

# Families of Functions/Graph Terminology

Tuesday, September 09, 2008  
9:54 AM

1. If  $f(x) = ax^2 + 4x$ , find Substitute for every  $x$

a.  $f(x-2) = a(x-2)^2 + 4(x-2)$   
 $= ax^2 - 4ax + 4a + 4x - 8$

b.  $f(x) - 2$   
 $ax^2 + 4x - 2$

$f(3x)$

$f(x+3)$

$f(x) = ax^2 + 4x$

c.  $f(x+h)$

d.

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

$$\frac{2axh + h^2a + 4h}{h} = \boxed{2ax + ah + 4}$$

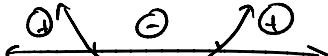
2. Compare the domains of

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+3x}}{\sqrt{x-4}}$$

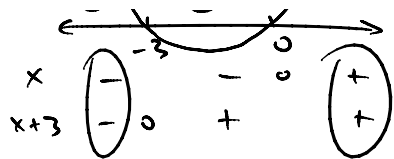
and

$$\sqrt{x^2+3x} : \boxed{x \geq 0 \cup x \leq -3}$$

$$x(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = -3$$



conc up b/c



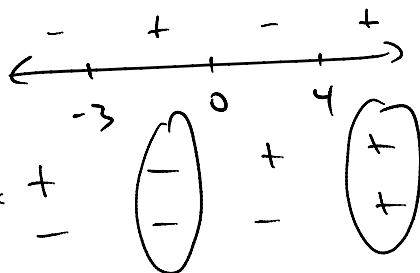
$x^2$  has pos coefficient

$$\sqrt{x-4} : x-4 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 4$$

$$(x \geq 0 \cup x \leq -3) \wedge x > 4 \Rightarrow x > 4$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2+3x}{x-4}}$$

$$\frac{x(x+3)}{x-4}$$



$$-3 \leq x \leq 0 \cup x > 4$$

$$[-3, 0] \cup (4, +\infty)$$

3. Find the range of  $g(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 9)(x^2 + 3)$

Find range of each factor,

$$x^2 + 3$$

$$\frac{\psi_3}{\psi_3}$$

$$x^2 + 3 \geq 3$$

For all

$$\forall x$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 9 \rightarrow \text{vertex @ } x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-4}{2 \cdot 1} = -2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } (x^2 + 4x + 9) &\Rightarrow y - 9 = x^2 + 4x \\ y - 9 + 4 &= x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x+2)^2 \\ y - 5 &= (x+2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x + 9 &= (x^2 + 4x + 4) + 9 - 4 \\ &= (x+2)^2 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow (x^2+3)(x^2+4x+9) \geq 3 \cdot 5 = 15$$

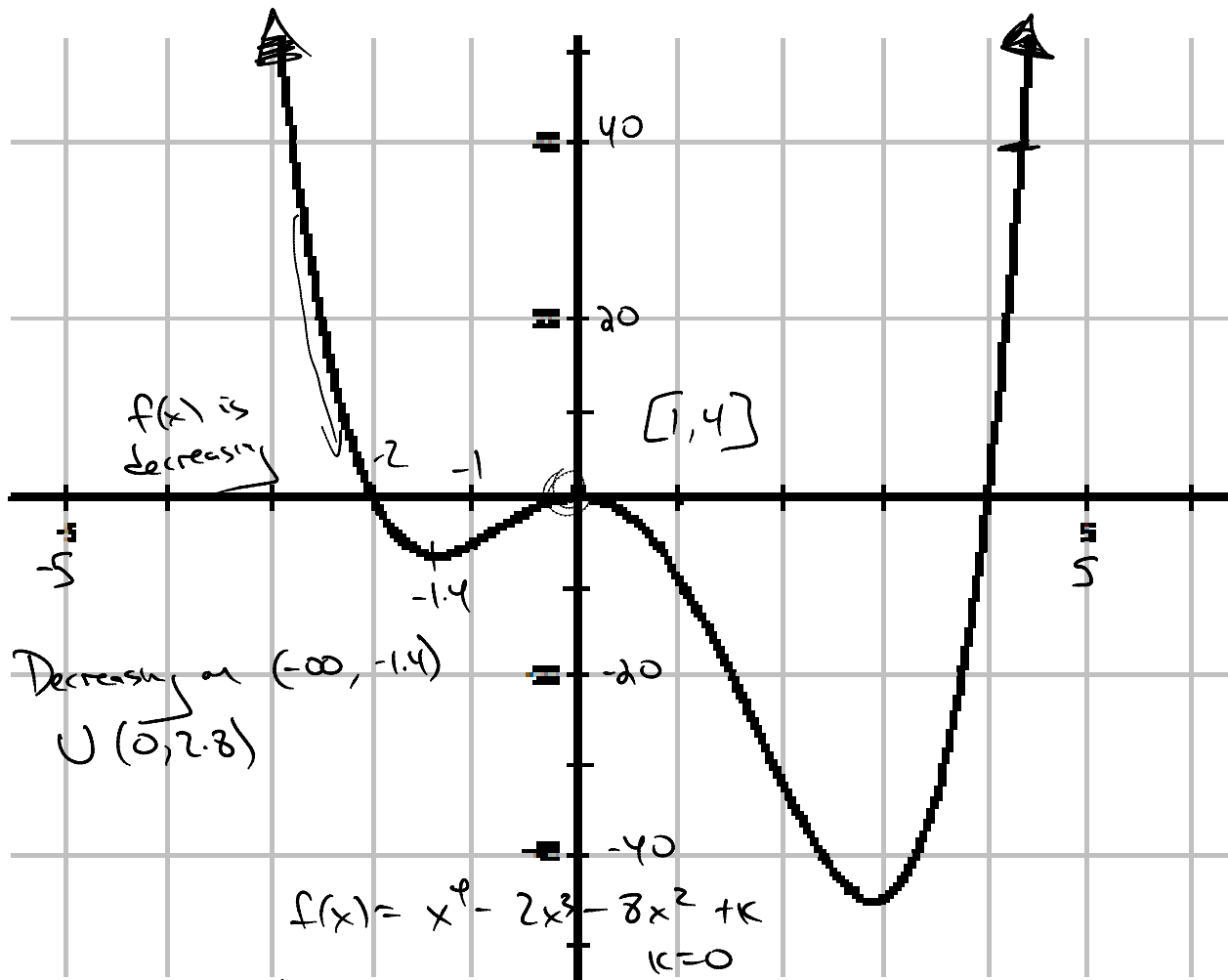
$y \geq 15$  but actually minimum value is higher

4. Consider the graph of

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 8x^2 + k.$$

$x^4 > 2x^3$  for large  $x$   
 $x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \quad 2 \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \quad x$

The case where  $k = 0$  is shown below.



Max on  $[1, 4] \rightarrow 0$  at  $x=4$

Max on  $[1, 4) - DNE$

Min is:

To find max/min, check endpoints

If open, max/min might not exist!

a. Use the graph to solve the inequality:

$$x^4 - 2x^3 - 8x^2 < 0.$$

$$(-2, 0) \cup (0, 4)$$

Write in interval notation.

b. Find the domain and range of  $x^4 - 2x^3 - 8x^2$ .

c. For what values of  $k$  does the equation  $x^4 - 2x^3 - 8x^2 + k = 0$  have exactly two solutions?

On what intervals are the function's values *increasing? Decreasing?*

Is the point  $x = 3$  the minimum value of the function? Discuss.