2} \right) = \left(-1, \frac{7}{6} \right)$$

$$37. \quad d = \sqrt{120^2 + 150^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36,900}$$

$$= 30\sqrt{41}$$

$$\approx 192.09$$

The plane flies about 192 kilometers.

$$38. \quad d = \sqrt{(42 - 18)^2 + (50 - 12)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{24^2 + 38^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2020}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{505}$$

$$\approx 45$$

The pass is about 45 yards.

$$39. \quad \text{midpoint} = \left(\frac{2002 + 2010}{2}, \frac{19,564 + 35,123}{2} \right)$$

$$= (2006, 27,343.5)$$

In 2006, the sales for the Coca-Cola Company were about \$27,343.5 million.

$$40. \quad \text{midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2008 + 2010}{2}, \frac{1.89 + 2.83}{2} \right)$$

$$= (2009, 2.36)$$

In 2009, the earnings per share for Big Lots, Inc. were about \$2.36.

$$41. \quad (-2 + 2, -4 + 5) = (0, 1)$$

$$(2 + 2, -3 + 5) = (4, 2)$$

$$(-1 + 2, -1 + 5) = (1, 4)$$

42. $(-3 + 6, 6 - 3) = (3, 3)$
 $(-5 + 6, 3 - 3) = (1, 0)$
 $(-3 + 6, 0 - 3) = (3, -3)$
 $(-1 + 6, 3 - 3) = (5, 0)$
43. $(-7 + 4, -2 + 8) = (-3, 6)$
 $(-2 + 4, 2 + 8) = (2, 10)$
 $(-2 + 4, -4 + 8) = (2, 4)$
 $(-7 + 4, -4 + 8) = (-3, 4)$
44. $(5 - 10, 8 - 6) = (-5, 2)$
 $(3 - 10, 6 - 6) = (-7, 0)$
 $(7 - 10, 6 - 6) = (-3, 0)$

45. (a) The minimum wage had the greatest increase from 2000 to 2010.

- (b) Minimum wage in 1990: \$3.80

Minimum wage in 1995: \$4.25

$$\text{Percent increase: } \left(\frac{4.25 - 3.80}{3.80} \right) (100) \approx 11.8\%$$

Minimum wage in 1995: \$4.25

Minimum wage in 2011: \$7.25

$$\text{Percent increase: } \left(\frac{7.25 - 4.25}{4.25} \right) (100) \approx 70.6\%$$

So, the minimum wage increased 11.8% from 1990 to 1995 and 70.6% from 1995 to 2011.

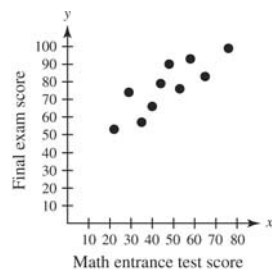
- (c) Minimum wage in 2016 = Minimum wage in 2011 + $\left(\frac{\text{Percent increase}}{\text{in 2011}} \right) (\text{Minimum wage in 2011}) \approx \$7.25 + 0.706(\$7.25) \approx \12.37

So, the minimum wage will be about \$12.37 in the year 2016.

- (d) Answer will vary. Sample answer: No, the prediction is too high because it is likely that the percent increase over a 4-year period (2011–2016) will be less than the percent increase over a 16-year period (1995–2011).

46. (a)

x	y
22	53
29	74
35	57
40	66
44	79
48	90
53	76
58	93
65	83
76	99



47. Because $x_m = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ and $y_m = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$ we have:

$$2x_m = x_1 + x_2 \quad 2y_m = y_1 + y_2$$

$$2x_m - x_1 = x_2 \quad 2y_m - y_1 = y_2$$

$$\text{So, } (x_2, y_2) = (2x_m - x_1, 2y_m - y_1).$$

- (b) The point (65, 83) represents an entrance exam score of 65.
- (c) No. There are many variables that will affect the final exam score.

48. (a) $(x_2, y_2) = (2x_m - x_1, 2y_m - y_1) = (2 \cdot 4 - 1, 2(-1) - (-2)) = (7, 0)$

(b) $(x_2, y_2) = (2x_m - x_1, 2y_m - y_1) = (2 \cdot 2 - (-5), 2 \cdot 4 - 11) = (9, -3)$

49. The midpoint of the given line segment is $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$.

The midpoint between (x_1, y_1) and $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$ is $\left(\frac{x_1 + \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}}{2}, \frac{y_1 + \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3x_1 + x_2}{4}, \frac{3y_1 + y_2}{4}\right)$.

The midpoint between $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$ and (x_2, y_2) is $\left(\frac{\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} + x_2}{2}, \frac{\frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} + y_2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{x_1 + 3x_2}{4}, \frac{y_1 + 3y_2}{4}\right)$.

So, the three points are $\left(\frac{3x_1 + x_2}{4}, \frac{3y_1 + y_2}{4}\right)$, $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$, and $\left(\frac{x_1 + 3x_2}{4}, \frac{y_1 + 3y_2}{4}\right)$.

50. (a) $\left(\frac{3x_1 + x_2}{4}, \frac{3y_1 + y_2}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{3 \cdot 1 + 4}{4}, \frac{3(-2) - 1}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{7}{4}, -\frac{7}{4}\right)$

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1 + 4}{2}, \frac{-2 - 1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

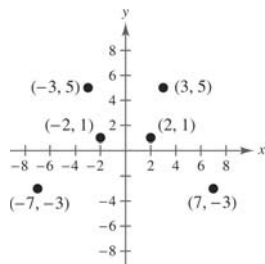
$$\left(\frac{x_1 + 3x_2}{4}, \frac{y_1 + 3y_2}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{1 + 3 \cdot 4}{4}, \frac{-2 + 3(-1)}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{13}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}\right)$$

(b) $\left(\frac{3x_1 + x_2}{4}, \frac{3y_1 + y_2}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{3(-2) + 0}{4}, \frac{3(-3) + 0}{4}\right) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{9}{4}\right)$

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{-2 + 0}{2}, \frac{-3 + 0}{2}\right) = \left(-1, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + 3x_2}{4}, \frac{y_1 + 3y_2}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{-2 + 0}{4}, \frac{-3 + 0}{4}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

51.



- (a) The point is reflected through the y -axis.
- (b) The point is reflected through the x -axis.
- (c) The point is reflected through the origin.

52. (a)

First Set

$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(2 - 2)^2 + (3 - 6)^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$d(B, C) = \sqrt{(2 - 6)^2 + (6 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = 5$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(2 - 6)^2 + (3 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

Because $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$, A , B , and C are the vertices of a right triangle.

Second Set

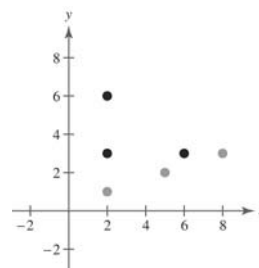
$$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(8 - 5)^2 + (3 - 2)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d(B, C) = \sqrt{(5 - 2)^2 + (2 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(8 - 2)^2 + (3 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{40}$$

A , B , and C are the vertices of an isosceles triangle or are collinear: $\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{10} = 2\sqrt{10} = \sqrt{40}$.

(b)



First set: Not collinear

Second set: The points are collinear.

- (c) If A , B , and C are collinear, then two of the distances will add up to the third distance.

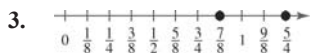
53. No. It depends on the magnitude of the quantities measured.
54. The y -coordinate of a point on the x -axis is 0. The x -coordinates of a point on the y -axis is 0.
55. False, you would have to use the Midpoint Formula 15 times.
56. True. Two sides of the triangle have lengths $\sqrt{149}$ and the third side has a length of $\sqrt{18}$.
57. False. The polygon could be a rhombus. For example, consider the points $(4, 0)$, $(0, 6)$, $(-4, 0)$, and $(0, -6)$.
58. (a) Because (x_0, y_0) lies in Quadrant II, $(x_0, -y_0)$ must lie in Quadrant III. Matches (ii).
 (b) Because (x_0, y_0) lies in Quadrant II, $(-2x_0, y_0)$ must lie in Quadrant I. Matches (iii).
 (c) Because (x_0, y_0) lies in Quadrant II, $(x_0, \frac{1}{2}y_0)$ must lie in Quadrant II. Matches (iv).
 (d) Because (x_0, y_0) lies in Quadrant II, $(-x_0, -y_0)$ must lie in Quadrant IV. Matches (i).
59. Use the Midpoint Formula to prove the diagonals of the parallelogram bisect each other.

$$\left(\frac{b+a}{2}, \frac{c+0}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a+b+0}{2}, \frac{c+0}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{c}{2}\right)$$

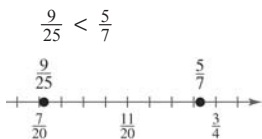
Review Exercises for Chapter P

1. $\{11, -14, -\frac{8}{9}, \frac{5}{2}, \sqrt{6}, 0.4\}$
- (a) Natural numbers: 11
 (b) Whole numbers: 0, 11
 (c) Integers: 11, -14
 (d) Rational numbers: $11, -14, -\frac{8}{9}, \frac{5}{2}, 0.4$
 (e) Irrational numbers: $\sqrt{6}$
2. $\{\sqrt{15}, -22, -\frac{10}{3}, 0, 5.2, \frac{3}{7}\}$
- (a) Natural numbers: none
 (b) Whole numbers: 0
 (c) Integers: -22, 0
 (d) Rational numbers: $-22, -\frac{10}{3}, 0, 5.2, \frac{3}{7}$
 (e) Irrational numbers: $\sqrt{15}$



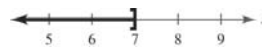
$$\frac{5}{4} > \frac{7}{8}$$

4. (a) $\frac{9}{25} = 0.36$
 (b) $\frac{5}{7} = 0.714285$



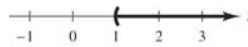
5. $x \leq 7$

The set consists of all real numbers less than or equal to 7.



6. $x > 1$

The set consists of all real numbers greater than 1.



7. $d(-74, 48) = |48 - (-74)| = 122$
8. $d(-112, -6) = |-6 - (-112)| = 106$
9. $d(x, 7) = |x - 7|$ and $d(x, 7) \geq 4$, thus $|x - 7| \geq 4$.
10. $d(x, 25) = |x - 25|$ and $d(x, 25) \leq 10$, thus $|x - 25| \leq 10$.
11. $d(y, -30) = |y - (-30)| = |y + 30|$ and $d(y, -30) < 5$, thus $|y + 30| < 5$.
12. $d(z, -16) = |z - (-16)| = |z + 16|$ and $d(z, -16) > 8$, thus $|z + 16| > 8$.
13. $12x - 7$
- (a) $12(0) - 7 = -7$
 (b) $12(-1) - 7 = -19$

14. $x^2 - 6x + 5$

(a) $(-2)^2 - 6(-2) + 5 = 21$

(b) $(2)^2 - 6(2) + 5 = -3$

15. $-x^2 + x - 1$

(a) $-(1)^2 + 1 - 1 = -1$

(b) $-(-1)^2 + (-1) - 1 = -3$

16. $\frac{x}{x-3}$

(a) $\frac{-3}{-3-3} = \frac{1}{2}$

(b) $\frac{3}{3-3}$ is undefined.

17. $2x + (3x - 10) = (2x + 3x) - 10$

Illustrates the Associative Property of Addition

18. $4(t + 2) = 4 \cdot t + 4 \cdot 2$

Illustrates the Left Distributive Property of Multiplication Over Addition

19. $0 + (a - 5) = a - 5$

Illustrates the Additive Identity Property

20. $\frac{2}{y+4} \cdot \frac{y+4}{2} = 1, \quad y \neq -4$

Illustrates the Multiplicative Inverse Property

21. $(t^2 + 1) + 3 = 3 + (t^2 + 1)$

Illustrates the Commutative Property of Addition

22. $1 \cdot (3x + 4) = 3x + 4$

Illustrates the Multiplicative Identity Property

23. $|-3| + 4(-2) - 6 = 3 - 8 - 6 = -11$

24. $\frac{|-10|}{-10} = \frac{10}{-10} = -1$

25. $\frac{5}{18} \div \frac{10}{3} = \frac{\cancel{5}}{\cancel{18}_6} \cdot \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{10}_2} = \frac{1}{2}$

26. $(16 - 8) \div 4 = 8 \div 4 = 2$

27. $6[4 - 2(6 + 8)] = 6[4 - 2(14)]$
 $= 6[4 - 28]$
 $= 6(-24)$
 $= -144$

28. $-4[16 - 3(7 - 10)] = -4[16 - 3(-3)]$
 $= -4[16 + 9]$
 $= -4(25)$
 $= -100$

29. $\frac{x}{5} + \frac{7x}{12} = \frac{12x}{60} + \frac{35x}{60} = \frac{47x}{60}$

30. $\frac{9}{x} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{9}{x} \cdot \frac{6}{1} = \frac{54}{x}$

31. (a) $3x^2(4x^3)^3 = 3x^2(64x^9) = 192x^{11}$

(b) $\frac{5y^6}{10y} = \frac{y^{6-1}}{2} = \frac{y^5}{2}, \quad y \neq 0$

32. (a) $(3a)^2(6a^3) = 9a^2(6a^3) = 54a^5$

(b) $\frac{36x^5}{9x^{10}} = \frac{4 \cdot 9 \cdot x^5}{9 \cdot x^5 \cdot x^5} = \frac{4}{x^5}$

33. (a) $(-2z)^3 = -8z^3$

(b) $\frac{(8y)^0}{y^2} = \frac{1}{y^2}$

34. (a) $[(x + 2)^2]^3 = (x + 2)^6$

(b) $\frac{40(b-3)^5}{75(b-3)^2} = \frac{8}{15}(b-3)^{5-2} = \frac{8}{15}(b-3)^3, \quad b \neq 3$

35. (a) $\frac{a^2}{b^{-2}} = a^2b^2$

(b) $(a^2b^2)(3ab^{-2}) = 3a^{2+1}b^{4-2} = 3a^3b^2$

36. (a) $\frac{6^2u^3v^{-3}}{12u^{-2}v} = \frac{36u^{3-(-2)}v^{-3-1}}{12} = 3u^5v^{-4} = \frac{3u^5}{v^4}$

(b) $\frac{3^{-4}m^{-1}n^{-3}}{9^{-2}mn^{-3}} = \frac{9^2n^3}{3^4mmn^3} = \frac{81}{81m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} = m^{-2}$

37. (a) $\frac{(5a)^{-2}}{(5a)^2} = (5a)^{-2-2} = (5a)^{-4} = \frac{1}{(5a)^4} = \frac{1}{625a^4}$

(b) $\frac{4(x^{-1})^{-3}}{4^{-2}(x^{-1})^{-1}} = \frac{4^{1-(-2)}x^3}{x} = 4^3x^{3-1} = 64x^2$

$$38. (a) (x + y^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{x + y^{-1}} = \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{1}{\frac{xy}{y} + \frac{1}{y}} = \frac{1}{\frac{xy + 1}{y}} = 1 \cdot \frac{y}{xy + 1} = \frac{y}{xy + 1}$$

$$(b) \left(\frac{x^{-3}}{y}\right)\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{x^3 y}\right)\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^4}, \quad y \neq 0$$

$$39. 168,500,000 = \$1.685 \times 10^8$$

$$40. 0.3048 = 3.048 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$41. 4.84 \times 10^8 = 484,000,000$$

$$42. 2.74 \times 10^{-3} = 0.00274$$

$$43. (a) \sqrt[3]{27^2} = (\sqrt[3]{27})^2 = (3)^2 = 9$$

$$(b) \sqrt{49^3} = (\sqrt{49})^3 = (7)^3 = 343$$

$$44. (a) \sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{125}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4^3}{5^3}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(b) \sqrt{\frac{81}{100}} = \sqrt{\frac{9^2}{10^2}} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$45. (a) (\sqrt[3]{216})^3 = (\sqrt[3]{6^3})^3 = (6)^3 = 216$$

$$(b) \sqrt[4]{32^4} = (\sqrt[4]{32})^4 = 32$$

$$46. (a) \sqrt[3]{\frac{2x^3}{27}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2x^3}{3^3}} = \frac{x}{3} \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$(b) \sqrt[5]{64x^6} = \sqrt[5]{(2x)^6} = 2x \sqrt[5]{2x}$$

$$47. (a) \sqrt{50} - \sqrt{18} = \sqrt{25 \cdot 2} - \sqrt{9 \cdot 2} \\ = 5\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} \\ = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(b) 2\sqrt{32} + 3\sqrt{72} = 2\sqrt{16 \cdot 2} + 3\sqrt{36 \cdot 2} \\ = 2(4\sqrt{2}) + 3(6\sqrt{2}) \\ = 8\sqrt{2} + 18\sqrt{2} \\ = 26\sqrt{2}$$

$$48. (a) \sqrt{8x^3} + \sqrt{2x} = 2x\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{2x} = (2x + 1)\sqrt{2x}$$

$$(b) \sqrt{18x^5} - \sqrt{8x^3} = 3x^2\sqrt{2x} - 2x\sqrt{2x} \\ = (3x^2 - 2x)\sqrt{2x} \\ = x\sqrt{2x}(3x - 2)$$

49. These are not like terms. Radicals cannot be combined by addition or subtraction unless the index and the radicand are the same.

$$50. A = wh = 8\sqrt{3}\sqrt{24^2 - (8\sqrt{3})^2} = 8\sqrt{3}\sqrt{384} = 8\sqrt{3}(8\sqrt{6}) = 64\sqrt{18} = 64(3\sqrt{2}) = 192\sqrt{2} \text{ inches}^2$$

$$51. \frac{3}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3}{4\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4(3)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$52. \frac{12}{\sqrt[3]{4}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{4^2}}{\sqrt[3]{4^2}} = \frac{12\sqrt[3]{16}}{4} = 3\sqrt[3]{16} = 3\sqrt[3]{8 \cdot 2} = 6\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$53. \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4 - 3} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{1} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$54. \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{\sqrt{5} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{5 - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$$

$$55. \frac{\sqrt{7} + 1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{7} + 1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7} - 1}{\sqrt{7} - 1} = \frac{(\sqrt{7})^2 - 1^2}{2(\sqrt{7} - 1)} = \frac{7 - 1}{2(\sqrt{7} - 1)} = \frac{6}{2(\sqrt{7} - 1)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7} - 1}$$

$$56. \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{11}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{11}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{11}} = \frac{2 - 11}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{11}} = -\frac{9}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{11}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{11}}$$

$$57. 16^{3/2} = \sqrt{16^3} = (\sqrt{16})^3 = (4)^3 = 64$$

$$58. 64^{-2/3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{64^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{64})^2} = \frac{1}{(4)^2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$59. (3x^{2/5})(2x^{1/2}) = 6x^{2/5+1/2} = 6x^{9/10}$$

$$60. (x-1)^{1/3}(x-1)^{-1/4} = (x-1)^{4/12-3/12} = (x-1)^{1/12}$$

61. Standard form: $-11x^2 + 3$

Degree: 2

Leading coefficient: -11

62. Standard form: $-5x^5 + 3x^3 + x - 4$

Degree: 5

Leading coefficient: -5

$$68. (3x^3 - 1.5x^2 + 4)(-3x) = (3x^2)(3x) - 1.5x^2(-3x) + 4(-3x) = 9x^3 + 4.4x^3 - 12x$$

$$69. (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 10x - 7) + (4x^2 - 7x - 2) = 2x^3 + (-5x^2 + 4x^2) + (10x - 7x) + (-7 - 2) = 2x^3 - x^2 + 3x - 9$$

$$70. (6x^4 - 20x^2 - x + 3) - (9x^4 - 11x^2 + 16) = 6x^4 - 20x^2 - x + 3 - 9x^4 + 11x^2 - 16$$

$$= (6x^4 - 9x^4) + (-20x^2 + 11x^2) - x + (3 - 16)$$

$$= -3x^4 - 9x^2 - x - 13$$

$$71. (3x - 6)(5x + 1) = 15x^2 + 3x - 30x - 6$$

$$= 15x^2 - 27x - 6$$

$$72. (x + 2)(x^2 - 2) = x(x^2 - 2) + 2(x^2 - 2)$$

$$= 2x^3 - 2x + 2x^2 - 4$$

$$= 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 4$$

$$73. (2x - 3)^2 = (2x)^2 - 2(2x)(3) + 3^2$$

$$= 4x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$74. (6x + 5)(6x - 5) = (6x)^2 - 5^2 = 36x^2 - 25$$

$$75. (3\sqrt{5} + 2x)(3\sqrt{5} - 2x) = (3\sqrt{5})^2 - (2x)^2$$

$$= 45 - 4x^2$$

$$76. (x - 4)^2 = x^3 - 3x^2(4) + 3x(4)^2 - 4^3$$

$$= x^3 - 12x^2 + 48x - 64$$

63. Standard form: $-12x^2 - 4$

Degree: 2

Leading coefficient: -12

64. Standard form: $-7x^2 + 12x + 6$

Degree: 2

Leading coefficient: -7

$$65. -(3x^2 + 2x) + (1 - 5x) = -3x^2 - 2x + 1 - 5x$$

$$= -3x^2 - 7x + 1$$

$$66. 8y - [2y^2 - (3y - 8)] = 8y - 2y^2 + (3y - 8)$$

$$= -2y^2 + 11y - 8$$

$$67. 2x(x^2 - 5x + 6) = (2x)(x^2) + (2x)(-5x) + (2x)(6)$$

$$= 2x^3 - 10x^2 + 12x$$

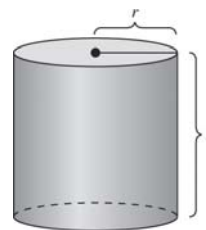
$$77. 2500(1 + r)^2 = 2500(r + 1)^2$$

$$= 2500(r^2 + 2r + 1)$$

$$= 2500r^2 + 5000r + 2500$$

78. (a) The surface is the sum of the area of the side, $2\pi rh$, and the areas of the top and bottom which are each πr^2 .

$$S = 2\pi rh + \pi r^2 + \pi r^2 = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$$



(b) $S = 2\pi(6)(8) + 2\pi(6)^2$

$$= 96\pi + 72\pi$$

$$= 168\pi \approx 527.79 \text{ in.}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 79. \text{ Area} &= (x + 12)(x + 16) \\ &= x^2 + 16x + 12x + 192 \\ &= x^2 + 28x + 192 \text{ square feet} \end{aligned}$$

$$80. (x + 5)(x + 3) = x^2 + 3x + 5x + 15$$

This illustrates the Distributive Property.

$$81. x^3 - x = x(x^2 - 1) = x(x + 1)(x - 1)$$

$$82. x(x - 3) + 4(x - 3) = (x - 3)(x + 4)$$

$$83. 25x^2 - 49 = (5x)^2 - 7^2 = (5x + 7)(5x - 7)$$

$$84. x^2 - 12x + 36 = (x - 6)^2$$

$$85. x^3 - 64 = x^3 - 4^3 = (x - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 16)$$

$$86. 8x^3 + 27 = (2x + 3)(4x^2 - 6x + 9)$$

$$87. 2x^2 + 21x + 10 = (2x + 1)(x + 10)$$

$$88. 3x^2 + 14x + 8 = (x + 4)(3x + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 89. x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2 &= x^2(x - 1) + 2(x - 1) \\ &= (x - 1)(x^2 + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 90. x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 8 &= x^2(x - 4) + 2(x - 4) \\ &= (x^2 + 2)(x - 4) \end{aligned}$$

91. The domain of $\frac{1}{x + 6}$ is the set of all real numbers except $x = -6$.

92. The domain of $\sqrt{x + 4}$ is the set of all real numbers greater than or equal to -4 .

$$93. \frac{x^2 - 64}{5(3x + 24)} = \frac{(x + 8)(x - 8)}{5 \cdot 3(x + 8)} = \frac{x - 8}{15}, \quad x \neq -8$$

$$\begin{aligned} 94. \frac{x^2 + 27}{x^2 + x - 6} &= \frac{(x + 3)(x^2 - 3x + 9)}{(x + 3)(x - 2)} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 3x + 9}{x - 2}, \quad x \neq -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 95. \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^4 - 2x^2 - 8} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2} &= \frac{(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 2)}{(x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 2)x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad x \neq \pm 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 96. \frac{4x - 6}{(x - 1)^2} \div \frac{2x^2 - 3x}{x^2 + 2x - 3} &= \frac{4x - 6}{(x - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{2x^2 - 3x} \\ &= \frac{2(2x - 3)}{(x - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{(x + 3)(x - 1)}{x(2x - 3)} \\ &= \frac{2(x + 3)}{x(x - 1)}, \quad x \neq \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 97. \frac{1}{x - 1} + \frac{1 - x}{x^2 + x + 1} &= \frac{x^2 + x + 1 + (1 - x)(x - 1)}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + x + 1 + x - 1 - x^2 + x}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} \\ &= \frac{3x}{(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 98. \frac{3x}{x + 2} - \frac{4x^2 - 5}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} &= \frac{3x}{x + 2} - \frac{4x^2 - 5}{(2x - 1)(x + 2)} \\ &= \frac{3x(2x - 1) - 4x^2 + 5}{(2x - 1)(x + 2)} \\ &= \frac{6x^2 - 3x - 4x^2 + 5}{(2x - 1)(x + 2)} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 5}{(2x - 1)(x + 2)} \\ &= \frac{(2x - 5)(x + 1)}{(2x - 1)(x + 2)} \end{aligned}$$

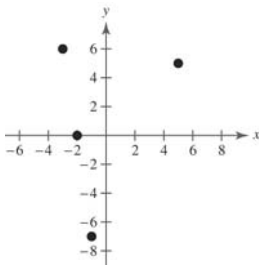
$$99. \frac{\left(\frac{3a}{a^2 - 1}\right)}{\left(\frac{a}{x} - 1\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{3a}{a^2 - x}\right)}{\left(\frac{a - x}{x}\right)} = \frac{3a}{1} \cdot \frac{x}{a^2 - x} \cdot \frac{x}{a - x} = \frac{3ax^2}{(a^2 - x)(a - x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 100. \quad \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2x-3} - \frac{1}{2x+3}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2x+3}\right)} &= \frac{\left(\frac{2x+3}{(2x-3)(2x+3)} - \frac{2x-3}{(2x-3)(2x+3)}\right)}{\left(\frac{2x+3}{2x(2x+3)} - \frac{2x}{2x(2x+3)}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{2x+3-2x+3}{(2x-3)(2x+3)}}{\frac{2x+3-2x}{2x(2x+3)}} = \frac{6}{(2x-3)(2x+3)} \cdot \frac{2x(2x+3)}{3} = \frac{4x}{2x-3}, \quad x \neq 0, -\frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

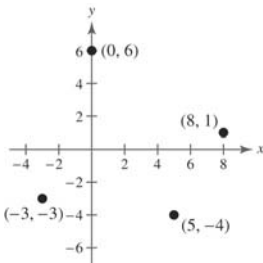
$$101. \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2(x+h)} - \frac{1}{2x}}{h} = \frac{\frac{x-(x+6)}{2x(x+h)}}{h} = \frac{-h}{2x(x+h)} \cdot \frac{1}{h} = \frac{-1}{2x(x+h)}, \quad h \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 102. \quad \frac{\frac{1}{x+h-3} - \frac{1}{x-3}}{h} &= \frac{\frac{x-3}{(x-3)(x+h-3)} - \frac{x+h-3}{(x-3)(x+h-3)}}{\frac{h}{1}} \\
 &= \frac{x-3-x-h+3}{(x-3)(x+h-3)} \cdot \frac{1}{h} \\
 &= \frac{-h}{h(x-3)(x+h-3)} \\
 &= \frac{-1}{(x-3)(x+h-3)}, \quad h \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

103.



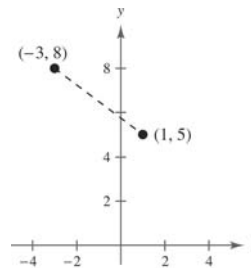
104.



105. $x > 0$ and $y = -2$ in Quadrant IV.

106. $xy = 4$ means x and y have the same signs. This occurs in Quadrants I and III.

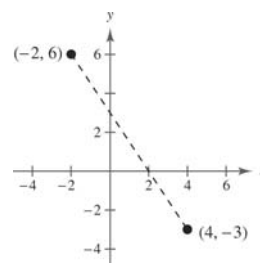
107. (a)



$$(b) \quad d = \sqrt{(-3-1)^2 + (8-5)^2} = \sqrt{16+9} = 5$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Midpoint: } \left(\frac{-3+1}{2}, \frac{8+5}{2}\right) = \left(-1, \frac{13}{2}\right)$$

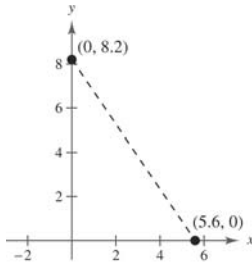
108. (a)



$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad d &= \sqrt{(-2-4)^2 + (6+3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{36+81} = \sqrt{117} = 3\sqrt{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Midpoint: } \left(\frac{-2+4}{2}, \frac{6-3}{2}\right) = \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

109. (a)

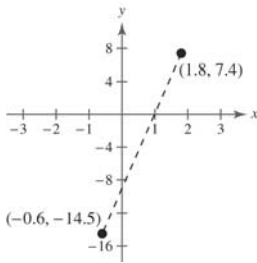


$$(b) \quad d = \sqrt{(5.6 - 0)^2 + (0 - 8.2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{31.36 + 67.24} = \sqrt{98.6}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Midpoint: } \left(\frac{0 + 5.6}{2}, \frac{8.2 + 0}{2} \right) = (2.8, 4.1)$$

110. (a)



$$(b) \quad d = \sqrt{(1.8 + 0.6)^2 + (7.4 + 14.5)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{5.76 + 479.61} = \sqrt{485.37}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Midpoint: } \left(\frac{1.8 - 0.6}{2}, \frac{7.4 - 14.5}{2} \right) = (0.6, -3.55)$$

111. $(4 - 4, 8 - 8) = (0, 0)$

$(6 - 4, 8 - 8) = (2, 0)$

$(4 - 4, 3 - 8) = (0, -5)$

$(6 - 4, 3 - 8) = (2, -5)$

112. $(0 - 2, 1 + 3) = (-2, 4)$

$(3 - 2, 3 + 3) = (1, 6)$

$(0 - 2, 5 + 3) = (-2, 8)$

$(-3 - 2, 3 + 3) = (-5, 6)$

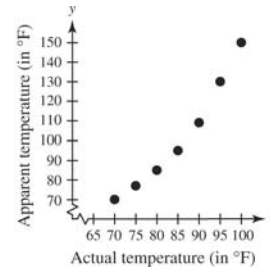
$$113. \quad \text{midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2008 + 2010}{2}, \frac{5.1 + 7.0}{2} \right)$$

$$= (2009, 6.05)$$

In 2009, Barnes & Noble had annual sales of \$6.05 billion.

114. (a)



$$\text{Change in apparent temperature} = 150^\circ\text{F} - 70^\circ\text{F}$$

$$= 80^\circ\text{F}$$

115. False, $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = a^2 + b^2$

There is also a cross-product term when a binomial sum is squared.

116. False

$x^n - y^n = (x - y)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}y + \dots + y^{n-1})$ for odd values of n , not for all values of n .

$x^n - y^n = (x^{n/2} + y^{n/2})(x^{n/2} - y^{n/2})$ for even values of n .

117. $\frac{ax - b}{b - ax} = -1$ for all real nonzero numbers a and b

except for $x = \frac{b}{a}$. This makes the expression undefined.

Problem Solving for Chapter P

1. (a) Men's

Minimum Volume: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(55)^3 \approx 696,910 \text{ mm}^3$

Maximum Volume: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(65)^3 \approx 1,150,347 \text{ mm}^3$

Women's

Minimum Volume: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi\left(\frac{95}{2}\right)^3 \approx 448,921 \text{ mm}^3$

Maximum Volume: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(55)^3 \approx 696,910 \text{ mm}^3$

(b) Men's

Minimum density: $\frac{7.26}{1,150,347} \approx 6.31 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg/mm}^3$

Maximum density: $\frac{7.26}{696,910} \approx 1.04 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/mm}^3$

Women's

Minimum density: $\frac{4.00}{696,910} \approx 5.74 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg/mm}^3$

Maximum density: $\frac{4.00}{448,921} \approx 8.91 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg/mm}^3$

(c) No. The weight would be different. Cork is much lighter than iron so it would have a much smaller density.

2. Let $a = 5$ and $b = -3$. Then $|a - b| = |5 - (-3)| = 8$ and $|a| - |b| = |5| - |-3| = 2$. Thus, $|a - b| > |a| - |b|$.

Let $a = 11$ and $b = 3$. Then $|a - b| = |11 - 3| = 8$ and $|a| - |b| = |11| - |3| = 8$. Thus, $|a - b| = |a| - |b|$.

To prove $|a - b| \geq |a| - |b|$ for all a, b , consider the following cases.

Case 1: $a > 0$ and $b < 0$

$$|a - b| = |a| + |b| > |a| - |b|$$

Case 2: $a < 0$ and $b > 0$

$$|a - b| = |a| + |b| > |a| - |b|$$

Case 3: $a > 0$ and $b > 0$

(i) $a > b$

Then, $|a - b| = |a| - |b|$

(ii) $a < b \Rightarrow |a| < |b|$

Then, $|a - b| = |b| - |a| > |a| - |b|$

Case 4: $a < 0$ and $b < 0$

(i) $a > b \Rightarrow |b| > |a|$

Then, $|a - b| = |b| - |a| > |a| - |b|$

(ii) $a < b$

Then, $|a - b| = |a| - |b|$

Therefore, $|a - b| \geq |a| - |b|$ for all a, b .

3. One golf ball: $\frac{1.6 \times 10^7}{1.58 \times 10^8} \approx 0.101$ pound

$$0.101(16) = 1.62 \text{ ounces}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{4. Men:} \quad & 70 \text{ beats} \times \frac{60}{1} \times \frac{24}{1} \times \frac{365.25}{1} \times \frac{75.5}{1 \text{ lifetime}} \\
 & = 2,779,698,600 \frac{\text{beats}}{\text{lifetime}}
 \end{aligned}$$

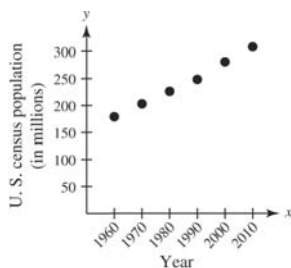
So, the number of beats in a lifetime for a man is 2,779,698,600.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Women:} \quad & 70 \text{ beats} \times \frac{60}{1} \times \frac{24}{1} \times \frac{365.25}{1} \times \frac{80.5 \text{ years}}{1 \text{ lifetime}} \\
 & = 2,963,784,600 \frac{\text{beats}}{\text{lifetime}}
 \end{aligned}$$

So, the number of beats in a lifetime for a woman is 2,963,784,600.

5. To say that a number has n significant digits means that the number has n digits with the leftmost non-zero digit and ending with the rightmost non-zero digit. For example; 28,000, 1.400, 0.00079 each have two significant digits.

6. (a)



Year, x	Population, y
1960	179.32
1970	203.30
1980	226.54
1990	248.72
2000	281.42
2010	308.75

The population of the United States has been increasing each year.

- (b) From 1960 to 1970, the population increased by $203.30 - 179.32 = 23.98$ million people.

From 1970 to 1980, the population increased by $226.54 - 203.30 = 23.29$ million people.

From 1980 to 1990, the population increased by $248.72 - 226.54 = 22.18$ million people.

From 1990 to 2000, the population increased by $281.42 - 248.72 = 32.7$ million people.

From 2000 to 2010, the population increased by $308.75 - 281.42 = 27.33$ million people.

- (c) The population increased the most from 1990 to 2000. The population increased the least from 1980 to 1990.

- (d) From 1960 to 1970, the percent increase in population was $\frac{23.98 \text{ million people}}{179.3 \text{ million people}} \approx 0.134 = 13.4\%$.

From 1970 to 1980, the percent increase in population was $\frac{23.29 \text{ million people}}{203.30 \text{ million people}} \approx 0.115 = 11.5\%$.

From 1980 to 1990, the percent increase in population was $\frac{22.18 \text{ million people}}{226.54 \text{ million people}} \approx 0.098 = 9.8\%$.

From 1990 to 2000, the percent increase in population was $\frac{32.7 \text{ million people}}{248.72 \text{ million people}} \approx 0.131 = 13.1\%$.

From 2000 to 2010, the percent increase in population was $\frac{27.33 \text{ million people}}{281.42 \text{ million people}} \approx 0.097 \approx 9.7\%$.

- (e) The percent increase of population was the greatest from 1960 to 1970. The percent increase of population was the least from 2000 to 2010.

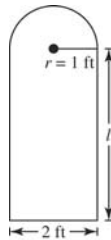
$$7. r = 1 - \left(\frac{3225}{12,000} \right)^{1/4} \approx 0.280 \text{ or } 28\%$$

8.

Planet	Mercury	Venus	Earth	Mars	Jupiter
x	0.387	0.723	1.0	1.524	5.203
\sqrt{x}	0.622	0.850	1.0	1.235	2.281
y	0.241	0.615	1.0	1.881	11.860
$\sqrt[3]{y}$	0.622	0.850	1.0	1.234	2.280

The square root of the distance from a planet to the sun is equal to the cube root of the period of the planet.

9.



Perimeter: $P = 2l + w + \pi r$

$$13.14 = 2l + 2 + \pi(1)$$

$$l = \frac{13.14 - 2 - \pi}{2} \approx 4 \text{ feet}$$

Amount of glass = Area of window

$$A = lw + \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2$$

$$= (4)(2) + \frac{1}{2}\pi(1)^2$$

$$\approx 9.57 \text{ square feet}$$

10. Volume: $V = lwh$

$$2x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 4 = lw(2x + 1)$$

$$\frac{2x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 4}{2x + 1} = lw$$

$$\frac{x^2(2x + 1) - 4(2x + 1)}{2x + 1} = lw$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - 4)(2x + 1)}{2x + 1} = lw$$

$$lw = x^2 - 4 = (x + 2)(x - 2)$$

Let $l = x + 2$ and $w = x - 2$.

Surface Area: $S = 2lw + 2lh + 2wh$

$$= 2(lw + lh + wh)$$

$$= 2[(x + 2)(x - 2) + (x + 2)(2x + 1) + (x - 2)(2x + 1)]$$

$$= 2[x^2 - 4 + 2x^2 + 5x + 2 + 2x^2 - 3x - 2]$$

$$= 2[5x^2 + 2x - 4]$$

$$= 10x^2 + 4x - 8$$

When $x = 6$ inches: $S = 10(6)^2 + 4(6) - 8 = 376$ cubic inches.

$$11. y_1 = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad y_2 = \frac{2-3x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

When $x = 0$, $y_1 = 0$. When $x = 0$, $y_2 = 2$.

Thus, $y_1 \neq y_2$.

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= \frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2x(1-x^2) - x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2x - 2x^3 - x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{2x - 3x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{x(2-3x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Let $y_2 = \frac{x(2-3x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$. Then $y_1 = y_2$.

12. The distance between (x_1, y_1) and $\left(\frac{2x_1+x_2}{3}, \frac{2y_1+y_2}{3}\right)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{\left(x_1 - \frac{2x_1+x_2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(y_1 - \frac{2y_1+y_2}{3}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{x_1-x_2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y_1-y_2}{3}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}[(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2]} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2 + (y_1-y_2)^2} \text{ which is } \frac{1}{3} \text{ of the distance between } (x_1, y_1) \text{ and } (x_2, y_2). \end{aligned}$$

The second point of trisection is $\left(\frac{\left(\frac{2x_1+x_2}{3}\right) + x_2}{3}, \frac{\left(\frac{2y_1+y_2}{3}\right) + y_2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{x_1+2x_2}{3}, \frac{y_1+2y_2}{3}\right)$.

13. (a) $(1, -2)$ and $(4, 1)$

The points of trisection are:

$$\left(\frac{2(1)+4}{3}, \frac{2(-2)+1}{3}\right) = (2, -1)$$

$$\left(\frac{1+2(4)}{3}, \frac{-2+2(1)}{3}\right) = (3, 0)$$

- (b) $(-2, -3)$ and $(0, 0)$

The points of trisection are:

$$\left(\frac{2(-2)+0}{3}, \frac{2(-3)+0}{3}\right) = \left(-\frac{4}{3}, -2\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{-2+2(0)}{3}, \frac{-3+2(0)}{3}\right) = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -1\right)$$

14. (a) and (b)

Either graph could be misleading. It depends on who the graph has as an audience. If the company wanted to gloss over the dip in profits during July, as at a stockholders meeting, the first graph could be used. If the company wished to project an image of rapidly increasing profits, as to potential investors, the second graph could be used.

Practice Test for Chapter P

1. Evaluate $\frac{|-42| - 20}{15 - |-4|}$.
2. Simplify $\frac{x}{z} - \frac{z}{y}$.
3. The distance between x and 7 is no more than 4. Use absolute value notation to describe this expression.
4. Evaluate $10(-x)^3$ for $x = 5$.
5. Simplify $(-4x^3)(-2x^{-5})(\frac{1}{16}x)$.
6. Change 0.0000412 to scientific notation.
7. Evaluate $125^{2/3}$.
8. Simplify $\sqrt[4]{64x^7y^9}$.
9. Rationalize the denominator and simplify $\frac{6}{\sqrt{12}}$.
10. Simplify $3\sqrt{80} - 7\sqrt{500}$.
11. Simplify $(8x^4 - 9x^2 + 2x - 1) - (3x^3 + 5x + 4)$.
12. Multiply $(x - 3)(x^2 + x - 7)$.
13. Multiply $[(x - 2) - y]^2$.
14. Factor $16x^4 - 1$.
15. Factor $6x^2 + 5x - 4$.
16. Factor $x^3 - 64$.
17. Combine and simplify $-\frac{3}{x} + \frac{x}{x^2 + 2}$.
18. Combine and simplify $\frac{x - 3}{4x} + \frac{x^2 - 9}{x^2}$.
19. Simplify $\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}}$.
20. (a) Plot the points $(-3, 6)$ and $(5, -1)$,
 (b) find the distance between the points, and
 (c) find the midpoint of the line segment joining the points.

NOT FOR SALE

C H A P T E R 1

Equations, Inequalities, and Mathematical Modeling

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INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

CHAPTER 1

Equations, Inequalities, and Mathematical Modeling

Section 1.1 Graphs of Equations

1. solution or solution point

2. graph

3. intercepts

4. y-axis

5. circle; (h, k) ; r

6. numerical

$$7. (a) (0, 2): \begin{aligned} 2 & \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{0+4} \\ 2 & = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

$$(b) (5, 3): \begin{aligned} 3 & \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{5+4} \\ 3 & \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{9} \\ 3 & = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

$$8. (a) (1, 2): \begin{aligned} 2 & \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{5-1} \\ 2 & \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{4} \\ 2 & = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

$$(b) (5, 0): \begin{aligned} 0 & \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{5-5} \\ 0 & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

$$9. (a) (2, 0): \begin{aligned} (2)^2 - 3(2) + 2 & \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \\ 4 - 6 + 2 & \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \\ 0 & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

$$(b) (-2, 8): \begin{aligned} (-2)^2 - 3(-2) + 2 & \stackrel{?}{=} 8 \\ 4 + 6 + 2 & \stackrel{?}{=} 8 \\ 12 & \neq 8 \end{aligned}$$

No, the point *is not* on the graph.

$$10. (a) (1, 5): \begin{aligned} 5 & \stackrel{?}{=} 4 - |1 - 2| \\ 5 & \stackrel{?}{=} 4 - 1 \\ 5 & \neq 3 \end{aligned}$$

No, the point *is not* on the graph.

$$(b) (6, 0): \begin{aligned} 0 & \stackrel{?}{=} 4 - |6 - 2| \\ 0 & \stackrel{?}{=} 4 - 4 \\ 0 & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

$$11. (a) (2, 3): \begin{aligned} 3 & \stackrel{?}{=} |2 - 1| + 2 \\ 3 & \stackrel{?}{=} 1 + 2 \\ 3 & = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

$$(b) (-1, 0): \begin{aligned} 0 & \stackrel{?}{=} |-1 - 1| + 2 \\ 0 & \stackrel{?}{=} 2 + 2 \\ 0 & \neq 4 \end{aligned}$$

No, the point *is not* on the graph.

$$12. (a) (1, 2): \begin{aligned} 2(1) - 2 - 3 & \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \\ -3 & \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

No, the point *is not* on the graph.

$$(b) (1, -1): \begin{aligned} 2(1) - (-1) - 3 & \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \\ 2 + 1 - 3 & \stackrel{?}{=} 0 \\ 0 & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

$$13. (a) (3, -2): \begin{aligned} (3)^2 + (-2)^2 & \stackrel{?}{=} 20 \\ 9 + 4 & \stackrel{?}{=} 20 \\ 13 & \neq 20 \end{aligned}$$

No, the point *is not* on the graph.

$$(b) (-4, 2): \begin{aligned} (-4)^2 + (2)^2 & \stackrel{?}{=} 20 \\ 16 + 4 & \stackrel{?}{=} 20 \\ 20 & = 20 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

NOT FOR SALE

14. (a) $(2, -\frac{16}{3})$: $\frac{1}{3}(2)^3 - 2(2)^2 = -\frac{16}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8 - 2 \cdot 4 = -\frac{16}{3}$
 $\frac{8}{3} - 8 = -\frac{16}{3}$
 $\frac{8}{3} - \frac{24}{3} = -\frac{16}{3}$
 $-\frac{16}{3} = -\frac{16}{3}$

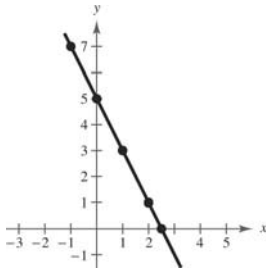
Yes, the point *is* on the graph.

(b) $(-3, 9)$: $\frac{1}{3}(-3)^3 - 2(-3)^2 = 9$
 $\frac{1}{3}(-27) - 2(9) = 9$
 $-9 - 18 = 9$
 $-27 \neq 9$

No, the point *is not* on the graph.

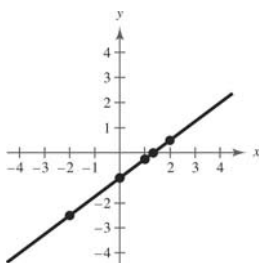
15. $y = -2x + 5$

x	-1	0	1	2	$\frac{5}{2}$
y	7	5	3	1	0
(x, y)	$(-1, 7)$	$(0, 5)$	$(1, 3)$	$(2, 1)$	$(\frac{5}{2}, 0)$



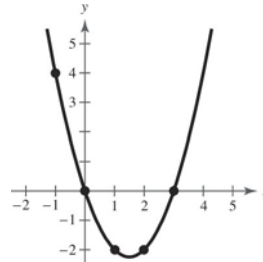
16. $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$

x	-2	0	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	2
y	$-\frac{5}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
(x, y)	$(-2, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(0, -1)$	$(1, -\frac{1}{4})$	$(\frac{4}{3}, 0)$	$(2, \frac{1}{2})$



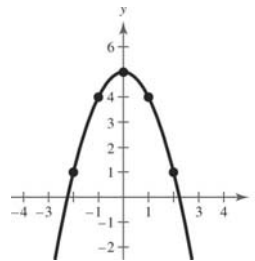
17. $y = x^2 - 3x$

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	4	0	-2	-2	0
(x, y)	$(-1, 4)$	$(0, 0)$	$(1, -2)$	$(2, -2)$	$(3, 0)$



18. $y = 5 - x^2$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	1	4	5	4	1
(x, y)	$(-2, 1)$	$(-1, 4)$	$(0, 5)$	$(1, 4)$	$(2, 1)$



19. x-intercept: $(3, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 9)$

20. x-intercepts: $(\pm 2, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 16)$

21. x-intercept: $(-2, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 2)$

22. x-intercept: $(4, 0)$

y-intercepts: $(0, \pm 2)$

23. x-intercept: $(1, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 2)$

24. x-intercepts: $(0, 0), (0, \pm 2)$

y-intercept: $(0, 0)$

INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

25. $x^2 - y = 0$

$$(-x)^2 - y = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - y = 0 \Rightarrow y\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$x^2 - (-y) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{No } x\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$(-x)^2 - (-y) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$

26. $x - y^2 = 0$

$$(-x) - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow -x - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{No } y\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$x - (-y)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$(-x) - (-y)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow -x - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$

27. $y = x^3$

$$y = (-x)^3 \Rightarrow y = -x^3 \Rightarrow \text{No } y\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = x^3 \Rightarrow y = -x^3 \Rightarrow \text{No } x\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = (-x)^3 \Rightarrow -y = -x^3 \Rightarrow y = x^3 \Rightarrow \text{Origin symmetry}$$

28. $y = x^4 - x^2 + 3$

$$y = (-x)^4 - (-x)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y = x^4 - x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = x^4 - x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y = -x^4 + x^2 - 3 \Rightarrow \text{No } x\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = (-x)^4 - (-x)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y = -x^4 + x^2 - 3 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$

29. $y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$

$$y = \frac{-x}{(-x)^2 + 1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{-x}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow \text{No } y\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{-x}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow \text{No } x\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = \frac{-x}{(-x)^2 + 1} \Rightarrow -y = \frac{-x}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow \text{Origin symmetry}$$

30. $y = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + (-x)^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \Rightarrow y\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{1 + x^2} \Rightarrow \text{No } x\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = \frac{1}{1 + (-x)^2} \Rightarrow y = \frac{-1}{1 + x^2} \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$

31. $xy^2 + 10 = 0$

$$(-x)y^2 + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow -xy^2 + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{No } y\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$x(-y)^2 + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow xy^2 + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow x\text{-axis symmetry}$$

$$(-x)(-y)^2 + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow -xy^2 + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$

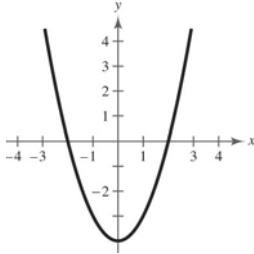
32. $xy = 4$

$(-x)y = 4 \Rightarrow xy = -4 \Rightarrow$ No y -axis symmetry

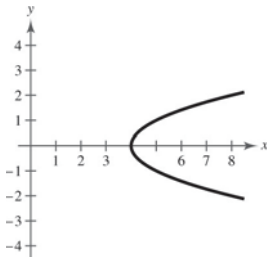
$x(-y) = 4 \Rightarrow xy = -4 \Rightarrow$ No x -axis symmetry

$(-x)(-y) = 4 \Rightarrow xy = 4 \Rightarrow$ Origin symmetry

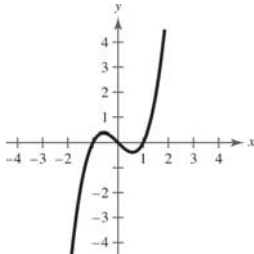
33.



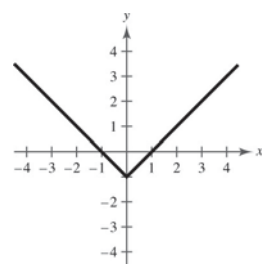
34.



35.



36.

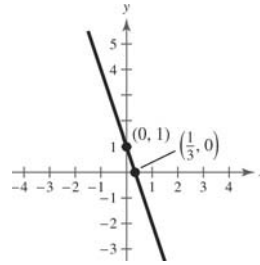


37. $y = -3x + 1$

x -intercept: $(\frac{1}{3}, 0)$

y -intercept: $(0, 1)$

No symmetry

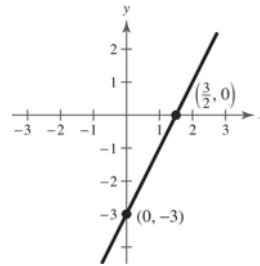


38. $y = 2x - 3$

x -intercept: $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$

y -intercept: $(0, -3)$

No symmetry



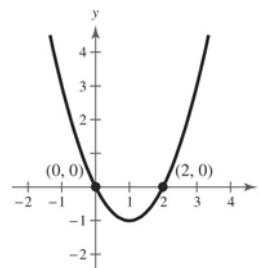
39. $y = x^2 - 2x$

x -intercepts: $(0, 0), (2, 0)$

y -intercept: $(0, 0)$

No symmetry

x	-1	0	1	2	3
y	3	0	-1	0	3

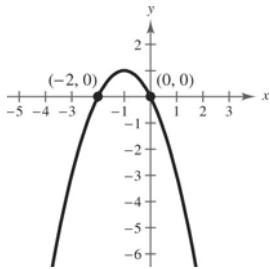


40. $y = -x^2 - 2x$

x-intercepts: $(-2, 0), (0, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 0)$

No symmetry



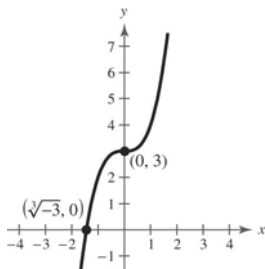
41. $y = x^3 + 3$

x-intercept: $(\sqrt[3]{-3}, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 3)$

No symmetry

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	-5	2	3	4	11

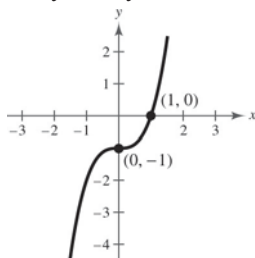


42. $y = x^3 - 1$

x-intercept: $(1, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, -1)$

No symmetry



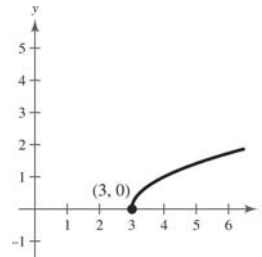
43. $y = \sqrt{x - 3}$

x-intercept: $(3, 0)$

y-intercept: none

No symmetry

x	3	4	7	12
y	0	1	2	3

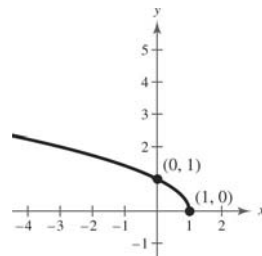


44. $y = \sqrt{1 - x}$

x-intercept: $(1, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 1)$

No symmetry



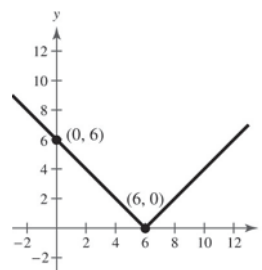
45. $y = |x - 6|$

x-intercept: $(6, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 6)$

No symmetry

x	-2	0	2	4	6	8	10
y	8	6	4	2	0	2	4

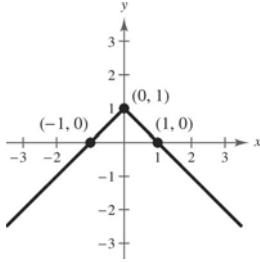


46. $y = 1 - |x|$

x-intercepts: $(1, 0), (-1, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 1)$

y-axis symmetry



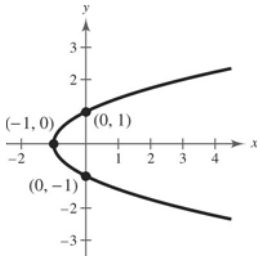
47. $x = y^2 - 1$

x-intercept: $(-1, 0)$

y-intercepts: $(0, -1), (0, 1)$

x-axis symmetry

x	-1	0	3
y	0	± 1	± 2

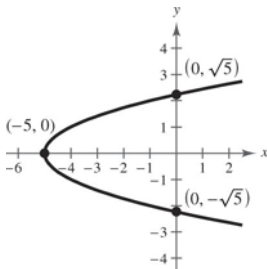


48. $x = y^2 - 5$

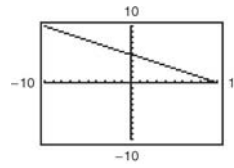
x-intercept: $(-5, 0)$

y-intercepts: $(0, \sqrt{5}), (0, -\sqrt{5})$

x-axis symmetry

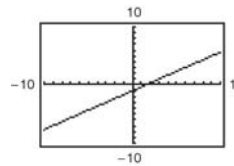


49. $y = 5 - \frac{1}{2}x$



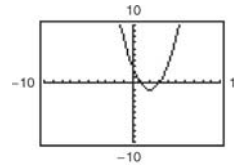
Intercepts: $(10, 0), (0, 5)$

50. $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$



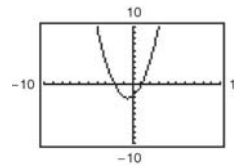
Intercepts: $(0, -1), (\frac{3}{2}, 0)$

51. $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$



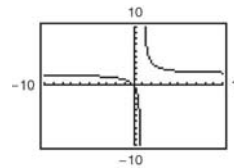
Intercepts: $(3, 0), (1, 0), (0, 3)$

52. $y = x^2 + x - 2$



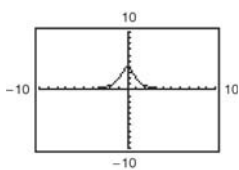
Intercepts: $(-2, 0), (1, 0), (0, -2)$

53. $y = \frac{2x}{x-1}$



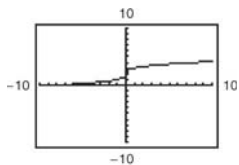
Intercept: $(0, 0)$

54. $y = \frac{4}{x^2 + 1}$



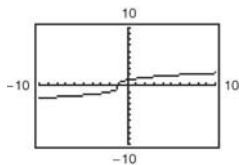
Intercept: (0, 4)

55. $y = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2$



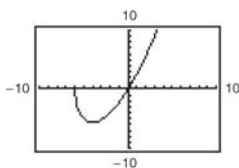
Intercepts: (-8, 0), (0, 2)

56. $y = \sqrt[3]{x + 1}$



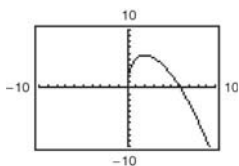
Intercepts: (-1, 0), (0, 1)

57. $y = x\sqrt{x + 6}$



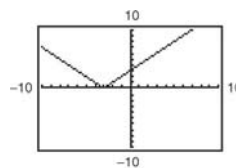
Intercepts: (0, 0), (-6, 0)

58. $y = (6 - x)\sqrt{x}$



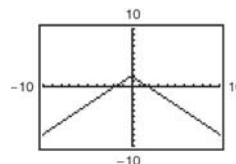
Intercepts: (0, 0), (6, 0)

59. $y = |x + 3|$



Intercepts: (-3, 0), (0, 3)

60. $y = 2 - |x|$



Intercepts: (±2, 0), (0, 2)

61. Center: (0, 0); Radius: 4

$$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = 4^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

62. Center: (0, 0); Radius: 5

$$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = 5^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

63. Center: (2, -1); Radius: 4

$$(x - 2)^2 + (y - (-1))^2 = 4^2$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 16$$

64. Center: (-7, -4); Radius: 7

$$(x - (-7))^2 + (y - (-4))^2 = 7^2$$

$$(x + 7)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 49$$

65. Center: (-1, 2); Solution point: (0, 0)

$$(x - (-1))^2 + (y - 2)^2 = r^2$$

$$(0 + 1)^2 + (0 - 2)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow 5 = r^2$$

$$(x + 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 5$$

66. Center:
- $(3, -2)$
- ; Solution point:
- $(-1, 1)$

$$r = \sqrt{(3 - (-1))^2 + (-2 - 1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$(x - 3)^2 + (y - (-2))^2 = 5^2$$

$$(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 25$$

67. Endpoints of a diameter:
- $(0, 0)$
- ,
- $(6, 8)$

$$\text{Center: } \left(\frac{0 + 6}{2}, \frac{0 + 8}{2} \right) = (3, 4)$$

$$(x - 3)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = r^2$$

$$(0 - 3)^2 + (0 - 4)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow 25 = r^2$$

$$(x - 3)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 25$$

68. Endpoints of a diameter:
- $(-4, -1)$
- ,
- $(4, 1)$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-4 - 4)^2 + (-1 - 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(-8)^2 + (-2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{64 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{68} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (2) \sqrt{17} = \sqrt{17}$$

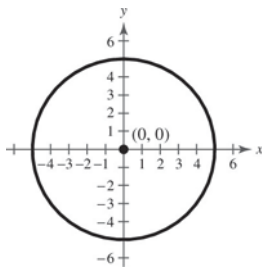
Midpoint of diameter (center of circle):

$$\left(\frac{-4 + 4}{2}, \frac{-1 + 1}{2} \right) = (0, 0)$$

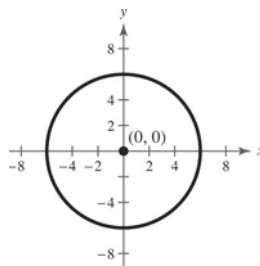
$$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = (\sqrt{17})^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 17$$

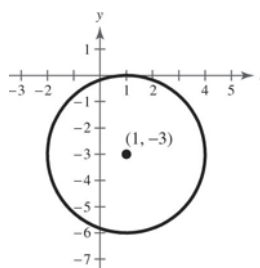
- 69.
- $x^2 + y^2 = 25$

Center: $(0, 0)$, Radius: 5

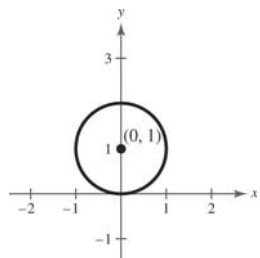
- 70.
- $x^2 + y^2 = 36$

Center: $(0, 0)$, Radius: 6

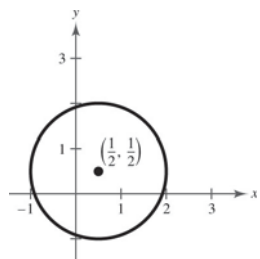
- 71.
- $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 9$

Center: $(1, -3)$, Radius: 3

- 72.
- $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$

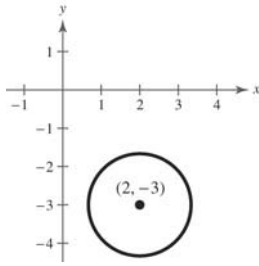
Center: $(0, 1)$, Radius: 1

- 73.
- $(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

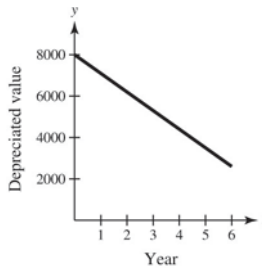
Center: $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$, Radius: $\frac{3}{2}$ 

74. $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = \frac{16}{9}$

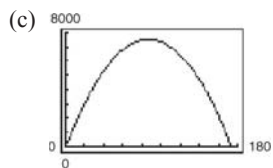
Center: $(2, -3)$, Radius: $\frac{4}{3}$



76. $y = 8000 - 900t, 0 \leq t \leq 6$



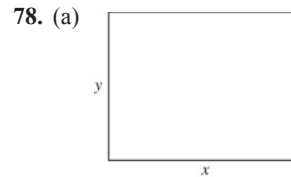
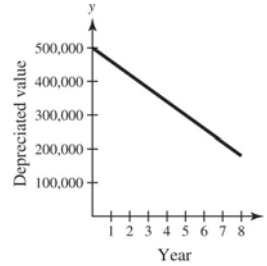
(b) $2x + 2y = \frac{1040}{3}$
 $2y = \frac{1040}{3} - 2x$
 $y = \frac{520}{3} - x$
 $A = xy = x\left(\frac{520}{3} - x\right)$



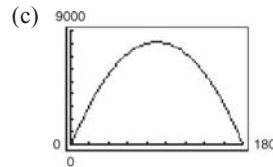
(d) When $x = y = 86\frac{2}{3}$ yards, the area is a maximum of $7511\frac{1}{9}$ square yards.

(e) A regulation NFL playing field is 120 yards long and $53\frac{1}{3}$ yards wide. The actual area is 6400 square yards.

75. $y = 500,000 - 40,000t, 0 \leq t \leq 8$



(b) $P = 360$ meters so:
 $2x + 2y = 360$
 $w = y = 180 - x$
 $A = lw = x(180 - x)$

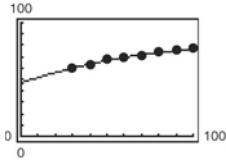


(d) $x = 90$ and $y = 90$

A square will give the maximum area of 8100 square meters.

(e) Answers will vary. *Sample answer:* The dimensions of a Major League Soccer field can vary between 110 and 120 yards in length and between 70 and 80 yards in width. A field of length 115 yards and width 75 yards would have an area of 8625 square yards.

79. (a)



Because the line is close to the points, the model fits the data well.

(b) Graphically: The point $(90, 75.4)$ represents a life expectancy of 75.4 years in 1990.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Algebraically: } y &= -0.002t^2 + 0.5t + 46.6 \\ &= -0.002(90)^2 + 0.5(90) + 46.6 \\ &= 75.4 \end{aligned}$$

So, the life expectancy in 1990 was about 75.4 years.

(c) Graphically: The point $(94.6, 76.0)$ represents a life expectancy of 76 years during the year 1994.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Algebraically: } y &= -0.002t^2 + 0.5t + 46.6 \\ 76.0 &= -0.002t^2 + 0.5t + 46.6 \\ 0 &= -0.002t^2 + 0.5t - 29.4 \end{aligned}$$

Use the quadratic formula to solve.

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-(0.5) \pm \sqrt{(0.5)^2 - 4(-0.002)(-29.4)}}{2(-0.002)} \\ &= \frac{-0.5 \pm \sqrt{0.0148}}{-0.004} \\ &= 125 \pm 30.4 \end{aligned}$$

So, $t = 94.6$ or $t = 155.4$. Since 155.4 is not in the domain, the solution is $t = 94.6$, which is the year 1994.

(d) When $t = 115$:

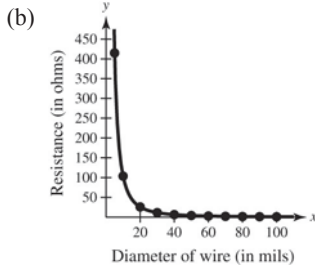
$$\begin{aligned} y &= -0.002t^2 + 0.5t + 46.6 \\ &= -0.002(115)^2 + (0.5)(115) + 46.6 \\ &= 77.65 \end{aligned}$$

The life expectancy using the model is 77.65 years, which is slightly less than the given projection of 78.9 years.

(e) Answers will vary. *Sample answer:* No. Because the model is quadratic, the life expectancies begin to decrease after a certain point.

80. (a)

x	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
y	414.8	103.7	25.9	11.5	6.5	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.0



When $x = 85.5$, the resistance is about 1.4 ohms.

(c) When $x = 85.5$,

$$y = \frac{10,370}{(85.5)^2} = 1.4 \text{ ohms.}$$

(d) As the diameter of the copper wire increases, the resistance decreases.

81. $y = ax^2 + bx^3$

(a) $y = a(-x)^2 + b(-x)^3$
 $= ax^2 - bx^3$

To be symmetric with respect to the y -axis; a can be any non-zero real number, b must be zero.

(b) $-y = a(-x)^2 + b(-x)^3$
 $-y = ax^2 - bx^3$
 $y = -ax^2 + bx^3$

To be symmetric with respect to the origin; a must be zero, b can be any non-zero real number.

82. x -axis symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\ x^2 + (-y)^2 &= 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

y -axis symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\ (-x)^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Origin symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \\ (-x)^2 + (-y)^2 &= 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

So, the graph of the equation is symmetric with respect to the x -axis, the y -axis, and the origin.

Section 1.2 Linear Equations in One Variable

1. equation
2. identities; conditional; contradictions
3. $ax + b = 0$
4. equivalent
5. rational
6. extraneous
7. $2(x - 1) = 2x - 2$ is an *identity* by the Distributive Property. It is true for all real values of x .
8. $3(x + 2) = 5x + 4$ is *conditional*. There are real values of x for which the equation is not true (for example, $x = 0$).
9. $-6(x - 3) + 5 = -2x + 10$ is *conditional*. There are real values of x for which the equation is not true.
10. $3(x + 2) - 5 = 3x + 1$ is an *identity* by simplification. It is true for all real values of x .
 $3(x + 2) - 5 = 3x + 6 - 5 = 3x + 1$
11. $4(x + 1) - 2x = 4x + 4 - 2x = 2x + 4 = 2(x + 2)$
 This is an *identity* by simplification. It is true for all real values of x .

12. $-7(x - 3) + 4x = 3(7 - x)$ is an *identity* by simplification. It is true for all real values of x .

$$\begin{aligned} -7(x - 3) + 4x &= -7x + 21 + 4x \\ &= 21 - 3x \\ &= 3(7 - x) \end{aligned}$$

13. $2(x - 1) = 2x - 1$ is *conditional*. There are real values of x for which the equation is not true.

14. $\frac{1}{4}(x - 4) = \frac{1}{4}x - 4$ is *conditional*. There are real values of x for which the equation is not true.

15. $x + 11 = 15$
 $x + 11 - 11 = 15 - 11$
 $x = 4$

16. $7 - x = 19$
 $7 - x + x = 19 + x$
 $7 = 19 + x$
 $7 - 19 = 19 + x - 19$
 $-12 = x$

17. $7 - 2x = 25$
 $7 - 7 - 2x = 25 - 7$
 $-2x = 18$
 $\frac{-2x}{-2} = \frac{18}{-2}$
 $x = -9$

18. $7x + 2 = 23$
 $7x + 2 - 2 = 23 - 2$
 $7x = 21$
 $\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{21}{7}$
 $x = 3$

19. $3x - 5 = 2x + 7$
 $3x - 2x - 5 = 2x - 2x + 7$
 $x - 5 = 7$
 $x - 5 + 5 = 7 + 5$
 $x = 12$

20. $5x + 3 = 6 - 2x$
 $5x + 2x + 3 = 6 - 2x + 2x$
 $7x + 3 = 6$
 $7x + 3 - 3 = 6 - 3$
 $7x = 3$
 $\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$
 $x = \frac{3}{7}$

21. $4y + 2 - 5y = 7 - 6y$
 $4y - 5y + 2 = 7 - 6y$
 $-y + 2 = 7 - 6y$
 $-y + 6y + 2 = 7 - 6y + 6y$
 $5y + 2 = 7$
 $5y + 2 - 2 = 7 - 2$
 $5y = 5$
 $\frac{5y}{5} = \frac{5}{5}$
 $y = 1$

22. $5y + 1 = 8y - 5 + 6y$
 $5y + 1 = 8y + 6y - 5$
 $5y + 1 = 14y - 5$
 $5y - 5y + 1 = 14y - 5y - 5$
 $1 = 9y - 5$
 $1 + 5 = 9y - 5 + 5$
 $6 = 9y$
 $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{9y}{9}$
 $\frac{2}{3} = y$

23. $x - 3(2x + 3) = 8 - 5x$
 $x - 6x - 9 = 8 - 5x$
 $-5x - 9 = 8 - 5x$
 $-5x + 5x - 9 = 8 - 5x + 5x$
 $-9 \neq 8$

No solution

24. $9x - 10 = 5x + 2(2x - 5)$
 $9x - 10 = 5x + 4x - 10$
 $9x - 10 = 9x - 10$

The solution is the set of all real numbers.

$$\begin{aligned}
 25. \quad & 0.25x + 0.75(10 - x) = 3 \\
 & 0.25x + 7.5 - 0.75x = 3 \\
 & -0.50x + 7.5 = 3 \\
 & -0.50x = -4.5 \\
 & x = 9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 26. \quad & 0.60x + 0.40(100 - x) = 50 \\
 & 0.60x + 40 - 0.40x = 50 \\
 & 0.20x = 10 \\
 & x = 50
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27. \quad & \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{4x}{3} = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{4x}{3} = 4 \\
 & \frac{9x}{24} - \frac{32x}{24} = 4 \quad 24\left(\frac{3x}{8} - \frac{4x}{3}\right) = 24(4) \\
 & -\frac{23x}{24} = 4 \quad 9x - 32x = 96 \\
 & -\frac{23x}{24}\left(-\frac{24}{23}\right) = 4\left(-\frac{24}{23}\right) \quad -23x = 96 \\
 & x = -\frac{96}{23} \quad x = -\frac{96}{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

The second method is easier. The fractions are eliminated in the first step.

$$\begin{aligned}
 28. \quad & \frac{2x}{5} + 5x = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{2x}{5} + 5x = \frac{4}{3} \\
 & \frac{2x}{5} + \frac{25x}{5} = \frac{4}{3} \quad 15\left(\frac{2x}{5} + 5x\right) = 15\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \\
 & \frac{27x}{5} = \frac{4}{3} \quad 6x + 75x = 20 \\
 & \frac{27x}{5}\left(\frac{5}{27}\right) = \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{5}{27}\right) \quad 81x = 20 \\
 & x = \frac{20}{81} \quad x = \frac{20}{81}
 \end{aligned}$$

The second method is easier. The fractions are eliminated in the first step.

$$\begin{aligned}
 29. \quad & \frac{5x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = x - \frac{1}{2} \\
 & 4\left(\frac{5x}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 4\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 & 4\left(\frac{5x}{4}\right) + 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4(x) - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 & 5x + 2 = 4x - 2 \\
 & x = -4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 30. \quad & \frac{x}{5} - \frac{x}{2} = 3 + \frac{3x}{10} \\
 & 10\left(\frac{x}{5} - \frac{x}{2}\right) = 10\left(3 + \frac{3x}{10}\right) \\
 & 2x - 5x = 30 + 3x \\
 & -6x = 30 \\
 & x = -5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 31. \quad & \frac{5x - 4}{5x + 4} = \frac{2}{3} \\
 & 3(5x - 4) = 2(5x + 4) \\
 & 15x - 12 = 10x + 8 \\
 & 5x = 20 \\
 & x = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 32. \quad & \frac{10x + 3}{5x + 6} = \frac{1}{2} \\
 & 2(10x + 3) = 1(5x + 6) \\
 & 20x + 6 = 5x + 6 \\
 & 15x = 0 \\
 & x = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 33. \quad & 10 - \frac{13}{x} = 4 + \frac{5}{x} \\
 & \frac{10x - 13}{x} = \frac{4x + 5}{x} \\
 & 10x - 13 = 4x + 5 \\
 & 6x = 18 \\
 & x = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 34. \quad & \frac{15}{x} - 4 = \frac{6}{x} + 3 \\
 & \frac{15}{x} - \frac{6}{x} = 7 \\
 & \frac{9}{x} = 7 \\
 & 9 = 7x \\
 & \frac{9}{7} = x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 35. \quad & 3 = 2 + \frac{2}{z + 2} \\
 & 3(z + 2) = \left(2 + \frac{2}{z + 2}\right)(z + 2) \\
 & 3z + 6 = 2z + 4 + 2 \\
 & z = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

36. $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x-5} = 0$ Multiply both sides by $x(x-5)$.

$$1(x-5) + 2x = 0$$

$$3x - 5 = 0$$

$$3x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3}$$

37. $\frac{x}{x+4} + \frac{4}{x+4} + 2 = 0$

$$\frac{x+4}{x+4} + 2 = 0$$

$$1 + 2 = 0$$

$$3 \neq 0$$

Contradiction; no solution

38. $\frac{7}{2x+1} - \frac{8x}{2x-1} = -4$

Multiply both sides by $(2x+1)(2x-1)$.

$$7(2x-1) - 8x(2x+1) = -4(2x+1)(2x-1)$$

$$14x - 7 - 16x^2 - 8x = -16x^2 + 4$$

$$6x = 11$$

$$x = \frac{11}{6}$$

39. $\frac{2}{(x-4)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{x-4} + \frac{2}{x-2}$

Multiply both sides by $(x-4)(x-2)$.

$$2 = 1(x-2) + 2(x-4)$$

$$2 = x - 2 + 2x - 8$$

$$2 = 3x - 10$$

$$12 = 3x$$

$$4 = x$$

A check reveals that $x = 4$ is an extraneous solution—it makes the denominator zero. There is no real solution.

40. $\frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{6}{3x+1} = \frac{15}{3x+1}$

Multiply both sides by $(x-1)(3x+1)$.

$$(x-1)(3x+1)\frac{4}{x-1} + (x-1)(3x+1)\frac{6}{3x+1} = (x-1)(3x+1)\frac{15}{3x+1}$$

$$4(3x+1) + 6(x-1) = 15(x-1)$$

$$12x + 4 + 6x - 6 = 15x - 15$$

$$18x - 2 = 15x - 15$$

$$3x = -13$$

$$x = -\frac{13}{3}$$

41. $\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{10}{x^2-9}$

$$\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{10}{(x+3)(x-3)}$$

Multiply both sides by $(x+3)(x-3)$.

$$1(x+3) + 1(x-3) = 10$$

$$2x = 10$$

$$x = 5$$

42.
$$\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x+3} = \frac{4}{x^2+x-6}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x+3} = \frac{4}{(x+3)(x-2)}$$
 Multiply both sides by $(x+3)(x-2)$.

$$(x+3) + 3(x-2) = 4$$

$$x+3+3x-6=4$$

$$4x-3=4$$

$$4x=7$$

$$x=\frac{7}{4}$$

43.
$$\frac{3}{x^2-3x} + \frac{4}{x} = \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{3}{x(x-3)} + \frac{4}{x} = \frac{1}{x-3}$$
 Multiply both sides by $x(x-3)$.

$$3+4(x-3)=x$$

$$3+4x-12=x$$

$$3x=9$$

$$x=3$$

A check reveals that $x = 3$ is an extraneous solution since it makes the denominator zero, so there is no solution.

44.
$$\frac{6}{x} - \frac{2}{x+3} = \frac{3(x+5)}{x(x+3)}$$
 Multiply both sides by $x(x+3)$.

$$6(x+3) - 2x = 3(x+5)$$

$$6x+18-2x=3x+15$$

$$4x+18=3x+15$$

$$x=-3$$

Check:
$$\frac{6}{-3} - \frac{2}{-3+3} = \frac{3(-3+5)}{-3(-3+3)}$$

$$-2 - \frac{2}{0} = \frac{-6}{-3(0)}$$

Division by zero is undefined. Thus, $x = -3$ is not a solution, and the original equation has no solution.

45.
$$y = 12 - 5x$$

$$0 = 12 - 5x$$

$$5x = 12$$

$$x = \frac{12}{5}$$

The x -intercept is $(\frac{12}{5}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, 12)$.

48.
$$y = 5 - (6 - x)$$

$$0 = 5 - (6 - x)$$

$$0 = -1 + x$$

$$1 = x$$

The x -intercept is $(1, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, -1)$.

46.
$$y = 16 - 3x$$

$$0 = 16 - 3x$$

$$-16 = -3x$$

$$\frac{16}{3} = x$$

The x -intercept is $(\frac{16}{3}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, 16)$.

49.
$$2x + 3y = 10$$

$$2x + 3(0) = 10$$

$$2x = 10$$

$$x = 5$$

The x -intercept is $(5, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, \frac{10}{3})$.

47.
$$y = -3(2x + 1)$$

$$0 = -3(2x + 1)$$

$$0 = 2x + 1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

The x -intercept is $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, -3)$.

50.
$$4x - 5y = 12$$

$$4x - 5(0) = 12$$

$$4x = 12$$

$$x = 3$$

The x -intercept is $(3, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, -\frac{12}{5})$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 51. \quad 4y - 0.75x + 1.2 = 0 & 4y - 0.75x + 1.2 = 0 \\
 4(0) - 0.75x + 1.2 = 0 & 4y - 0.75(0) + 1.2 = 0 \\
 -0.75 + 1.2 = 0 & 4y + 1.2 = 0 \\
 x = \frac{1.2}{0.75} = 1.6 & y = \frac{-1.2}{4} = -0.3
 \end{array}$$

The x -intercept is $(1.6, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, -0.3)$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 52. \quad 3y + 2.5x - 3.4 = 0 & 3y + 2.5x - 3.4 = 0 \\
 3(0) + 2.5x - 3.4 = 0 & 3y + 2.5(0) - 3.4 = 0 \\
 2.5x = 3.4 & 3y = 3.4 \\
 x = \frac{3.4}{2.5} & y = \frac{3.4}{3} \\
 x = 1.36 & y = 1.1\bar{3}
 \end{array}$$

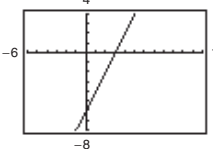
The x -intercept is $(1.36, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, 1.1\bar{3})$.

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 53. \quad \frac{2x}{5} + 8 - 3y = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + 40 - 15y = 0 & \text{Multiply both sides by 5.} & 2x + 40 - 15y = 0 \\
 2x + 40 - 15(0) = 0 & & 2(0) + 40 - 15y = 0 \\
 2x + 40 = 0 & & 40 - 15y = 0 \\
 x = -20 & & y = \frac{40}{15} = \frac{8}{3}
 \end{array}$$

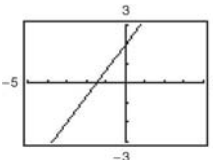
The x -intercept is $(-20, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, \frac{8}{3})$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 54. \quad \frac{8x}{3} + 5 - 2y = 0 & \frac{8x}{3} + 5 - 2y = 0 \\
 \frac{8x}{3} + 5 - 2(0) = 0 & \frac{8(0)}{3} + 5 - 2y = 0 \\
 \frac{8x}{3} = -5 & -2y = -5 \\
 \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{8x}{3} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot (-5) & y = \frac{5}{2} \\
 x = -\frac{15}{8} &
 \end{array}$$

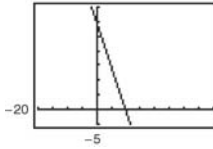
The x -intercept is $(-\frac{15}{8}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, \frac{5}{2})$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 55. \quad y = 2(x - 1) - 4 & 0 = 2(x - 1) - 4 \\
 & 0 = 2x - 2 - 4 \\
 & 0 = 2x - 6 \\
 & 6 = 2x \\
 & 3 = x \\
 & x = 3
 \end{array}$$


The x -intercept is at 3. The solution of $0 = 2(x - 1) - 4$ and the x -intercept of $y = 2(x - 1) - 4$ are the same. They are both $x = 3$.
The x -intercept is $(3, 0)$.

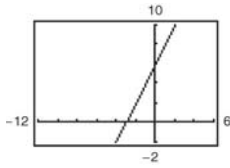
$$\begin{array}{ll}
 56. \quad y = \frac{4}{3}x + 2 & y = \frac{4}{3}x + 2 \\
 & -\frac{4}{3}x = 2 \\
 & (-\frac{3}{4})(-\frac{4}{3}x) = (-\frac{3}{4})(2) \\
 & x = -\frac{3}{2} \\
 & \text{Intercept: } (-\frac{3}{2}, 0)
 \end{array}$$


The solution to $0 = \frac{4}{3}x + 2$ is the same as the x -intercept of $y = 10 + 2(x - 2)$. They are both $x = -3$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 57. \quad y = 20 - (3x - 10) & 0 = 20 - (3x - 10) \\
 & 0 = 20 - 3x + 10 \\
 & 0 = 30 - 3x \\
 & 3x = 30 \\
 & x = 10
 \end{array}$$


The x -intercept is at 10. The solution of $0 = 20 - (3x - 10)$ and the x -intercept of $y = 20 - (3x - 10)$ are the same. They are both $x = 10$. The x -intercept is $(10, 0)$.

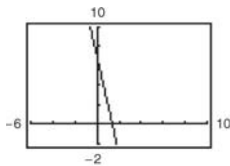
58. $y = 10 + 2(x - 2)$



$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 10 + 2(x - 2) \\ 0 &= 10 + 2x - 4 \\ 0 &= 6 + 2x \\ -2x &= 6 \\ x &= -3 \\ \text{Intercept: } &(-3, 0) \end{aligned}$$

The solution to $0 = 10 + 2(x - 2)$ is the same as the x -intercept of $y = 10 + 2(x - 2)$. They are both $x = -3$.

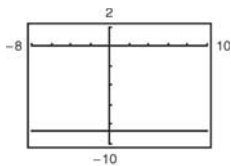
59. $y = -38 + 5(9 - x)$



$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -38 + 5(9 - x) \\ 0 &= -38 + 45 - 5x \\ 0 &= 7 - 5x \\ 5x &= 7 \\ x &= \frac{7}{5} \end{aligned}$$

The x -intercept is at $\frac{7}{5}$. The solution of $0 = -38 + 5(9 - x)$ and the x -intercept of $y = -38 + 5(9 - x)$ are the same. They are both $x = \frac{7}{5}$. The x -intercept is $(\frac{7}{5}, 0)$.

60. $y = 6x - 6(\frac{6}{11} + x)$



$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= 6x - 6(\frac{6}{11} + x) \\ 0 &= 6x - \frac{36}{11} - 6x \\ 0 &\neq -\frac{36}{11} \end{aligned}$$

There is no x -intercept.

61. $0.275x + 0.725(500 - x) = 300$

$$\begin{aligned} 0.275x + 362.5 - 0.725x &= 300 \\ -0.45x &= -62.5 \\ x &= \frac{62.5}{0.45} \approx 138.889 \end{aligned}$$

62. $2.763 - 4.5(2.1x - 5.1432) = 6.32x + 5$

$$\begin{aligned} 2.763 - 9.45x + 23.1444 &= 6.32x + 5 \\ 20.9074 &= 15.77x \\ 1.326 &\approx x \end{aligned}$$

63. $\frac{2}{7.398} - \frac{4.405}{x} = \frac{1}{x}$ Multiply both sides by $7.398x$.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - (4.405)(7.398) &= 7.398 \\ 2x &= (4.405)(7.398) + 7.398 \\ 2x &= (5.405)(7.398) \\ x &= \frac{(5.405)(7.398)}{2} \approx 19.993 \end{aligned}$$

64. $\frac{3}{6.350} - \frac{6}{x} = 18$ Multiply both sides by $6.350x$.

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 6(6.350) &= 18(6.350)x \\ 3x - 38.1 &= 114.3x \\ -38.1 &= 111.3x \\ -0.342 &\approx x \end{aligned}$$

65. $471 = 2\pi(25) + 2\pi(5h)$

$$\begin{aligned} 471 &= 50\pi + 10\pi h \\ 471 - 50\pi &= 10\pi h \\ h &= \frac{471 - 50\pi}{10\pi} = \frac{471 - 50(3.14)}{10(3.14)} = 10 \\ h &= 10 \text{ feet} \end{aligned}$$

66. $248 = 2(24) + 2(4x) + 2(6x)$

$$\begin{aligned} 248 &= 48 + 8x + 12x \\ 200 &= 20x \\ x &= 10 \text{ centimeters} \end{aligned}$$

67. Let $y = 18$:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 0.432x - 10.44 \\ 18 &= 0.432x - 10.44 \\ 28.44 &= 0.432x \\ \frac{28.44}{0.432} &= x \\ 65.8 &\approx x \end{aligned}$$

So, the height of the female is about 65.8 inches or 5 feet 6 inches.

68. Let $y = 21$:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 0.449x - 12.15 \\ 21 &= 0.449x - 12.15 \\ 33.15 &= 0.449x \\ \frac{33.15}{0.449} &= x \\ 73.8 &\approx x \end{aligned}$$

Because the height of the male is about 73.8 inches or 6 feet 2 inches, it is possible the femur belongs to the missing man.

69. (a) The
- y
- intercept is about
- $(0, 1480)$
- .

- (b) Let
- $t = 0$
- :

$$\begin{aligned}y &= -8.37t + 1480.6 \\ &= -8.37(0) + 1480.6 \\ &= 1480.6\end{aligned}$$

The y -intercept is $(0, 1480.6)$.

So, there were about 1481 newspapers in the United States in 2000.

- (c) Let
- $y = 1355$
- :

$$\begin{aligned}y &= -8.37t + 1480.6 \\ 1355 &= -8.37t + 1480.6 \\ -125.6 &= -8.37t\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{125.6}{8.37} &= t \\ 15.0 &\approx t\end{aligned}$$

In 2015, there will be about 1355 daily newspapers.; Answer will vary. *Sample answer:* Yes. This answer does seem reasonable because the amount of daily newspapers will most likely continue to decline.

70. (a) Let
- $x = 0$
- :

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 0.63t + 66.3 \\ &= 0.63(0) + 66.3 \\ &= 66.3\end{aligned}$$

The y -intercept is $(0, 66.3)$.

So, there were about 66.3 million women in the civilian work force in 2000.

- (b) Let
- $y = 72$
- :

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 0.63t + 66.3 \\ 72 &= 0.63t + 66.3 \\ 5.7 &= 0.63t\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{5.7}{0.63} &= t \\ 9.0 &\approx t\end{aligned}$$

The number of women in the civilian work force reached 72 million during 2009.

- (c) Answers will vary. *Sample answer:* To find the value graphically, graph both $y = 0.63t + 66.3$ and $y = 72$, and determine where the two lines intersect. To find the value algebraically, solve $72 = 0.63t + 66.3$ for t .

71. Let
- $c = 10,000$
- :

$$\begin{aligned}c &= 0.37m + 2600 \\ 10,000 &= 0.37m + 2600 \\ 7400 &= 0.37m \\ \frac{7400}{0.37} &= m\end{aligned}$$

$$m = 20,000$$

So, the number of miles is 20,000.

- 72.
- $y = -0.25t + 8$

$$1 = -0.25t + 8$$

$$0.25t = 7$$

$$t = 28 \text{ hours}$$

73. False.
- $x(3 - x) = 10 \Rightarrow 3x - x^2 = 10$

This is a quadratic equation. The equation cannot be written in the form $ax + b = 0$.

74. False. If both sides of the equation are graphed, you can see that they intersect, which means the equation has a real solution.

- 75.
- $2(x - 3) + 1 = 2x - 5$

$$2x - 6 + 1 = 2x - 5$$

$$2x - 5 = 2x - 5$$

False. The equation is an identity, so every real number is a solution.

- 76.
- $3(x - 1) - 2 = 3x - 6$

$$3x - 3 - 2 = 3x - 6$$

$$3x - 5 = 3x - 6$$

$$-5 = -6$$

False. This is a contradiction. The equation has no solution.

- 77.
- $2 - \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{3}{x-2}$

$$(x-2)\left(2 - \frac{1}{x-2}\right) = (x-2)\left(\frac{3}{x-2}\right)$$

$$2(x-2) - 1 = 3$$

$$2x - 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$2x - 5 = 3$$

$$2x = 8$$

$$x = 4$$

False. $x = 4$ is a solution.

78. Equivalent equations are derived from the substitution principle and simplification techniques. They have the same solution(s).

$2x + 3 = 8$ and $2x = 5$ are equivalent equations.

79. (a)

x	-1	0	1	2	3	4
$3.2x - 5.8$	-9	-5.8	-2.6	0.6	3.8	7

(b) Since the sign changes from negative at 1 to positive at 2, the root is somewhere between 1 and 2.

$$1 < x < 2$$

(c)

x	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2
$3.2x - 5.8$	-1	-0.68	-0.36	-0.04	0.28	0.6

(d) Since the sign changes from negative at 1.8 to positive at 1.9, the root is somewhere between 1.8 and 1.9.

$$1.8 < x < 1.9$$

To improve accuracy, evaluate the expression at subintervals within this interval and determine where the sign changes.

80. $0.3(x - 1.5) - 2 = 0$

x	6	7	8	9	10
$0.3(x - 1.5) - 2$	-0.65	-0.35	-0.05	0.25	0.55

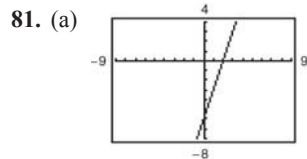
The solution of $0.3(x - 1.5) - 2 = 0$ is in the interval $8 < x < 9$.

x	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4
$0.3(x - 1.5) - 2$	-0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07

The solution is in the interval $8.1 < x < 8.2$.

x	8.14	8.15	8.16	8.17	8.18
$0.3(x - 1.5) - 2$	-0.008	-0.005	-0.002	0.001	0.004

The solution is in the interval $8.16 < x < 8.17$.



(b) x -intercept: $(2, 0)$

(c) The x -intercept is the solution of the equation $3x - 6 = 0$.

82. (a) To find the
- x
- intercept, let
- $y = 0$
- and solve for
- x
- .

$$0 = ax + b$$

$$-b = ax$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} = x$$

The x -intercept is $\left(-\frac{b}{a}, 0\right)$.

- (b) To find the
- y
- intercept, let
- $x = 0$
- , and solve for
- y
- .

$$y = a(0) + b$$

$$y = b$$

The y -intercept is $(0, b)$.

- (c)
- x
- intercept:

$$x = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$$= \frac{-10}{5} = -2$$

The x -intercept is $(-2, 0)$.

y -intercept:

$$y = b$$

$$= 10$$

The y -intercept is $(0, 10)$.

83. (a) To find the
- x
- intercept, let
- $y = 0$
- , and solve for
- x
- .

$$ax + by = c$$

$$ax + b(0) = c$$

$$ax = c$$

$$x = \frac{c}{a}$$

The x -intercept is $\left(\frac{c}{a}, 0\right)$.

- (b) To find the
- y
- intercept, let
- $x = 0$
- , and solve for
- y
- .

$$a(0) + by = c$$

$$by = c$$

$$y = \frac{c}{b}$$

The y -intercept is $\left(0, \frac{c}{b}\right)$.

- (c)
- x
- intercept:

$$x = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$= \frac{11}{2}$$

The x -intercept is $\left(\frac{11}{2}, 0\right)$.

y -intercept:

$$y = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$= \frac{11}{7}$$

The y -intercept is $\left(0, \frac{11}{7}\right)$.

84. (a) The
- x
- intercept is
- $(20,000, 0)$
- and the
- y
- intercept is
- $(0, 10,000)$
- . The subsidy is \$0 for an earned income of \$20,000.

The subsidy is \$10,000 for an earned income of \$0.

- (b) Set one of
- S
- or
- E
- equal to 0 and solve for the other.

- (c) The earned income is \$8000.

- (d) Set
- T
- equal to 14,000, substitute
- $10,000 - \frac{1}{2}E$
- in the equation
- $T = E + S$
- , and solve for
- E
- .

Section 1.3 Modeling with Linear Equations

1. mathematical modeling

2. verbal model; algebraic equation

3. $x + 4$

The sum of a number and 4
A number increased by 4

4. $t - 10$

A number decreased by 10
The difference of a number and 10

5. $\frac{u}{5}$

The ratio of a number and 5
The quotient of a number and 5
A number divided by 5

6. $\frac{2}{3}x$

The product of $\frac{2}{3}$ and a number
Two-thirds of a number

7. $\frac{y - 4}{5}$

The difference of a number and 4 is divided by 5.
A number decreased by 4 is divided by 5.

8. $\frac{z + 10}{7}$

The sum of a number and 10 is divided by 7.
A number increased by 10 is divided by 7.

9. $-3(b + 2)$

The product of -3 and the sum of a number and 2.
Negative 3 is multiplied by a number increased by 2.

10. $12x(x - 5)$

The difference of a number and 5 is multiplied by 12 times the number.
12 is multiplied by a number and that product is multiplied by the number decreased by 5.

11. $\frac{4(p - 1)}{p}$

The product of 4 and the difference of a number and 1 is divided by the number.
A number decreased by 1 is multiplied by 4 and divided by the number.

12. $\frac{(q + 4)(3 - q)}{2q}$

The product of the sum of a number and 4 and the difference of 3 and the number is divided by the product of 2 and the number.
A number increased by 4 is multiplied by 3 decreased by the number and the product is divided by 2 multiplied by the number.

13. *Verbal Model:* (Sum) = (first number) + (second number)*Labels:* Sum = S , first number = n , second number = $n + 1$ *Expression:* $S = n + (n + 1) = 2n + 1$ 14. *Verbal Model:* Product = (first number) · (second number)*Labels:* Product = P , first number = n , second number = $n + 1$ *Expression:* $P = n(n + 1) = n^2 + n$ 15. *Verbal Model:* Product = (first odd integer) · (second odd integer)*Labels:* Product = P , first odd integer = $2n - 1$, second odd integer = $2n - 1 + 2 = 2n + 1$ *Expression:* $P = (2n - 1)(2n + 1) = 4n^2 - 1$ 16. *Verbal Model:* (Sum) = (first even number)² + (second even number)²*Labels:* Sum = S , first even number = $2n$, second even number = $2n + 2$ *Expression:* $S = (2n)^2 + (2n + 2)^2 = 4n^2 + 4n^2 + 8n + 4 = 8n^2 + 8n + 4$

17. *Verbal Model:* (distance) = (rate) · (time)

Labels: Distance = d , rate = 55 mph, time = t

Expression: $d = 55t$

18. *Verbal Model:* (time) = (distance) ÷ (rate)

Labels: time = t , distance = 900 km, rate = r

Expression: $t = \frac{900}{r}$

19. *Verbal Model:* (Amount of acid) = 20% · (amount of solution)

Labels: Amount of acid (in gallons) = A , amount of solution (in gallons) = x

Expression: $A = 0.20x$

20. *Verbal Model:* (Sale price) = (list price) – (discount)

Labels: Sale price = S , list price = L , discount = $0.33L$

Expression: $S = L - 0.33L = 0.67L$

21. *Verbal Model:* Perimeter = 2(width) + 2(length)

Labels: Perimeter = P , width = x , length = 2(width) = $2x$

Expression: $P = 2x + 2(2x) = 6x$

22. *Verbal Model:* (Area) = $\frac{1}{2}$ (base)(height)

Labels: Area = A , base = 16 in., height = h

Expression: $A = \frac{1}{2}(16)h = 8h$

23. *Verbal Model:* (Total cost) = (unit cost)(number of units) + (fixed cost)

Labels: Total cost = C , unit cost = \$40, number of units = x , fixed cost = \$2500

Expression: $C = 40x + 2500$

24. *Verbal Model:* (Revenue) = (price)(number of units)

Labels: Revenue = R , price = \$12.99, number of units = x

Expression: $R = 12.99x$

25. *Verbal Model:* Thirty percent of the list price L .

Expression: $0.30L$

26. *Verbal Model:* 28% of q

Expression: $0.28q$

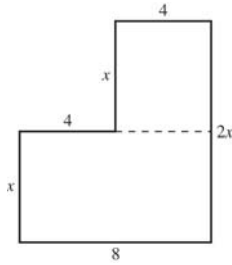
27. *Verbal Model:* Percent of 672 that is represented by the number N

Expression: $N = p(672)$, p is in decimal form

28. *Verbal Model:* $(S_2 - S_1)$ as a percent of S_1 :

Expression: $\frac{(S_2 - S_1)}{S_1}(100)$

29.



Area = Area of top rectangle + Area of bottom rectangle

$$A = 4x + 8x = 12x$$

30. Area = $\frac{1}{2}(\text{base})(\text{height})$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}b + 1\right) = \frac{1}{3}b^2 + \frac{1}{2}b$$

31. *Verbal Model:* Sum = (first number) + (second number)

Labels: Sum = 525, first number = n , second number = $n + 1$

Equation: $525 = n + (n + 1)$

$$525 = 2n + 1$$

$$524 = 2n$$

$$n = 262$$

Answer: First number = $n = 262$, second number = $n + 1 = 263$

32. *Verbal Model:* Sum = (first number) + (second number) + (third number)

Labels: Sum = 804, first number = n , second number = $n + 1$, third number = $n + 2$

Equation: $804 = n + n + 1 + n + 2$

$$804 = 3n + 3$$

$$801 = 3n$$

$$267 = n$$

Answer: $n = 267$, $n + 1 = 268$ (second number), and $n + 2 = 269$ (third number)

33. *Verbal Model:* Difference = (one number) – (another number)

Labels: Difference = 148, one number = $5x$, another number = x

Equation: $148 = 5x - x$

$$148 = 4x$$

$$x = 37$$

$$5x = 185$$

Answer: The two numbers are 37 and 185.

34. *Verbal Model:* Difference = (number) – (one-fifth of number)

Labels: Difference = 76, number = n , one-fifth of number = $\frac{1}{5}n$

Equation: $76 = n - \frac{1}{5}n$

$$76 = \frac{4}{5}n$$

$$95 = n$$

Answer: The numbers are 95 and $\frac{1}{5} \cdot 95 = 19$.

35. Verbal Model: Product = (smaller number) · (larger number) = (smaller number)² - 5

Labels: Smaller number = n , larger number = $n + 1$

Equation: $n(n + 1) = n^2 - 5$
 $n^2 + n = n^2 - 5$
 $n = -5$

Answer: Smaller number = $n = -5$, larger number = $n + 1 = -4$

36. Verbal Model: Difference = (reciprocal of smaller number) - (reciprocal of larger number)
 $= \frac{1}{4}$ (reciprocal of smaller number)

Labels: Smaller number = n , larger number = $n + 1$, difference = $\frac{1}{4n}$

Equation: $\frac{1}{4n} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n + 1}$ Multiply both sides by $4n(n + 1)$.
 $4n(n + 1)\frac{1}{4n} = 4n(n + 1)\frac{1}{n} - 4n(n + 1)\frac{1}{n + 1}$
 $n + 1 = 4(n + 1) - 4n$
 $n + 1 = 4n + 4 - 4n$
 $n = 3$

Answer: The numbers are 3 and $n + 1 = 4$.

37. Verbal Model: (first paycheck) + (second paycheck) = total

Labels: second paycheck = x , first paycheck = $0.85x$, total = \$1125

Equation: $0.85x + x = 1125$
 $1.85x = 1125$
 $x \approx 608.11$
 $0.85x \approx 516.89$

Answer: The first salesperson's weekly paycheck is \$516.89 and the second salesperson's weekly paycheck is \$608.11.

38. Verbal Model: (Sale price) = (list price) - (discount)

Labels: Sale price = \$1210.75, list price = L , discount = $0.165L$

Equation: $1210.75 = L - 0.165L$
 $1210.75 = 0.835L$
 $1450 = L$

Answer: The list price of the pool is \$1450.

39. Verbal Model: (Loan payments) = (Percent) · (Annual Income)

Labels: Loan payments = 15,680 (dollars)
Percent = 0.32
Annual income = I (dollars)

Equation: $15,680 = 0.32I$
 $\frac{15,680}{0.32} = \frac{0.32I}{0.32}$
 $49,000 = I$

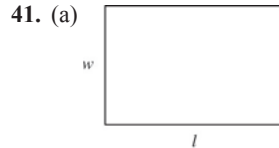
Answer: The family's annual income is \$49,000.

40. Verbal Model: (Mortgage payment) = (Percent) · (Monthly income)

Labels: Mortgage payment = 760 (dollars)
 Percent = 0.16
 Monthly income = I (dollars)

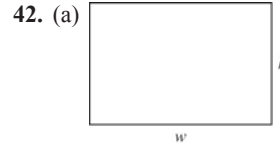
Equation: $760 = 0.16I$
 $\frac{760}{0.16} = \frac{0.16I}{0.16}$
 $4750 = I$

Answer: The family's monthly income is \$4750.



(b) $l = 1.5w$
 $P = 2l + 2w$
 $= 2(1.5w) + 2w$
 $= 5w$

(c) $25 = 5w$
 $5 = w$
 Width: $w = 5$ meters
 Length: $l = 1.5w = 7.5$ meters
 Dimensions: 7.5 meters \times 5 meters



(b) $h = \frac{2}{3}w$
 $P = 2h + 2w$
 $= 2\left(\frac{2}{3}w\right) + 2w$
 $= \frac{10}{3}w$

(c) $3 = \frac{10}{3}w$
 $\frac{9}{10} = w$
 $h = \frac{2}{3}w = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{9}{10}\right) = \frac{3}{5}$

Dimensions: $\frac{9}{10}$ meters \times $\frac{3}{5}$ meters

43. Verbal Model: Average = $\frac{(\text{test \#1}) + (\text{test \#2}) + (\text{test \#3}) + (\text{test \#4})}{4}$

Labels: Average = 90, test #1 = 87, test #2 = 92, test #3 = 84, test #4 = x

Equation: $90 = \frac{87 + 92 + 84 + x}{4}$

Answer: You must score 97 or better on test #4 to earn an A for the course.

44. Verbal Model: Average = $\frac{(\text{test \#1}) + (\text{test \#2}) + (\text{test \#3}) + (\text{test \#4})}{5}$

Labels: Average = 90, test #1 = 87, test #2 = 92, test #3 = 84, test #4 = x

Equation: $90 = \frac{87 + 92 + 84 + x}{5}$

$450 = 87 + 92 + 84 + x$

$450 = 263 + x$

$187 = x$

Answer: You must score 187 out of 200 on the last test to get an A in the course.

45. Rate = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} = \frac{50 \text{ kilometers}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ hour}} = 100 \text{ kilometers/hour}$

Total time = $\frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{rate}} = \frac{500 \text{ kilometers}}{100 \text{ kilometers/hour}} = 5 \text{ hours}$

46. *Verbal Model:* (Distance) = (rate)(time₁ + time₂)

Labels: Distance = 2 · 200 = 400 miles, rate = 2,

$$\text{time}_1 = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{rate}_1} = \frac{200}{55} \text{ hours,}$$

$$\text{time}_2 = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{rate}_2} = \frac{200}{40} \text{ hours}$$

Equation:

$$400 = r \left(\frac{200}{55} + \frac{200}{40} \right)$$

$$400 = r \left(\frac{1600}{440} + \frac{2200}{440} \right) = \frac{3800}{440} r$$

$$46.3 \approx r$$

The average speed for the round trip was approximately 46.3 miles per hour.

47. *Verbal Model:* (Distance) = (rate)(time)

Labels: Distance = 1.5×10^{11} (meters)

Rate = 3.0×10^8 (meters per second)

Time = t

Equation: $1.5 \times 10^{11} = (3.0 \times 10^8)t$

$$500 = t$$

Light from the sun travels to the Earth in 500 seconds or approximately 8.33 minutes.

48. *Verbal Model:* time = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{rate}}$

Equation: $t = \frac{3.84 \times 10^8 \text{ meters}}{3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ meters per second}}$

$$t = 1.28 \text{ seconds}$$

The radio wave travels from Mission Control to the moon in 1.28 seconds.

49. *Verbal Model:* $\frac{(\text{Height of building})}{(\text{Length of building's shadow})} = \frac{(\text{Height of post})}{(\text{Length of post's shadow})}$

Labels: Height of building = x (feet)

Length of building's shadow = 105 (feet)

Height of post = $3 \cdot 12 = 36$ (inches)

Length of post's shadow = 4 (inches)

Equation: $\frac{x}{105} = \frac{36}{4}$

$$x = 945$$

One Liberty Place is 945 feet tall.

50. *Verbal Model:*
$$\frac{(\text{height of tree})}{(\text{length of tree's shadow})} = \frac{(\text{height of lamppost})}{(\text{length of lamppost's shadow})}$$

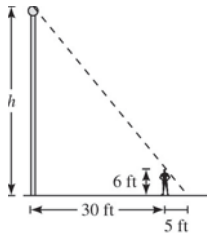
Labels: height of tree = h , height of tree's shadow = 8 meters, height of lamppost = 2 meters, height of lamppost's shadow = 0.75 meter

Equation:
$$\frac{h}{8} = \frac{2}{0.75}$$

$$h = \frac{8(2)}{0.75} = 21\frac{1}{3}$$

The tree is $21\frac{1}{3}$ meters tall.

51. (a)



(b) *Verbal Model:*
$$\frac{(\text{height of pole})}{(\text{height of pole's shadow})} = \frac{(\text{height of person})}{(\text{height of person's shadow})}$$

Labels: Height of pole = h , height of pole's shadow = $30 + 5 = 35$ feet, height of person = 6 feet, height of person's shadow = 5 feet

Equation:
$$\frac{h}{35} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$h = \frac{6}{5} \cdot 35 = 42$$

The pole is 42 feet tall.

52. *Verbal Model:*
$$\frac{(\text{height of tower})}{(\text{height of tower's shadow})} = \frac{(\text{height of person})}{(\text{height of person's shadow})}$$

Labels: Let x = length of person's shadow.

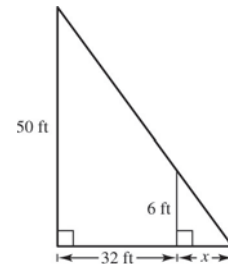
Equation:
$$\frac{50}{32 + x} = \frac{6}{x}$$

$$50x = 6(32 + x)$$

$$50x = 192 + 6x$$

$$44x = 192$$

$$x \approx 4.36 \text{ feet}$$



53. *Verbal Model:*
$$\boxed{\text{Interest from } 4\frac{1}{2}\%} + \boxed{\text{Interest from } 5\%} = \boxed{\text{Total interest}}$$

Labels: Amount invested at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ = x dollars
 Amount invested at 5% = $12,000 - x$ dollars
 Interest from $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ = $x(0.045)$ dollars
 Interest from 5% = $(12,000 - x)(0.05)$ dollars
 Total annual interest = 580 dollars

Equation:
$$0.045x + 0.05(12,000 - x) = 580$$

$$0.045x + 600 - 0.05x = 580$$

$$-0.005x = -20$$

$$x = 4000$$

So, \$4000 was invested at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $12,000 - 4000 = 8000$ was invested at 5% .

54. *Verbal Model:* $\boxed{\text{Interest from 3\%}} + \boxed{\text{Interest from } 4\frac{1}{2}\%} = \boxed{\text{Total interest}}$

Labels: Amount invested at 3% = x
 Amount invested at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ = $25,000 - x$

Equation: $0.03x + 0.045(25,000 - x) = 900$
 $0.03x + 1125 - 0.045x = 900$
 $-0.015x = -225$
 $x = 15,000$

So, \$15,000 was invested at 3% and $25,000 - 15,000 = \$10,000$ was invested at 4%.

55. *Verbal Model:* (Profit from dogwood trees) + (profit from red maple trees) = (total profit)

Labels: Inventory of dogwood trees = x , inventory of red maple trees = $40,000 - x$,
 profit from dogwood trees = $0.25x$, profit from red maple trees = $0.17(40,000 - x)$,
 total profit = $0.20(40,000) = 8000$

Equation: $0.25x + 0.17(40,000) = 8000$
 $0.25x + 6800 - 0.17x = 8000$
 $0.08x = 1200$
 $x = 15,000$

The amount invested in dogwood trees was \$15,000 and the amount invested in red maple trees was $40,000 - 15,000 = \$25,000$.

56. *Verbal Model:* (Profit from minivans) + (profit from alternative-fueled vehicles) = (total profit)

Labels: Inventory of minivans = x , inventory of alternative-fueled vehicles = $600,000 - x$,
 profit from minivans = $0.24x$, profit from alternative-fueled vehicles = $0.28(600,000 - x)$,
 total profit = $0.25(600,000) = 150,000$

Equation: $0.24x + 0.28(600,000 - x) = 150,000$
 $0.24x + 168,000 - 0.28x = 150,000$
 $-0.04x = -18,000$
 $x = 450,000$

The amount invested in minivans was \$450,000 and the amount invested in alternative-fueled vehicles was $600,000 - 450,000 = \$150,000$.

57. *Verbal Model:* $\boxed{\text{Amount of gasoline in mixture}} + \boxed{\text{Amount of gasoline to add}} = \boxed{\text{Amount of gasoline in final mixture}}$

Labels: Amount of gasoline in mixture = $\frac{32}{33}(2)$ (gallons)
 Amount of gasoline to add = x (gallons)
 Amount of gasoline in final mixture = $\frac{50}{51}(2 + x)$ (gallons)

Equation: $\frac{64}{33} + x = \frac{50}{51}(2 + x)$
 $\frac{64}{33} + x = \frac{100}{51} + \frac{50}{51}x$
 $3264 + 1683x = 3300 + 1650x$
 $33x = 36$
 $x \approx 1.09$

The forester should add about 1.09 gallons of gasoline to the mixture.

58. Verbal Model: $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Price per pound} \\ \text{of peanuts} \end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{pounds of} \\ \text{peanuts} \end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{price per pound} \\ \text{of walnuts} \end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{pounds of} \\ \text{walnuts} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{price per pound} \\ \text{of nut mixture} \end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{pounds of} \\ \text{nut mixture} \end{array}\right)$

Labels: Price per pound of peanuts = \$1.49, pounds of peanuts = x , price per pound of walnuts = \$2.69, pounds of walnuts = $100 - x$, price per pound of nut mixture = \$2.21, pounds of nut mixture = 100

Equation:

$$1.49x + 2.69(100 - x) = 2.21(100)$$

$$1.49x + 269 - 2.69x = 221$$

$$-1.2x = -48$$

$$x = 40$$

There were 40 pounds of peanuts and $100 - 40 = 60$ pounds of walnuts in the mixture.

59. $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
 $2A = bh$
 $\frac{2A}{b} = h$

60. $V = lwh$
 $\frac{V}{wh} = l$

61. $S = C + RC$
 $S = C(1 + R)$
 $\frac{S}{1 + R} = C$

62. $S = L - RL$
 $S = L(1 - R)$
 $\frac{S}{1 - R} = L$

63. $A = P + Prt$
 $A - P = Prt$
 $\frac{A - P}{Pt} = r$

64. $A = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$
 $2A = (a + b)h$
 $\frac{2A}{h} = a + b$
 $b = \frac{2A}{h} - a$

65. $W_1x = W_2(L - x)$
 $50x = 75(10 - x)$
 $50x = 750 - 75x$
 $125x = 750$
 $x = 6$ feet from 50-pound child

66. $W_1x = W_2(L - x)$
 $W_1 = 200$ pounds
 $W_2 = 550$ pounds
 $L = 5$ feet
 $200x = 550(5 - x)$
 $200x = 2750 - 550x$
 $750x = 2750$
 $x = 3\frac{2}{3}$ feet from the person

67. $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
 $5.96 = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
 $17.88 = 4\pi r^3$
 $\frac{17.88}{4\pi} = r^3$
 $r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4.47}{\pi}} \approx 1.12$ inches

68. $V = \pi r^2 h$
 $h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2} = \frac{603.2}{\pi(2)^2} \approx 48$ feet

69. $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$
 $= \frac{5}{9}(64.4 - 32)$
 $= \frac{5}{9}(32.4)$
 $= 18$
 The average daily temperature is 18° C.

70. $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$
 $= \frac{5}{9}(39.1 - 32)$
 $= \frac{5}{9}(7.1)$
 ≈ 3.9
 The average daily temperature is about 3.9° F.

$$\begin{aligned} 71. F &= \frac{9}{5}C + 32 \\ &= \frac{9}{5}(50) + 32 \\ &= 90 + 32 \\ &= 122 \end{aligned}$$

The highest recorded temperature was 122°F.

$$72. C = \frac{5}{9}F + 32$$

$$\text{When } C = -30^\circ, \frac{5}{9}(-30) + 32 = -22^\circ\text{F.}$$

$$73. \text{ False, it should be written as } \frac{z^3 - 8}{z^2 - 9}.$$

$$76. \text{ (a) Verbal Model: } \frac{\text{Height of building}}{\text{Length of building's shadow}} = \frac{\text{Height of post}}{\text{Length of post's shadow}}$$

$$\text{(b) Equation: } \frac{x}{30} = \frac{4}{3}$$

74. True.

$$\text{Area of circle: } A = \pi r^2 = \pi(2)^2 = 4\pi \approx 12.56 \text{ in.}^2$$

$$\text{Area of square: } A = s^2 = (4)^2 = 16 \text{ in.}^2$$

Because $12.56 \text{ in.}^2 < 16 \text{ in.}^2$ the area of the circle is less than the area of the square.

75. False

$$\text{Cube: } V = s^3 = 9.5^3 = 857.375 \text{ in.}^3$$

$$\text{Sphere: } V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi(5.9)^3 \approx 860.290 \text{ in.}^3$$

Section 1.4 Quadratic Equations and Applications

1. quadratic equation

2. second-degree polynomial

3. factoring; square roots; completing; square;
Quadratic Formula

4. discriminant

5. position equation

6. Pythagorean Theorem

$$7. 2x^2 = 3 - 5x$$

$$\text{General form: } 2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$8. x^2 = 16x$$

$$\text{General form: } x^2 - 16x = 0$$

$$9. (x - 3)^2 = 3$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 3$$

$$\text{General form: } x^2 - 6x + 6 = 0$$

$$10. 13 - 3(x + 7)^2 = 0$$

$$13 - 3(x^2 + 14x + 49) = 0$$

$$13 - 3x^2 - 42x - 147 = 0$$

$$\text{General form: } -3x^2 - 42x - 134 = 0$$

$$11. \frac{1}{5}(3x^2 - 10) = 12x$$

$$3x^2 - 10 = 60x$$

$$\text{General form: } 3x^2 - 60x - 10 = 0$$

$$12. x(x + 2) = 5x^2 + 1$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 5x^2 + 1$$

$$-4x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$(-1)(-4x^2 + 2x - 1) = -1(0)$$

$$\text{General form: } 4x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$13. 6x^2 + 3x = 0$$

$$3x(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$3x = 0 \text{ or } 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$14. 9x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(3x + 1)(3x - 1) = 0$$

$$3x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$3x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$15. x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$(x - 4)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$x - 4 = 0 \text{ or } x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = 4 \text{ or } x = -2$$

$$16. x^2 - 10x + 9 = 0$$

$$(x - 9)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 9$$

$$x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

17. $x^2 + 10x + 25 = 0$

$(x + 5)(x + 5) = 0$

$x + 5 = 0$

$x = -5$

18. $4x^2 + 12x + 9 = 0$

$(2x + 3)(2x + 3) = 0$

$2x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$

19. $3 + 5x - 2x^2 = 0$

$(3 - x)(1 + 2x) = 0$

$3 - x = 0$ or $1 + 2x = 0$

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

20. $2x^2 = 19x + 33$

$2x^2 - 19x - 33 = 0$

$(2x + 3)(x - 11) = 0$

$2x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$

$x - 11 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 11$

21. $x^2 + 4x = 12$

$x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$

$(x + 6)(x - 2) = 0$

$x + 6 = 0$ or $x - 2 = 0$

$x = -6$ or $x = 2$

22. $-x^2 + 8x = 12$

$-x^2 + 8x - 12 = 0$

$(-1)(-x^2 + 8x - 12) = (-1)(0)$

$x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$

$(x - 6)(x - 2) = 0$

$x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 6$

$x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

23. $\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 8x + 20 = 0$

$4(\frac{3}{4}x^2 + 8x + 20) = 4(0)$

$3x^2 + 32x + 80 = 0$

$(3x + 20)(x + 4) = 0$

$3x + 20 = 0$ or $x + 4 = 0$

$x = -\frac{20}{3}$ or $x = -4$

24. $\frac{1}{8}x^2 - x - 16 = 0$

$x^2 - 8x - 128 = 0$

$(x - 16)(x + 8) = 0$

$x - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 16$

$x + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -8$

25. $x^2 = 49$

$x = \pm 7$

26. $x^2 = 144$

$x = \pm 12$

27. $x^2 = 11$

$x = \pm\sqrt{11}$

28. $x^2 = 32$

$x = \pm\sqrt{32} = \pm 4\sqrt{2}$

29. $3x^2 = 81$

$x^2 = 27$

$x = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$

30. $9x^2 = 36$

$x^2 = 4$

$x = \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$

31. $(x - 12)^2 = 16$

$x - 12 = \pm 4$

$x = 12 \pm 4$

$x = 16$ or $x = 8$

32. $(x - 5)^2 = 25$

$x - 5 = \pm 5$

$x = 5 \pm 5$

$x = 0$ or $x = 10$

33. $(x + 2)^2 = 14$

$x + 2 = \pm\sqrt{14}$

$x = -2 \pm\sqrt{14}$

34. $(x + 9)^2 = 24$

$x + 9 = \pm\sqrt{24}$

$x = -9 \pm 2\sqrt{6}$

35. $(2x - 1)^2 = 18$

$$2x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{18}$$

$$2x = 1 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm 3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

36. $(4x + 7)^2 = 44$

$$4x + 7 = \pm\sqrt{44}$$

$$4x = -7 \pm 2\sqrt{11}$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{4} = -\frac{7}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}$$

37. $(x - 7)^2 = (x + 3)^2$

$$x - 7 = \pm(x + 3)$$

$$x - 7 = x + 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 7 = -x - 3$$

$$-7 \neq 3 \quad \text{or} \quad 2x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

The only solution of the equation is $x = 2$.

38. $(x + 5)^2 = (x + 4)^2$

$$x + 5 = \pm(x + 4)$$

$$x + 5 = +(x + 4) \quad \text{or} \quad x + 5 = -(x + 4)$$

$$5 \neq 4 \quad \text{or} \quad x + 5 = -x - 4$$

$$2x = -9$$

$$x = -\frac{9}{2}$$

The only solution of the equation is $x = -\frac{9}{2}$.

39. $x^2 + 4x - 32 = 0$

$$x^2 + 4x = 32$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 2^2 = 32 + 2^2$$

$$(x + 2)^2 = 36$$

$$x + 2 = \pm 6$$

$$x = -2 \pm 6$$

$$x = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -8$$

40. $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$

$$x^2 - 2x = 3$$

$$x^2 - 2x + (-1)^2 = 3 + (-1)^2$$

$$(x - 1)^2 = 4$$

$$x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{4}$$

$$x = 1 \pm 2$$

$$x = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -1$$

41. $x^2 + 6x + 2 = 0$

$$x^2 + 6x = -2$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 3^2 = -2 + 3^2$$

$$(x + 3)^2 = 7$$

$$x + 3 = \pm\sqrt{7}$$

$$x = -3 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

42. $x^2 + 8x + 14 = 0$

$$x^2 + 8x = -14$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 4^2 = -14 + 16$$

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

$$x + 4 = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = -4 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

43. $9x^2 - 18x = -3$

$$x^2 - 2x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$(x - 1)^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$x = 1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

44. $4x^2 - 4x = 1$

$$x^2 - x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x^2 - x + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

45. $7 + 2x - x^2 = 0$

$$-x^2 + 2x + 7 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 7 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 7$$

$$x^2 - 2x + (-1)^2 = 7 + (-1)^2$$

$$(x - 1)^2 = 8$$

$$x - 1 = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

46. $-x^2 + x - 1 = 0$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} = -1 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\frac{3}{4}$$

No real solution

47. $2x^2 + 5x - 8 = 0$

$$2x^2 + 5x = 8$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x = 4$$

$$x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x + \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = 4 + \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x + \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{89}{16}$$

$$x + \frac{5}{4} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{89}}{4}$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{89}}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{89}}{4}$$

48. $3x^2 - 4x - 7 = 0$

$$3x^2 - 4x = 7$$

$$x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{3} + \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$x - \frac{2}{3} = \pm \frac{5}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{5}{3}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ or } x = \frac{7}{3}$$

49.
$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 1^2 - 1^2 + 5}$$
$$= \frac{1}{(x + 1)^2 + 4}$$

50.
$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + 10} = \frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + (3)^2 - (3)^2 + 10}$$
$$= \frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + 9 + 1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{(x + 3)^2 + 1}$$

51.
$$\frac{4}{x^2 + 10x + 74} = \frac{4}{x^2 + 10x + (5)^2 - (5)^2 + 74}$$
$$= \frac{4}{x^2 + 10x + 25 + 49}$$
$$= \frac{4}{(x + 5)^2 + 49}$$

52.
$$\frac{5}{x^2 - 18x + 162} = \frac{5}{x^2 - 18x + (9)^2 - (9)^2 + 162}$$
$$= \frac{5}{x^2 - 18x + 81 + 81}$$
$$= \frac{5}{(x - 9)^2 + 81}$$

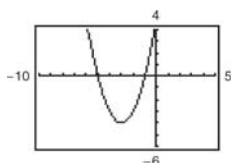
53.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3 + 2x - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1(x^2 - 2x - 3)}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1[x^2 - 2x + (1)^2 - (1)^2 - 3]}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 4}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - (x - 1)^2}}$$

54.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{9 + 8x - x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1(x^2 - 8x - 9)}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1[x^2 - 8x + (4)^2 - (4)^2 - 9]}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1[(x^2 - 8x + 16) - 25]}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - (x - 4)^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 55. \frac{1}{\sqrt{12 + 4x - x^2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1(x^2 - 4x - 12)}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1[x^2 - 4x + (2)^2 - (2)^2 - 12]}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1[(x^2 - 4x + 4) - 16]}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - (x - 2)^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 56. \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - 6x - x^2}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - 1(x^2 + 6x)}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - (x^2 + 6x + 3^2) + 9}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{25 - (x + 3)^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

57. (a) $y = (x + 3)^2 - 4$



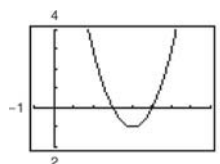
(b) The x-intercepts are $(-1, 0)$ and $(-5, 0)$.

(c)

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

(d) The x-intercepts of the graphs are solutions of the equation $0 = (x + 3)^2 - 4$.

58. (a) $y = (x - 4)^2 - 1$



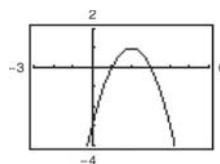
(b) The x-intercepts are $(5, 0)$ and $(3, 0)$.

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= (x - 4)^2 - 1 \\
 (x - 4)^2 &= 1 \\
 x - 4 &= \pm\sqrt{1} \\
 x &= 4 \pm 1 = 5, 3
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) The x-intercepts of the graphs are solutions of the equation $0 = (x - 4)^2 - 1$.

59. (a) $y = 1 - (x - 2)^2$



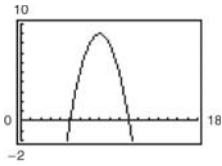
(b) The x-intercepts are $(1, 0)$ and $(3, 0)$.

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= 1 - (x - 2)^2 \\
 (x - 2)^2 &= 1 \\
 x - 2 &= \pm 1 \\
 x &= 2 \pm 1 \\
 x &= 3 \text{ or } x = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) The x-intercepts of the graphs are solutions of the equation $0 = 1 - (x - 2)^2$.

60. (a) $y = 9 - (x - 8)^2$



(b) The x-intercepts are (5, 0) and (11, 0).

(c)
$$0 = 9 - (x - 8)^2$$

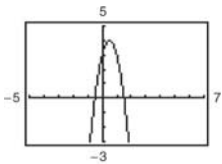
$$(x - 8)^2 = 9$$

$$x - 8 = \pm\sqrt{9}$$

$$x = 8 \pm 3 = 11, 5$$

(d) The x-intercepts of the graphs are solutions of the equation $0 = 9 - (x - 8)^2$.

61. (a) $y = -4x^2 + 4x + 3$



(b) The x-intercepts are $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ and $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$.

(c)
$$0 = -4x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$4x^2 - 4x = 3$$

$$4(x^2 - x) = 3$$

$$x^2 - x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x^2 - x + (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{3}{4} + (\frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 1$$

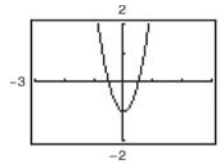
$$x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm 1$$

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

(d) The x-intercepts of the graphs are solutions of the equation $0 = -4x^2 + 4x + 3$.

62. (a) $y = 4x^2 - 1$



(b) The x-intercepts are $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$.

(c)
$$0 = 4x^2 - 1$$

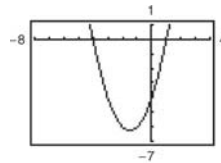
$$4x^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \pm\frac{1}{2}$$

(d) The x-intercepts of the graphs are solutions of the equation $0 = 4x^2 - 1$.

63. (a) $y = x^2 + 3x - 4$



(b) The x-intercepts are (-4, 0) and (1, 0).

(c)
$$0 = x^2 + 3x - 4$$

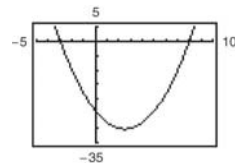
$$0 = (x + 4)(x - 1)$$

$$x + 4 = 0 \text{ or } x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = -4 \text{ or } x = 1$$

(d) The x-intercepts of the graphs are solutions of the equation $0 = x^2 + 3x - 4$.

64. (a) $y = x^2 - 5x - 24$



(b) The x-intercepts are (8, 0) and (-3, 0).

(c)
$$0 = x^2 - 5x - 24$$

$$(x - 8)(x + 3) = 0$$

$$x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

(d) The x-intercepts of the graphs are solutions of the equation $0 = x^2 - 5x - 24$.

65. $2x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-5)^2 - 4(2)(5) = -15 < 0$$

No real solution

66. $-5x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4(-5)(1) = 16 + 20 = 36 > 0$$

Two real solutions

67. $2x^2 - z - 1 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-1)^2 - 4(2)(-1) = 9 > 0$$

Two real solutions

68. $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-4)^2 - 4(1)(4) = 16 - 16 = 0$$

One repeated solution

69. $\frac{1}{3}x^2 - 5x + 25 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-5)^2 - 4\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)(25) = -\frac{25}{3} < 0$$

No real solution

70. $\frac{4}{7}x^2 - 8x + 280 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-8)^2 - 4\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)(280) = 64 - 64 = 0$$

One repeated solution

71. $0.2x^2 + 1.2x - 8 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (1.2)^2 - 4(0.2)(-8) = 7.84 > 0$$

Two real solutions

72. $9 + 2.4x - 8.3x^2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 - 4ac &= (2.4)^2 - 4(-8.3)(9) \\ &= 5.76 + 298.8 = 304.56 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Two real solutions

73. $2x^2 + x - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)} \\ &= \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, -1 \end{aligned}$$

74. $2x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(2)(-1)}}{2(2)} \\ &= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} \\ &= \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = 1, -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

75. $16x^2 + 8x - 3 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4(16)(-3)}}{2(16)} \\ &= \frac{-8 \pm 16}{32} = \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

76. $25x^2 - 20x + 3 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-(-20) \pm \sqrt{(-20)^2 - (25)(3)}}{2(25)} \\ &= \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{400 - 300}}{50} \\ &= \frac{20 \pm 10}{50} = \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

77. $2 + 2x - x^2 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} -x^2 + 2x + 2 &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(-1)(2)}}{2(-1)} \\ &= \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

78. $x^2 - 10x + 22 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4(1)(22)}}{2(1)} \\ &= \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 88}}{2} \\ &= \frac{10 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 5 \pm \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

79. $x^2 + 12x + 16 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{12^2 - 4(1)(16)}}{2(1)} \\ &= \frac{-12 \pm 4\sqrt{5}}{2} \\ &= -6 \pm 2\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

80. $4x = 8 - x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x - 8 &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(1)(-8)}}{2(1)} \\ &= \frac{-4 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

81. $x^2 + 8x - 4 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4(1)(-4)}}{2(1)} \\ &= \frac{-8 \pm 4\sqrt{5}}{2} = -4 \pm 2\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

82. $2x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(2)(-4)}}{2(2)} \\ &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{41}}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{41}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

83. $12x - 9x^2 = -3$

$$\begin{aligned} -9x^2 + 12x + 3 &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{12^2 - 4(-9)(3)}}{2(-9)} \\ &= \frac{-12 \pm 6\sqrt{7}}{-18} = \frac{2}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

84. $9x^2 - 37 = 6x$

$$\begin{aligned} 9x^2 - 6x - 37 &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(9)(-37)}}{2(9)} \\ &= \frac{6 \pm 6\sqrt{38}}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{38}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

85. $9x^2 + 30x + 25 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-30 \pm \sqrt{30^2 - 4(9)(25)}}{2(9)} \\ &= \frac{-30 \pm 0}{18} = -\frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

86. $36x^2 + 24x - 7 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-24 \pm \sqrt{24^2 - 4(36)(-7)}}{2(36)} \\ &= \frac{-24 \pm \sqrt{576 + 1008}}{72} \\ &= \frac{-24 \pm \sqrt{(144)(11)}}{72} = -\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6} \end{aligned}$$

87. $4x^2 + 4x = 7$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 + 4x - 7 &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(4)(-7)}}{2(4)} \\ &= \frac{-4 \pm 8\sqrt{2}}{8} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

88. $16x^2 - 40x + 5 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-(40) \pm \sqrt{(-40)^2 - 4(16)(5)}}{2(16)} \\ &= \frac{40 \pm \sqrt{1600 - 320}}{32} \\ &= \frac{40 \pm 16\sqrt{5}}{32} = \frac{5}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 89. \quad & 28x - 49x^2 = 4 \\
 & -49x^2 + 28x - 4 = 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-28 \pm \sqrt{28^2 - 4(-49)(-4)}}{2(-49)} \\
 &= \frac{-28 \pm 0}{-98} = \frac{2}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 90. \quad & 3x + x^2 - 1 = 0 \\
 & x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2(1)} \\
 &= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 91. \quad & 8t = 5 + 2t^2 \\
 & -2t^2 + 8t - 5 = 0 \\
 t &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4(-2)(-5)}}{2(-2)} \\
 &= \frac{-8 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{-4} = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 92. \quad & 25h^2 + 80h + 61 = 0 \\
 h &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-80 \pm \sqrt{80^2 - 4(25)(61)}}{2(25)} \\
 &= \frac{-80 \pm \sqrt{6400 - 6100}}{50} \\
 &= -\frac{8}{5} \pm \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{50} \\
 &= -\frac{8}{5} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 93. \quad & (y - 5)^2 = 2y \\
 & y^2 - 12y + 25 = 0 \\
 y &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(1)(25)}}{2(1)} \\
 &= \frac{12 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2} = 6 \pm \sqrt{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 94. \quad & (z + 6)^2 = -2z \\
 & z^2 + 12z + 36 = -2z \\
 & z^2 + 14z + 36 = 0 \\
 z &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{14^2 - 4(1)(36)}}{2(1)} \\
 &= \frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{52}}{2} = -7 \pm \sqrt{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 95. \quad & \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x = 2 \\
 & 4x^2 + 3x = 16 \\
 & 4x^2 + 3x - 16 = 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(4)(-16)}}{2(4)} \\
 &= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{265}}{8} = -\frac{3}{8} \pm \frac{\sqrt{265}}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 96. \quad & \left(\frac{5}{7}x - 14\right)^2 = 8x \\
 & \frac{25}{49}x^2 - 20x + 196 = 8x \\
 & \frac{25}{49}x^2 - 28x + 196 = 0 \\
 & 25x^2 - 1372x + 9604 = 0 \\
 x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-(-1372) \pm \sqrt{(-1372)^2 - 4(25)(9604)}}{2(25)} \\
 &= \frac{1372 \pm \sqrt{931,984}}{50} \\
 &= \frac{686 \pm 196\sqrt{6}}{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

97. $5.1x^2 - 1.7x - 3.2 = 0$

$$x = \frac{1.7 \pm \sqrt{(-1.7)^2 - 4(5.1)(-3.2)}}{2(5.1)}$$

$$\approx 0.976, -0.643$$

98. $2x^2 - 2.50x - 0.42 = 0$

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

$$= \frac{-(-2.50) \pm \sqrt{(-2.50)^2 - 4(2)(-0.42)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{2.50 \pm \sqrt{9.61}}{4} = 1.400, -0.150$$

99. $-0.067x^2 - 0.852x + 1.277 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-0.852) \pm \sqrt{(-0.852)^2 - 4(-0.067)(1.277)}}{2(-0.067)}$$

$$\approx -14.071, 1.355$$

100. $-0.005x^2 + 0.101x - 0.193 = 0$

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

$$= \frac{-0.101 \pm \sqrt{(0.101)^2 - 4(-0.005)(-0.193)}}{2(-0.005)}$$

$$= \frac{-0.101 \pm \sqrt{0.006341}}{-0.01}$$

$$\approx 2.137, 18.063$$

101. $422x^2 - 506x - 347 = 0$

$$x = \frac{506 \pm \sqrt{(-506)^2 - 4(422)(-347)}}{2(422)}$$

$$\approx 1.687, -0.488$$

102. $1100x^2 + 326x - 715 = 0$

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

$$= \frac{-326 \pm \sqrt{(326)^2 - 4(1100)(-715)}}{2(1100)}$$

$$= \frac{-326 \pm \sqrt{3,252,276}}{2200} \approx 0.672, 00.968$$

103. $12.67x^2 + 31.55x + 8.09 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-31.55 \pm \sqrt{(31.55)^2 - 4(12.67)(8.09)}}{2(12.67)}$$

$$\approx 2.200, -0.290$$

104. $-3.22x^2 - 0.08x + 28.651 = 0$

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

$$= \frac{-(-0.08) \pm \sqrt{(-0.08)^2 - 4(-3.22)(28.651)}}{2(-3.22)}$$

$$= \frac{0.08 \pm \sqrt{369.031}}{-6.44} \approx -2.995, 2.971$$

105. $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$ Complete the square.

$$x^2 - 2x = 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1^2 = 1 + 1^2$$

$$(x - 1)^2 = 2$$

$$x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

106. $11x^2 + 33x = 0$ Factor.

$$11(x^2 + 3x) = 0$$

$$x(x + 3) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = -3$$

107. $(x + 3)^2 = 81$ Extract square roots.

$$x + 3 = \pm 9$$

$$x + 3 = 9 \text{ or } x + 3 = -9$$

$$x = 6 \text{ or } x = -12$$

108. $x^2 - 14x + 49 = 0$ Extract square roots.

$$(x - 7)^2 = 0$$

$$x - 7 = 0$$

$$x = 7$$

109. $x^2 - x - \frac{11}{4} = 0$ Complete the square.

$$x^2 - x = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$x^2 - x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{12}{4}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{12}{4}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{3}$$

110. $x^2 + 3x - \frac{3}{4} = 0$ Complete the square.

$$x^2 + 3x + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 3$$

$$x + \frac{3}{2} = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \sqrt{3}$$

111. $(x + 1)^2 = x^2$ Extract square roots.

$$x^2 = (x + 1)^2$$

$$x = \pm(x + 1)$$

For $x = +(x + 1)$:

$$0 \neq 1 \quad \text{No solution}$$

For $x = -(x + 1)$:

$$2x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

112. $3x + 4 = 2x^2 - 7$ Quadratic Formula

$$0 = 2x^2 - 3x - 11$$

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(2)(-11)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{97}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{97}}{4}$$

113. (a) $w(w + 14) = 1632$

(b) $w^2 + 14w - 1632 = 0$

$$(w + 48)(w - 34) = 0$$

$$w = -48 \quad \text{or} \quad w = 34$$

Because w must be greater than zero, $w = 34$ feet and the length is $w + 14 = 48$ feet.

114. Total fencing: $4x + 3y = 100$

Total area: $2xy = 350$

$$x = \frac{100 - 3y}{4}$$

$$2\left(\frac{100 - 3y}{4}\right)y = 350$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(100y - 3y^2) - 350 = 0$$

$$100y - 3y^2 - 700 = 0$$

$$-3y^2 + 100y - 700 = 0$$

$$(3y - 70)(-y + 10) = 0$$

$$3y - 70 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{70}{3}$$

$$-y + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 10$$

For $y = \frac{70}{3}$:

$$2x\left(\frac{70}{3}\right) = 350$$

$$x = 7.5$$

For $y = 10$:

$$2x(10) = 350$$

$$x = 17.5$$

There are two solutions: $x = 7.5$ meters and

$y = \frac{70}{3}$ meters or $x = 17.5$ meters and $y = 10$ meters.

115. $S = x^2 + 4xh$

$$108 = x^2 + 4x(3)$$

$$0 = x^2 + 12x - 108$$

$$0 = (x + 18)(x - 6)$$

$$x = -18 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 6$$

Because x must be positive, $x = 6$ inches.

The dimensions of the box are

6 inches \times 6 inches \times 3 inches.

116. Volume: $4x^2 = 576$

$$x^2 = 144$$

$$x = \pm 12$$

Because x must be positive, $x = 12$ centimeters

and the side length of the original material is

$x + 8 = 20$ centimeters. The dimensions of the original

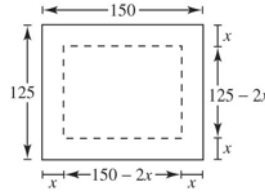
material are 20 centimeters \times 20 centimeters.

117. (Area mowed by first landscaper) = $\frac{1}{2}$ (Total area of the lawn)

$$(125 - 2x)(150 - 2x) = \frac{1}{2}(125)(150)$$

$$18750 - 550x + 4x^2 = 9375$$

$$4x^2 - 550x + 9375 = 0$$



Let $a = 4$, $b = -550$, and $c = 9375$. Use the Quadratic Formula:

$$x = \frac{-(-550) \pm \sqrt{(-550)^2 - 4(4)(9375)}}{2(4)}$$

$$= \frac{550 \pm \sqrt{302500 - 150,000}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{550 \pm \sqrt{152,500}}{8}$$

$$x \approx 19.936 \text{ and } x \approx 117.564$$

Since the lot is only 125 feet wide, the only possible solution is $x \approx 19.936$ feet.

The first landscaper must go around the lot $\frac{19.936 \text{ feet}}{24 \text{ inches}} = \frac{19.936 \text{ feet}}{2 \text{ feet}} \approx 10$ times.

118. Original arrangement: x rows, y seats per row, $xy = 72$, $y = \frac{72}{x}$

New arrangement: $(x - 2)$ rows, $(y + 3)$ seats per row

$$(x - 2)(y + 3) = 72$$

$$(x - 2)\left(\frac{72}{x} + 3\right) = 72$$

$$x(x - 2)\left(\frac{72}{x} + 3\right) = 72x$$

$$(x - 2)(72 + 3x) = 72x$$

$$72x + 3x^2 - 144 - 6x = 72x$$

$$3x^2 - 6x - 144 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 48 = 0$$

$$(x - 8)(x + 6) = 0$$

$$x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -6$$

Originally, there were 8 rows of seats with $\frac{72}{9} = 9$ seats per row.

119. (a) $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0$

$s = -16t^2 + 550$

Let $s = 0$ and solve for t .

$0 = -16t^2 + 550$

$16t^2 = 550$

$t^2 = \frac{550}{16}$

$t = \sqrt{\frac{550}{16}}$

$t \approx 5.86$

The supply package will take about 5.86 seconds to reach the ground.

(b) *Verbal Model:* (Distance) = (Rate) · (Time)

Labels: Distance = d

Rate = 138 miles per hour

Time = $\frac{5.86 \text{ seconds}}{3600 \text{ seconds per hour}} \approx 0.0016 \text{ hour}$

Equation: $d = (138)(0.0016)$

$\approx 0.22 \text{ mile}$

The supply package will travel about 0.22 mile.

120. (a) $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0$

Since the object was dropped, $v_0 = 0$, and the initial height is $s_0 = 984$. Thus, $s = -16t^2 + 984$.

(b) $s = -16(4)^2 + 984 = 728 \text{ feet}$

(c) $0 = -16t^2 + 984$

$16t^2 = 984$

$t^2 = \frac{984}{16}$

$t = \sqrt{\frac{984}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{246}}{2} \approx 7.84$

It will take the coin about 7.84 seconds to strike the ground.

121. (a) $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0$

$v_0 = 100 \text{ mph} = \frac{(100)(5280)}{3600} = 146\frac{2}{3} \text{ ft/sec}$

$s_0 = 6\frac{1}{4} \text{ feet}$

$s = -16t^2 + 146\frac{2}{3}t + 6\frac{1}{4}$

(b) When $t = 3$: $s(3) = 302.25 \text{ feet}$

When $t = 4$: $s(4) \approx 336.92 \text{ feet}$

When $t = 5$: $s(5) \approx 339.58 \text{ feet}$

During the interval $3 \leq t \leq 5$, the baseball's speed decreased due to gravity.

(c) The ball hits the ground when $s = 0$.

$-16t^2 + 146\frac{2}{3}t + 6\frac{1}{4} = 0$

By the Quadratic Formula, $t \approx -0.042$ or $t \approx 9.209$. Assuming that the ball is not caught and drops to the ground, it will be in the air for approximately 9.209 seconds.

122. (a) $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0$

Since the object was dropped, $v_0 = 0$, and the initial height is $s_0 = 1815$. Thus, $s = -16t^2 + 1815$.

(b)

Time, t	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
Height, s	1815	1751	1559	1239	791	215	-489

(c) The object reaches the ground between $t = 10$ seconds and $t = 12$ seconds. Numerical approximation will vary, though 10.7 seconds is a reasonable estimate.

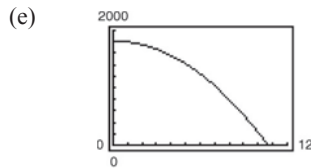
(d) $0 = -16t^2 + 1815$

$$16t^2 = 1815$$

$$t^2 = \frac{1815}{16}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{1815}{16}} = \frac{11\sqrt{15}}{4} \approx 10.65$$

It will take the object about 10.65 seconds to reach the ground.



The zero of the graph is at $t \approx 10.65$ seconds.

123. (a)

t	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D	7.7	8.0	8.6	9.5	10.7	12.2	14.0

Sometime during the year 2008, the total public debt reached \$10 trillion.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) Algebraically: } D &= 0.157t^2 - 1.46t + 11.1 \\ 10 &= 0.157t^2 - 1.46t + 11.1 \\ 0 &= 0.157t^2 - 1.46t + 1.1 \end{aligned}$$

Let $a = 0.157$, $b = -1.46$, and $c = 1.1$.

Use the Quadratic Formula:

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{-(-1.46) \pm \sqrt{(-1.46)^2 - 4(0.157)(1.1)}}{2(0.157)} \\ &= \frac{1.46 \pm \sqrt{1.4408}}{0.314} \end{aligned}$$

$$t \approx 8.47 \text{ and } t \approx 0.827$$

Because the domain of the model is $5 \leq t \leq 11$, $t \approx 8.47$ is the only solution. So, the total public debt reached \$10 trillion during 2008.

Graphically: Use a graphing utility to graph $y_1 = 0.157t^2 - 1.46t + 11.1$ and $y_2 = 10$ in the same viewing window. Then use the intersect feature to find that the graphs intersect when $t \approx 0.827$ and $t \approx 8.47$. Choose $t \approx 8.47$ because it is in the domain.

So, the total public debt reached \$10 trillion during 2008.

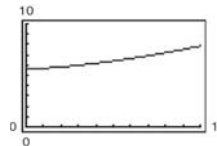
(c) For 2020, let $t = 20$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 0.157t^2 - 1.46t + 11.0 \\ &= 0.157(20)^2 - 1.46(20) + 11.1 \\ &= 44.7 \end{aligned}$$

Using the model, in 2020, the total public debt will be \$44.7 trillion.

Answers will vary. *Sample Answer:* No, it is unlikely the total public debt will increase nearly \$31 trillion over 9 years.

124. (a)



During 2005, the average ticket price reached \$6.50.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } P &= 0.0133t^2 + 0.096t + 5.57 \\ 6.50 &= 0.0133t^2 + 0.096t + 5.57 \\ 0 &= 0.0133t^2 + 0.096t - 0.93 \end{aligned}$$

Use the Quadratic Formula:

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{-0.096 \pm \sqrt{(0.096)^2 - 4(0.0133)(-0.93)}}{2(0.0133)} \\ &= \frac{-0.096 \pm \sqrt{0.058692}}{2(0.0133)} \end{aligned}$$

$$t \approx -12.72 \text{ and } t \approx 5.50$$

Because the domain of the model is $1 \leq t \leq 10$, $t \approx 5.50$ is the only solution. So, the average ticket price reached \$6.50 during 2005.

(c) For 2020, let $t = 20$.

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 0.0133t^2 + 0.096t + 5.57 \\ &= 0.0133(20)^2 + 0.096(20) + 5.57 \\ &\approx 12.81 \end{aligned}$$

Using the model, the average ticket price in the year 2020 will be about \$12.81.

125. $L = -0.270t^2 + 3.59t + 83.1$

$$93 = -0.270t^2 + 3.59t + 83.1$$

$$0 = -0.270t^2 + 3.59t - 9.9$$

$$0 = 0.270t^2 - 3.59t + 9.9$$

Using the Quadratic Formula,

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{-(-3.59) \pm \sqrt{(-3.59)^2 - 4(0.270)(9.9)}}{2(0.270)} \\ &= \frac{3.59 \pm \sqrt{2.1961}}{0.54} \end{aligned}$$

$$t \approx 3.9 \text{ and } t \approx 9.4$$

Because the domain of the model is $2 \leq t \leq 7$, $t \approx 3.9$ is the only solution. The patient's blood oxygen level was 93% at approximately 4:00 P.M.

126. (a) $150 = 0.45x^2 - 1.65x + 50.75$
 $0 = 0.45x^2 - 1.65x - 99.25$

$$x = \frac{1.65 \pm \sqrt{(-1.65)^2 - 4(0.45)(-99.25)}}{2(0.45)}$$

 $\approx -13.1, 16.8$

Because $10 \leq x \leq 25$, choose 16.8°C .

$x = 10: 0.45(10)^2 - 1.65(10) + 50.75 = 79.25$

(b) $x = 20: 0.45(20)^2 - 1.65(20) + 50.75 = 197.75$
 $197.75 \div 79.25 \approx 2.5$

Oxygen consumption is increased by a factor of approximately 2.5.

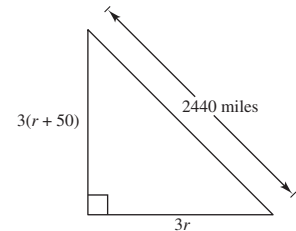
127. (a) *Model:* $(\text{winch})^2 + (\text{distance to dock})^2 = (\text{length of rope})^2$
Labels: winch = 15, distance to dock = x , length of rope = l
Equation: $15^2 + x^2 = l^2$

(b) When $l = 75: 15^2 + x^2 = 75^2$
 $x^2 = 5625 - 225 = 5400$
 $x = \sqrt{5400} = 30\sqrt{6} \approx 73.5$

The boat is approximately 73.5 feet from the dock when there is 75 feet of rope out.

128. $d_N = (3 \text{ hours})(r + 50 \text{ mph})$
 $d_E = (3 \text{ hours})(r \text{ mph})$
 $d_N^2 + d_E^2 = 2440^2$
 $9(r + 50)^2 + 9r^2 = 2440^2$
 $18r^2 + 900r - 5,931,100 = 0$

$$r = \frac{-900 \pm \sqrt{900^2 - 4(18)(-5,931,100)}}{2(18)} = \frac{-900 \pm \sqrt{118,847}}{36}$$



Using the positive value for r , we have one plane moving northbound at $r + 50 \approx 600$ miles per hour and one plane moving eastbound at $r \approx 550$ miles per hour.

129. False.
 $b^2 - 4ac = (-1)^2 - 4(-3)(-10) < 0$,
 So, the quadratic equation has no real solutions.

130. False.
 The product must equal zero for the Zero Factor Property to be used.

131. *Sample answer:* $(x - 3)(x - (-5)) = 0$
 $(x - 3)(x + 5) = 0$
 $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0$

132. *Sample answer:* $(x - (-6))(x - (-9)) = 0$
 $(x + 6)(x + 9) = 0$
 $x^2 + 15x + 54 = 0$

133. One possible equation is:
 $(x - 8)(x - 14) = 0$
 $x^2 - 22x + 112 = 0$
 Any non-zero multiple of this equation would also have these solutions.

134. $x = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow 6x = 1 \Rightarrow 6x - 1$ is a factor.
 $x = -\frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow 5x = -2 \Rightarrow 5x + 2$ is a factor.
 $(6x - 1)(5x + 2) = 0$
 $30x^2 + 7x - 2 = 0$

135. One possible equation is:

$$\left[x - (1 + \sqrt{2}) \right] \left[x - (1 - \sqrt{2}) \right] = 0$$

$$\left[(x - 1) - \sqrt{2} \right] \left[(x - 1) + \sqrt{2} \right] = 0$$

$$(x - 1)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 - 2 = 0$$

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

Any non-zero multiple of this equation would also have these solutions.

136. $x = -3 + \sqrt{5}$, $x = -3 - \sqrt{5}$, so:

$$\left(x - (-3 + \sqrt{5}) \right) \left(x - (-3 - \sqrt{5}) \right) = 0$$

$$\left(x + 3 - \sqrt{5} \right) \left(x + 3 + \sqrt{5} \right) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 4 = 0$$

137. Yes, the vertex of the parabola would be on the x -axis.

138. (a) The discriminant is positive because the graph has two x -intercepts.

$$b^2 = 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4(1)(0) = 4$$

(b) The discriminant is zero because the graph has one x -intercept.

$$b^2 = 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4(1)(1) = 0$$

(c) The discriminant is negative because the graph has no x -intercepts.

$$b^2 = 4ac = (-2)^2 - 4(1)(2) = -4$$

In part (c), if the linear term was $2x$, the discriminant would still be zero and the equation would have no solutions.

In part (c), if the constant term was -2 , the discriminant would be positive and the equation would have two solutions.

Section 1.5 Complex Numbers

1. real
2. imaginary
3. pure imaginary
4. $\sqrt{-1}$; -1
5. principal square
6. complex conjugates
7. $a + bi = -12 + 7i$
 $a = -12$
 $b = 7$
8. $a + bi = 13 + 4i$
 $a = 13$
 $b = 4$
9. $(a - 1) + (b + 3)i = 5 + 8i$
 $a - 1 = 5 \Rightarrow a = 6$
 $b + 3 = 8 \Rightarrow b = 5$
10. $(a + 6) + 2bi = 6 - 5i$
 $a + 6 = 6 \Rightarrow a = 0$
 $2b = -5 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{5}{2}$
11. $8 + \sqrt{-25} = 8 + 5i$
12. $5 + \sqrt{-36} = 5 + 6i$
13. $2 - \sqrt{-27} = 2 - \sqrt{27}i$
 $= 2 - 3\sqrt{3}i$
14. $1 + \sqrt{-8} = 1 + 2\sqrt{2}i$
15. $\sqrt{-80} = 4\sqrt{5}i$
16. $\sqrt{-4} = 2i$
17. $14 = 14 + 0i = 14$
18. $75 = 75 + 0i = 75$
19. $-10i + i^2 = -10i - 1 = -1 - 10i$
20. $-4i^2 + 2i = -4(-1) + 2i$
 $= 4 + 2i$
21. $\sqrt{-0.09} = \sqrt{0.09}i$
 $= 0.3i$
22. $\sqrt{-0.0049} = \sqrt{0.0049}i$
 $= 0.07i$
23. $(7 + i) + (3 - 4i) = 10 - 3i$
24. $(13 - 2i) + (-5 + 6i) = 8 + 4i$
25. $(9 - i) - (8 - i) = 1$
26. $(3 + 2i) - (6 + 13i) = 3 + 2i - 6 - 13i$
 $= -3 - 11i$
27. $(-2 + \sqrt{-8}) + (5 - \sqrt{-50}) = -2 + 2\sqrt{2}i + 5 - 5\sqrt{2}i$
 $= 3 - 3\sqrt{2}i$
28. $(8 + \sqrt{-18}) - (4 + 3\sqrt{2}i) = 8 + 3\sqrt{2}i - 4 - 3\sqrt{2}i$
 $= 4$
29. $13i - (14 - 7i) = 13i - 14 + 7i$
 $= -14 + 20i$
30. $25 + (-10 + 11i) + 15i = 15 + 26i$
31. $-\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2}i\right) + \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{11}{3}i\right) = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{11}{3}i$
 $= -\frac{9}{6} - \frac{15}{6}i + \frac{10}{6} + \frac{22}{6}i$
 $= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{7}{6}i$
32. $(1.6 + 3.2i) + (-5.8 + 4.3i) = -4.2 + 7.5i$

$$\begin{aligned} 33. (1+i)(3-2i) &= 3-2i+3i-2i^2 \\ &= 3+i+2=5+i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 34. (7-2i)(3-5i) &= 21-35i-6i+10i^2 \\ &= 21-41i-10 \\ &= 11-41i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 35. 12i(1-9i) &= 12i-108i^2 \\ &= 12i+108 \\ &= 108+12i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 36. -8i(9+4i) &= -72i-32i^2 \\ &= 32-72i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 37. (\sqrt{14}+\sqrt{10i})(\sqrt{14}-\sqrt{10i}) &= 14-10i^2 \\ &= 14+10=24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 38. (\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{15i})(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{15i}) &= 3-15i^2 \\ &= 3+15=18 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 39. (6+7i)^2 &= 36+84i+49i^2 \\ &= 36+84i-49 \\ &= -13+84i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 40. (5-4i)^2 &= 25-40i+16i^2 \\ &= 25-40i-16 \\ &= 9-40i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 41. (2+3i)^2 + (2-3i)^2 &= 4+12i+9i^2+4-12i+9i^2 \\ &= 4+12i-9+4-12i-9 \\ &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 42. (1-2i)^2 - (1+2i)^2 &= 1-4i+4i^2 - (1+4i+4i^2) \\ &= 1-4i+4i^2-1-4i-4i^2 \\ &= -8i \end{aligned}$$

43. The complex conjugate of $9+2i$ is $9-2i$.

$$\begin{aligned} (9+2i)(9-2i) &= 81-4i^2 \\ &= 81+4 \\ &= 85 \end{aligned}$$

44. The complex conjugate of $8-10i$ is $8+10i$.

$$\begin{aligned} (8-10i)(8+10i) &= 64-100i^2 \\ &= 64+100 \\ &= 164 \end{aligned}$$

45. The complex conjugate of $-1-\sqrt{5}i$ is $-1+\sqrt{5}i$.

$$\begin{aligned} (-1-\sqrt{5}i)(-1+\sqrt{5}i) &= 1-5i^2 \\ &= 1+5=6 \end{aligned}$$

46. The complex conjugate of $-3+\sqrt{2}i$ is $-3-\sqrt{2}i$.

$$\begin{aligned} (-3+\sqrt{2}i)(-3-\sqrt{2}i) &= 9-2i^2 \\ &= 9+2 \\ &= 11 \end{aligned}$$

47. The complex conjugate of $\sqrt{-20} = 2\sqrt{5}i$ is $-2\sqrt{5}i$.

$$(2\sqrt{5}i)(-2\sqrt{5}i) = -20i^2 = 20$$

48. The complex conjugate of $\sqrt{-15} = \sqrt{15}i$ is $-\sqrt{15}i$.

$$(\sqrt{15}i)(-\sqrt{15}i) = -15i^2 = 15$$

49. The complex conjugate of $\sqrt{6}$ is $\sqrt{6}$.

$$(\sqrt{6})(\sqrt{6}) = 6$$

50. The complex conjugate of $1+\sqrt{8}$ is $1+\sqrt{8}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (1+\sqrt{8})(1+\sqrt{8}) &= 1+2\sqrt{8}+8 \\ &= 9+4\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$51. \frac{3}{i} \cdot \frac{-i}{-i} = \frac{-3i}{-i^2} = -3i$$

$$52. \frac{14}{2i} \cdot \frac{-2i}{-2i} = \frac{28i}{-4i^2} = \frac{28i}{4} = 7i$$

$$\begin{aligned} 53. \frac{2}{4-5i} &= \frac{2}{4-5i} \cdot \frac{4+5i}{4+5i} \\ &= \frac{2(4+5i)}{16+25} = \frac{8+10i}{41} = \frac{8}{41} + \frac{10}{41}i \end{aligned}$$

$$54. \frac{13}{1-i} \cdot \frac{(1+i)}{(1+i)} = \frac{13+13i}{1-i^2} = \frac{13+13i}{2} = \frac{13}{2} + \frac{13}{2}i$$

$$\begin{aligned} 55. \frac{5+i}{5-i} \cdot \frac{(5+i)}{(5+i)} &= \frac{25+10i+i^2}{25-i^2} \\ &= \frac{24+10i}{26} = \frac{12}{13} + \frac{5}{13}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 56. \frac{6-7i}{1-2i} \cdot \frac{1+2i}{1+2i} &= \frac{6+12i-7i-14i^2}{1-4i^2} \\ &= \frac{20+5i}{5} = 4+i \end{aligned}$$

$$57. \frac{9 - 4i}{i} \cdot \frac{-i}{-i} = \frac{-9i + 4i^2}{-i^2} = -4 - 9i$$

$$58. \frac{8 + 16i}{2i} \cdot \frac{-2i}{-2i} = \frac{-16i - 32i^2}{-4i^2} = 8 - 4i$$

$$\begin{aligned} 59. \frac{3i}{(4 - 5i)^2} &= \frac{3i}{16 - 40i + 25i^2} = \frac{3i}{-9 - 40i} \cdot \frac{-9 + 40i}{-9 + 40i} \\ &= \frac{-27i + 120i^2}{81 + 1600} = \frac{-120 - 27i}{1681} \\ &= -\frac{120}{1681} - \frac{27}{1681}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 60. \frac{5i}{(2 + 3i)^2} &= \frac{5i}{4 + 12i + 9i^2} \\ &= \frac{5i}{-5 + 12i} \cdot \frac{-5 - 12i}{-5 - 12i} \\ &= \frac{-25i - 60i^2}{25 - 144i^2} \\ &= \frac{60 - 25i}{169} = \frac{60}{169} - \frac{25}{169}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 61. \frac{2}{1 + i} - \frac{3}{1 - i} &= \frac{2(1 - i) - 3(1 + i)}{(1 + i)(1 - i)} \\ &= \frac{2 - 2i - 3 - 3i}{1 + 1} \\ &= \frac{-1 - 5i}{2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 62. \frac{2i}{2 + i} + \frac{5}{2 - i} &= \frac{2i(2 - i) + 5(2 + i)}{(2 + i)(2 - i)} \\ &= \frac{4i - 2i^2 + 10 + 5i}{4 - i^2} \\ &= \frac{12 + 9i}{5} \\ &= \frac{12}{5} + \frac{9}{5}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 69. (3 + \sqrt{-5})(7 - \sqrt{-10}) &= (3 + \sqrt{5}i)(7 - \sqrt{10}i) \\ &= 21 - 3\sqrt{10}i + 7\sqrt{5}i - \sqrt{50}i^2 \\ &= (21 + \sqrt{50}) + (7\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{10})i \\ &= (21 + 5\sqrt{2}) + (7\sqrt{5} - 3\sqrt{10})i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 63. \frac{i}{3 - 2i} + \frac{2i}{3 + 8i} &= \frac{i(3 + 8i) + 2i(3 - 2i)}{(3 - 2i)(3 + 8i)} \\ &= \frac{3i + 8i^2 + 6i - 4i^2}{9 + 24i - 6i - 16i^2} \\ &= \frac{4i^2 + 9i}{9 + 18i + 16} \\ &= \frac{-4 + 9i}{25 + 18i} \cdot \frac{25 - 18i}{25 - 18i} \\ &= \frac{-100 + 72i + 225i - 162i^2}{625 + 324} \\ &= \frac{62 + 297i}{949} = \frac{62}{949} + \frac{297}{949}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 64. \frac{1 + i}{i} - \frac{3}{4 - i} &= \frac{(1 + i)(4 - i) - 3i}{i(4 - i)} \\ &= \frac{4 - i + 4i - i^2 - 3i}{4i - i^2} \\ &= \frac{5}{1 + 4i} \cdot \frac{1 - 4i}{1 - 4i} \\ &= \frac{5 - 20i}{1 - 16i^2} \\ &= \frac{5}{17} - \frac{20}{17}i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 65. \sqrt{-6} \cdot \sqrt{-2} &= (\sqrt{6}i)(\sqrt{2}i) = \sqrt{12}i^2 = (2\sqrt{3})(-1) \\ &= -2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 66. \sqrt{-5} \cdot \sqrt{-10} &= (\sqrt{5}i)(\sqrt{10}i) \\ &= \sqrt{50}i^2 = 5\sqrt{2}(-1) = -5\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$67. (\sqrt{-15})^2 = (\sqrt{15}i)^2 = 15i^2 = -15$$

$$68. (\sqrt{-75})^2 = (\sqrt{75}i)^2 = 75i^2 = -75$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 70. (2 - \sqrt{-6})^2 &= (2 - \sqrt{6}i)(2 - \sqrt{6}i) \\
 &= 4 - 2\sqrt{6}i - 2\sqrt{6}i + 6i^2 \\
 &= 4 - 2\sqrt{6}i - 2\sqrt{6}i + 6(-1) \\
 &= 4 - 6 - 4\sqrt{6}i \\
 &= -2 - 4\sqrt{6}i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$71. x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0; a = 1, b = -2, c = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(2)}}{2(1)} \\
 &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2} \\
 &= 1 \pm i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$72. x^2 + 6x + 10 = 0; a = 1, b = 6, c = 10$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4(1)(10)}}{2(1)} \\
 &= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{-6 \pm 2i}{2} \\
 &= -3 \pm i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$73. 4x^2 + 16x + 17 = 0; a = 4, b = 16, c = 17$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{(16)^2 - 4(4)(17)}}{2(4)} \\
 &= \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{-16 \pm 4i}{8} \\
 &= -2 \pm \frac{1}{2}i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$74. 9x^2 - 6x + 37 = 0; a = 9, b = -6, c = 37$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(9)(37)}}{2(9)} \\
 &= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-1296}}{18} \\
 &= \frac{6 \pm 36i}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \pm 2i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$75. 4x^2 + 16x + 15 = 0; a = 4, b = 16, c = 15$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{(16)^2 - 4(4)(15)}}{2(4)} \\
 &= \frac{-16 \pm \sqrt{16}}{8} = \frac{-16 \pm 4}{8} \\
 x &= -\frac{12}{8} = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ or } x = -\frac{20}{8} = -\frac{5}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$76. 16t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0; a = 16, b = -4, c = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(16)(3)}}{2(16)} \\
 &= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-176}}{32} \\
 &= \frac{4 \pm 4\sqrt{11}i}{32} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{8}i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$77. \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0 \text{ Multiply both sides by 2.}$$

$$3x^2 - 12x + 18 = 0; a = 3, b = -12, c = 18$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(3)(18)}}{2(3)} \\
 &= \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{-72}}{6} \\
 &= \frac{12 \pm 6\sqrt{2}i}{6} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$78. \frac{7}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{5}{16} = 0 \text{ Multiply both sides by 16.}$$

$$14x^2 - 12x + 5 = 0; a = 14, b = -12, c = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{-(-12) \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(14)(5)}}{2(14)} \\
 &= \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{-136}}{28} \\
 &= \frac{12 \pm 2\sqrt{34}i}{28} \\
 &= \frac{3}{7} \pm \frac{\sqrt{34}}{14}i
 \end{aligned}$$

79. $1.4x^2 - 2x - 10 = 0$ Multiply both sides by 5.

$7x^2 - 10x - 50 = 0$; $a = 7$, $b = -10$, $c = -50$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4(7)(-50)}}{2(7)} \\ &= \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{1500}}{14} \\ &= \frac{10 \pm 10\sqrt{15}}{14} \\ &= \frac{5}{7} \pm \frac{5\sqrt{15}}{7} \end{aligned}$$

80. $4.5x^2 - 3x + 12 = 0$; $a = 4.5$, $b = -3$, $c = 12$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(4.5)(12)}}{2(4.5)} \\ &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-207}}{9} \\ &= \frac{3 \pm 3\sqrt{23}i}{9} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{23}i}{3} \end{aligned}$$

81. $-6i^3 + i^2 = -6i^2i + i^2$
 $= -6(-1)i + (-1)$
 $= 6i - 1$
 $= -1 + 6i$

91. (a) $z_1 = 9 + 16i$, $z_2 = 20 - 10i$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{1}{z_1} + \frac{1}{z_2} = \frac{1}{9 + 16i} + \frac{1}{20 - 10i} = \frac{20 - 10i + 9 + 16i}{(9 + 16i)(20 - 10i)} = \frac{29 + 6i}{340 + 230i} \\ z &= \left(\frac{340 + 230i}{29 + 6i} \right) \left(\frac{29 - 6i}{29 - 6i} \right) = \frac{11,240 + 4630i}{877} = \frac{11,240}{877} + \frac{4630}{877}i \end{aligned}$$

92. (a) $(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)^3 = (-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2(\sqrt{3}i) + 3(-1)(\sqrt{3}i)^2 + (\sqrt{3}i)^3$
 $= -1 + 3\sqrt{3}i - 9i^2 + 3\sqrt{3}i^3$
 $= -1 + 3\sqrt{3}i - 9i^2 + 3\sqrt{3}i^2i$
 $= -1 + 3\sqrt{3}i + 9 - 3\sqrt{3}i$
 $= 8$

(b) $(-1 - \sqrt{3}i)^3 = (-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2(-\sqrt{3}i) + 3(-1)(-\sqrt{3}i)^2 + (-\sqrt{3}i)^3$
 $= -1 - 3\sqrt{3}i - 9i^2 - 3\sqrt{3}i^3$
 $= -1 - 3\sqrt{3}i - 9i^2 - 3\sqrt{3}i^2i$
 $= -1 - 3\sqrt{3}i + 9 + 3\sqrt{3}i$
 $= 8$

82. $4i^2 - 2i^3 = 4i^2 - 2i^2i = 4(-1) - 2(-1)i = -4 + 2i$

83. $-14i^5 = -14i^2i^2i = -14(-1)(-1)(i) = -14i$

84. $(-i)^3 = (-1)(i^3) = (-1)i^2i = (-1)(-1)i = i$

85. $(\sqrt{-72})^3 = (6\sqrt{2}i)^3$
 $= 6^3(\sqrt{2})^3i^3$
 $= 216(2\sqrt{2})i^2i$
 $= 432\sqrt{2}(-1)i$
 $= -432\sqrt{2}i$

86. $(\sqrt{-2})^6 = (\sqrt{2}i)^6$
 $= 8i^6 = 8i^2i^2i^2$
 $= 8(-1)(-1)(-1)$
 $= -8$

87. $\frac{1}{i^3} = \frac{1}{i^2i} = \frac{1}{-i} = \frac{1}{-i} \cdot \frac{i}{i} = \frac{i}{-i^2} = i$

88. $\frac{1}{(2i)^3} = \frac{1}{8i^3} = \frac{1}{8i^2i} = \frac{1}{-8i} = \frac{1}{-8i} \cdot \frac{8i}{8i} = \frac{8i}{-64i^2} = \frac{1}{8}$

89. $(3i)^4 = 81i^4 = 81i^2i^2 = 81(-1)(-1) = 81$

90. $(-i)^6 = i^6 = i^2i^2i^2 = (-1)(-1)(-1) = -1$

93. False.

If $b = 0$ then $a + bi = a - bi = a$.

That is, if the complex number is real, the number equals its conjugate.

94. True.

$$x^4 - x^2 + 14 = 56$$

$$(-i\sqrt{6})^4 - (-i\sqrt{6})^2 + 14 \stackrel{?}{=} 56$$

$$36 + 6 + 14 \stackrel{?}{=} 56$$

$$56 = 56$$

95. False.

$$\begin{aligned} i^{44} + i^{150} - i^{74} - i^{109} + i^{61} &= (i^2)^{22} + (i^2)^{75} - (i^2)^{37} - (i^2)^{54}i + (i^2)^{30}i \\ &= (-1)^{22} + (-1)^{75} - (-1)^{37} - (-1)^{54}i + (-1)^{30}i \\ &= 1 - 1 + 1 - i + i = 1 \end{aligned}$$

96. False.

Sample answer: $4i + (3 + 2i) = 3 + 6i$, which is not a real number.

97. $i = i$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i^3 = -i$$

$$i^4 = 1$$

$$i^5 = i^4i = i$$

$$i^6 = i^4i^2 = -1$$

$$i^7 = i^4i^3 = -i$$

$$i^8 = i^4i^4 = 1$$

$$i^9 = i^4i^4i = i$$

$$i^{10} = i^4i^4i^2 = -1$$

$$i^{11} = i^4i^4i^3 = -i$$

$$i^{12} = i^4i^4i^4 = 1$$

The pattern $i, -1, -i, 1$ repeats. Divide the exponent by 4.

If the remainder is 1, the result is i .

If the remainder is 2, the result is -1 .

If the remainder is 3, the result is $-i$.

If the remainder is 0, the result is 1.

$$101. (a_1 + bi) + (a_2 + b_2i) = (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)i$$

The complex conjugate of this sum is $(a_1 + a_2) - (b_1 + b_2)i$.

The sum of the complex conjugates is $(a_1 - b_1i) + (a_2 - b_2i) = (a_1 + a_2) - (b_1 + b_2)i$.

So, the complex conjugate of the sum of two complex numbers is the sum of their complex conjugates.

98. (i) D (ii) F (iii) B (iv) E (v) A (vi) C

$$99. \sqrt{-6}\sqrt{-6} = \sqrt{6i}\sqrt{6i} = 6i^2 = -6$$

$$100. (a_1 + bi)(a_2 + b_2i) = a_1a_2 + a_1b_2i + a_2b_1i + b_1b_2i^2 \\ = (a_1a_2 - b_1b_2) + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)i$$

The complex conjugate of this product is

$$(a_1a_2 - b_1b_2) - (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)i.$$

The product of the complex conjugates is

$$(a_1 - b_1i)(a_2 - b_2i) = a_1a_2 - a_1b_2i - a_2b_1i - b_1b_2i^2 \\ = (a_1a_2 - b_1b_2) - (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)i.$$

So, the complex conjugate of the product of two complex numbers is the product of their complex conjugates.

Section 1.6 Other Types of Equations

1. polynomial

2. extraneous

3. rational

4. absolute value

5. $6x^4 - 14x^2 = 0$

$2x^2(3x^2 - 7) = 0$

$2x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$3x^2 - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{3}$

8.

$x^6 - 64 = 0$

$(x^3 - 8)(x^3 + 8) = 0$

$(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4) = 0$

$x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$

$x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

$x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$

9.

$x^3 + 512 = 0$

$x^3 + 8^3 = 0$

$(x + 8)(x^2 - 8x + 64) = 0$

$x + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -8$

$x^2 - 8x + 64 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4 \pm 4\sqrt{3}i$

10.

$27x^3 - 343 = 0$

$(3x)^3 - 7^3 = 0$

$(3x - 7)(9x^2 + 21x + 49) = 0$

$3x - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{3}$

$9x^2 + 21x + 49 = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{7}{6} \pm \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{6}i$

11. $5x^3 + 3 - x^2 + 45x = 0$

$5x(x^2 + 6x + 9) = 0$

$5x(x + 3)^2 = 0$

$5x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$

6. $36x^3 - 100x = 0$

$4x(9x^2 - 25) = 0$

$4x(3x + 5)(3x - 5) = 0$

$4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$3x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{3}$

$3x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{3}$

7. $x^4 - 81 = 0$

$(x^2 + 9)(x + 3)(x - 3) = 0$

$x^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3i$

$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$

$x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$

12. $9x^4 - 24x^3 + 16x^2 = 0$

$x^2(9x^2 - 24x + 16) = 0$

$x^2(3x - 4)^2 = 0$

$x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$3x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$

13. $x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3 = 0$

$x^2(x - 3) - (x - 3) = 0$

$(x - 3)(x^2 - 1) = 0$

$(x - 3)(x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$

$x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$

$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$

$x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

14. $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 6 = 0$

$x^2(x + 2) + 3(x + 2) = 0$

$(x + 2)(x^2 + 3) = 0$

$x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

$x^2 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3}i$

NOT FOR SALE

15. $x^4 - x^3 + x - 1 = 0$

$x^3(x - 1) + (x - 1) = 0$

$(x - 1)(x^3 + 1) = 0$

$(x - 1)(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) = 0$

$x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$

$x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

16. $x^4 + 2x^3 - 8x - 16 = 0$

$x^3(x + 2) - 8(x + 2) = 0$

$(x^3 - 8)(x + 2) = 0$

$(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)(x + 2) = 0$

$x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$x^2 + 2x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$

$x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

17. $x^4 - 4x^2 + 3 = 0$

$(x^2 - 3)(x^2 - 1) = 0$

$(x + \sqrt{3})(x - \sqrt{3})(x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$

$x + \sqrt{3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{3}$

$x - \sqrt{3} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}$

$x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$

$x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

21. $x^6 + 7x^3 - 8 = 0$

$(x^3 + 8)(x^3 - 1) = 0$

$(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1) = 0$

$x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

$x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$

$x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$

18. $x^4 + 5x^2 - 36 = 0$

$(x^2 + 9)(x^2 - 4) = 0$

$(x^2 + 9)(x + 2)(x - 2) = 0$

$x^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3i$

$x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

$x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

19. $4x^4 - 65x^2 + 16 = 0$

$(4x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 16) = 0$

$(2x + 1)(2x - 1)(x + 4)(x - 4) = 0$

$2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

$x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$

$x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$

20. $36t^4 + 29t^2 - 7 = 0$

$(36t^2 - 7)(t^2 + 1) = 0$

$(6t + \sqrt{7})(6t - \sqrt{7})(t^2 + 1) = 0$

$6t + \sqrt{7} = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{6}$

$6t - \sqrt{7} = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{6}$

$t^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \pm i$

INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

22.
$$x^6 + 3x^3 + 2 = 0$$

$$(x^3 + 2)(x^3 + 1) = 0$$

$$(x + \sqrt[3]{2})\left[x^2 - \sqrt[3]{2}x + (\sqrt[3]{2})^2\right](x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1) = 0$$

$$x + \sqrt[3]{2}x + (\sqrt[3]{2})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$x^2 - \sqrt[3]{2}x + (\sqrt[3]{2})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2^{2/3}}$$

$$x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

23.
$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{8}{x} + 15 = 0$$

$$1 + 8x + 15x^2 = 0$$

$$(1 + 3x)(1 + 5x) = 0$$

$$1 + 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$1 + 5x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{5}$$

24.
$$1 + \frac{3}{x} = \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$x^2 + 3x = 2$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(1)(-2)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

25.
$$2\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right)^2 - 3\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right) - 2 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 3x(x+2) - 2(x+2)^2 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 3x^2 - 6x - 2x^2 - 8x - 8 = 0$$

$$-3x^2 - 14x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 14x + 8 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$$

26.
$$6\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^2 + 5\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) - 6 = 0$$

Let $u = x/(x+1)$.

$$6u^2 + 5u - 6 = 0$$

$$(3u - 2)(2u + 3) = 0$$

$$3u - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow u = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2u + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{x+1} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\frac{x}{x+1} = -\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{5}$$

27.
$$2x + 9\sqrt{x} = 5$$

$$2x + 9\sqrt{x} - 5 = 0$$

$$2(\sqrt{x})^2 + 9\sqrt{x} - 5 = 0$$

$$(2\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 5) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}$$

($\sqrt{x} = -5$ is not a solution.)

28.
$$6x - 7\sqrt{x} - 3 = 0$$

Let $u = \sqrt{x}$.

$$6u^2 - 7u - 3 = 0$$

$$(3u + 1)(2u - 2) = 0$$

$$3u + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$2u - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow u = \frac{3}{2}$$

$\sqrt{x} = -\frac{1}{3}$ is not a solution.

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{9}{4}$$

29. $3x^{1/3} + 2x^{2/3} = 5$

$2x^{2/3} + 3x^{1/3} - 5 = 0$

$2(x^{1/3})^2 + 3x^{1/3} - 5 = 0$

$(2x^{1/3} + 5)(x^{1/3} - 1) = 0$

$2x^{1/3} + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x^{1/3} = -\frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow x = \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^3 = -\frac{125}{8}$

$x^{1/3} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^{1/3} = 1 \Rightarrow x = (1)^3 = 1$

30. $9t^{2/3} + 24t^{1/3} + 16 = 0$

$(3t^{1/3} + 4)^2 = 0$

$3t^{1/3} + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t^{1/3} = -\frac{4}{3}$

$t = -\frac{64}{27}$

31. $\sqrt{3x} - 12 = 0$

$\sqrt{3x} = 12$

$3x = 144$

$x = 48$

32. $7\sqrt{x} - 4 = 0$

$7\sqrt{x} = 4$

$\sqrt{x} = \frac{4}{7}$

$x = \frac{16}{49}$

33. $\sqrt{x-10} - 4 = 0$

$\sqrt{x-10} = 4$

$x - 10 = 16$

$x = 26$

34. $\sqrt{5-x} - 3 = 0$

$\sqrt{5-x} = 3$

$5 - x = 9$

$x = -4$

35. $\sqrt[3]{2x+5} + 3 = 0$

$\sqrt[3]{2x+5} = -3$

$2x + 5 = -27$

$2x = -32$

$x = -16$

36. $\sqrt[3]{3x+1} - 5 = 0$

$\sqrt[3]{3x+1} = 5$

$3x + 1 = 125$

$3x = 124$

$x = \frac{124}{3}$

37. $-\sqrt{26-11x} + 4 = x$

$4 - x = \sqrt{26-11x}$

$16 - 8x + x^2 = 26 - 11x$

$x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$

$(x+5)(x-2) = 0$

$x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -5$

$x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

38. $x + \sqrt{31-9x} = 5$

$\sqrt{31-9x} = 5 - x$

$31 - 9x = 25 - 10x + x^2$

$0 = x^2 - x - 6$

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

$0 = x - 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$

$x = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = -2$

39. $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-5} = 1$

$\sqrt{x} = 1 + \sqrt{x-5}$

$(\sqrt{x})^2 = (1 + \sqrt{x-5})^2$

$x = 1 + 2\sqrt{x-5} + x - 5$

$4 = 2\sqrt{x-5}$

$2 = \sqrt{x-5}$

$4 = x - 5$

$9 = x$

40. $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-20} = 10$

$\sqrt{x} = 10 - \sqrt{x-20}$

$(\sqrt{x})^2 = (10 - \sqrt{x-20})^2$

$x = 100 - 20\sqrt{x-20} + x - 20$

$-80 = -20\sqrt{x-20}$

$16 = x - 20$

$36 = x$

41. $\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{x-5} = 10$
 $\sqrt{x+5} = 10 - \sqrt{x-5}$
 $(\sqrt{x+5})^2 = (10 - \sqrt{x-5})^2$
 $x + 5 = 100 - 20\sqrt{x-5} + x - 5$
 $-90 = -20\sqrt{x-5}$
 $9 = 2\sqrt{x-5}$
 $81 = 4(x-5)$
 $81 = 4x - 20$
 $101 = 4x$
 $\frac{101}{4} = x$
42. $2\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{2x+3} = 1$
 $2\sqrt{x+1} = 1 + \sqrt{2x+3}$
 $(2\sqrt{x+1})^2 = (1 + \sqrt{2x+3})^2$
 $4(x+1) = 1 + 2\sqrt{2x+3} + 2x + 3$
 $2x = 2\sqrt{2x+3}$
 $x = \sqrt{2x+3}$
 $x^2 = 2x + 3$
 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$
 $(x-3)(x+1) = 0$
 $x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$
 $x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1, \text{ extraneous}$
43. $\sqrt{4\sqrt{4x+9}} = \sqrt{8x+2}$
 $(\sqrt{4\sqrt{4x+9}})^2 = (\sqrt{8x+2})^2$
 $4\sqrt{4x+9} = 8x+2$
 $2\sqrt{4x+9} = 4x+1$
 $(2\sqrt{4x+9})^2 = (4x+1)^2$
 $4(4x+9) = 16x^2 + 8x + 1$
 $16x + 36 = 16x^2 + 8x + 1$
 $0 = 16x^2 - 8x - 35$
 $0 = (4x+5)(4x-7)$
 $4x+5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{4}, \text{ extraneous}$
 $4x-7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{4}$
44. $\sqrt{16+9\sqrt{x}} = 4 + \sqrt{x}$
 $(\sqrt{16+9\sqrt{x}})^2 = (4 + \sqrt{x})^2$
 $16 + 9\sqrt{x} = 16 + 8\sqrt{x} + x$
 $\sqrt{x} = x$
 $(\sqrt{x})^2 = (x)^2$
 $x = x^2$
 $x^2 - x = 0$
 $x(x-1) = 0$
 $x = 0$
 $x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$
45. $(x-5)^{3/2} = 8$
 $(x-5)^3 = 8^2$
 $x-5 = \sqrt[3]{64}$
 $x = 5 + 4 = 9$
46. $(x+2)^{2/3} = 9$
 $(x+2)^2 = 9^3$
 $x+2 = \pm\sqrt{729}$
 $x = -2 \pm 27 = -29, 25$
47. $(x^2-5)^{3/2} = 27$
 $(x^2-5)^3 = 27^2$
 $x^2-5 = \sqrt[3]{27^2}$
 $x^2 = 5 + 9$
 $x^2 = 14$
 $x = \pm\sqrt{14}$

48. $(x^2 - x - 22)^{3/2} = 27$

$$x^2 - x - 22 = 27^{2/3}$$

$$x^2 - x - 22 = 9$$

$$x^2 - x - 31 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(-31)}}{2(1)} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{125}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

49. $3x(x-1)^{1/2} + 2(x-1)^{3/2} = 0$

$$(x-1)^{1/2}[3x + 2(x-1)] = 0$$

$$(x-1)^{1/2}(5x-2) = 0$$

$$(x-1)^{1/2} = 0 \Rightarrow x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$5x-2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{5}, \text{ extraneous}$$

50. $4x^2(x-1)^{1/3} + 6x(x-1)^{4/3} = 0$

$$2x[2x(x-1)^{1/3} + 3(x-1)^{4/3}] = 0$$

$$2x(x-1)^{1/3}[2x + 3(x-1)] = 0$$

$$2x(x-1)^{1/3}(5x-3) = 0$$

$$2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$5x-3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{5}$$

51. $x = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{2}$

$$(2x)(x) = (2x)\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) + (2x)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$2x^2 = 6 + x$$

$$2x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

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

$$2x+3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x-2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

52. $\frac{4}{x} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{x}{6}$

$$(6x)\frac{4}{x} - (6x)\frac{5}{3} = (6x)\frac{x}{6}$$

$$24 - 10x = x^2$$

$$x^2 + 10x - 24 = 0$$

$$(x+12)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x+12 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -12$$

$$x-2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

53. $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} = 3$

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

$$x+1-x = 3x(x+1)$$

$$1 = 3x^2 + 3x$$

$$0 = 3x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$a = 3, b = 3, c = -1$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{(3)^2 - 4(3)(-1)}}{2(3)} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{6}$$

54. $\frac{4}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x+2} = 1$

$$4(x+2) - 3(x+1) = (x+1)(x+2)$$

$$4x+8-3x = x^2+3x+2$$

$$x^2+2x-3 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$x+3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

55. $\frac{30-x}{x} = x$

$$30-x = x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 + x - 30$$

$$0 = (x+6)(x-5)$$

$$x+6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -6$$

$$x-5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

56. $4x + 1 = \frac{3}{x}$

$$(x)4x + (x)1 = (x)\frac{3}{x}$$

$$4x^2 + x = 3$$

$$4x^2 + x - 3 = 0$$

$$(4x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$4x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

57. $\frac{x}{x^2 - 4} + \frac{1}{x + 2} = 3$

$$(x + 2)(x - 2)\frac{x}{x^2 - 4} + (x + 2)(x - 2)\frac{1}{x + 2} = 3(x + 2)(x - 2)$$

$$x + x - 2 = 3x^2 - 12$$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 10 = 0$$

$$a = 3, b = -2, c = -10$$

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(3)(-10)}}{2(3)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{124}}{6} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{31}}{6} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{31}}{3}$$

58. $\frac{x + 1}{3} - \frac{x + 1}{x + 2} = 0$

$$3(x + 2)\frac{x + 1}{3} - 3(x + 2)\frac{x + 1}{x + 2} = 0$$

$$(x + 2)(x + 1) - 3(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 - 3x - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

59. $|2x - 5| = 11$

$$2x - 5 = 11 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$-(2x - 5) = 11 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

60. $|3x + 2| = 7$

$$3x + 2 = 7 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$-(3x + 2) = 7$$

$$-3x - 2 = 7 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

61. $|x| = x^2 + x - 24$

First equation:

$$x = x^2 + x - 24$$

$$x^2 - 24 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 24$$

$$x = \pm 2\sqrt{6}$$

Second equation:

$$-x = x^2 + x - 24$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 24 = 0$$

$$(x + 6)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -6$$

$$x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

Only $x = 2\sqrt{6}$ and $x = -6$ are solutions of the original equation. $x = -2\sqrt{6}$ and $x = 4$ are extraneous.

62. $|x^2 + 6x| = 3x + 18$

First equation:

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 6x &= 3x + 18 \\x^2 + 3x - 18 &= 0 \\(x - 3)(x + 6) &= 0 \\x - 3 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 3 \\x + 6 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = -6\end{aligned}$$

Second equation:

$$\begin{aligned}-(x^2 + 6x) &= 3x + 18 \\0 &= x^2 + 9x + 18 \\0 &= (x + 3)(x + 6) \\0 = x + 3 &\Rightarrow x = -3 \\x = x + 6 &\Rightarrow x = -6\end{aligned}$$

The solutions of the original equation are $x = \pm 3$ and $x = -6$.

63. $|x + 1| = x^2 - 5$

First equation:

$$\begin{aligned}x + 1 &= x^2 - 5 \\x^2 - x - 6 &= 0 \\(x - 3)(x + 2) &= 0 \\x - 3 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 3 \\x + 2 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = -2\end{aligned}$$

Second equation:

$$\begin{aligned}-(x + 1) &= x^2 - 5 \\-x - 1 &= x^2 - 5 \\x^2 + x - 4 &= 0 \\x &= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Only $x = 3$ and $x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$ are solutions of the original equation. $x = -2$ and $x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$ are extraneous.

64. $|x - 5| = x^2 - 15x$

First equation:

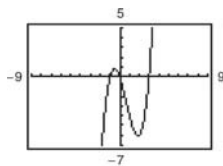
$$\begin{aligned}x - 15 &= x^2 - 15x \\x^2 - 16x + 15 &= 0 \\(x - 1)(x - 15) &= 0 \\x - 1 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 1 \\x - 15 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 15\end{aligned}$$

Second equation:

$$\begin{aligned}-(x - 15) &= x^2 - 15x \\x^2 - 14x - 15 &= 0 \\(x + 1)(x - 15) &= 0 \\x + 1 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = -1 \\x - 15 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 15\end{aligned}$$

Only $x = 15$ and $x = -1$ are solutions of the original equation. $x = 1$ is extraneous.

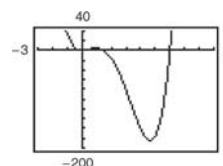
65. (a)

(b) x -intercepts: $(-1, 0)$, $(0, 0)$, $(3, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}(c) \quad 0 &= x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x \\0 &= x(x + 1)(x - 3) \\x &= 0 \\x + 1 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = -1 \\x - 3 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 3\end{aligned}$$

(d) The x -intercepts of the graph are the same as the solutions of the equation.

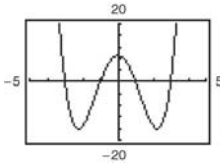
66. (a)

(b) x -intercepts: $(0, 0)$, $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$, $(6, 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}(c) \quad y &= 2x^4 - 15x^3 + 18x^2 \\0 &= 2x^4 - 15x^3 + 18x^2 \\&= x^2(2x^2 - 15x + 18) \\&= x^2(2x - 3)(x - 6) \\0 = x^2 &\Rightarrow x = 0 \\0 = 2x - 3 &\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \\0 = x - 6 &\Rightarrow x = 6\end{aligned}$$

(d) The x -intercepts and the solutions are the same.

67. (a)



(b) x -intercepts: $(\pm 1, 0)$, $(\pm 3, 0)$

(c) $0 = x^4 - 10x^2 + 9$

$$0 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 9)$$

$$0 = (x + 1)(x - 1)(x + 3)(x - 3)$$

$$x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

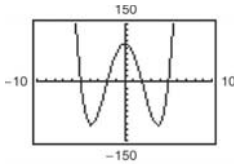
$$x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

$$x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

(d) The x -intercepts of the graph are the same as the solutions of the equation.

68. (a)



(b) x -intercepts: $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(-5, 0)$, $(5, 0)$

(c) $y = x^4 - 29x^2 + 100$

$$0 = x^4 - 29x^2 + 100$$

$$= (x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 25)$$

$$= (x + 2)(x - 2)(x + 5)(x - 5)$$

$$0 = x + 2 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

$$0 = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

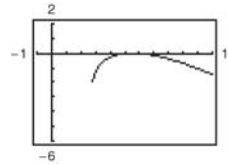
$$0 = x + 5 \Rightarrow x = -5$$

$$0 = x - 5 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$x = \pm 5, \pm 2$$

(d) The x -intercepts and the solutions are the same.

69. (a)



(b) x -intercepts: $(5, 0)$, $(6, 0)$

(c) $0 = \sqrt{11x - 30} - x$

$$x = \sqrt{11x - 30}$$

$$x^2 = 11x - 30$$

$$x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$$

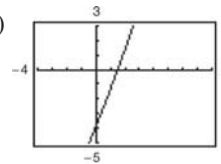
$$(x - 5)(x - 6) = 0$$

$$x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

$$x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 6$$

(d) The x -intercepts of the graph are the same as the solutions of the equation.

70. (a)



(b) x -intercept: $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$

(c) $y = 2x - \sqrt{15 - 4x}$

$$0 = 2x - \sqrt{15 - 4x}$$

$$\sqrt{15 - 4x} = 2x$$

$$15 - 4x = 4x^2$$

$$0 = 4x^2 + 4x - 15$$

$$0 = (2x + 5)(2x - 3)$$

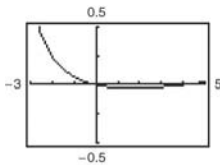
$$0 = 2x + 5 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{2}, \text{ extraneous}$$

$$0 = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

(d) The x -intercept and the solution are the same.

71. (a)



(b) x-intercepts: (0, 0), (4, 0)

(c) $0 = \sqrt{7x + 26} - \sqrt{5x + 16} - 2$

$$-\sqrt{7x + 36} = -\sqrt{5x + 16} - 2$$

$$\sqrt{7x + 36} = 2 + \sqrt{5x + 16}$$

$$(\sqrt{7x + 36})^2 = (2 + \sqrt{5x + 16})^2$$

$$7x + 36 = 4 + 4\sqrt{5x + 16} + 5x + 16$$

$$7x + 36 = 5x + 20 + 4\sqrt{5x + 16}$$

$$2x + 16 = 4\sqrt{5x + 16}$$

$$x + 8 = 2\sqrt{5x + 16}$$

$$(x + 8)^2 = (2\sqrt{5x + 16})^2$$

$$x^2 + 16x + 64 = 4(5x + 16)$$

$$x^2 + 16x + 64 = 20x + 64$$

$$x^2 - 4x = 0$$

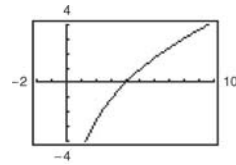
$$x(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

(d) The x-intercepts of the graph are the same as the solutions of the equation.

72. (a)



(b) x-intercept: (4, 0)

(c) $y = 3\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x} - 4}$

$$0 = 3\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} - 4$$

$$0 = \sqrt{x} \left(3\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} - 4 \right)$$

$$0 = 3x - 4 - 4\sqrt{x}$$

$$0 = (3\sqrt{x} + 2)(\sqrt{x} - 2)$$

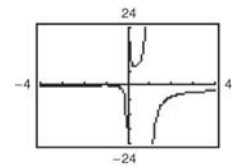
$$0 = 3\sqrt{x} + 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{9}, \text{ extraneous}$$

$$0 = \sqrt{x} - 2 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$x = 4$$

(d) The x-intercept and the solution are the same.

73. (a)



(b) x-intercept: (-1, 0)

(c) $0 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{4}{x-1} - 1$

$$0 = (x - 1) - 4x - x(x - 1)$$

$$0 = x - 1 - 4x - x^2 + x$$

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

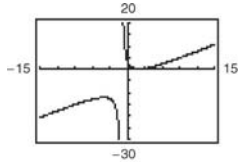
$$0 = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$0 = (x + 1)^2$$

$$x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

(d) The x-intercept of the graph is the same as the solution of the equation.

74. (a)



(b) x -intercept: $(2, 0)$

$$(c) \quad 0 = x + \frac{9}{x+1} - 5$$

$$0 = x + \frac{9}{x+1} - 5$$

$$0 = x(x+1) + (x+1)\frac{9}{x+1} - 5(x+1)$$

$$0 = x^2 + x + 9 - 5x - 5$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

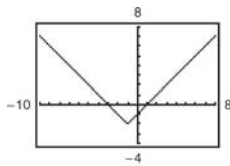
$$0 = (x-2)(x-2)$$

$$0 = x-2 \Rightarrow x=2$$

$$x=2$$

(d) The x -intercept and the solution are the same.

75. (a)



(b) x -intercepts: $(1, 0)$, $(-3, 0)$

$$(c) \quad 0 = |x+1| - 2$$

$$2 = |x+1|$$

$$x+1 = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\text{or } -(x+1) = 2$$

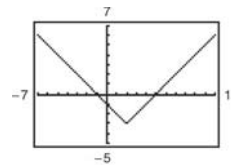
$$\text{or } -x-1 = 2$$

$$-x = 3$$

$$x = -3$$

(d) The x -intercepts of the graph are the same as the solutions of the equation.

76. (a)



(b) x -intercepts: $(5, 0)$, $(-1, 0)$

$$(c) \quad 0 = |x-2| - 3$$

$$3 = |x-2|$$

$$x-2 = 3 \Rightarrow x=5 \text{ or } -(x-2) = 3$$

$$-x+2 = 3 \Rightarrow x=-1$$

$$x=5, -1$$

(d) The x -intercepts and the solutions are the same.

$$77. \quad 3.2x^4 - 1.5x^2 - 2.1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1.5 \pm \sqrt{1.5^2 - 4(3.2)(-2.1)}}{2(3.2)}$$

Using the positive value for x^2 , we have

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1.5 + \sqrt{29.13}}{6.4}} \approx \pm 1.038.$$

$$78. \quad 0.1x^4 - 2.4x^2 - 3.6 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{2.4 \pm \sqrt{(-2.4)^2 - 4(0.1)(-3.6)}}{2(0.1)} = \frac{2.4 \pm 7.2}{0.2}$$

Using the positive values for x^2 ,

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2.4 + \sqrt{7.2}}{0.2}} \approx \pm 5.041.$$

$$79. \quad 7.08x^6 + 4.15x^3 - 9.6 = 0$$

$$a = 7.8, b = 4.15, c = -9.6$$

$$x^3 = \frac{-4.15 \pm \sqrt{(4.15)^2 - 4(7.08)(-9.6)}}{2(7.08)}$$

$$= \frac{-4.15 \pm \sqrt{2.89.0945}}{14.16}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{-4.15 + \sqrt{289.0945}}{14.16}} \approx 0.968$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{-4.15 - \sqrt{289.0945}}{14.16}} \approx -1.143$$

80. $5.25x^6 - 0.2x^3 - 1.55 = 0$

$$x^3 = \frac{0.2 \pm \sqrt{(-0.2)^2 - 4(5.25)(-1.55)}}{2(5.25)}$$

$$= \frac{0.2 \pm \sqrt{32.59}}{10.5}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{0.2 + \sqrt{32.59}}{10.5}} \approx 0.826$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{0.2 - \sqrt{32.59}}{10.5}} \approx -0.807$$

81. $1.8x - 6\sqrt{x} - 5.6 = 0$ Given equation

$$1.8(\sqrt{x})^2 - 6\sqrt{x} - 5.6 = 0$$

Use the Quadratic Formula with $a = 1.8$, $b = -6$, and $c = -5.6$.

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(1.8)(-5.6)}}{2(1.8)} \approx \frac{6 \pm 8.7361}{3.6}$$

Considering only the positive value for \sqrt{x} , we have:

$$\sqrt{x} \approx 4.0934$$

$$x \approx 16.756.$$

82. $2.4x - 12.4\sqrt{x} + 0.28 = 0$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{12.4 \pm \sqrt{(-12.4)^2 - 4(2.4)(0.28)}}{2(2.4)}$$

$$= \frac{12.4 \pm \sqrt{151.072}}{4.8}$$

Using the positive values for \sqrt{x} ,

$$x = \left(\frac{12.4 + \sqrt{151.072}}{4.8}\right)^2 \approx 26.461$$

$$x = \left(\frac{12.4 - \sqrt{151.072}}{4.8}\right)^2 \approx 0.001.$$

83. $4x^{2/3} + 8x^{1/3} + 3.6 = 0$

$$a = 4, b = 8, c = 3.6$$

$$x^{1/3} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4(4)(3.6)}}{2(4)}$$

$$x = \left[\frac{-8 + \sqrt{6.4}}{8}\right]^3 \approx -0.320$$

$$x = \left[\frac{-8 - \sqrt{6.4}}{8}\right]^3 \approx -2.280$$

84. $8.4x^{2/3} - 1.2x^{1/3} - 24 = 0$

$$x^{1/3} = \frac{1.2 \pm \sqrt{(-1.2)^2 - 4(8.4)(-24)}}{2(8.4)}$$

$$= \frac{1.2 \pm \sqrt{807.84}}{16.8}$$

$$x = \left(\frac{1.2 + \sqrt{807.84}}{16.8}\right)^3 \approx 5.482$$

$$x = \left(\frac{1.2 - \sqrt{807.84}}{16.8}\right)^3 \approx -4.255$$

85. $-4, 7$

$$\text{Sample answer: } (x - (-4))(x - 7) = 0$$

$$(x + 4)(x - 7) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 28 = 0$$

86. $0, 2, 9$

$$\text{Sample answer: } (x - 0)(x - 2)(x - 9) = 0$$

$$x(x - 2)(x - 9) = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 11x + 18) = 0$$

$$x^3 - 11x^2 + 18x = 0$$

87. $-\frac{7}{3}, \frac{6}{7}$

One possible equation is:

$$x = -\frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow 3x = -7 \Rightarrow 3x + 7 \text{ is a factor.}$$

$$x = \frac{6}{7} \Rightarrow 7x = 6 \Rightarrow 7x - 6 \text{ is a factor.}$$

$$(3x + 7)(7x - 6) = 0$$

$$21x^2 + 31x - 42 = 0$$

Any non-zero multiple of this equation would also have these solutions.

88. $-\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{4}{5}$

$$\left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right)\right)\left(x - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\right) = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{8}\right)\left(x + \frac{4}{5}\right) = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{4}{40} = 0$$

$$40x^2 + 32x + 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$40x^2 + 37x + 4 = 0$$

Any non-zero multiple of this equation would also have these solutions.

89. $\sqrt{3}$, $-\sqrt{3}$, and 4

One possible equation is:

$$(x - \sqrt{3})(x - (-\sqrt{3}))(x - 4) = 0$$

$$(x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3})(x - 4) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 3)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 3x + 12 = 0$$

Any non-zero multiple of this equation would also have these solutions.

90. $2\sqrt{7}$, $-\sqrt{7}$

$$(x - 2\sqrt{7})(x + \sqrt{7}) = 0$$

$$x^2 + x\sqrt{7} - 2x\sqrt{7} - 2(7) = 0$$

$$x^2 - x\sqrt{7} - 14 = 0$$

Any non-zero multiple of this equation would also have these solutions.

91. i , $-i$

Sample answer: $(x - i)(x - (-i)) = 0$

$$(x - i)(x + i) = 0$$

$$x^2 - i^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 1 = 0$$

95. Let x = the number of students in the original group. Then, $\frac{1700}{x}$ = the original cost per student.

When six more students join the group, the cost per student becomes $\frac{1700}{x} - 7.50$.

Model: (Cost per student) · (Number of students) = (Total cost)

$$\left(\frac{1700}{x} - 7.5\right)(x + 6) = 1700$$

$$(3400 - 15x)(x + 6) = 3400x \quad \text{Multiply both sides by } 2x \text{ to clear fraction.}$$

$$-15x^2 - 90x + 20,400 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{90 \pm \sqrt{(-90)^2 - 4(-15)(20,400)}}{2(-15)} = \frac{90 \pm 1110}{-30}$$

Using the positive value for x we conclude that the original number was $x = 34$ students.

92. $2i$, $-2i$

Sample answer: $(x - 2i)(x - (-2i)) = 0$

$$(x - 2i)(x + 2i) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4i^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$

93. -1 , 1 , i , and $-i$

One possible equation is:

$$(x - (-1))(x - 1)(x - i)(x - (-i)) = 0$$

$$(x + 1)(x - 1)(x - i)(x + i) = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$x^4 - 1 = 0$$

Any non-zero multiple of this equation would also have these solutions.

94. $4i$, $-4i$, 6 , -6

Sample answer: $(x - 4i)(x + 4i)(x - 6)(x + 6) = 0$

$$(x^2 + 16)(x^2 - 36) = 0$$

$$x^4 - 20x^2 - 576 = 0$$

96. *Model:* $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Cost per} \\ \text{student} \end{array}\right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Number of} \\ \text{students} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Monthly} \\ \text{rent} \end{array}\right)$

Labels: Monthly rent = x

Number of students = 4

Original cost per student = $\frac{x}{3}$

Cost per student = $\frac{x}{3} - 75$

Equation: $\left(\frac{x}{3} - 75\right)(4) = x$

$$\frac{4x}{3} - 300 = x$$

$$\frac{4x}{3} - x = 300$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = 300$$

$$x = 900$$

The monthly rent is \$900.

97. *Model:* Time = $\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Rate}}$

Labels: Let x = average speed of the plane. Then we have a travel time of $t = 145/x$. If the average speed is increased by 40 mph, then

$$t - \frac{12}{60} = \frac{145}{x + 40}$$

$$t = \frac{145}{x + 40} + \frac{1}{5}$$

Now, we equate these two equations and solve for x .

Equation: $\frac{145}{x} = \frac{145}{x + 40} + \frac{1}{5}$

$$145(5)(x + 40) = 145(5)x + x(x + 40)$$

$$725x + 29,000 = 725x + x^2 + 40x$$

$$0 = x^2 + 40x - 29,000$$

Using the positive value for x found by the Quadratic Formula, we have $x \approx 151.5$ mph and $x + 40 = 191.5$ mph. The airspeed required to obtain the decrease in travel time is 191.5 miles per hour.

98. *Model:* (Rate) \cdot (time) = (distance)

Labels: Distance = 1080

Original time = t

Original rate = $\frac{1080}{t}$

Return time = $t + 2.5$

Return rate = $\frac{1080}{t} - 6$

Equation: $\left(\frac{1080}{t} - 6\right)(t + 2.5) = 1080$

$$1080 + \frac{2700}{t} - 6t - 15 = 1080$$

$$\frac{2700}{t} - 6t - 15 = 0$$

$$270 - 0 - 6t^2 - 15t = 0$$

$$2t^2 + 5t - 900 = 0$$

$$(2t + 45)(t - 20) = 0$$

$$2t + 45 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -22.5$$

$$t - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 20$$

The original rate was $\frac{1080}{20} = 54$ miles per hour.

99. $A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$

$$3052.49 = 2500\left(1 + \frac{r}{12}\right)^{(12)(5)}$$

$$1.220996 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{12}\right)^{60}$$

$$(1.220996)^{1/60} = 1 + \frac{r}{12}$$

$$\left[(1.220996)^{1/60} - 1\right](12) = r$$

$$r \approx 0.04 = 4\%$$

100. $A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$

$$4042.05 = 3000\left(1 + \frac{r}{4}\right)^{(4)(6)}$$

$$1.34735 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{4}\right)^{24}$$

$$(1.34735)^{1/24} = \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{4}\right)^{24}\right]^{1/24}$$

$$1.0125 = 1 + \frac{r}{4}$$

$$0.0125 = \frac{r}{4}$$

$$4(0.0125) = r$$

$$0.05 = r$$

So, the annual interest rate is 5%.

101. When $C = 2.5$ we have:

$$2.5 = \sqrt{0.2x + 1}$$

$$6.25 = 0.2x + 1$$

$$5.25 = 0.2x$$

$$x = 26.25 = 26,250 \text{ passengers}$$

102. (a) $D = \sqrt{664,267.0 + 31,003.65t}$

$$925 = \sqrt{664,267.0 + 31,003.65t}$$

$$(925)^2 = (\sqrt{664,267.0 + 31,003.65t})^2$$

$$855,625 = 664,267.0 + 31,003.65t$$

$$855,625 = 31,003.65t$$

$$6.2 \approx t$$

So, the number of doctors reached 925,000 in the year 2006.

(b) $D = \sqrt{664,267.0 + 31,003.65t}$

$$1,100 = \sqrt{664,267.0 + 31,003.65t}$$

$$(1,100)^2 = (\sqrt{664,267.0 + 31,003.65t})^2$$

$$1,210,000 = 664,267.0 + 31,003.65t$$

$$545,733 = 31,003.65t$$

$$17.6 \approx t$$

Using the model, the number of doctors will reach 1,100,000 in the year 2017. Answers will vary.
Sample answer: Yes, it is reasonable that the number of medical doctors continues to increase at a rate in which the number reaches 1,100,000 in the year 2017.

103. $T = 75.82 - 2.11x + 43.51\sqrt{x}$, $5 \leq x \leq 40$

(a) $212 = 75.82 - 2.11x + 43.51\sqrt{x}$

$$0 = -2.11x + 43.51\sqrt{x} - 136.18$$

By the Quadratic Formula, we have

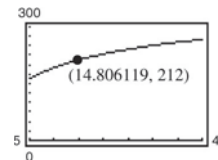
$$\sqrt{x} \approx 16.77928 \Rightarrow x \approx 281.333$$

$$\sqrt{x} \approx 3.84787 \Rightarrow x \approx 14.806.$$

Since x is restricted to $5 \leq x \leq 40$, let

$$x = 14.806 \text{ pounds per square inch.}$$

(b)



104. (a) $P = \frac{181.34 + 0.788t}{1 - 0.07t}$

$$\frac{181.34 + 0.788t}{1 - 0.007t} = 210$$

$$181.34 + 0.788t = 210(1 - 0.007t)$$

$$181.34 + 0.788t = 210 - 1.47t$$

$$2.258t = 28.66$$

$$t = \frac{28.66}{2.258}$$

$$t \approx 12.69 \rightarrow \text{during 2002}$$

(b) To find the year when the total voting age population is expected to reach 280 million, let $P = 280$ and solve for t .

$$P = \frac{181.34 + 0.788t}{1 - 0.07t}$$

$$\frac{181.34 + 0.788t}{1 - 0.007t} = 280$$

$$181.34 + 0.788t = 280(1 - 0.007t)$$

$$181.34 + 0.788t = 280 - 1.96t$$

$$2.748t = 98.66$$

$$t = \frac{98.66}{2.748}$$

$$t \approx 35.9 \rightarrow \text{during 2025}$$

This prediction is reasonable if population of the United States in general continues to increase at a similar rate as it had during the years 1990 through 2010. You could assume that the voting age population would increase at a rate similar to that for which the model was created.

$$\begin{aligned}
 105. \quad 37.55 &= 40 - \sqrt{0.01x + 1} \\
 \sqrt{0.01x + 1} &= 2.45 \\
 0.01x + 1 &= 6.0025 \\
 0.01x &= 5.0025 \\
 x &= 500.25
 \end{aligned}$$

Rounding x to the nearest whole unit yields
 $x \approx 500$ units.

106. *Verbal Model:* Total cost = Cost underwater · Distance underwater + Cost overland · Distance overland

Labels: Total cost : \$1,098,662.40
 Cost overland: \$24 per foot
 Distance overland in feet: $5280(8 - x)$
 Cost underwater: \$30 per foot

$$\text{Distance underwater in feet: } 5280\sqrt{x^2 + (3/4)^2} = 5280\sqrt{\frac{16x^2 + 9}{16}} = 1320\sqrt{16x^2 + 9}$$

$$\text{Equation: } 1,098,662.40 = 30(1320\sqrt{16x^2 + 9}) + 24[5280(8 - x)]$$

$$1,098,662.40 = 39,600\sqrt{16x^2 + 9} + 126,720(8 - x)$$

$$1,098,662.40 = 7920[5\sqrt{16x^2 + 9} + 16(8 - x)]$$

$$138.72 = 5\sqrt{16x^2 + 9} + 16(8 - x)$$

$$138.72 = 5\sqrt{16x^2 + 9} + 128 - 16x$$

$$16x + 10.72 = 5\sqrt{16x^2 + 9}$$

$$(16x + 10.72)^2 = (5\sqrt{16x^2 + 9})^2$$

$$256x^2 + 343.04x + 114.9184 = 25(16x^2 + 9)$$

$$256x^2 + 343.04x + 114.9184 = 400x^2 + 225$$

$$0 = 144x^2 - 343.04x + 110.0816$$

By the Quadratic Formula, $x \approx 2$ or $x \approx 0.382$.

So, the length of x could either be 0.382 mile or 2 miles.

107.

$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t+3} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t+3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2t(t+3)\frac{1}{t} + 2t(t+3)\frac{1}{t+3} = 2t(t+3)\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2(t+3) + 2t = t(t+3)$$

$$2t + 6 + 2t = t^2 + 3t$$

$$0 = t^2 - t - 6$$

$$0 = (t-3)(t+2)$$

$$t-3 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 3$$

$$t+2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -2$$

Since t represents time, $t = 3$ is the only solution. It takes 3 hours for you working alone to tile the floor.

108.
$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t+2} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t+2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3t(t+2)\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) + 3t(t+2)\left(\frac{1}{t+2}\right) = 3t(t+2)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$3(t+2) + 3t = t(t+2)$$

$$3t + 6 + 3t = t^2 + 2t$$

$$0 = t^2 - 4t - 6$$

$$t = \frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(1)(-6)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{40}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2(2 \pm \sqrt{10})}{2}$$

$$= 2 \pm \sqrt{10}$$

$$t \approx 5.2 \text{ or } t \approx -1.2$$

Since t represents time, $t \approx 5.2$ is the only solution. It takes approximately 5.2 hours for you working alone to paint the fence.

109.
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{gR}{\mu s}}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{gR}{\mu s}$$

$$v^2 \mu s = gR$$

$$\frac{v^2 \mu s}{R} = g$$

110.
$$i = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \sqrt{Q^2 - q}$$

$$i^2 = \left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \sqrt{Q^2 - q} \right)^2$$

$$i^2 = \frac{1}{LC} (Q^2 - q)$$

$$LCi^2 = Q^2 - q$$

$$LCi^2 + q = Q^2$$

$$\pm \sqrt{LCi^2 + q} = Q$$

111. False—See Example 7 on page 125.

112. True. There is no value to satisfy this equation.

$$\sqrt{x+10} - \sqrt{x-10} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x+10} = \sqrt{x-10}$$

$$x+10 = x-10$$

$$10 \neq -10$$

113. The distance between $(1, 2)$ and $(x, -10)$ is 13.

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (-10-2)^2} = 13$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (-12)^2 = 13^2$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 144 = 169$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 24 = 0$$

$$(x+4)(x-6) = 0$$

$$x+4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$$

$$x-6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 6$$

Both $(-4, -10)$ and $(6, -10)$ are a distance of 13 from $(1, 2)$.

114. The distance between $(-8, 0)$ and $(x, 5)$ is 13.

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{(x+8)^2 + (5-0)^2} &= 13 \\ (x+8)^2 + 5^2 &= 13^2 \\ x^2 + 16x + 64 + 25 &= 169 \\ x^2 + 16x - 80 &= 0 \\ (x+20)(x-4) &= 0 \\ x+20 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = -20 \\ x-4 = 0 &\Rightarrow x = 4\end{aligned}$$

Both $(-20, 5)$ and $(4, 5)$ are a distance of 13 from $(-8, 0)$.

115. The distance between $(0, 0)$ and $(8, y)$ is 17.

$$\begin{aligned}(8-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 &= 17^2 \\ (8)^2 + (y)^2 &= 17^2 \\ 64 + y^2 &= 289 \\ y^2 &= 225 \\ y &= \pm\sqrt{225} \\ &= \pm 15\end{aligned}$$

Both $(8, 15)$ and $(8, -15)$ are a distance of 17 from $(0, 0)$.

116. The distance between $(-8, 4)$ and $(7, y)$ is 17.

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{(7-(-8))^2 + (y-4)^2} &= 17 \\ (15)^2 + (y-4)^2 &= 17^2 \\ 225 + (y-4)^2 &= 289 \\ (y-4)^2 &= 64 \\ y-4 &= \pm 8 \\ y &= 4 \pm 8 = -4, 12\end{aligned}$$

Both $(7, -4)$ and $(7, 12)$ are a distance of 17 from $(-8, 4)$.

120. First isolate the radical by subtracting x from both sides of the equation. Then, square both sides and solve the resulting equation using the Quadratic Formula. Each solution must be checked since extraneous solutions may be included.

121. The quadratic equation was not written in general form before the values of a , b , and c were substituted in the Quadratic Formula.

$$117. 9 + |9 - a| = b$$

$$|9 - a| = b - 9$$

$$9 - a = b - 9 \quad \text{or} \quad 9 - a = -(b - 9)$$

$$-a = b - 18 \quad 9 - a = -b + 9$$

$$a = 18 - b \quad -a = -b$$

$$a = b$$

Thus, $a = 18 - b$ or $a = b$. From the original equation we know that $b \geq 9$.

Some possibilities are: $b = 9, a = 9$

$$b = 10, a = 8 \text{ or } a = 10$$

$$b = 11, a = 7 \text{ or } a = 11$$

$$b = 12, a = 6 \text{ or } a = 12$$

$$b = 13, a = 5 \text{ or } a = 13$$

$$b = 14, a = 4 \text{ or } a = 14$$

118. Isolate the absolute value by subtracting x from both sides of the equations. The expression inside the absolute value signs can be positive or negative, so two separate equations must be solved. Each solution must be checked since extraneous solutions may be included.

$$119. 20 + \sqrt{20 - a} = b$$

$$\sqrt{20 - a} = b - 20$$

$$20 - a = b^2 - 40b + 400$$

$$-a = b^2 - 40b + 380$$

$$a = -b^2 + 40b - 380$$

This formula gives the relationship between a and b . From the original equation we know that $a \leq 20$ and $b \geq 20$. Choose a b value, where $b \geq 20$ and then solve for a , keeping in mind that $a \leq 20$.

Some possibilities are: $b = 20, a = 20$

$$b = 21, a = 19$$

$$b = 22, a = 16$$


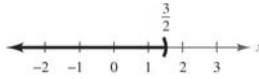
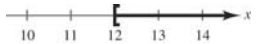
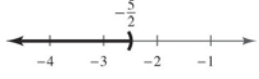
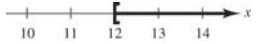

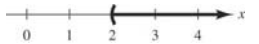
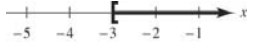
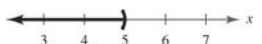
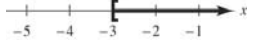
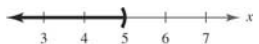
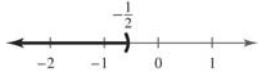
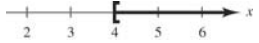
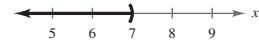
$$b = 23, a = 11$$

$$b = 24, a = 4$$

$$b = 25, a = -5$$

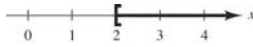
122. (a) The formula for volume of the glass cube is $V = \text{Length} \times \text{Width} \times \text{Height}$. The volume of water in the cube is the length \times width \times height of the water. So, the volume is $x \cdot x \cdot (x - 3) = x^2(x - 3)$.
- (b) Given the equation $x^2(x - 3) = 320$. The dimensions of the glass cube can be found by solving for x . So, the capacity of the cube is equal to $V = x^3$.

Section 1.7 Linear Inequalities in One Variable

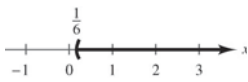
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. solution set</p> <p>2. graph</p> <p>3. double</p> <p>4. union</p> <p>5. Interval: $[0, 9)$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Inequality: $0 \leq x \leq 9$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The interval is bounded.</p> <p>6. Interval: $(-7, 4)$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Inequality: $-7 \leq x \leq 4$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The interval is bounded.</p> <p>7. Interval: $[-1, 5]$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Inequality: $-1 \leq x \leq 5$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The interval is bounded.</p> <p>8. Interval: $(2, 10]$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Inequality: $2 < x \leq 10$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The interval is bounded.</p> <p>9. Interval: $(11, \infty)$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Inequality: $x > 11$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The interval is unbounded.</p> <p>10. Interval: $[-5, \infty)$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Inequality: $-5 \leq x < \infty$ or $x \geq -5$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The interval is unbounded.</p> <p>11. Interval: $(-\infty, -2)$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Inequality: $x < -2$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The interval is unbounded.</p> <p>12. Interval: $(-\infty, 7]$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Inequality: $-\infty < x \leq 7$ or $x \leq -7$</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) The interval is unbounded.</p> <p>13. $4x < 12$
 $\frac{1}{4}(4x) < \frac{1}{4}(12)$
 $x < 3$</p> | <p>15. $-2x > -3$
 $-\frac{1}{2}(-2x) < (-\frac{1}{2})(-3)$
 $x < \frac{3}{2}$</p> <p>16. $-6x > 15$
 $x < -\frac{15}{6}$ or $x < -\frac{5}{2}$</p> <p>17. $x - 5 \geq 7$
 $x \geq 12$</p> <p>18. $x + 7 \leq 12$
 $x \leq 5$</p> <p>19. $2x + 7 < 3 + 4x$
 $-2x < -4$
 $x > 2$</p> <p>20. $3x + 1 \geq 2 + x$
 $2x \geq 1$
 $x \geq \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>21. $2x - 1 \geq 1 - 5x$
 $7x \geq 2$
 $x \geq \frac{2}{7}$</p> <p>22. $6x - 4 \leq 2 + 8x$
 $-2x \leq 6$
 $x \geq -3$</p> <p>23. $4 - 2x < 3(3 - x)$
 $4 - 2x < 9 - 3x$
 $x < 5$</p> <p>24. $4(x + 1) < 2x + 3$
 $4x + 4 < 2x + 3$
 $2x < -1$
 $x < -\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>25. $\frac{3}{4}x - 6 \leq x - 7$
 $-\frac{1}{4}x \leq -1$
 $x \geq 4$</p> <p>26. $3 + \frac{2}{7}x > x - 2$
 $21 + 2x > 7x - 14$
 $-5x > -35$
 $x < 7$</p> |
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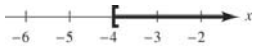
27. $\frac{1}{2}(8x + 1) \geq 3x + \frac{5}{2}$
 $4x + \frac{1}{2} \geq 3x + \frac{5}{2}$
 $x \geq 2$



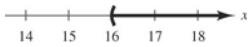
28. $9x - 1 < \frac{3}{4}(16x - 2)$
 $36x - 4 < 48x - 6$
 $-12x < -2$
 $x > \frac{1}{6}$



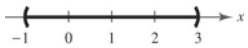
29. $3.6x + 11 \geq -3.4$
 $3.6x \geq -14.4$
 $x \geq -4$



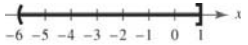
30. $15.6 - 1.3x < -5.2$
 $-1.3x < -20.8$
 $x > 16$



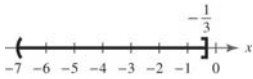
31. $1 < 2x + 3 < 9$
 $-2 < 2x < 6$
 $-1 < x < 3$



32. $-9 \leq -2x - 7 < 5$
 $-2 \leq -2x < 12$
 $1 \geq x > -6$
 $-6 < x \leq 1$



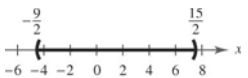
33. $0 < 3(x + 7) \leq 20$
 $0 < x + 7 \leq \frac{20}{3}$
 $-7 < x \leq -\frac{1}{3}$



34. $-1 \leq -(x - 4) < 7$
 $1 \geq x - 4 > -7$
 $5 \geq x > -3$
 $-3 < x \leq 5$



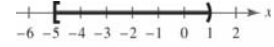
35. $-4 < \frac{2x - 3}{3} < 4$
 $-12 < 2x - 3 < 12$
 $-9 < 2x < 15$
 $-\frac{9}{2} < x < \frac{15}{2}$



36. $0 \leq \frac{x + 3}{2} < 5$
 $0 \leq x + 3 < 10$
 $-3 \leq x < 7$



37. $-1 < \frac{-x - 2}{3} \leq 1$
 $-3 < -x - 2 \leq 3$
 $-1 < -x \leq 5$
 $1 > x \geq -5$
 $-5 \leq x < 1$



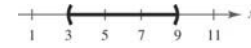
38. $-1 \leq \frac{-3x + 5}{7} \leq 2$
 $-7 \leq -3x + 5 \leq 14$
 $-12 \leq -3x \leq 9$
 $4 \geq x \geq -3$
 $-3 \leq x \leq 4$



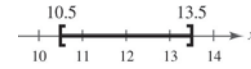
39. $\frac{3}{4} > x + 1 > \frac{1}{4}$
 $-\frac{1}{4} > x > -\frac{3}{4}$
 $-\frac{3}{4} < x < -\frac{1}{4}$



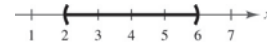
40. $-1 < 2 - \frac{x}{3} < 1$
 $-3 < 6 - x < 3$
 $-9 < -x < -3$
 $3 < x < 9$



41. $3.2 \leq 0.4x - 1 \leq 4.4$
 $4.2 \leq 0.4x \leq 5.4$
 $10.5 \leq x \leq 13.5$



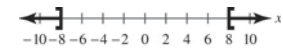
42. $1.6 < 0.3x + 1 < 2.8$
 $0.6 < 0.3x < 1.8$
 $2 < x < 6$



43. $|x| < 5$
 $-5 < x < 5$



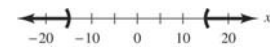
44. $|x| \geq 8$
 $x \geq 8$ or $x \leq -8$



45. $\left| \frac{x}{2} \right| > 1$
 $\frac{x}{2} < -1$ or $\frac{x}{2} > 1$
 $x < -2$ or $x > 2$



46. $\left| \frac{x}{5} \right| > 3$
 $\frac{x}{5} < -3$ or $\frac{x}{5} > 3$
 $x < -15$ or $x > 15$



INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

47. $|x - 5| < -1$

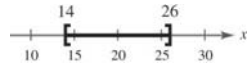
No solution. The absolute value of a number cannot be less than a negative number.

48. $|x - 7| < -5$

No solution. The absolute value of a number cannot be less than a negative number.

49. $|x - 20| \leq 6$

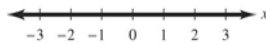
$$\begin{aligned} -6 &\leq x - 20 \leq 6 \\ 14 &\leq x \leq 26 \end{aligned}$$



50. $|x - 8| \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x - 8 &\geq 0 \text{ or } -(x - 8) \geq 0 \\ x &\geq 8 \quad -x + 8 \geq 0 \\ &\quad -x &\geq -8 \\ &\quad x &\leq 8 \end{aligned}$$

All real numbers x



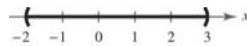
51. $|3 - 4x| \geq 9$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 - 4x &\leq -9 \quad \text{or} \quad 3 - 4x \geq 9 \\ -4x &\leq -12 \quad -4x \geq 6 \\ x &\geq 3 \quad x \leq -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$



52. $|1 - 2x| < 5$

$$\begin{aligned} -5 &< 1 - 2x < 5 \\ -6 &< -2x < 4 \\ 3 &> x > -2 \\ -2 &< x < 3 \end{aligned}$$



53. $\left|\frac{x - 3}{2}\right| \geq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x - 3}{2} &\leq -4 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x - 3}{2} \geq 4 \\ x - 3 &\leq -8 \quad x - 3 \geq 8 \\ x &\leq -5 \quad x \geq 11 \end{aligned}$$



54. $\left|1 - \frac{2x}{3}\right| < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &< 1 - \frac{2x}{3} < 1 \\ -2 &< -\frac{2x}{3} < 0 \\ 3 &> x > 0 \\ 0 &< x < 3 \end{aligned}$$



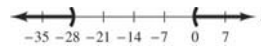
55. $|9 - 2x| - 2 < -1$

$$\begin{aligned} |9 - 2x| &< 1 \\ -1 &< 9 - 2x < 1 \\ -10 &< -2x < -8 \\ 5 &> x > 4 \\ 4 &< x < 5 \end{aligned}$$



56. $|x + 14| + 3 > 17$

$$\begin{aligned} |x + 14| &> 14 \\ x + 14 &< -14 \quad \text{or} \quad x + 14 > 14 \\ x &< -28 \quad x > 0 \end{aligned}$$



57. $2|x + 10| \geq 9$

$$\begin{aligned} |x + 10| &\geq \frac{9}{2} \\ x + 10 &\leq -\frac{9}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad x + 10 \geq \frac{9}{2} \\ x &\leq -\frac{29}{2} \quad x \geq -\frac{11}{2} \end{aligned}$$



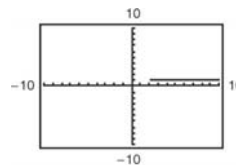
58. $3|4 - 5x| \leq 9$

$$\begin{aligned} |4 - 5x| &\leq 3 \\ -3 &\leq 4 - 5x \leq 3 \\ -7 &\leq -5x \leq -1 \\ \frac{7}{5} &\geq x \geq \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} &\leq x \leq \frac{7}{5} \end{aligned}$$



59. $6x > 12$

$$x > 2$$

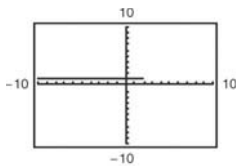


NOT FOR SALE

60. $3x - 1 \leq 5$

$3x \leq 6$

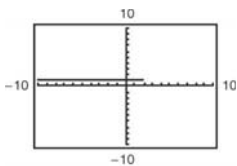
$x \leq 2$



61. $5 - 2x \geq 1$

$-2x \geq -4$

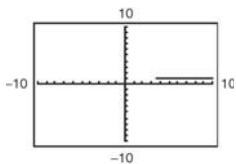
$x \leq 2$



62. $20 < 6x - 1$

$21 < 6x$

$\frac{7}{2} < x$

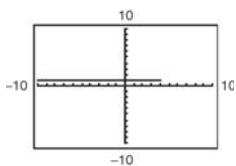


63. $4(x - 3) \leq 8 - x$

$4x - 12 \leq 8 - x$

$5x \leq 20$

$x \leq 4$

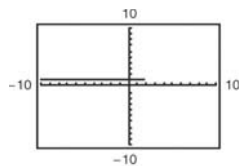


64. $3(x + 1) < x + 7$

$3x + 3 < x + 7$

$2x < 4$

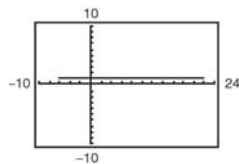
$x < 2$



65. $|x - 8| \leq 14$

$-14 \leq x - 8 \leq 14$

$-6 \leq x \leq 22$

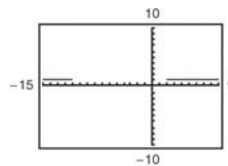


66. $|2x + 9| > 13$

$2x + 9 < -13$ or $2x + 9 > 13$

$2x < -22$ $2x > 4$

$x < -11$ $x > 2$

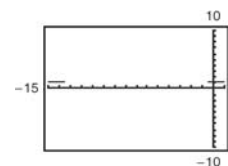


67. $2|x + 7| \geq 13$

$|x + 7| \geq \frac{13}{2}$

$x + 7 \leq -\frac{13}{2}$ or $x + 7 \geq \frac{13}{2}$

$x \leq -\frac{27}{2}$ $x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$

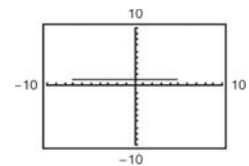


68. $\frac{1}{2}|x + 1| \leq 3$

$|x + 1| \leq 6$

$-6 \leq x + 1 \leq 6$

$-7 \leq x \leq 5$



69. $y = 2x - 3$

(a) $y \geq 1$

$2x - 3 \geq 1$

$2x \geq 4$

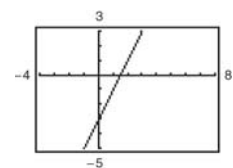
$x \geq 2$

(b) $y \leq 0$

$2x - 3 \leq 0$

$2x \leq 3$

$x \leq \frac{3}{2}$



70. $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$

(a) $y \leq 5$

$\frac{2}{3}x + 1 \leq 5$

$\frac{2}{3}x \leq 4$

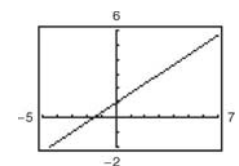
$x \leq 6$

(b) $y \geq 0$

$\frac{2}{3}x + 1 \geq 0$

$\frac{2}{3}x \geq -1$

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



INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

71. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

(a) $0 \leq y \leq 3$

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

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

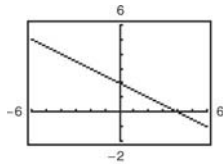
$$4 \geq x \geq -2$$

(b) $y \geq 0$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x + 2 \geq 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x \geq -2$$

$$x \leq 4$$



72. $y = -3x + 8$

(a) $-1 \leq y \leq 3$

$$-1 \leq -3x + 8 \leq 3$$

$$-9 \leq -3x \leq -5$$

$$3 \geq x \geq \frac{5}{3}$$

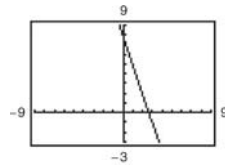
$$\frac{5}{3} \leq x \leq 3$$

(b) $y \leq 0$

$$-3x + 8 \leq 0$$

$$-3x \leq -8$$

$$x \geq \frac{8}{3}$$



73. $y = |x - 3|$

(a) $y \leq 2$

$$|x - 3| \leq 2$$

$$-2 \leq x - 3 \leq 2$$

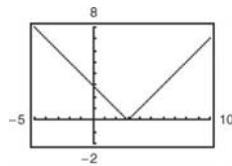
$$1 \leq x \leq 5$$

(b) $y \geq 4$

$$|x - 3| \geq 4$$

$$x - 3 \leq -4 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 3 \geq 4$$

$$x \leq -1 \quad \text{or} \quad x \geq 7$$



74. $y = \left| \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right|$

(a) $y \leq 4$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right| \leq 4$$

$$-4 \leq \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \leq 4$$

$$-5 \leq \frac{1}{2}x \leq 3$$

$$-10 \leq x \leq 6$$

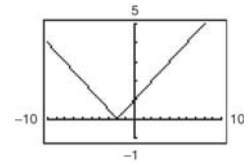
(b) $y \geq 1$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right| \geq 1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}x \leq -2 \quad \frac{1}{2}x \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -4 \quad x \geq 0$$



75. $x - 5 \geq 0$

$$x \geq 5$$

$$[5, \infty)$$

76. $x - 10 \geq 0$

$$x \geq 10$$

$$[10, \infty)$$

77. $x + 3 \geq 0$

$$x \geq -3$$

$$[-3, \infty)$$

78. $3 - x \geq 0$

$$3 \geq x$$

$$(-\infty, 3]$$

79. $7 - 2x \geq 0$

$$-2x \geq -7$$

$$x \leq \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\left(-\infty, \frac{7}{2}\right]$$

80. $6x + 15 \geq 0$

$$6x \geq -15$$

$$x \geq -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\left[-\frac{5}{2}, \infty\right)$$

81. All real numbers less than 8 units from 10.

82. $|x - 8| > 4$

All real numbers more than 4 units from 8

83. The midpoint of the interval
- $[-3, 3]$
- is 0. The interval represents all real numbers
- x
- no more than 3 units from 0.

$|x - 0| \leq 3$

$|x| \leq 3$

84. The graph shows all real numbers more than 3 units from 0.

$|x - 0| > 3$

$|x| > 3$

85. The graph shows all real numbers at least 3 units from 7.

$|x - 7| \geq 3$

86. The graph shows all real numbers no more than 4 units from
- -1
- .

$|x + 1| \leq 4$

87. All real numbers at least 10 units from 12

$|x - 12| \geq 10$

88. All real numbers at least 5 units from 8

$|x - 8| \geq 5$

89. All real numbers more than 4 units from
- -3

$|x - (-3)| > 4$

$|x + 3| > 4$

90. All real numbers no more than 7 units from
- -6

$|x + 6| \leq 7$

91. $\$4.10 \leq E \leq \4.25

92. $2,000,000 < p < 2,400,000$

93. $r \leq 0.08$

94. $I \geq \$239,000,000$

95. $r = 220 - A = 220 - 20 = 200$ beats per minute

$0.50(200) \leq r \leq 0.85(200)$

$100 \leq r \leq 170$

The target heartrate is at least 100 beats per minute and at most 170 beats per minute.

96. $r = 220 - A = 220 - 40 = 180$ beats per minute

$0.50(180) \leq r \leq 0.85(180)$

$90 \leq r \leq 153$

The target heartrate is at least 90 beats per minute and at most 153 beats per minute.

97. $9.00 + 0.75x > 13.50$

$0.75x > 4.50$

$x > 6$

You must produce at least 6 units each hour in order to yield a greater hourly wage at the second job.

98. Let x = gross sales per month.

$1000 + 0.04x > 3000$

$0.04x > 2000$

$x > \$50,000$

You must earn at least \$50,000 each month in order to earn a greater monthly wage at the second job.

99. $1000(1 + r(2)) > 1062.50$

$1 + 2r > 1.0625$

$2r > 0.0625$

$r > 0.03125$

$r > 3.125\%$

100. $825 < 750(1 + r(2))$

$825 < 750(1 + 2r)$

$825 < 750 + 1500r$

$75 < 1500r$

$0.05 < r$

The rate must be more than 5%.

101. $R > C$

$115.95x > 95x + 750$

$20.95x > 750$

$x \geq 35.7995$

$x \geq 36$ units

102. $24.55x > 15.4x + 150,000$

$9.15 > 150,000$

$x > 16,393.44262$

Because the number of units x must be an integer, the product will return a profit when at least 16,394 units are sold.

103. Let x = number of dozen doughnuts sold per day.

Revenue: $R = 7.95x$

Cost: $C = 1.45x + 165$

$P = R - C$

$= 7.95x - (1.45x + 165)$

$= 6.50x - 165$

$400 \leq P \leq 1200$

$400 \leq 6.50x - 165 \leq 1200$

$565 \leq 6.50x \leq 1365$

$86.9 \leq x \leq 210$

The daily sales vary between 87 and 210 dozen doughnuts per day.

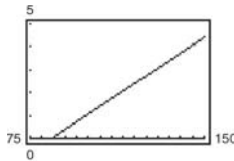
104. The goal is to lose $164 - 128 = 36$ pounds. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per week, it will take 24 weeks.

$36 \div 1\frac{1}{2} = 36 \times \frac{2}{3}$

$= 12 \times 2$

$= 24$

105. (a)



(b) From the graph you see that $y \geq 3$ when $x \geq 129$.

(c) Algebraically:

$3 \leq 0.067x - 5.638$

$8.638 \leq 0.067x$

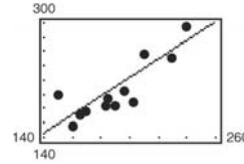
$x \geq 129$

(d) IQ scores are not a good predictor of GPAs. Other factors include study habits, class attendance, and attitude.

106. (a)

x	165	184	150	210	196	240
y	170	185	200	255	205	295
$1.3x - 36$	179	203	159	237	219	276

x	202	170	185	190	230	160
y	190	175	195	185	250	155
$1.3x - 36$	227	185	205	211	263	172



(b) One estimate is $x \geq 182$ pounds.

(c) $1.3x - 36 \geq 200$

$1.3x \geq 236$

$x \geq 181.5385 \approx 181.54$ pounds

(d) An athlete's weight is not a particularly good indicator of the athlete's maximum bench-press weight. Other factors, such as muscle tone and exercise habits, influence maximum bench press weight.

107. (a) $S = 1.36t + 41.1$

$45 \leq 1.36t + 41.1 \leq 50$

$3.9 \leq 1.36t \leq 8.9$

$2.9 \leq t \leq 6.5$

Between the years 2002 and 2006 the average salary was between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

(b) $1.36t + 41.1 \geq 62$

$1.36t \geq 20.9$

$t \geq 15.4$

The average salary will exceed \$62,000 sometime during the year 2015.

108. (a) $M = 3.24t + 161.5$

$178 < 3.24t + 161.5 \leq 190$

$16.5 < 3.24t \leq 28.5$

$5.1 < t \leq 8.8$

Milk production was between 178 billion pounds and 190 billion pounds between the years 2005 and 2008.

(b) $3.24t + 161.5 > 225$

$3.24t > 63.5$

$t > 19.6$

Milk production will exceed 225 billion pounds sometime during the year 2019.

109. $|s - 10.4| \leq \frac{1}{16}$
 $-\frac{1}{16} \leq s - 10.4 \leq \frac{1}{16}$
 $-0.0625 \leq s - 10.4 \leq 0.0625$
 $10.3375 \leq s \leq 10.4625$

Because $A = s^2$,

$(10.3375)^2 \leq \text{area} \leq (10.4625)^2$
 $106.864 \text{ in.}^2 \leq \text{area} \leq 109.464 \text{ in.}^2$

110. $24.2 - 0.25 \leq s \leq 24.2 + 0.25$
 $23.95 \leq s \leq 24.45$

The interval containing the possible side lengths s in centimeters of the square is $[23.95, 24.45]$, so the interval containing the possible areas in square centimeters is $[23.95^2, 24.45^2]$, or $[573.6025, 597.8025]$.

111. $\frac{1}{10}(3.61) \approx 0.361$

You might have been undercharged or overcharged by \$0.36.

112. $1 \text{ oz} = \frac{1}{16} \text{ lb}$, so $\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz} = \frac{1}{32} \text{ lb}$.

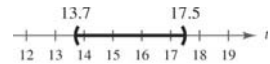
Because $8.99 \cdot \frac{1}{32} = 0.2809375$, you may be undercharged or overcharged by \$0.28.

113. $\left| \frac{t - 15.6}{1.9} \right| < 1$

$-1 < \frac{t - 15.6}{1.9} < 1$

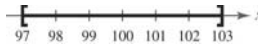
$-1.9 < t - 15.6 < 1.9$

$13.7 < t < 17.5$



Two-thirds of the workers could perform the task in the time interval between 13.7 minutes and 17.5 minutes.

114. Let x be the thickness of the given cover layers. So, the possible thickness of the cover layer is $|x - 100| \leq 3$.



115. True. This is the Addition of a Constant Property of Inequality.

116. False. If c is negative, then $ac \geq bc$.

117. False. If $-10 \leq x \leq 8$, then $10 \geq -x$ and $-x \geq -8$.

118. (a) Estimate from the graph: when the plate thickness is 2 millimeters, the frequency is approximately 330 vibrations per second.

(b) Estimate from the graph: when the frequency is 600, the plate thickness is approximately 3.6 millimeters.

(c) Estimate from the graph: when the frequency is between 200 and 400 vibrations per second, the plate thickness is between 1.2 and 2.4 millimeter.

(d) Estimate from the graph: when the plate thickness is less than 3 millimeters, the frequency is less than 500 vibrations per second.

Section 1.8 Other Types of Inequalities

1. positive; negative

2. key; test intervals

5. $x^2 - 3 < 0$

(a) $x = 3$

$(3)^2 - 3 \stackrel{?}{<} 0$
 $6 \not< 0$

No, $x = 3$ is not a solution.

(b) $x = 0$

$(0)^2 - 3 \stackrel{?}{<} 0$
 $-3 < 0$

Yes, $x = 0$ is a solution.

(c) $x = \frac{3}{2}$

$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 3 \stackrel{?}{<} 0$
 $-\frac{3}{4} < 0$

Yes, $x = \frac{3}{2}$ is a solution.

(d) $x = -5$

$(-5)^2 - 3 \stackrel{?}{<} 0$
 $22 \not< 0$

No, $x = -5$ is not a solution.

6. $x^2 - x - 12 \geq 0$

(a) $x = 5$

$$(5)^2 - (5) - 12 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$8 \geq 0$$

Yes, $x = 5$ is a solution.

(b) $x = 0$

$$(0)^2 - 0 - 12 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$-12 \geq 0$$

No, $x = 0$ is not a solution.

(c) $x = -4$

$$(-4)^2 - (-4) - 12 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$16 + 4 - 12 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$8 \geq 0$$

Yes, $x = -4$ is a solution.

(d) $x = -3$

$$(-3)^2 - (-3) - 12 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$9 + 3 - 12 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$0 \geq 0$$

Yes, $x = -3$ is a solution.

7. $\frac{x+2}{x-4} \geq 3$

(a) $x = 5$

$$\frac{5+2}{5-4} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 3$$

$$7 \geq 3$$

Yes, $x = 5$ is a solution.

(b) $x = 4$

$$\frac{4+2}{4-4} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 3$$

$\frac{6}{0}$ is undefined.

No, $x = 4$ is not a solution.

(c) $x = -\frac{9}{2}$

$$\frac{-\frac{9}{2} + 2}{-\frac{9}{2} - 4} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 3$$

$$\frac{5}{17} \geq 3$$

No, $x = -\frac{9}{2}$ is not a solution.

(d) $x = \frac{9}{2}$

$$\frac{\frac{9}{2} + 2}{\frac{9}{2} - 4} \stackrel{?}{\geq} 3$$

$$13 \geq 3$$

Yes, $x = \frac{9}{2}$ is a solution.

8. $\frac{3x^2}{x^2+4} < 1$

(a) $x = -2$

$$\frac{3(-2)^2}{(-2)^2+4} \stackrel{?}{<} 1$$

$$\frac{12}{8} < 1$$

No, $x = -2$ is not a solution.

(b) $x = -1$

$$\frac{3(-1)^2}{(-1)^2+4} \stackrel{?}{<} 1$$

$$\frac{3}{5} < 1$$

Yes, $x = -1$ is a solution.

(c) $x = 0$

$$\frac{3(0)^2}{(0)^2+4} \stackrel{?}{<} 1$$

$$0 < 1$$

Yes, $x = 0$ is a solution.

(d) $x = 3$

$$\frac{3(3)^2}{(3)^2+4} \stackrel{?}{<} 1$$

$$\frac{27}{13} < 1$$

No, $x = 3$ is not a solution.

9. $3x^2 - x - 2 = (3x + 2)(x - 1)$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

The key numbers are $-\frac{2}{3}$ and 1.

10. $9x^3 - 25x^2 = 0$

$$x^2(9x - 25) = 0$$

$$x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$9x - 25 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{25}{9}$$

The key numbers are 0 and $\frac{25}{9}$.

11. $\frac{1}{x-5} + 1 = \frac{1 + 1(x-5)}{x-5}$

$$= \frac{x-4}{x-5}$$

$$x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 5$$

The key numbers are 4 and 5.

NOT FOR SALE

$$12. \frac{x}{x+2} - \frac{2}{x-1} = \frac{x(x-1) - 2(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - x - 2x - 4}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(x-4)(x+1)}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$(x-4)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x-4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$(x+2)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x+2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$$

$$x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

The key numbers are $-2, -1, 1,$ and $4.$

$$13. \quad x^2 < 9$$

$$x^2 - 9 < 0$$

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

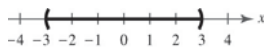
Key numbers: $x = \pm 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3), (-3, 3), (3, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x+3)(x-3) < 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $x^2 - 9$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -3)$	-4	7	Positive
$(-3, 3)$	0	-9	Negative
$(3, \infty)$	4	7	Positive

Solution set: $(-3, 3)$



$$14. \quad x^2 \leq 16$$

$$x^2 - 16 \leq 0$$

$$(x+4)(x-4) \leq 0$$

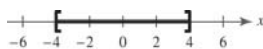
Key numbers: $x = \pm 4$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -4), (-4, 4), (4, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x+4)(x-4) \leq 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $x^2 - 16$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -4)$	-5	9	Positive
$(-4, 4)$	0	-16	Negative
$(4, \infty)$	5	9	Positive

Solution set: $[-4, 4]$



$$15. \quad (x+2)^2 \leq 25$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 \leq 25$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 21 \leq 0$$

$$(x+7)(x-3) \leq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -7, x = 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -7), (-7, 3), (3, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x+7)(x-3) \leq 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(x+7)(x-3)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -7)$	-8	$(-1)(-11) = 11$	Positive
$(-7, 3)$	0	$(7)(-3) = -21$	Negative
$(3, \infty)$	4	$(11)(1) = 11$	Positive

Solution set: $[-7, 3]$



$$16. \quad (x-3)^2 \geq 1$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 \geq 0$$

$$(x-2)(x-4) \geq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = 2, x = 4$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 2) \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-4) > 0$

$$(2, 4) \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-4) < 0$$

$$(4, \infty) \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-4) > 0$$

Solution set: $(-\infty, 2] \cup [4, \infty)$



$$17. \quad x^2 + 4x + 4 \geq 9$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$(x+5)(x-1) \geq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -5, x = 1$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -5), (-5, 1), (1, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x+5)(x-1) \geq 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(x+5)(x-1)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -5)$	-6	$(-1)(-7) = 7$	Positive
$(-5, 1)$	0	$(5)(-1) = -5$	Negative
$(1, \infty)$	2	$(7)(1) = 7$	Positive

Solution set: $(-\infty, -5] \cup [1, \infty)$



INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

18. $x^2 - 6x + 9 < 16$

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

$$(x + 1)(x - 7) < 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -1, x = 7$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -1) \Rightarrow (x + 1)(x - 7) > 0$

$$(-1, 7) \Rightarrow (x + 1)(x - 7) < 0$$

$$(7, \infty) \Rightarrow (x + 1)(x - 7) > 0$$

Solution set: $(-1, 7)$



19. $x^2 + x < 6$

$$x^2 + x - 6 < 0$$

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

Key numbers: $x = -3, x = 2$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3), (-3, 2), (2, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x + 3)(x - 2) < 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(x + 3)(x - 2)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -3)$	-4	$(-1)(-6) = 6$	Positive
$(-3, 2)$	0	$(3)(-2) = -6$	Negative
$(2, \infty)$	3	$(6)(1) = 6$	Positive

Solution set: $(-3, 2)$



20. $x^2 + 2x > 3$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 > 0$$

$$(x + 3)(x - 1) > 0$$

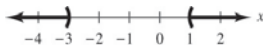
Key numbers: $x = -3, x = 1$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3) \Rightarrow (x + 3)(x - 1) > 0$

$$(-3, 1) \Rightarrow (x + 3)(x - 1) < 0$$

$$(1, \infty) \Rightarrow (x + 3)(x - 1) > 0$$

Solution set: $(-\infty, -3) \cup (1, \infty)$



21. $x^2 + 2x - 3 < 0$

$$(x + 3)(x - 1) < 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -3, x = 1$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3), (-3, 1), (1, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x + 3)(x - 1) < 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(x + 3)(x - 1)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -3)$	-4	$(-1)(-5) = 5$	Positive
$(-3, 1)$	0	$(3)(-1) = -3$	Negative
$(1, \infty)$	2	$(5)(1) = 5$	Positive

Solution set: $(-3, 1)$



22. $x^2 > 2x + 8$

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 > 0$$

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

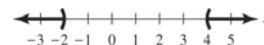
Key numbers: $x = -2, x = 4$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2), (-2, 4), (4, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x - 4)(x + 2) > 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(x - 4)(x + 2)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -2)$	-3	$(-7)(-1) = 7$	Positive
$(-2, 4)$	0	$(-4)(2) = -8$	Negative
$(4, \infty)$	5	$(1)(7) = 7$	Positive

Solution set: $(-\infty, -2) \cup (4, \infty)$



NOT FOR SALE

23. $3x^2 - 11x > 20$

$3x^2 - 11x - 20 > 0$

$(3x + 4)(x - 5) > 0$

Key numbers: $x = 5, x = -\frac{4}{3}$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}), (-\frac{4}{3}, 5), (5, \infty)$

Test: Is $(3x + 4)(x - 5) > 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(3x + 4)(x - 5)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -\frac{4}{3})$	-3	$(-5)(-8) = 40$	Positive
$(-\frac{4}{3}, 5)$	0	$(4)(-5) = -20$	Negative
$(5, \infty)$	6	$(22)(1) = 22$	Positive

Solution set: $(-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}) \cup (5, \infty)$



24. $-2x^2 + 6x + 15 \leq 0$

$2x^2 - 6x - 15 \geq 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(2)(-15)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{156}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{39}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}$$

Key numbers: $x = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}, x = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}$

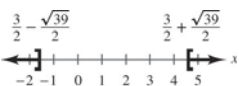
Test intervals:

$(-\infty, \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}) \Rightarrow -2x^2 + 6x + 15 < 0$

$(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}) \Rightarrow -2x^2 + 6x + 15 > 0$

$(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}, \infty) \Rightarrow -2x^2 + 6x + 15 < 0$

Solution set: $(-\infty, \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}] \cup [\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{39}}{2}, \infty)$



25. $x^2 - 3x - 18 > 0$

$(x + 3)(x - 6) > 0$

Key numbers: $x = -3, x = 6$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3), (-3, 6), (6, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x + 3)(x - 6) > 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(x + 3)(x - 6)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -3)$	-4	$(-1)(-10) = 10$	Positive
$(-3, 6)$	0	$(3)(-6) = -18$	Negative
$(6, \infty)$	7	$(10)(1) = 10$	Positive

Solution set: $(-\infty, -3) \cup (6, \infty)$



26. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 \leq 0$

$x^2(x + 2) - 4(x + 2) \leq 0$

$(x + 2)(x^2 - 4) \leq 0$

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

Key numbers: $x = -2, x = 2$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2) \Rightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 < 0$

$(-2, 2) \Rightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 < 0$

$(2, \infty) \Rightarrow x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x - 8 > 0$

Solution set: $(-\infty, 2]$

INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

27. $x^3 - 3x^2 - x > -3$

$$x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3 > 0$$

$$x^2(x - 3) - (x - 3) > 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x^2 - 1) > 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x + 1)(x - 1) > 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -1, x = 1, x = 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 1), (1, 3), (3, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x - 3)(x + 1)(x - 1) > 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(x - 3)(x + 1)(x - 1)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -1)$	-2	$(-5)(-1)(-3) = -15$	Negative
$(-1, 1)$	0	$(-3)(1)(-1) = 3$	Positive
$(1, 3)$	2	$(-1)(3)(1) = -3$	Negative
$(3, \infty)$	4	$(1)(5)(3) = 15$	Positive

Solution set: $(-1, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$



28. $2x^3 + 13x^2 - 8x - 46 \geq 6$

$$2x^3 + 13x^2 - 8x - 52 \geq 0$$

$$x^2(2x + 13) - 4(2x + 13) \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 13)(x^2 - 4) \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 13)(x + 2)(x - 2) \geq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -\frac{13}{2}, x = -2, x = 2$

Test intervals:

$$(-\infty, -\frac{13}{2}) \Rightarrow 2x^3 + 13x^2 - 8x - 52 < 0$$

$$(-\frac{13}{2}, -2) \Rightarrow 2x^3 + 13x^2 - 8x - 52 > 0$$

$$(-2, 2) \Rightarrow 2x^3 + 13x^2 - 8x - 52 < 0$$

$$(2, \infty) \Rightarrow 2x^3 + 13x^2 - 8x - 52 > 0$$

Solution set: $[-\frac{13}{2}, -2], [2, \infty)$



29. $4x^3 - 6x^2 < 0$

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

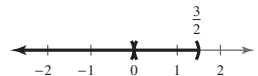
Key numbers: $x = 0, x = \frac{3}{2}$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow 2x^2(2x - 3) < 0$

$$(0, \frac{3}{2}) \Rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow 2x^2(2x - 3) < 0$$

$$(\frac{3}{2}, \infty) \Rightarrow 2x^2(2x - 3) > 0$$

Solution set: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \frac{3}{2})$



30. $4x^3 - 12x^2 > 0$

$$4x^2(x - 3) > 0$$

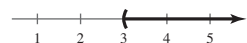
Key numbers: $x = 0, x = 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow 4x^2(x - 3) < 0$

$$(0, 3) \Rightarrow 4x^2(x - 3) < 0$$

$$(3, \infty) \Rightarrow 4x^2(x - 3) > 0$$

Solution set: $(3, \infty)$

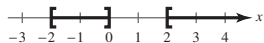


31. $x^3 - 4x \geq 0$
 $x(x+2)(x-2) \geq 0$

Key numbers: $x = 0, x = \pm 2$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2) \Rightarrow x(x+2)(x-2) < 0$
 $(-2, 0) \Rightarrow x(x+2)(x-2) > 0$
 $(0, 2) \Rightarrow x(x+2)(x-2) < 0$
 $(2, \infty) \Rightarrow x(x+2)(x-2) > 0$

Solution set: $[-2, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$

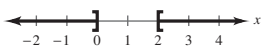


32. $2x^3 - x^4 \leq 0$
 $x^3(2-x) \leq 0$

Key numbers: $x = 0, x = 2$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow x^3(2-x) < 0$
 $(0, 2) \Rightarrow x^3(2-x) > 0$
 $(2, \infty) \Rightarrow x^3(2-x) < 0$

Solution set: $(-\infty, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$



35. $4x^2 - 4x + 1 \leq 0$
 $(2x-1)^2 \leq 0$

Key number: $x = \frac{1}{2}$

Test Interval	x-Value	Polynomial Value	Conclusion
$(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}]$	$x = 0$	$[2(0) - 1]^2 = 1$	Positive
$(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$	$x = 1$	$[2(1) - 1]^2 = 1$	Positive

The solution set consists of the single real number $\frac{1}{2}$.

36. $x^2 + 3x + 8 > 0$

Using the Quadratic Formula you can determine the key numbers are $x = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2}i$.

Test Interval	x-Value	Polynomial Value	Conclusion
$(-\infty, \infty)$	$x = 0$	$(0)^2 + 3(0) + 8 = 8$	Positive

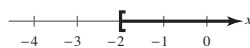
The solution set is the set of all real numbers.

33. $(x-1)^2(x+2)^3 \geq 0$

Key numbers: $x = 1, x = -2$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2) \Rightarrow (x-1)^2(x+2)^3 < 0$
 $(-2, 1) \Rightarrow (x-1)^2(x+2)^3 > 0$
 $(1, \infty) \Rightarrow (x-1)^2(x+2)^3 > 0$

Solution set: $[-2, \infty)$

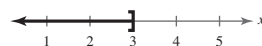


34. $x^4(x-3) \leq 0$

Key numbers: $x = 0, x = 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 0) \Rightarrow x^4(x-3) < 0$
 $(0, 3) \Rightarrow x^4(x-3) < 0$
 $(3, \infty) \Rightarrow x^4(x-3) > 0$

Solution set: $(-\infty, 3]$



37. $x^2 - 6x + 12 \leq 0$

Using the Quadratic Formula, you can determine that the key numbers are $x = 3 \pm \sqrt{3}i$.

Test Interval	x-Value	Polynomial Value	Conclusion
$(-\infty, \infty)$	$x = 0$	$(0)^2 - 6(0) + 12 = 12$	Positive

The solution set is empty, that is there are no real solutions.

38. $x^2 - 8x + 16 > 0$

$(x - 4)^2 > 0$

Key number: $x = 4$

Test Interval	x-Value	Polynomial Value	Conclusion
$(-\infty, 4)$	$x = 0$	$(0 - 4)^2 = 16$	Positive
$(4, \infty)$	$x = 5$	$(5 - 4)^2 = 1$	Positive

The solution set consists of all real numbers except $x = 4$, or $(-\infty, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$.

39. $\frac{4x - 1}{x} > 0$

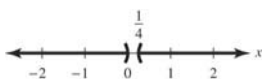
Key numbers: $x = 0, x = \frac{1}{4}$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 0), (0, \frac{1}{4}), (\frac{1}{4}, \infty)$

Test: Is $\frac{4x - 1}{x} > 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $\frac{4x - 1}{x}$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, 0)$	-1	$\frac{-5}{-1} = 5$	Positive
$(0, \frac{1}{4})$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{8}} = -4$	Negative
$(\frac{1}{4}, \infty)$	1	$\frac{3}{1} = 3$	Positive

Solution set: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{1}{4}, \infty)$



40. $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x} < 0$

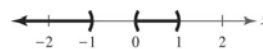
$\frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x} < 0$

Key numbers: $x = -1, x = 0, x = 1$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, \infty)$

Interval	x-Value	Value of $\frac{(x - 1)(x + 1)}{x}$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -1)$	-2	$\frac{(-3)(-1)}{-2} = -\frac{3}{2}$	Negative
$(-1, 0)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{(-\frac{3}{2})(\frac{1}{2})}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$	Positive
$(0, 1)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(\frac{3}{2})}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{3}{2}$	Negative
$(1, \infty)$	2	$\frac{(1)(3)}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$	Positive

Solution set: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$



41. $\frac{3x - 5}{x - 5} \geq 0$

Key numbers: $x = \frac{5}{3}, x = 5$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, \frac{5}{3}), (\frac{5}{3}, 5), (5, \infty)$

Test: Is $\frac{3x - 5}{x - 5} \geq 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $\frac{3x - 5}{x - 5}$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, \frac{5}{3})$	0	$\frac{-5}{-5} = 1$	Positive
$(\frac{5}{3}, 5)$	2	$\frac{6 - 5}{2 - 5} = -\frac{1}{3}$	Negative
$(5, \infty)$	6	$\frac{18 - 5}{6 - 5} = 13$	Positive

Solution set: $(-\infty, \frac{5}{3}] \cup (5, \infty)$



42. $\frac{5 + 7x}{1 + 2x} \leq 4$

$$\frac{5 + 7x - 4(1 + 2x)}{1 + 2x} \leq 0$$

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

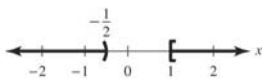
Key numbers: $x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = 1$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}), (-\frac{1}{2}, 1), (1, \infty)$

Test: Is $\frac{1 - x}{1 + 2x} \leq 0$?

Interval	x-Value	Value of $\frac{1 - x}{1 + 2x}$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	-1	$\frac{2}{-1} = -2$	Negative
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	0	$\frac{1}{1} = 1$	Positive
$(1, \infty)$	2	$\frac{-1}{5} = -\frac{1}{5}$	Negative

Solution set: $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [1, \infty)$



43. $\frac{x + 6}{x + 1} - 2 < 0$

$$\frac{x + 6 - 2(x + 1)}{x + 1} < 0$$

$$\frac{4 - x}{x + 1} < 0$$

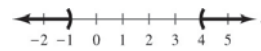
Key numbers: $x = -1, x = 4$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -1) \Rightarrow \frac{4 - x}{x + 1} < 0$

$$(-1, 4) \Rightarrow \frac{4 - x}{x + 1} > 0$$

$$(4, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{4 - x}{x + 1} < 0$$

Solution set: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (4, \infty)$



44. $\frac{x + 12}{x + 2} - 3 \geq 0$

$$\frac{x + 12 - 3(x + 2)}{x + 2} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{6 - 2x}{x + 2} \geq 0$$

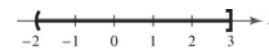
Key numbers: $x = -2, x = 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2) \Rightarrow \frac{6 - 2x}{x + 2} < 0$

$$(-2, 3) \Rightarrow \frac{6 - 2x}{x + 2} > 0$$

$$(3, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{6 - 2x}{x + 2} < 0$$

Solution interval: $(-2, 3]$



45.
$$\frac{2}{x+5} > \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$\frac{2}{x+5} - \frac{1}{x-3} > 0$$

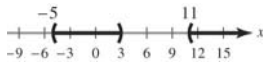
$$\frac{2(x-3) - 1(x+5)}{(x+5)(x-3)} > 0$$

$$\frac{x-11}{(x+5)(x-3)} > 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -5, x = 3, x = 11$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -5) \Rightarrow \frac{x-11}{(x+5)(x-3)} < 0$
 $(-5, 3) \Rightarrow \frac{x-11}{(x+5)(x-3)} > 0$
 $(3, 11) \Rightarrow \frac{x-11}{(x+5)(x-3)} < 0$
 $(11, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{x-11}{(x+5)(x-3)} > 0$

Solution set: $(-5, 3) \cup (11, \infty)$



46.
$$\frac{5}{x-6} > \frac{3}{x+2}$$

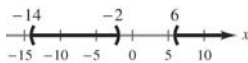
$$\frac{5(x+2) - 3(x-6)}{(x-6)(x+2)} > 0$$

$$\frac{2x+28}{(x-6)(x+2)} > 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -14, x = -2, x = 6$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -14) \Rightarrow \frac{2x+28}{(x-6)(x+2)} < 0$
 $(-14, -2) \Rightarrow \frac{2x+28}{(x-6)(x+2)} > 0$
 $(-2, 6) \Rightarrow \frac{2x+28}{(x-6)(x+2)} < 0$
 $(6, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{2x+28}{(x-6)(x+2)} > 0$

Solution intervals: $(-14, -2) \cup (6, \infty)$



47.
$$\frac{1}{x-3} \leq \frac{9}{4x+3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{9}{4x+3} \leq 0$$

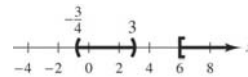
$$\frac{4x+3 - 9(x-3)}{(x-3)(4x+3)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{30-5x}{(x-3)(4x+3)} \leq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = 3, x = -\frac{3}{4}, x = 6$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -\frac{3}{4}) \Rightarrow \frac{30-5x}{(x-3)(4x+3)} > 0$
 $(-\frac{3}{4}, 3) \Rightarrow \frac{30-5x}{(x-3)(4x+3)} < 0$
 $(3, 6) \Rightarrow \frac{30-5x}{(x-3)(4x+3)} > 0$
 $(6, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{30-5x}{(x-3)(4x+3)} < 0$

Solution set: $(-\frac{3}{4}, 3) \cup [6, \infty)$



48.
$$\frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{1}{x+3}$$

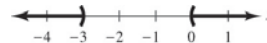
$$\frac{1(x+3) - 1(x)}{x(x+3)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{3}{x(x+3)} \geq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -3, x = 0$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{x(x+3)} > 0$
 $(-3, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{x(x+3)} < 0$
 $(0, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{3}{x(x+3)} > 0$

Solution intervals: $(-\infty, -3) \cup (0, \infty)$



$$49. \quad \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 9} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x(x+2)}{(x+3)(x-3)} \leq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = 0, x = -2, x = \pm 3$

$$\text{Test intervals: } (-\infty, -3) \Rightarrow \frac{x(x+2)}{(x+3)(x-3)} > 0$$

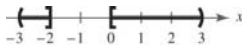
$$(-3, -2) \Rightarrow \frac{x(x+2)}{(x+3)(x-3)} < 0$$

$$(-2, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{x(x+2)}{(x+3)(x-3)} > 0$$

$$(0, 3) \Rightarrow \frac{x(x+2)}{(x+3)(x-3)} < 0$$

$$(3, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{x(x+2)}{(x+3)(x-3)} > 0$$

Solution set: $(-3, -2] \cup [0, 3)$



$$50. \quad \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x} \geq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -3, x = 0, x = 2$

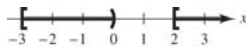
$$\text{Test intervals: } (-\infty, -3) \Rightarrow \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x} < 0$$

$$(-3, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x} > 0$$

$$(0, 2) \Rightarrow \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x} < 0$$

$$(2, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{x} > 0$$

Solution set: $[-3, 0) \cup [2, \infty)$



$$51. \quad \frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{2x}{x+1} > -1$$

$$\frac{3(x+1) + 2x(x-1) + 1(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + x + 2}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0$$

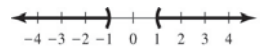
Key numbers: $x = -1, x = 1$

$$\text{Test intervals: } (-\infty, -1) \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 + x + 2}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0$$

$$(-1, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 + x + 2}{(x-1)(x+1)} < 0$$

$$(1, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{3x^2 + x + 2}{(x-1)(x+1)} > 0$$

Solution set: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$



$$52. \quad \frac{3x}{x-1} \leq \frac{x}{x+4} + 3$$

$$\frac{3x(x+4) - x(x-1) - 3(x+4)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+4)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-x^2 + 4x + 12}{(x-1)(x+4)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-(x-6)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+4)} \leq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -4, x = -2, x = 1, x = 6$

$$\text{Test intervals: } (-\infty, -4) \Rightarrow \frac{-(x-6)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+4)} < 0$$

$$(-4, -2) \Rightarrow \frac{-(x-6)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+4)} > 0$$

$$(-2, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{-(x-6)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+4)} < 0$$

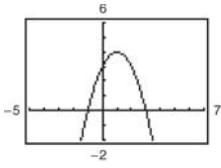
$$(1, 6) \Rightarrow \frac{-(x-6)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+4)} > 0$$

$$(6, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{-(x-6)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+4)} < 0$$

Solution set: $(-\infty, -4) \cup [-2, 1) \cup [6, \infty)$

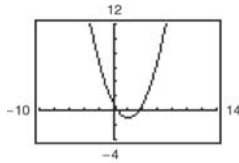


53. $y = -x^2 + 2x + 3$



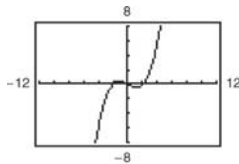
- (a) $y \leq 0$ when $x \leq -1$ or $x \geq 3$.
- (b) $y \geq 3$ when $0 \leq x \leq 2$.

54. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 1$



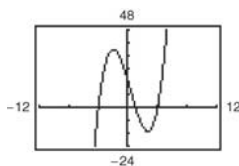
- (a) $y \leq 0$ when $2 - \sqrt{2} \leq x \leq 2 + \sqrt{2}$.
- (b) $y \geq 7$ when $x \leq -2$ or $x \geq 6$.

55. $y = \frac{1}{8}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x$



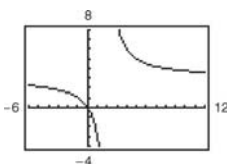
- (a) $y \geq 0$ when $-2 \leq x \leq 0$ or $2 \leq x < \infty$.
- (b) $y \leq 6$ when $x \leq 4$.

56. $y = x^3 - x^2 - 16x + 16$



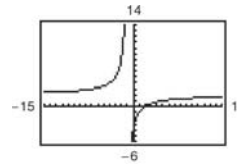
- (a) $y \leq 0$ when $-\infty < x \leq -4$ or $1 \leq x \leq 4$.
- (b) $y \geq 36$ when $x = -2$ or $5 \leq x < \infty$.

57. $y = \frac{3x}{x-2}$



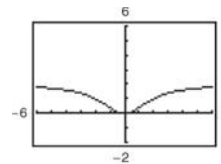
- (a) $y \leq 0$ when $0 \leq x < 2$.
- (b) $y \geq 6$ when $2 < x \leq 4$.

58. $y = \frac{2(x-2)}{x+1}$



- (a) $y \leq 0$ when $-1 < x \leq 2$.
- (b) $y \geq 8$ when $-2 \leq x < -1$.

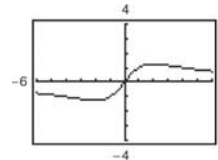
59. $y = \frac{2x^2}{x^2+4}$



- (a) $y \geq 1$ when $x \leq -2$ or $x \geq 2$.
This can also be expressed as $|x| \geq 2$.
- (b) $y \leq 2$ for all real numbers x .

This can also be expressed as $-\infty < x < \infty$.

60. $y = \frac{5x}{x^2+4}$



- (a) $y \geq 1$ when $1 \leq x \leq 4$.
- (b) $y \leq 0$ when $-\infty < x \leq 0$.

61. $4 - x^2 \geq 0$

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

Key numbers: $x = \pm 2$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2) \Rightarrow 4 - x^2 < 0$

$(-2, 2) \Rightarrow 4 - x^2 > 0$

$(2, \infty) \Rightarrow 4 - x^2 < 0$

Domain: $[-2, 2]$

62. $x^2 - 4 \geq 0$

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

Key numbers: $x = -2, x = 2$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2) \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-2) > 0$

$(-2, 2) \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-2) < 0$

$(2, \infty) \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-2) > 0$

Domain: $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$

63. $x^2 - 9x + 20 \geq 0$
 $(x - 4)(x - 5) \geq 0$

Key numbers: $x = 4, x = 5$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 4), (4, 5), (5, \infty)$

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(x - 4)(x - 5)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, 4)$	0	$(-4)(-5) = 20$	Positive
$(4, 5)$	$\frac{9}{2}$	$(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4}$	Negative
$(5, \infty)$	6	$(2)(1) = 2$	Positive

Domain: $(-\infty, 4] \cup [5, \infty)$

64. $81 - 4x^2 \geq 0$
 $(9 - 2x)(9 + 2x) \geq 0$

Key numbers: $x = \pm\frac{9}{2}$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -\frac{9}{2}), (-\frac{9}{2}, \frac{9}{2}), (\frac{9}{2}, \infty)$

Interval	x-Value	Value of $(9 - 2x)(9 + 2x)$	Conclusion
$(-\infty, -\frac{9}{2})$	-5	$(19)(-1) = -19$	Negative
$(-\frac{9}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$	0	$(9)(9) = 81$	Positive
$(\frac{9}{2}, \infty)$	5	$(-1)(19) = -19$	Negative

Domain: $[-\frac{9}{2}, \frac{9}{2}]$

65. $\frac{x}{x^2 - 2x - 35} \geq 0$
 $\frac{x}{(x + 5)(x - 7)} \geq 0$

Key numbers: $x = 0, x = -5, x = 7$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -5) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x + 5)(x - 7)} < 0$

$$(-5, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x + 5)(x - 7)} > 0$$

$$(0, 7) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x + 5)(x - 7)} < 0$$

$$(7, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x + 5)(x - 7)} > 0$$

Domain: $(-5, 0] \cup (7, \infty)$

66. $\frac{x}{x^2 - 9} \geq 0$

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

Key numbers: $x = -3, x = 0, x = 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x + 3)(x - 3)} < 0$

$$(-3, 0) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x + 3)(x - 3)} > 0$$

$$(0, 3) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x + 3)(x - 3)} < 0$$

$$(3, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x + 3)(x - 3)} > 0$$

Domain: $(-3, 0] \cup (3, \infty)$

67. $0.4x^2 + 5.26 < 10.2$

$$0.4x^2 - 4.94 < 0$$

$$0.4(x^2 - 12.35) < 0$$

Key numbers: $x \approx \pm 3.51$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3.51), (-3.51, 3.51), (3.51, \infty)$

Solution set: $(-3.51, 3.51)$

68. $-1.3x^2 + 3.78 > 2.12$

$$-1.3x^2 + 1.66 > 0$$

Key numbers: $x \approx \pm 1.13$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -1.13), (-1.13, 1.13), (1.13, \infty)$

Solution set: $(-1.13, 1.13)$

69. $-0.5x^2 + 12.5x + 1.6 > 0$

Key numbers: $x \approx -0.13, x \approx 25.13$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -0.13), (-0.13, 25.13), (25.13, \infty)$

Solution set: $(-0.13, 25.13)$

70. $1.2x^2 + 4.8x + 3.1 < 5.3$

$$1.2x^2 + 4.8x - 2.2 < 0$$

Key numbers: $x \approx -4.42, x \approx 0.42$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -4.42), (-4.42, 0.42), (0.42, \infty)$

Solution set: $(-4.42, 0.42)$

71.
$$\frac{1}{2.3x - 5.2} > 3.4$$

$$\frac{1}{2.3x - 5.2} - 3.4 > 0$$

$$\frac{1 - 3.4(2.3x - 5.2)}{2.3x - 5.2} > 0$$

$$\frac{-7.82x + 18.68}{2.3x - 5.2} > 0$$

Key numbers: $x \approx 2.39, x \approx 2.26$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 2.26), (2.26, 2.39), (2.39, \infty)$

Solution set: $(2.26, 2.39)$

72.
$$\frac{2}{3.1x - 3.7} > 5.8$$

$$\frac{2 - 5.8(3.1x - 3.7)}{3.1x - 3.7} > 0$$

$$\frac{23.46 - 17.98x}{3.1x - 3.7} > 0$$

Key numbers: $x \approx 1.19, x \approx 1.30$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 1.19) \Rightarrow \frac{23.46 - 17.98x}{3.1x - 3.7} < 0$
 $(1.19, 1.30) \Rightarrow \frac{23.46 - 17.98x}{3.1x - 3.7} > 0$
 $(1.30, \infty) \Rightarrow \frac{23.46 - 17.98x}{3.1x - 3.7} < 0$

Solution set: $(1.19, 1.30)$

73. $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0 = -16t^2 + 160t$

(a) $-16t^2 + 160t = 0$
 $-16t(t - 10) = 0$
 $t = 0, t = 10$

It will be back on the ground in 10 seconds.

(b) $-16t^2 + 160t > 384$
 $-16t^2 + 160t - 384 > 0$
 $-16(t^2 - 10t + 24) > 0$
 $t^2 - 10t + 24 < 0$
 $(t - 4)(t - 6) < 0$

Key numbers: $t = 4, t = 6$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 4), (4, 6), (6, \infty)$

Solution set: 4 seconds $< t < 6$ seconds

74. $s = -16t^2 + v_0t + s_0 = -16t^2 + 128t$

(a) $-16t^2 + 128t = 0$
 $-16t(t - 8) = 0$
 $-16t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$
 $t - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 8$

It will be back on the ground in 8 seconds.

(b) $-16t^2 + 128t < 128$
 $-16t^2 + 128t - 128 < 0$
 $-16(t^2 - 8t + 8) < 0$
 $t^2 - 8t + 8 > 0$

Key numbers: $t = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}, t = 4 + 2\sqrt{2}$

Test intervals:
 $(-\infty, 4 - 2\sqrt{2}), (4 - 2\sqrt{2}, 4 + 2\sqrt{2}),$
 $(4 + 2\sqrt{2}, \infty)$

Solution set: 0 seconds $\leq t < 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$ seconds
and
 $4 + 2\sqrt{2}$ seconds $< t \leq 8$ seconds

75. $2L + 2W = 100 \Rightarrow W = 50 - L$

$LW \geq 500$

$L(50 - L) \geq 500$

$-L^2 + 50L - 500 \geq 0$

By the Quadratic Formula you have:

Key numbers: $L = 25 \pm 5\sqrt{5}$

Test: Is $-L^2 + 50L - 500 \geq 0$?

Solution set: $25 - 5\sqrt{5} \leq L \leq 25 + 5\sqrt{5}$
13.8 meters $\leq L \leq 36.2$ meters

76. $2L + 2W = 440 \Rightarrow W = 220 - L$

$LW \geq 8000$

$L(220 - L) \geq 8000$

$-L^2 + 220L - 8000 \geq 0$

By the Quadratic Formula we have:

Key numbers: $L = 110 \pm 10\sqrt{41}$

Test: Is $-L^2 + 220L - 8000 \geq 0$?

Solution set: $110 - 10\sqrt{41} \leq L \leq 110 + 10\sqrt{41}$
45.97 feet $\leq L \leq 174.03$ feet

NOT FOR SALE

77. $R = x(75 - 0.0005x)$ and $C = 30x + 250,000$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= R - C \\
 &= (75x - 0.0005x^2) - (30x + 250,000) \\
 &= -0.0005x^2 + 45x - 250,000 \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad P \geq 750,000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -0.0005x^2 + 45x - 250,000 &\geq 750,000 \\
 -0.0005x^2 + 45x - 1,000,000 &\geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Key numbers: $x = 40,000, x = 50,000$
 (These were obtained by using the Quadratic Formula.)

Test intervals:
 $(0, 40,000), (40,000, 50,000), (50,000, \infty)$

The solution set is $[40,000, 50,000]$ or
 $40,000 \leq x \leq 50,000$. The price per unit is

$$p = \frac{R}{x} = 75 - 0.0005x.$$

For $x = 40,000, p = \$55$. For $x = 50,000,$
 $p = \$50$. So, for $40,000 \leq x \leq 50,000,$
 $\$50.00 \leq p \leq \55.00 .

78. $R = x(50 - 0.0002x)$ and $C = 12x + 150,000$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= R - C \\
 &= (50x - 0.0002x^2) - (12x + 150,000) \\
 &= -0.0002x^2 + 38x - 150,000 \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad P \geq 1,650,000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -0.0002x^2 + 38x - 150,000 &\geq 1,650,000 \\
 -0.0002x^2 + 38x - 1,800,000 &\geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Key numbers: $x = 90,000$ and $x = 100,000$

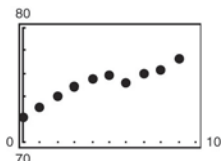
Test intervals:
 $(0, 90,000), (90,000, 100,000), (100,000, \infty)$

The solution set is $[90,000, 100,000]$ or
 $90,000 \leq x \leq 100,000$. The price per unit is

$$p = \frac{R}{x} = 50 - 0.0002x.$$

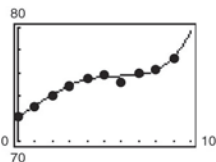
For $x = 90,000, p = \$32$. For $x = 100,000,$
 $p = \$30$. So, for $90,000 \leq x \leq 100,000,$
 $\$30 \leq p \leq \32 .

79. (a)



(b) $N = 0.00406t^4 - 0.0564t^3 + 0.147t^2 + 0.86t + 72.2$

(c)



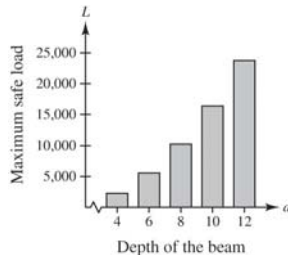
The model fits the data well.

- (d) Using the zoom and trace features, the number of students enrolled in schools exceeded 74 million in the year 2001.
- (e) No. The model can be used to predict enrollments for years close to those in its domain but when you project too far into the future, the numbers predicted by the model increase too rapidly to be considered reasonable.

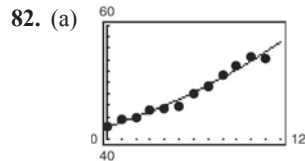
INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

80. (a)

d	4	6	8	10	12
Load	2223.9	5593.9	10,312	16,378	23,792



- (b) $2000 \leq 168.5d^2 - 472.1$
 $2472.1 \leq 168.5d^2$
 $14.67 \leq d^2$
 $3.83 \leq d$
 The minimum depth is 3.83 inches.



(b) The model fits the data well.

(c)
$$S = \frac{42.16 - 0.236t}{1 - 0.026t}$$

$$60 \leq \frac{42.16 - 0.236t}{1 - 0.026t}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{42.16 - 0.236t}{1 - 0.026t} - 60$$

$$0 \leq \frac{-17.84 + 1.324t}{1 - 0.026t}$$

Key numbers: $t \approx 38.5$ and $t \approx 13.5$

Test Intervals	t -Value	Expression Value	Conclusion
$(0, 13.5)$	$t = 1$	-17.0	Negative
$(13.5, 38.5)$	$t = 20$	18.0	Positive
$(38.5, \infty)$	$t = 40$	-878.0	Negative

So, the mean salary for classroom teachers will exceed \$60,000 during the year 2013.

(d) No. The model yields negative values for values of $t \geq 38.5$. The graph also has a vertical asymptote at

$$t = \frac{500}{13} \approx 38.5.$$

After testing the intervals, you can see that the inequality is satisfied on the open interval $(13.5, 38.5)$.

83. True.

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 11x + 12 = (x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 4)$$

The test intervals are $(-\infty, -3)$, $(-3, 1)$, $(1, 4)$, and $(4, \infty)$.

81.
$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2R_1 = 2R + RR_1$$

$$2R_1 = R(2 + R_1)$$

$$\frac{2R_1}{2 + R_1} = R$$

Because $R \geq 1$,

$$\frac{2R_1}{2 + R_1} \geq 1$$

$$\frac{2R_1}{2 + R_1} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{R_1 - 2}{2 + R_1} \geq 0.$$

Because $R_1 > 0$, the only key number is $R_1 = 2$.
 The inequality is satisfied when $R_1 \geq 2$ ohms.

84. True.

The y -values are greater than zero for all values of x .

85. $x^2 + bx + 4 = 0$

(a) To have at least one real solution, $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$.

$$b^2 - 4(1)(4) \geq 0$$

$$b^2 - 16 \geq 0$$

Key numbers: $b = -4, b = 4$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -4) \Rightarrow b^2 - 16 > 0$

$$(-4, 4) \Rightarrow b^2 - 16 < 0$$

$$(4, \infty) \Rightarrow b^2 - 16 > 0$$

Solution set: $(-\infty, -4] \cup [4, \infty)$

(b) $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

Key numbers: $b = -2\sqrt{ac}, b = 2\sqrt{ac}$

Similar to part (a), if $a > 0$ and $c > 0$,

$$b \leq -2\sqrt{ac} \text{ or } b \geq 2ac.$$

86. $x^2 + bx - 4 = 0$

(a) To have at least one real solution, $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$.

$$b^2 - 4(1)(-4) \geq 0$$

$$b^2 + 16 \geq 0$$

Key numbers: none

Test intervals: $(-\infty, \infty) \Rightarrow b^2 + 16 > 0$

Solution set: $(-\infty, \infty)$

(b) $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

Similar to part (a), if $a > 0$ and $c < 0$, b can be any real number.

87. $3x^2 + bx + 10 = 0$

(a) To have at least one real solution, $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$.

$$b^2 - 4(3)(10) \geq 0$$

$$b^2 - 120 \geq 0$$

Key numbers: $b = -2\sqrt{30}, b = 2\sqrt{30}$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2\sqrt{30}) \Rightarrow b^2 - 120 > 0$

$$(-2\sqrt{30}, 2\sqrt{30}) \Rightarrow b^2 - 120 < 0$$

$$(2\sqrt{30}, \infty) \Rightarrow b^2 - 120 > 0$$

Solution set: $(-\infty, -2\sqrt{30}] \cup [2\sqrt{30}, \infty)$

(b) $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

Similar to part (a), if $a > 0$ and $c > 0$,

$$b \leq -2\sqrt{ac} \text{ or } b \geq 2ac.$$

88. $2x^2 + bx + 5 = 0$

(a) To have at least one real solution, $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$.

$$b^2 - 4(2)(5) \geq 0$$

$$b^2 - 40 \geq 0$$

Key numbers: $b = -2\sqrt{10}, b = 2\sqrt{10}$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -2\sqrt{10}) \Rightarrow b^2 - 40 > 0$

$$(-2\sqrt{10}, 2\sqrt{10}) \Rightarrow b^2 - 40 < 0$$

$$(2\sqrt{10}, \infty) \Rightarrow b^2 - 40 > 0$$

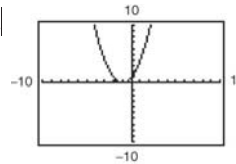
Solution set: $(-\infty, -2\sqrt{10}] \cup [2\sqrt{10}, \infty)$

(b) $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$

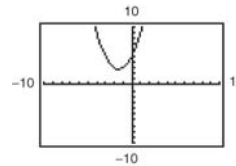
Similar to part (a), if $a > 0$ and $c > 0$,

$$b \leq -2\sqrt{ac} \text{ or } b \geq 2ac.$$

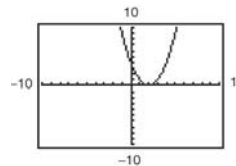
89.



For part (b), the y -values that are less than or equal to 0 occur only at $x = -1$.

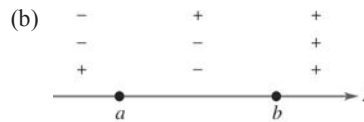


For part (c), there are no y -values that are less than 0.



For part (d), the y -values that are greater than 0 occur for all values of x except 2

90. (a) $x = a, x = b$

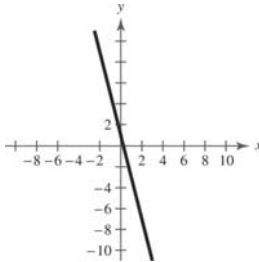


(c) The real zeros of the polynomial

Review Exercises for Chapter 1

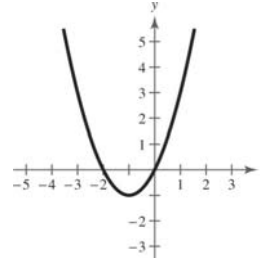
1. $y = -4x + 1$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	9	5	1	-3	-7



2. $y = x^2 + 2x$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1
y	3	0	-1	0	3



3. x-intercepts: $(1, 0), (5, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, 5)$

4. x-intercepts: $(-4, 0), (2, 0)$

y-intercept: $(0, -2)$

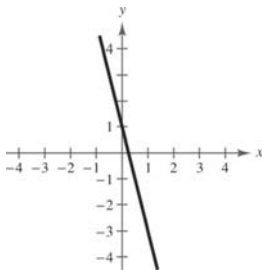
5. $y = -4x + 1$

Intercepts: $(\frac{1}{4}, 0), (0, 1)$

$y = -4(-x) + 1 \Rightarrow y = 4x + 1 \Rightarrow$ No y -axis symmetry

$-y = -4x + 1 \Rightarrow y = 4x - 1 \Rightarrow$ No x -axis symmetry

$-y = -4(-x) + 1 \Rightarrow y = -4x - 1 \Rightarrow$ No origin symmetry



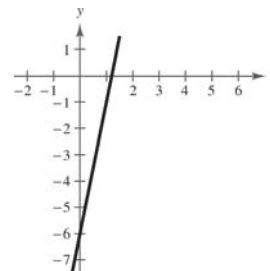
6. $y = 5x - 6$

Intercepts: $(\frac{6}{5}, 0), (0, -6)$

$y = 5(-x) - 6 \Rightarrow y = -5x - 6 \Rightarrow$ No y -axis symmetry

$-y = 5x - 6 \Rightarrow y = -5x + 6 \Rightarrow$ No x -axis symmetry

$-y = 5(-x) - 6 \Rightarrow y = 5x + 6 \Rightarrow$ No origin symmetry



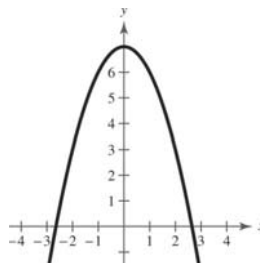
7. $y = 7 - x^2$

Intercepts: $(\pm\sqrt{7}, 0), (0, 7)$

$$y = 7 - (-x)^2 \Rightarrow y = 7 - x^2 \Rightarrow \text{y-axis symmetry}$$

$$y = 7 - x^2 \Rightarrow y = -7 + x^2 \Rightarrow \text{No x-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = 7 - (-x)^2 \Rightarrow y = -7 + x^2 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$



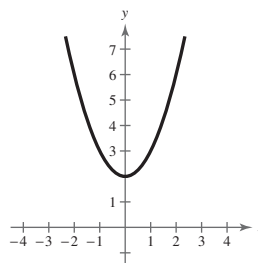
8. $y = x^2 + 2$

Intercept: $(0, 2)$

$$y = (-x)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow y = x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow \text{y-axis symmetry}$$

$$y = x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow y = -x^2 - 2 \Rightarrow \text{No x-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = (-x)^2 + 2 \Rightarrow y = x^2 - 2 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$



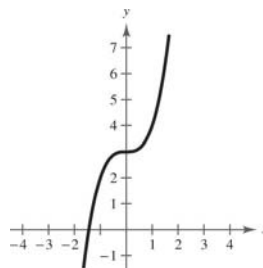
9. $y = x^3 + 3$

Intercepts: $(-\sqrt[3]{3}, 0), (0, 3)$

$$y = (-x)^3 + 3 \Rightarrow y = -x^3 + 3 \Rightarrow \text{No y-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = x^3 + 3 \Rightarrow y = -x^3 - 3 \Rightarrow \text{No x-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = (-x)^3 + 3 \Rightarrow y = x^3 - 3 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$



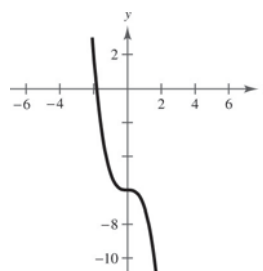
10. $y = -6 - x^3$

Intercepts: $(\sqrt[3]{-6}, 0), (0, -6)$

$$y = -6 - (-x)^3 \Rightarrow y = -6 + x \Rightarrow \text{No y-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = -6 - x^3 \Rightarrow y = 6 + x^3 \Rightarrow \text{No x-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = -6 - (-x)^3 \Rightarrow y = 6 - x^3 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$



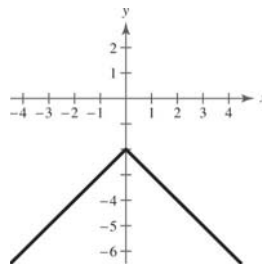
11. $y = -|x| - 2$

Intercept: $(0, -2)$

$$y = -|-x| - 2 \Rightarrow y = -|x| - 2 \Rightarrow \text{y-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = -|x| - 2 \Rightarrow y = |x| + 2 \Rightarrow \text{No x-axis symmetry}$$

$$-y = -|-x| - 2 \Rightarrow y = |x| + 2 \Rightarrow \text{No origin symmetry}$$



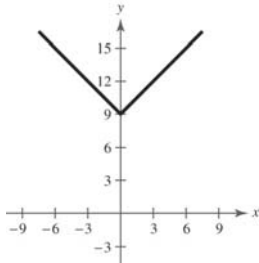
12. $y = |x| + 9$

Intercept: $(0, 9)$

$y = |-x| + 9 \Rightarrow y = |x| + 9 \Rightarrow y$ -axis symmetry

$-y = |x| + 9 \Rightarrow y = -|x| - 9 \Rightarrow$ No x -axis symmetry

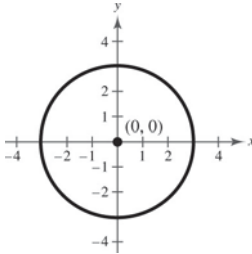
$-y = |-x| + 9 \Rightarrow y = -|-x| - 9 \Rightarrow$ No origin symmetry



13. $x^2 + y^2 = 9$

Center: $(0, 0)$

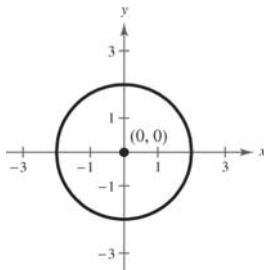
Radius: 3



14. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

Center: $(0, 0)$

Radius: 2

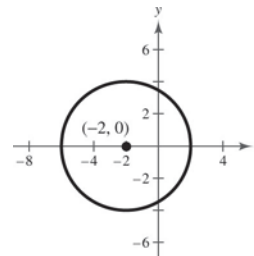


15. $(x + 2)^2 + y^2 = 16$

$(x - (-2))^2 + (y - 0)^2 = 4^2$

Center: $(-2, 0)$

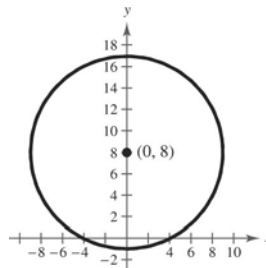
Radius: 4



16. $x^2 + (y - 8)^2 = 81$

Center: $(0, 8)$

Radius: 9



17. Endpoints of a diameter: $(0, 0)$ and $(4, -6)$

$$\text{Center: } \left(\frac{0 + 4}{2}, \frac{0 + (-6)}{2} \right) = (2, -3)$$

$$\text{Radius: } r = \sqrt{(2 - 0)^2 + (-3 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standard form: } (x - 2)^2 + (y - (-3))^2 &= (\sqrt{13})^2 \\ (x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

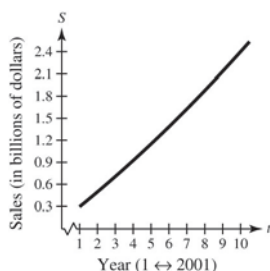
18. Endpoints of a diameter: $(-2, -3)$ and $(4, -10)$

$$\text{Center: } \left(\frac{-2 + 4}{2}, \frac{-3 + (-10)}{2} \right) = \left(1, -\frac{13}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{Radius: } r = \sqrt{\left(1 - (-2) \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{13}{2} - (-3) \right)^2} = \sqrt{9 + \frac{49}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{85}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standard form: } (x - 1)^2 + \left(y - \left(-\frac{13}{2} \right) \right)^2 &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{85}{4}} \right)^2 \\ (x - 1)^2 + \left(y + \frac{13}{2} \right)^2 &= \frac{85}{4} \end{aligned}$$

19. (a)



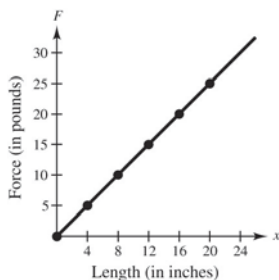
- (b) Using the zoom and trace features, sales were \$1.2 million during the year 2005.

20. $F = \frac{5}{4}x, 0 \leq x \leq 20$

(a)

x	0	4	8	12	16	20
F	0	5	10	15	20	25

- (b)



- (c) When $x = 10, F = \frac{50}{4} = 12.5$ pounds.

21. $2(x - 2) = 2x - 4$

$$2x - 4 = 2x - 4$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \text{Identity}$$

All real numbers are solutions.

22. $3(x - 2) + 2x = 2(x + 3)$

$$3x - 6 + 2x = 2x + 6$$

$$3x = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

Conditional equation

23. $2(x + 3) = 2x - 2$

$$2x + 6 = 2x - 2$$

$$6 = -2 \quad \text{Contradiction}$$

No solution

24. $5(x - 1) - 2x = 3x - 5$

$$5x - 5 - 2x = 3x - 5$$

$$3x - 5 = 3x - 5$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \text{Identity}$$

All real numbers are solutions.

25. $8x - 5 = 3x + 20$

$$5x = 25$$

$$x = 5$$

26. $7x + 3 = 3x - 17$
 $4x = -20$
 $x = -5$

27. $2(x + 5) - 7 = 3(x - 2)$
 $2x + 10 - 7 = 3x - 6$
 $2x + 3 = 3x - 6$
 $-x = -9$
 $x = 9$

28. $3(x + 3) = 5(1 - x) - 1$
 $3x + 9 = 5 - 5x - 1$
 $3x + 9 = 4 - 5x$
 $8x = -5$
 $x = -\frac{5}{8}$

29. $\frac{x}{5} - 3 = \frac{2x}{2} + 1$
 $5\left(\frac{x}{5} - 3\right) = (x + 1)5$
 $x - 15 = 5x + 5$
 $-4x = 20$
 $x = -5$

30. $\frac{4x - 3}{6} + \frac{x}{4} = x - 2$
 $2(4x - 3) + 3x = 12x - 24$
 $8x - 6 + 3x = 12x - 24$
 $-x = -18$
 $x = 18$

31. $y = 3x - 1$
 x -intercept: $0 = 3x - 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$
 y -intercept: $y = 3(0) - 1 \Rightarrow y = -1$
 The x -intercept is $(\frac{1}{3}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, -1)$.

32. $y = -5x + 6$ $y = -5x + 6$
 $0 = -5x + 6$ $y = -5(0) + 6$
 $-6 = -5x$ $y = 6$
 $\frac{6}{5} = x$
 The x -intercept is $(\frac{6}{5}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, 6)$.

33. $y = 2(x - 4)$
 x -intercept: $0 = 2(x - 4) \Rightarrow x = 4$
 y -intercept: $y = 2(0 - 4) \Rightarrow y = -8$
 The x -intercept is $(4, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, -8)$.

34. $y = 4(7x + 1)$ $y = 4(7x + 1)$
 $0 = 4(7x + 1)$ $y = 4[7(0) + 1]$
 $0 = 28x + 4$ $y = 4$
 $-4 = 28x$
 $-\frac{1}{7} = x$
 The x -intercept is $(-\frac{1}{7}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, 4)$.

35. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3}$
 x -intercept: $0 = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2/3}{1/2} = \frac{4}{3}$
 y -intercept: $y = -\frac{1}{2}(0) + \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}$
 The x -intercept is $(\frac{4}{3}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, \frac{2}{3})$.

36. $y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$ $y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$
 $0 = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{4}$ $y = \frac{3}{4}(0) - \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4}x$ $y = -\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{3} = x$
 The x -intercept is $(\frac{1}{3}, 0)$ and the y -intercept is $(0, -\frac{1}{4})$.

37. $244.92 = 2(3.14)(3)^2 + 2(3.14)(3)h$
 $244.92 = 56.52 + 18.84h$
 $188.40 = 18.84h$
 $10 = h$
 The height is 10 inches.

38. $C = \frac{5}{9}F - \frac{160}{9}$
 $\frac{5}{9}F = C + \frac{160}{9}$
 $F = \frac{9}{5}\left(C + \frac{160}{9}\right)$
 For $C = 100^\circ$, $F = \frac{9}{5}\left(100 + \frac{160}{9}\right) = 212^\circ\text{F}$.

39. *Verbal Model:* September's profit + October's profit = 689,000

Labels: Let x = September's profit. Then $x + 0.12x$ = October's profit.

Equation:

$$\begin{aligned}x + (x + 0.12x) &= 689,000 \\2.12x &= 689,000 \\x &= 325,000 \\x + 0.12x &= 364,000\end{aligned}$$

So, September profit was \$325,000 and October profit was $325,000 + 0.12(325,000) = \$364,000$.

40. *Model:* (Original price)(1 - discount rate) = (sale price)

Labels: Original price = $340 + 85 = 425$

Discount rate = x

Sale price = 340

Equation:

$$\begin{aligned}425(1 - x) &= 340 \\1 - x &= 0.8 \\x &= 0.2\end{aligned}$$

The percent discount is 20%.

41. Let x = the number of original investors.

Each person's share is $\frac{90,000}{x}$. If three more people invest, each person's share is $\frac{90,000}{x + 3}$.

Since this is \$2500 less than the original cost, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{90,000}{x} - 2500 &= \frac{90,000}{x + 3} \\90,000(x + 3) - 2500x(x + 3) &= 90,000x \\90,000x + 270,000 - 2500x^2 - 7500x &= 90,000x \\-2500x^2 - 7500x + 270,000 &= 0 \\-2500(x^2 + 3x - 108) &= 0 \\-2500(x + 12)(x - 9) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$x = -12$, extraneous or $x = 9$

There are currently nine investors.

42.

	Rate	Time	Distance
To work	r	$\frac{56}{r}$	56
From work	$r + 8$	$\frac{56}{r + 8}$	56

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{rate}}$$

Time to work = time from work + 10 minutes

$$\frac{56}{r} = \frac{56}{r + 8} + \frac{1}{6} \quad \text{Convert minutes to portion of an hour.}$$

$$6(r + 8)(56) = 6r(56) + r(r + 8)$$

$$336r + 2688 = 336r + r^2 + 8r$$

$$0 = r^2 + 8r - 2688$$

$$0 = (r - 48)(r + 56)$$

Using the positive value for r , we have $r = 48$ miles per hour. The average speed on the trip home was $r + 8 = 56$ miles per hour.

43. Let x = the number of liters of pure antifreeze.

$$30\% \text{ of } (10 - x) + 100\% \text{ of } x = 50\% \text{ of } 10$$

$$0.30(10 - x) + 1.00x = 0.50(10)$$

$$3 - 0.30x + 1.00x = 5$$

$$0.70x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{2}{0.70} = \frac{20}{7} = 2\frac{6}{7} \text{ liters}$$

44. *Model:* (Interest from $4\frac{1}{2}\%$) + (Interest from $5\frac{1}{2}\%$) = (total interest)

Labels: Amount invested at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ = x , amount invested at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ = $6000 - x$

Interest from $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ = $x(0.045)(1)$, interest from $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ = $(6000 - x)(0.055)(1)$, total interest = \$3.05

Equation: $0.045x + 0.055(6000 - x) = 305$

$$0.045x + 330 - 0.055x = 305$$

$$-0.01x = -25$$

$$x = 2500$$

The amount invested at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ was \$2500 and the amount invested at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ was $6000 - 2500 = \$3500$.

45. $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

$$3V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{3V}{\pi r^2} = h$$

46. $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$$mv^2 = 2E$$

$$m = \frac{2E}{v^2}$$

47. $15 + x - 2x^2 = 0$

$$0 = 2x^2 - x - 15$$

$$0 = (2x + 5)(x - 3)$$

$$2x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

48. $2x^2 - x - 28 = 0$

$(2x + 7)(x - 4) = 0$

$2x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{7}{2}$

$x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$

49. $6 = 3x^2$

$2 = x^2$

$\pm\sqrt{2} = x$

50. $16x^2 = 25$

$16x^2 - 25 = 0$

$(4x - 5)(4x + 5) = 0$

$4x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{4}$

$4x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{4}$

51. $(x + 13)^2 = 25$

$x + 13 = \pm 5$

$x = -13 \pm 5$

$x = -18 \text{ or } x = -8$

52. $(x - 5)^2 = 30$

$x - 5 = \pm\sqrt{30}$

$x = 5 \pm \sqrt{30}$

53. $x^2 + 12x + 250 = 0$

$x = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{12^2 - 4(1)(250)}}{2(1)}$

$= \frac{-12 \pm 2\sqrt{11}}{2}$

$= -6 \pm \sqrt{11}$

54. $9x^2 - 12x = 14$

$9x^2 - 12x - 14 = 0$

$x = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{(-12)^2 - 4(9)(-14)}}{2(9)}$

$= \frac{-12 \pm 18\sqrt{2}}{18}$

$= \frac{2}{3} \pm \sqrt{2}$

55. $-2x^2 - 5x + 27 = 0$

$2x^2 + 5x - 27 = 0$

$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4(2)(-27)}}{2(2)}$

$= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{241}}{4}$

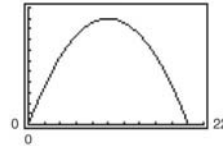
56. $-20 - 3x + 3x^2 = 0$

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

$= \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(3)(-20)}}{2(3)}$

$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{249}}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{249}}{6}$

57. $M = 500x(20 - x)$

(a) $500x(20 - x) = 0$ when $x = 0$ feet and $x = 20$ feet.(b) $55,000$ (c) The bending moment is greatest when $x = 10$ feet.

58. (a) $h(t) = -16t^2 + 30t + 5.8$

(b) $h(1) = -16 \cdot 1^2 + 30 \cdot 1 + 5.8 = 19.8$ feet

(c) $-16t^2 + 30t + 5.8 = 0$

$t = \frac{-30 \pm \sqrt{30^2 - 4(-16)(5.8)}}{2(-16)}$

$= \frac{-30 \pm \sqrt{1271.2}}{-32}$

$\approx 2.052 \text{ or } -0.1767$

The ball will hit the ground in about two seconds.

59. $4 + \sqrt{-9} = 4 + 3i$

60. $3 + \sqrt{-16} = 3 + 4i$

61. $i^2 + 3i = -1 + 3i$

62. $-5i + i^2 = -1 - 5i$

63. $(7 + 5i) + (-4 + 2i) = (7 - 4) + (5i + 2i) = 3 + 7i$

$$64. \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i = -2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right) = -\sqrt{2}i$$

$$65. 6i(5 - 2i) = 30i - 12i^2 = 12 + 30i$$

$$66. (1 + 6i)(5 - 2i) = 5 - 2i + 30i - 12i^2 \\ = 5 + 28i + 12 \\ = 17 + 28i$$

$$67. \frac{6 - 5i}{i} = \frac{6 - 5i}{i} \cdot \frac{-i}{-i} \\ = \frac{-6i + 5i^2}{-i^2} \\ = -5 - 6i$$

$$68. \frac{3 + 2i}{5 + i} = \frac{3 + 2i}{5 + i} \cdot \frac{5 - i}{5 - i} \\ = \frac{15 - 3i + 10i - 2i^2}{25 - i^2} \\ = \frac{17 + 7i}{26} \\ = \frac{17}{26} + \frac{7i}{26}$$

$$69. \frac{4}{2 - 3i} + \frac{2}{1 + i} = \frac{4}{2 - 3i} \cdot \frac{2 + 3i}{2 + 3i} + \frac{2}{1 + i} \cdot \frac{1 - i}{1 - i} \\ = \frac{8 + 12i}{4 + 9} + \frac{2 - 2i}{1 + 1} \\ = \frac{8}{13} + \frac{12}{13}i + 1 - i \\ = \left(\frac{8}{13} + 1\right) + \left(\frac{12}{13}i - i\right) \\ = \frac{21}{13} - \frac{1}{13}i$$

$$70. \frac{1}{2 + i} - \frac{5}{1 + 4i} = \frac{(1 + 4i) - 5(2 + i)}{(2 + i)(1 + 4i)} \\ = \frac{1 + 4i - 10 - 5i}{2 + 8i + i + 4i^2} \\ = \frac{-9 - i}{-2 + 9i} \cdot \frac{(-2 - 9i)}{(-2 - 9i)} \\ = \frac{18 + 81i + 2i + 9i^2}{4 - 81i^2} \\ = \frac{9 + 83i}{85} = \frac{9}{85} + \frac{83i}{85}$$

$$71. x^2 - 2x + 10 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(10)}}{2(1)} \\ = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2} \\ = \frac{2 \pm 6i}{2} \\ = 1 \pm 3i$$

$$72. x^2 + 6x + 34 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{(6)^2 - 4(1)(34)}}{2(1)} \\ = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{-100}}{2} \\ = \frac{-6 \pm 10i}{2} \\ = -3 \pm 5i$$

$$73. 4x^2 + 4x + 7 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{(4)^2 - 4(4)(7)}}{2(4)} \\ = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-96}}{8} \\ = \frac{-4 \pm 4\sqrt{6}i}{8} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}i$$

$$74. 6x^2 + 3x + 27 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4(6)(27)}}{2(6)} \\ = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-639}}{12} \\ = \frac{-3 \pm 3i\sqrt{71}}{12} = -\frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{71}}{4}i$$

75. $5x^4 - 12x^3 = 0$

$x^3(5x - 12) = 0$

$x^3 = 0$ or $5x - 12 = 0$

$x = 0$ or $x = \frac{12}{5}$

76. $4x^3 - 6x^2 = 0$

$x^2(4x - 6) = 0$

$x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$4x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$

77. $x^4 - 5x^2 + 6 = 0$

$(x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 3) = 0$

$x^2 - 2 = 0$ or $x^2 - 3 = 0$

$x^2 = 2$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

78. $9x^4 + 27x^3 - 4x^2 - 12x = 0$

$9x^3(x + 3) - 4x(x + 3) = 0$

$(x + 3)(9x^3 - 4x) = 0$

$(x + 3)(x)(9x^2 - 4) = 0$

$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$

$x = 0$

$9x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\frac{2}{3}$

79. $\sqrt{2x + 3} + \sqrt{x - 2} = 2$

$(\sqrt{2x + 3})^2 = (2 - \sqrt{x - 2})^2$

$2x + 3 = 4 - 4\sqrt{x - 2} + x - 2$

$x + 1 = -4\sqrt{x - 2}$

$(x + 1)^2 = (-4\sqrt{x - 2})^2$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 16(x - 2)$

$x^2 - 14x + 33 = 0$

$(x - 3)(x - 11) = 0$

 $x = 3$, extraneous or $x = 11$, extraneous

No solution

80. $5\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x - 1} = 6$

$5\sqrt{x} = 6 + \sqrt{x - 1}$

$25x = 36 + 12\sqrt{x - 1} + x - 1$

$24x - 35 = 12\sqrt{x - 1}$

$576x^2 - 1680x + 1225 = 144(x - 1)$

$576x^2 - 1824x + 1369 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-1824) \pm \sqrt{(-1824)^2 - 4(576)(1369)}}{2(576)} = \frac{1824 \pm \sqrt{172,800}}{1152} = \frac{1824 \pm 240\sqrt{3}}{1152}$$

$$x = \frac{38 + 5\sqrt{3}}{24}$$

$$x = \frac{38 - 5\sqrt{3}}{24}, \text{ extraneous}$$

81. $(x - 1)^{2/3} - 25 = 0$

$(x - 1)^{2/3} = 25$

$(x - 1)^2 = 25^3$

$x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{25^3}$

$x = 1 \pm 125$

$x = 126$ or $x = -124$

82. $(x + 2)^{3/4} = 27$

$x + 2 = 27^{4/3}$

$x + 2 = 81$

$x = 79$

83. $\frac{5}{x} = 1 + \frac{3}{x+2}$
 $5(x+2) = 1(x)(x+2) + 3x$
 $5x + 10 = x^2 + 2x + 3x$
 $10 = x^2$
 $\pm\sqrt{10} = x$

84. $\frac{6}{x} + \frac{8}{x+5} = 3$
 $x(x+5)\frac{6}{x} + x(x+5)\frac{8}{x+5} = 3x(x+5)$
 $6(x+5) + 8x = 3x(x+5)$
 $14x + 30 = 3x^2 + 15x$
 $0 = 3x^2 + x - 30$
 $0 = (3x + 10)(x - 3)$
 $0 = 3x + 10 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{10}{3}$
 $0 = x - 3 \Rightarrow x = 3$

88. $|x^2 - 6| = x$
 $x^2 - 6 = x$ or $-(x^2 - 6) = x$
 $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$
 $(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$ $(x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$
 $x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$ $x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$
 $x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2$, extraneous $x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$, extraneous

89. $29.95 = 42 - \sqrt{0.001x + 2}$
 $-12.05 = -\sqrt{0.001x + 2}$
 $\sqrt{0.001x + 2} = 12.05$
 $0.001x + 2 = 145.2025$
 $0.001x = 143.2025$
 $x = 143,202.5$
 $\approx 143,203$ units

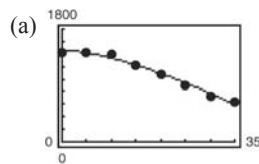
85. $|x - 5| = 10$
 $x - 5 = -10$ or $x - 5 = 10$
 $x = -5$ $x = 15$

86. $|2x + 3| = 7$
 $|2x + 3| = 7$ or $2x + 3 = -7$
 $2x = 4$ $2x = -10$
 $x = 2$ $x = -5$

87. $|x^2 - 3| = 2x$ or $x^2 - 3 = 2x$
 $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$
 $(x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$ $(x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$
 $x = 3$ or $x = -1$ $x = -3$ or $x = 1$

The only solutions of the original equation are $x = 3$ or $x = 1$. ($x = 3$ and $x = -1$ are extraneous.)

90. $N = 1465 - 4.2t^{3/2}$



The model fits the data well.

(b) There were 800 daily evening newspapers in 1999.

(c) $800 = 1465 - 4.2t^{3/2}$

$4.2t^{3/2} = 665$

$t^{3/2} = \frac{665}{4.2}$

$t = \left(\frac{665}{4.2}\right)^{2/3}$

$\approx 29.27 \Rightarrow 1999$

NOT FOR SALE

91. Interval: $(-7, 2]$

Inequality: $-7 < x \leq 2$

The interval is bounded.

92. Interval: $(4, \infty)$

Inequality: $4 < x < \infty$

The interval is unbounded.

93. Interval: $(-\infty, -10]$

Inequality: $x \leq -10$

The interval is unbounded.

94. Interval: $[-2, 2]$

Inequality: $-2 \leq x \leq 2$

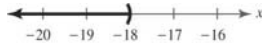
The interval is bounded.

95. $3(x + 2) + 7 < 2x - 5$

$3x + 6 + 7 < 2x - 5$

$3x + 13 < 2x - 5$

$x < -18$



$(-\infty, -18)$

99. $|x - 3| > 4$

$x - 3 < -4$ or $x - 3 > 4$

$x < -1$ or $x > 7$

$(-\infty, -1) \cup (7, \infty)$

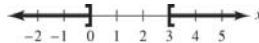


100. $|x - \frac{3}{2}| \geq \frac{3}{2}$

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

$x \leq 0$ or $x \geq 3$

$(-\infty, 0] \cup [3, \infty)$



101. If the side is 19.3 cm, then with the possible error of 0.5 cm we have:

$18.8 \leq \text{side} \leq 19.8$

$353.44 \text{ cm}^2 \leq \text{area} \leq 392.04 \text{ cm}^2$

102. $125.33x > 92x + 1200$

$33.33x > 1200$

$x > 36$ units

So, the smallest value of x for which the product returns a profit is 37 units.

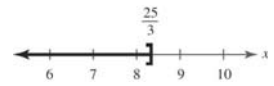
96. $2(x + 7) - 4 \geq 5(x - 3)$

$2x + 10 \geq 5x - 15$

$-3x \geq -25$

$x \leq \frac{25}{3}$

$(-\infty, \frac{25}{3}]$



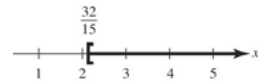
97. $4(5 - 2x) \leq \frac{1}{2}(8 - x)$

$20 - 8x \leq 4 - \frac{1}{2}x$

$-\frac{15}{2}x \leq -16$

$x \geq \frac{32}{15}$

$[\frac{32}{15}, \infty)$



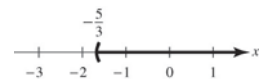
98. $\frac{1}{2}(3 - x) > \frac{1}{3}(2 - 3x)$

$9 - 3x > 4 - 6x$

$3x > -5$

$x > -\frac{5}{3}$

$(-\frac{5}{3}, \infty)$



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103. $x^2 - 6x - 27 < 0$
 $(x + 3)(x - 9) < 0$



Key numbers: $x = -3, x = 9$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3), (-3, 9), (9, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x + 3)(x - 9) < 0$?

By testing an x -value in each test interval in the inequality, we see that the solution set is $(-3, 9)$.

104. $x^2 - 2x \geq 3$
 $x^2 - 2x - 3 \geq 0$
 $(x - 3)(x + 1) \geq 0$



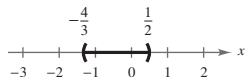
Key numbers: $x = -1, x = 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 3), (3, \infty)$

Test: Is $(x - 3)(x + 1) \geq 0$?

By testing an x -value in each test interval in the inequality, we see that the solution set is $(-\infty, -1] \cup [3, \infty)$.

105. $6x^2 + 5x < 4$
 $6x^2 + 5x - 4 < 0$
 $(3x + 4)(2x - 1) < 0$



Key numbers: $x = -\frac{4}{3}, x = \frac{1}{2}$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}), (-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$

Test: Is $(3x + 4)(2x - 1) < 0$?

By testing an x -value in each test interval in the inequality, we see that the solution set is $(-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$.

106. $2x^2 + x \geq 15$
 $2x^2 + x - 15 \geq 0$
 $(2x - 5)(x + 3) \geq 0$



Key numbers: $x = \frac{5}{2}, x = -3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, -3), (-3, \frac{5}{2}), (\frac{5}{2}, \infty)$

Test: Is $(2x - 5)(x + 3) \geq 0$?

By testing an x -value in each test interval in the inequality, we see that the solution set is $(-\infty, -3] \cup [\frac{5}{2}, \infty)$.

$$107. \quad \frac{2}{x+1} \leq \frac{3}{x-1}$$

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

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

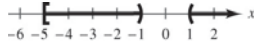
$$\frac{-(x+5)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

Key numbers: $x = -5, x = -1, x = 1$

Test intervals: $(-5, -1), (-1, 1), (1, \infty)$

Test: Is $\frac{-(x+5)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$?

By testing an x -value in each test interval in the inequality, we see that the solution set is $[-5, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$.



$$108. \quad \frac{x-5}{3-x} < 0$$

Key numbers: $x = 5, x = 3$

Test intervals: $(-\infty, 3), (3, 5), (5, \infty)$

Test: Is $\frac{x-5}{3-x} < 0$?

By testing an x -value in each test interval in the inequality, we see that the solution set is $(-\infty, 3) \cup (5, \infty)$.



$$109. \quad 5000(1+r)^2 > 5500$$

$$(1+r)^2 > 1.1$$

$$1+r > 1.0488$$

$$r > 0.0488$$

$$r > 4.9\%$$

$$110. \quad P = \frac{1000(1+3t)}{5+t}$$

$$2000 \leq \frac{1000(1+3t)}{5+t}$$

$$2000(5+t) \leq 1000(1+3t)$$

$$10,000 + 2000t \leq 1000 + 3000t$$

$$-1000t \leq -9000$$

$$t \geq 9 \text{ days}$$

112. False. The equation has no real solution.

The solutions are

$$\frac{717}{650} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3311}i}{650}$$

113. Rational equations, equations involving radicals, and absolute value equations, may have “solutions” that are extraneous. So checking solutions, in the original equations, is crucial to eliminate these extraneous values.

114. $[-\infty, -\frac{36}{11}]$ or $[2, \infty)$. *Sample answer:* The first equivalent inequality written is incorrect. It should be $11x + 4 \leq -26$. This leads to the solution

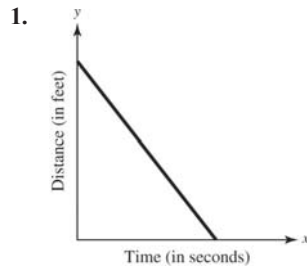
$$(-\infty, -\frac{30}{11}] \text{ or } [2, \infty)$$

111. False.

$$\sqrt{-18}\sqrt{-2} = (\sqrt{18}i)(\sqrt{2}i) = \sqrt{36i^2} = -6$$

$$\sqrt{(-8)(-2)} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

Problem Solving for Chapter 1



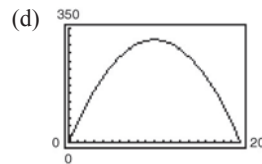
2. (a) $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15$
 $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 = 36$
 $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = 55$
- (b) $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)$
 When $n = 5$: $\frac{1}{2}(5)(6) = 15$
 When $n = 8$: $\frac{1}{2}(8)(9) = 36$
 When $n = 10$: $\frac{1}{2}(10)(11) = 55$
- (c) $\frac{1}{2}n(n + 1) = 210$
 $n(n + 1) = 420$
 $n^2 + n - 420 = 0$
 $(n + 21)(n - 20) = 0$
 $n = -21$ or $n = 20$
 Since n is a natural number, choose $n = 20$.

3. (a) $A = \pi ab$
 $a + b = 20 \Rightarrow b = 20 - a$, thus:
 $A = \pi a(20 - a)$

(b)

a	4	7	10	13	16
A	64π	91π	100π	91π	64π

- (c) $300 = \pi a(20 - a)$
 $300 = 20\pi a - \pi a^2$
 $\pi a^2 - 20\pi a + 300 = 0$
 $a = \frac{20\pi \pm \sqrt{(-20\pi)^2 - 4\pi(300)}}{2\pi}$
 $= \frac{20\pi \pm \sqrt{400\pi^2 - 1200\pi}}{2\pi}$
 $= \frac{20\pi \pm 20\sqrt{\pi(\pi - 3)}}{2\pi}$
 $= 10 \pm \frac{10}{\pi}\sqrt{\pi(\pi - 3)}$
 $a \approx 12.123$ or $a \approx 7.877$



- (e) The a -intercepts occur at $a = 0$ and $a = 20$. Both yield an area of 0. When $a = 0$, $b = 20$ and you have a vertical line of length 40. Likewise when $a = 20$, $b = 0$ and you have a horizontal line of length 40. They represent the minimum and maximum values of a .
- (f) The maximum value of A is $100\pi \approx 314.159$. This occurs when $a = b = 10$ and the ellipse is actually a circle.

4. $P = 0.00256s^2$

(a) $0.00256s^2 = 20$

$s^2 = 7812.5$

$s \approx 88.4$ miles per hour

(b) $0.00256s^2 = 40$

$s^2 = 15625$

$s = 125$ miles per hour

No, actually it can survive wind blowing at $\sqrt{2}$ times the speed found in part (a).

- (c) The wind speed in the formula is squared, so a small increase in wind speed could have potentially serious effects on a building.

5. $h = \left(\sqrt{h_0} - \frac{2\pi d^2 \sqrt{3}}{lw} t \right)^2$

$l = 60''$, $w = 30''$, $h_0 = 25''$, $d = 2''$

$h = \left(5 - \frac{8\pi\sqrt{3}}{1800} t \right)^2 = \left(5 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{225} t \right)^2$

(a) $12.5 = \left(5 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{225} t \right)^2$

$\sqrt{12.5} = 5 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{225} t$

$t = \frac{225}{\pi\sqrt{3}} (5 - \sqrt{12.5}) \approx 60.6$ seconds

(b) $0 = \left(\sqrt{12.5} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{225} t \right)^2$

$t = \frac{225\sqrt{12.5}}{\pi\sqrt{3}} \approx 146.2$ seconds

- (c) The speed at which the water drains decreases as the amount of the water in the bathtub decreases.

6. (a) If $x^2 + 9 = (x + m)(x + n)$ then

$mn = 9$ and $m + n = 0$.

(b) $m + n = 0 \Rightarrow n = -m$

$m(-m) = 9 \Rightarrow -m^2 = 9 \Rightarrow m^2 = -9$

There is no **integer** m such that m^2 equals a negative number. $x^2 + 9$ cannot be factored over the integers.

7. (a) 5, 12, and 13; 8, 15, and 17

7, 24, and 25

(b) $5 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 = 780$ which is divisible by 3, 4, and 5.

$8 \cdot 15 \cdot 17 = 2040$ which is divisible by 3, 4, and 5.

$7 \cdot 24 \cdot 25 = 4200$ which is also divisible by 3, 4, and 5.

- (c) Conjecture: If $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ where a , b , and c are positive integers, then abc is divisible by 60.

Equation	x_1, x_2	$x_1 + x_2$	$x_1 \cdot x_2$
(a) $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$ $(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$	-2, 3	1	-6
(b) $2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$ $(2x - 1)(x + 3) = 0$	$\frac{1}{2}, -3$	$-\frac{5}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$
(c) $4x^2 - 9 = 0$ $(2x + 3)(2x - 3) = 0$	$-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$	0	$-\frac{9}{4}$
(d) $x^2 - 10x + 34 = 0$ $x = 5 \pm 3i$	$5 + 3i, 5 - 3i$	10	34

9. (a)
$$S = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} + \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-2a}{2a}$$

$$= -\frac{b}{a}$$

(b)
$$P = \left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right) \left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{b^2 - (b^2 - 4ac)}{4a^2}$$

$$= \frac{4ac}{4a^2}$$

$$= \frac{c}{a}$$

10. (a) (i) $\left(\frac{-5 + 5\sqrt{3}i}{2} \right)^3 = 125$

(ii) $\left(\frac{-5 - 5\sqrt{3}i}{2} \right)^3 = 125$

(b) (i) $\left(\frac{-3 + 3\sqrt{3}i}{2} \right)^3 = 27$

(ii) $\left(\frac{-3 - 3\sqrt{3}i}{2} \right)^3 = 27$

(c) (i) The cube roots of 1 are: $1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$

(ii) The cube roots of 8 are: $2, -1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$

(iii) The cube roots of 64 are: $4, -2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i$

11. (a)
$$z_m = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1}{1+i} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i}$$

$$= \frac{1-i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

(b)
$$z_m = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3-i} = \frac{1}{3-i} \cdot \frac{3+i}{3+i}$$

$$= \frac{3+i}{10} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{10}i$$

(c)
$$z_m = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2+8i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2+8i} \cdot \frac{-2-8i}{-2-8i}$$

$$= \frac{-2-8i}{68} = -\frac{1}{34} - \frac{2}{17}i$$

12. $(a + bi)(a - bi) = a^2 - abi + abi - b^2i^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Since a and b are real numbers, $a^2 + b^2$ is also a real number.

13. (a) $c = 1$

The terms are: $i, -1 + i, -i, -1 + i, -i, -1 + i, -i, -1 + i, -i, \dots$

The sequence is bounded so $c = i$ is in the Mandelbrot Set.

(b) $c = -2$

The terms are: $1 + i, 1 + 3i, -7 + 7i, 1 - 97i, -9407 - 1931i, \dots$

The sequence is unbounded so $c = 1 + i$ is not in the Mandelbrot Set.

(c) $c = -2$

The terms are: $-2, 2, 2, 2, 2, \dots$

The sequence is bounded so $c = -2$ is in the Mandelbrot Set.

14. $4\sqrt{x} = 2x + k$

$2x - 4\sqrt{x} + k = 0$ Complete the square.

$$x - 2\sqrt{x} = -\frac{k}{2}$$

$$x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1 = 1 - \frac{k}{2}$$

$$(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2 = 1 - \frac{k}{2}$$

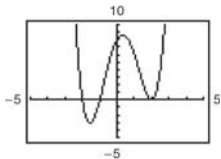
Number of solutions (real)	Some k -values
2	-1, 0, 1
1	2 only
0	3, 4, 5

This equation will have two solutions when $1 - \frac{k}{2} > 0$ or when $k < 2$.

This equation will have one solution when $1 - \frac{k}{2} = 0$ or when $k = 2$.

This equation will have no solutions when $1 - \frac{k}{2} < 0$ or when $k > 2$.

15. $y = x^4 - x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x + 8 = (x - 2)^2(x + 1)(x + 2)$



From the graph you see that $x^4 - x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x + 8 > 0$ on the intervals $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$.

Practice Test for Chapter 1

1. Graph $3x - 5y = 15$.
2. Graph $y = \sqrt{9 - x}$.
3. Solve $5x + 4 = 7x - 8$.
4. Solve $\frac{x}{3} - 5 = \frac{x}{5} + 1$.
5. Solve $\frac{3x + 1}{6x - 7} = \frac{2}{5}$.
6. Solve $(x - 3)^2 + 4 = (x + 1)^2$.
7. Solve $A = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)h$ for a .
8. 301 is what percent of 4300?
9. Cindy has \$6.05 in quarter and nickels. How many of each coin does she have if there are 53 coins in all?
10. Ed has \$15,000 invested in two fund paying $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 11% simple interest, respectively. How much is invested in each if the yearly interest is \$1582.50?
11. Solve $28 + 5x - 3x^2 = 0$ by factoring.
12. Solve $(x - 2)^2 = 24$ by taking the square root of both sides.
13. Solve $x^2 - 4x - 9 = 0$ by completing the square.
14. Solve $x^2 + 5x - 1 = 0$ by the Quadratic Formula.
15. Solve $3x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$ by the Quadratic Formula.
16. The perimeter of a rectangle is 1100 feet. Find the dimensions so that the enclosed area will be 60,000 square feet.
17. Find two consecutive even positive integers whose product is 624.
18. Solve $x^3 - 10x^2 + 24x = 0$ by factoring.
19. Solve $\sqrt[3]{6 - x} = 4$.
20. Solve $(x^2 - 8)^{2/5} = 4$.
21. Solve $x^4 - x^2 - 12 = 0$.
22. Solve $4 - 3x > 16$.
23. Solve $\left| \frac{x - 3}{2} \right| < 5$.
24. Solve $\frac{x + 1}{x - 3} < 2$.
25. Solve $|3x - 4| \geq 9$.

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