

Semester 1 Review

Unit 1

Average Rate of Change ✓

Inverses ✓

Unit 4

Asymptotes/Holes ✓

Graphing Rational Functions ✓

Unit 2

Sketching Polynomials ✓

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Graphing Logs/Exponents ✓

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Unit 3

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Unit 6

Evaluating Trig

Graphing Trig

Average Rate of Change (1 of 2)

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 5$$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

- Find the average rate of change from 0 to x .

$$y_1 = (0)^2 - 6(0) + 5 = 5$$

$$y_2 = x^2 - 6x + 5$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - 6x + 5) - (5)}{(x) - (0)} = \frac{x^2 - 6x}{x} = \frac{x(x-6)}{x}$$

$$= x - 6$$

- Find the average rate of change from 0 to 4.

$$4 - 6 = -2$$

Average Rate of Change (2 of 2)

$$f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 5$$

3. Find the average rate of change from -1 to 2.

Inverses.

Find the inverse.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1, \quad x \leq 0$$
$$y = x^2 - 1$$
$$\pm\sqrt{y+1} = \sqrt{x^2}$$
$$-\sqrt{y+1} = x$$

$$f^{-1}(y) = -\sqrt{y+1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x+1}$$

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

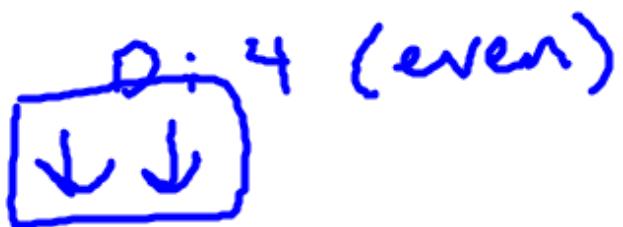
$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 3$$

Sketching Polynomials (1 of 2)

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

$x \cdot x^2 \cdot x \stackrel{=}{\div} x$
 $Lc: -1$

End Behavior:

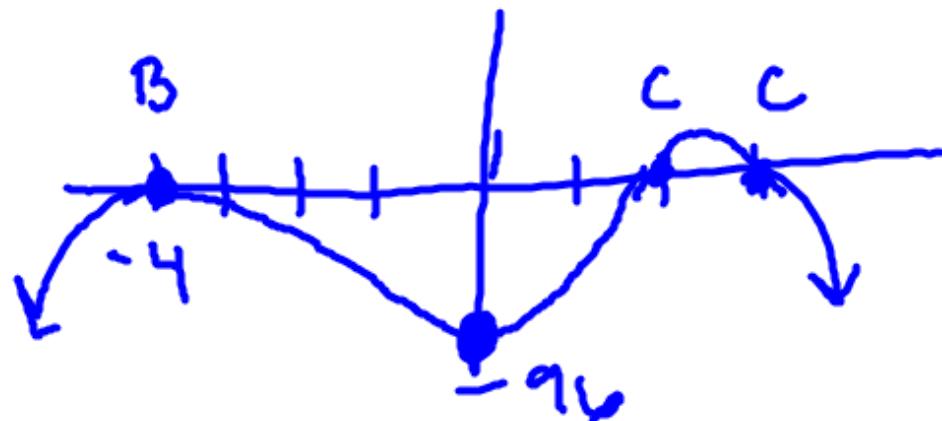


y-int:

$$(2-0)(0+4)^2(0-3) = -96$$

x-int: $x = 2, -4, 3$

C B C



	even	odd
+	$\uparrow\uparrow$	$\downarrow\uparrow$
LC		
-	$\downarrow\downarrow$	$\uparrow\downarrow$
LC		

Sketching Polynomials (2 of 2)

$$y = -x^2(x+1)^2(x-2)$$

EB: D: 5

Lc: ~1

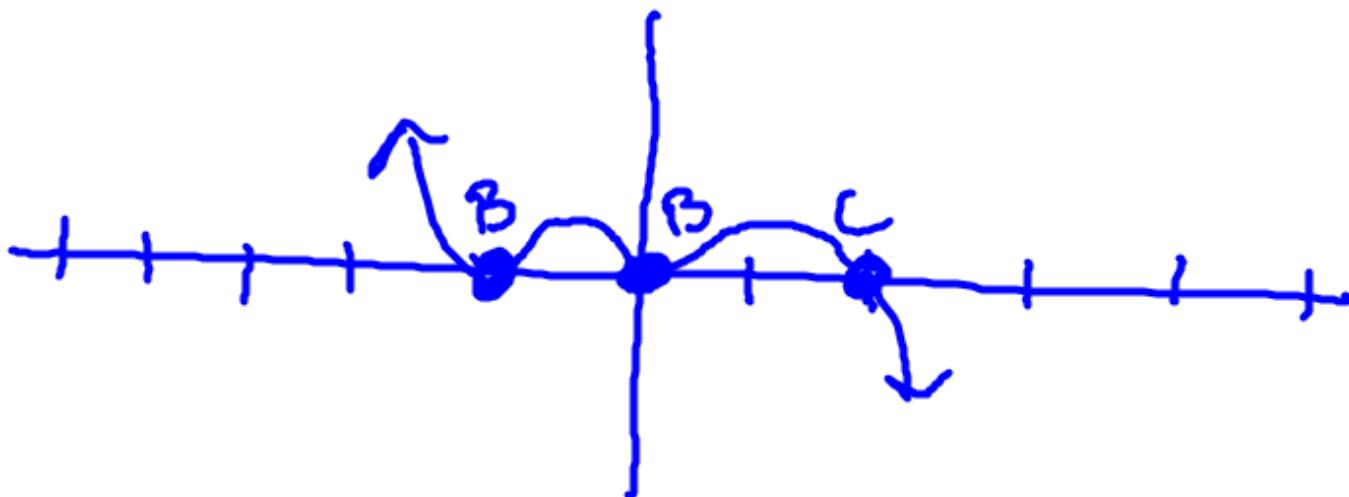


x-int:

$$x = 0, -1, 2$$

B B C

$$\begin{aligned} y\text{-int: } & -0^2(-1+1)^2(0-2) \\ & = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Factoring (1 of 2)

$$\underline{3x^3 + 8x^2} \overline{- 12x - 32}$$

$$\cancel{x^2} \cancel{(3x+8)} - 4 \cancel{(3x+8)}$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(3x+8)$$

$$(x+2)(x-2)(3x+8)$$

$$\underline{4x^4 - 5x^2} \overline{- 9}$$

$$\cancel{(x^2 + 1)} \cancel{(4x^2 - 9)}$$

$$\cancel{(x^2 + 1)} \cancel{(2x-3)(2x+3)}$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

Factoring (2 of 2)

$$a^3 + b^3 = \underline{(a+b)}(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$\frac{250x^3}{2} + \frac{128}{2}$$

$$2(125x^3 + 64)$$

$$a = 5x \quad b = 4$$

$$2(5x+4)(25x^2 - 20x + 16)$$

$$2x^3 + 9x^2 + 13x + 6$$

$$\pm \frac{1, 2, 3, 6}{1, 2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ \underline{-} 2 \quad 9 \quad 13 \quad 6 \\ \underline{+} \quad \underline{-2} \quad \underline{-7} \quad \underline{-6} \\ 2 \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(2x^2 + 7x + 6)$$

$$(x+1)(2x+3)(x+2)$$

Asymptotes/Holes (1 of 2)

Find the vertical asymptote(s) and any holes.

#

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{2x^2 - 8} \rightarrow 2(x^2 - 4)$$

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

$$\frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{2(x-2)(x+2)} = \boxed{\frac{x-3}{2(x+2)}}$$

Hole: $(2, -\frac{1}{8})$

$$\frac{2-3}{2(2+2)} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

VA: $x = -2$

Asymptotes/Holes (2 of 2)

Find the horizontal/oblique asymptote.

Degrees		$y = 0$
$n < d$		$y = \frac{a}{b}$
$n = d$		$y = \frac{a}{b}$
$n > d$		OA: Division

$$g(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

$$\boxed{y = 2}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 3 \\
 \overline{)2x^3 + 0x^2 - x + 1} \\
 - (2x^3) \\
 \hline
 + 6x \\
 \hline
 - 7x + 1
 \end{array}$$

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

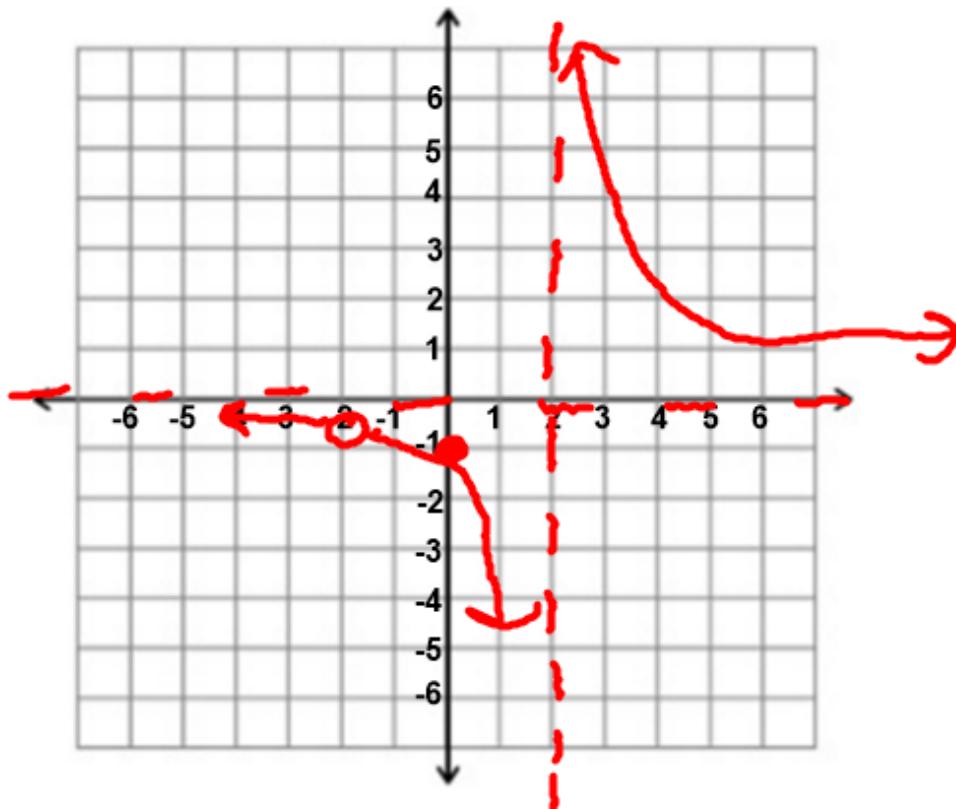
$$\boxed{y = 2x}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -7x \\
 \hline
 x^2 \\
 -7x \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

Graphing Rational Functions (1 of 2)

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

Hole: $(-2, -\frac{1}{2})$
VA: $x = 2$
HA/DR: $y = 0$



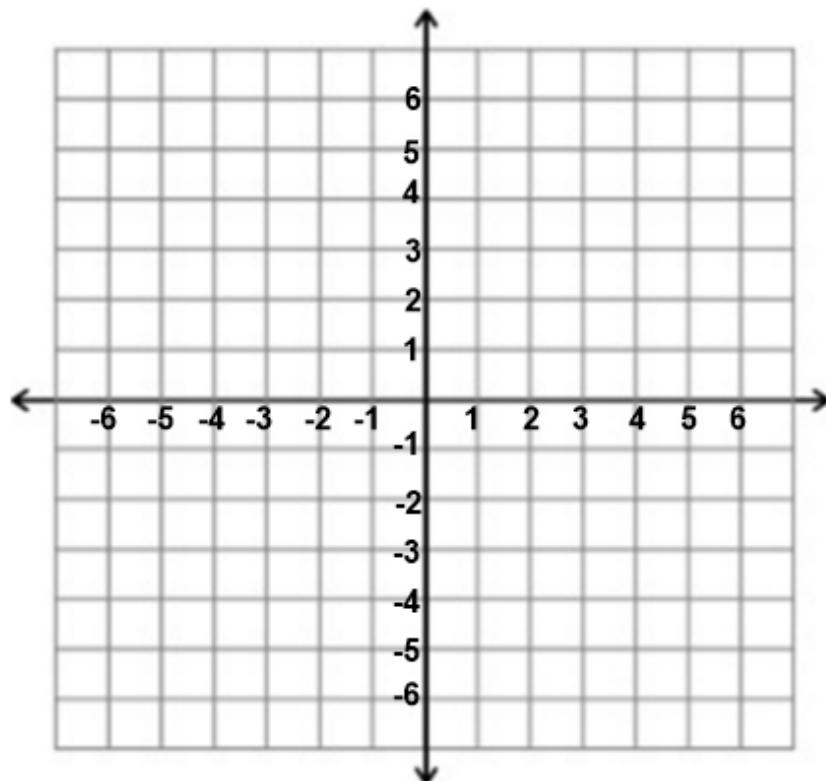
x-int: None

y-int:

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

Graphing Rational Functions (2 of 2)

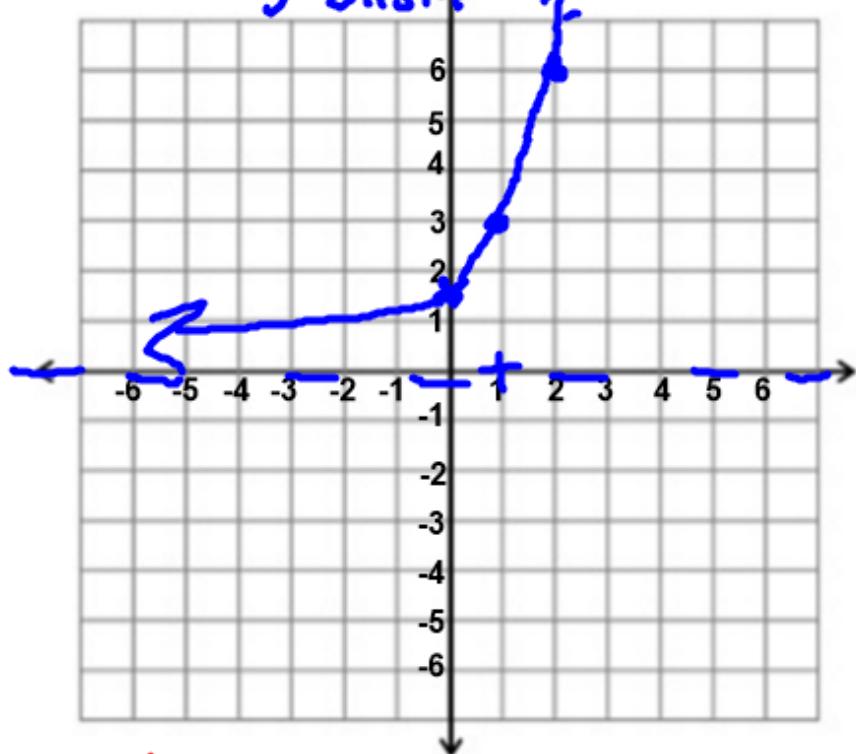
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 1}$$



$$y = b^x$$

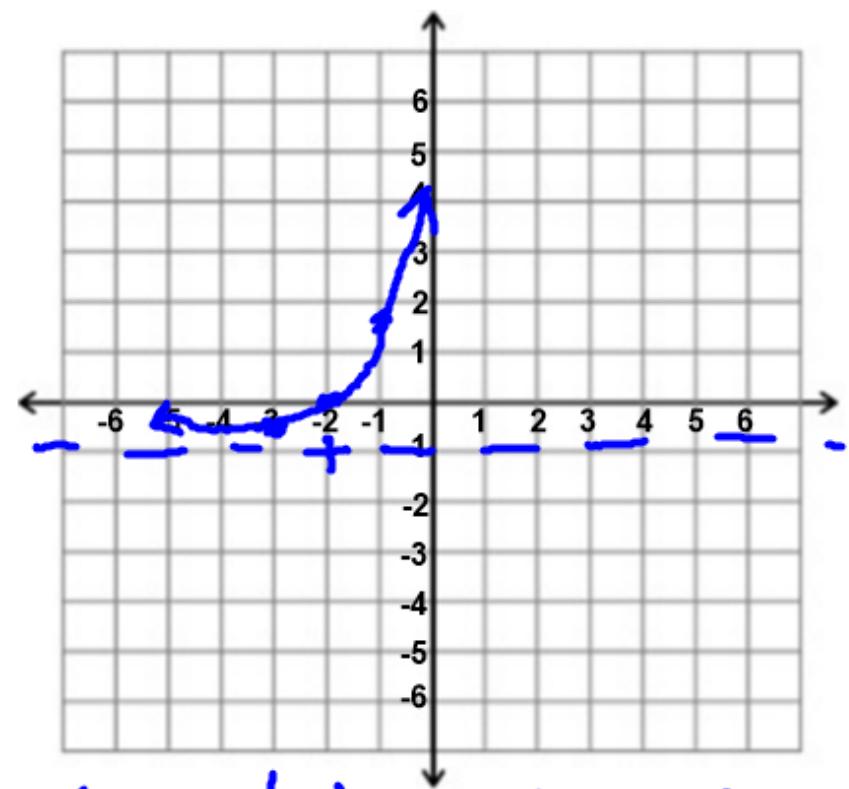
Graphing Log/Exponents (1 of 2)

$$y = 3(2)^{x-1}$$



$$\begin{aligned}(-1, \frac{1}{2}) &\rightarrow (-1, 3\frac{1}{2}) \\(0, 1) &\rightarrow (0, 3) \\(1, 2) &\rightarrow (1, 6)\end{aligned}$$

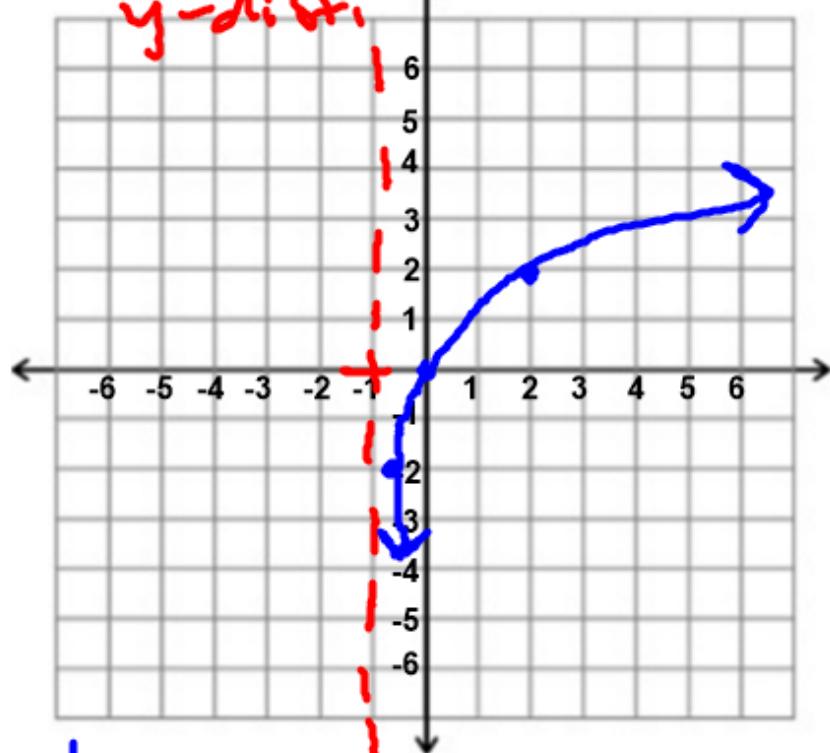
$$y = e^{x+2} - 1$$



$$\begin{aligned}(-1, \frac{1}{e}) &\approx (-1, 0.14) \\(0, 1) &\approx (0, 1) \\(1, e) &\approx (1, 2.7)\end{aligned}$$

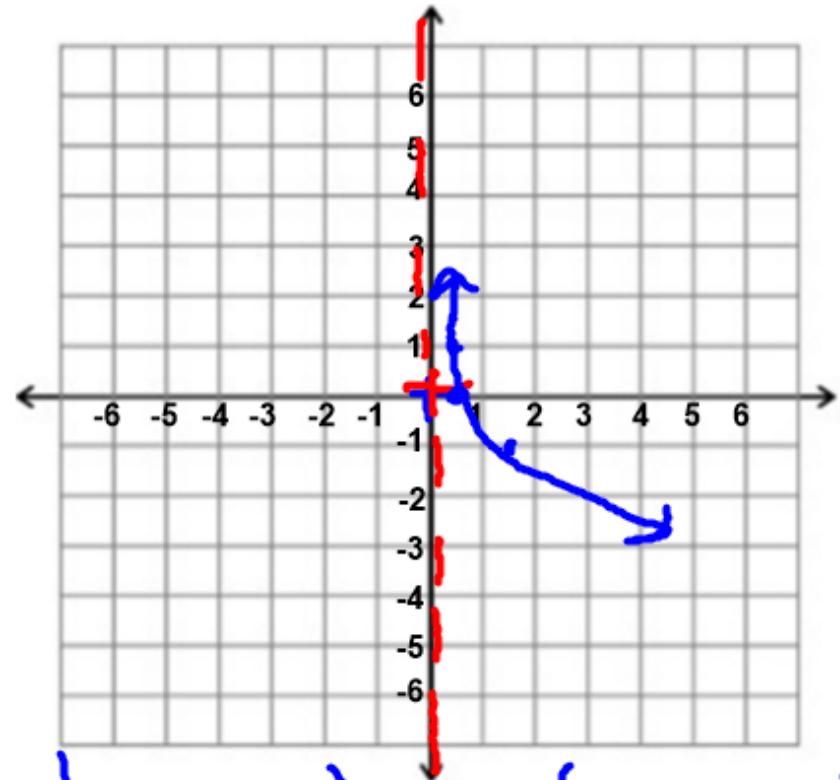
Graphing Log/Exponents (2 of 2)

$$y = 2 \log_3(x + 1)$$



$$\begin{aligned}(\frac{1}{3}, -1) &\rightarrow (\frac{1}{3}, -2) \\(1, 0) &\rightarrow (1, 0) \\(3, 1) &\rightarrow (3, 2)\end{aligned}$$

$$y = -\ln(2x)$$



$$\begin{aligned}(\frac{1}{e}, -1) &\rightarrow (.2, 1) \\(1, 0) &\rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}, 0) \\(e, 1) &\rightarrow (1.35, -1)\end{aligned}$$

Solving with Logs (1 of 2)

$$2 \log x = \log 2 + \log(3x - 4)$$

$$5x + 12 = \log_7 49$$

Solving with Logs (2 of 2)

$$\log_5 125 + 2\log_5(x + 2) = 7$$

$$1 + e^{4x+1} = 20$$

Evaluating Trig (1 of 2)

$$\sin\left(-\frac{9\pi}{4}\right)$$

*

$$\cos\left(\frac{17\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}\right)$$

Evaluating Trig (2 of 2)

$$\sec 5\pi$$

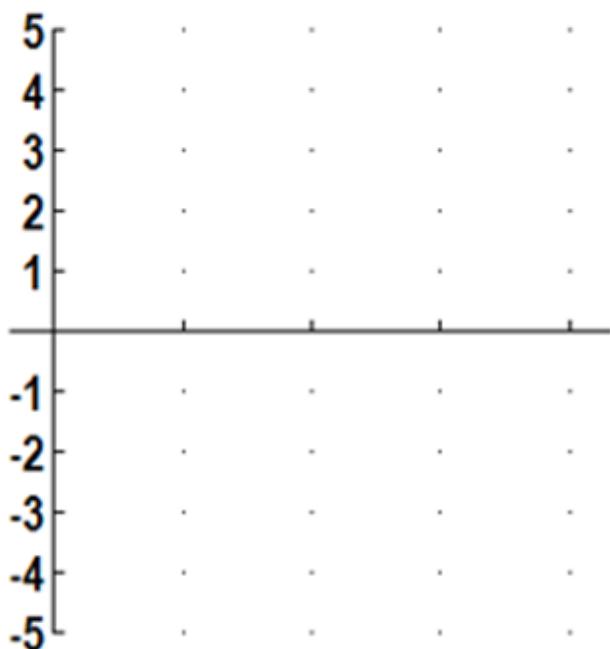
*

$$\csc\left(-\frac{13\pi}{3}\right)$$

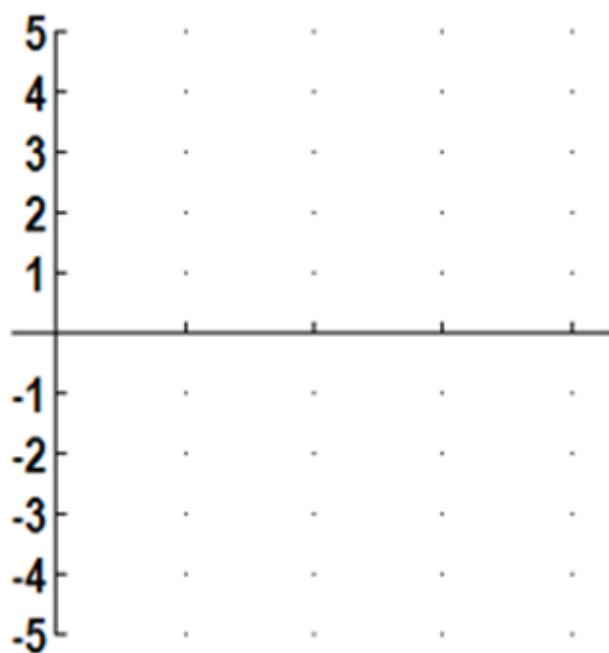
$$\cot\left(-\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

Graphing Trig (1 of 2)

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

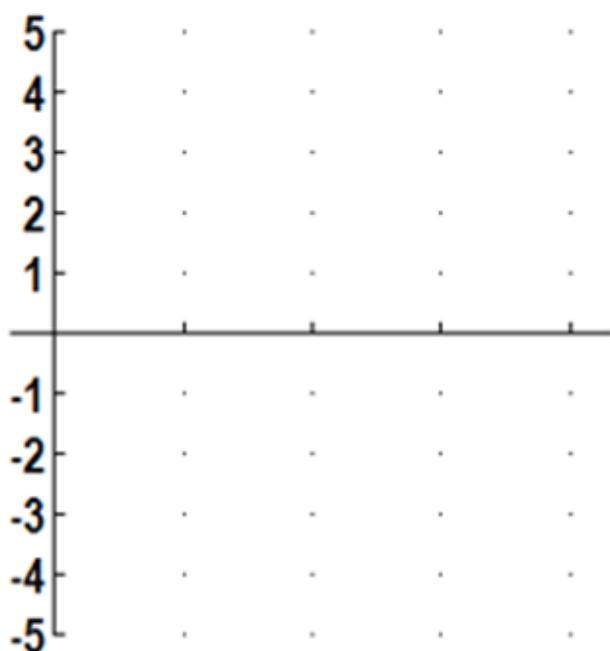


$$y = -3 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1$$



Graphing Trig (2 of 2)

$$y = 2 \tan(3x) + 1$$



$$y = 4 \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$$

