

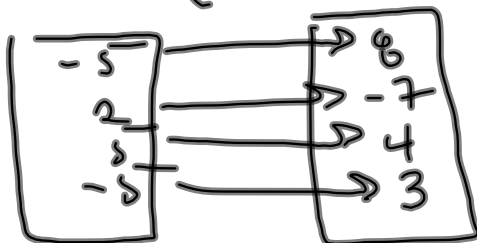
Steve Mills

<http://www.harryzains.com>
This is where all my old tests
are & notes.

A set of points is another
way to represent a relation

$$\{ (-5, 8), (2, -7), (5, 4), (-5, 3) \}$$

(x, y)



Not a function
-5 is mapped
to $y = 8$ & $y = 3$

Picture on
whiteboard

$$\frac{y}{y-3} + 3 = \frac{3}{y-3}$$

LCD: $y-3$

$$\cancel{\left(\frac{y}{y-3}\right)} \cancel{(y-3)} + 3(y-3) = \cancel{\left(\frac{3}{y-3}\right)} \cancel{(y-3)}$$

$$y + 3(y-3) = 3$$

$$y + 3y - 9 = 3$$

$$4y = 12$$

$$y = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$y = 3$ but $y = 3$ is not in the domain

$$y = 3 \notin \mathcal{D}$$

$y = 3$ makes the denominator zero. So it doesn't solve the original equation.

Always check your work.

Things to do for next time:

① Purchase book with Access Code.
At least purchase Access Code.

② Complete Orientation & Begin Homework

– Browser Checkup

– Purchase access & register

② <http://pearsonmylab.com>

– Begin Orientation & Homework.

– S'1.1, 1.2