

AYRFC

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ a) } \frac{x(x^2-9)}{(x-3)(x-4)} = \frac{x(x-3)(x+3)}{\cancel{(x-3)}(x-4)} = \frac{x(x+3)}{x-4}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{(x+2)(x-4)}{x(x^2+x-2)} = \frac{(x+2)(x-4)}{x(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x-4}{x(x-1)}$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{\frac{25x^2}{x} - \frac{25x^2}{5}}{\frac{25x^2}{x^2} - \frac{25x^2}{25}} = \frac{25x - 5x^2}{25 - x^2} = \frac{5x(5-x)}{(5-x)(5+x)} = \frac{5x}{5+x}$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{9x^2 - x^0}{3x^2 + x} = \frac{9x^2 - 1}{x(3x+1)} = \frac{\cancel{(3x+1)}(3x-1)}{x\cancel{(3x+1)}} = \frac{3x-1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ a) } \frac{2(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{3-2} = \frac{2(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{1} = 2(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{4(1+\sqrt{5})}{(1-\sqrt{5})(1+\sqrt{5})} = \frac{4(1+\sqrt{5})}{1-5} = \frac{4(1+\sqrt{5})}{-4} = -1-\sqrt{5}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ a) } 8a^6b^{-1}$$

$$\text{b) } 3a^{1/2}b^{3/2}$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{2a}{b} \cdot \frac{a}{3} = \frac{2}{3}a^2b^{-1}$$

$$\text{d) } \frac{a(\cancel{b})}{b(\cancel{b})} = ab^{-1}$$

$$\text{e) } a^{-3/2}b$$

$$\text{f) } \frac{a^{4/3}}{b} \cdot \frac{b^{2/3}}{a^{1/2}} = a^{5/6}b^{-1/3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ a) } 5^{x+1} = 5^2$$

$$x+1=2$$

$$x=1$$

$$\text{b) } 3^{-1} = 3^{2x+2}$$

$$-1 = 2x+2$$

$$-3 = 2x$$

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

$$\frac{-3}{2}$$

$$\text{c) } 2^3 = x$$

$$x = 8$$

$$\text{d) } \log_3 x^2 = \log_3 \frac{4^2}{5^4}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{16}{625}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{4}{25}$$

$$⑤ a) \log_2 \frac{5(x^2-1)}{x-1} = \log_2 \frac{5(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = \log_2 [5(x-1)]$$

$$b) 3^{\log_3 5^2} = 5^2 = 25$$

$$c) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d) \log_{10} 10^{-x} = -x$$

$$e) \log_{10} x(x) = \log_{10} x^2 \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$⑥ a) bcx + acy + abz = abc$$

$$bcx = abc - acy - abz$$

$$bcx = a(bc - cy - bz)$$

$$a = \frac{bcx}{bc - cy - bz}$$

$$b) V = 2ab + 2bc + 2ca$$

$$V - 2bc = 2ab + 2ca$$

$$V - 2bc = a(2b + 2c)$$

$$\frac{V - 2bc}{2b + 2c} = a$$

$$c) A = P(1 + nr)$$

$$\frac{A}{1 + nr} = P$$

$$d) \begin{aligned} 2x - y &= xd + 2yd \\ 2x - y &= d(x + 2y) \\ \frac{2x - y}{x + 2y} &= d \end{aligned}$$

$$e) \frac{x + 2y}{2x} + \frac{4\pi(1-x)}{z} = 0$$

$$2x + 2\pi - 2\pi x = 0$$

$$2x - 2\pi x = -2\pi$$

$$x - \pi x = -\pi$$

$$x(1 - \pi) = -\pi$$

$$x = \frac{-\pi}{1 - \pi} = \frac{\pi}{\pi - 1}$$

$$⑦ a) y = x^2 + 4x + 4 - 1$$

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

$$b) -2y = 3x^2 + 3x$$

$$-2y = 3(x^2 + x)$$

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

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

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{8}$$

$$c) 9y^2 - 6y = x + 9$$

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

$$9\left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = x + 10$$

$$9\left(y - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 10 = x$$

8) a) $x^4(x^2 - 16) = 0$
 $x^4(x-4)(x+4) = 0$
 $x = \{0, 4, -4\}$

b)

$4x^2$	$4x^3$	$-8x^2$
-25	$-25x$	50

$x - 2$

$(4x^2 - 25)(x - 2) = 0$
 $(2x - 5)(2x + 5)(x - 2) = 0$
 $x = \left\{ \frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, 2 \right\}$

c) $(2x + 3)(4x^2 - 6x + 9) = 0$

$x = -\frac{3}{2}$ $x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(4)(9)}}{8}$

$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-108}}{8}$

$x = \frac{6 \pm 6i\sqrt{3}}{8}$

$x = \left\{ \frac{-3}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{3}{4}i\sqrt{3} \right\}$ $x = \frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{3}{4}i\sqrt{3}$

d) $(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1) = 0$
 $x^2 = -1$

$x = \pm 1$ $x = \pm i$

$x = \{ \pm 1, \pm i \}$

10) a) $-\sqrt{3}/2$

b) $-\sqrt{2}/2$

c) $7\pi/4$

d) $3\pi/2$

e) $\sqrt{2}/2$

f) $\pi/3$

g) $\sqrt{3}/3$

h) π

$\frac{9\pi}{4} = \pi/4$

9) a) $\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\tan^2 x = 1/3$

$\tan x = \pm \sqrt{3}/3$

$x = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6} \right\} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

b) $1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x = \sin x$

$1 - 2\sin^2 x = \sin x$

$1 - 2u^2 = u$

$0 = 2u^2 + u - 1$

$0 = (2u - 1)(u + 1)$

$u = 1/2$ $u = -1$

$\sin x = 1/2$ $\sin x = -1$

$x = \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$

c) $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} = 2 \cos x$

$\sin x + 1 = 2 \cos^2 x$

$\sin x + 1 = 2 - 2 \sin^2 x$

$u + 1 = 2 - 2u^2$

$2u^2 + u - 1 = 0$

$(2u - 1)(u + 1) = 0$

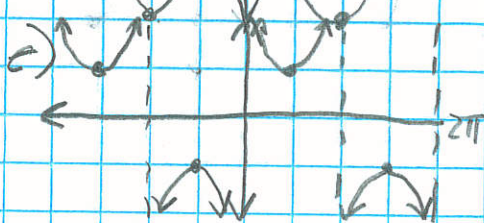
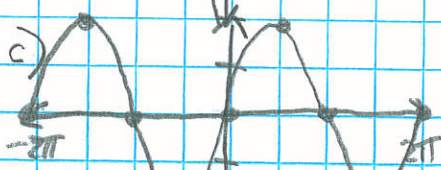
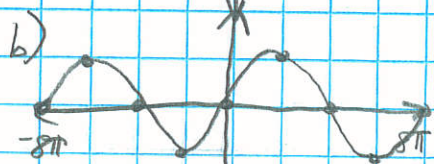
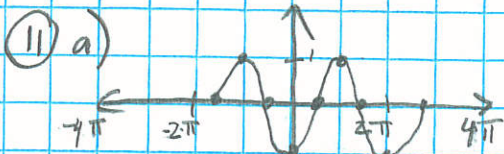
$u = 1/2$ $u = -1$

$\sin x = 1/2$ $\sin x = -1$

invalid $x = 3\pi/2$

$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi n, \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi n,$

* invalid b/c $\sec \frac{3\pi}{2}$ undef
 $\tan \frac{3\pi}{2}$ undef



13) a)
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc|c} -2 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 & -7 & 1 & \\ 0 & -2 & 12 & -26 & 52 & -90 & & \\ 1 & -6 & 13 & -26 & 45 & -89 & & \end{array}$$

$$x^4 - 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 26x + 45 - \frac{89}{x+2}$$

b) $x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \mid x^5 - x^4 + x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 + 0x^4 + 0x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ -x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 4 \\ \hline x^4 + x^3 + 0x^2 - x + 4 \\ -x^4 + 0x^3 + 0x^2 - x \\ \hline x^3 + x^2 + 0x + 4 \\ x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ \hline x^2 + 3 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 + \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^3 + 1}$$

14)
$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 12 & -23 & -3 & 2 & \\ 0 & 24 & 2 & -2 & & \\ \hline 12 & 1 & -1 & 0 & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x-2)(12x^2 + x - 1) &= 0 \\ (x-2)(4x-1)(3x+1) &= 0 \\ x &= \left\{ 2, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{3} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

12) a) $x = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 48}}{8}$

$$x = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{96}}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{-12 \pm 4\sqrt{6}}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

b) $(2x+1)(x+2) = 5$

$$2x^2 + 5x + 2 = 5$$

$$2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$$

$$(2x-1)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, -3 \right\}$$

c) $\frac{x+1}{x} = \frac{x}{x+1}$

$$x^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$0 = 2x + 1$$

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

15) a) $(x+1)(x-3) \leq 0$



$$-1 \leq x \leq 3 \quad [-1, 3]$$

b) $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(1)(1)}}{2}$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

no x-int

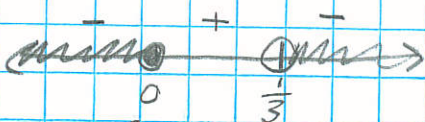
parabola above x-axis since $a > 1$

$$\therefore x \in \{R\} \quad (20, 00)$$

$$(15) \text{ c) } \frac{2x-1}{3x-1} - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\frac{2x-1-(3x-1)}{3x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-x}{3x-1} \leq 0$$



$$(-\infty, 0] \cup \left(\frac{1}{3}, \infty\right)$$

$$x \leq 0 \text{ or } x > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(16) \text{ a) } 5x-2=8 \text{ or } 5x-2=-8$$

$$x=2 \text{ or } x=-6/5$$

$$x = \left\{ 2, -6/5 \right\}$$

$$\text{b) } 2x+1=x+3 \text{ or } 2x+1=-x-3$$

$$x=2 \quad 3x=-4$$

$$x = \left\{ 2, -4/3 \right\} \quad x = -4/3$$

$$(17) \text{ a) } m = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$y-3 = \frac{7}{3}(x+1)$$

$$3y-9 = -7x-7$$

$$7x+3y=2$$

$$\text{b) } m = -3/2$$

$$y-2 = -3/2(x+1)$$

$$2y-4 = -3x-3$$

$$3x+2y=1$$

$$\text{c) } (2, 3) \text{ and } (1, 3)$$

$$y=3$$

$$(18)$$

$$y = 3x - 7$$

$$x + 5(3x - 7) + 3 = 0$$

$$x + 15x - 35 + 3 = 0$$

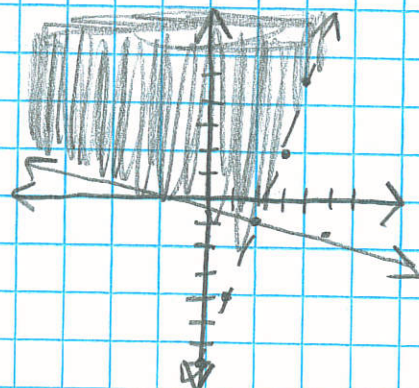
$$16x - 32 = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = -1$$

$$(2, -1)$$

$$(19)$$



$$y > 3x - 7 \quad 5y \geq -x - 3$$

$$y \geq \frac{-1}{5}x - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(20)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(1+2)^2 + (2-1)^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{10}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 10$$

$$(21) \text{ a)}$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = -3 + 9 + 4$$

$$(x+3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 10$$

$$\text{center } (-3, 2)$$

$$\text{radius } \sqrt{10}$$

$$\text{b) } m_{\perp} = \frac{5-2}{-2+3} = 3$$

$$m = -1/3$$

$$y-5 = -1/3(x+2)$$

$$3y-15 = -x-2$$

$$x+3y=13$$

$$(22)$$

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

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9[(x-2)^2 + (y+1)^2]$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 9(x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 + 2y + 1)$$

$$x^2 + 2x + y^2 - 2y + 2 = 9x^2 - 36x + 36 + 9y^2 + 18y + 9$$

$$2 = 8x^2 - 38x + 8y^2 + 20y + 45$$

$$-43 = 8x^2 - 38x + 8y^2 + 20y$$

(circle)

$$(23)$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 > 0$$

$$(x-1)(x+2) > 0$$

$$x > 1 \text{ or } x < -2$$

$$(-\infty, -2) \cup (1, \infty)$$

(24) a) D: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 R: $[7, 7]$
 b) D: $x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$
 R: $y \neq \frac{5}{2}$

(location of horiz and vert. asymptotes)

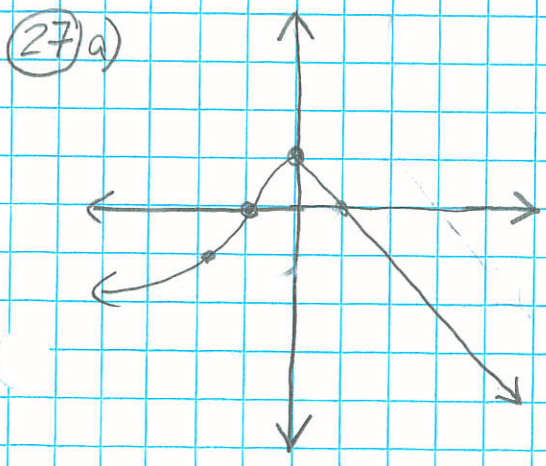
(25) If $x=0$, $f(x)$ is undefined. If $x < 0$
 $|x| = -x$ and $f(x) = -1$ if $x > 0$
 $|x| = x$ and $f(x) = 1$
 D: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
 R: $\{ -1, 1 \}$

(26) a)
$$= \frac{[2(x+h)+3] - [2x+3]}{h}$$

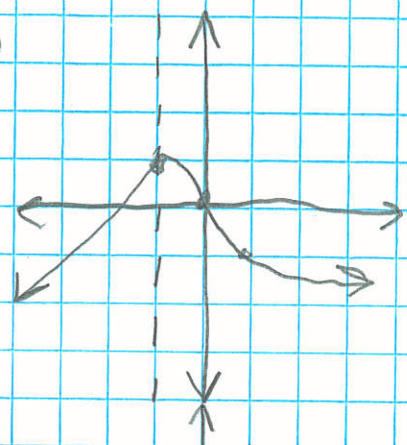
$$= \frac{(2x+2h) - (2x)}{h} = \frac{2h}{h} = 2$$

b)
$$\frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h}$$

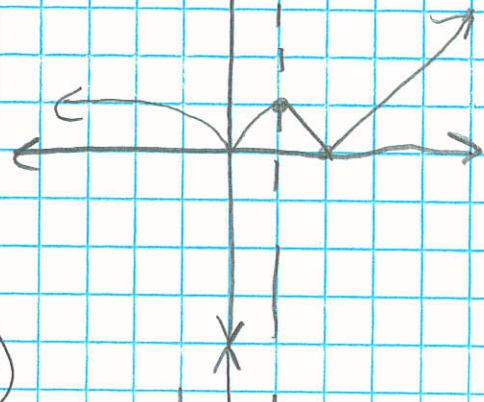
$$= \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x^2}{h} = \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} = 2x + h$$



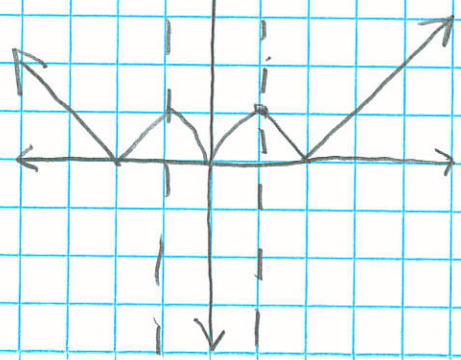
(27) b)



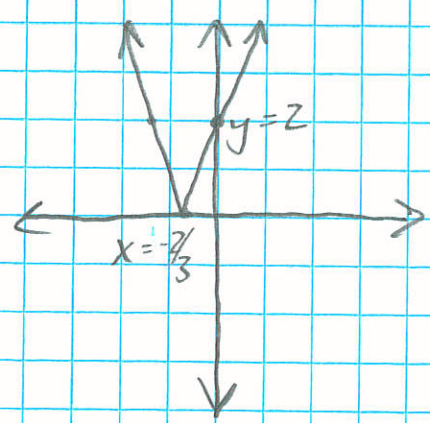
c)



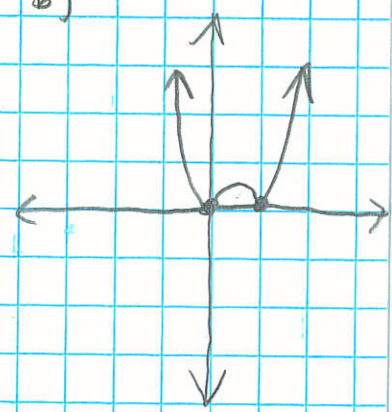
d)



(28) a)



b)



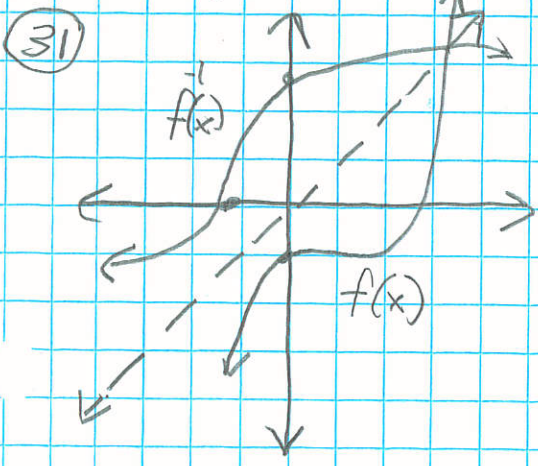
(29) a) $t = x - 1$
 $y = (x-1)^2 - (x-1)$
 $y = x^2 - 2x + 1 - x + 1$
 $y = x^2 - 3x + 2$

b) $t = (x+1)^3$
 $y = (x+1)^6 - (x+1)^3$
 (expansion not necessary)

c) $x^2 + y^2 = \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t$
 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

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

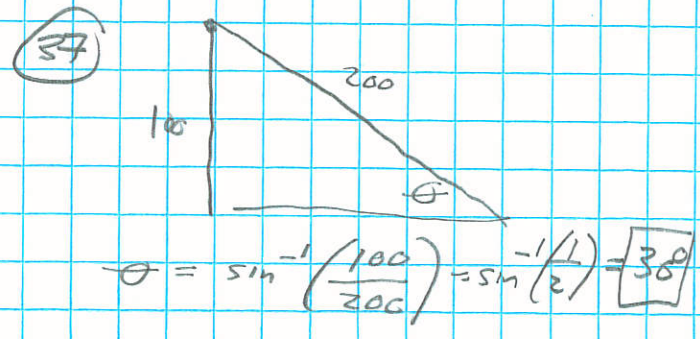
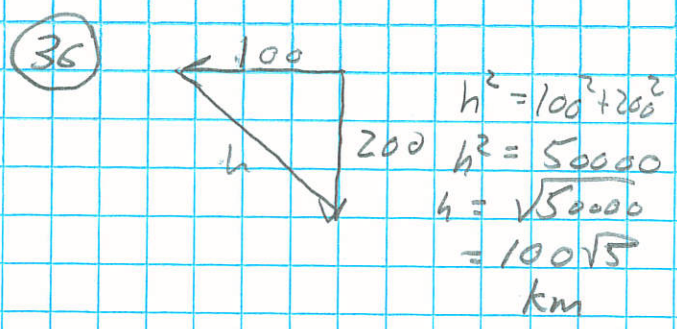
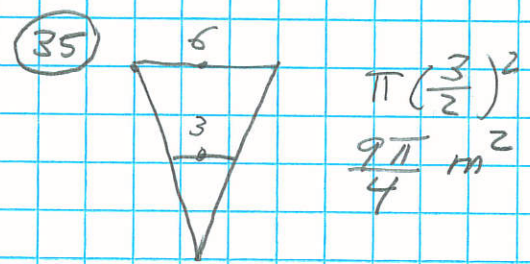
b) If $x > 0, y > -1$
 $x = y^2 + 2y - 1$
 $x = y^2 + 2y + 1 - 2$
 $x = (y+1)^2 - 2$
 $\pm\sqrt{x+2} = y+1$
 $y = \pm\sqrt{x+2} - 1$
 $x > -1$
 $y > 0$
 so \pm can be discarded
 $y = \sqrt{x+2} - 1$



(32) $\frac{t}{h} = \frac{t+x}{r}$
 $tr = ht + xh$
 $tr - ht = xh$
 $\frac{tr - ht}{h} = x$

(33) $= \frac{(2r)^2 - \pi r^2}{(2r)^2}$
 $= \frac{4r^2 - \pi r^2}{4r^2}$
 $= \frac{4 - \pi}{4}$

(34) $A = 2r(r) + \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2$
 $= 2r^2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2$
 $P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi r + 2r + 2r$
 $= \pi r + 4r$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{38} \text{ a) } & \sin^2(2x) \\ &= \sin(x+x) \\ &= \sin x \cos x + \cos x \sin x \\ &= 2 \sin x \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & \cos(2x) \\ &= \cos(x+x) \\ &= \cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } & \cos(2x) \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad (\text{from (b)}) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x \\ \Rightarrow \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) \\ \Rightarrow \cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x \\ \Rightarrow 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } & \cos(2x) \\ &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad (\text{from (b)}) \\ & \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x \\ \Rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ \Rightarrow 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \sin^2 x \\ &= \sin^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos^2 x - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \cos^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \cos^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 40) &= (2^6)^{1/2} (2^6)^{-2/3} \\ &= 2^3 \cdot 2^{-4} \\ &= 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$41) \quad x_v = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$y_v = 1^2 - 2 + 3 = 2$$

(1, 2)

$$42) \quad \ln e^{-1} = -1$$

$$43) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-1 \cdot \cancel{(2-x)} \cdot (2+x)}{(x-1) \cdot \cancel{(x-2)}}$$

$$\boxed{-4}$$

$$\textcircled{39} \text{ a) } \frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{15}{30} + \frac{25}{30} + \frac{48}{30} = \frac{88}{30} = \frac{44}{15}$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cancel{6}^3}{\cancel{8}^3} \cdot \frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{8}} = \frac{3}{8}$$

44) a) $f(-x) = \frac{-x}{(-x)^2 - 1} = \frac{-x}{x^2 - 1} = -f(x)$ odd

b) $f(-x) = (-x)^3 + 2(-x) = -x^3 - 2x = -(x^3 + 2x) = -f(x)$ odd

c) $f(-x) = (-x)^3 + 2(-x) + 1 = -x^3 - 2x + 1$ neither

d) $f(-x) = (-x)^3 + 2(-x)^2 + (-x) - 1 = -x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 1$ neither

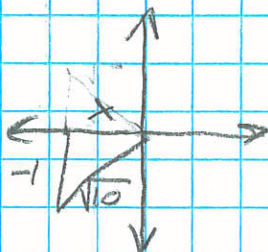
e) $f(-x) = (-x)^4 - (-x)^2 - 1 = x^4 - x^2 - 1 = f(x)$ even

f) $f(-x) = \frac{(-x)^2}{(-x)^4 - 2(-x)^2 + 1} = \frac{x^2}{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1} = f(x)$ even

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

45) 180°

46) QIII



$x^2 + 1 = 10$

$x^2 = 9$

$x = -3$ $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{3}$

51) $\frac{3\sqrt{3} - 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{3} + 4 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{3} + 8\sqrt{3}}$
 $\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{3}}$

52) a) $7x - 11 = 0$
 $x = \frac{11}{7}$ ✓

b) $7x - 11 = 36$
 $7x = 47$
 $x = \frac{47}{7}$ ✓

c) $7x - 11 = 121$
 $7x = 132$
 $x = \frac{132}{7}$
 invalid no solution

47) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{-1}{2} = 0$

48) $\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{15 - 1} = \frac{1}{14}$

49) $\frac{3}{20}$

53) $\frac{\sqrt{12}(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18})}{2\sqrt{3}(2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3})}$
 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}(5\sqrt{2})}{10\sqrt{6}}$

54) $y = 1$
 $x + \pi = \cos^{-1}(1)$
 $x + \pi = 0$
 $x = -\pi$ (not valid)
 add 2π
 $(\pi, 1)$

50) a) $50 \cdot 1.1 = 55$

b) $55 \cdot 0.9 = 49.5$

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \cdot 0.9 \\ \hline 49.5 \end{array}$$

- 55) a) $(3, 12]$
 b) $(0, 4)$
 c) $(-10, 0]$
 d) $[-5, 5]$
 e) \emptyset
 f) $(-\infty, 2) \cup (3, \infty)$

- 59) a) $-\vec{u} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{v}$
 b) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{u} - \vec{v}$
 c) 5
 d) $\|v\| = \sqrt{29}$

- 56) a) D: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
 R: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
 b) D: $[-2, \infty)$
 R: $[0, \infty)$
 c) D: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 R: $[-1, 1]$
 d) D: $(0, \infty)$
 R: $(-10, \infty)$

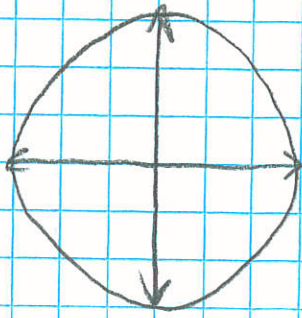
$$\frac{-2}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{u} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}\vec{v}$$

- 57) a) $f(g(x)) = (5x+3)^{-2}$
 $= 5x+1$
 $f(g(2)) = 11$
 b) $\frac{g}{f}(-4) = \frac{-17}{-6} = \frac{17}{6}$
 c) $f(1) = -1$
 $f(-1) = -3$
 d) $5x+1$

58) a) $\frac{0^2}{2} + \frac{1^2}{2} + \frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{3^2}{2} + \frac{4^2}{2}$
 $0 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{16}{2}$
 $\frac{30}{2} = 15$

b) $\frac{1}{1^3} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{27} = \frac{216}{216} + \frac{27}{216} + \frac{8}{216}$
 $= \frac{251}{216}$

60) a)



θ	r
0	undef
$\pi/6$	6
$\pi/3$	$3\sqrt{3}/2 \approx 5.2$
$\pi/4$	$3\sqrt{2}/2 \approx 4.2$
$\pi/2$	3
$2\pi/3$	$3\sqrt{3}/2 \approx 4.2$
$3\pi/4$	$3\sqrt{2}/2 \approx 5.2$
$5\pi/6$	6
2π	undef
$7\pi/6$	-6
$5\pi/4$	-5.2
$4\pi/3$	-4.2
$3\pi/2$	-3
$5\pi/3$	-4.2
$7\pi/4$	-5.2
$11\pi/6$	-6
2π	undef

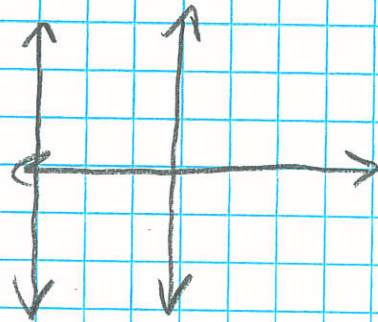
alternatively

$$r = 3 \sec \theta$$

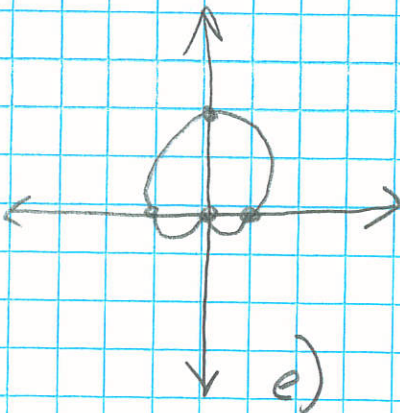
$$r = \frac{3}{\cos \theta}$$

$$r \cos \theta = 3$$

$$x = 3$$



c)



d)

