Tutorial 1 (Chapter 1) Thomas' Calculus 11th edition

Exercise 1.3

Functions and Their Graphs

find the domain and range of each function.

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

3.
$$F(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$$

5.
$$g(z) = \sqrt{4-z^2}$$

Finding Formulas for Functions

13. Express the edge length of a cube as a function Remember that some functions can fall into of the cube's diagonal length d. Then express the surface area and volume of the cube as a function of the diagonal length.

Functions and Graphs

Find the domain and graph the functions

16.
$$f(x) = 1 - 2x - x^2$$

18.
$$g(x) = \sqrt{-x}$$

22. Graph the following equations and explain why 18. $y = -x^{2/3}$ they are not graphs of functions of x.

a.
$$|x| + |y| = 1$$

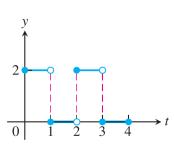
b.
$$|x + y| = 1$$

Piecewise-Defined Functions

Graph the function

Traph the function
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 2 - x, & 1 < x \le 2 \end{cases}$$
 Say whether the function is even, odd, or neither. Give reasons for your answer.

27. Find a formula for each function graphed. **21.** $f(x) = x^2 + 1$



Exercise 1.4

Recognizing Functions

In Exercises 3, identify each function as a constant function, linear function, power function, polynomial (state its degree), rational function, algebraic function, trigonometric function, exponential function, or logarithmic function. more than one category.

3. a.
$$y = \frac{3 + 2x}{x - 1}$$

3. a.
$$y = \frac{3+2x}{x-1}$$
 b. $y = x^{5/2} - 2x + 1$

$$\mathbf{c.} \quad y = \tan \pi x$$

d.
$$y = \log_7 x$$

Increasing and Decreasing Functions

Graph the functions. What symmetries, if any, do the graphs have? Specify the intervals over which the function is increasing and

16.
$$y = (-x)^{3/2}$$

16. $y = (-x)^{3/2}$ the intervals where it is decreasing.

18.
$$y = -x^{2/3}$$

Even and Odd Functions

19.
$$f(x) = 3$$

21.
$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

23.
$$g(x) = x^3 + x$$

EXERCISES 1.5

Sums, Differences, Products, and Quotients

Find the domains and ranges of f, g, f + g, and $f \cdot g$

2.
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$
, $g(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$

Composites of Functions

6. If
$$f(x) = x - 1$$
 and $g(x) = 1/(x + 1)$, find a. $f(g(\frac{1}{2}))$ b. $g(f(\frac{1}{2}))$

12. Copy and complete the following table.

g(x)	f(x)	$(f \circ g)(x)$
a. $\frac{1}{x-1}$	x	?
	x-1	X

h 2		- T		
υ.	í	X	x + 1	
		_		

c. ?
$$\sqrt{x}$$
 $|x|$

d.
$$\sqrt{x}$$
 ? $|x|$

Shifting Graphs

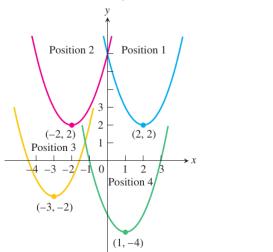
17. Match the equations listed in parts (a)–(d) to the graphs in the accompanying figure.

a.
$$y = (x - 1)^2 - 4$$

b.
$$y = (x - 2)^2 + 2$$

c.
$$y = (x + 2)^2 + 2$$

c.
$$y = (x + 2)^2 + 2$$
 d. $y = (x + 3)^2 - 2$



Graph the functions

39.
$$y = \sqrt[3]{x-1} - 1$$

48.
$$y = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

Vertical and Horizontal Scaling

Exercises below tell by what factor and direction the graphs of the given functions are to be stretched or compressed. Give an equation for the stretched or compressed graph.

51.
$$y = x^2 - 1$$
, stretched vertically by a factor of 3

55.
$$y = \sqrt{x+1}$$
, compressed horizontally by a factor of 4

EXERCISES 1.6

Radians, Degrees, and Circular Arcs

4. If you roll a 1-m-diameter wheel forward 30 cm over level ground, through what angle will the wheel turn? Answer in radians (to the nearest tenth) and degrees (to the nearest degree).

Evaluating Trigonometric Functions

5. Copy and complete the following table of function values. If the function is undefined at a given angle, enter "UND." Do not use a calculator or tables.

θ	$-\pi$	$-2\pi/3$	0	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/4$
$\sin \theta$					
$\cos \theta$					
$\tan \theta$					
$\cot \theta$					

Find the other two if x lies in the specified interval.

7.
$$\sin x = \frac{3}{5}, \quad x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$$

Graphing Trigonometric Functions

Graph the functions the *ts*-plane (*t*-axis horizontal, *s*-axis vertical). What is the period of each function? What symmetries do the graphs have?

23.
$$s = \cot 2t$$

25.
$$s = \sec\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right)$$

Additional Trigonometric Identities

Use the addition formulas to derive the identity.

$$31. \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin x$$

Using the Addition Formulas

Express the given quantity in terms of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$.

39.
$$\cos(\pi + x)$$

Using the Double-Angle Formulas

Find the function values

47.
$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

49.
$$\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12}$$