

Lesson 11-1-4

- 11-38. a. $x = -2, 0, 2, 4$ b. $y = 2$ c. $y \approx -5.7$ d. No
- 11-39. a. $x = 1, -2, -6$
b. There is no solution because you cannot divide by zero.
c. No; the error occurs when the denominator is zero.
d. All numbers except $x = 0$.
- 11-40. a. $y = 2x + 1$ b. $y = 2x^2 + 1$ c. $y = 2x^3 + 1$
d. No; we know that $x < 0$, so our description needs to include $x < 0$.
- 11-41. See solutions below.
- a. D: $-2 \leq x \leq 4$, R: $-3 \leq y \leq 3$ b. D: $-1 < x < 1$, R: $-1 < y < 1$
c. D: $-2 \leq x \leq 4$, R: $-4 \leq y \leq 2$ d. D: $-2 \leq x \leq 4$, R: $-2 \leq y \leq 2$
e. D: $x \geq 1$, R: $3 \leq y \leq 2$
- 11-42. a. No; we only know that the integers used in the table are about the numbers between the integers or those beyond the integers.
b. Not quite. If we know that the rule is $y = x + 1$, then the domain would be the set of integers greater than or equal to -4 . However, since we were not told the rule, then we can't assume it. In fact, we cannot even assume that x is an integer in the table.
c. No; x is not an integer.
- 11-43. a. $y = 2x + 1$ b. All y values greater than -2
- 11-44. There are many possible solutions. See example 1.
- 11-45. a. not a function as more than one x value maps to one y value
b. appears to be a function
c. not a function because x has two y values
d. function
- 11-46. a. x -intercepts $(-1, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$, y -intercept $(0, 1)$
b. x -intercept $(0, 2)$, y -intercept $(0, -2)$
c. x -intercepts $(-2, 0)$ and $(4, 0)$, y -intercept $(0, 10)$
d. x -intercepts $(-1, 0)$ and $(1, 0)$, y -intercept $(0, -1)$
- 11-47. Marisol: $y = 2x$, Mimi: $y = 5x$, Sora: $y = 3x$
- 11-48. No; the slope of \overrightarrow{AB} is $\frac{3}{5}$. While the slope of \overrightarrow{AC} is $\frac{2}{3}$, the slope of \overrightarrow{BC} is $\frac{2}{3}$.
- 11-49. a. $x = 6y + \frac{2}{3}y$ b. $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 2y$ c. $r = \frac{1}{t}$ d. $r = \frac{2}{2t}$ 11-50. a. $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = 1$