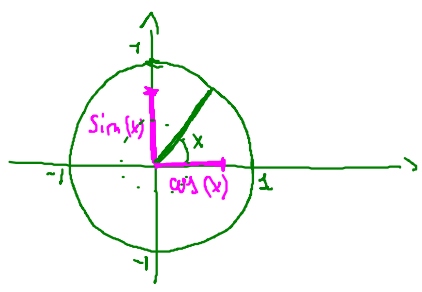
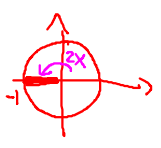


Practice - Math 1 (2)

Q)
$$\frac{\sin(2x) + \cos(x)}{\cos(2x) + 1} \geq 0$$



$\cos(x \pm 2\pi) = \cos(x)$
 $\sin(x \pm 2\pi) = \sin(x)$



$\cos(2x) + 1 \neq 0$
 $\cos(2x) \neq -1$
 $2x \neq \pi + 2k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$

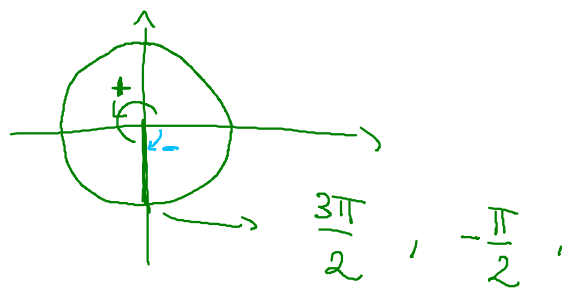
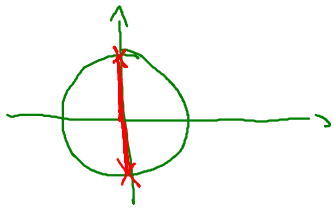
$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$

Useful relations:

$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$
 $\sin(2x) = 2 \sin(x) \cos(x)$

C.E.

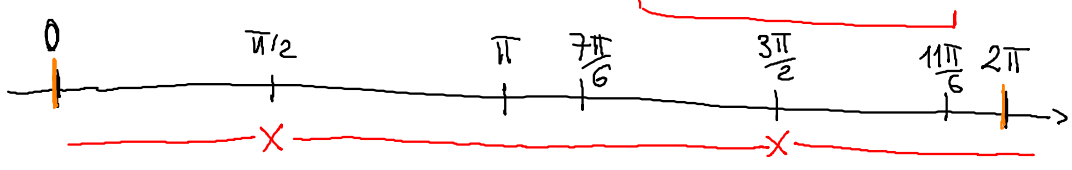
$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$x \in [0, 2\pi] \quad [-\pi, \pi]$

$$\frac{2 \sin(x) \cos(x) + \cos(x)}{\cos(2x) + 1} \geq 0$$

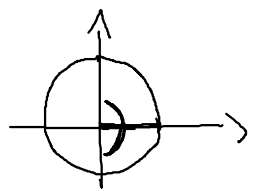
$$\frac{\cos(x) [2 \sin(x) + 1]}{\cos(2x) + 1} \geq 0$$



C.E.

A $\cos(x)$	+	x	-	-	-	x	+	+
B $2\sin(x) + 1$	+	x	+	+	-	x	-	+
C $\cos(2x) + 1$	+	x	+	+	+	x	+	+
	(+)	x	-	-	(+)	x	-	(+)

A $\cos(x) \geq 0$

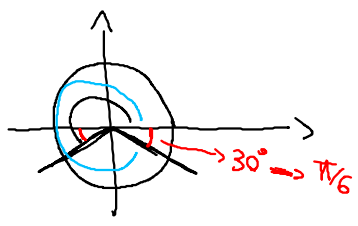


$$0 \leq x \leq \pi/2$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

B $2\sin(x) + 1 \geq 0$

$$\sin(x) \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$



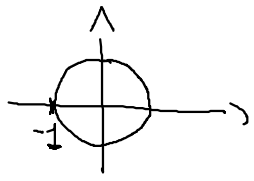
$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{11\pi}{6} \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

C $\cos(2x) + 1 \geq 0$

$$\cos(2x) \geq -1$$

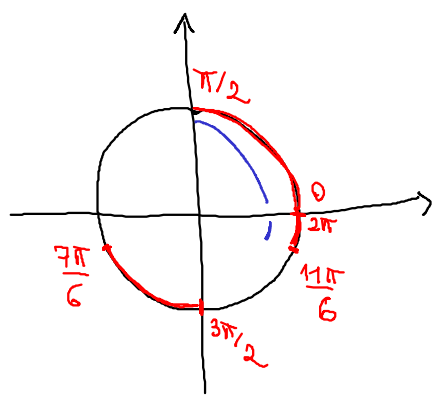
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$0 + 2k\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi + 2k\pi$$



NOT NECESSARY BUT USEFUL TO CHECK

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$+2\pi \rightarrow \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq x < \frac{5\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ the same thing

$$0 + 2k\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{11\pi}{6} - 2\pi + 2k\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi - 2\pi + 2k\pi$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq x \leq 0 + 2k\pi$$

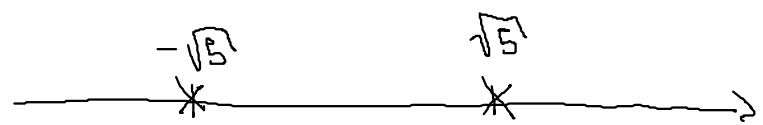
1)

$$f(x) = \frac{3x-4}{5-x^2}$$

Find the domain of this function

Denominator $\neq 0$

$$5-x^2 \neq 0 \quad x^2 \neq 5 \quad x \neq \pm\sqrt{5}$$



$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq \pm\sqrt{5}\}$$

2)

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{e^x}$$

Arg. SQ. ROOT ≥ 0

$$x+2 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -2$$

Denom. $\neq 0$

$$e^x \neq 0 \quad \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{e} \mathbb{R}^+$$

$\uparrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 \uparrow For every



$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq -2\}$$

3)

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-x}}{\log(x)}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^+ \xrightarrow{\log} \mathbb{R}$$

Arg. of the LOG > 0

$$x > 0$$

Denom. $\neq 0$

$$\log(x) \neq 0$$

$$e^{\log(x)} \neq e^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^0 &= 1 \\ e^1 &= e \\ \log(1) &= 0 \\ \log(0) &\text{ FORBIDDEN} \\ \log(-a) &\text{ FORBIDDEN} \\ a &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

2 $x \neq 1$

Arg. SQ. ROOT ≥ 0

$x^2 - x \geq 0$

~~$x^2 \geq x$~~
 ~~$x \geq 1$~~

WRONG!!

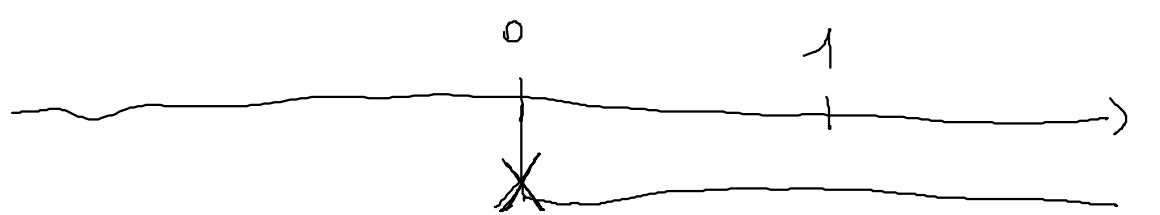
$(x - \dots)(x - \dots)(x - \dots) \geq 0$

+++++
+1--

$x(x-1) \geq 0$

	0	1	
			→
x	-	+	+
(x-1)	-	-	+
	⊕	-	⊕

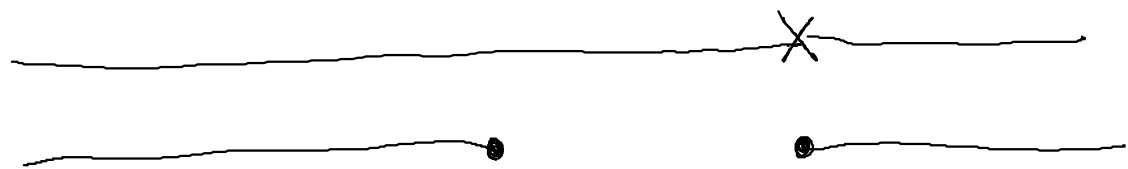
3 $x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 1$



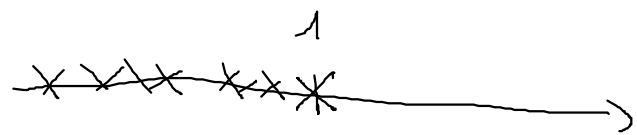
1 $x > 0$

2 $x \neq 1$

3 $x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 1$



$x > 1$



$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 1\}$$

5

4)

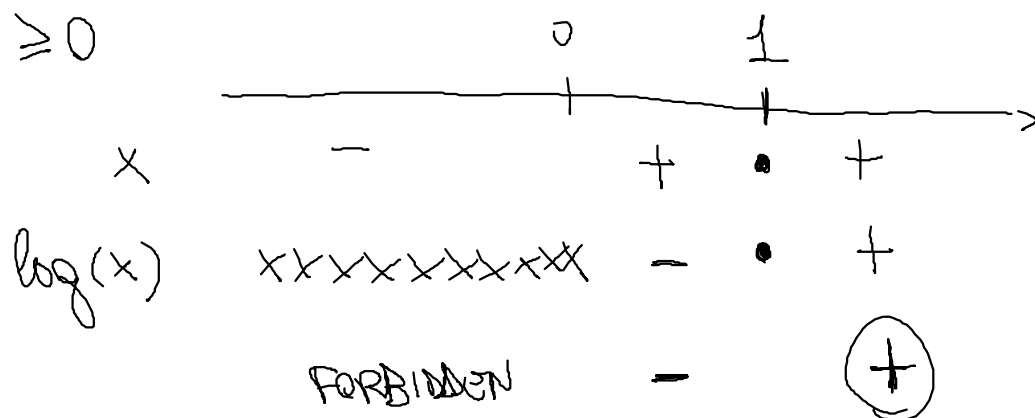
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x \log(x)}$$

Arg of LOG > 0

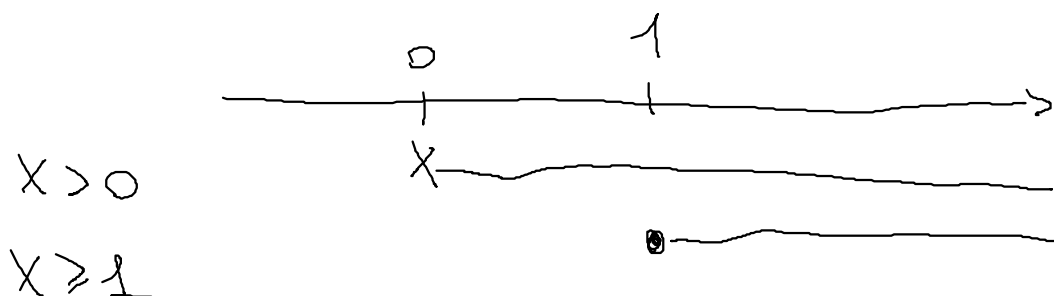
$$x > 0$$

Arg SQ. ROOT ≥ 0

$$x \log(x) \geq 0$$



$$x \geq 1$$



$$x \geq 1$$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 1\}$$



A $e^x = y$ $x > 0$ $y > 1$ $(\underbrace{e \cdot e \cdot e}_{2 \dots} = y > 1)$ 6

B $e^x = y$ $x < 0$ $0 < y < 1$ $(\frac{1}{\underbrace{e \cdot e \cdot e}_{2 \dots}} = y < 1)$
($y > 0$)

$\log(e^x) = \log y$ $x = \log y$ A
 $x > 0$ $y > 1$

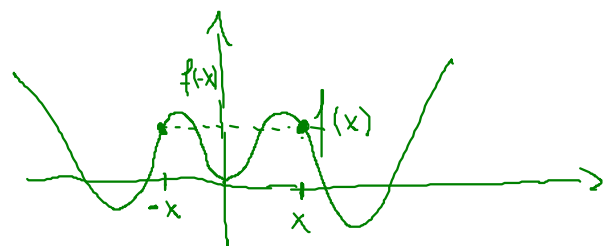
B $x = \log y$
 $x < 0$ $0 < y < 1$

5) Determine if the following functions are EVEN, ODD or neither.

a) $f(x) = x^2 + \sin(x)$

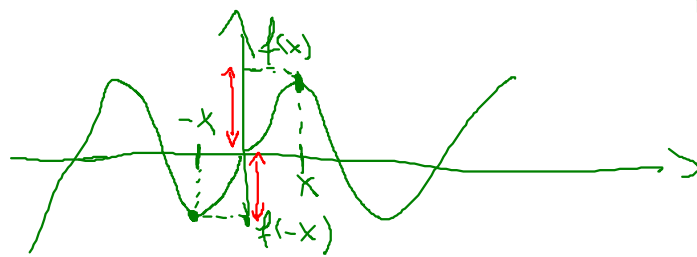
EVEN

$f(-x) = f(x)$

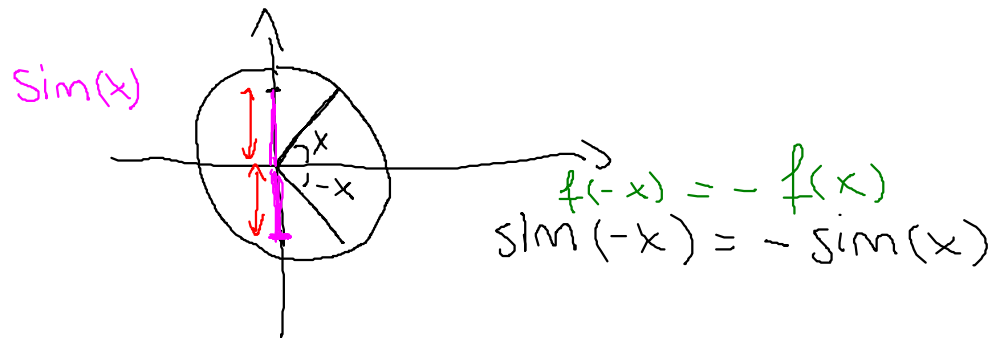


ODD

$f(-x) = -f(x)$



$$f(-x) = (-x)^2 + \sin(-x) = x^2 - \sin(x)$$



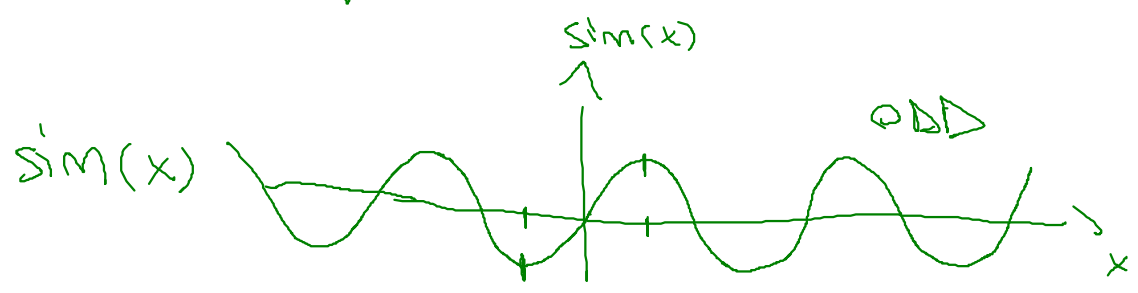
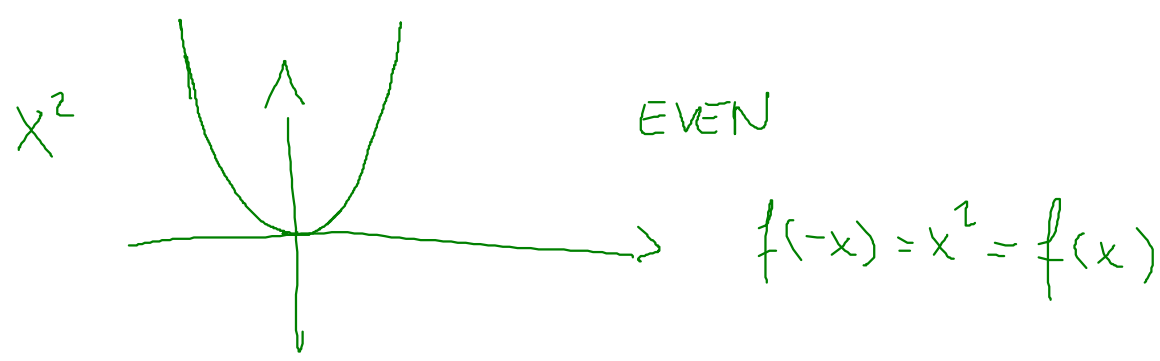
$$f(-x) = x^2 - \sin(x) \stackrel{?}{=} f(x) = x^2 + \sin(x)$$

NOT EVEN

$$f(-x) = x^2 - \sin(x) \stackrel{?}{=} -f(x) = -x^2 - \sin(x)$$

NOT ODD

$f(x)$ is neither EVEN nor ODD



$$\text{ODD} + \text{EVEN} = \text{EVEN} \quad \text{EVEN} + \text{ODD} = \text{ODD}$$

$$\text{EVEN} + \text{EVEN} = \text{EVEN}$$

$$\text{ODD} + \text{ODD} = \text{EVEN}$$

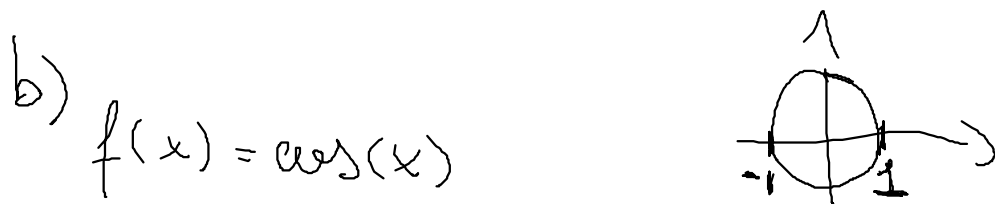
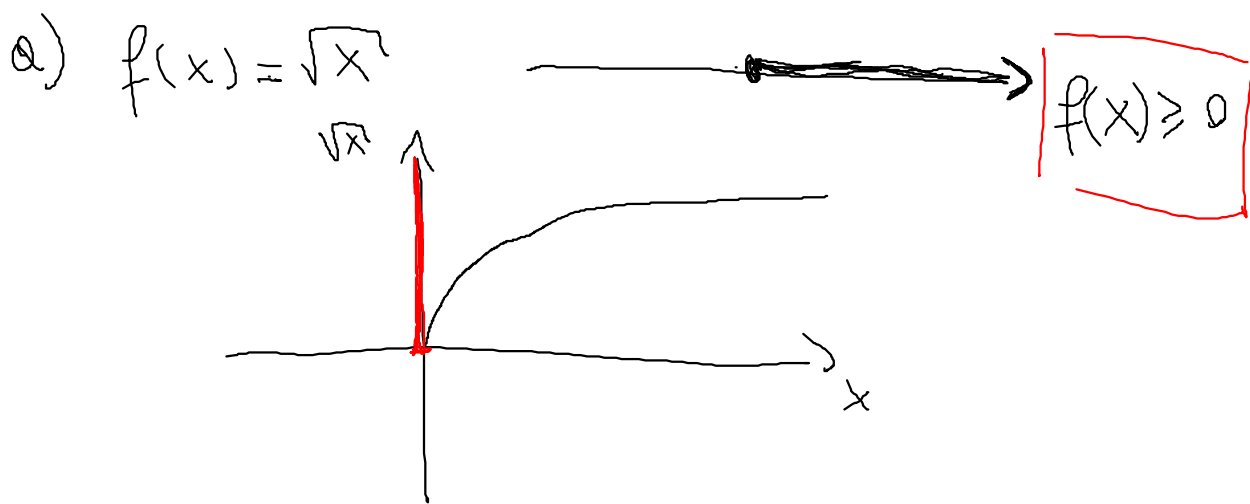
8

b)

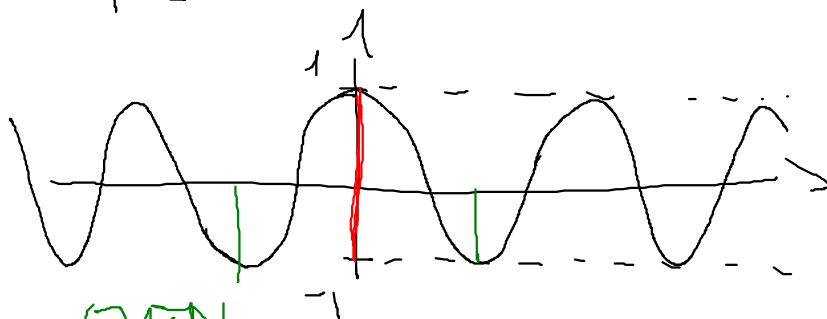
$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{4x^4} \quad f(-x) = \frac{2(-x)^2 + 1}{4(-x)^4} = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{4x^4}$$

EVEN!

6) Determine the range of the following functions



$$-1 \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

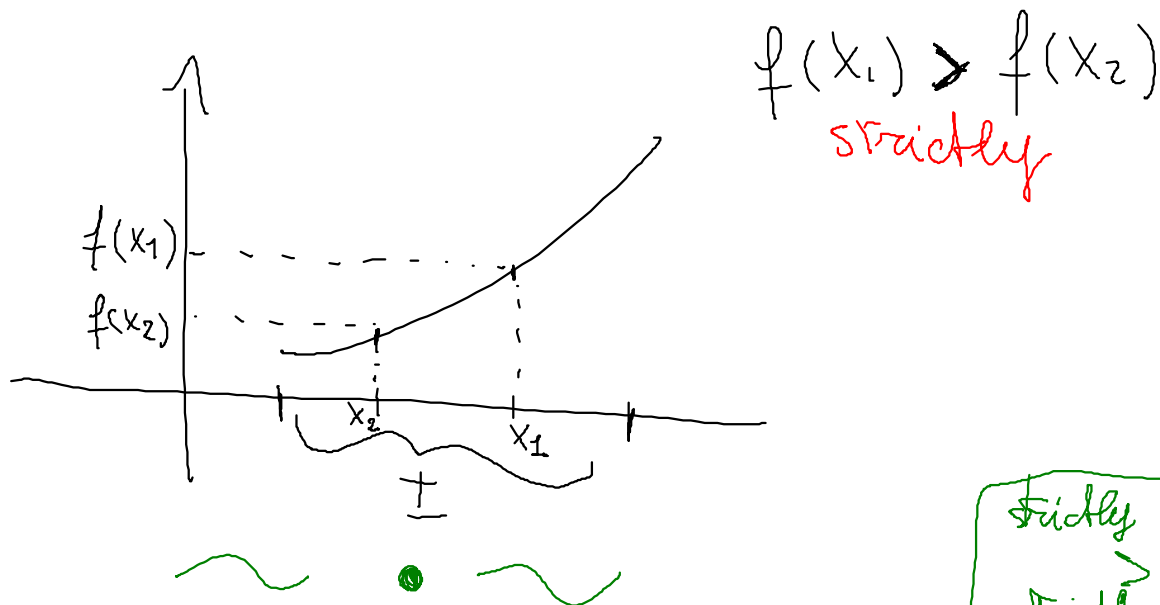


$$\cos(-x) = \cos(x) \quad \text{EVEN}$$

7) Prove that $f(x)$ is increasing in a certain interval I

Def.

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in I : x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$$



strictly pos.
>
strictly neg.
<

a) $f(x) = 2x + 1$ $I = x \in \mathbb{R}$

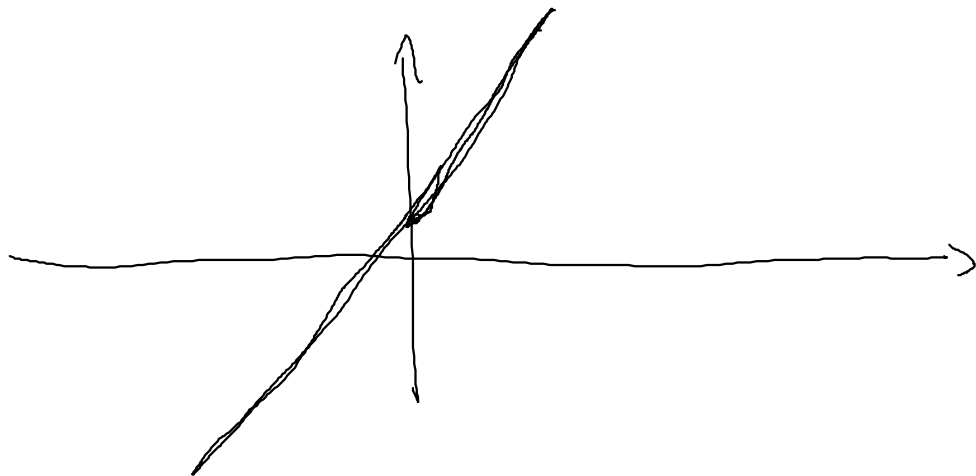
$$x_1, x_2 \quad x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow \underline{x_1 - x_2 > 0}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2)$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = 2x_1 + 1 - (2x_2 + 1) = 2(x_1 - x_2) > 0$$

↓

$$f(x_1) > f(x_2) \quad \text{strictly increasing} \checkmark$$



b)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$I = (0, +\infty)$$

$$x_1, x_2$$

$$x_1 > x_2$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \sqrt{x_1+1} - \sqrt{x_2+1} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x_1+1} - \sqrt{x_2+1}}{(\sqrt{x_1+1} + \sqrt{x_2+1})} \cdot (\sqrt{x_1+1} + \sqrt{x_2+1}) =$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{x_1+1})^2 - (\sqrt{x_2+1})^2}{\sqrt{x_1+1} + \sqrt{x_2+1}} = \frac{x_1 + 1 - x_2 - 1}{\sqrt{x_1+1} + \sqrt{x_2+1}} =$$

$$= \frac{\overbrace{x_1 - x_2}^{>0}}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x_1+1}}_{>0} + \underbrace{\sqrt{x_2+1}}_{>0}} > 0$$

$f(x_1) > f(x_2)$
strictly increasing

