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Pre-Calculus (Quick Study Academic)

Pre-Calculus

Functions

A relation is a relation in which each element of the domain (independent variable) is paired with only one element of the range (dependent variable). In many cases y is the independent variable and x is $f(x)$ is the dependent variable. In this guide, y and $f(x)$ are interchangeable.

A relation can be tested to see whether it is a function. By the vertical line test, draw a vertical line through any graph, and if it has an x -value more than once, it is not a function.

Linear Functions

A function is a linear function if it can be written in the form $f(x) = mx + b$ or $y = mx + b$ where m is the slope and b is the y -intercept.

EX: $f(x) = 3x - 1$ is a linear function. The slope is $\frac{3}{1}$ (rise over run), and the y -intercept is -1 .

The standard form of a linear function is $0 = Ax + By + C$. The slope is $m = -\frac{A}{B}$ and the y -intercept is $-\frac{C}{B}$.

The zeros of a function are found by setting y to 0 and solving for x .

EX: Find the zeros of $f(x) = 4x + 1$.

$0 = 4x + 1$
 $-1 = 4x$
 $\frac{-1}{4} = x$

Polynomial Functions

A function is a polynomial function if it can be written in the form $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$.

The greater power of a polynomial with one variable is called its **degree**. When the degree of the function is an odd integer, there is at least one real root. When the degree is an even integer, there may be no real roots. Both types can have imaginary roots of the form $a + bi$.

EX: $f(x) = -2x^4 + x^3 + x + 10$ has a degree of 4. There are four roots to this polynomial.

EX: $f(x) = -2x^4 + x^3 + 2x + 3$ has a degree of 4. This function has one real root at $x = -1.17$ and three non-real roots (one graph).

EX: $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ has a degree of 2. This function has two real roots. Its graph does not cross the x -axis.

Quadratic Functions

One commonly studied polynomial function is a quadratic function. A quadratic function takes the form $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.

The graph of a quadratic function is a **parabola**.

Some parabolas represent quadratic equations, but not quadratic functions. (See graph)

Quadratic equations can have zero, one, or two solutions. The vertex of a parabola is its **critical point**. This is where the graph changes from increasing to decreasing or from decreasing to increasing.

The quadratic formula $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ can be used to find the roots of all quadratic equations.

The value under the square root symbol is the **discriminant**. It tells the type of roots of a quadratic equation:

- $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, two distinct real roots
- $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, exactly one real root
- $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, no real roots (two distinct imaginary roots)

EX: Find the roots of $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 3$.

The discriminant $b^2 - 4ac = 4^2 - 4(1)(3) = 16 - 12 = 4$, so there are two real roots.

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
 $x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4(1)(3)}}{2(1)}$
 $x = 3.732$ and $x = -0.732$

EX: Find the number and type of the roots of $f(x) = 2x^2 + 2x + 1$.

The discriminant is less than 0, so there are two imaginary roots. A graph of this function does not cross the x -axis.

Ex: Find the number and type of the roots of $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$. The discriminant is 0, so there is one real root. A graph of this function intersects the x -axis at one place, at -1 .

Rational Functions

A function is a rational function if it can be written in the form $f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$.

EX: $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+3}$, $f(x) = \frac{3}{x}$, and $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2 - 9}$ are rational functions.

The parent function for all rational functions is $f(x) = \frac{3}{x}$.

The graph of the parent rational function consists of two parts, one in quadrant I and one in quadrant III. The branches of rational functions approach asymptotes.

Operations of Functions

- Sum: $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$
- Difference: $(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$
- Product: $(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$
- Quotient: $(\frac{f}{g})(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, g(x) \neq 0$

EX: Given $f(x) = x + 2$ and $g(x) = \frac{3}{x-4}$.

Find the difference $(f - g)(x) = x + 2 - \frac{3}{x-4} = \frac{(x+2)(x-4) - 3}{x-4} = \frac{x^2 - 8x + 8}{x-4}, x \neq 4$.

Find the product $(f \cdot g)(x) = (x+2) \cdot \frac{3}{x-4} = \frac{3(x+2)}{x-4}, x \neq 4$.

Find the quotient $(\frac{f}{g})(x) = \frac{x+2}{\frac{3}{x-4}} = (x+2) \cdot \frac{x-4}{3} = \frac{x^2 - 8x + 8}{3}, x \neq 0$.

Composition of Functions

\circ $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$

EX: Given $f(x) = x + 2$ and $g(x) = \frac{3}{x-4}$, find $(f \circ g)(x)$.

$x + 2$ becomes $\left(\frac{3}{x-4}\right) + 2 = \frac{3(x-4)}{x-4} + 2 = \frac{3x-12}{x-4} + 2 = \frac{3x-8}{x-4}, x \neq 4$.

EX: Using the same functions, find $(g \circ f)(x)$. $\left(\frac{3}{x-4}\right) \circ (x+2) = \frac{3(x+2)}{x-4} = \frac{3x+6}{x-4}, x \neq 2$.

Inverse Functions

- To find the inverse of a function, interchange x and y and solve the equation for y .
- EX: Find the inverse of $y = 5x - 2$.
- Interchange x and y : $x = 5y - 2$.
- $x + 2 = 5y$
 $\frac{x+2}{5} = y$
- To show two functions are inverses, show that $(f \circ g)(x) = x$ and $(g \circ f)(x) = x$.

EX: Given $f(x) = 2x - 4$, $g(x) = \frac{x+4}{2}$. $(f \circ g)(x) = \frac{2(x+4)}{2} = x$, and $(g \circ f)(x) = \frac{2x+8}{2} = x$.

Families of Functions

- A parent graph is the basic graph in a family. All the other family members (members of a family, branch, or branch based on changes in values).
- For a general quadratic function, $f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k$, the following rules show how the function is transformed:
- When a is negative, the graph reflects across the x -axis.
- When a is between 0 and 1, the graph shrinks or compresses.
- When a is greater than 1, the graph expands.
- When h is positive, the graph translates to the left.
- When h is negative, the graph translates to the right.
- When k is positive, the graph translates up.
- When k is negative, the graph translates down.

Note: The parent function (in this case quadratic) could also be an absolute value function, a rational function, an exponential function, etc.



Synopsis

Each step higher in math studies is crucial to doing well at the next level. Pre-Calc is the gateway to higher level mathematics of which the best degrees and careers are built upon. The core essentials in 6 laminated pages can be used along with your text and lectures, as a review before testing, or as a memory companion that keeps key answers always at your fingertips. The most answers for your money in what students have said is a must have study tool. Suggested uses:

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