

## Final Exam Review

Circle the equations with no solution:

①  $e^{2x+7} = 5$

⑦  $(2x+7)^2 = 5$

⑬  $\tan(x) = 5$

②  $e^{2x+7} = 0$

⑧  $(2x+7)^2 = 0$

⑭  $\tan(x) = 0$

③  $e^{2x+7} = -3$

⑨  $(2x+7)^2 = -3$

⑮  $\tan(x) = -3$

④  $\sqrt{2x+7} = 5$

⑩  $\log_e(2x+7) = 5$

⑯  $\cos(x) = \frac{3}{2}$

⑤  $\sqrt{2x+7} = 0$

⑪  $\log_e(2x+7) = 0$

⑰  $\cos(x) = 0$   $-1 \leq \cos(x) \leq 1$

⑥  $\sqrt{2x+7} = -3$

⑫  $\log_e(2x+7) = -3$

⑱  $\cos(x) = -\frac{3}{2}$

⑲  $\sin(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

Use  $e^x e^y = e^{x+y}$  to simplify:

①  $e^x e^{-x+2} = e^{x-x+2} = e^2$

②  $e^{3x-1} e^{-2x+4} = e^{3x-1-2x+4} = e^{x+3}$

③  $e^{3x+1} e^{4x-2} = e^{3x+1+4x-2} = e^{7x-1}$

Use  $\log_e(x) + \log_e(y) = \log_e(xy)$  to simplify:

①  $\log_e(x) + \log_e(x-2) = \log_e(x^2-2x)$

②  $\log_e(x-1) + \log_e(x+1) = \log_e(x^2-1)$

③  $\log_e(x-2) + \log_e(x+3) = \log_e(x^2+x-6)$

Use the quadratic formula to solve for  $x$ :

①  $x^2 + x - 7 = 0$

$b^2 - 4ac = 1 - 4(-7) = 29$

$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$  or  $x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{29}}{2}$

②  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$

$b^2 - 4ac = 4 - (4)(-3) = 4 + 12 = 16$

$x = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} = +1$  or  $x = \frac{-2 - 4}{2} = -3$

③  $\log_3(x)^2 + 2\log_3(x) - 3 = 0$  (same coefficients as ②)

$\log_3(x) = 1 \Rightarrow x = 3$

or  $\log_3(x) = -3 \Rightarrow x = 3^{-3} = \frac{1}{27}$

Find the set of solutions

①  $(2x-4)^2=9$        $\left\{\frac{7}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right\}$

②  $\sqrt{2x+7} = -3$       No solutions

③  $e^{3x+1} e^{4x-2} = 1 \Rightarrow e^{7x-1} = 1 \Rightarrow 7x-1=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{7}$

④  $(e^x)^2 + 2e^x - 3 = 0$        $e^x = 1 \text{ or } -3 \Rightarrow x = \log_e(1)$

⑤  $\log_e(x-2) + \log_e(x+3) = 0$   
 $\log_e((x-2)(x+3)) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2+x-6=1 \Rightarrow x^2+x-7=0$        $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$  or  $x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{29}}{2}$   
*(exponentials can't be negative so  $e^x = -3$  has no solution)*

⑥  $(x-1)(2x+3) = (x-1)(x+7)$   
 $\left\{1, 4\right\}$

⑦  $(2x+1)(x-4) = (2x+1)(3x)$   
 $\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, -2\right\}$

Sketch the graphs

- |  |  |                |
|--|--|----------------|
| ① $\cos(x)$                            | ⑨ $\cos(x) - 1$                        | ⑰ $\tan(x)$    |
| ② $\sin(x)$                            | ⑩ $\cos(x) + 1$                        | ⑱ $\csc(x)$    |
| ③ $\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$       | ⑪ $-\cos(x)$                           | ⑲ $\sec(x)$    |
| ④ $\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)$                 | ⑫ $\cos(-x)$                           | ⑳ $\cot(x)$    |
| ⑤ $2\cos(x)$                           | ⑬ $\sin(-x)$                           | ㉑ $\arcsin(x)$ |
| ⑥ $\cos(2x)$                           | ⑭ $-\sin(x)$                           | ㉒ $\arccos(x)$ |
| ⑦ $\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ | ⑮ $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ | ㉓ $\arctan(x)$ |
| ⑧ $\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ | ⑯ $\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ |                |

If  $\sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $\cos(\theta) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ , find  $\sin(2\theta)$  and  $\cos(2\theta)$ .

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) = 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

Write down the planar transformation with the given description:

- ① Scales the  $x$ -coordinate by 2,  $y$ -coordinate by  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

- ② Shifts left 2, up 3.

$$A_{(-2, 3)}$$

- ③ Flip over  $y$ -axis

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ④ Flip over the line  $y=x$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ⑤ Flip over  $x$ -axis.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ⑥ Rotates the plane counterclockwise by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) & -\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ⑦ Rotates the plane by  $\pi$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi) & -\sin(\pi) \\ \sin(\pi) & \cos(\pi) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ⑧ Rotates the plane by  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3}) & -\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3}) \\ \sin(\frac{2\pi}{3}) & \cos(\frac{2\pi}{3}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

- ⑨ Rotates the plane by  $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & -\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

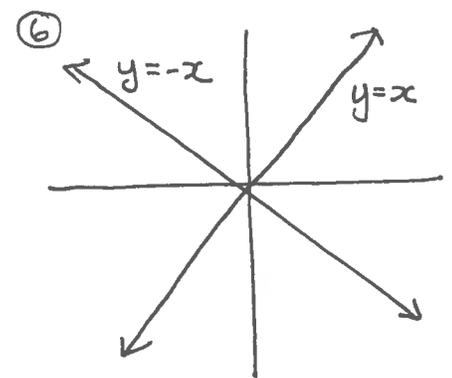
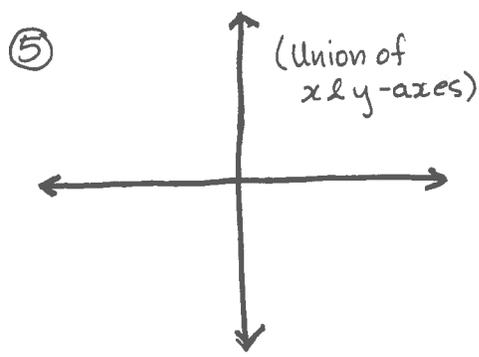
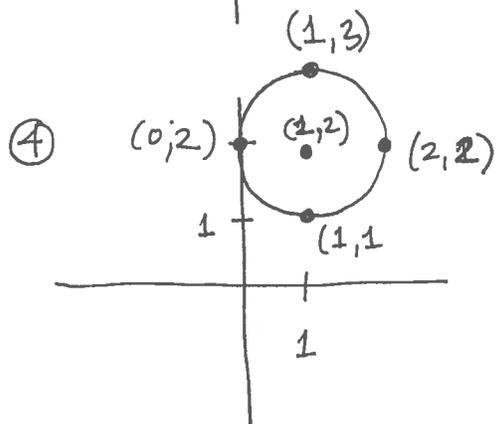
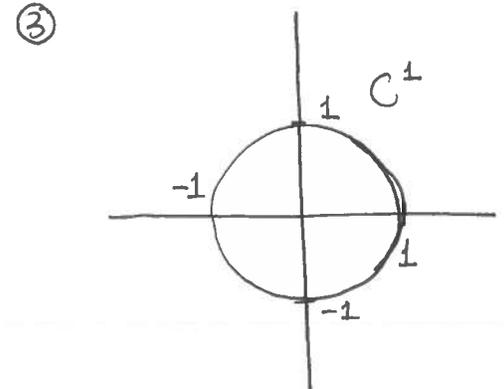
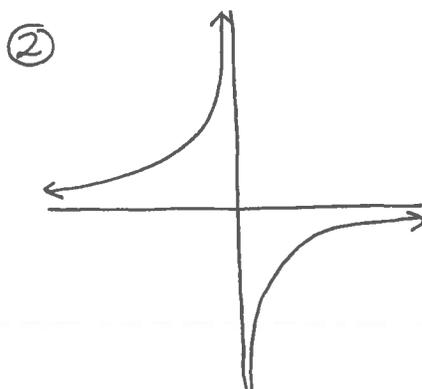
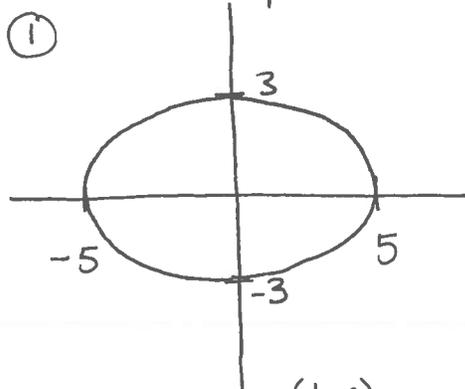
- ⑩ Shifts right 2, down 1.

$$A_{(2, -1)}$$

Draw the set of solutions.

- |                                       |                           |  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| ① $xy = 1$                            | ⑦ $x^2 + y^2 = 0$         | ⑬ $(x-2)(y-3) = 1$                             |
| ② $xy = -1$                           | ⑧ $(x-1)^2 + (y-7)^2 = 0$ | ⑭ $(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 16$                     |
| ③ $x^2 - y^2 = 1$                     | ⑨ $x^2 + y^2 = -1$        | ⑮ $\frac{(x-3)^2}{9} + \frac{(y+4)^2}{16} = 1$ |
| ④ $y^2 - x^2 = 1$                     | ⑩ $y = x^2$               | ⑯ $(y-2x+1)(y-x) = 0$                          |
| ⑤ $x^2 + y^2 = 9$                     | ⑪ $x = y^2$               | ⑰ $(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = -1$                     |
| ⑥ $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1$ | ⑫ $x^2 - y^2 = 0$         |  |

Write the equations for the conics below:



①  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

②  $xy = -1$

③  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

④  $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 2^2$

⑤  $xy = 0$   
 $(x=0) \vee (y=0)$

⑥  $(y-x)(x+y) = 0$   
 $y^2 - x^2 = 0 \sim$   
 $x^2 - y^2 = 0$