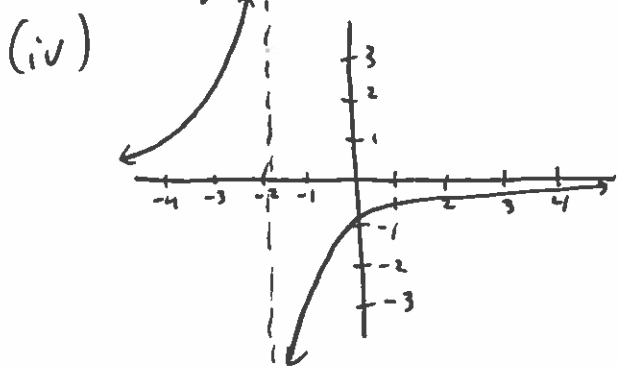


Homework 2; 1.4A(1a-h, 2a-c, 3, 4, 9, 11)

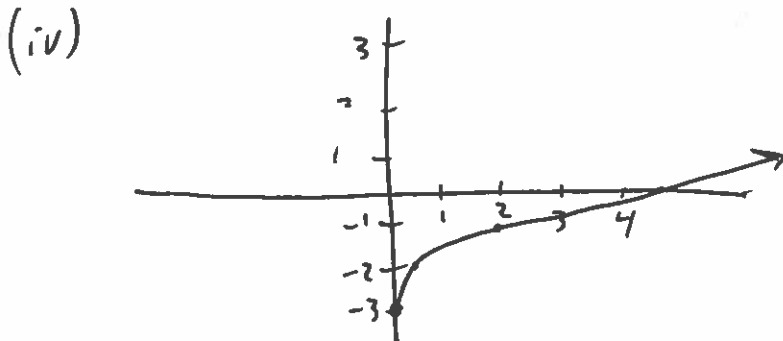
2 extra problems

1.4A

- 1a) (i) $p(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 (ii) $f(x) = \frac{3}{2x+4} = \frac{3}{2(x+2)} \Rightarrow A=3 \quad h=-2$
 $B=2 \quad k=0$
 (iii) Stretch vertically by a factor of 3
 Stretch horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$
 Shift left two units

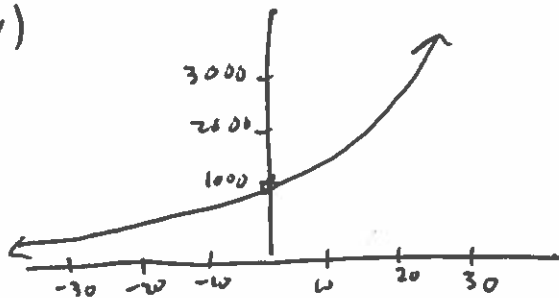


- b) (i) $p(x) = \sqrt{x}$
 (ii) $f(x) = \sqrt{2x} - 3 \Rightarrow A=1 \quad h=0$
 $B=2 \quad k=-3$
 (iii) stretch horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$
 Shift down 3 units



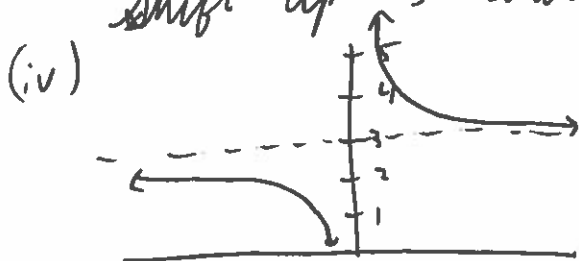
- c) (i) $p(x) = e^x$
 (ii) $f(x) = 1000e^{.05x} \Rightarrow A=1000 \quad h=0$
 $B=.05 \quad k=0$
 (iii) Stretch vertically by a factor of 1000
 Stretch horizontally by a factor of $\frac{1}{.05} = 20$

1c) (iv)

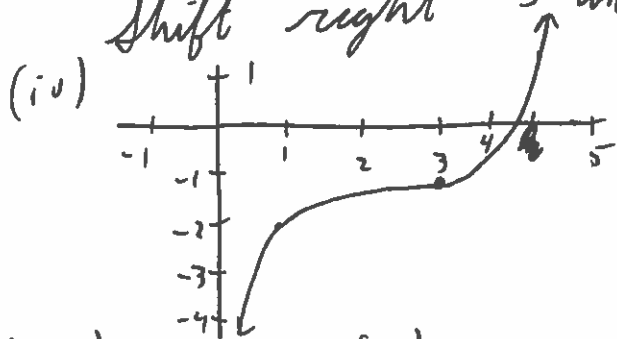


d) (i) $p(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
 (ii) $f(x) = \frac{2}{x} + 3 \Rightarrow A = 2 \quad h = 0$
 $B = 1 \quad k = 3$

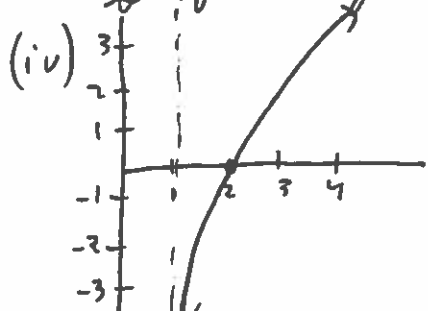
(iii) stretch vertically by a factor of 2
 shift up 3 units



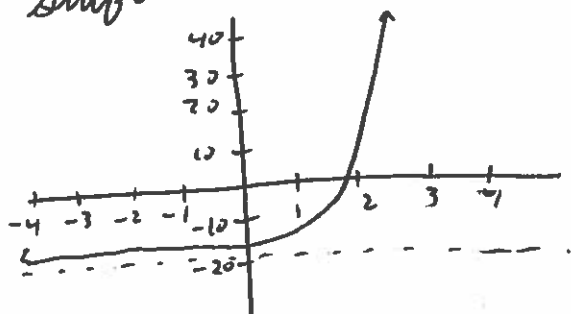
e) (i) $p(x) = x^3$
 (ii) $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x-3)^3 - 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4} \quad h = 3$
 $B = 1 \quad k = -1$
 (iii) stretch vertically by a factor of $\frac{1}{4}$
 shift down 1 unit
 shift right 3 units



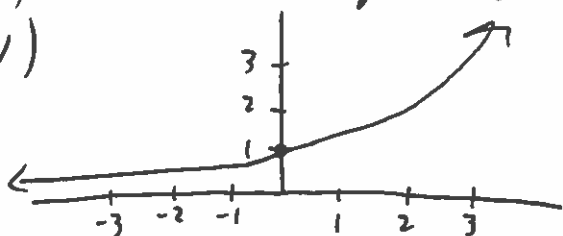
f) (i) $p(x) = \ln(x)$
 (ii) $f(x) = \ln(x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1) = \ln((x-1)^3) = 3\ln(x-1) \Rightarrow A = 3 \quad h = 1$
 $B = 1 \quad k = 0$
 (iii) stretch vertically by a factor of 3
 shift right 1 unit



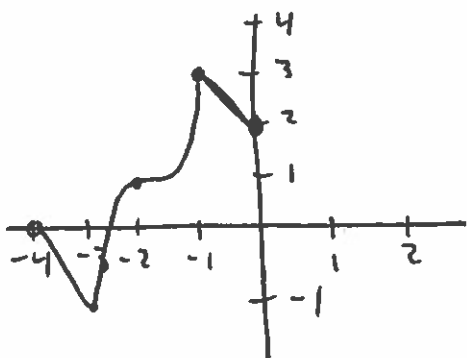
- 1g) (i) $p(x) = e^x$
(ii) $f(x) = 3(e^x - 6) = 3e^x - 18 \Rightarrow A = 3 \quad h = 0$
 $B = 1 \quad k = -18$
(iii) Stretch vertically by a factor of 3
Shift down 18 units
(iv)



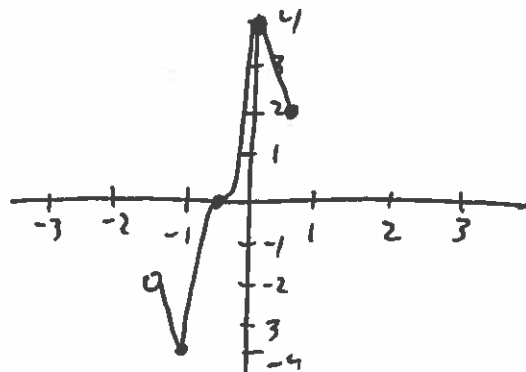
- h) (i) $p(x) = e^x$
(ii) $f(x) = 1.4^x = (e^{\ln(1.4)})^x = e^{\ln(1.4)x} \Rightarrow A = 1 \quad h = 0$
 $B = \ln(1.4) \quad k = 0$
(iii) Stretch horizontally by a factor of $1/\ln(1.4)$
(iv)



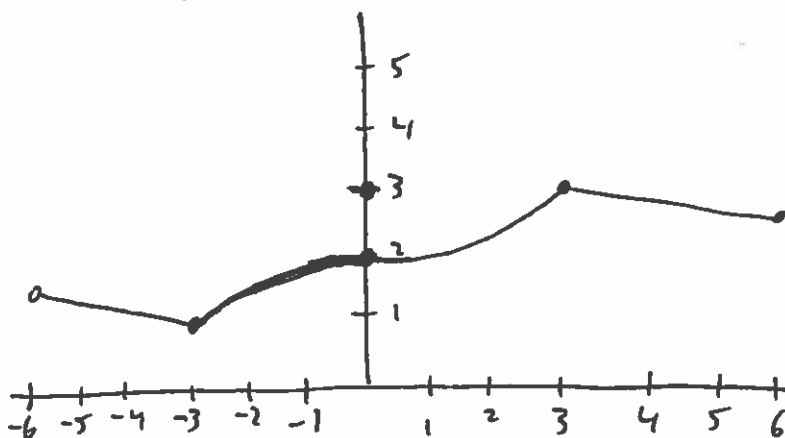
2 a)



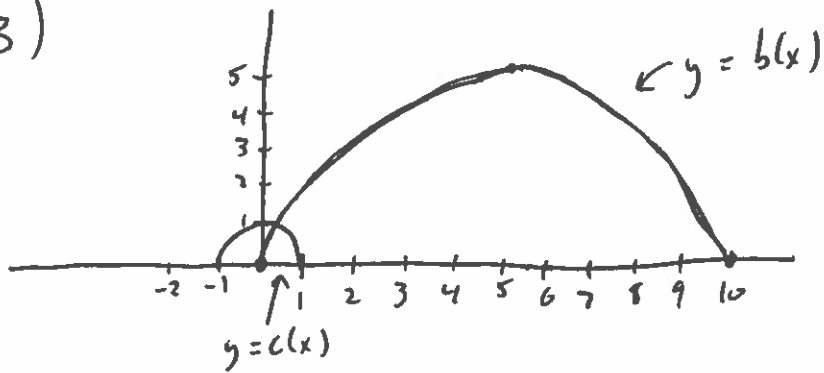
b)



c)



3)



- we want to stretch $c(x)$ vertically and horizontally by a factor of 5
- we want to shift $c(x)$ to the right 5 units
- so $b(x) = 5c\left(\frac{1}{5}(x-5)\right) = 5\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{5}(x-5)\right)^2} = 5\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{25}(x^2-10x+25)\right)}$
 $= \sqrt{25\left(1-\frac{1}{25}(x^2-10x+25)\right)} = \sqrt{25-(x^2-10x+25)} = \sqrt{10x-x^2}$

- 4) - we need a horizontal stretch by a factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ and a vertical stretch by a factor of $-\frac{1}{2}$
- after stretching, we need to shift up 1 unit and right 1.5 units
 - so $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}p(2(x-1.5)) + 1$

- 9a) $h(x) = p(3(x+5))$ is a horizontal stretch by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$, then shift left by 5 units
- Since the horizontal transformations affect x values, the domain will be altered, but the range/image will be untouched
- the domain of p is $[-6, 24]$, so the domain of p will be from $\frac{1}{3}(-6) - 5 = -7$ to $\frac{1}{3}(24) - 5 = 3$
 - domain: $[-7, 3]$, range: $[-4, 9]$

9b) $v(x) = 2P(x) + 4$ is a vertical stretch by a factor of 2, then a shift up by 4 units

- vertical transformations affect y-values only, so the range of v will be altered, but the domain will be untouched

- the range of P is $[-4, 9]$, so the range of v is from $2(-4) + 4 = -4$ to $2(9) + 4 = 22$

- domain: $[-6, 24]$, range: $[-4, 22]$

c) $T(x) = 2P(3(x+5)) + 4$ is a combination of the transformations in parts a and b, ~~and~~ with the same alterations to the domain and range. So...

- domain: $[-7, 3]$, range: $[-4, 22]$

11a) $Q(t) = P(t) + 500$

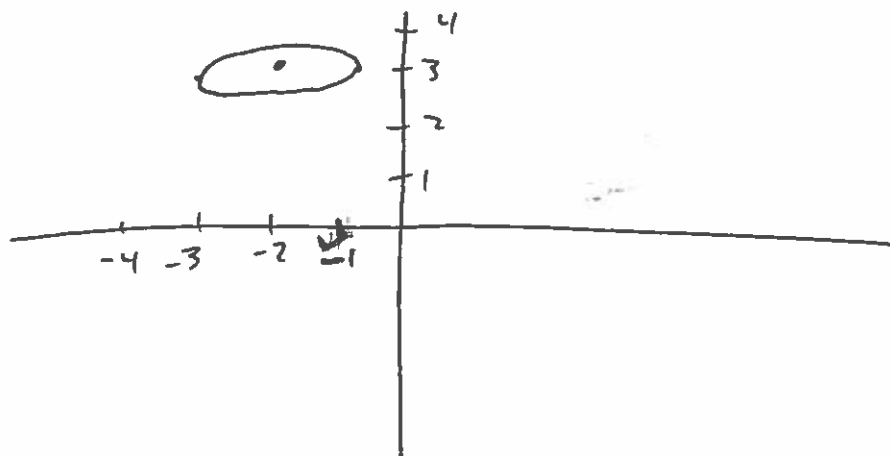
b) $R(t) = 1.4P(t)$

c) $Q(t) = P(t + 15)$

d) The new plan produces toys ~~twice~~ half as fast as the normal production plan would dictate

Extra Problems

- 1) We have a horizontal reflection (which has no effect!), vertical stretch by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$, shift left 2 and up 3. So the final graph looks like



- 2) The line has slope $\frac{5 - (-2)}{4 - 1} = \frac{7}{3}$

So point slope form gives us two ~~point~~ forms of the equation right away:

$$y - 5 = \frac{7}{3}(x - 4) \text{ and } y + 2 = \frac{7}{3}(x - 1)$$

To get a third form, we need a ~~third~~ third point
Plugging $x = 0$ ~~into~~ into either of the above formulas
gives $y = -\frac{13}{3}$, so we have $y + \frac{13}{3} = \frac{7}{3}(x - 0)$
as well