September 30, 2015

5.1

#45) $f(x) = -2x^2 + 5x - 9$

$g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 2$

$f(-2) = -2(-2)^2 + 5(-2) - 9$

$(-2)^2 = (-2)\cdot(-2) = 4$

$= -2(4) + 5(-2) - 9$

$= -8 + (-10) - 9$

$= -18 - 9 \rightarrow -18 + (-9)$

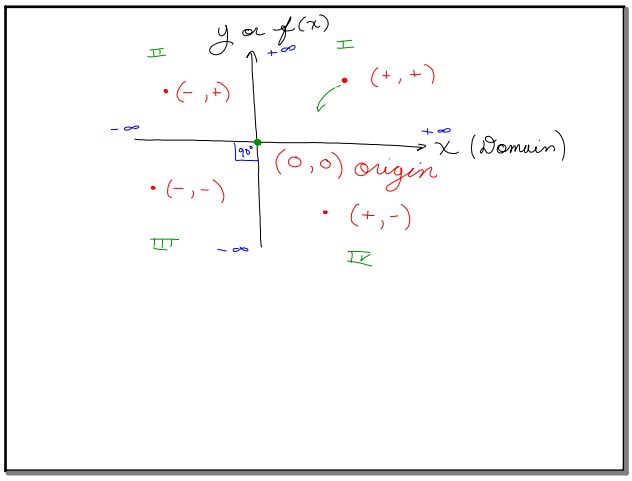
$= -27$

$g(-1) = 3(-1)^2 - 4(-1) + 2$

$= 3(1) + 4 + 2$

$= 9$

Sep 30-9:01 AM

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#7) $\{(2,4), (-2,2), (-2,-2), (2,-2)\}$

a Relation only!

#9) $\{(1,2), (-1,4), (-4,-2), (2,-2)\}$

a Function

Sep 30-9:22 AM

$y = 3x + 7$ or $f(x) = 3x + 7$ (Rule; $x$: Input)

| x | y |
|---|---|
| 0 | 7 |
| $-\frac{7}{3}$ | 0 |
| 9 | 34 |

$0 = 3x + 7$

$\frac{-7}{3} = \frac{3x}{3}$

$-\frac{7}{3} = x$

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5.2 Polynomials

① Term: a number or a number & variables forming a product

$5$, $5x$, $5a^3b^2z^8$

② Degree of a term

$2x$ (2: exponent; Degree: 2; $x$: Variable; 2: Coefficient)

Degree of term: it is the sum of all the exponents

$5a^3b^2z^8$

Degree: $3+2+8 = 13$

Sep 30-9:39 AM