

FUNCTIONS MODELING CHANGE

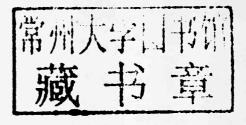
A Preparation for Calculus

Connally Hughes-Hallett Gleason et al.

International Student Version

FUNCTIONS MODELING CHANGE: A Preparation for Calculus

Fourth Edition: International Student Version



Dedicated to Ben, Jonah, and Isabel

This book was set in Times Roman by the Consortium using TeX, Mathematica, and the package AsTeX, which was written by Alex Kasman. The process was managed by Elliot Marks.

Copyright ©2011 John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Pte Ltd.

Cover image from ©ooyoo/iStockphoto

Founded in 1807, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. has been a valued source of knowledge and understanding for more than 200 years, helping people around the world meet their needs and fulfill their aspirations. Our company is built on a foundation of principles that include responsibility to the communities we serve and where we live and work. In 2008, we launched a Corporate Citizenship Initiative, a global effort to address the environmental, social, economic, and ethical challenges we face in our business. Among the issues we are addressing are carbon impact, paper specifications and procurement, ethical conduct within our business and among our vendors, and community and charitable support. For more information, please visit our website: www.wiley.com/go/citizenship.

All rights reserved. This book is authorized for sale in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East only and may not be exported outside of these territories. Exportation from or importation of this book to another region without the Publisher's authorization is illegal and is a violation of the Publisher's rights. The Publisher may take legal action to enforce its rights. The Publisher may recover damages and costs, including but not limited to lost profits and attorney's fees, in the event legal action is required.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning or otherwise, except as permitted under Sections 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without either the prior written permission of the Publisher, or authorization through payment of the appropriate per-copy fee to the Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, (508) 750-8400, fax (508) 750-4470. Requests to the Publisher for permission should be addressed to the Permissions Department, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030, (201) 748-6011, fax (201) 748-6008, wbsite: http://www.wiley.com/go/permissions.



This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. DUE-9352905. Opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Foundation.

ISBN-13 978-0-470-91040-5

Printed in Asia

10987654321

FUNCTIONS MODELING CHANGE: A Preparation for Calculus

Fourth Edition: International Student Version

Produced by the Calculus Consortium and initially funded by a National Science Foundation Grant.

Eric Connally Deborah Hughes-Hallett

Harvard University Extension The University of Arizona

Andrew M. Gleason Philip Cheifetz

Harvard University Nassau Community College

Ann Davidian Daniel E. Flath

Gen. Douglas MacArthur HS Macalester College

Selin Kalaycıoğlu Brigitte Lahme

New York University Sonoma State University

Patti Frazer Lock William G. McCallum

St. Lawrence University The University of Arizona

Jerry Morris Karen Rhea

Sonoma State University University of Michigan

Ellen Schmierer Pat Shure

Nassau Community College University of Michigan

Adam H. Spiegler Carl Swenson

Loyola University Chicago Seattle University

Elliot J. Marks

with the assistance of

Frank Avenoso Douglas Quinney Katherine Yoshiwara

Nassau Community College University of Keele Los Angeles Pierce College



PREFACE

Mathematics has the extraordinary power to reduce complicated problems to simple rules and procedures. Therein lies the danger in teaching mathematics: it is possible to teach the subject as nothing but the rules and procedures—thereby losing sight of both the mathematics and its practical value. The fourth edition of *Functions Modeling Change: A Preparation for Calculus* continues our effort to refocus the teaching of mathematics on concepts as well as procedures.

Fourth Edition: Focus

The focus of this edition remains the same as in previous editions: a balance of understanding and skills. We stress conceptual understanding and multiple ways of representing mathematical ideas. Our goal is to provide students with a clear understanding of functions as a solid foundation for subsequent courses in mathematics and other disciplines. When we designed this curriculum under an NSF grant, we started with a clean slate. We focused on the key concepts, emphasizing depth of understanding.

Skills are developed in the context of problems and reinforced in a variety of settings, thereby encouraging retention. This balance of skills and understanding enables students to realize the power of mathematics in modeling.

Fourth Edition: Flexibility

Precalculus courses are taken by a wide range of students and are taught in a wide variety of styles. As instructors ourselves, we know that the balance we choose depends on the students we have: sometimes a focus on conceptual understanding is best; sometimes more skill-building is needed.

To enable instructors to select the balance appropriate for their students, we have increased the options available in the fourth edition. Instructors will find that by selecting sections and exercises that reflect their goals, they can tailor the materials to their students and their institution.

Origin of Text: The Calculus Consortium for Higher Education

This book is the work of faculty at a diverse consortium of institutions, and was originally generously supported by the National Science Foundation. It represents the first consensus among such a diverse group of faculty to have shaped a mainstream precalculus text. Bringing together the results of research and experience with the views of many users, this text is designed to be used in a wide range of institutions.

Guiding Principles: Varied Problems and the Rule of Four

Since students usually learn most when they are active, the exercises in a text are of central importance. In addition, we have found that multiple representations encourage students to reflect on the meaning of the material. Consequently, we have been guided by the following principles.

- Problems should be varied and some should be challenging. Many of our problems cannot be done by following a template in the text.
- The Rule of Four: each concept and function should be represented symbolically, numerically, graphically, and verbally. This principle, originally introduced by the consortium, promotes multiple representations.
- Students and instructors should have a quick way to pinpoint misunderstandings before moving on. To this end, we include Check Your Understanding true-false problems at the end of each chapter.

- The components of a precalculus curriculum should be tied together by clearly defined themes. Functions as models of change is our central theme, and algebra is integrated where appropriate.
- Topics should be fewer in number than is customary so that they can be treated in greater depth. The core syllabus of precalculus should include only those topics that are essential to the study of calculus.
- Problems involving real data should be included to prepare students to use mathematics in other fields.
- To use mathematics effectively, students should develop skill in both symbolic manipulation and the use of technology. The exact proportions of each may vary widely, depending on the preparation of the student and the wishes of the instructor.
- Materials for precalculus should allow for a broad range of teaching styles. They should be flexible enough to use in large lecture halls, small classes, or in group or lab settings.

Changes in the Fourth Edition

The fourth edition retains the hallmarks of earlier editions and reflects the many helpful suggestions from users in the following changes.

- Algebraic Skills Refreshers are introduced in two formats, both integrated with the text:
 - · Skills Refresher exercises are included at the start of many exercise sets, identified by S1, S2, etc.
 - · Skills Refresher sections are included at the end of some chapters.
- A new **Chapter 3** on **Quadratic Functions** brings together and expands the material on quadratics in the former Sections 2.6 and 5.5.
- Section 4.4 on Compound Interest and Section 4.5 on the Number *e* have been reorganized to give instructors more flexibility in deciding how to introduce *e*.
- Limit Notation has been moved to the end of Section 5.3 to provide additional flexibility in how, or whether, limit notation is introduced.
- A new **Section 6.5** on **Combining Transformations** investigates the effect of varying the order in which transformations are applied to functions and their graphs.
- The material on **trigonometry** in the former Chapters 6 and 7 has been expanded and reorganized into three chapters, allowing instructors to tailor their approach to the needs of their students.
 - · Chapter 7 defines the trigonometric functions in circles and triangles.
 - Chapter 8 studies the behavior of the trigonometric functions and their graphs, and introduces trigonometric identities, polar coordinates, and complex numbers.
 - Chapter 9 investigates trigonometric identities and their applications to modeling.
- Data and problems have been updated and revised as appropriate. Many new problems have been added.
- **ConcepTests** for precalculus are available for instructors looking for innovative ways to promote active learning in the classroom. Further information is provided under Supplementary Materials on page viii.

What Student Background is Expected?

Students using this book should have successfully completed a course in intermediate algebra or high school algebra II. The book is thought-provoking for well-prepared students while still accessible to students with weaker backgrounds. Providing numerical and graphical approaches as well as algebraic gives students various ways to master the material. This encourages students to persist, thereby lowering failure rates.

Our Experiences

Previous editions of this book were used by hundreds of schools around the country. In this diverse group of schools, the first three editions were successfully used with many different types of students in semester and quarter systems, in large lectures and small classes, as well as in full-year courses in secondary schools. They were used in computer labs, small groups, and traditional settings, and with a number of different technologies.

Content

The central theme of this course is functions as models of change. We emphasize that functions can be grouped into families and that functions can be used as models for real-world behavior. Because linear, quadratic, exponential, power, and periodic functions are more frequently used to model physical phenomena, they are introduced before polynomial and rational functions. Once introduced, a family of functions is compared and contrasted with other families of functions.

A large number of the examples and problems that students see in this precalculus course are given in the context of real-world problems. Indeed, we hope that students will be able to create mathematical models that help them understand the world in which they live. The inclusion of non-routine problems is intended to establish the idea that such problems are not only part of mathematics, but in some sense are the point of mathematics.

The book does not require any specific software or technology. Instructors have used the material with graphing calculators and graphing software. Any technology with the ability to graph functions will suffice.

Chapter 1: Linear Functions and Change

This chapter introduces the concept of a function and graphical, tabular, symbolic, and verbal representations of functions, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of each representation. It introduces rates of change and uses them to characterize linear functions. A section on fitting a linear function to data is included.

The Skills Refresher section for Chapter 1 reviews linear equations and the coordinate plane.

Chapter 2: Functions

This chapter studies function notation in more detail, after its introduction in Chapter 1. It introduces domain, range, and the concepts of composite and inverse functions and investigates the idea of concavity using rates of change. A section on piecewise functions is included.

Chapter 3: Quadratic Functions

This chapter introduces the standard, factored, and vertex forms of a quadratic function and explores their relationship to graphs. The family of quadratic functions provides an opportunity to see the effect of parameters on functional behavior.

The **Skills Refresher** section for Chapter 3 reviews factoring, completing the square, and quadratic equations.

Chapter 4: Exponential Functions

This chapter introduces the family of exponential functions and the number e. It compares exponential and linear functions, solves exponential equations graphically, and gives applications to compound interest.

The **Skills Refresher** section for Chapter 4 reviews the properties of exponents.

Chapter 5: Logarithmic Functions

This chapter introduces logarithmic functions with base 10 and base e, both in order to solve exponential equations and as inverses of exponential functions. After discussing manipulations with logarithms, the chapter focuses on modeling with exponential functions and logarithms. Logarithmic scales and a section on linearizing data conclude the chapter.

The **Skills Refresher** section for Chapter 5 reviews the properties of logarithms.

Chapter 6: Transformations of Functions and Their Graphs

This chapter investigates transformations—shifting, reflecting, and stretching. The last section investigates the effect of changing the order of transformations and suggests a standard way of writing transformations.

Chapter 7: Trigonometry in Circles and Triangles

This chapter, which opens with modeling periodic phenomena, introduces the trigonometric functions of an angle measured in degrees: sine, cosine, tangent, and, briefly, secant, cosecant, and cotangent. Definitions of these functions use the unit circle and are related to definitions using right triangles. The graphs of sine, cosine, and tangent are introduced. The treatment of triangles includes both right and non-right triangles and the inverse trigonometric functions for angles in a right triangle.

The Skills Refresher section for Chapter 7 reviews the special angles in 30°-60°-90° and 45°-45°-90° triangles.

Chapter 8: The Trigonometric Functions

This chapter opens with the definition of radians and then studies sinusoidal behavior. It introduces basic identities and revisits inverse trigonometric functions. It also introduces polar coordinates and complex numbers, including Euler's and de Moivre's formulas.

Chapter 9: Trigonometric Identities and Their Applications

The first two sections of this chapter provide a thorough treatment of identities, including double-angle identities and identities involving the sum and difference of angles. The third section shows the uses of trigonometry in mathematical modeling.

Chapter 10: Compositions, Inverses, and Combinations of Functions

This chapter discusses combinations of functions. It investigates composite and inverse functions, which were introduced in Chapter 2, in more detail.

Chapter 11: Polynomial and Rational Functions

This chapter discusses power functions, polynomials, and rational functions. The chapter concludes by comparing several families of functions, including polynomial and exponential functions, and by fitting functions to data.

The Skills Refresher section for Chapter 11 reviews algebraic fractions.

Chapter 12: Vectors

This chapter contains material on vectors and operations involving vectors. An introduction to matrices is included in the last section.

Chapter 13: Sequences and Series

This chapter introduces arithmetic and geometric sequences and series and their applications.

Chapter 14: Parametric Equations and Conic Sections

The concluding chapter looks at parametric equations, implicit functions, hyperbolic functions, and conic sections: circles, ellipses, and hyperbolas. The chapter includes a section on the geometrical properties of the conic sections and their applications to orbits.

Supplementary Materials

The following supplementary materials are available for the Fourth Edition:

• The Instructor's Manual contains teaching tips, lesson plans, syllabi, and worksheets. It has been expanded and revised to include worksheets, identification of technology-oriented problems, and new syllabi.

- The Instructor's Solution Manual has complete solutions to all problems.
- The Computerized Test Bank, available in both PC and Macintosh formats, allows instructors to create, customize, and print a test containing any combinations of questions from a large bank of questions. Instructors can also customize the questions or create their own.
- Classroom Activities are posted at the book companion website. These activities were developed to facilitate in-class group work as well as to introduce new concepts and to practice skills. In addition to the blank copies for each activity that can be handed out to the students, a copy of the activity with fully worked out solutions is also available.
- The Book Companion Site contains all instructor supplements.
- WileyPLUS is a powerful and highly integrated suite of online teaching and learning resources providing course management options to instructors and students. Instructors can automate the process of assigning, delivering, and grading algorithmically generated homework exercises, and giving hints and solutions, while providing students with immediate feedback. In addition, WileyPLUS provides student tutorials, an instructor gradebook, integrated links to the electronic version of the text, and all of the text supplemental materials. For more information, visit www.wiley.com/college/wileyplus or contact your local Wiley representative for more details.
- The Faculty Resource Network is a peer network of academic faculty dedicated to the effective use of technology in the classroom. This group can help you apply innovative classroom techniques, implement specific software packages, and tailor the technology experience to the specific needs of each individual class. Ask your Wiley representative for more details.

ConcepTests

ConcepTests, modeled on the pioneering work of Harvard physicist Eric Mazur, are questions designed to promote active learning during class, particularly (but not exclusively) in large lectures. Our evaluation data show students taught with ConcepTests outperformed students taught by traditional lecture methods 73% versus 17% on conceptual questions, and 63% versus 54% on computational problems. ConcepTests arranged by section are available in PowerPoint and Classroom Response System-ready formats from your Wiley representative.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the many people who made this book possible. First, we would like to thank the National Science Foundation for their trust and their support; we are particularly grateful to Jim Lightbourne and Spud Bradley.

We are also grateful to our Advisory Board for their guidance: Benita Albert, Lida Barrett, Simon Bernau, Robert Davis, Lovenia Deconge-Watson, John Dossey, Ronald Douglas, Eli Fromm, Bill Haver, Don Lewis, Seymour Parter, John Prados, and Stephen Rodi.

Working with Laurie Rosatone, Anne Scanlan-Rohrer, Ken Santor, Shannon Corliss, Joanna Dingle, Jonathan Cottrell, Beth Pearson, and Maureen Eide at John Wiley is a pleasure. We appreciate their patience and imagination.

Many people have contributed significantly to this text. They include: Lauren Akers, Fahd Alshammari, David Arias, Tim Bean, Charlotte Bonner, Bill Bossert, Brian Bradie, Noah S. Brannen, Mike Brilleslyper, Donna Brouillette, Jo Cannon, Ray Cannon, Kenny Ching, Anna Chung, Pierre Cressant, Laurie Delitsky, Bob Dobrow, Helen M. Doerr, Ian Dowker, Carolyn Edmond, Maryann Faller, Aidan Flanagan, Brendan Fry, Brad Garner, Carrie Garner, John Gerke, Christie Gilliland, Wynne Guy, Donnie Hallstone, David Halstead, Larry Henly, Dean Hickerson, Jo Ellen Hillyer, Bob Hoburg, Phil Hotchkiss, Mike Huffman, Mac Hyman, Rajini Jesudason, Loren Johnson, Scott Kaplowitch, Thomas Kershaw, Mary Kilbride, Steve Kinholt, Kandace Kling, Rob LaQuaglia, Barbara Leasher, Richard Little, David Lovelock, Guadalupe Lozano Terán, Nicholas Lyktey, Chaimaa Makoudi, Len Malinowski, Nancy Marcus, Kate McGivney, Gowri Meda,

Bob Megginson, Deborah Moore, Eric Motylinski, Bill Mueller, Kyle Niedzwiecki, Kathryn Oswald, Igor Padure, Bridget Neale Paris, Janet Ray, Ritam Ray, Ken Richardson, Halip Saifi, Sharon Sanders, Mary Schumacher, Mike Seery, Mike Sherman, Donna Sherrill, Max Shuchman, Fred Shure, Kanwal Singh, Myra Snell, Natasha Speer, Sonya Stanley, Michael Steuer, Jim Stone, Peggy Tibbs, Jeff Taft, Elias Toubassi, Jerry Uhl, Pat Wagener, Benjamin West, Dale Winter, and Xianbao Xu.

Reports from the following reviewers were most helpful in shaping the second, third, and fourth editions: Victor Akatsa, Jeffrey Anderson, Beth Borel, Linda Braddy, Michael Brassington, Ingrid Brown-Scott, Linda Casper, Kim Chudnick, Ted Coe, Ray Collings, Joe Coyle, Pam Crawford, Monica Davis, Phyllis Desormeaux, Helen Doerr, Diane Downie, Peter Dragnev, Patricia Dueck, Julie Fisher, Jennifer Fowler, Alyne Fulte, David Gillette, Jack Green, Zdenka Guadarrama, Donnie Hallstone, Jeff Hoherz, Majid Hosseini, Rick Hough, Ann Humes, Pallavi Ketkar, William Kiele, Mile Krajcevski, John LaMaster, Phyllis Leonard, Daphne MacLean, Diane Mathios, Vince McGarry, Maria Miles, Laura Moore-Mueller, Ellen Musen, Dave Nolan, Linda O'Brien, Chris Parks, Scott Perry, Jeffrey S. Powell, Mary Rack, Emily Roth, Barbara Shabell Deirdre Smith, Ernie Solheid, Sandy Spears, Diana Staats, John Stadler, Mary Jane Sterling, Allison Sutton, John Thomason, Diane Van Nostrand, Jim Vicich, Linda Wagner, Nicole Williams, Jim Winston, Vauhn Wittman-Grahler, and Bruce Yoshiwara.

Special thanks are owed to Faye Riddle for administering the project and to Alex Kasman for his software support.

Eric Connally Deborah Hughes-Hallett Andrew M. Gleason Philip Cheifetz Ann Davidian Dan Flath Selin Kalaycıoğlu Brigitte Lahme William G. McCallum Patti Frazer Lock Elliot Marks Jerry Morris Karen Rhea Ellen Schmierer Pat Shure Adam H. Spiegler

Carl Swenson

To Students: How to Learn from this Book

- This book may be different from other math textbooks that you have used, so it may be helpful to know about some of the differences in advance. At every stage, this book emphasizes the *meaning* (in practical, graphical or numerical terms) of the symbols you are using. There is much less emphasis on "plug-and-chug" and using formulas, and much more emphasis on the interpretation of these formulas than you may expect. You will often be asked to explain your ideas in words or to explain an answer using graphs.
- The book contains the main ideas of precalculus in plain English. Success in using this book will depend on reading, questioning, and thinking hard about the ideas presented. It will be helpful to read the text in detail, not just the worked examples.
- There are few examples in the text that are exactly like the homework problems, so homework problems can't be done by searching for similar–looking "worked out" examples. Success with the homework will come by grappling with the ideas of precalculus.
- Many of the problems in the book are open-ended. This means that there is more than one correct approach
 and more than one correct solution. Sometimes, solving a problem relies on common-sense ideas that are not
 stated in the problem explicitly but which you know from everyday life.
- This book assumes that you have access to a calculator or computer that can graph functions and find (approximate) roots of equations. There are many situations where you may not be able to find an exact solution to a problem, but can use a calculator or computer to get a reasonable approximation. An answer obtained this way can be as useful as an exact one. However, the problem does not always state that a calculator is required, so use your own judgment.
- This book attempts to give equal weight to four methods for describing functions: graphical (a picture), numerical (a table of values), algebraic (a formula) and verbal (words). Sometimes it's easier to translate a problem given in one form into another. For example, you might replace the graph of a parabola with its equation, or plot a table of values to see its behavior. It is important to be flexible about your approach: if one way of looking at a problem doesn't work, try another.
- Students using this book have found discussing these problems in small groups helpful. There are a great many problems that are not cut-and-dried; it can help to attack them with the other perspectives your colleagues can provide. If group work is not feasible, see if your instructor can organize a discussion session in which additional problems can be worked on.
- You are probably wondering what you'll get from the book. The answer is, if you put in a solid effort, you
 will get a real understanding of functions as well as a real sense of how mathematics is used in the age of
 technology.

Table of Contents and a work as a state of the contents and the contents are the contents and the contents are the contents and the contents are the contents a

| 1 LIN | EAR FUNCTIONS AND CHANGE | 1 |
|--|--|----|
| 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 | FUNCTIONS AND FUNCTION NOTATION 2 RATE OF CHANGE 10 LINEAR FUNCTIONS 17 FORMULAS FOR LINEAR FUNCTIONS 27 GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF LINEAR FUNCTIONS 35 FITTING LINEAR FUNCTIONS TO DATA 43 REVIEW PROBLEMS 49 CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 57 SKILLS REFRESHER: LINEAR EQUATIONS AND THE COORDINATE PLANE 59 LLS FOR LINEAR EQUATIONS 59 | |
| | eral ratiple of values a algebraic (a formula) and verbal (words). Sometimes it's easier to translagiven in one form later another. For example, you might replace the graph of a punitoda with its plot a table of values to see its behavior, it is important to be flexible about your SNOITON | 65 |
| 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 | INPUT AND OUTPUT 66 DOMAIN AND RANGE 72 PIECEWISE-DEFINED FUNCTIONS 77 COMPOSITE AND INVERSE FUNCTIONS 83 CONCAVITY 89 REVIEW PROBLEMS 94 CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 98 ADRATIC FUNCTIONS | 99 |
| 3.2 | INTRODUCTION TO THE FAMILY OF QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS 100 THE VERTEX OF A PARABOLA 106 REVIEW PROBLEMS 113 CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 114 SKILLS REFRESHER FOR CHAPTER 3: QUADRATIC EQUATIONS 115 SKILLS FOR FACTORING 115 COMPLETING THE SOUARE 120 | |

| 4 | FXP | ON | IFN | TIA | L FL | IN | CT | IONS |
|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|----|-------|
| т . | | \mathbf{v} | | | _ , , | 911 | | 10110 |

| encountries. | The second secon | MHO |
|--------------|--|-----|
| 4.1 | INTRODUCTION TO THE FAMILY OF EXPONENTIAL FUNCTIONS | 126 |
| 10 | COMPARING EXPONENTIAL AND LINEAR FUNCTIONS 136 | |

- 4.3 GRAPHS OF EXPONENTIAL FUNCTIONS 144
- 4.4 APPLICATIONS TO COMPOUND INTEREST 150
- 4.5 THE NUMBER e 153

 REVIEW PROBLEMS 162

 CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 167

 SKILLS REFRESHER FOR CHAPTER 4: EXPONENTS 169

5 LOGARITHMIC FUNCTIONS

173

- 5.1 LOGARITHMS AND THEIR PROPERTIES 174
- 5.2 LOGARITHMS AND EXPONENTIAL MODELS 181
- 5.3 THE LOGARITHMIC FUNCTION 190
- 5.4 LOGARITHMIC SCALES 198
 REVIEW PROBLEMS 207
 CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 210
 SKILLS REFRESHER FOR CHAPTER 5: LOGARITHMS 211

6 TRANSFORMATIONS OF FUNCTIONS AND THEIR GRAPHS

215

- 6.1 VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL SHIFTS 216
- 6.2 REFLECTIONS AND SYMMETRY 224
- 6.3 VERTICAL STRETCHES AND COMPRESSIONS 232
- 6.4 HORIZONTAL STRETCHES AND COMPRESSIONS 239
- 6.5 COMBINING TRANSFORMATIONS 245
 REVIEW PROBLEMS 253
 CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 257

7 TRIGONOMETRY IN CIRCLES AND TRIANGLES

259

- 7.1 INTRODUCTION TO PERIODIC FUNCTIONS 260
- 7.2 THE SINE AND COSINE FUNCTIONS 265

| | GRAPHS OF SINE AND COSINE 271 2MOTOMUS LATIMEMOSIXE A | |
|-----|--|-----|
| | THE TANGENT FUNCTION 279 | |
| | RIGHT TRIANGLES: INVERSE TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS 283 | |
| | NON-RIGHT TRIANGLES 287 | |
| | REVIEW PROBLEMS 295 | |
| | CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 298 SHEET OF CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 298 | |
| | SKILLS REFRESHER FOR CHAPTER 7: SPECIAL ANGLES 299 | |
| | ILLS FOR SPECIAL ANGLES 299 Sal 2M3 18099 W31V39 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | E TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS | 303 |
| | RADIANS AND ARC LENGTH 304 EMOTTOMIE ON HTTPACOL 7 | |
| | SINUSOIDAL FUNCTIONS AND THEIR GRAPHS 309 | |
| | TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS: RELATIONSHIPS AND GRAPHS 318 | |
| | TRIGONOMETRIC EQUATIONS AND INVERSE FUNCTIONS 325 | |
| | POLAR COORDINATES 333 001 MOTTOMOTION TIBERADO TENTE E. 8.7 | |
| | COMPLEX NUMBERS AND POLAR COORDINATES 338 | |
| | REVIEW PROBLEMS 346 | |
| | CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 349 OIS OMIGMATERISIDAD RUGY ADEMO | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | IGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES AND THEIR APPLICATIONS | 351 |
| 200 | IGONOMICTRIC IDENTITIES AND THEIR AFFEIGATIONS | 331 |
| | IDENTITIES, EXPRESSIONS, AND EQUATIONS 352 | |
| | SUM AND DIFFERENCE FORMULAS FOR SINE AND COSINE 358 | |
| | TRIGONOMETRIC MODELS 365 | |
| | REVIEW PROBLEMS 375 SEE RADIRER MADE DAY REPORTED LADIRED LA | |
| | CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 376 | |
| | 6.5 COMBINING TRANSPORMATIONS - 245 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 1 | MPOSITIONS, INVERSES, AND COMBINATIONS OF FUNCTIONS | 377 |
| | COMPOSITION OF FUNCTIONS 378 | |
| | INVERTIBILITY AND PROPERTIES OF INVERSE FUNCTIONS 384 | |
| | COMBINATIONS OF FUNCTIONS 393 | |
| | REVIEW PROBLEMS 402 REVIEW | |
| | CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 407 | |
| | CHECK TOOK ONDERSTANDING TO! | |
| | | |

| 11 | POL | YNOMI | AL AND | RATION | AL F | UNCT | IONS |
|----|-----|-------|--------|--------|------|------|------|
|----|-----|-------|--------|--------|------|------|------|

| 110 | \mathbf{n} |
|-----|--------------|
| 441 | IЧ |

| 111 | POWER | FUNCTIONS | 410 |
|-----|-------|-----------|-----|

- 11.2 POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS 418
- 11.3 THE SHORT-RUN BEHAVIOR OF POLYNOMIALS 424
- 11.4 RATIONAL FUNCTIONS 430
- 11.5 THE SHORT-RUN BEHAVIOR OF RATIONAL FUNCTIONS 437
- 11.6 COMPARING POWER, EXPONENTIAL, AND LOG FUNCTIONS 445
- 11.7 FITTING EXPONENTIALS AND POLYNOMIALS TO DATA 451

REVIEW PROBLEMS 459

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 464

SKILLS REFRESHER FOR CHAPTER 11: ALGEBRAIC FRACTIONS 466

SKILLS FOR ALGEBRAIC FRACTIONS 466

12 VECTORS AND MATRICES

471

- 12.1 VECTORS 472
- 12.2 THE COMPONENTS OF A VECTOR 479
- 12.3 APPLICATION OF VECTORS 485
- 12.4 THE DOT PRODUCT 491
- 12.5 MATRICES 497

REVIEW PROBLEMS 505

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 508

13 SEQUENCES AND SERIES

509

- 13.1 SEQUENCES 510
- 13.2 DEFINING FUNCTIONS USING SUMS: ARITHMETIC SERIES 515
- 13.3 FINITE GEOMETRIC SERIES 522
- 13.4 INFINITE GEOMETRIC SERIES 527 REVIEW PROBLEMS 533

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 535

14 PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS AND CONIC SECTIONS

537

14.1 PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS 538

| 14.2 | IMPLICITLY DEFINED CURVES AND CIRCLES 546 | |
|--------|--|-----|
| 14.3 | ELLIPSES 550 | |
| 14.4 | HYPERBOLAS 554 | |
| 14.5 | GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF CONIC SECTIONS 558 | |
| 14.6 | HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS 572 | |
| | REVIEW PROBLEMS 577 | |
| | CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING 578 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| VIICIV | ERS TO ODD PROBLEMS | F70 |
| ANOW | | 579 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| INDEX | | 613 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Chapter One

LINEAR FUNCTIONS AND CHANGE

Contents

| 1.1 | Functions and Function Notation | 2 |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| | Words, Tables, Graphs, and Formulas | 2 |
| | Mathematical Models | 3 |
| | Function Notation | 4 |
| | Functions Not Defined by Formulas | 4 |
| | When Is a Relationship Not a Function? | 5 |
| | Vertical Line Test | 5 |
| 1.2 | Rate of Change | 10 |
| | Rate of Change of a Function | 11 |
| | Increasing and Decreasing Functions | 11 |
| | Function Notation for Average Rate of Change | 13 17 |
| 1.3 | Linear Functions | 17 |
| | Constant Rate of Change | 18 |
| | Population Growth | 19 |
| | General Formula for Linear Family | 20 |
| | Tables for Linear Functions | 21 |
| | Warning! | 23 |
| 1.4 | Formulas For Linear Functions | 27 |
| | From a Table | 27 |
| | From a Graph | 28 |
| | From a Verbal Description | 29 |
| | Alternative Forms for the Equation of a Line. | 31 |
| 1.5 | Geometric Properties of Linear Functions | 35 |
| | Interpreting the Parameters of a Linear Function | 35 |
| | The Effect of Parameters on the Graph | 36 |
| | Intersection of Two Lines | 36 |
| | Equations of Horizontal and Vertical Lines | 38 |
| | Slopes of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines | 38 |
| | Justification of Perpendicular Slopes | 39 |
| 1.6 | Fitting Linear Functions to Data | 43 |
| | Laboratory Data: The Viscosity of Motor Oil . | 43 |
| | The Assumptions Involved | 44 |
| | Interpolation and Extrapolation | 44 |
| | How Regression Works | 45 |
| | Correlation | 45 |
| | Correlation vs. Causation | 46 |
| | REVIEW PROBLEMS | 49 |
| | CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING | 57 |
| | Skills Refresher for CHAPTER ONE: LINEAR EQUATIONS | |
| | AND THE COORDINATE PLANE | 59 |
| Ski | ills for Linear Equations | 59 |
| | Solving Linear Equations | 59 |
| | Solving Exactly Versus Solving Approximately | 60 |
| | Systems of Linear Equations | 60 |
| | Intersection of Two Lines | 61 |
| | | |