

## QUIZ #1 @ 25 points

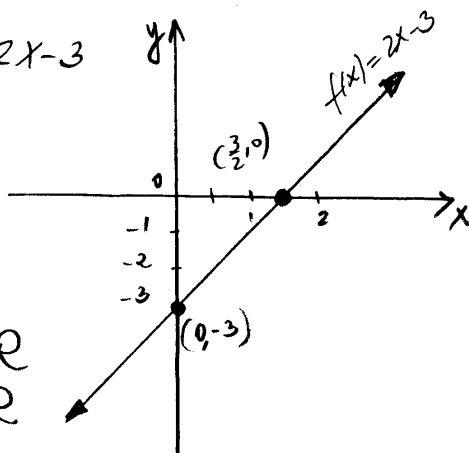
Write neatly. Show all work. Write all responses on separate paper. Clearly label the exercises.

1. Let  $f(x) = 2x - 3$ . Answer the following:
  - a) Graph the equation showing the  $x$ - and  $y$ -intercepts.
  - b) What is the domain and the range of the function?
  - c) Find and simplify  $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$  (if  $h \neq 0$ ).
  - d) Find a formula to shift the graph to the right 1 unit.
  
2. Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ . Answer the following:
  - a) Draw a graph of the given function.
  - b) State its domain and range.
  - c) State the intervals on which the function is increasing, decreasing, or constant.
  - d) Is the function even, odd, or neither? Justify your answer (algebraically or graphically).
  
3. Let  $f(x) = \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2}$ . Answer the following questions:
  - a) Graph the function over one period.
  - b) Find the exact  $x$ -intercepts from the graph shown.

# Quiz #1- SOLUTIONS

①  $f(x) = 2x - 3$

a)  $\begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & -3 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{array}$



b) Domain =  $\mathbb{R}$   
Range =  $\mathbb{R}$

c) 
$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(2(x+h) - 3) - (2x - 3)}{h}$$

$$= \frac{2x + 2h - 3 - 2x + 3}{h} = \frac{2h}{h} = 2$$

d)  $y = f(x-1)$   
 $= 2(x-1) - 3$   
 $y = 2x - 5$

②  $f(x) = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$

a)  $y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$

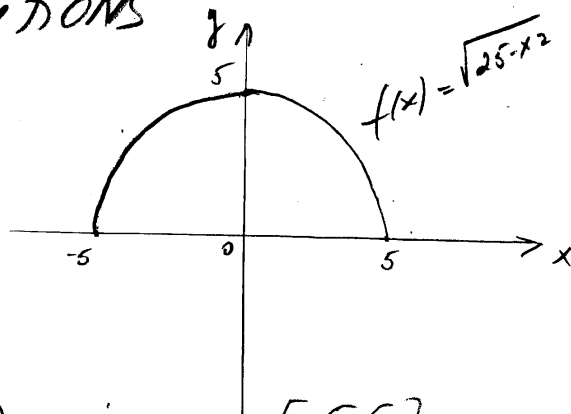
Domain:  $25 - x^2 \geq 0$   
 $x^2 - 25 \leq 0$   
 $x \in [-5, 5]$

Note that  $y \geq 0$  for any  $x \in [-5, 5]$

$y^2 = 25 - x^2$

$x^2 + y^2 = 25$  - circle of center  $(0, 0)$  and radius 5

because  $y \geq 0$ , we will consider only the upper-half of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ .



b) Domain =  $[-5, 5]$   
Range =  $[0, 5]$

c)  $f$  - increasing on  $[-5, 0]$   
 $f$  - decreasing on  $[0, 5]$

d)  $f$  = even  
because its graph is symmetric about the  $y$ -axis  
OR

Algebraic proof

$f(-x) = \sqrt{25 - (-x)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25 - x^2}$

$= f(x)$

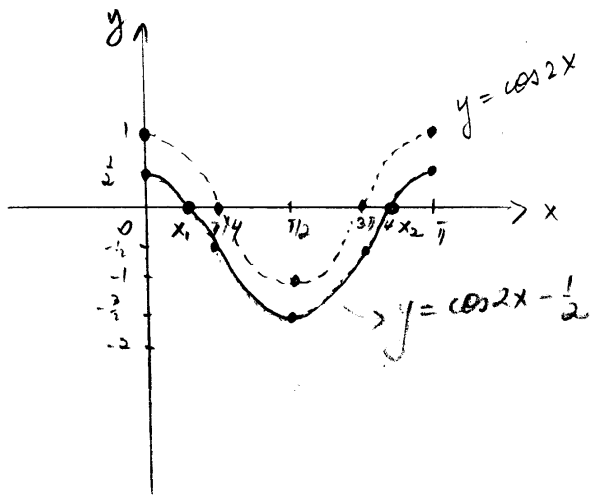
so  $f$  = even

③  $f(x) = \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2}$

a) period  $T = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

amplitude  $A = 1$

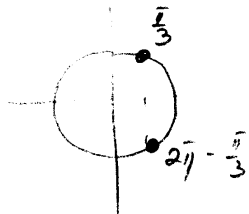
- Take  $[0, \pi]$ , divide it into 4 equal parts;
- sketch a cosine curve of amplitude 1
- shift down  $\frac{1}{2}$  units.



b)  $x$ - $\pi$ : let  $y = 0$

$$\cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\cos 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\begin{cases} 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \\ \text{OR} \\ 2x = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \\ \text{OR} \\ x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

if  $k=0$ ,  $x_1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$   
 $x_2 = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

$x$ - $\pi$ :  $(\frac{\pi}{6}, 0)$  and  $(\frac{5\pi}{6}, 0)$