Solution Manual for College Algebra 10th Edition Sullivan ISBN 0321979478 9780321979476

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Chapter 2: Graphs

Section 2.1

0

$5-(-3) = |8| = 8$

3. $\sqrt{3^2+4^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

4. $11^2 + 60^2 = 121 + 3600 = 3721 = 61^2$
Since the sum of the squares of two of the sides of the triangle equals the square of the third side, the triangle is a right triangle.

5. $\frac{1}{2}bh$

6. true

7. *x*-coordinate or abscissa; *y*-coordinate or ordinate

8. quadrants

9. midpoint

10. False; the distance between two points is never negative.

11. False; points that lie in Quadrant IV will have a positive *x*-coordinate and a negative *y*-coordinate. The point $(-1, 4)$ lies in Quadrant II.

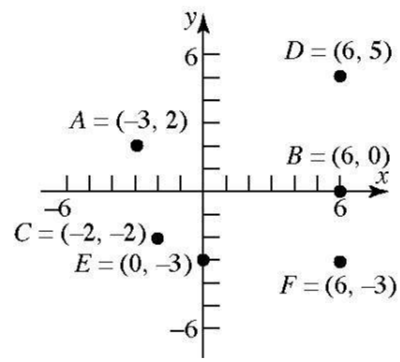
12. True; $M = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

b

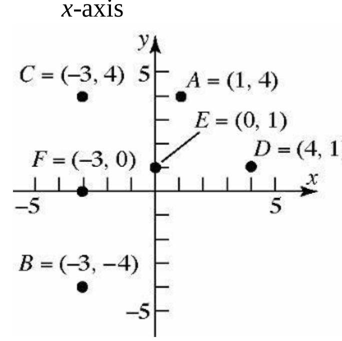
a

(a) Quadrant II
x-axis
Quadrant III
Quadrant I
y-axis

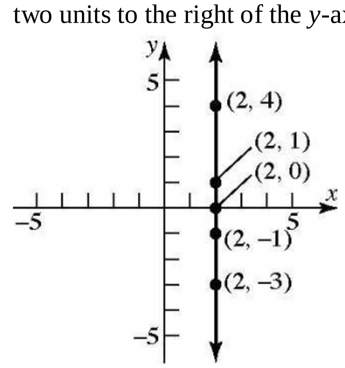
(f) Quadrant IV



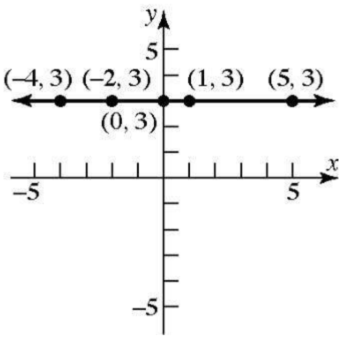
(a) Quadrant I
Quadrant III
Quadrant II
Quadrant I
y-axis
x-axis



The points will be on a vertical line that is two units to the right of the *y*-axis.



The points will be on a horizontal line that is three units above the *x*-axis.



$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (1-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{2^2+1^2} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (1-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{(-2)^2+1^2} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (2-1)^2}$
$= \sqrt{(-3)^2+1^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$

22. $d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(2-(-1))^2 + (2-1)^2}$
$= \sqrt{3^2+1^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(5-3)^2 + (4-(-4))^2}$
$= \sqrt{2^2+(8)^2} = \sqrt{4+64} = \sqrt{68} = 2\sqrt{17}$

24. $d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(2-(-1))^2 + (4-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{(3)^2+4^2} = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(6-(-3))^2 + (0-2)^2}$
$= \sqrt{9^2+(-2)^2} = \sqrt{81+4} = \sqrt{85}$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (2-(-3))^2}$
$= \sqrt{2^2+5^2} = \sqrt{4+25} = \sqrt{29}$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(6-4)^2 + (4-(-3))^2}$
$= \sqrt{2^2+7^2} = \sqrt{4+49} = \sqrt{53}$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(6-(-4))^2 + (2-(-3))^2}$
$= \sqrt{10^2+5^2} = \sqrt{100+25}$
$= \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5}$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(0-a)^2 + (0-b)^2}$
$= \sqrt{(-a)^2+(-b)^2} = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$

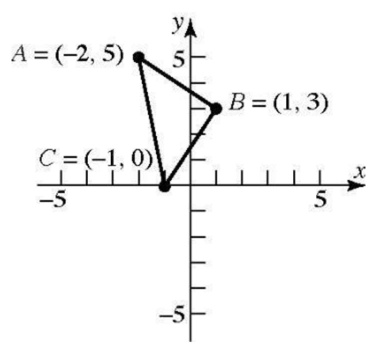
$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(0-a)^2 + (0-a)^2}$
$= \sqrt{(-a)^2+(-a)^2}$
$= \sqrt{a^2+a^2} = \sqrt{2a^2} = |a|\sqrt{2}$

$A = (-2,5)$, $B = (1,3)$, $C = (-1,0)$

$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(1-(-2))^2 + (3-5)^2}$
$= \sqrt{3^2+(-2)^2} = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13}$

$d(B, C) = \sqrt{(-1-1)^2 + (0-3)^2}$
$= \sqrt{(-2)^2+(-3)^2} = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$

$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(-1-(-2))^2 + (0-5)^2}$
$= \sqrt{1^2+(-5)^2} = \sqrt{1+25} = \sqrt{26}$



Verifying that Δ ABC is a right triangle by the Pythagorean Theorem:

$$[d(A,B)]^2 + [d(B,C)]^2 = [d(A,C)]^2$$

$$\left(\sqrt{13}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{13}\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{26}\right)^2$$

$$13 + 13 = 26$$

$$26 = 26$$

The area of a triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot bh$. In this problem,

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [d(A,B)] \cdot [d(B,C)]$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{13} \cdot \sqrt{13} = \frac{13}{2}$ square units

$A = (-2, 5)$, $B = (12, 3)$, $C = (10, -11)$

$d(A,B) = \sqrt{(12-(-2))^2 + (3-5)^2}$

$= \sqrt{14^2 + (-2)^2}$

$= \sqrt{196+4} = \sqrt{200}$

$= 10\sqrt{2}$

$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(10-12)^2 + (-11-3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-14)^2}$

$= \sqrt{4+196} = \sqrt{200}$

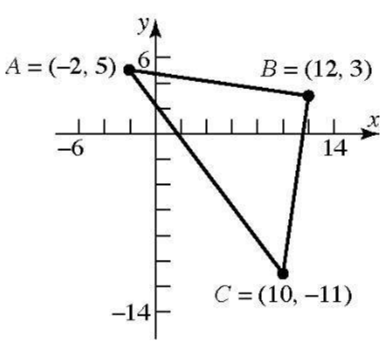
$= 10\sqrt{2}$

$d(A,C) = \sqrt{(10-(-2))^2 + (-11-5)^2}$

$= \sqrt{12^2 + (-16)^2}$

$= \sqrt{144+256} = \sqrt{400}$

$= 20$



Verifying that Δ ABC is a right triangle by the Pythagorean Theorem:

$[d(A,B)]^2 + [d(B,C)]^2 = [d(A,C)]^2$

$(10\sqrt{2})^2 + (10\sqrt{2})^2 = (20)^2$

$200 + 200 = 400$

$400 = 400$

The area of a triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$. In this problem,

$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [d(A,B)] \cdot [d(B,C)]$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10\sqrt{2} \cdot 10\sqrt{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 \cdot 2 = 100$ square units

$A = (-5, 3)$, $B = (6, 0)$, $C = (5, 5)$

$d(A,B) = \sqrt{(6-(-5))^2 + (0-3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{11^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{121+9}$

$= \sqrt{130}$

$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(5-6)^2 + (5-0)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{1+25}$

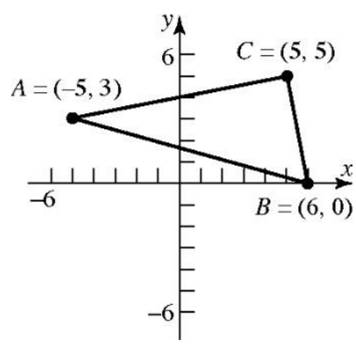
$= \sqrt{26}$

$d(A,C) = \sqrt{(5-(-5))^2 + (5-3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{10^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{100+4}$

$= \sqrt{104}$

$= 2\sqrt{26}$



Verifying that Δ ABC is a right triangle by the Pythagorean Theorem:

$[d(A,C)]^2 + [d(B,C)]^2 = [d(A,B)]^2$

$(\sqrt{104})^2 + (\sqrt{26})^2 = (\sqrt{130})^2$

$104 + 26 = 130$

$130 = 130$

The area of a triangle is $A = \ 2 \, bh$. In this problem,

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [d(A, C)] \cdot [d(B, C)] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{104} \cdot \sqrt{26}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{26} \cdot \sqrt{26}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 26$

26 square units

34. $A = (-6, 3)$, $B = (3, -5)$, $C = (-1, 5)$

$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(3-(-6))^2 + (-5-3)^2} = \sqrt{9^2 + (-8)^2} = \sqrt{81+64}$

$= \sqrt{145}$

$d(B, C) = \sqrt{(-1-3)^2 + (5-(-5))^2}$

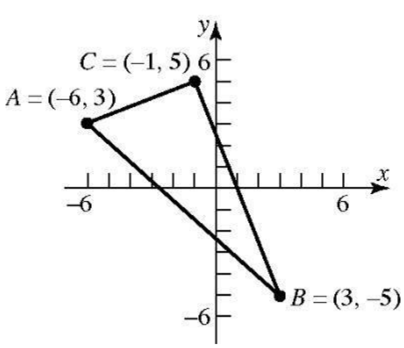
$= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 10^2} = \sqrt{16+100}$

$= \sqrt{116} = 2\sqrt{29}$

$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(-1-(-6))^2 + (5-3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{5^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{25+4}$

$= \sqrt{29}$



Verifying that Δ ABC is a right triangle by the Pythagorean Theorem:

$[d(A, C)]^2 + [d(B, C)]^2 = [d(A, B)]^2$

$(\sqrt{29})^2 + (2\sqrt{29})^2 = (\sqrt{145})^2$

$29 + 4 \cdot 29 = 145$

$29 + 116 = 145$

$145 = 145$

problem,

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [d(A, C)] \cdot [d(B, C)]$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{29} \cdot 2\sqrt{29}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 29$

29 square units

35. $A = (4, -3)$, $B = (0, -3)$, $C = (4, 2)$

$d(A, B) = \sqrt{(0-4)^2 + (-3-(-3))^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{16+0}$

$= \sqrt{16}$

$= 4$

$d(B, C) = \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (2-(-3))^2}$

$= \sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{16+25}$

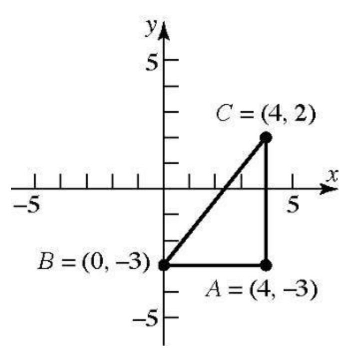
$= \sqrt{41}$

$d(A, C) = \sqrt{(4-4)^2 + (2-(-3))^2}$

$= \sqrt{0^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{0+25}$

$= \sqrt{25}$

$= 5$



Verifying that Δ ABC is a right triangle by the Pythagorean Theorem:

$[d(A,B)]^2 + [d(A,C)]^2 = [d(B,C)]^2$

$4^2 + 5^2 = (\sqrt{41})^2$

$16 + 25 = 41$

$41 = 41$

The area of a triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$. In this

The area of a triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$. In this problem,

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [d(A,B)] \cdot [d(A,C)]$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 5$

10 square units

36. $A = (4,-3)$, $B = (4, 1)$, $C = (2, 1)$

$d(A,B) = \sqrt{(4-4)^2 + (1-(-3))^2}$

$\sqrt{0^2 + 4^2}$

$\sqrt{0+16}$

$\sqrt{16}$

4

$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(2-4)^2 + (1-1)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{4+0}$

$\sqrt{4}$

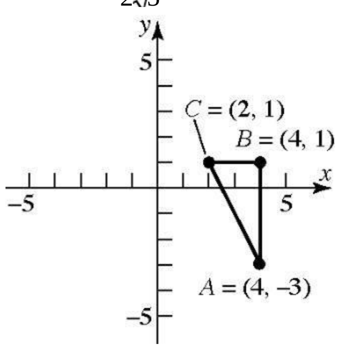
2

$d(A,C) = \sqrt{(2-4)^2 + (1-(-3))^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4+16}$

$\sqrt{20}$

$2\sqrt{5}$



Verifying that Δ ABC is a right triangle by the Pythagorean Theorem:

$[d(A,B)]^2 + [d(B,C)]^2 = [d(A,C)]^2$

$4^2 + 2^2 = (2\sqrt{5})^2$

$16+4=20$

$=20$

The area of a triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2} bh$. In this problem,

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [d(A,B)] \cdot [d(B,C)]$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2$

4 square units

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{3+5}{2}, \frac{-4+4}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{8}{2}, \frac{0}{2}\right)$

$(4,0)$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{-2+2}{2}, \frac{0+4}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{0}{2}, \frac{4}{2}\right)$

$(0, 2)$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{-3+6}{2}, \frac{2+0}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right)$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{2+4}{2}, \frac{-3+2}{2}\right)$

$\left(\frac{6}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$

$\left(2 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

3,−

| 2 |

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{10}{2}, \frac{-2}{2}\right)$$

$$= (5, -1)$$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{-2}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a+0}{2}, \frac{b+0}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}\right)$$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a+0}{2}, \frac{a+0}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

The x coordinate would be $2 + 3 = 5$ and the y coordinate would be $5 - 2 = 3$. Thus the new

$$5^2 + b^2 = 13^2$$

$$25 + b^2 = 169$$

$$b^2 = 144$$

$$b = 12$$

Thus the coordinates will have an y value of $-1 - 12 = -13$ and $-1 + 12 = 11$. So the points are $(3, 11)$ and $(3, -13)$.

Consider points of the form $(3, y)$ that are a distance of 13 units from the point $(-2, -1)$.

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-1 - y)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 + 1 + 2y + y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{y^2 + 2y + 26}$$

$$13 = \sqrt{y^2 + 2y + 26}$$

$$13^2 = \left(\sqrt{y^2 + 2y + 26}\right)^2$$

$$169 = y^2 + 2y + 26$$

$$0 = y^2 + 2y - 143$$

$$0 = (y - 11)(y + 13)$$

$$y - 11 = 0 \text{ or } y + 13 = 0$$

$$y = 11 \qquad y = -13$$

Thus, the points $(3, 11)$ and $(3, -13)$ are a distance of 13 units from the point $(-2, -1)$.

a. If we use a right triangle to solve the problem, we know the hypotenuse is 17 units in length. One of the legs of the triangle will be 2+6=8. Thus the other leg will be:

$$8^2 + b^2 = 17^2$$

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point would be $(5, 3)$.

The new x coordinate would be $-1 - 2 = -3$ and the new y coordinate would be $6 + 4 = 10$. Thus the new point would be $(-3,10)$

a. If we use a right triangle to solve the problem, we know the hypotenuse is 13 units in length. One of the legs of the triangle will be 2+3=5. Thus the other leg will be:

$$64 + b \quad = 289$$

$$b^2 = 225$$
$$= 15$$

Thus the coordinates will have an x value of $1 - 15 = -14$ and $1 + 15 = 16$. So the points are $-14, -6)$ and $(16, -6)$.

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Consider points of the form $(x, -6)$ that are a distance of 17 units from the point $(1, 2)$.

$$= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{(1 - x)^2 + (2 - (-6))^2}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1 + (8)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1 + 64}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 65}$$
$$17 = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 65}$$
$$17^2 = \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 65}\right)^2$$
$$= x^2 - 2x + 65$$
$$0 = x^2 - 2x - 224$$
$$0 = (x + 14)(x - 16)$$
$$x + 14 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 16 = 0$$
$$x = -14 \qquad x = 16$$

Thus, the points $(-14, -6)$ and $(16, -6)$ are a distance of 13 units from the point $(1, 2)$.

Points on the x-axis have a y-coordinate of 0. Thus, we consider points of the form $(x, 0)$ that are a distance of 6 units from the point $(4, -3)$.

$$= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{(4 - x)^2 + (-3 - 0)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{16 - 8x + x^2 + (-3)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{16 - 8x + x^2 + 9}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 25}$$
$$6 = \sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 25}$$
$$6^2 = \left(\sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 25}\right)^2$$
$$= x^2 - 8x + 25$$
$$0 = x^2 - 8x - 11$$
$$= -(-8) \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(1)(-11)} \over 2(1)$$
$$= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 44}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{108}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{8 \pm 6\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4 \pm 3\sqrt{3}$$

$x = 4 + 3\sqrt{3}$ or $x = 4 - 3\sqrt{3}$

Thus, the points $(4 + 3\sqrt{3}, 0)$ and $(4 - 3\sqrt{3}, 0)$ are on the x-axis and a distance of 6 units from the point $(4, -3)$.

Points on the y-axis have an x-coordinate of 0. Thus, we consider points of the form $(0, y)$ that are a distance of 6 units from the point $(4, -3)$.

$$= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{(4 - 0)^2 + (-3 - y)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{4^2 + 9 + 6y + y^2}$$
$$\sqrt{16 + 9 + 6y + y^2}$$
$$\sqrt{y^2 + 6y + 25}$$
$$6 = \sqrt{y^2 + 6y + 25}$$
$$6^2 = \left(\sqrt{y^2 + 6y + 25}\right)^2$$
$$36 = y^2 + 6y + 25$$
$$= y^2 + 6y - 11$$
$$y = \frac{(-6) \pm \sqrt{(6)^2 - 4(1)(-11)}}{2(1)}$$
$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 44}}{2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{80}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{-6 \pm 4\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

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$= -3 \pm 2\ 5\ 2$

$y = -3 + 2\ \ 5$ or

$y = -3 - 2\ \ 5$

Thus, the points $\left(0, -3 + 2\ \ 5\right)$ and $\left(0, -3 - 2\ \ 5\right)$ are on the y-axis and a distance of 6 units from the point $\left(4, -3\right)$.

a. To shift 3 units left and 4 units down, we subtract 3 from the x-coordinate and subtract 4 from the y-coordinate.

$\left(2 - 3, 5 - 4\right) = \left(-1, 1\right)$

To shift left 2 units and up 8 units, we subtract 2 from the x-coordinate and add 8 to the y-coordinate.

$\left(2 - 2, 5 + 8\right) = \left(0, 13\right)$

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Let the coordinates of point B be (x, y).
Using the midpoint formula, we can write

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

This leads to two equations we can solve.

$$\frac{-1+x}{2} = 2 \qquad \frac{8+y}{2} = 3$$
$$-1+x = 4 \qquad 8+y = 6$$
$$x = 5 \qquad y = -2$$

Point B has coordinates $(5, -2)$.

$$M = (x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right).$$

$P_1 = (x_1, y_1) = (-3, 6)$ and $(x, y) = (-1, 4)$, so

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$-1 = \frac{-3 + x_2}{2} \qquad 4 = \frac{6 + y_2}{2}$$
$$-2 = -3 + x_2 \qquad 8 = 6 + y_2$$
$$1 = x_2 \qquad 2 = y_2$$

Thus, $P_2 = (1, 2)$.

$$M = (x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right).$$

$P_2 = (x_2, y_2) = (7, -2)$ and $(x, y) = (5, -4)$, so

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$5 = \frac{x_1 + 7}{2} \qquad -4 = \frac{y_1 + (-2)}{2}$$
$$10 = x_1 + 7 \qquad -8 = y_1 + (-2)$$
$$3 = x_1 \qquad -6 = y_1$$

Thus, $P_1 = (3, -6)$.

The midpoint of AB is: $= \left(\frac{0+6}{2}, \frac{0+0}{2}\right)$

$(3, 0)$

$= \left(\frac{0+4}{2}, \frac{0+4}{2}\right)$

$$d(C, D) = \sqrt{(0-4)^2 + (3-4)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{16+1} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$d(B, E) = \sqrt{(2-6)^2 + (2-0)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{16+4}$$
$$\sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$d(A, F) = \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (5-0)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{2^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{4+25}$$
$$\sqrt{29}$$

Let $P_1 = (0, 0)$, $P_2 = (0, 4)$, $P = (x, y)$

$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(0-0)^2 + (4-0)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$d(P_1, P) = \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 4$$
$$\rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$d(P_2, P) = \sqrt{(x-0)^2 + (y-4)^2}$$
$$\sqrt{x^2 + (y-4)^2} = 4$$
$$\rightarrow x^2 + (y-4)^2 = 16$$

Therefore,

$$y^2 = (y-4)^2$$
$$y^2 = y^2 - 8y + 16$$
$$8y = 16$$
$$y = 2$$

which gives

$$x^2 + 2^2 = 16$$
$$x^2 = 12$$
$$x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

Two triangles are possible. The third vertex is $(-2\sqrt{3}, 2)$ or $(2\sqrt{3}, 2)$.

Let $P_1 = (0,0)$, $P_2 = (0, s)$, $P_3 = (s,0)$, and

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The midpoint of AC is: $\left(\frac{}{2}, \frac{}{2}\right)$

$(2, 2)$

$P_4 = (s, s)$.

The midpoint of BC is: $=\left(\frac{6+4}{2}, \frac{0+4}{2}\right)$

$(5, 2)$

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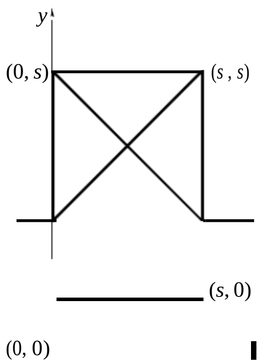

The points P_1 and P_4 are endpoints of one diagonal and the points P_2 and P_3 are the endpoints of the other diagonal.

$$M_{1,4} = \left(\frac{0+s}{2}, \frac{0+s}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{s}{2}, \frac{s}{2}\right)$$

$$M_{2,3} = \left(\frac{0+s}{2}, \frac{s+0}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{s}{2}, \frac{s}{2}\right)$$

The midpoints of the diagonals are the same. Therefore, the diagonals of a square intersect at their midpoints.

Let $P_1 = (0, 0)$, $P_2 = (a, 0)$, and $P_3 = \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}\right)$. To show that these vertices form an equilateral triangle, we need to show that the distance between any pair of points is the same constant value.

$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(a-0)^2 + (0-0)^2} = \sqrt{a^2} = |a|$$

$$d(P_2, P_3) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2} - a\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} - 0\right)^2}$$

$$P_4 = M_{P_1P_2} = \left(\frac{0+a}{2}, \frac{0+0}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$P_5 = M_{P_2P_3} = \left(\frac{a + \frac{a}{2}}{2}, \frac{0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3a}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4}\right)$$

$$P_6 = M_{P_1P_3} = \left(\frac{0 + \frac{a}{2}}{2}, \frac{0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4}\right)$$

$$d(P_4, P_5) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3a}{4} - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} - 0\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{16} + \frac{3a^2}{16}} = \frac{|a|}{2}$$

$$d(P_4, P_6) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{4} - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} - 0\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{a}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{16} + \frac{3a^2}{16}} = \frac{|a|}{2}$$

$$d(P_5, P_6) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3a}{4} - \frac{a}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4}\right)^2}$$

2

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$$= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{3a^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4a^2}{4}} = \sqrt{a^2} = |a|$$

$$d(P_1, P_3) = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{a}{2} - 0\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} - 0\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{3a^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4a^2}{4}} = \sqrt{a^2} = |a|$$

Since all three distances have the same constant value, the triangle is an equilateral triangle. Now find the midpoints:

$$= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + 0}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4}} = \frac{|a|}{2}$$

Since the sides are the same length, the triangle is equilateral.

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$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(-4-2)^2 + (1-1)^2}$

$\sqrt{(-6)^2 + 0^2}$

$\sqrt{36}$

6

$d(P_2, P_3) = \sqrt{(-4-(-4))^2 + (-3-1)^2}$

$\sqrt{0^2 + (-4)^2}$

$\sqrt{16}$

4

$d(P_1, P_3) = \sqrt{(-4-2)^2 + (-3-1)^2}$

$\sqrt{(-6)^2 + (-4)^2}$

$\sqrt{36+16}$

$\sqrt{52}$

$2\sqrt{13}$

Since $[d(P_1, P_2)]^2 + [d(P_2, P_3)]^2 = [d(P_1, P_3)]^2$,

the triangle is a right triangle.

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(6-(-1))^2 + (2-4)^2}$

$\sqrt{7^2 + (-2)^2}$

$\sqrt{49+4}$

$\sqrt{53}$

$d(P_2, P_3) = \sqrt{(4-6)^2 + (-5-2)^2}$

$\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-7)^2}$

$\sqrt{4+49}$

$\sqrt{53}$

$d(P_1, P_3) = \sqrt{(4-(-1))^2 + (-5-4)^2}$

$\sqrt{5^2 + (-9)^2}$

$\sqrt{25+81}$

$\sqrt{106}$

Since $[d(P_1, P_2)]^2 + [d(P_2, P_3)]^2 = [d(P_1, P_3)]^2$,

the triangle is a right triangle.

Since $d(P_1, P_2) = d(P_2, P_3)$, the triangle is isosceles.

Therefore, the triangle is an isosceles right

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(0-(-2))^2 + (7-(-1))^2}$

$= \sqrt{2^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{4+64} = \sqrt{68}$

$2\sqrt{17}$

$d(P_2, P_3) = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (2-7)^2}$

$= \sqrt{3^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{9+25}$

$\sqrt{34}$

$d(P_1, P_3) =$

$\sqrt{(3-(-2))^2 + (2-(-1))^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{25+9}$

$\sqrt{34}$

Since $d(P_2, P_3) = d(P_1, P_3)$, the triangle is isosceles.

Since $[d(P_1, P_3)]^2 + [d(P_2, P_3)]^2 = [d(P_1, P_2)]^2$,

the triangle is also a right triangle. Therefore, the triangle is an isosceles right triangle.

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(-4-7)^2 + (0-2)^2}$

triangle.

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$$= \sqrt{(-11)^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{121 + 4} = \sqrt{125}$$
$$= 5\sqrt{5}$$

$$d(P_2, P_3) = \sqrt{\left(4 - (-4)\right)^2 + (6 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{64 + 36}$$
$$= \sqrt{100}$$
$$= 10$$

$$d(P_1, P_3) = \sqrt{(4 - 7)^2 + (6 - 2)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16}$$
$$= \sqrt{25}$$
$$= 5$$

Since $[d(P_1, P_3)]^2 + [d(P_2, P_3)]^2 = [d(P_1, P_2)]^2$, the triangle is a right triangle.

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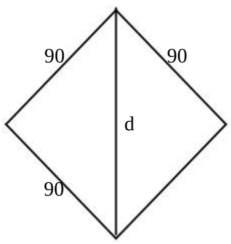
Using the Pythagorean Theorem: $90^2 + 90^2 = d^2$

$8100 + 8100 = d^2$

$16200 = d^2$

$d = \sqrt{16200} = 90\sqrt{2} \approx 127.28$ feet

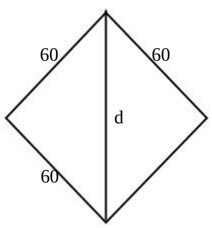


Using the Pythagorean Theorem:

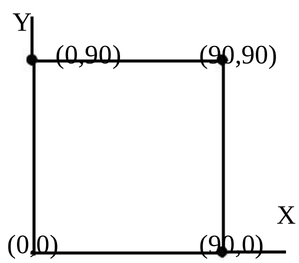
$60^2 + 60^2 = d^2$

$3600 + 3600 = d^2 \rightarrow 7200 = d^2$

$d = \sqrt{7200} = 60\sqrt{2} \approx 84.85$ feet



a. First: (90, 0), Second: (90, 90), Third: (0, 90)



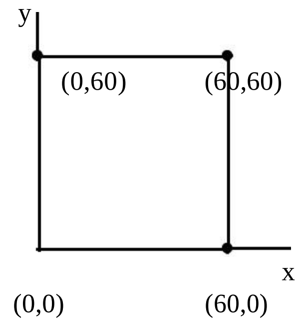
Using the distance formula: $d = \sqrt{(310-90)^2 + (15-90)^2}$

$= \sqrt{220^2 + (-75)^2} = \sqrt{54025}$

$= 5\sqrt{2161} \approx 232.43$ feet

c. Using the distance formula:

a. First: (60, 0), Second: (60, 60) Third: (0, 60)



Using the distance formula:

$d = \sqrt{(180-60)^2 + (20-60)^2}$

$= \sqrt{120^2 + (-40)^2} = \sqrt{16000}$

$40\sqrt{10} \approx 126.49$ feet

Using the distance formula: $d = \sqrt{(220-0)^2 + (220-60)^2}$

$\sqrt{220^2 + 160^2} = \sqrt{74000}$

$20\sqrt{185} \approx 272.03$ feet

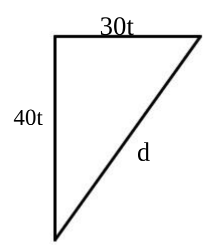
The Focus heading east moves a distance $30t$ after t hours. The truck heading south moves a distance $40t$ after t hours. Their distance apart after t hours is:

$= \sqrt{(30t)^2 + (40t)^2}$

$\sqrt{900t^2 + 1600t^2}$

$\sqrt{2500t^2}$

$50t$ miles



68. $\frac{15 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hr}} \cdot \frac{5280 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ mile}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ hr}}{3600 \text{ sec}} = 22$ ft/sec

$d = \sqrt{100^2 + (22t)^2}$

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$$d = \sqrt{(300-0)^2 + (300-90)^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{300^2 + 210^2} = \sqrt{134100}$$
$$= 30\sqrt{149} \approx 366.20 \text{ feet}$$

$$= \sqrt{10000 + 484t^2} \text{ feet}$$

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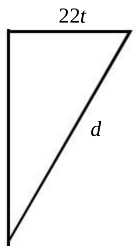


a. The shortest side is between $P_1 = (2.6, 1.5)$ and $P_2 = (2.7, 1.7)$. The estimate for the desired intersection point is:

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{2.6 + 2.7}{2}, \frac{1.5 + 1.7}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{5.3}{2}, \frac{3.2}{2}\right)$$

$$= (2.65, 1.6)$$

Using the distance formula:

$$= \sqrt{(2.65 - 1.4)^2 + (1.6 - 1.3)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1.5625 + 0.09}$$

$$\sqrt{1.6525}$$

1.285 units

Let $P_1 = (2007, 345)$ and $P_2 = (2013, 466)$. The midpoint is:

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{2007 + 2013}{22}, \frac{345 + 466}{}$$

$$\frac{4020}{22}, \frac{811}{}$$

$$(2010, 405.5)$$

The estimate for 2010 is $405.5 billion. The estimate net sales of Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. in 2010 is $0.5 billion off from the reported value of $405 billion.

For 2003 we have the ordered pair $(2003, 18660)$ and for 2013 we have the ordered pair $(2013, 23624)$. The midpoint is

$$(\text{year}, \$) = \left(\frac{2003 + 2013}{2}, \frac{18660 + 23624}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{4016}{22}, \frac{42284}{}$$

$$(2008, 21142)$$

Using the midpoint, we estimate the poverty level in 2008 to be $21,142. This is lower than the actual value.

Answers will vary.

To find the denominator, we know the denominator cannot be zero.

$x - 5 = 0$

$2x = 5$

$x = \frac{5}{2}$

So the domain is all real numbers not equal to

$-\quad -2\}$.

$3x^2 - 7x - 20 = 0$

$(3x + 5)(x - 4) = 0$

$(3x + 5) = 0$ or $(x - 4) = 0$

$x = -\frac{5}{3}$ or $x = 4$

So the solution set is: $-\frac{5}{3}, 4$

$(7 + 3i)(1 - 2i) = 7 - 14i + 3i - 6i^2$

$7 - 11i - 6(-1)$

$7 - 11i + 6$

$13 - 11i$

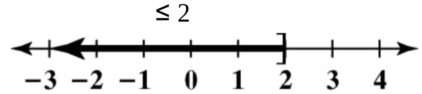
$5(x - 3) + 2x \geq 6(2x - 3) - 7$

$5x - 15 + 2x \geq 12x - 18 -$

$7\ 7x - 15 \geq 12x - 25$

$-5x \geq -10$

≤ 2



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Section 2.2

1. $2(x+3)-1=-7$

$2(x+3)=-6$
$x+3=-3$
$x=-6$

The solution set is $\{-6\}$.

2. $x^2-9=0$

$x^2=9$
$x=\pm\sqrt{9}=\pm 3$

The solution set is $\{-3,3\}$.

3. intercepts

4. $y=0$

5. y-axis

6. 4

7. $(-3,4)$

8. True

9. False; the y-coordinate of a point at which the graph crosses or touches the x-axis is always 0. The x-coordinate of such a point is an x-intercept.

10. False; a graph can be symmetric with respect to both coordinate axes (in such cases it will also be symmetric with respect to the origin).
For example: $x^2+y^2=1$

d

c

13. $y=x^4-\sqrt{x}$

$0=0^4-\sqrt{0}$ $1=1^4-\sqrt{1}$ $4=(2)^4-\sqrt{2}$
$0=0$ $1\neq 0$ $4\neq 16-\sqrt{2}$

15. $y^2=x^2+9$

$3^2=0^2+9$ $0^2=3^2+9$ $0^2=(-3)^2+9$
$9=9$ $0\neq 18$ $0\neq 18$

The point (0, 3) is on the graph of the equation.

16. $y^3=x+1$

$1^3=0+1$ $0^3=-1+1$

$8\neq 2$ $1=1$ $0=0$

The points (0, 1) and (–1, 0) are on the graph of the equation.

17. $x^2+y^2=4$

$0^2+2^2=4$ $(-2)^2+2^2=4$ $(\sqrt{2})^2+(\sqrt{2})^2=4$

$4=4$ $8\neq 4$ $4=4$

(0, 2) and $(\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$ are on the graph of the equation.

18. $x^2+4y^2=4$

$0^2+4\cdot 1^2=4$ $2^2+4\cdot 0^2=4$ $2^2+4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=4$
$4=4$ $4=4$ $5\neq 4$

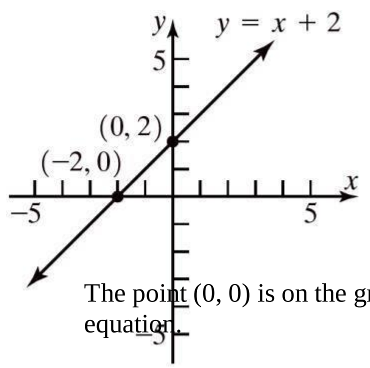
The points (0, 1) and (2, 0) are on the graph of the equation.

19. $y=x+2$

x-intercept: y-intercept:

$0=x+2$ $y=0+2$
$-2=x$ $y=2$

The intercepts are $(-2,0)$ and $(0,2)$.



The point (0, 0) is on the graph of the equation.

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14. $y = x^3 - 2\sqrt{x}$

$0 = 0^3 - 2\sqrt{0}$ $\quad 1 = 1^3 - 2\sqrt{1}$ $\quad -1 = 1^3 - 2\sqrt{1}$

$0 = 0$ $\quad 1 \neq -1$ $\quad -1 = -1$

The points (0, 0) and (1, –1) are on the graph of the equation.

$y = x - 6$

x-intercept: $0 = x - 6$, $6 = x$

y-intercept: $y = 0 - 6$, $y = -6$

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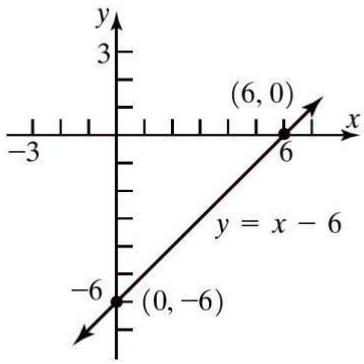
The intercepts are 6, 0) and (0, −6) .

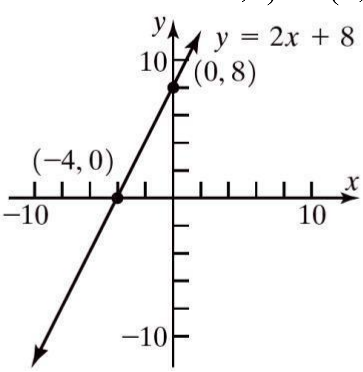


$y = 2x + 8$

x-intercept:
= 2 *x* +
8 2 *x* = −8
x = −4

y-intercept:
= 2(0)+8 *y*
= 8

The intercepts are −4, 0) and (0,8) .

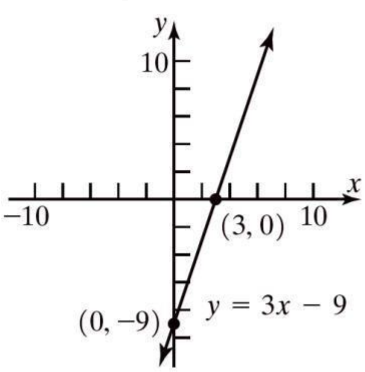


$y = 3x − 9$

x-intercept:
= 3 *x* −
9 3 *x* = 9
x = 3

y-intercept:
= 3(0)−9 *y*
= −9

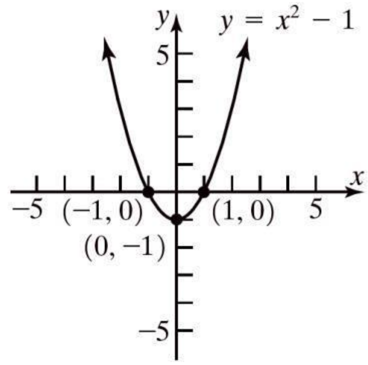
The intercepts are 3, 0) and (0, −9) .



$y = x^2 − 1$ *x*-
intercepts: 0
= x^2 − 1
^{2} = 1
x = ±1

y-intercept:
=0^2−1 *y*
= −1

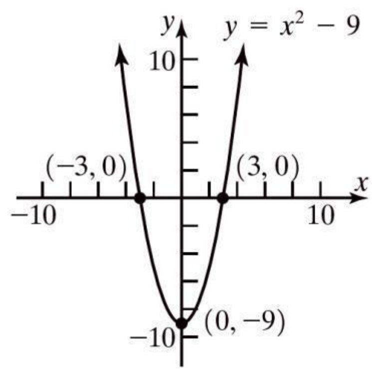
The intercepts are −1, 0) , (1, 0) , and 0, −1) .



$y = x^2 − 9$ *x*-
intercepts: 0
= x^2 − 9
^{2} = 9
x = ±3

y-intercept:
=0^2−9 *y*
= −9

The intercepts are −3, 0) , (3, 0) , and 0, −9) .



$y = -x^2 + 4$

x-intercepts:
0 = − x^2 + 4
^{2} = 4
x = ±2

y-intercepts:
= −$(0)^2$ + 4
y = 4

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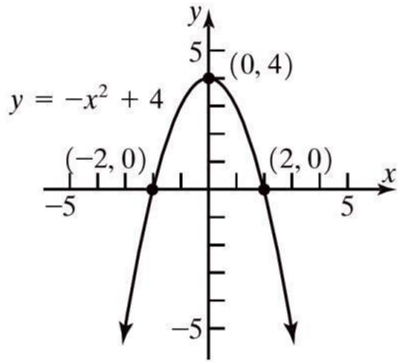
The intercepts are $(-2,0)$, $(2,0)$, and $0,4)$.



$y = -x^2 + 1$

x-intercepts:

$0 = -x^2 + 1$

$x^2 = 1$

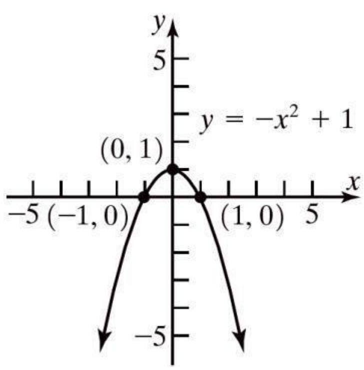
$x = \pm 1$

y-intercept:

$y = -(0)^2 + 1$

$y = 1$

The intercepts are $(-1, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, and $0,1)$.



27. $2x + 3y = 6$

x-intercepts:

$2x + 3(0) = 6$

$2x = 6$

$x = 3$

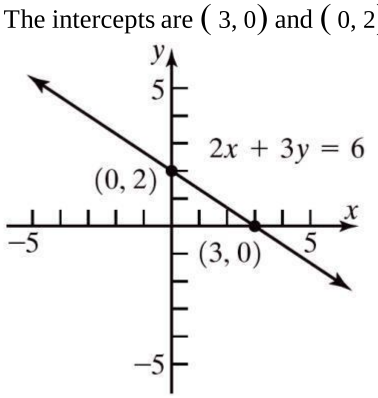
y-intercept:

$2(0) + 3y = 6$

$3y = 6$

$y = 2$

The intercepts are $(3, 0)$ and $(0, 2)$.



$5x + 2y = 10$

x-intercepts:

$5x + 2(0) = 10$

$5x = 10$

$x = 2$

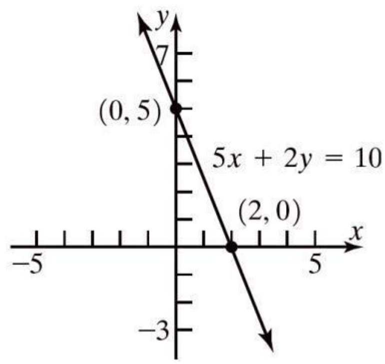
y-intercept:

$5(0) + 2y = 10$

$y = 10$

$y = 5$

The intercepts are $2, 0)$ and $(0, 5)$.



$9x^2 + 4y = 36$

x-intercepts:

$9x^2 + 4(0) = 36$

$9x^2 = 36$

$^2 = 4$

$x = \pm 2$

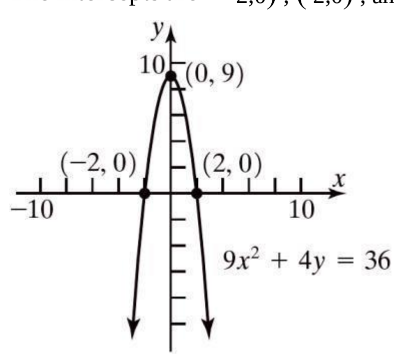
y-intercept:

$9(0)^2 + 4y = 36$

$y = 36$

$y = 9$

The intercepts are $-2,0)$, $(2,0)$, and $(0,9)$.



$4x^2 + y = 4$

x-intercepts:

$4x^2 + 0 = 4$

$4x^2 = 4$

$^2 = 1$

$x = \pm 1$

y-intercept:

$4(0)^2 + y = 4$

$y = 4$

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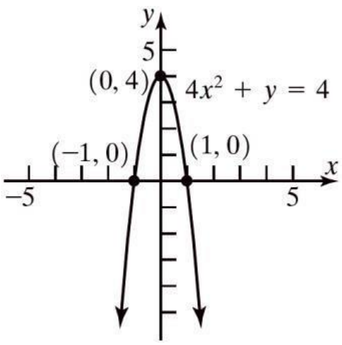
The intercepts are $(-1,0)$, $(1,0)$, and $(0,4)$.



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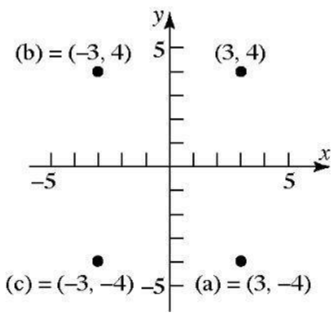

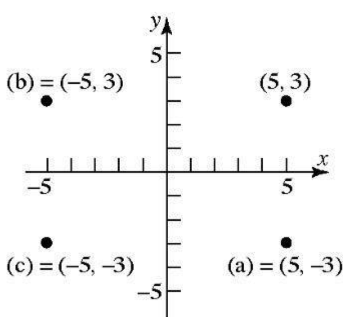

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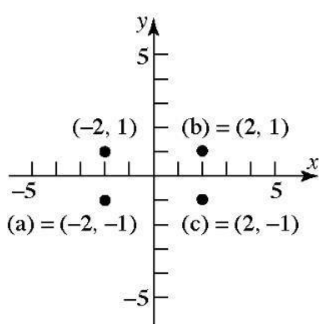

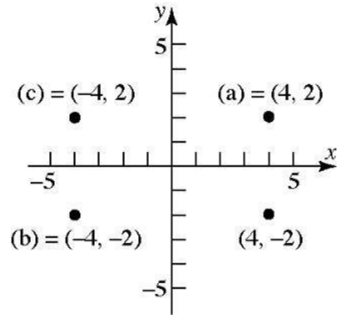

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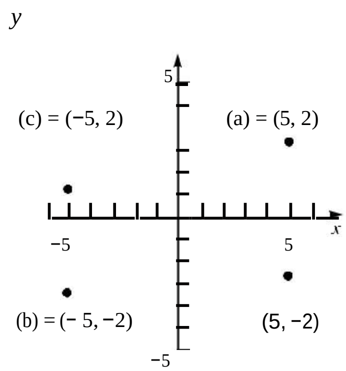

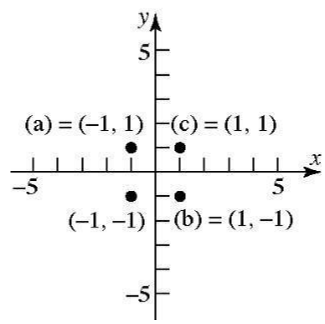

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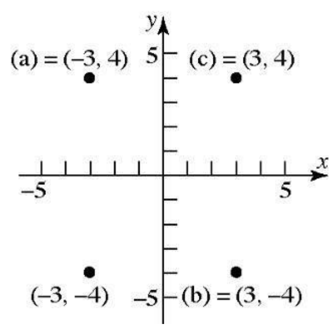

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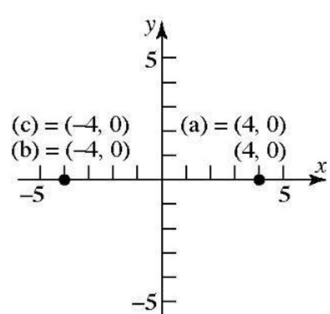

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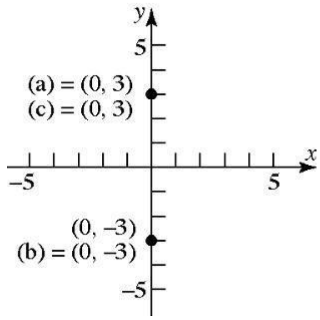
39.



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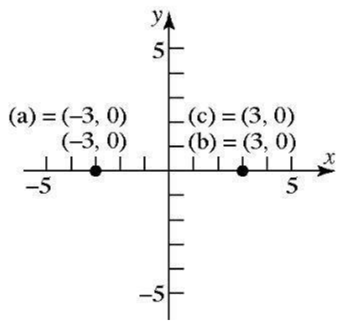


a. Intercepts: $(-1, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$

Symmetric with respect to the *x*-axis, *y*-axis, and the origin.

a. Intercepts: $(0,1)$

Not symmetric to the *x*-axis, the *y*-axis, nor the origin

a. Intercepts: $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},0\right)$, $(0,1)$, and $\left(\frac{\pi}{2},0\right)$

Symmetric with respect to the *y*-axis.

a. Intercepts: $(-2,0)$, $(0,-3)$, and $(2,0)$

Symmetric with respect to the *y*-axis.

a. Intercepts: $(0,0)$

Symmetric with respect to the *x*-axis.

46. a. Intercepts: $(-2, 0)$, $(0, 2)$, $(0, -2)$, and $(2, 0)$

Symmetric with respect to the *x*-axis, *y*-axis, and the origin.

a. Intercepts: $(-2,0)$, $(0,0)$, and $(2,0)$

Symmetric with respect to the origin.

a. x-intercept: $[-2,1]$, y-intercept 0

Not symmetric to x-axis, y-axis, or origin.

a. x-intercept: $[-1, 2]$, y-intercept 0

Not symmetric to x-axis, y-axis, or origin.

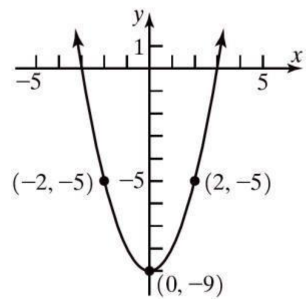
a. Intercepts: none

Symmetric with respect to the origin.

a. Intercepts: none

Symmetric with respect to the *x*-axis.

53.



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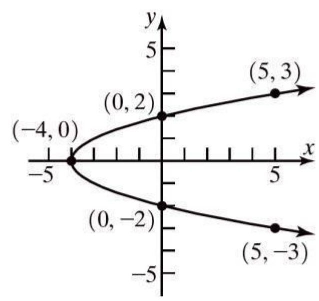

a. Intercepts: $(-4,0)$, $(0,0)$, and $(4,0)$

Symmetric with respect to the origin.

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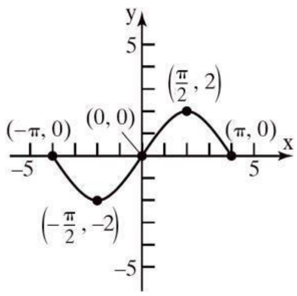
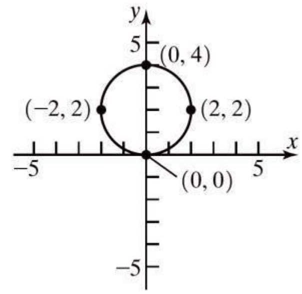
55. 

56. 

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57. $y^2 = x + 4$

x-intercepts: $0^2 = x + 4$, $-4 = x$

y-intercepts: $y^2 = 0 + 4$, $y^2 = 4$, $y = \pm 2$

The intercepts are $(-4, 0)$, $(0, -2)$ and $(0, 2)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

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

$y^2 = x + 4$ same

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y^2 = -x + 4$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$.

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

$y^2 = -x + 4$ different

Therefore, the graph will have x-axis symmetry.

$y^2 = x + 9$

x-intercepts: $(0)^2 = -x + 9$, $0 = -x + 9$, $x = 9$

y-intercepts: $y^2 = 0 + 9$, $y^2 = 9$, $y = \pm 3$

The intercepts are $(-9, 0)$, $(0, -3)$ and $(0, 3)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

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

$y^2 = x + 9$ same

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y^2 = -x + 9$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$.

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

$y^2 = -x + 9$ different

Therefore, the graph will have x-axis symmetry.

$y = \sqrt[3]{x}$

x-intercepts: $0 = \sqrt[3]{x}$, $0 = x$

y-intercepts: $y = \sqrt[3]{0} = 0$

The only intercept is $(0, 0)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$-y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ different

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = \sqrt[3]{-x} = -\sqrt[3]{x}$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

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

$y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ same

Therefore, the graph will have origin symmetry.

$y = \sqrt[5]{x}$

x-intercepts: $0 = \sqrt[3]{x}$, $0 = x$

y-intercepts: $y = \sqrt[5]{0} = 0$

The only intercept is $(0, 0)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$-y = \sqrt[5]{x}$ different

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = \sqrt[5]{-x} = -\sqrt[5]{x}$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$-y = \sqrt[5]{-x} = -\sqrt[5]{x}$

$y = \sqrt[5]{x}$ same

Therefore, the graph will have origin symmetry.

$x^2 + y - 9 = 0$

x-intercepts: $x^2 - 9 = 0$, $x^2 = 9$, $x = \pm 3$

y-intercepts: $0^2 + y - 9 = 0$, $y = 9$

The intercepts are $(-3, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, and $(0, 9)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$x^2 - y - 9 = 0$ different

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$(-x)^2 + y - 9 = 0$

$x^2 + y - 9 = 0$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$(-x)^2 - y - 9 = 0$

$x^2 - y - 9 = 0$ different

Therefore, the graph will have y-axis symmetry.

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62. $x^2 - y - 4 = 0$

x-intercepts: $x^2 - 0 - 4 = 0$, $x^2 = 4$, $x = \pm 2$

y-intercept: $0^2 - y - 4 = 0$, $-y = 4$, $y = -4$

The intercepts are $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, and $(0, -4)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$x^2 - (-y) - 4 = 0$

$x^2 + y - 4 = 0$ different

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$(-x)^2 - y - 4 = 0$

$x^2 - y - 4 = 0$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$(-x)^2 - (-y) - 4 = 0$

$x^2 + y - 4 = 0$ different

Therefore, the graph will have *y*-axis symmetry.

63. $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$

x-intercepts: $9x^2 + 4(0)^2 = 36$, $9x^2 = 36$, $x^2 = 4$, $x = \pm 2$

y-intercepts: $9(0)^2 + 4y^2 = 36$, $4y^2 = 36$, $y^2 = 9$, $y = \pm 3$

The intercepts are $(-2,0)$, $(2,0)$, $(0, -3)$, and $(0,3)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$9x^2 + 4(-y)^2 = 36$

$9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$ same

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$9(-x)^2 + 4y^2 = 36$

$9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$9(-x)^2 + 4(-y)^2 = 36$

64. $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$

x-intercepts: $4x^2 + 0^2 = 4$, $4x^2 = 4$, $x^2 = 1$, $x = \pm 1$

y-intercepts: $4(0)^2 + y^2 = 4$, $y^2 = 4$, $y = \pm 2$

The intercepts are $(-1,0)$, $(1,0)$, $(0, -2)$, and $(0, 2)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

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

$4x^2 + y^2 = 4$ same

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

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

$4x^2 + y^2 = 4$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

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

$4x^2 + y^2 = 4$ same

Therefore, the graph will have *x*-axis, *y*-axis, and origin symmetry.

65. $y = x^3 - 27$

x-intercepts: $0 = x^3 - 27$, $x^3 = 27$, $x = 3$

y-intercepts: $y = 0^3 - 27$, $y = -27$

The intercepts are $(3,0)$ and $(0, -27)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$-y = x^3 - 27$ different

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = (-x)^3 - 27$

$y = -x^3 - 27$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

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$9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$ same

Therefore, the graph will have *x*-axis, *y*-axis, and origin symmetry.

$-y = (-x)^3 - 27$

$y = x^3 + 27$ different

Therefore, the graph has none of the indicated symmetries.

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66. $y = x^4 - 1$

x-intercepts: $0 = x^4 - 1$; $x^4 = 1$; $x = \pm 1$

y-intercepts: $y = 0^4 - 1$; $y = -1$

The intercepts are $(-1, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(0, -1)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$-y = x^4 - 1$ different

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = (-x)^4 - 1$

$y = x^4 - 1$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$-y = (-x)^4 - 1$

$-y = x^4 - 1$ different

Therefore, the graph will have *y*-axis symmetry.

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

x-intercepts: $0 = x^2 - 3x - 4$; $0 = (x - 4)(x + 1)$; $x = 4$ or $x = -1$

y-intercepts: $y = 0^2 - 3(0) - 4$; $y = -4$

The intercepts are $(4, 0)$, $(-1, 0)$, and $(0, -4)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

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

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = (-x)^2 - 3(-x) - 4$

$y = x^2 + 3x - 4$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$-y = (-x)^2 - 3(-x) - 4$

$-y = x^2 + 3x - 4$ different

Therefore, the graph has none of the indicated symmetries.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$-y = x^2 + 4$ different

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

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

$y = x^2 + 4$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

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

$-y = x^2 + 4$ different

Therefore, the graph will have *y*-axis symmetry.

$y = \dfrac{3x}{x^2 + 9}$

x-intercepts: $0 = \dfrac{3x}{x^2 + 9}$; $3x = 0$; $x = 0$

y-intercepts: $y = \dfrac{3(0)}{0^2 + 9} = \dfrac{0}{9} = 0$

The only intercept is $(0, 0)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$-y = \dfrac{3x}{x^2 + 9}$ different

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = \dfrac{3(-x)}{(-x)^2 + 9}$

$y = -\dfrac{3x}{x^2 + 9}$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$-y = \dfrac{3(-x)}{(-x)^2 + 9}$

$-y = -\dfrac{3x}{x^2 + 9}$

$y = \dfrac{3x}{x^2 + 9}$ same

Therefore, the graph has origin symmetry.

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68. $y = x^2 + 4$

x-intercepts:	y-intercepts:
$0 = x^2 + 4$	$y = 0^2 + 4$
$x^2 = -4$	$y = 4$
no real solution	

The only intercept is $(0,4)$.

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$y = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{2x}$

x-intercepts: *y*-intercepts:

$0 = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{2x}$ $y = \dfrac{0^2 - 4}{2(0)} = \dfrac{-4}{0}$

$x^2 - 4 = 0$ undefined

$x^2 = 4$

$x = \pm 2$

The intercepts are $(-2,0)$ and $(2,0)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$-y = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{2x}$ different

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = \dfrac{(-x)^2 - 4}{2(-x)}$

$y = -\dfrac{x^2 - 4}{2x}$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$-y = \dfrac{(-x)^2 - 4}{2(-x)}$

$-y = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{-2x}$

$y = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{2x}$ same

Therefore, the graph has origin symmetry.

$y = \dfrac{-x^3}{x^2 - 9}$

x-intercepts: *y*-intercepts:

$0 = \dfrac{-x^3}{x^2 - 9}$ $y = \dfrac{-0^3}{0^2 - 9} = \dfrac{0}{-9} = 0$

$x^3 = 0$

$x = 0$

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = \dfrac{-(-x)^3}{(-x)^2 - 9}$

$y = \dfrac{x^3}{x^2 - 9}$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$-y = \dfrac{-(-x)^3}{(-x)^2 - 9}$

$-y = \dfrac{x^3}{x^2 - 9}$

$y = \dfrac{-x^3}{x^2 - 9}$ same

Therefore, the graph has origin symmetry.

$y = \dfrac{x^4 + 1}{2x^5}$

x-intercepts: *y*-intercepts:

$0 = \dfrac{x^4 + 1}{2x^5}$ $y = \dfrac{0^4 + 1}{2(0)^5} = \dfrac{1}{0}$

$x^4 = -1$ undefined

no real solution

There are no intercepts for the graph of this equation.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$-y = \dfrac{x^4 + 1}{2x^5}$ different

Test *y*-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$y = \dfrac{(-x)^4 + 1}{2(-x)^5}$

The only intercept is $(0,0)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

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$y = \frac{-x^3}{x^2 - 9}$

$y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 9}$ different

$y = \frac{x^4 + 1}{-2x^5}$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$-y = \frac{(-x)^4 + 1}{2(-x)^5}$

$-y = \frac{x^4 + 1}{-2x^5}$

$y = \frac{x^4 + 1}{2x^5}$ same

Therefore, the graph has origin symmetry.

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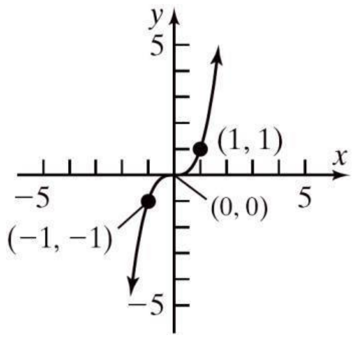
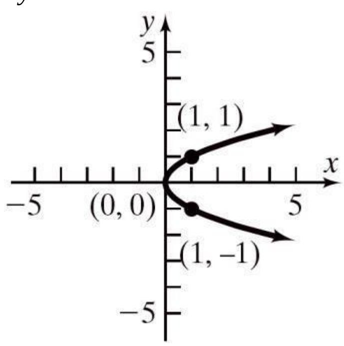
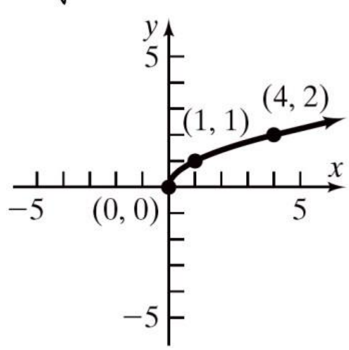
$y = x^3$



$x = y^2$

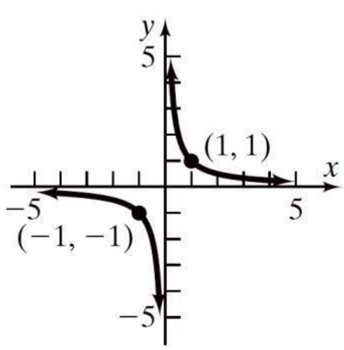


$y = \;\; x\sqrt{\;}$



1

$y = \;\; x$



If the point $(a, 4)$ is on the graph of $y = x^2 + 3x$, then we have

$= a^2 + 3a$

$= a^2 + 3a - 4$

$= (a + 4)(a - 1)$

$a + 4 = 0$ or $a - 1 = 0$

$a = -4$ $\quad a = 1$

Thus, $a = -4$ or $a = 1$.

If the point $(a, -5)$ is on the graph of $= x^2 + 6x$, then we have

$-5 = a^2 + 6a$

$= a^2 + 6a + 5$

$= (a + 5)(a + 1)$

$a + 5 = 0$ or $a + 1 = 0$

$a = -5$ $\quad a = -1$

Thus, $a = -5$ or $a = -1$.

For a graph with origin symmetry, if the point (a, b) is on the graph, then so is the point $-a, -b)$. Since the point $(1, 2)$ is on the graph of an equation with origin symmetry, the point $-1, -2)$ must also be on the graph.

For a graph with y-axis symmetry, if the point $a, b)$ is on the graph, then so is the point $-a, b)$. Since 6 is an x-intercept in this case, the point $(6,0)$ is on the graph of the equation. Due to the y-axis symmetry, the point $(-6,0)$ must also be on the graph. Therefore, -6 is another x-intercept.

For a graph with origin symmetry, if the point (a, b) is on the graph, then so is the point $-a, -b)$. Since -4 is an x-intercept in this case, the point $(-4,0)$ is on the graph of the equation. Due to the origin symmetry, the point $(4,0)$ must also be on the graph. Therefore, 4 is another x-intercept.

For a graph with x-axis symmetry, if the point (a, b) is on the graph, then so is the point $a, -b)$. Since 2 is a y-intercept in this case, the

point $(0, 2)$ is on the graph of the equation. Due to the x-axis symmetry, the point $(0, -2)$ must also be on the graph. Therefore, -2 is another y-intercept.

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

x-intercepts:

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

$$(x^2 - x)^2 = x^2$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 = x^2$$

$$x^4 - 2x^3 = 0$$

$$x^3(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x^3 = 0 \text{ or } x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \qquad x = 2$$

y-intercepts:

$$((0)^2 + y^2 - 0)^2 = (0)^2 + y^2$$

$$(y^2)^2 = y^2$$

$$y^4 = y^2$$

$$y^4 - y^2 = 0$$

$$y^2(y^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$y^2 = 0 \text{ or } y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$y = 0 \qquad y^2 = 1$$

$$y = \pm 1$$

The intercepts are $(0,0)$, $(2,0)$, $(0, -1)$, and $(0,1)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

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

$$(x^2 + y^2 - x)^2 = x^2 + y^2 \quad \text{same}$$

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

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

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

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

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

different

Thus, the graph will have x-axis symmetry.

a. $16y^2 = 120x - 225$

x-intercepts:

$$16y^2 = 120(0) - 225$$

$$16y^2 = -225$$

$$y^2 = -\frac{225}{16}$$

no real solution

y-intercepts:

$$16(0)^2 = 120x - 225$$

$$0 = 120x - 225$$

$$-120x = -225$$

$$x = \frac{-225}{-120} = \frac{15}{8}$$

The only intercept is $\left(\frac{15}{8}, 0\right)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$$16(-y)^2 = 120x - 225$$

$$16y^2 = 120x - 225 \quad \text{same}$$

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$$16y^2 = 120(-x) - 225$$

$$16y^2 = -120x - 225 \text{ different}$$

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

$$16(-y)^2 = 120(-x) - 225$$

$$16y^2 = -120x - 225 \quad \text{different}$$

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

different

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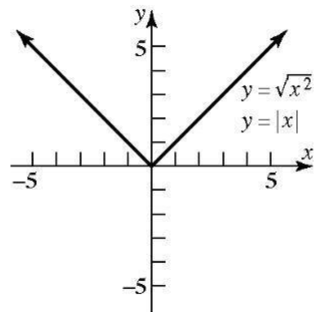
85. a.

Thus, the graph will have *x*-axis symmetry.



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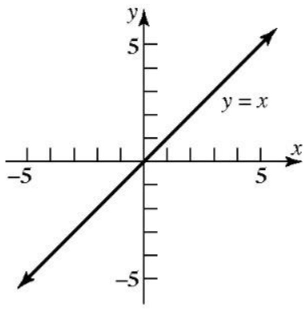
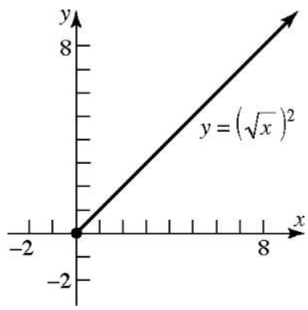




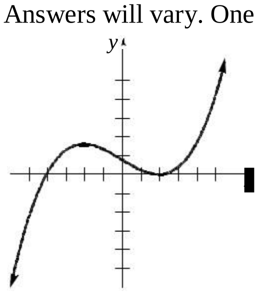
b. Since $\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$ for all x, the graphs of $y = \sqrt{x^2}$ and $y = |x|$ are the same.

c. For $y = (\sqrt{x})^2$, the domain of the variable is $x \ge 0$; for $y = x$, the domain of the variable x is all real numbers. Thus, $(\sqrt{x})^2 = x$ only for $x \ge 0$.

d. For $y = \sqrt{x^2}$, the range of the variable y is $y \ge 0$; for $y = x$, the range of the variable y is all real numbers. Also, $\sqrt{x^2} = x$ only if $x \ge 0$. Otherwise, $\sqrt{x^2} = -x$.

86. Answers will vary. A complete graph presents enough of the graph to the viewer so they can "see" the rest of the graph as an obvious continuation of what is shown.

87. Answers will vary. One example:



Answers will vary

Answers will vary

Answers will vary.

Case 1: Graph has x-axis and y-axis symmetry, show origin symmetry.

(x, y) on graph $\to (x, -y)$ on graph (from x-axis symmetry)

$(x, -y)$ on graph $\to (-x, -y)$ on graph (from y-axis symmetry)

Since the point $(-x, -y)$ is also on the graph, the graph has origin symmetry.

Case 2: Graph has x-axis and origin symmetry, show y-axis symmetry.

(x, y) on graph $\to (x, -y)$ on graph (from x-axis symmetry)

$(x, -y)$ on graph $\to (-x, y)$ on graph (from origin symmetry)

Since the point $(-x, y)$ is also on the graph, the graph has y-axis symmetry.

Case 3: Graph has y-axis and origin symmetry, show x-axis symmetry.

(x, y) on graph $\to (-x, y)$ on graph (from y-axis symmetry)

$(-x, y)$ on graph $\to (x, -y)$ on graph (from origin symmetry)

Since the point $(x, -y)$ is also on the graph, the graph has x-axis symmetry.

Answers may vary. The graph must contain the points $(-2,5)$, $(-1,3)$, and $(0, 2)$. For the graph to be symmetric about the y-axis, the graph must also contain the points $(2,5)$ and $(1,3)$ (note that (0, 2) is on the y-axis).

For the graph to also be symmetric with respect to the x- axis, the graph must also contain the points $(-2, -5)$, $(-1, -3)$, $(0, -2)$, $(2, -5)$, and $(1, -3)$. Recall that a graph with two of the symmetries (x-axis, y-axis, origin) will

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necessarily have the third. Therefore, if the original graph with y-axis symmetry also has x-

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axis symmetry, then it will also have origin symmetry.

$$\frac{6+(-2)}{6-(-2)} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3x^2 - 30x + 75 = 3(x^2 - 10x + 25) = 3(x-5)(x-5) = 3(x-5)^2$$

$$\sqrt{-196} = \sqrt{(-1)(196)} = 14i$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 4 = 0$$
$$x^2 - 8x = -4$$
$$x^2 - 8x + 16 = -4 + 16$$
$$(x-4)^2 = 12$$
$$x - 4 = \pm\sqrt{12}$$
$$x = 4 \pm \sqrt{12} = 4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

Section 2.3

undefined; 0

3; 2

x-intercept: $2x + 3(0) = 6$
$2x = 6$
$x = 3$
y-intercept: $2(0) + 3y = 6$
$3y = 6$
$y = 2$

True

False; the slope is $\frac{3}{2}$.
$2y = 3x + 5$
$y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$

6. $m_1 = m_2$; y-intercepts; $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$

7. 2

8. $-\frac{1}{2}$

9. False; perpendicular lines have slopes that are opposite-reciprocals of each other.

10. d

11. c

12. b

13. a. Slope $= \frac{1-0}{2-0} = \frac{1}{2}$

If x increases by 2 units, y will increase by 1 unit.

14. a. Slope $= \frac{1-0}{-2-0} = -\frac{1}{2}$

If x increases by 2 units, y will decrease by 1 unit.

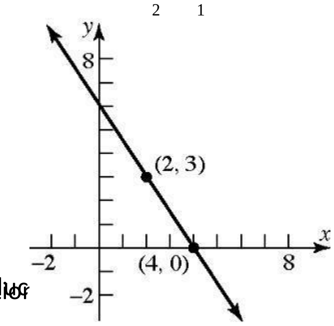
15. a. Slope $= \frac{1-2}{1-(-2)} = -\frac{1}{3}$

If x increases by 3 units, y will decrease by 1 unit.

16. a. Slope $= \frac{2-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{1}{3}$

b. If x increases by 3 units, y will increase by 1 unit.

17. Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{0-3}{4-2} = -\frac{3}{2}$



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True; $2(1)+(2)\stackrel{?}{=}4$

$2+2\stackrel{?}{=}4$

$4=4$ True

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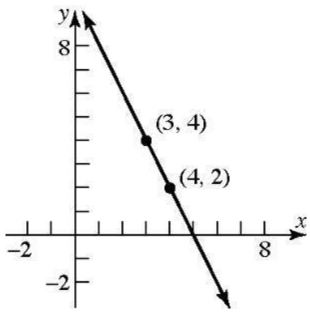
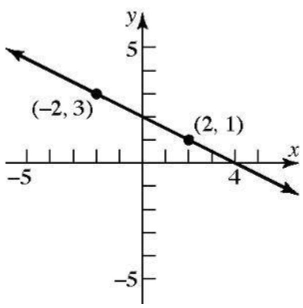
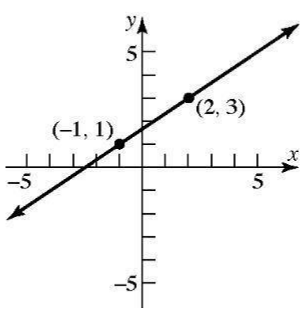
Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{4-2}{3-4} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$



Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1-3}{2-(-2)} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

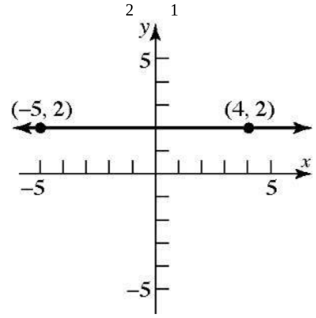


Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{3-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{2}{3}$

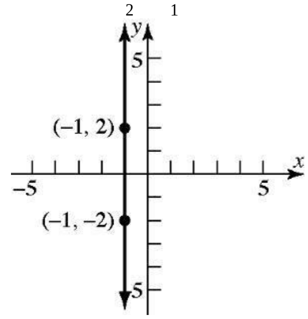


Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-1-(-1)}{2-(-3)} = \frac{0}{5} = 0$

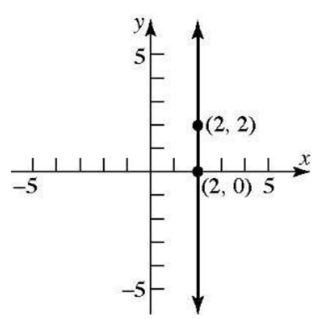
22. Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{2-2}{-5-4} = \frac{0}{-9} = 0$



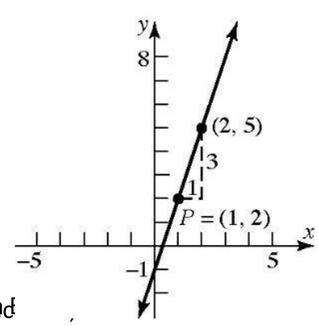
23. Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-2-2}{-1-(-1)} = \frac{-4}{0}$ undefined.



Slope $= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{2-0}{2-2} = \frac{2}{0}$ undefined.



25. $P = (1,2)$; $m = 3$; $y - 2 = 3(x - 1)$



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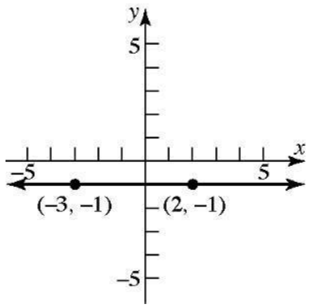

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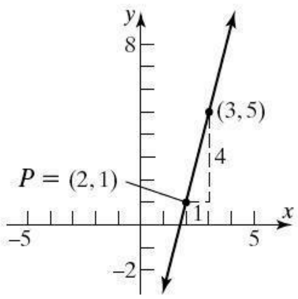
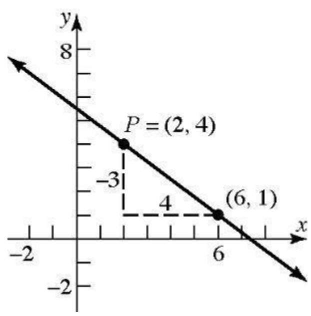
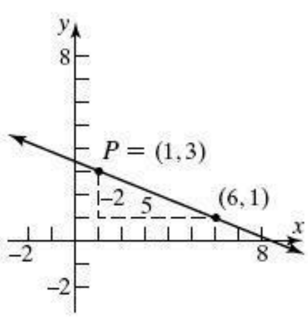
26. $P = (2,1)$; $m = 4$; $y - 1 = 4(x - 2)$



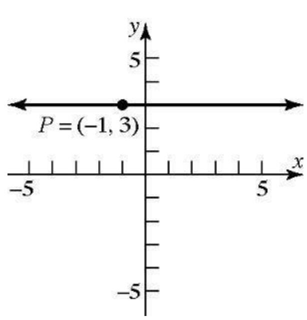
$P = (2, 4)$; $m = -\frac{3}{4}$; $y - 4 = -\frac{3}{4}(x - 2)$



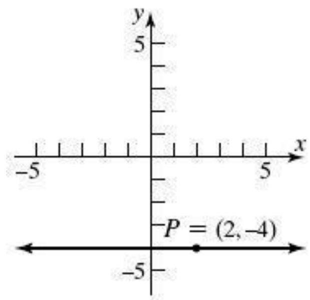
$P = (1,3)$; $m = -\frac{2}{5}$; $y - 3 = -\frac{2}{5}(x - 1)$



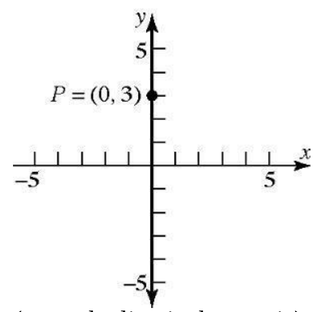
29. $P = (-1, 3)$; $m = 0$; $y - 3 = 0$



30. $P = (2,-4)$; $m = 0$; $y = -4$

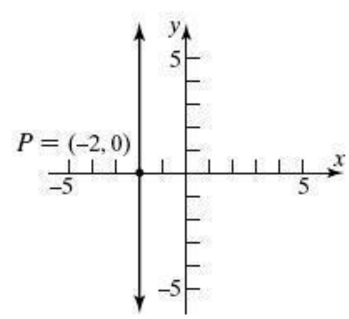


$P = (0,3)$; slope undefined; $x = 0$



(note: the line is the *y*-axis)

$P = (-2,0)$; slope undefined $x = -2$



Slope $= 4 = \frac{4}{1}$; point: $(1, 2)$

If *x* increases by 1 unit, then *y* increases by 4 units.
Answers will vary. Three possible points are:
$x = 1 + 1 = 2$ and $y = 2 + 4 = 6$
$(2,6)$
$= 2 + 1 = 3$ and $y = 6 + 4 = 10$
$(3,10)$

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$x = 3 + 1 = 4$ and $y = 10 + 4 = 14$

4,14)

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Slope = 2 = $\frac{2}{1}$; point: $(-2, 3)$

If x increases by 1 unit, then y increases by 2 units.
Answers will vary. Three possible points are:
$x = -2 + 1 = -1$ and $y = 3 + 2 = 5$
$(-1, 5)$
$x = -1 + 1 = 0$ and $y = 5 + 2 = 7$
$(0, 7)$
$x = 0 + 1 = 1$ and $y = 7 + 2 = 9$
$(1, 9)$

Slope = $-\frac{3}{2} = \frac{-3}{2}$; point: $(2, -4)$

If x increases by 2 units, then y decreases by 3 units.
Answers will vary. Three possible points are:
$x = 2 + 2 = 4$ and $y = -4 - 3 = -7$
$(4, -7)$
$x = 4 + 2 = 6$ and $y = -7 - 3 = -10$
$(6, -10)$
$x = 6 + 2 = 8$ and $y = -10 - 3 = -13$
$(8, -13)$

Slope = $\frac{4}{3}$; point: $(-3, 2)$

If x increases by 3 units, then y increases by 4 units.
Answers will vary. Three possible points are:
$x = -3 + 3 = 0$ and $y = 2 + 4 = 6$
$(0, 6)$
$x = 0 + 3 = 3$ and $y = 6 + 4 = 10$
$(3, 10)$
$x = 3 + 3 = 6$ and $y = 10 + 4 = 14$
$(6, 14)$

Answers will vary. Three possible points are:
$x = -2 + 1 = -1$ and $y = -3 - 2 = -5$
$(-1, -5)$
$x = -1 + 1 = 0$ and $y = -5 - 2 = -7$
$(0, -7)$
$x = 0 + 1 = 1$ and $y = -7 - 2 = -9$
$(1, -9)$

Slope = $-1 = \frac{-1}{1}$; point: $(4, 1)$

If x increases by 1 unit, then y decreases by 1 unit.
Answers will vary. Three possible points are:
$x = 4 + 1 = 5$ and $y = 1 - 1 = 0$
$(5, 0)$
$x = 5 + 1 = 6$ and $y = 0 - 1 = -1$
$(6, -1)$
$x = 6 + 1 = 7$ and $y = -1 - 1 = -2$
$(7, -2)$

(0, 0) and (2, 1) are points on the line.

Slope = $\frac{1-0}{2-0} = \frac{1}{2}$

y-intercept is 0; using $y = mx + b$:

$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 0$

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

$2y = x$

$0 = x - 2y$

$x - 2y = 0$ or $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

(0, 0) and (–2, 1) are points on the line.

Slope = $\frac{1-0}{-2-0} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

y-intercept is 0; using $y = mx + b$:

$\frac{1}{}$

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Slope $= -2 = \frac{-2}{1}$; point: $(-2, -3)$

If *x* increases by 1 unit, then *y* decreases by 2 units.

$= -\ \ 2x$

$+ 0\ 2y = -x$

$+ 2y = 0$

$x + 2y = 0$ or $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$

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(–1, 3) and (1, 1) are points on the line.

Slope $= \frac{1-3}{1-(-1)} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$

Using $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$- 1 = -1(x - 1)$

$y - 1 = -x + 1$

$y = -x + 2$

$+ y = 2$ or $y = -x + 2$

(–1, 1) and (2, 2) are points on the line.

Slope $= \frac{2-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{1}{3}$

Using $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

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

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

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

$y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$

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

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, $m = 2$

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

$y - 3 = 2x - 6$

$= 2x - 3$

$2x - y = 3$ or $y = 2x - 3$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, $m = -1$

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

$y - 2 = -x + 1$

$= -x + 3$

$+ y = 3$ or $y = -x + 3$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, $m = -\frac{1}{2}$

$y - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$

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

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, $m = 1$

$y - 1 = 1(x - (-1))$

$- 1 = x + 1$

$y = x + 2$

$- y = -2$ or $y = x + 2$

Slope = 3; containing (–2, 3)

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

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

$y - 3 = 3x + 6$

$y = 3x + 9$

$3x - y = -9$ or $y = 3x + 9$

Slope = 2; containing the point (4, –3)

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$- (-3) = 2(x - 4)$

$y + 3 = 2x - 8$

$= 2x - 11$

$2x - y = 11$ or $y = 2x - 11$

Slope $= -\frac{2}{3}$; containing (1, –1)

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - (-1) = -\frac{2}{3}(x - 1)$

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

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

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

Slope $= \frac{1}{2}$; containing the point (3, 1)

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

1

2

– –

1 1

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$y =$ $x =$ 2 2

$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$

$+ 2y = 5$ or $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$

2 2

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

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Containing (1, 3) and (–1, 2)

$m = \frac{2-3}{-1-1} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$

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

$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$

$x - 2y = -5$ or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$

Containing the points (–3, 4) and (2, 5)

$m = \frac{5-4}{2-(-3)} = \frac{1}{5}$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - 5 = \frac{1}{5}(x - 2)$

$y - 5 = \frac{1}{5}x - \frac{2}{5}$

$y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{23}{5}$

$x - 5y = -23$ or $y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{23}{5}$

Slope = –3; y-intercept =3 $y = mx + b$

$= -3x + 3$

$3x + y = 3$ or $y = -3x + 3$

Slope = –2; y-intercept = –2 $y = mx + b$

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

$2x + y = -2$ or $y = -2x - 2$

x-intercept = 2; y-intercept = –1

Points are (2,0) and (0,–1)

$m = \frac{-1-0}{0-2} = \frac{-1}{-2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$y = mx + b$

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

x-intercept = –4; y-intercept = 4

Points are (–4, 0) and (0, 4)

$m = \frac{4-0}{0-(-4)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$

$y = mx + b$

$y = 1x + 4$

$y = x + 4$

$-x + y = 4$ or $y = x + 4$

Slope undefined; containing the point (2, 4)

This is a vertical line.

$x = 2$ No slope-intercept form.

Slope undefined; containing the point (3, 8)

This is a vertical line.

$x = 3$ No slope-intercept form.

Horizontal lines have slope $m = 0$ and take the form $y = b$. Therefore, the horizontal line passing through the point $(-3, 2)$ is $y = 2$.

Vertical lines have an undefined slope and take the form $x = a$. Therefore, the vertical line passing through the point $(4, -5)$ is $x = 4$.

Parallel to $y = 2x$; Slope = 2

Containing (–1, 2)

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

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

$y - 2 = 2x + 2 \rightarrow y = 2x + 4$

$2x - y = -4$ or $y = 2x + 4$

Parallel to $y = -3x$; Slope = –3; Containing the point (–1, 2)

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

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

$y - 2 = -3x - 3 \rightarrow y = -3x - 1$

$3x + y = -1$ or $y = -3x - 1$

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

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Parallel to $2x - y = -2$; Slope = 2
Containing the point (0, 0)
$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 0 = 2(x - 0)$ $y = 2x$
$2x - y = 0$ or $y = 2x$

Parallel to $x - 2y = -5$;

Slope = $\frac{1}{2}$; Containing the point $(0,0)$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
$y - 0 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 0) \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x$

Parallel to $x = 5$; Containing (4,2)
This is a vertical line.
= 4No slope-intercept form.

Parallel to $y = 5$; Containing the point (4, 2)
This is a horizontal line. Slope = 0
= 2

Perpendicular to $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$; Containing (1, –2)

Slope of perpendicular = –2
$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
$-(-2) = -2(x - 1)$
$y + 2 = -2x + 2 \rightarrow y = -2x$
$x + y = 0$ or $y = -2x$

Perpendicular to $y = 2x - 3$; Containing the point (1, –2)

Slope of perpendicular = $-\frac{1}{2}$
$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
$-(-2) = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$

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

Perpendicular to $2x + y = 2$; Containing the point (–3, 0)

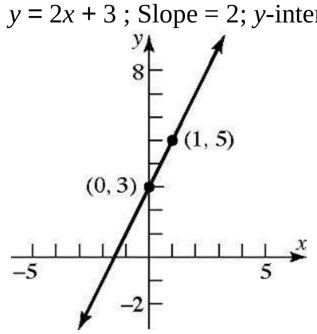
Slope of perpendicular = $\frac{1}{2}$
$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
$y - 0 = \frac{1}{2}(x - (-3)) \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$
$x - 2y = -3$ or $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$

Perpendicular to $x - 2y = -5$; Containing the point (0, 4)
Slope of perpendicular = –2
$y = mx + b$
$y = -2x + 4$
$2x + y = 4$ or $y = -2x + 4$

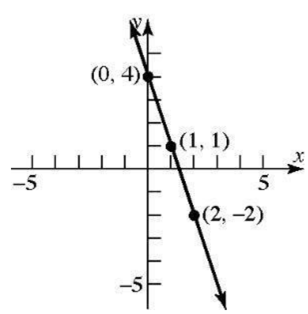
Perpendicular to $x = 8$; Containing (3, 4)
Slope of perpendicular = 0 (horizontal line)
$y = 4$

Perpendicular to $y = 8$;
Containing the point (3, 4)
Slope of perpendicular is undefined (vertical line). $x = 3$ No slope-intercept form.

$y = 2x + 3$; Slope = 2; y-intercept = 3



74. $y = -3x + 4$; Slope = –3; y-intercept = 4



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

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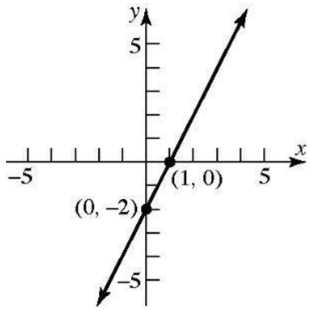
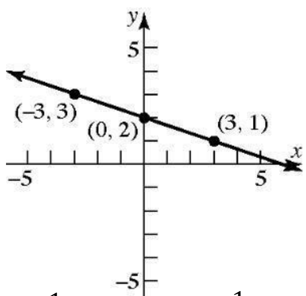
75. $\frac{1}{2}y = x - 1$; $y = 2x - 2$

Slope = 2; y-intercept = –2

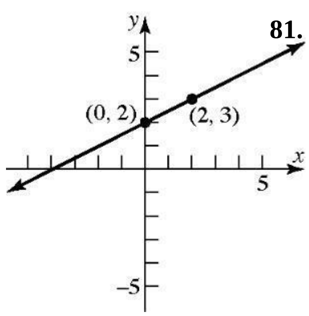


76. $\frac{1}{3}x + y = 2$; $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$

Slope = $-\frac{1}{3}$; y-intercept = 2



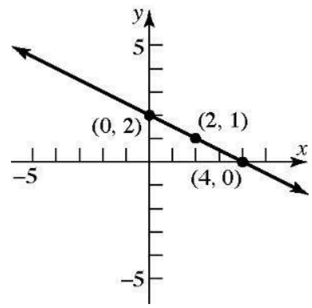
77. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$; Slope = $\frac{1}{2}$; y-intercept = 2



78. $y = 2x + \frac{1}{2}$; Slope = 2; y-intercept = $\frac{1}{2}$

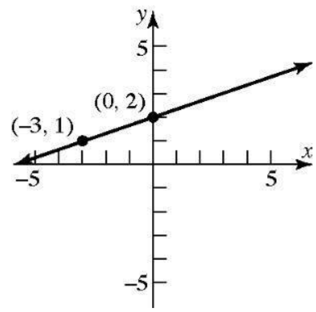
79. $x + 2y = 4$; $2y = -x + 4 \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

Slope = $-\frac{1}{2}$; y-intercept = 2



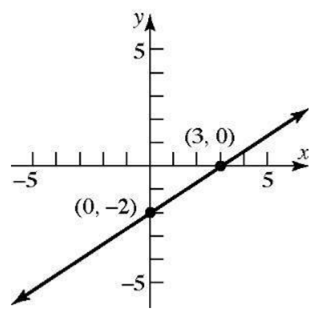
80. $-x + 3y = 6$; $3y = x + 6 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$

Slope = $\frac{1}{3}$; y-intercept = 2



81. $2x - 3y = 6$; $-3y = -2x + 6 \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x - 2$

Slope = $\frac{2}{3}$; y-intercept = –2



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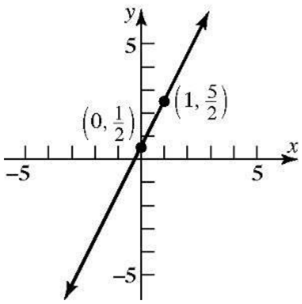

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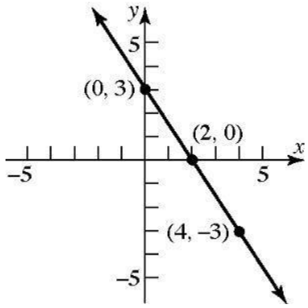
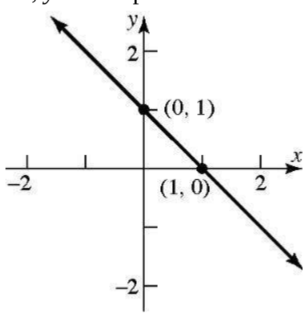
82. $3x + 2y = 6$; $2y = -3x + 6 \rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$

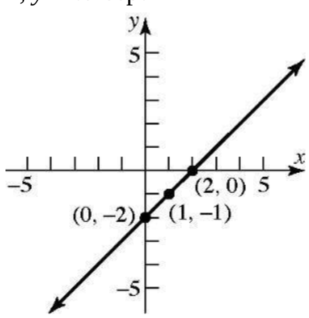
Slope $= -\frac{3}{2}$; y-intercept = 3



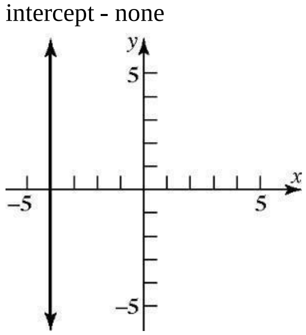
$x + y = 1$; $y = -x + 1$ Slope = –1; y-intercept = 1



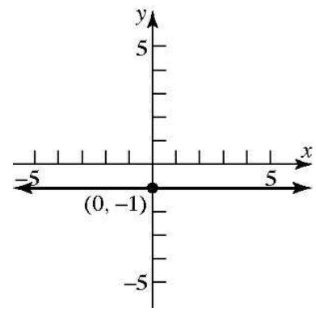
$x - y = 2$; $y = x - 2$ Slope = 1; y-intercept = –2



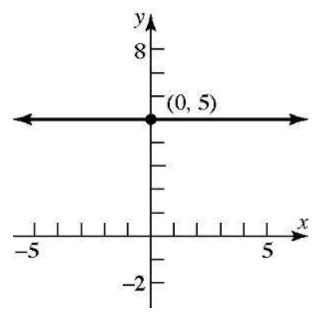
$x = -4$; Slope is undefined y-intercept - none



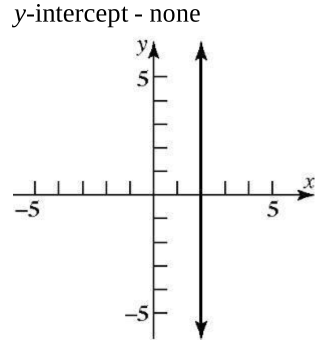
86. $y = -1$; Slope = 0; y-intercept = –1



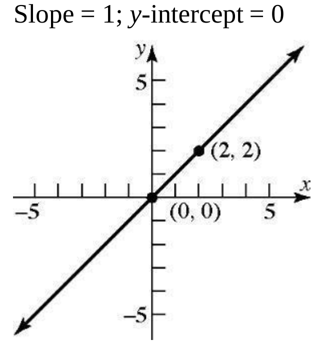
87. $y = 5$; Slope = 0; y-intercept = 5



88. $x = 2$; Slope is undefined
y-intercept - none



89. $y - x = 0$; $y = x$
Slope = 1; y-intercept = 0



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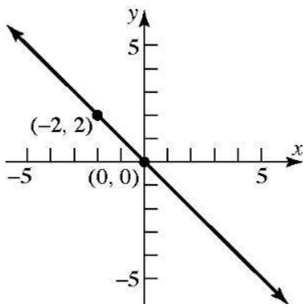
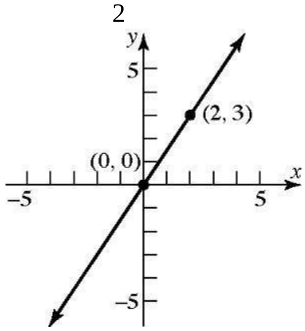
90. $x+y=0$; $y=-x$

Slope = –1; y-intercept = 0



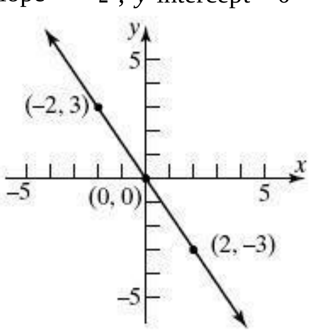
91. $2y-3x=0$; $2y=3x \rightarrow y=\frac{3}{2}x$

Slope = $\frac{3}{2}$; y-intercept = 0



92. $3x+2y=0$; $2y=-3x \rightarrow y=-\frac{3}{2}x$

Slope = $-\frac{3}{2}$; y-intercept = 0



93. a. x-intercept: $2x+3(0)=6$

$$2x=6$$
$$x=3$$

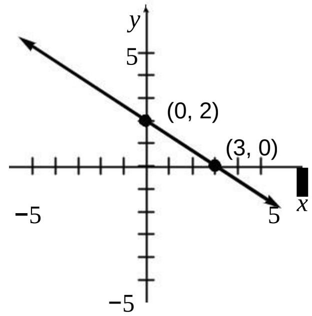
The point $(3, 0)$ is on the graph.

y-intercept: $2(0)+3y=6$

$$3y=6$$
$$y=2$$

The point $(0, 2)$ is on the graph.

b.



94. a. x-intercept: $3x-2(0)=6$

$$3x=6$$
$$x=2$$

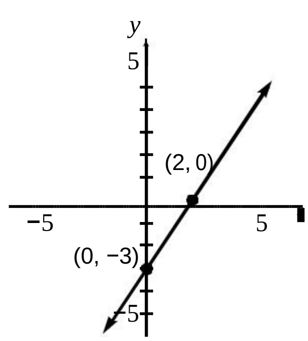
The point $(2, 0)$ is on the graph.

y-intercept: $3(0)-2y=6$

$$-2y=6$$
$$y=-3$$

The point $(0, -3)$ is on the graph.

b.



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a. x-intercept: $-4x + 5(0) = 40$ -4

$x = 40$

$x = -10$

The point $(-10, 0)$ is on the graph.

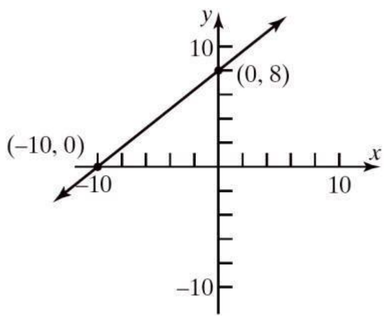
y-intercept: $-4(0) + 5y = 40$

$5y = 40$

$y = 8$

The point $(0, 8)$ is on the graph.

b.



a. x-intercept: $6x - 4(0) = 24$

$6x = 24$

$x = 4$

The point $(4, 0)$ is on the graph.

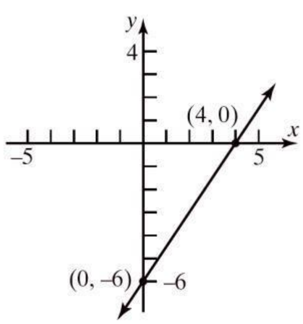
y-intercept: $6(0) - 4y = 24$

$-4y = 24$

$y = -6$

The point $(0, -6)$ is on the graph.

b.



a. x-intercept: $7x + 2(0) = 21$

$7x = 21$

$x = 3$

The point $(3, 0)$ is on the graph.

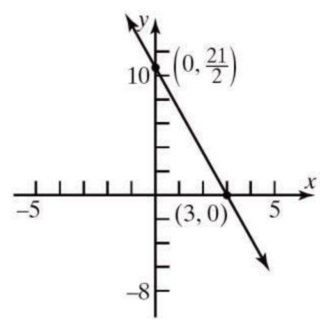
y-intercept: $7(0) + 2y = 21$

$2y = 21$

$y = \frac{21}{2}$

The point $\left(0, \frac{21}{2}\right)$ is on the graph.

b.



a. x-intercept: $5x + 3(0) = 18$ 5

$x = 18$

$x = \frac{18}{5}$

The point $\left(\frac{18}{5}, 0\right)$ is on the graph.

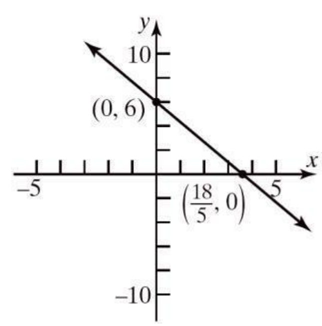
y-intercept: $5(0) + 3y = 18$

$3y = 18$

$y = 6$

The point $(0, 6)$ is on the graph.

b.



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a. x-intercept: $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}(0) = 1$

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

$$x = 2$$

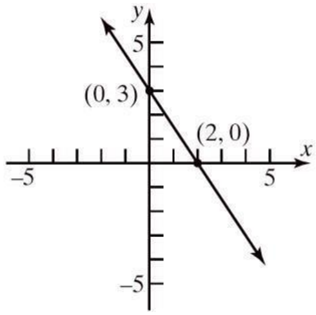
The point $(2, 0)$ is on the graph.

y-intercept: $\frac{1}{2}(0) + \frac{1}{3}y = 1$

$$y = 3$$

The point $(0, 3)$ is on the graph.

b.



a. x-intercept: $x - \frac{2}{3}(0) = 4$

$$x = 4$$

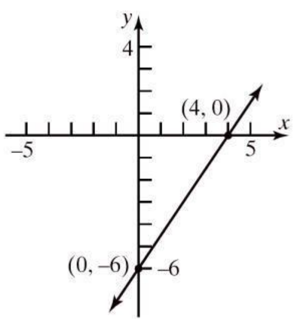
The point $(4, 0)$ is on the graph.

y-intercept: $(0) - \frac{2}{3}y = 4$

$$y = -6$$

The point $(0, -6)$ is on the graph.

b.



a. x-intercept: $0.2x - 0.5(0) = 1$

$$0.2x = 1$$

$$x = 5$$

The point $(5, 0)$ is on the graph.

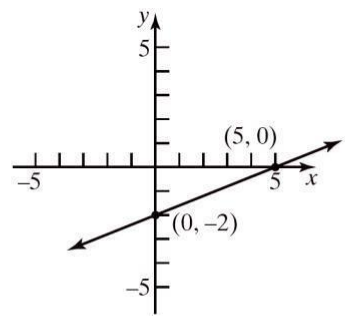
y-intercept: $0.2(0) - 0.5y = 1$

$$-0.5y = 1$$

$$y = -2$$

The point $(0, -2)$ is on the graph.

b.



a. x-intercept: $-0.3x + 0.4(0) = 1.2$

$$-0.3x = 1.2$$

$$x = -4$$

The point $(-4, 0)$ is on the graph.

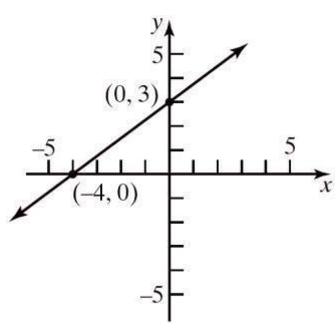
y-intercept: $-0.3(0) + 0.4y = 1.2$

$$0.4y = 1.2$$

$$y = 3$$

The point $(0, 3)$ is on the graph.

b.



The equation of the x-axis is $y = 0$. (The slope is 0 and the y-intercept is 0.)

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The equation of the y-axis is $x = 0$. (The slope is undefined.)

The slopes are the same but the y-intercepts are different. Therefore, the two lines are parallel.

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The slopes are opposite-reciprocals. That is, their product is -1. Therefore, the lines are perpendicular.

The slopes are different and their product does not equal -1. Therefore, the lines are neither parallel nor perpendicular.

The slopes are different and their product does not equal -1 (in fact, the signs are the same so the product is positive). Therefore, the lines are neither parallel nor perpendicular.

Intercepts: $(0, 2)$ and $(-2, 0)$. Thus, slope = 1.
$y = x + 2$ or $x - y = -2$

Intercepts: $(0,1)$ and $(1,0)$. Thus, slope = –1. $y = -x + 1$ or $x + y = 1$

Intercepts: $(3,0)$ and $(0,1)$. Thus, slope = $-\frac{1}{3}$.

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 1$ or $x + 3y = 3$

Intercepts: $(0, -1)$ and $(-2,0)$. Thus, slope = $-\frac{1}{2}$.

$y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$ or $x + 2y = -2$

$P_1 = (-2,5)$, $P_2 = (1,3)$: $m_1 = \frac{5-3}{-2-1} = \frac{2}{-3} = -\frac{2}{3}$

$P_2 = (1,3)$, $P_3 = (-1,0)$: $m_2 = \frac{3-0}{1-(-1)} = \frac{3}{2}$

Since $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$, the line segments $\overline{P_1 P_2}$ and $\overline{P_2 P_3}$ are perpendicular. Thus, the points P_1, P_2, and P_3 are vertices of a right triangle.

$P_1 = (1,-1)$, $P_2 = (4,1)$, $P_3 = (2,2)$, $P_4 = (5, 4)$

$m_{12} = \frac{1-(-1)}{4-1} = \frac{2}{3}$; $m_{24} = \frac{4-1}{5-4} = 3$;

$m_{34} = \frac{4-2}{5-2} = \frac{2}{3}$; $m_{13} = \frac{2-(-1)}{2-1} = 3$

Each pair of opposite sides are parallel (same slope) and adjacent sides are not perpendicular. Therefore, the vertices are for a parallelogram.

$P_1 = (-1,0)$, $P_2 = (2,3)$, $P_3 = (1, -2)$, $P_4 = (4,1)$

$m_{12} = \frac{3-0}{2-(-1)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$; $m_{24} = \frac{1-3}{4-2} = -1$;

$m_{34} = \frac{1-(-2)}{4-1} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$; $m_{13} = \frac{-2-0}{1-(-1)} = -1$

Opposite sides are parallel (same slope) and adjacent sides are perpendicular (product of slopes is -1). Therefore, the vertices are for a rectangle.

$P_1 = (0,0)$, $P_2 = (1,3)$, $P_3 = (4,2)$, $P_4 = (3,-1)$

$m_{12} = \frac{3-0}{1-0} = 3$; $m_{23} = \frac{2-3}{4-1} = -\frac{1}{3}$;

$m_{34} = \frac{-1-2}{3-4} = 3$; $m_{14} = \frac{-1-0}{3-0} = -\frac{1}{3}$

$d_{12} = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (3-0)^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$

$d_{23} = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (2-3)^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$

$d_{34} = \sqrt{(3-4)^2 + (-1-2)^2} = \sqrt{1+9} = \sqrt{10}$

$d_{14} = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (-1-0)^2} = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$

Opposite sides are parallel (same slope) and adjacent sides are perpendicular (product of slopes is -1). In addition, the length of all four sides is the same. Therefore, the vertices are for a square.

Let x = number of miles driven, and let C = cost in dollars.
Total cost = (cost per mile)(number of miles) + fixed cost
$C = 0.60x + 39$

When $x = 110$, $C = (0.60)(110) + 39 = \$105.00$.
When $x = 230$, $C = (0.60)(230) + 39 = \$177.00$.

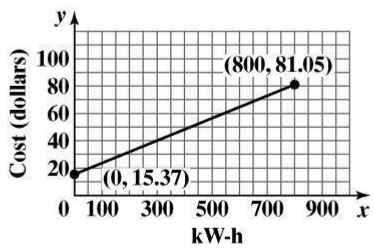
Let x = number of pairs of jeans manufactured, and let C = cost in dollars.
Total cost = (cost per pair)(number of pairs) + fixed cost
$C = 8x + 500$
When $x = 400$, $C = (8)(400) + 500 = \$3700$.
When $x = 740$, $C = (8)(740) + 500 = \$6420$.

Let x = number of miles driven annually, and let C = cost in dollars.
Total cost = (approx cost per mile)(number of miles) + fixed cost
$C = 0.17x + 4462$

Let x = profit in dollars, and let S = salary in dollars.
Weekly salary = (% share of profit)(profit) + weekly pay

$S = 0.05x + 375$

a. $C = 0.0821x + 15.37$; $0 \le x \le 800$

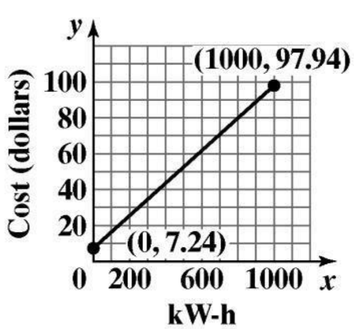


For 200 kWh,
$C = 0.0821(200) + 15.37 = \$31.79$

For 500 kWh,
$C = 0.0821(500) + 15.37 = \$56.42$

For each usage increase of 1 kWh, the monthly charge increases by \$0.0821 (that is, 8.21 cents).

a. $C = 0.0907x + 7.24$; $0 \le x \le 1000$



For 200 kWh,

$C = 0.0907(200) + 7.24 = \$25.38$

For 500 kWh,

$C = 0.0907(500) + 7.24 = \$52.59$

For each usage increase of 1 kWh, the monthly charge increases by \$0.0907 (that is, 9.07 cents).

$(°C, °F) = (0, 32)$; $(°C, °F) = (100, 212)$

$$\text{slope} = \frac{212-32}{100-0} = \frac{180}{100} = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$°F - 32 = \frac{9}{5}(°C - 0)$$

$$°C = \frac{5}{9}(°F - 32)$$

$$°C = \frac{5}{9}(70-32) = \frac{5}{9}(38)$$

a. $K = °C + 273$

$$°C = \frac{5}{9}(°F - 32)$$

$$K = \frac{5}{9}(°F - 32) + 273\ K$$

$$= \frac{5}{9}°F - \frac{160}{9} + 273\ K$$

$$= \frac{5}{9}°F + \frac{2297}{9}$$

a. The y-intercept is (0, 30), so $b = 30$. Since the ramp drops 2 inches for every 25 inches of run, the slope is $m = \frac{-2}{25} = -\frac{2}{25}$.

Thus, the equation is $y = -\frac{2}{25}x + 30$.

Let $y = 0$.

$$0 = -\frac{2}{25}x + 30$$

$$\frac{2}{25}x = 30$$

$$\frac{25}{2}\left(\frac{2}{25}x\right) = \frac{25}{2}(30)$$

$$x = 375$$

The x-intercept is (375, 0). This means that the ramp meets the floor 375 inches (or 31.25 feet) from the base of the platform.

No. From part (b), the run is 31.25 feet which exceeds the required maximum of 30 feet.
First, design requirements state that the maximum slope is a drop of 1 inch for each 12 inches of run. This means $|m| \le \frac{1}{12}$.

Second, the run is restricted to be no more than 30 feet = 360 inches. For a rise of 30 inches, this means the minimum slope is $\frac{30}{360} = \frac{1}{12}$. That is, $|m| \ge \frac{1}{12}$. Thus, the only possible slope is $|m| = \frac{1}{12}$. The diagram indicates that the slope is negative. Therefore, the only slope that can be used to obtain the 30-inch rise and still meet design requirements is $m = -\frac{1}{12}$. In words, for every 12 inches of run, the ramp must drop *exactly* 1 inch.

a. The year 2000 corresponds to $x = 0$, and the year 2012 corresponds to $x = 12$. Therefore, the points (0, 20.6) and (12, 9.3) are on the line. Thus,
$m = \frac{9.3 - 20.6}{12 - 0} = -\frac{11.3}{12} = -0.942$. The y-intercept is 20.6, so $b = 20.6$ and the equation is $y = -0.942x + 20.6$

b. x-intercept:
$$0 = -0.942x + 20.6$$
$$0.942x = 20.6$$
$$x = 21.9$$
y-intercept: $y = -0.942(0) + 20.6 = 20.6$

The intercepts are (21.9, 0) and (0, 20.6).

c. The y-intercept represents the percentage of twelfth graders in 2000 who had reported daily use of cigarettes. The x-intercept represents the number of years after 2000 when 0% of twelfth graders will have reported daily use of cigarettes.

d. The year 2025 corresponds to $x = 25$.
$$= -0.942(25) + 20.6 = -2.95$$

$(x_2, A_2) = (200{,}000, 60{,}000)$
$$\text{slope} = \frac{60{,}000 - 40{,}000}{200{,}000 - 100{,}000} = \frac{20{,}000}{100{,}000} = \frac{1}{5}$$
$$A - 40{,}000 = \frac{1}{5}(x - 100{,}000)$$
$$A - 40{,}000 = \frac{1}{5}x - 20{,}000$$
$$A = \frac{1}{5}x + 20{,}000$$

If $x = 300{,}000$, then
$$= \frac{1}{5}(300{,}000) + 20{,}000 = \$80{,}000$$

Each additional box sold requires an additional \$0.20 in advertising.

This prediction is not reasonable.

a. Let x = number of boxes to be sold, and A = money, in dollars, spent on advertising. We have the points
$(x_1, A_1) = (100{,}000, 40{,}000)$;

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Find the slope of the line containing (a, b) and (b, a):

$$\text{slope} = \frac{a-b}{b-a} = -1$$

The slope of the line $y = x$ is 1.

Since $-1 \cdot 1 = -1$, the line containing the points (a, b) and (b, a) is perpendicular to the line $y = x$.

The midpoint of (a, b) and (b, a) is

$$= \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \frac{b+a}{2} \right).$$

Since the coordinates are the same, the midpoint lies on the line $y = x$.

Note: $\frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{b+a}{2}$

$2x - y = C$

Graph the lines:

$x - y = -4$

$x - y = 0$

$x - y = 2$

All the lines have the same slope, 2. The lines

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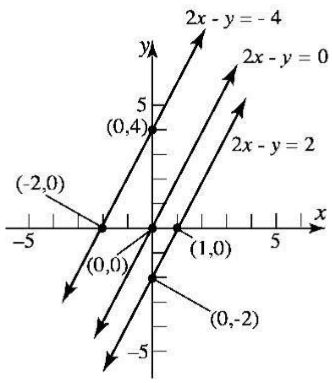
are parallel.



Refer to Figure 47.

length of $\overline{OA} = d(O, A) = \sqrt{1 + m_1^2}$
length of $\overline{OB} = d(O, B) = \sqrt{1 + m_2^2}$
length of $\overline{AB} = d(A, B) = m_1 - m_2$

Now consider the equation

$$\left(\sqrt{1 + m_1^2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{1 + m_2^2}\right)^2 = (m_1 - m_2)^2$$

If this equation is valid, then AOB is a right triangle with right angle at vertex O.

$$\left(\sqrt{1 + m_1^2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{1 + m_2^2}\right)^2 = (m_1 - m_2)^2$$
$$1 + m_1^2 + 1 + m_2^2 = m_1^2 - 2m_1m_2 + m_2^2$$
$$2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 = m_1^2 - 2m_1m_2 + m_2^2$$

But we are assuming that $m_1 m_2 = -1$, so we have

$$2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 = m_1^2 - 2(-1) + m_2^2$$
$$2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 = m_1^2 + 2 + m_2^2$$
$$0 = 0$$

Therefore, by the converse of the Pythagorean Theorem, AOB is a right triangle with right angle at vertex O. Thus Line 1 is perpendicular to Line 2.

(b), (c), (e) and (g)
The line has positive slope and positive y-intercept.

(a), (c), and (g)

slope 1 and y-intercept $(0, -1)$. Thus, the lines are parallel with positive slopes. One line has a positive y-intercept and the other with a negative y-intercept.

(d)
The equation $y - 2x = 2$ has slope 2 and y-intercept (0, 2). The equation $x + 2y = -1$ has slope $-\frac{1}{2}$ and y-intercept $\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$. The lines are perpendicular since $2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1$. One line has a positive y-intercept and the other with a negative y-intercept.

135 – 137. Answers will vary.

No, the equation of a vertical line cannot be written in slope-intercept form because the slope is undefined.

No, a line does not need to have both an x-intercept and a y-intercept. Vertical and horizontal lines have only one intercept (unless they are a coordinate axis). Every line must have at least one intercept.

Two lines with equal slopes and equal y-intercepts are coinciding lines (i.e. the same).

Two lines that have the same x-intercept and y-intercept (assuming the x-intercept is not 0) are the same line since a line is uniquely defined by two distinct points.

No. Two lines with the same slope and different x-intercepts are distinct parallel lines and have no points in common.
Assume Line 1 has equation $y = mx + b_1$ and Line 2 has equation $y = mx + b_2$,
Line 1 has x-intercept $-\frac{b_1}{m}$ and y-intercept b_1. Line 2 has x-intercept $-\frac{b_2}{m}$ and y-intercept

The line has negative slope and positive y-intercept.

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(c)
The equation $x - y = -2$ has slope 1 and *y*-intercept (0, 2). The equation $x - y = 1$ has

b_2 . Assume also that Line 1 and Line 2 have unequal *x*-intercepts.
If the lines have the same *y*-intercept, then $b_1 = b_2$.

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$b_1 = b_2 \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{m_1} = -\frac{b}{m_2} \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{m_1} = -\frac{b}{m_2}$

But $-\frac{b}{m_1} = -\frac{b}{m_2} \Rightarrow$ Line 1 and Line 2 have the same x-intercept, which contradicts the original assumption that the lines have unequal x-intercepts. Therefore, Line 1 and Line 2 cannot have the same y-intercept.

Yes. Two distinct lines with the same y-intercept, but different slopes, can have the same x-intercept if the x-intercept is $x = 0$.

Assume Line 1 has equation $y = m_1 x + b$ and Line 2 has equation $y = m_2 x + b$,

Line 1 has x-intercept $-\frac{b}{m_1}$ and y-intercept b.

Line 2 has x-intercept $-\frac{b}{m_2}$ and y-intercept b.

Assume also that Line 1 and Line 2 have unequal slopes, that is $m_1 \neq m_2$.

If the lines have the same x-intercept, then

$-\frac{b}{m_1} = -\frac{b}{m_2}$.

$\frac{b}{m_1} = \frac{b}{m_2}$

$-m_2 b = -m_1 b$

$-m_2 b + m_1 b = 0$

But $-m_2 b + m_1 b = 0 \Rightarrow b(m_1 - m_2) = 0$

$b = 0$

or $m_1 - m_2 = 0 \Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$

Since we are assuming that $m_1 \neq m_2$, the only way that the two lines can have the same x-intercept is if $b = 0$.

Answers will vary.

$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-4 - 2}{(\;)} = \frac{-6}{} = -3$

146. $\left(\frac{x^2 y^{-3}}{x^4 y^5}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{x^2}{x^4 y^5 y^3}\right)^{-2}$

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

$= \frac{(x^2 y^8)^2}{1} = x^4 y^{16}$

$h^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$8^2 + 15^2$

$16 + 225$

289

$h = \sqrt{289} = 17$

$(x - 3)^2 + 25 = 49$

$(x - 3)^2 = 24$

$x - 3 = \pm\sqrt{24}$

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

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

The solution set is: $\{3 - 2\sqrt{6}, 3 + 2\sqrt{6}\}$.

$|2x - 5| + 7 < 10$

$|2x - 5| < 3$

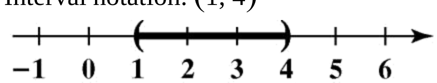
$-3 < 2x - 5 < 3$

$2 < 2x < 8$

$1 < x < 4$

The solution set is: $\{x \mid 1 < x < 4\}$.

Interval notation: $(1, 4)$



Section 2.4

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$x_2 - x_1$ 1− −3 42

It appears that the student incorrectly found the slope by switching the direction of one of the subtractions.

add; $\left(\frac{1}{2}\cdot 10\right)^2 = 25$

$(x-2)^2 = 9$

$x - 2 = \pm\sqrt{9}$

$x - 2 = \pm 3$

$= 2 \pm 3$

$= 5$ or $x = -1$

The solution set is $\{-1, 5\}$.

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False. For example, $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y + 8 = 0$ is not a circle. It has no real solutions.

radius

True; $r^2 = 9 \rightarrow r = 3$

False; the center of the circle $(x + 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 13$ is $(-3, 2)$.

d

a

Center = (2, 1)
Radius = distance from (0,1) to (2,1)

$$= \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (1-1)^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

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

Center = (1, 2)
Radius = distance from (1,0) to (1,2)

$$= \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

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

Center = midpoint of (1, 2) and (4, 2)

$$= \left(\frac{1+4}{2}, \frac{2+2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{2}, 2\right)$$

Radius = distance from $\left(\frac{5}{2}, 2\right)$ to (4,2)

$$= \sqrt{\left(4 - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + (2-2)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Equation: $\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

Center = midpoint of (0, 1) and (2, 3)

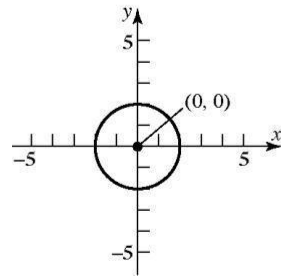
$$= \left(\frac{0+2}{2}, \frac{1+3}{2}\right) = (1, 2)$$

Radius = distance from $(1,2)$ to (2,3)

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

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

General form: $x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$

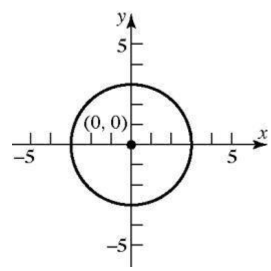


$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$

$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = 3^2$

$x^2 + y^2 = 9$

General form: $x^2 + y^2 - 9 = 0$



$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$

$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 2^2$

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

General form: $x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 4$

$x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 0$

$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$

$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = 2^2$

$x^2 + y^2 = 4$

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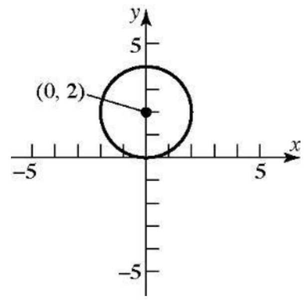

$(x-h)^2+(y-k)^2=r^2$

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

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

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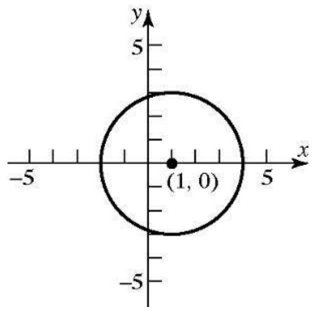
General form: $x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = 9$

$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$



$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

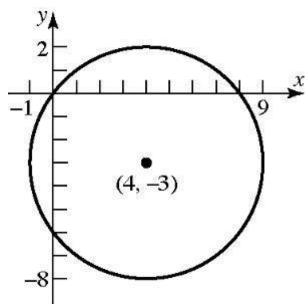
$(x-4)^2 + (y-(-3))^2 = 5^2$

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

25 General form:

$^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 + 6y + 9 = 25$

$^2 + y^2 - 8x + 6y = 0$



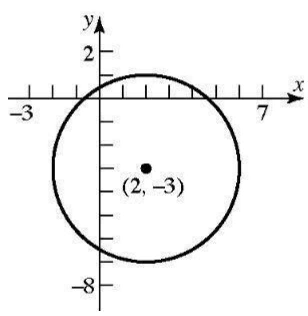
$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

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

$(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 16$

General form: $x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 + 6y + 9 = 16$

$^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y - 3 = 0$



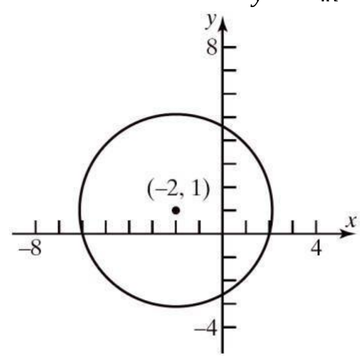
$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

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

$(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 16$

General form: $x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 16$

$^2 + y^2 + 4x - 2y - 11 = 0$



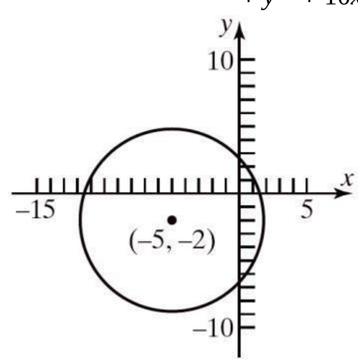
$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

$(x-(-5))^2 + (y-(-2))^2 = 7^2$

$(x+5)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 49$

General form: $x^2 + 10x + 25 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 49$

$^2 + y^2 + 10x + 4y - 20 = 0$



$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

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

General form: $x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$x^2 + y^2 - x = 0$

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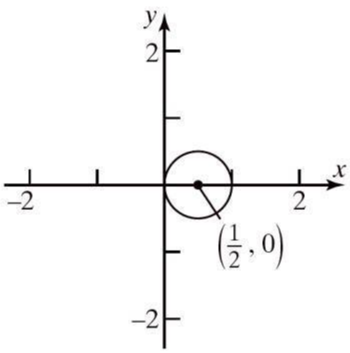


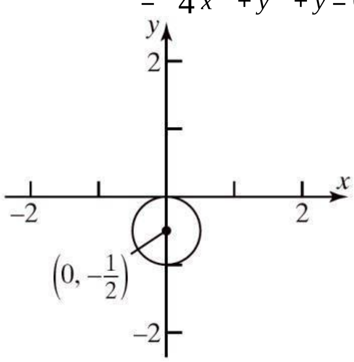
$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

$(x-0)^2 + \left(y - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

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

General form: $x^2 + y^2 + y + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$x^2 + y^2 + y = 0$

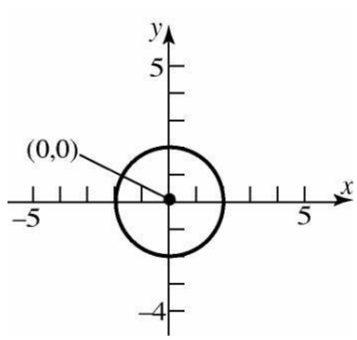


$x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$x^2 + y^2 = 2^2$

Center: (0,0); Radius = 2

b.



x-intercepts: $x^2 + (0)^2 = 4$

$^2 = 4$

$= \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$

y-intercepts: $(0)^2 + y^2 = 4$

$^2 = 4$

$= \pm\sqrt{4} = \pm 2$

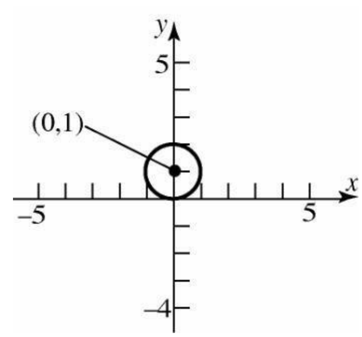
The intercepts are $(-2, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(0, -2)$, and $(0, 2)$.

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

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

Center:(0, 1); Radius = 1

b.



x-intercepts: $x^2 + (0-1)^2 = 1$

$^2 + 1 = 1$

$x^2 = 0$

$x = \pm\sqrt{0} = 0$

y-intercepts: $(0)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$

$(y-1)^2 = 1$

$y - 1 = \pm\sqrt{1}$

$y - 1 = \pm 1$

$y = 1 \pm 1$

$y = 2$ or $y = 0$

The intercepts are $(0, 0)$ and $(0, 2)$.

25. $2(x-3)^2 + 2y^2 = 8$

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

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a. Center: (3, 0); Radius = 2

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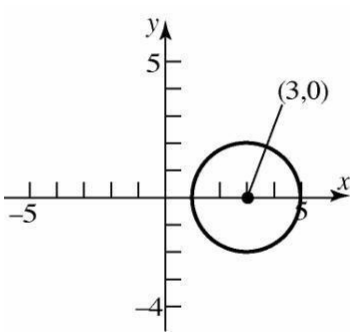
b.



x-intercepts: $(x-3)^2+(0)^2=4$

$$(x-3)^2=4$$
$$x-3=\pm\sqrt{4}$$
$$x-3=\pm 2$$
$$x=3\pm 2$$
$$x=5 \text{ or } x=1$$

y-intercepts: $(0-3)^2+y^2=4$

$$(-3)^2+y^2=4$$
$$9+y^2=4$$
$$y^2=-5$$

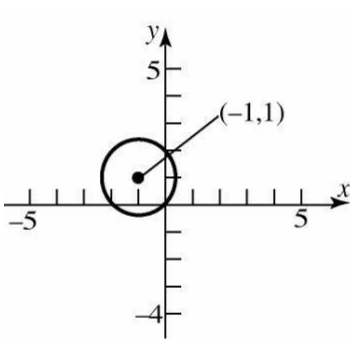
No real solution.

The intercepts are $(1, 0)$ and $(5, 0)$.

$$3(x+1)^2+3(y-1)^2=6$$
$$(x+1)^2+(y-1)^2=2$$

a. Center: (–1,1); Radius = $\sqrt{2}$

b.



x-intercepts: $(x+1)^2+(0-1)^2=2$

$$(x+1)^2+(-1)^2=2$$
$$(x+1)^2+1=2$$
$$(x+1)^2=1$$
$$x+1=\pm\sqrt{1}$$
$$x+1=\pm 1$$
$$x=-1\pm 1$$
$$x=0 \text{ or } x=-2$$

y-intercepts: $(0+1)^2+(y-1)^2=2$

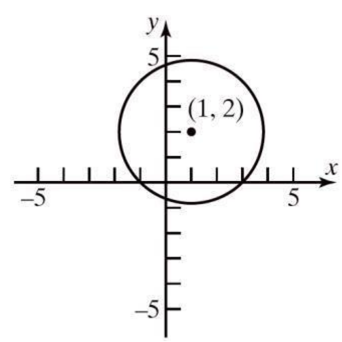
$$(1)^2+(y-1)^2=2$$
$$1+(y-1)^2=2$$
$$(y-1)^2=1$$
$$y-1=\pm\sqrt{1}$$
$$y-1=\pm 1$$
$$y=1\pm 1$$
$$y=2 \text{ or } y=0$$

The intercepts are $(-2, 0)$, $(0, 0)$, and $(0,2)$.

$$x^2+y^2-2x-4y-4=0$$
$$x^2-2x+y^2-4y=4$$
$$(x^2-2x+1)+(y^2-4y+4)=4+1+4$$
$$(x-1)^2+(y-2)^2=3^2$$

Center: (1, 2); Radius = 3

b.



x-intercepts: $(x-1)^2+(0-2)^2=3^2$

$$(x-1)^2+(-2)^2=3^2$$
$$(x-1)^2+4=9$$
$$(x-1)^2=5$$
$$\sqrt{\ }$$
$$\sqrt{\ }$$

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$$x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{5}$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

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y-intercepts: $(0-1)^2+(y-2)^2=3^2$

$$(-1)^2+(y-2)^2=3^2$$

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

$$(y-2)^2=8$$

$$y-2=\pm\sqrt{8}$$

$$y-2=\pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$y=2\pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

The intercepts are $(1-\sqrt{5},0)$, $(1+\sqrt{5},0)$, $(0,2-2\sqrt{2})$, and $(0,2+2\sqrt{2})$.

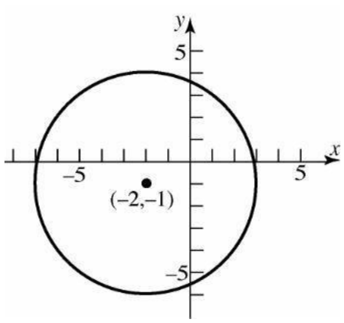
28. $x^2+y^2+4x+2y-20=0$

$$x^2+4x+y^2+2y=20$$

$$(x^2+4x+4)+(y^2+2y+1)=20+4+1$$

$$(x+2)^2+(y+1)^2=5^2$$

Center: (–2,–1); Radius = 5



b.

x-intercepts: $(x+2)^2+(0+1)^2=5^2$

$$(x+2)^2+1=25$$

$$(x+2)^2=24$$

$$x+2=\pm\sqrt{24}$$

$$x+2=\pm 2\sqrt{6}$$

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

y-intercepts: $(0+2)^2+(y+1)^2=5^2$

$$4+(y+1)^2=25$$

$$(y+1)^2=21$$

$$y+1=\pm\sqrt{21}$$

$$y=-1\pm\sqrt{21}$$

$$x^2+y^2+4x-4y-1=0$$

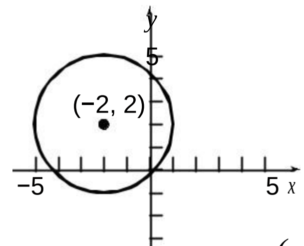
$$x^2+4x+y^2-4y=1$$

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

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

Center: (–2, 2); Radius = 3

b.



The intercepts are $(-2-2\sqrt{6},0)$, $(-2+2\sqrt{6},0)$, $(0,-1-\sqrt{21})$, and $(0,-1+\sqrt{21})$.

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x-intercepts: $(x+2)^2 + (0-2)^2 =$

$3^2\ (x+2)^2 + 4$

$= 9\ (x+2)^2 = 5$

$x + 2 = \pm\sqrt{5}$

$x = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$

y-intercepts: $(0+2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 3^2$

$4 + (y-2)^2 = 9\ (y-$

$2)^2 = 5$

$y - 2 = \pm\sqrt{5}$

$y = 2 \pm \sqrt{5}$

The intercepts are $\left(-2-\sqrt{5}, 0\right)$,

$\left(-2+\sqrt{5}, 0\right)$, $\left(0, 2-\sqrt{5}\right)$, and $\left(0, 2+\sqrt{5}\right)$.

$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y + 9 = 0$

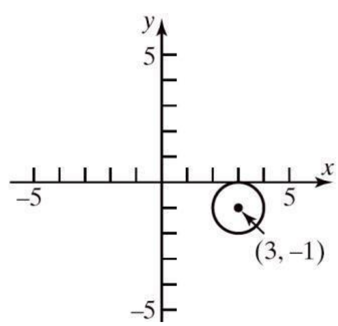
$x^2 - 6x + y^2 + 2y = -9$

$x^2 - 6x + 9) + (y^2 + 2y + 1) = -9 + 9$

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

Center: (3, –1); Radius = 1

b.



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x-intercepts: $(x-3)^2+(0+1)^2=1^2$

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

y-intercepts: $(0-3)^2+(y+1)^2=1^2$

$$9+(y+1)^2=1$$
$$(y+1)^2=-8$$

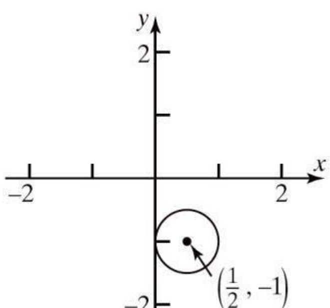
No real solution.

The intercept only intercept is $(3,0)$.

$$x^2+y^2-x+2y+1=0$$
$$x^2-x+y^2+2y=-1$$
$$\left(x^2-x+\frac{1}{4}\right)+(y^2+2y+1)=-1+\frac{1}{4}+1$$
$$\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+(y+1)^2=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

Center: $\left(\frac{1}{2},-1\right)$; Radius = $\frac{1}{2}$

b.



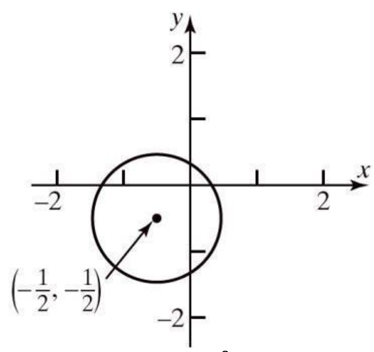
x-intercepts: $\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+(0+1)^2=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

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

$$x^2+y^2+x+y-\frac{1}{2}=0$$
$$x^2+x+y^2+y=\frac{1}{2}$$
$$\left(x^2+x+\frac{1}{4}\right)+\left(y^2+y+\frac{1}{4}\right)=\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$$
$$\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(y+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=1^2$$

Center: $\left(-\frac{1}{2},-\frac{1}{2}\right)$; Radius = 1

b.



c. x-intercepts: $\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(0+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=1^2$

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

y-intercepts: $\left(0+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(y+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=1^2$

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

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

No real solutions

y-intercepts: $$\left(0-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+(y+1)^2=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4}+(y+1)^2=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(y+1)^2=0$$

$$y+1=0$$

$$y=-1$$

The only intercept is $(0,-1)$.

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

$$y+\frac{1}{2}=\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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

The intercepts are $\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2},0\right)$, $\left(\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2},0\right)$, $\left(0,\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$, and $\left(0,\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$.

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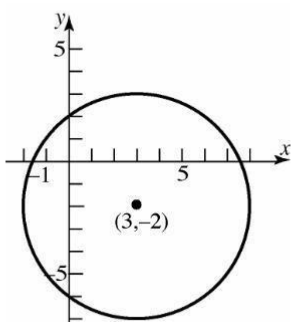
$$2x^2 + 2y^2 - 12x + 8y - 24 = 0$$
$$^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y = 12$$
$$^2 - 6x + y^2 + 4y = 12$$
$$x^2 - 6x + 9) + (y^2 + 4y + 4) = 12 + 9$$
$$+ 4\ (x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 5^2$$

Center: (3,–2); Radius = 5

b.



x-intercepts: $(x - 3)^2 + (0 + 2)^2 = 5^2$ (

$$x - 3)^2 + 4 = 25$$
$$(x - 3)^2 = 21$$
$$x - 3 = \pm\sqrt{21}$$
$$x = 3 \pm \sqrt{21}$$

y-intercepts: $(0 - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 5^2$

$$9 + (y + 2)^2 = 25$$
$$(y + 2)^2 = 16$$
$$y + 2 = \pm 4$$
$$y = -2 \pm 4$$
$$y = 2 \text{ or } y = -6$$

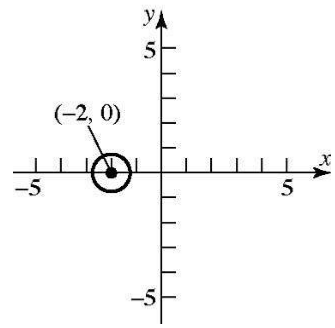
The intercepts are $(3 - \sqrt{21}, 0)$, $(3 + \sqrt{21}, 0)$, $0, -6)$, and $(0, 2)$.

a. $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 8x + 7 = 0$

$$x^2 + 8x + 2y^2 = -7$$
$$x^2 + 4x + y^2 = -\frac{7}{2}$$
$$x^2 + 4x + 4) + y^2 = -\frac{7}{2} + 4$$
$$(x + 2)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\left(\sqrt{2}\right.$$

b.



x-intercepts: $(x + 2)^2 + (0)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$(x + 2)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$x + 2 = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$x + 2 = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
$$x = -2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

y-intercepts: $(0 + 2)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$$4 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$y^2 = -\frac{7}{2}$$

No real solutions.

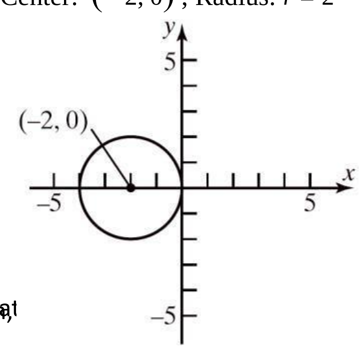
The intercepts are $\left(-2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$ and $\left(-2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$.

35. $2x^2 + 8x + 2y^2 = 0$

$$x^2 + 4x + y^2 = 0$$
$$x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 = 0 + 4$$
$$(x + 2)^2 + y^2 = 2^2$$

Center: $(-2, 0)$; Radius: $r = 2$

b.



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$$(x+2)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2$$

Center: (–2, 0); Radius = $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

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x-intercepts: $(x+2)^2 + (0)^2 = 2^2$ (

$x+2)^2 = 4$

$(x+2)^2 = \pm\sqrt{4}$

$x + 2 = \pm 2$

$x = -2 \pm 2$

$x = 0$ or $x = -4$

y-intercepts: $(0+2)^2 + y^2 = 2^2$

$4 + y^2 = 4$

$y^2 = 0$

$y = 0$

The intercepts are $(-4, 0)$ and $(0, 0)$.

$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 12y = 0$

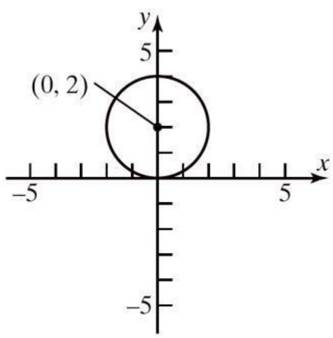
$^2 + y^2 - 4y = 0$

$^2 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 0 + 4$

$^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$

Center: $(0, 2)$; Radius: $r = 2$

b.



x-intercepts: $x^2 + (0-2)^2 = 4$

$^2+4=4$

$x^2 = 0$

$x = 0$

y-intercepts: $0^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$

$(y-2)^2 = 4$

Center at (0, 0); containing point (–2, 3).

$r = \sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (3-0)^2} = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$

Equation: $(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 = (\sqrt{13})^2$

$x^2 + y^2 = 13$

Center at (1, 0); containing point (–3, 2).

$r = \sqrt{(-3-1)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{16+4} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$

Equation: $(x-1)^2 + (y-0)^2 = (\sqrt{20})^2$

$x-1)^2 + y^2 = 20$

Center at (2, 3); tangent to the x-axis.

$r = 3$

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

$x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 9$

Center at (–3, 1); tangent to the y-axis.

$r = 3$

Equation: $(x+3)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 3^2$

$x+3)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$

Endpoints of a diameter are (1, 4) and (–3, 2).
The center is at the midpoint of that diameter:

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

Radius: $r = \sqrt{(1-(-1))^2 + (4-3)^2} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$

Equation: $(x-(-1))^2 + (y-3)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2$

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

Endpoints of a diameter are (4, 3) and (0, 1).
The center is at the midpoint of that diameter:

Center: $\left(\frac{4+0}{2}, \frac{3+1}{2}\right) = (2, 2)$

$\frac{y}{2}$ = ±

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$\sqrt{4}$

$y - 2 = \pm 2$

$y = 2 \pm 2$

$y = 4$ or $y = 0$

The intercepts are $(0, 0)$ and $(0, 4)$.

22)

Radius: $r = \sqrt{(4-2)^2 + (3-2)^2} = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ }$

Equation: $(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2$

$(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 5$

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Center at (–1, 3); tangent to the line $y = 2$. This means that the circle contains the point (–1, 2), so the radius is $r = 1$.

Equation: $(x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = (1)^2$

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

Center at (4, –2); tangent to the line $x = 1$. This means that the circle contains the point (1, –2), so the radius is $r = 3$.

Equation: $(x-4)^2 + (y+2)^2 = (3)^2$

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

(c); Center: $(1, -2)$; Radius = 2

(d) ; Center: $(-3, 3)$; Radius = 3

(b) ; Center: $(-1, 2)$; Radius = 2

(a) ; Center: $(-3, 3)$; Radius = 3

Let the upper-right corner of the square be the

point (x, y). The circle and the square are both centered about the origin. Because of symmetry,

we have that $x = y$ at the upper-right corner of the square. Therefore, we get

$^2 + y^2 = 9$

$^2 + x^2 = 9$

$2x^2 = 9$

$x^2 = \frac{9}{2}$

$x = \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

The length of one side of the square is $2x$. Thus, the area is

$A = s^2 = \left(2 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = (3\sqrt{2})^2 = 18$ square units.

50. The area of the shaded region is the area of the circle, less the area of the square. Let the upper-right corner of the square be the point (x, y).

$x^2 + y^2 = 36$

$x^2 + x^2 = 36$

$x^2 = 36$

$x^2 = 18$

$x = 3\sqrt{2}$

The length of one side of the square is $2x$. Thus, the area of the square is $\left(2 \cdot 3\sqrt{2}\right)^2 = 72$ square units. From the equation of the circle, we have $r = 6$. The area of the circle is

$r^2 = \pi(6)^2 = 36\pi$ square units.

Therefore, the area of the shaded region is $A = 36\pi - 72$ square units.

The diameter of the Ferris wheel was 250 feet, so the radius was 125 feet. The maximum height was 264 feet, so the center was at a height of $264 - 125 = 139$ feet above the ground. Since the center of the wheel is on the y-axis, it is the point (0, 139). Thus, an equation for the wheel is:

$x-0)^2 + (y-139)^2 = 125^2$

$^2 + (y-139)^2 = 15,625$

The diameter of the wheel is 520 feet, so the radius is 260 feet. The maximum height is 550 feet, so the center of the wheel is at a height of $550 - 260 = 290$ feet above the ground. Since the center of the wheel is on the y-axis, it is the point (0, 290). Thus, an equation for the wheel is:

$x-0)^2 + (y-290)^2 = 260^2$

$^2 + (y-290)^2 = 67,600$

$x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y - 4091 = 0$

$^2 \quad ^2$

$+ 2x + 1 + y \quad + 4y + 4 = 4091 + 5$

The circle and the square are both centered about the origin. Because of symmetry, we have that x $= y$ at the upper-right corner of the square. Therefore, we get

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$(x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 4096$

The circle representing Earth has center $(-1, -2)$ and radius $= \sqrt{4096} = 64$.

So the radius of the satellite's orbit is $64 + 0.6 = 64.6$ units.

The equation of the orbit is

$x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = (64.6)^2$

$^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y - 4168.16 = 0$

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54. a.
$$x^2 + (mx + b)^2 = r^2$$
$$x^2 + m^2x^2 + 2bmx + b^2 = r^2$$
$$(1 + m^2)x^2 + 2bmx + b^2 - r^2 = 0$$

There is one solution if and only if the discriminant is zero.

$$(2bm)^2 - 4(1 + m^2)(b^2 - r^2) = 0$$
$$4b^2m^2 - 4b^2 + 4r^2 - 4b^2m^2 + 4m^2r^2 = 0$$
$$-4b^2 + 4r^2 + 4m^2r^2 = 0$$
$$-b^2 + r^2 + m^2r^2 = 0$$
$$r^2(1 + m^2) = b^2$$

Using the quadratic formula, the result from part (a), and knowing that the discriminant is zero, we get:

$$(1 + m^2)x^2 + 2bmx + b^2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-2bm}{2(1+m^2)} = \frac{-bm}{\left(\frac{b^2}{r^2}\right)} = \frac{-bmr^2}{b^2} = \frac{-mr^2}{b}$$

$$y = m\left(\frac{-mr^2}{b}\right) + b$$
$$= \frac{-m^2r^2}{b} + b = \frac{-m^2r^2 + b^2}{b} = \frac{r^2}{b}$$

The slope of the tangent line is m.

The slope of the line joining the point of tangency and the center is:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{r^2}{b} - 0\right)}{\left(\frac{-mr^2}{b} - 0\right)} = \frac{r^2}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{-mr^2} = -\frac{1}{m}$$

Therefore, the tangent line is perpendicular to the line containing the center of the circle and the point of tangency.

Equation of the tangent line is:

$$y - 2\sqrt{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x - 1)$$
$$y - 2\sqrt{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$
$$4y - 8\sqrt{2} = -\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2}$$
$$\sqrt{2}x + 4y = 9\sqrt{2}$$
$$\sqrt{2}x + 4y - 9\sqrt{2} = 0$$

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

Center: (2, –3)

Slope from center to $\left(3, 2\sqrt{2} - 3\right)$ is

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2} - 3 - (-3)}{3 - 2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Slope of the tangent line is: $\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

Equation of the tangent line:

$$y - \left(2\sqrt{2} - 3\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(x - 3)$$
$$y - 2\sqrt{2} + 3 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}x + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$$
$$4y - 8\sqrt{2} + 12 = -\sqrt{2}x + 3\sqrt{2}$$
$$\sqrt{2}x + 4y - 11\sqrt{2} + 12 = 0$$

Let (*h*, *k*) be the center of the circle.

$$-2y + 4 = 0$$

$$y = x + 4$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

$$\frac{1}{}$$

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$x^2 + y^2 = 9$

Center: (0, 0)

Slope from center to $\left(1, 2\sqrt{2}\right)$ is

$\frac{2\sqrt{2}-0}{1-0} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{1} = 2\sqrt{2}$.

Slope of the tangent line is $\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$.

The slope of the tangent line is 2. The slope from (*h*, *k*) to (0, 2) is –2.

$\frac{2-k}{0-h} = -2$

$2 - k = 2h$

The other tangent line is $y = 2x - 7$, and it has slope 2.

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The slope from (h, k) to $(3, -1)$ is $-\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{-1-k}{3-h} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$2 + 2k = 3 - h$

$2k = 1 - h$

$h = 1 - 2k$

Solve the two equations in h and k:

$2 - k = 2(1 - 2k)$

$2 - k = 2 - 4k$

$3k = 0$

$= 0$

$=1-2(0) =1$

The center of the circle is (1, 0).

Find the centers of the two circles:

$^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y + 4 = 0$

$(x^2 - 4x + 4) + (y^2 + 6y + 9) = -4 + 4 + 9$

$x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 9$

Center: $(2, -3)$

$^2 + y^2 + 6x + 4y + 9 = 0$

$(x^2 + 6x + 9) + (y^2 + 4y + 4) = -9 + 9 + 4$

$x + 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 4$

Center: $(-3, -2)$

Find the slope of the line containing the centers:

$= \frac{-2-(-3)}{-3-25} = -1$

Find the equation of the line containing the centers:

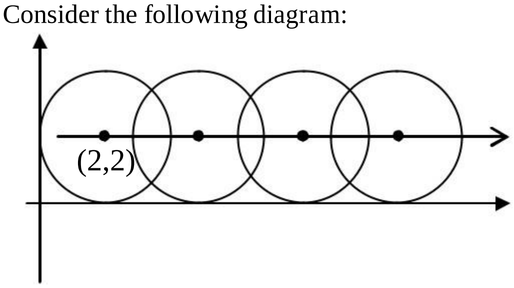
$y + 3 = -\frac{1}{5}(x - 2)$

$y + 15 = -x + 2$

$+ 5y = -13$

$+ 5y + 13 = 0$

Consider the following diagram:



Therefore, the path of the center of the circle has the equation $y = 2$.

$C = 2\pi r$

$6\pi = 2\pi r$

$\frac{6\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi}$

$3 = r$

The radius is 3 units long.

(b), (c), (e) and (g)

We need $h, k > 0$ and $(0, 0)$ on the graph.

(b), (e) and (g)

We need $h < 0$, $k = 0$, and $h|>|r$.

Answers will vary.

The student has the correct radius, but the signs of the coordinates of the center are incorrect. The student needs to write the equation in the standard form $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$.

$x + 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 16$

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

Thus, $(h, k) = (-3, 2)$ and $r = 4$.

$A = \pi r^2$

$\pi (13)^2$

169π cm^2

$C = 2\pi r$

$2\pi (13)$

26π cm

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

$3x^3 - 8x^2 + 13x - 6$

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

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

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

$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

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

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=
−
2
or
x
=
1

We need to check each possible solution:

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Check $x = -2$

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

$\sqrt{2(4) - 6 - 1} = -1$

no

Check $x = 1$

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

$\sqrt{2 + 3 - 1} = 2$

$\sqrt{4} = 2$

yes

The solution is $\{1\}$

68. Let t represent the time it takes to do the job

	Time to do job	Part of job done in one minute
Aaron	22	$\frac{1}{22}$
Elizabeth	28	$\frac{1}{28}$
Together	t	$\frac{1}{t}$

$\frac{1}{22} + \frac{1}{28} = \frac{1}{t}$

$14t + 11t = 308$

$25t = 308$

$= 12.32$

Working together, the job can be done in 12.32 minutes.

Section 2.5

$y = kx$

False. If y varies directly with x, then $y = kx$, where k is a constant.

b

c

$y = kx$

$2 = 10k$

$k = \frac{2}{10} =$

$\frac{1}{5} y = \frac{1}{5} x$

$v = kt$

$16 = 2k$

$8 = k$

$v = 8t$

$A = kx^2$

$4\pi = k(2)^2$

$4\pi = 4k$

$= \pi x^2$

$V = kx^3$

$36\pi = k(3)^3$

$36\pi = 27k$

$k = \frac{36\pi}{27} = \frac{\ }{3}\pi$

9. $F = \frac{k}{d^2}$

$10 = \frac{k}{5^2}$

$10 = \frac{k}{25}$

$= 250$

$F = \frac{250}{d^2}$

$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x}}$

$4 = \frac{k}{\sqrt{9}}$

$4 = \frac{k}{3}$

$k = 12$ y

12

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$= \sqrt{x}$

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$z = k(x^2 + y^2)$

$5 = k(3^2 + 4^2)$

$5 = k(25)$

$k = \frac{5}{25} = \frac{1}{5}$

$z = \frac{1}{5}(x^2 + y^2)$

$T = k(\sqrt[3]{x})(d^2)$

$18 = k(\sqrt[3]{8})(3^2)$

$18 = k(18)$

$1 = k$

$T = (\sqrt[3]{x})(d^2)$

13. $M = \frac{kd^2}{\sqrt{x}}$

$24 = \frac{k(4^2)}{\sqrt{9}}$

$24 = \frac{16k}{3}$

$k = 24\left(\frac{3}{16}\right) = \frac{9}{2}$

$= \frac{9d^2}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$z = k(x^3 + y^2)$

$1 = k(2^3 + 3^2)$

$1 = k(17)$

$= \frac{1}{17}$

$z = \frac{1}{17}(x^3 + y^2)$

15. $T^2 = \frac{ka^3}{d^2}$

$2^2 = \frac{k(2^3)}{4^2}$

$4 = \frac{k(8)}{16}$

$4 = \frac{k}{2}$

$= 8$

$T^2 = \frac{8a^3}{d^2}$

$z^3 = k(x^2 + y^2)$

$2^3 = k(9^2 + 4^2)$

$8 = k(97)$

$k = \frac{8}{97}$

$z^3 = \frac{8}{97}(x^2 + y^2)$

17. $V = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3$

18. $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

19. $A = \frac{1}{2} bh$

20. $p = 2(l + w)$

21. $F = (6.67 \times 10^{-11})\left(\frac{mM}{d^2}\right)$

22. $T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{32}}\sqrt{l}$

23. $p = kB$

$6.49 = k(1000)$

$0.00649 = k$

Therefore we have the linear equation $= 0.00649B$.

If $B = 145000$, then

$= 0.00649(145000) = \$941.05$.

$p = kB$

$8.99 = k(1000)$

$0.00899 = k$

Therefore we have the linear equation $= 0.00899B$.

If $B = 175000$, then $= 0.00899(175000) = \$1573.25$.

$s = kt^2$

$= k(1)^2$

$= 16$

Therefore, we have equation $s = 16t^2$.

If $t = 3$ seconds, then $s = 16(3)^2 = 144$ feet.

If $s = 64$ feet, then

$64 = 16t^2$

$t^2 = 4$

$t = \pm 2$

Time must be positive, so we disregard $t = -2$.

It takes 2 seconds to fall 64 feet.

$v = kt$

$64 = k(2)$

$= 32$

Therefore, we have the linear equation $v = 32t$.

If $t = 3$ seconds, then $v = 32(3) = 96$ ft/sec.

$E = kW$

$= k(20)$

$k = \frac{3}{20}$

Therefore, we have the linear equation $E = \frac{3}{20}W$.

If $W = 15$, then $E = \frac{3}{20}(15) = 2.25$.

$R = \frac{k}{l}$

$256 = \frac{k}{48}$

$= 12{,}288$

If $R = 576$, then

$= \frac{12,288}{l}$

$576l = 12,288$

$l = \frac{12,288}{576} = \frac{64}{3}$ inches

$R = kg$

$47.40 = k(12)$

$3.95 = k$

Therefore, we have the linear equation $R = 3.95g$.

If $g = 10.5$, then $R = (3.95)(10.5) \approx \$41.48$.

$C = kA$

$23.75 = k(5)$

$4.75 = k$

Therefore, we have the linear equation $C = 4.75A$.

If $A = 3.5$, then $C = (4.75)(3.5) = \$16.63$.

$D = \frac{k}{p}$

a. $D = 156$, $p = 2.75$;

$156 = \frac{k}{2.75}$

$= 429$ So,

$D = \frac{429}{p}$.

$D = \frac{429}{3} = 143$ bags of candy

$t = \frac{k}{s}$

$t = 40$, $s = 30$;

$40 = \frac{k}{30}$

$k = 1200$

So, we have the equation $t = \frac{12,288}{}$

$t = \frac{1200}{40} = 30$ minutes

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1200

Therefore, we have the equation $R = \overline{}$.

s .

$V = \frac{k}{P}$

$V = 600, P = 150$;

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$600 = \frac{k}{150}$

$= 90,000$

So, we have the equation $V = \frac{90,000}{P}$

If $P = 200$, then $V = \frac{90,000}{200} = 450 \text{ cm}^3$.

$i = \frac{k}{R}$

If $i = 30$, $R = 8$, then $30 = \frac{k}{8}$ and $k = 240$.

If $R = 10$, then $i = \frac{240}{10} = 24$ amperes.

$W = \frac{k}{d^2}$

If $W = 125$, $d = 3960$ then

$125 = \frac{k}{3960^2}$ and $k = 1,960,200,000$

So, we have the equation $W = \frac{1,960,200,000}{}$.

At the top of Mt. McKinley, we have

$= 3960 + 3.8 = 3963.8$, so

$W = \frac{1,960,200,000}{(3963.8)^2} \approx 124.76$ pounds.

36. $W = \frac{k}{d^2}$

$55 = \frac{k}{3960^2}$

$k = 862,488,000$

So, we have the equation $W = \frac{862,488,000}{d^2}$.

If $d = 3965$, then

$W = \frac{862,488,000}{3965^2} \approx 54.86$ pounds.

$I = \frac{k}{d^2}$

If $I = 0.075$, $d = 2$, then

k

So, we have the equation $I = \frac{0.3}{d^2}$.

If $d = 5$, then $I = \frac{0.3}{5^2} = 0.012$ foot-candles.

$F = kAv^2$

$= k(20)(22)^2$

$= 9860k$

$k = \frac{11}{9680} = \frac{1}{880}$

So, we have the equation $F = \frac{1}{880}Av^2$.

$= \frac{1}{880}(47.125)(36.5)^2 \approx 71.34$ pounds.

$h = ksd^3$

$= k(75)(2)^3$

$= 600k$

$0.06 = k$

So, we have the equation $h = 0.06sd^3$.

If $h = 45$ and $s = 125$, then

$45 = (0.06)(125)d^3$

$= 7.5d^3$

$6 = d^3$

$d = \sqrt[3]{6} \approx 1.82$ inches

$V = \frac{kT}{P}$

$V = \pi$ r

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^2h

π

$V = 3r^2h$

$100 = k(300)$

15

$= 20k$

$5 = k$

So, we have the equation $V = \frac{5T}{P}$.

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If $V = 80$ and $T = 310$, then

$$80 = \frac{5(310)}{P}$$

$80P = 1550$

$$P = \frac{1550}{80} = 19.375 \text{ atmospheres}$$

$K = kmv^2$

$1250 = k(25)(10)^2$

$1250 = 2500k$

$= 0.5$

So, we have the equation $K = 0.5mv^2$.

If $m = 25$ and $v = 15$, then

$K = 0.5(25)(15)^2 = 2812.5$ Joules

44. $R = \frac{kl}{d^2}$

$$1.24 = \frac{k(432)}{(4)^2}$$

$1.24 = 27k$

So, we have the equation $R = \frac{1.24l}{27d^2}$.

If $R = 1.44$ and $d = 3$, then

$$1.44 = \frac{1.24l}{27(3)^2}$$

$$1.44 = \frac{1.24l}{243}$$

$349.92 = 1.24l$

$$l = \frac{349.92}{1.24} \approx 282.2 \text{ feet}$$

45. $S = \frac{kpd}{t}$

$$100 = \frac{k(25)(5)}{0.75}$$

$S = kwt^2 / l$

$$= \frac{k(4)(2)^2}{8}$$

$= 2k$

$= k$

So, we have the equation $S = \frac{375wt^2}{l}$.

If $l = 10$, $w = 6$, and $t = 2$, then

$$S = \frac{375(6)(2)^2}{10} = 900 \text{ pounds.}$$

47 – 50. Answers will vary.

$3x^3 + 25x^2 - 12x - 100$

$(3x^3 + 25x^2) - (12x + 100)$

$x^2(3x + 25) - 4(3x + 25)$

$(x^2 - 4)(3x + 25)$

$(x - 2)(x + 2)(3x + 25)$

52.

$$\frac{5}{x+3} + \frac{x-2}{x^2+7x+12} = \frac{5}{x+3} + \frac{x-2}{(x+3)(x+4)}$$

$$= \frac{5(x+4)}{(x+3)(x+4)} + \frac{x-2}{(x+3)(x+4)}$$

$$= \frac{5(x+4) + (x-2)}{(x+3)(x+4)}$$

$$= \frac{5x + 20 + x - 2}{(x+3)(x+4)}$$

$$= \frac{6x + 18}{(x+3)(x+4)}$$

$$= \frac{6(x+3)}{(x+3)(x+4)} = \frac{6}{(x+4)}$$

3 1 3

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$= 125k$

$0.6 = k$

So, we have the equation $S = \frac{0.6pd}{t}$.

If $p = 40$, $d = 8$, and $t = 0.50$, then

$S = \frac{0.6(40)(8)}{0.50} = 384$ psi.

53. $\frac{4}{25}^{2} = \frac{4}{25}^{2}$

$= \frac{8}{5125}$

The term needed to rationalize the denominator[3]

is $\sqrt{7}+2$.

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Chapter 2 Review Exercises

$P_1 = (0,0)$ and $P_2 = (4,2)$

a. $d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (2-0)^2}$

$= \sqrt{16+4} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{0+4}{2}, \frac{0+2}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right) = (2,1)$

c. slope $= \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2-0}{4-0} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

For each run of 2, there is a rise of 1.

$P_1 = (1, -1)$ and $P_2 = (-2,3)$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (3-(-1))^2}$

$= \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

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

c. slope $= \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3-(-1)}{-2-1} = \frac{4}{-3} = -\frac{4}{3}$

For each run of 3, there is a rise of −4.

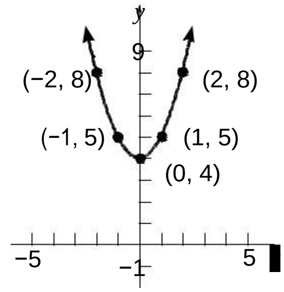
$P_1 = (4, -4)$ and $P_2 = (4,8)$

$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(4-4)^2 + (8-(-4))^2}$

$= \sqrt{0+144} = \sqrt{144} = 12$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

4. $y = x^2 + 4$



x-intercepts: −4, 0, 2 ; y-intercepts: −2, 0, 2

Intercepts: (−4, 0), (0, 0), (2,0), (0, −2), (0, 2)

$2x = 3y^2$

x-intercepts: $2x = 3(0)^2$, $2x = 0$, $x = 0$

y-intercepts: $2(0) = 3y^2$, $0 = y^2$, $y = 0$

The only intercept is (0, 0).

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

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

$2x = 3y^2$ same

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

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

$-2x = 3y^2$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$.

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

$-2x = 3y^2$ different

Therefore, the graph will have x-axis symmetry.

7. $x^2 + 4y^2 = 16$

x-intercepts: $x^2 + 4(0)^2 = 16$, $x^2 = 16$, $x = \pm 4$

y-intercepts: $(0)^2 + 4y^2 = 16$, $4y^2 = 16$, $y^2 = 4$

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$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{4+4}{2}, \frac{-4+8}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{8}{2}, \frac{4}{2}\right) = (4, 2)$$

c. slope $= \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{8-(-4)}{4-4} = \frac{12}{0}$, undefined

An undefined slope means the points lie on a vertical line. There is no change in *x*.

$y = \pm 2$

The intercepts are $(-4,0)$, $(4,0)$, $(0, -2)$, and $(0, 2)$.

Test *x*-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$x^2 + 4(-y)^2 = 16$

$x^2 + 4y^2 = 16$ same

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Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$(-x)^2 + 4y^2 = 16$

$x^2 + 4y^2 = 16$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$.

$(-x)^2 + 4(-y)^2 = 16$

$x^2 + 4y^2 = 16$ same

Therefore, the graph will have x-axis, y-axis, and origin symmetry.

$y = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$

x-intercepts:

$0 = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$

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

$x^2 + 1 = 0$

$x^2 = -1$

no real solutions

y-intercepts:

$y = (0)^4 + 2(0)^2 + 1$

$= 1$

The only intercept is (0, 1).

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$y = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$

$y = -x^4 - 2x^2 - 1$ different

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

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

$y = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$.

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

$y = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1$

$y = -x^4 - 2x^2 - 1$ different

Therefore, the graph will have y-axis symmetry.

$y = x^3 - x$

x-intercepts:

$0 = x^3 - x$

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

$= x(x + 1)(x - 1)$

$= 0, x = -1, x = 1$

y-intercepts:

$y = (0)^3 - 0$

$= 0$

The intercepts are (−1, 0), (0, 0), and (1, 0).

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$y = x^3 - x$

$y = -x^3 + x$ different

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$= (-x)^3 - (-x)$

$y = -x^3 + x$ different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$.

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

$y = -x^3 + x$

$y = x^3 - x$ same

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Therefore, the graph will have origin symmetry.

10. $x^2 + x + y^2 + 2y = 0$

x-intercepts: $x^2 + x + (0)^2 + 2(0) = 0$

$x^2 + x = 0$

$x(x + 1) = 0$

$x = 0, x = -1$

y-intercepts: $(0)^2 + 0 + y^2 + 2y = 0$

$y^2 + 2y = 0$

$y(y + 2) = 0$

$y = 0, y = -2$

The intercepts are $(-1, 0)$, $(0, 0)$, and $(0, -2)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

$x^2 + x + (-y)^2 + 2(-y) = 0$

$x^2 + x + y^2 - 2y = 0$

different

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

$(-x)^2 + (-x) + y^2 + 2y = 0$

$x^2 - x + y^2 + 2y = 0$

different

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$.

$(-x)^2 + (-x) + (-y)^2 + 2(-y) = 0$

$x^2 - x + y^2 - 2y = 0$

different

The graph has none of the indicated symmetries.

$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$

$\left(x - (-2)\right)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 4^2$

$(x + 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 16$

$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$

$\left(x - (-1)\right)^2 + \left(y - (-2)\right)^2 = 1^2$

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

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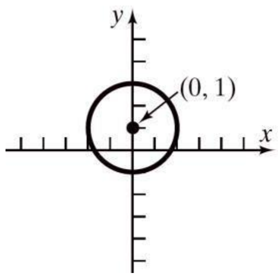
$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$

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

Center: (0,1); Radius = 2



x-intercepts: $x^2 + (0-1)^2 = 4$

$x^2 + 1 = 4$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \pm\sqrt{3}$

y-intercepts: $0^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$

$(y-1)^2 = 4$

$y - 1 = \pm 2$

$y = 1 \pm 2$

$y = 3$ or $y = -1$

The intercepts are $(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$, $(\sqrt{3}, 0)$, $(0, -1)$,

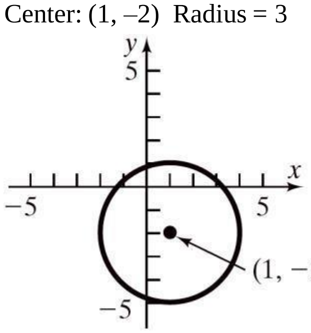
and $(0, 3)$.

$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 4 = 0$
$x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 4y = 4$

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

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

Center: (1, –2) Radius = 3



x-intercepts: $(x-1)^2 + (0+2)^2 = 3^2$

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

$(x-1)^2 = 5$

$x - 1 = \pm\sqrt{5}$

$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$

y-intercepts: $(0-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 3^2$

$1 + (y+2)^2 = 9$

$(y+2)^2 = 8$

$y + 2 = \pm\sqrt{8}$

$y + 2 = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

$y = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

The intercepts are $(1-\sqrt{5}, 0)$, $(1+\sqrt{5}, 0)$,

$(0, -2-2\sqrt{2})$, and $(0, -2+2\sqrt{2})$.

$3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6x + 12y = 0$

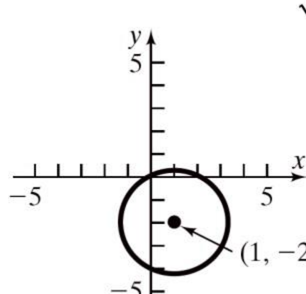
$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y = 0$

$x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 4y = 0$

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

$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2$

Center: (1, –2) Radius = $\sqrt{5}$



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x-intercepts: $(x-1)^2+(0+2)^2=(\sqrt{5})^2$

$$(x-1)^2+4=5$$
$$(x-1)^2=1$$
$$x-1=\pm 1$$
$$x=1\pm 1$$
$$x=2 \text{ or } x=0$$

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y-intercepts: $(0-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2$

$$1 + (y+2)^2 = 5$$
$$(y+2)^2 = 4$$
$$y + 2 = \pm 2$$
$$y = -2 \pm 2$$
$$y = 0 \text{ or } y = -4$$

The intercepts are $(0, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, and $(0, -4)$.

Slope = –2; containing (3,–1)

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$
$$-(-1) = -2(x-3)$$
$$+1 = -2x + 6$$
$$y = -2x + 5 \text{ or } 2x + y = 5$$

vertical; containing (–3,4)

Vertical lines have equations of the form $x = a$, where a is the x-intercept. Now, a vertical line containing the point (–3, 4) must have an x-intercept of –3, so the equation of the line is $= -3$. The equation does not have a slope-intercept form.

y-intercept = –2; containing (5,–3)

Points are (5,–3) and (0,–2)

$$m = \frac{-2-(-3)}{0-5} = \frac{1}{-5} = -\frac{1}{5}$$
$$y = mx + b$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{5}x - 2 \text{ or } x + 5y = -10$$

Containing the points (3,–4) and (2, 1)

$$m = \frac{1-(-4)}{2-3} = \frac{5}{-1} = -5$$
$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$
$$-(-4) = -5(x-3)$$
$$y + 4 = -5x + 15$$
$$y = -5x + 11 \text{ or } 5x + y = 11$$

$$2x - 3y = -4$$
$$-3y = -2x - 4$$
$$\frac{-3y}{-3} = \frac{-2x}{-3} - \frac{4}{-3}$$
$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$$

Slope = $\frac{2}{3}$; containing (–5,3)

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$
$$-3 = \frac{2}{3}(x - (-5))$$
$$y - 3 = \frac{2}{3}(x + 5)$$
$$y - 3 = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{10}{3}$$
$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{19}{3} \text{ or } 2x - 3y = -19$$

Perpendicular to $x + y = 2$

$$+ y = 2$$
$$= -x + 2$$

The slope of this line is -1, so the slope of a line perpendicular to it is 1.

Slope = 1; containing (4,–3)

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$
$$-(-3) = 1(x - 4)$$
$$y + 3 = x - 4$$
$$y = x - 7 \text{ or } x - y = 7$$

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$4x - 5y = -20$

$-5y = -4x - 20$

$y = \frac{4}{5}x + 4$

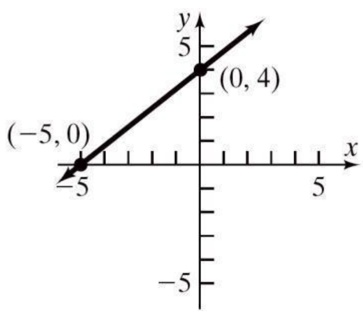
slope = $\frac{4}{5}$; y-intercept = 4

x-intercept: Let $y = 0$.

$4x - 5(0) = -20$

$4x = -20$

$x = -5$



$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}y = -\frac{1}{6}$

$-\frac{1}{3}y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{6}$

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

slope = $\frac{3}{2}$; y-intercept = $\frac{1}{2}$

x-intercept: Let $y = 0$.

$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}(0) = -\frac{1}{6}$

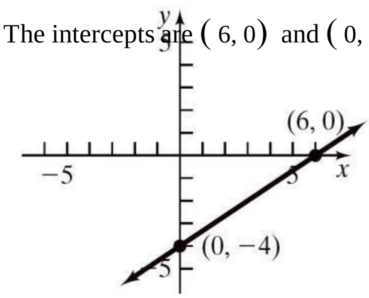
$\frac{1}{2}x = -\frac{1}{6}$

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

$2x - 3y = 12$

x-intercept:	y-intercept:
$2x - 3(0) = 12$	$2(0) - 3y = 12$
$2x = 12$	$-3y = 12$
$x = 6$	$y = -4$

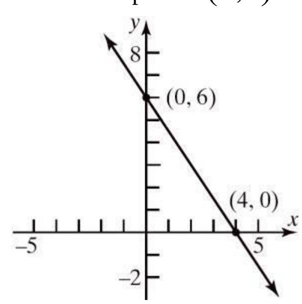
The intercepts are $(6, 0)$ and $(0, -4)$.



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

x-intercept:	y-intercept:
$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}(0) = 2$	$\frac{1}{2}(0) + \frac{1}{3}y = 2$
$\frac{1}{2}x = 2$	$\frac{1}{3}y = 2$
$x = 4$	$y = 6$

The intercepts are $(4, 0)$ and $(0, 6)$.



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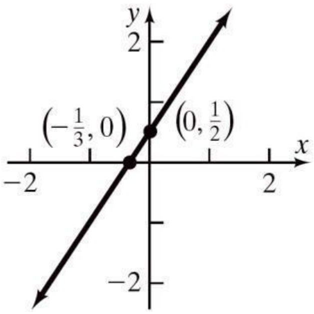

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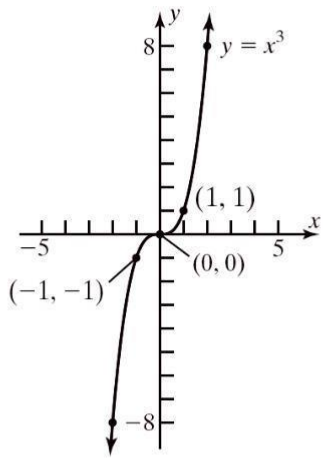
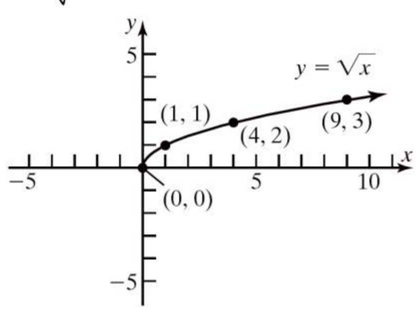
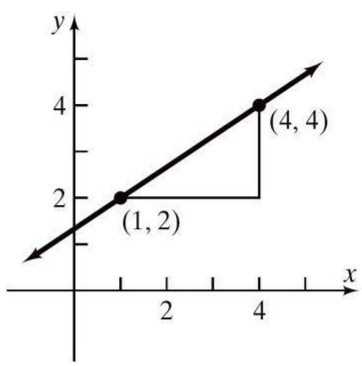
$y = x^3$



$y = \sqrt{x}$



slope = $\frac{2}{3}$, containing the point (1,2)



Find the distance between each pair of points.

$d(A,B) = \sqrt{(1-3)^2 + (1-4)^2} = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$

$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (3-1)^2} = \sqrt{9+4} = \sqrt{13}$

$d(A,C) = \sqrt{(-2-3)^2 + (3-4)^2} = \sqrt{25+1} = \sqrt{26}$

Since *AB* = *BC*, triangle *ABC* is isosceles.

Given the points $A = (-2, 0)$, $B = (-4, 4)$, and $C = (8, 5)$.

Find the distance between each pair of points.

$d(A,B) = \sqrt{(-4-(-2))^2 + (4-0)^2} = \sqrt{4+16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$

$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(8-(-4))^2 + (5-4)^2} = \sqrt{144+1} = \sqrt{145}$

$d(A,C) = \sqrt{(8-(-2))^2 + (5-0)^2} = \sqrt{100+25} = \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5}$

$[d(A,B)]^2 + [d(A,C)]^2 = [d(B,C)]^2$

$(\sqrt{20})^2 + (\sqrt{125})^2 = (\sqrt{145})^2$

$20 + 125 = 145$

$145 = 145$

The Pythagorean Theorem is satisfied, so this is a right triangle.

Find the slopes:

$m_{AB} = \frac{4-0}{-4-(-2)} = \frac{4}{-2} = -2$

$m_{BC} = \frac{5-4}{8-(-4)} = \frac{1}{12}$

$m_{AC} = \frac{5-0}{8-(-2)} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

Since $m_{AB} \cdot m_{AC} = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1$, the sides *AB* and *AC* are perpendicular and the triangle is a right triangle.

Endpoints of the diameter are (–3, 2) and (5,–6). The center is at the midpoint of the diameter:

Center: $\left(\frac{-3+5}{2}, \frac{2+(-6)}{2}\right) = (1, -2)$

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Radius: $r = \sqrt{(1-(-3))^2 + (-2-2)^2}$

$= \sqrt{16+16}$

$= \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$

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Equation: $(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = (4\sqrt{2})^2$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 32$$

32. slope of $AB = \frac{1-5}{6-2} = -1$

slope of $AC = \frac{-1-5}{8-2} = -1$

Therefore, the points lie on a line.

$p = kB$

$854 = k(130{,}000)$

$$k = \frac{854}{130{,}000} = \frac{427}{65{,}000}$$

Therefore, we have the equation $p = \frac{427}{65{,}000}B$.

If $B = 165{,}000$, then

$$p = \frac{427}{65{,}000}(165{,}000) = \$1083.92.$$

$w = \frac{k}{d^2}$

$200 = \frac{k}{3960^2}$

$k = (200)(3960^2) = 3{,}136{,}320{,}000$

Therefore, we have the equation

$$w = \frac{3{,}136{,}320{,}000}{d^2}.$$

If $d = 3960 + 1 = 3961$ miles, then

$$w = \frac{3{,}136{,}320{,}000}{3961^2} \approx 199.9 \text{ pounds.}$$

35. $H = ksd$

$135 = k(7.5)(40)$

$135 = 300k$

$k = 0.45$

So, we have the equation $H = 0.45sd$.

Chapter 2 Test

$$d(P_1, P_2) = \sqrt{(5-(-1))^2 + (-1-3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{6^2 + (-4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13}$$

The coordinates of the midpoint are:

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-1+5}{2}, \frac{3+(-1)}{2}\right)$$

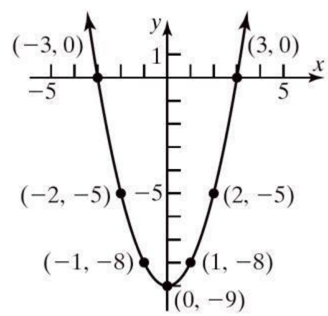
$$= \left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right)$$

$$= (2, 1)$$

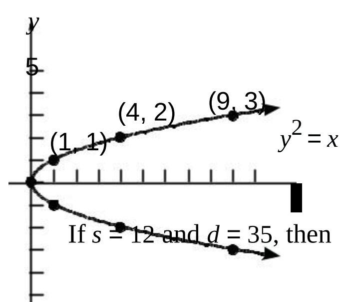
3. a. $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-1-3}{5-(-1)} = \frac{-4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}$

If x increases by 3 units, y will decrease by 2 units.

$y = x^2 - 9$



5. $y^2 = x$



If $s = 12$ and $d = 35$, then

(0, 0)

10 x

$(1,-1)$

-5

$(4,-2)$ $(9,-3)$

$H = 0.45(12)(35) = 189$ BTU

6. $x^2 + y = 9$

x-intercepts: $x^2 + 0 = 9$; $x^2 = 9$; $x = \pm 3$

y-intercept: $(0)^2 + y = 9$; $y = 9$

The intercepts are $(-3, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, and $(0, 9)$.

Test x-axis symmetry: Let $y = -y$

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

$x^2 - y = 9$ different

Test y-axis symmetry: Let $x = -x$

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

$x^2 + y = 9$ same

Test origin symmetry: Let $x = -x$ and $y = -y$

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

$x^2 - y = 9$ different

Therefore, the graph will have y-axis symmetry.

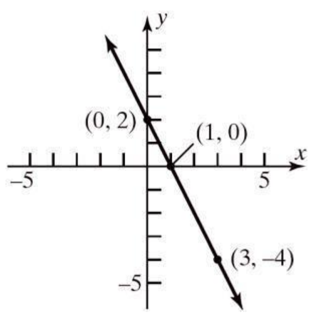
Slope $= -2$; containing $(3, -4)$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

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

$y + 4 = -2x + 6$

$y = -2x + 2$



8. $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$

$(x - 4)^2 + (y - (-3))^2 = 5^2$

$(x - 4)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 25$

General form: $(x - 4)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 25$

$x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 + 6y + 9 = 25$

$x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 6y = 0$

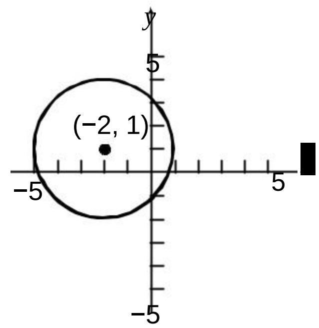
9. $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 2y - 4 = 0$

$x^2 + 4x + y^2 - 2y = 4$

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

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

Center: (–2, 1); Radius = 3



10. $2x + 3y = 6$

$3y = -2x + 6$

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

Parallel line

Any line parallel to $2x + 3y = 6$ has slope $m = -\frac{2}{3}$. The line contains $(1, -1)$:

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - (-1) = -\frac{2}{3}(x - 1)$

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

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

Perpendicular line

Any line perpendicular to $2x + 3y = 6$ has slope $m = \frac{3}{2}$. The line contains $(0, 3)$:

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - 3 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 0)$

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

$y = \frac{3}{2}x + 3$

Let R = the resistance, l = length, and r = radius.

Then $R = k\cdot\frac{l}{r^2}$. Now, $R = 10$ ohms, when $l = 50$ feet and $r = 6\times10^{-3}$ inch, so

$$10 = k\cdot\frac{50}{(6\times10^{-3})^2}$$

$$k = 10\cdot\frac{(6\times10^{-3})^2}{50} = 7.2\times10^{-6}$$

Therefore, we have the equation

$$R = (7.2\times10^{-6})\frac{l}{r^2}.$$

$$R = (7.2\times10^{-6})\frac{100}{(7\times10^{-3})^2} \approx 14.69 \text{ ohms.}$$

Chapter 2 Cumulative Review

$3x - 5 = 0$

$3x = 5$

$x = \frac{5}{3}$

The solution set is $\left\{\frac{5}{3}\right\}$.

$x^2 - x - 12 = 0$

$(x - 4)(x + 3) = 0$

$x = 4$ or $x = -3$

The solution set is $\{-3, 4\}$.

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

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

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

The solution set is $\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, 3\right\}$.

$x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-2)}}{2(1)} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

The solution set is $\{1 - \sqrt{3}, 1 + \sqrt{3}\}$.

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(1)(5)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2}$$

No real solutions

$\sqrt{2x + 1} = 3$

$\left(\sqrt{2x + 1}\right)^2 = 3^2$

$2x + 1 = 9$

$2x = 8$

$x = 4$

Check: $\sqrt{2(4) + 1} = 3?$

$\sqrt{9} = 3?$

$3 = 3$ True

The solution set is $\{4\}$.

7. $|x - 2| = 1$

$x - 2 = 1$ or $x - 2 = -1$

$x = 3$ $\quad x = 1$

The solution set is $\{1, 3\}$.

$x^2 + 4x = 2$

$\left(\sqrt{x^2 + 4x}\right)^2 = 2^2$

$x^2 + 4x = 4$

$x^2 + 4x - 4 = 0$

$x = \dfrac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(1)(-4)}}{2(1)} = \dfrac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+16}}{2}$

$= \dfrac{-4 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \dfrac{-4 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = -2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

Check $x = -2 + 2\sqrt{2}$:

$\sqrt{(-2+2\sqrt{2})^2 + 4(-2+2\sqrt{2})} = 2?$

$\sqrt{4 - 8\sqrt{2} + 8 - 8 + 8\sqrt{2}} = 2?$

$\sqrt{4} = 2$ True

Check $x = -2 - 2\sqrt{2}$:

$\sqrt{(-2-2\sqrt{2})^2 + 4(-2-2\sqrt{2})} = 2?$

$\sqrt{4 + 8\sqrt{2} + 8 - 8 - 8\sqrt{2}} = 2?$

$\sqrt{4} = 2$ True

The solution set is $\left\{-2 - 2\sqrt{2}, -2 + 2\sqrt{2}\right\}$.

$x^2 = -9$

$x = \pm\sqrt{-9}$

$x = \pm 3i$

The solution set is $\{-3i, 3i\}$.

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

$x = \dfrac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(5)}}{2(1)} = \dfrac{2 \pm \sqrt{4-20}}{2}$

$= \dfrac{2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \dfrac{2 \pm 4i}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$

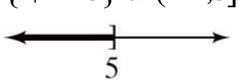
The solution set is $\{1 - 2i, 1 + 2i\}$.

$2x - 3 \le 7$

$2x \le 10$

$x \le 5$

$\{x \mid x \le 5\}$ or $(-\infty, 5]$



$-1 < x + 4 < 5$

$-5 < x < 1$

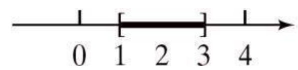
$\{x \mid -5 < x < 1\}$ or $(-5, 1)$

$|x - 2| \le 1$

$-1 \le x - 2 \le 1$

$1 \le x \le 3$

$\{x \mid 1 \le x \le 3\}$ or $[1, 3]$

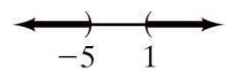


$|2 + x| > 3$

$2 + x < -3$ or $2 + x > 3$

$x < -5$ or $x > 1$

$\{x \mid x < -5 \text{ or } x > 1\}$ or $(-\infty, -5) \cup (1, \infty)$



$d(P, Q) = \sqrt{(-1-4)^2 + (3-(-2))^2}$

$= \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (5)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25+25}$

$= \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$

$\text{Midpoint} = \left(\dfrac{-1+4}{2}, \dfrac{3+(-2)}{2}\right) = \left(\dfrac{3}{2}, \dfrac{1}{2}\right)$

$y = x^3 - 3x + 1$

$(-2, -1)$:

$(-2)^3 - (3)(-2) + 1 = -8 + 6 + 1 = -1$

$(-2, -1)$ is on the graph.

$(2, 3)$:

$(2)^3 - (3)(2) + 1 = 8 - 6 + 1 = 3$

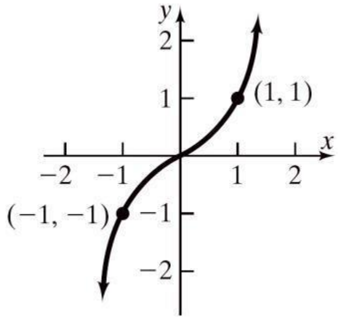
$(2, 3)$ is on the graph.

$(3, 1)$:

$(3)^3 - (3)(3) + 1 = 27 - 9 + 1 = 19 \ne 1$

$(3, 1)$ is not on the graph.

$y = x^3$



The points (–1,4) and (2,–2) are on the line.

Slope = $\frac{-2-4}{2-(-1)} = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$-4 = -2(x-(-1))$

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

$y = -2x - 2 +$

$4 y = -2x + 2$

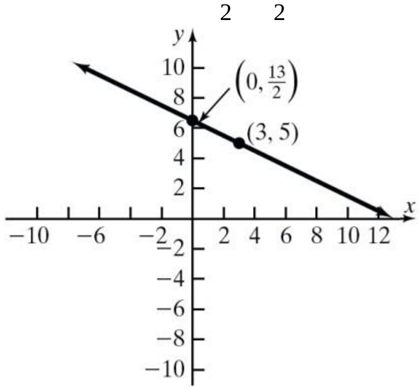
Perpendicular to $y = 2x + 1$; Contains $(3, 5)$

Slope of perpendicular = $\frac{1}{2}$

$y - 5 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 3)$

$y - 5 = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$

$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$



$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 8y - 5 = 0$

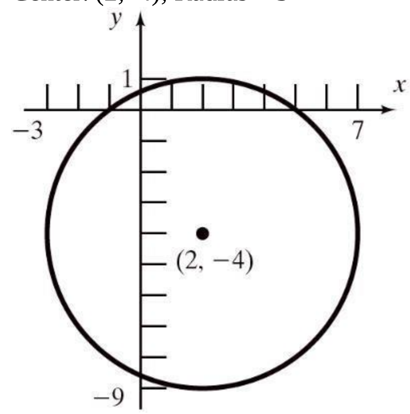
$^2 - 4x + y^2 + 8y = 5$

$x^2 - 4x + 4) + (y^2 + 8y + 16) = 5 + 4$

$+ 16 \ (x-2)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 25$

$x - 2)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 5^2$

Center: (2,–4); Radius = 5



Chapter 2 Project

Internet Based Project