Complex Fractions

When simplifying complex fractions, multiply by a fraction equal to 1 which has a numerator and denominator composed of the common denominator of all the denominators in the complex fraction.

Example:

$$\frac{-7-\frac{6}{x+1}}{\frac{5}{x+1}} = \frac{-7-\frac{6}{x+1}}{\frac{5}{x+1}} \text{g} \frac{x+1}{x+1} = \frac{-7x-7-6}{5} = \frac{-7x-13}{5}$$

$$\frac{\frac{-2}{x}+\frac{3x}{x-4}}{5-\frac{1}{x-4}} = \frac{\frac{-2}{x}+\frac{3x}{x-4}}{5-\frac{1}{x-4}} \text{g} \frac{x(x-4)}{x(x-4)} = \frac{-2(x-4)+3x(x)}{5(x)(x-4)-1(x)} = \frac{-2x+8+3x^2}{5x^2-20x-x} = \frac{3x^2-2x+8}{5x^2-21x}$$

Simplify each of the following.

1. $\dfrac{\frac{25}{a}-a}{5+a}$

2. $\dfrac{2-\frac{4}{x+2}}{5+\frac{10}{x+2}}$

3. $\dfrac{\frac{x}{x+1}-\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x}{x+1}+\frac{1}{x}}$

4. $\dfrac{1-\frac{2x}{3x-4}}{x+\frac{32}{3x-4}}$

Functions

To evaluate a function for a given value, simply plug the value into the function for x.

Recall: $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ *OR* $f[g(x)]$ read "*f* of *g* of *x*" Means to plug the inside function (in this case g(x)) in for x in the outside function (in this case, f(x)).

Example: Given $f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$ *and* $g(x) = x - 4$ find *f(g(x))*.

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(x)) &= f(x-4) \\ &= 2(x-4)^2 + 1 \\ &= 2(x^2 - 8x + 16) + 1 \\ &= 2x^2 - 16x + 32 + 1 \\ f(g(x)) &= 2x^2 - 16x + 33 \end{aligned}$$

Let $f(x) = 2x + 1$ *and* $g(x) = 2x^2 - 1$. **Find each.**

5. $f(2) =$ ________

6. $g(-3) =$ ________

7. $f(t+1) =$ ________

8. $f\left[g(-2)\right] =$ ________

9. $g\left[f(m+2)\right] =$ ________

10. $\dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} =$ ________

Let $f(x) = \sin x$ **Find each exactly.**

11. $f\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right) =$ ________

12. $f\left(\dfrac{2\pi}{3}\right) =$ ________

Let $f(x) = x^2,\ g(x) = 2x + 5,\ and\ h(x) = x^2 - 1$. **Find each.**

13. $h\left[f(-2)\right] =$ ______

14. $f\left[g(x-1)\right] =$ ______

15. $g\left[h(x^3)\right] =$ ______

Find $\dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ **for the given function** ***f*.**

16. $f(x) = 9x + 3$

17. $f(x) = 5 - 2x$

Intercepts

To find the x-intercepts, let y = 0 in your equation and solve.
To find the y-intercepts, let x = 0 in your equation and solve.

Example: $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$

$x-$int. (*Let* $y = 0$)	$y-$int. (*Let* $x = 0$)
$0 = x^2 - 2x - 3$	$y = 0^2 - 2(0) - 3$
$0 = (x-3)(x+1)$	$y = -3$
$x = -1$ *or* $x = 3$	$y-$intercept $(0,-3)$
$x-$intercepts $(-1,0)$ *and* $(3,0)$	

Find the x and y intercepts for each.

18. $y = 2x - 5$

19. $y = x^2 + x - 2$

20. $y = x\sqrt{16 - x^2}$

21. $y^2 = x^3 - 4x$

Interval Notation

22. Complete the table with the appropriate notation or graph.

Solution	**Interval Notation**	**Graph**
$-2 < x \leq 4$		
	$[-1,7)$	
		

Solve each equation. State your answer in BOTH interval notation and graphically.

23. $2x - 1 \geq 0$

24. $-4 \leq 2x - 3 < 4$

Domain and Range

Find the domain and range of each function. Write your answer in INTERVAL notation.

25. $f(x) = x^2 - 5$

26. $f(x) = -\sqrt{x+3}$

27. $f(x) = 3\sin x$

28. $f(x) = \dfrac{2}{x-1}$

Inverses

To find the inverse of a function, simply switch the x and the y and solve for the new "y" value.
Example:

$f(x)=\sqrt[3]{x+1}$	Rewrite f(x) as y
$y=\sqrt[3]{x+1}$	Switch x and y
$x=\sqrt[3]{y+1}$	Solve for your new y
$(x)^3=\left(\sqrt[3]{y+1}\right)^3$	Cube both sides
$x^3=y+1$	Simplify
$y=x^3-1$	Solve for y
$f^{-1}(x)=x^3-1$	Rewrite in inverse notation

Find the inverse for each function.

29. $f(x)=2x+1$

30. $f(x)=\frac{x^2}{3}$

Also, recall that to PROVE one function is an inverse of another function, you need to show that: $f(g(x))=g(f(x))=x$

Example:

If: $f(x)=\frac{x-9}{4}$ *and* $g(x)=4x+9$ **show *f(x) and g(x)* are inverses of each other.**

$$f(g(x))=4\left(\frac{x-9}{4}\right)+9$$
$$=x-9+9$$
$$=x$$

$$g(f(x))=\frac{(4x+9)-9}{4}$$
$$=\frac{4x+9-9}{4}$$
$$=\frac{4x}{4}$$
$$=x$$

$f(g(x))=g(f(x))=x$ therefore they are inverses of each other.

Prove *f and g* are inverses of each other.

31. $f(x)=\dfrac{x^3}{2}$ $\quad g(x)=\sqrt[3]{2x}$

32. $f(x)=9-x^2, x\geq 0$ $\quad g(x)=\sqrt{9-x}$

<u>**Equation of a line**</u>

Slope intercept form: $y=mx+b$

Point-slope form: $y-y_1=m(x-x_1)$

Vertical line: x = c (slope is undefined)

Horizontal line: y = c (slope is 0)

33. Use slope-intercept form to find the equation of the line having a slope of 3 and a y-intercept of 5.

34. Determine the equation of a line passing through the point (5, -3) with an undefined slope.

35. Determine the equation of a line passing through the point (-4, 2) with a slope of 0.

36. Use point-slope form to find the equation of the line passing through the point (0, 5) with a slope of 2/3.

37. Find the equation of a line passing through the point (2, 8) and parallel to the line $y = \frac{5}{6}x - 1$.

38. Find the equation of a line perpendicular to the y- axis passing through the point (4, 7).

39. Find the equation of a line passing through the points (-3, 6) and (1, 2).

40. Find the equation of a line with an x-intercept (2, 0) and a y-intercept (0, 3).

Radian and Degree Measure

Use $\frac{180^\circ}{\pi \, radians}$ to get rid of radians and convert to degrees.	Use $\frac{\pi \, radians}{180^\circ}$ to get rid of degrees and convert to radians.

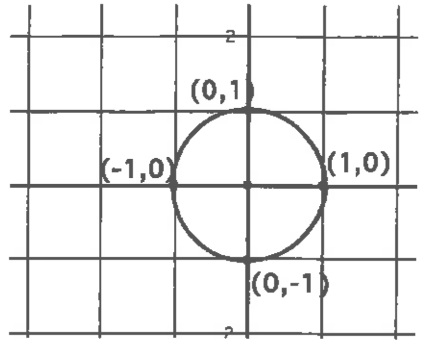
41. Convert to degrees: a. $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ b. $\frac{4\pi}{5}$ c. 2.63 radians

42. Convert to radians: a. 45° b. -17° c. 237°

Unit Circle

You can determine the sine or cosine of a quadrantal angle by using the unit circle. The x-coordinate of the circle is the cosine and the y-coordinate is the sine of the angle.

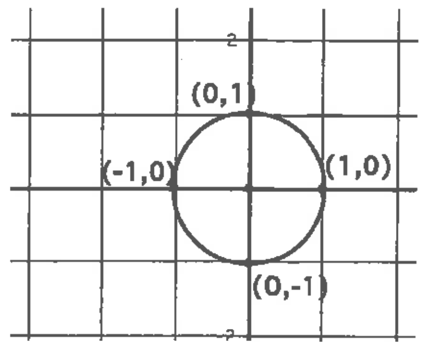
Example: $\sin 90^\circ = 1$ $\cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$



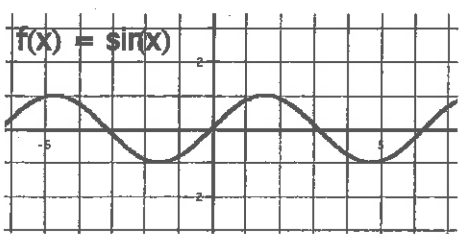
43. *a*.) $\sin 180^\circ$ *b*.) $\cos 270^\circ$

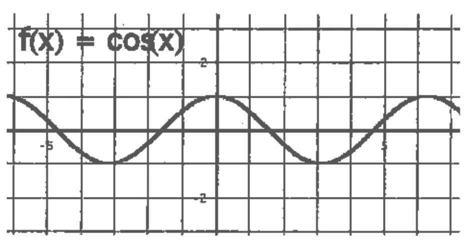
c.) $\sin(-90^\circ)$ *d*.) $\sin \pi$

e.) $\cos 360^\circ$ *f*.) $\cos(-\pi)$



Graphing Trig Functions





y = sin x and y = cos x have a period of 2π and an amplitude of 1. Use the parent graphs above to help you sketch a graph of the functions below. For $f(x) = A\sin(Bx + C) + K$, A = amplitude, $\frac{2\pi}{B}$ = period, $\frac{C}{B}$ = phase shift (positive C/B shift left, negative C/B shift right) and K = vertical shift.

Graph two complete periods of the function.

44. $f(x) = 5\sin x$

45. $f(x) = \sin 2x$

46. $f(x) = -\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

47. $f(x) = \cos x - 3$

<u>Trigonometric Equations:</u>

Solve each of the equations for $0 \leq x < 2\pi$. Remember to double the domain when solving for a double angle. Use trig identities, if needed, to rewrite the trig functions. (See formula sheet at the end of the packet.)

48. $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$

49. $2\cos x = \sqrt{3}$

50. $\cos 2x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

51. $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}$

52. $\sin 2x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

53. $2\cos^2 x - 1 - \cos x = 0$

54. $4\cos^2 x - 3 = 0$

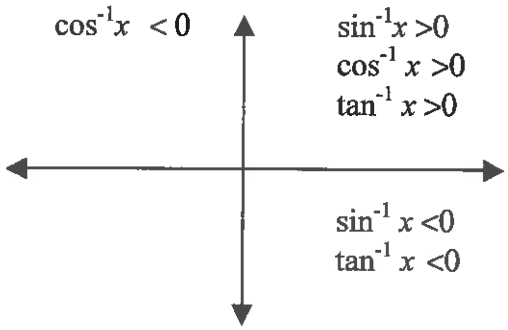
55. $\sin^2 x + \cos 2x - \cos x = 0$

Inverse Trigonometric Functions:

Recall: Inverse Trig Functions can be written in one of ways:

$$\arcsin(x) \qquad\qquad \sin^{-1}(x)$$

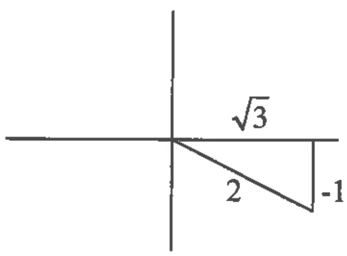
Inverse trig functions are defined only in the quadrants as indicated below due to their restricted domains.



Example:

Express the value of "y" in radians.

$y = \arctan\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$ Draw a reference triangle.



This means the reference angle is 30° or $\frac{\pi}{6}$. So, $y = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ so that it falls in the interval from

$\frac{-\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}$ Answer: $y = -\frac{\pi}{6}$

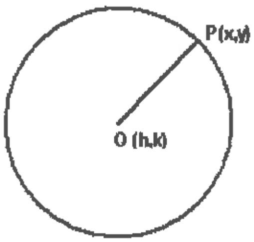
For each of the following, express the value for "y" in radians.

56. $y = \arcsin\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

57. $y = \arccos(-1)$

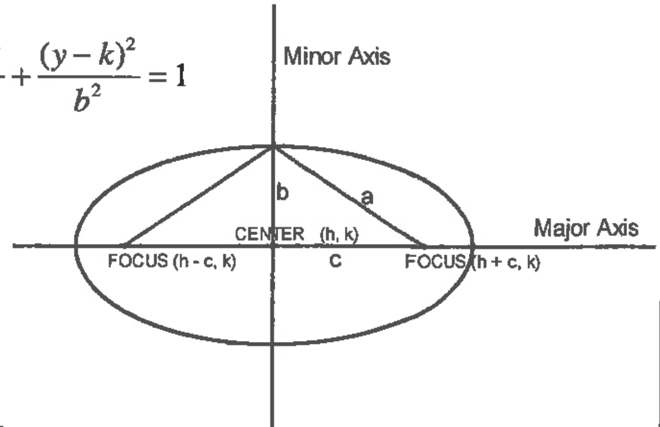
58. $y = \arctan(-1)$

Circles and Ellipses



$r^2 = (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2$

$\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$

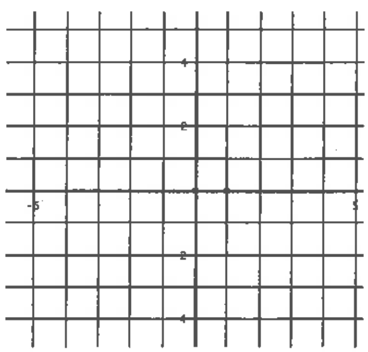


For a circle centered at the origin, the equation is $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, where **r** is the radius of the circle.

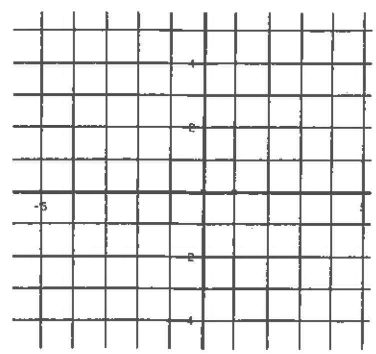
For an ellipse centered at the origin, the equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, where **a** is the distance from the center to the ellipse along the x-axis and **b** is the distance from the center to the ellipse along the y-axis. If the larger number is under the y^2 term, the ellipse is elongated along the y-axis. For our purposes in Calculus, you will not need to locate the foci.

Graph the circles and ellipses below:

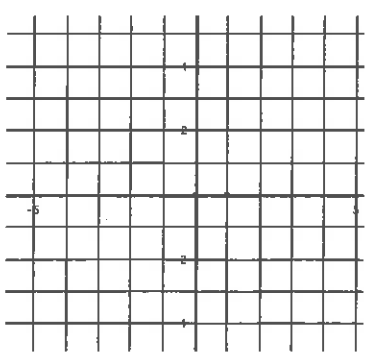
59. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$



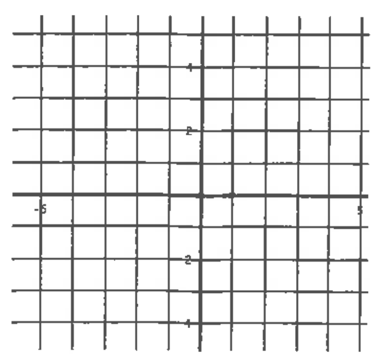
60. $x^2 + y^2 = 5$



61. $\frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$



62. $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$



Vertical Asymptotes

Determine the vertical asymptotes for the function. Set the denominator equal to zero to find the x-value for which the function is undefined. That will be the vertical asymptote.

63. $f(x)=\frac{1}{x^2}$

64. $f(x)=\frac{x^2}{x^2-4}$

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

Horizontal Asymptotes

Determine the horizontal asymptotes using the three cases below.

Case I. Degree of the numerator is less than the degree of the denominator. The asymptote is $y=0$.

Case II. Degree of the numerator is the same as the degree of the denominator. The asymptote is the ratio of the lead coefficients.

Case III. Degree of the numerator is greater than the degree of the denominator. There is no horizontal asymptote. The function increases without bound. (If the degree of the numerator is exactly 1 more than the degree of the denominator, then there exists a slant asymptote, which is determined by long division.)

Determine all Horizontal Asymptotes.

66. $f(x)=\frac{x^2-2x+1}{x^3+x-7}$

67. $f(x)=\frac{5x^3-2x^2+8}{4x-3x^3+5}$

68. $f(x)=\frac{4x^5}{x^2-7}$

Formula Sheet

Reciprocal Identities: $\csc x = \dfrac{1}{\sin x}$ $\sec x = \dfrac{1}{\cos x}$ $\cot x = \dfrac{1}{\tan x}$

Quotient Identities: $\tan x = \dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $\cot x = \dfrac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

Pythagorean Identities: $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$ $1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$

Double Angle Identities:

$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$

$\tan 2x = \dfrac{2\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 1 - 2\sin^2 x \\ &= 2\cos^2 x - 1\end{aligned}$$

Logarithms: $y = \log_a x$ is equivalent to $x = a^y$

Product property: $\log_b mn = \log_b m + \log_b n$

Quotient property: $\log_b \dfrac{m}{n} = \log_b m - \log_b n$

Power property: $\log_b m^p = p\log_b m$

Property of equality: If $\log_b m = \log_b n$, then m = n

Change of base formula: $\log_a n = \dfrac{\log_b n}{\log_b a}$

Slope-intercept form of a line: $y = mx + b$

Point-slope form of a line: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

Standard form of a line: Ax + By + C = 0