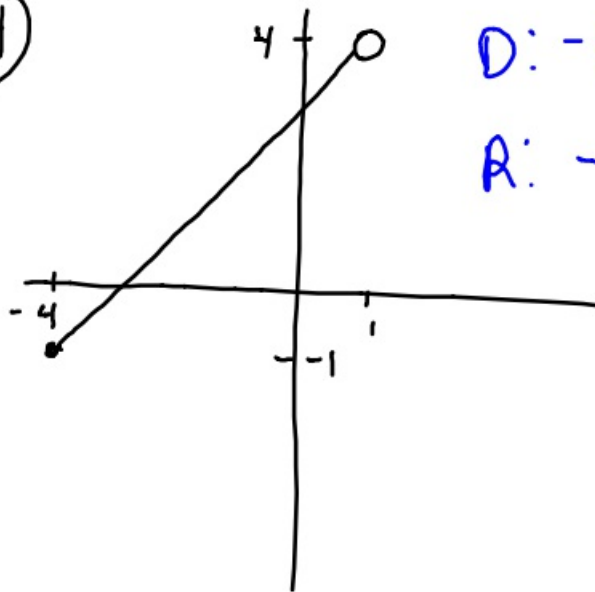


3-14-18 1st Trig

(24)



$$D: -4 \leq x < 1$$

$$R: -1 \leq y < 4$$

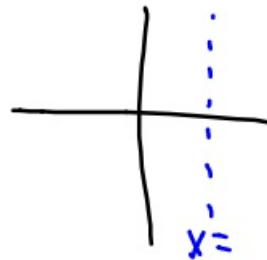
① $y = \frac{2x^3 + 5}{3x^2 + 1}$

Bobo Bobu Eats DL
 $y=0$ None $y=$ —

② $y = \frac{2x^3 + 5}{x+4}$

$$x+4=0$$

$$x=-4$$



3-14-18 3rd Trig

(56)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 2 + 9 \cdot 2 & 5 \cdot 3 + 9 \cdot 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 18 \\ 28 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$$

(55) $\begin{cases} y = 3x - 1 \\ y + x = 15 \end{cases}$

$$3x - 1 + x = 15$$

$$4x - 1 = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +1 \quad +1 \\ \hline 4x = 16 \end{array}$$

$$x = 4$$

$$y = 11$$

(60) A B C
 4 x 5 4 x 3 3 x 5

A · B
4 x 5 4 x 3

X

A · C
4 x 5 3 x 5

X

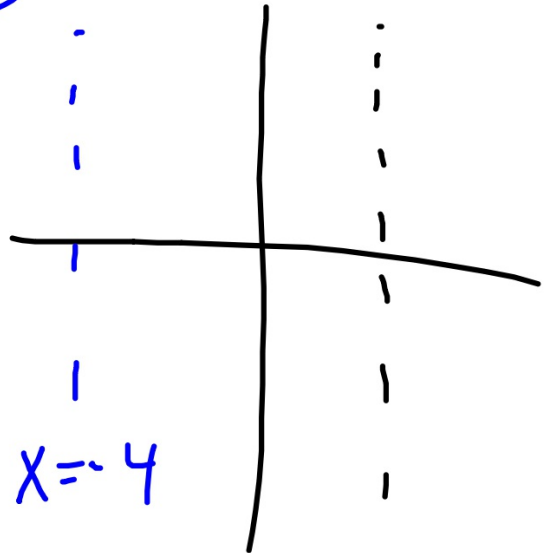
B · C
4 x 3 3 x 5

Yes

(63)

$$y = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{2x + 8}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 8 = 0 \\ -8 \quad -8 \\ \hline 2x = -8 \\ x = -4 \end{array}$$



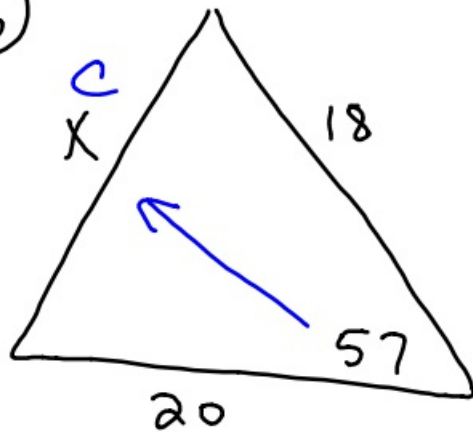
62

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x-1 \\ x+2 \overline{) 2x^2+3x+1} \\ \underline{-(2x^2+4x)} \end{array}$$

$y = 2x - 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x+1 \\ - \underline{-x-2} \end{array}$$

(86)



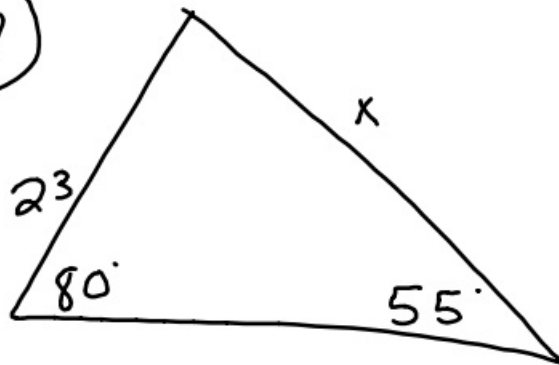
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta$$

$$X^2 = 20^2 + 18^2 - 2 \cdot 20 \cdot 18 \cdot \cos 57^\circ$$

$$\sqrt{X^2} \approx \sqrt{331.859 \dots}$$

$$X \approx 18.2$$

(87)



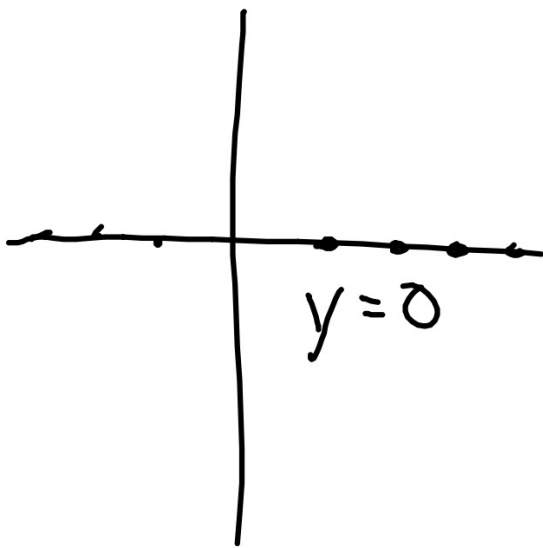
$$\frac{\sin 80^\circ}{X} = \frac{\sin 55^\circ}{23}$$

$$\frac{X \cdot \sin 55^\circ}{\sin 55^\circ} = \frac{23 \cdot \sin 80^\circ}{\sin 55^\circ}$$

$$X \approx 27.65$$

78 $f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 9$

x-intercept



$$y = x^2 + 8x - 9$$

$$0 = x^2 + 8x - 9$$

$$0 = (x + 9)(x - 1)$$

$$x = -9 \quad x = 1$$

$$(-9, 0) \quad (1, 0)$$