

Watch Test 4 Video

Fix your test. Due after Thanksgiving
I'll do a separate video, based on your test,
some time this week.

$$3 \cdot 2^{x+1} - 4$$

$$f(x) = 2^x \longrightarrow f(x+1) = 2^{x+1}$$

$$(x, y) \longrightarrow (x-1, y)$$

$$\longrightarrow 3 \cdot 2^{x+1} = 3 \cdot f(x+1) = 3 \cdot 2^{x+1}$$

$$\longrightarrow 3 \cdot 2^{x+1} - 4 = 3 \cdot f(x+1) - 4 = 3 \cdot 2^{x+1} - 4$$

$$g(x) = 3\sqrt{x+1} - 4$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad (x, y)$$

$$f(x+1) = \sqrt{x+1} \quad (x-1, y)$$

$$3 \cdot f(x+1) = 3\sqrt{x+1} \quad (x, 3y)$$

$$3 \cdot f(x+1) - 4 = g(x)$$

$$(x, y-4)$$

$$-2 \log_3(-2x+6) = -2 \log_3(-2(x-3))$$

$$\log_3(x) \longrightarrow \log_3(-2x) \longrightarrow \log_3(-2(x-3)) = y$$

(x, y) $(-\frac{1}{2}x, y)$ $(x+3, y)$

$$\longrightarrow -2 \log_3(-2(x-3)) = y$$

$(x, -2y)$

There will be a video on this, Test 4 video that's already up is pretty good, for a slightly different test.

$$\begin{aligned} -2(-3x - y - 3z = -6) \\ +(-6x + y + 3z = -12) \end{aligned}$$

$$0 + 3y + 9z = 0$$

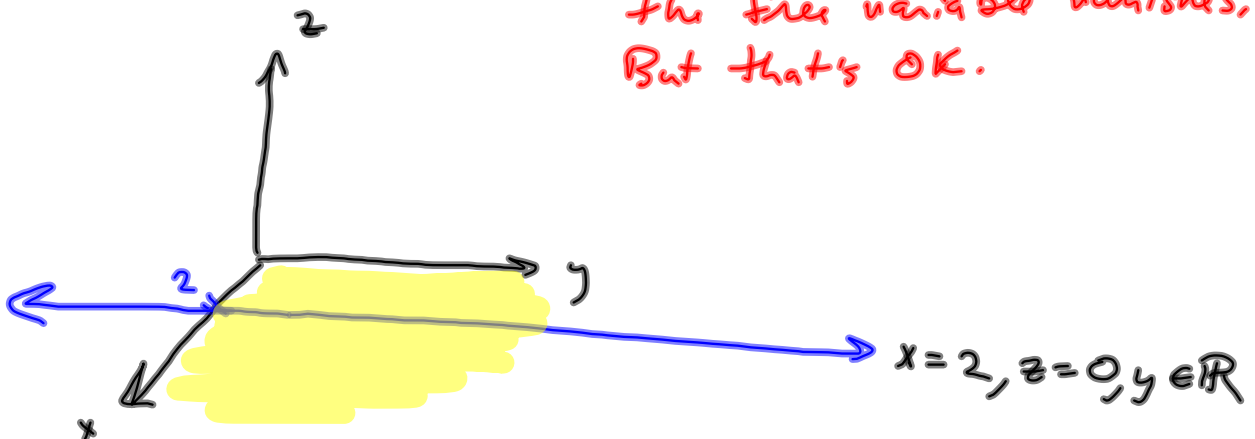
$$3y + 9z = 0$$

$$3y = -9z$$

$$y = -3z$$

$$y = -3z$$

$$(2, -3z, z)$$



$$-\frac{1}{3}E_1: \quad 1x + \frac{1}{3}y + z = 2$$

$$E_2: \quad -6x + y + 3z = -12$$

$$6E_1 \quad 6x + 2y + 6z = 12$$

$$E_2 \quad -6x + y + 3z = -12$$

$$6E_1 + E_2 \quad 3y + 9z = 0$$

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

$$3y + 9z = 0$$

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

$$x + \frac{1}{3}(-3z) + z = 2$$

$$x - z + z = 2$$

$x=2$ unusual that
the free variable vanishes,
But that's OK.

§ 5.3 #10

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 - 4y^2 &= -13 \\ 4x^2 + 3y^2 &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

First, solve
for x^2 & y^2

$$\text{Let } w = x^2, z = y^2$$

$$3w - 4z = -13$$

$$4w + 3z = 16$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -4 & -13 \\ 4 & 3 & 16 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{3} R_1 \\ R_2 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{13}{3} \\ 4 & 3 & 16 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 \\ -4R_1 + R_2 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{13}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{25}{3} & \frac{100}{3} \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_1 \\ \frac{3}{25} R_2 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{13}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -4\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) + 3 \cdot \frac{3}{3} \\ & = +\frac{16}{3} + \frac{9}{3} = \frac{25}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -4\left(-\frac{13}{3}\right) + 16 \cdot \frac{3}{3} \\ & = +\frac{52}{3} + \frac{48}{3} = \frac{100}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3}{25} \cdot \frac{100}{3} = 4$$

$$\text{So, } z = 4 \\ y^2 = 4$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = 2 &\Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ &(1, 2), (-1, 2) \\ y = -2 &\Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \\ &(1, -2), (-1, -2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } 3x^2 - 4y^2 = -13$$

$$y = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$3x^2 - 4(2)^2 = -13$$

$$3x^2 = 3$$

$$x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$y = -2 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

$$xy^3 = 10^{13}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{y} = 10^{12}$$

$$y = \log(8x+16)$$

$$y = 1 + \log(x-8)$$

$$\log(8x+16) = \log(x-8) + 1$$

$${}_{10}\log(8x+16) - \log(x-8) = 1$$

$${}_{10}\log_{10}\left(\frac{8x+16}{x-8}\right) = 1$$

$$10^{A-B} = \frac{10^A}{10^B} = \frac{10^{\log_{10}(8x+16)}}{10^{\log_{10}(x-8)}} = 10^1 \Rightarrow \frac{8x+16}{x-8} = 10$$

$$\frac{8x+16}{x-8} = 10 \quad \text{LCD} = x-8$$

$$\frac{8x+16}{x-8} - 10 = 0$$

$$\frac{8x+16}{x-8} - 10\left(\frac{x-8}{x-8}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{8x+16-10(x-8)}{x-8} = 0$$

$$\frac{8x+16-10x+80}{x-8} = 0$$

$$\frac{-2x+96}{x-8} = 0$$

$$-2x+96 = 0$$

$$-2x = -96$$

$$\boxed{x = 48}$$

Clearing fractions
would be quicker.
But would NOT
WORK on the next
one.

$$\frac{A}{B} = 0 \text{ means } A = 0$$

$y = \log(8x+16)$
 $y = 1 + \log(x-8)$

Related Problem Solve

$\log(8x+16) \geq 1 + \log(x-8)$

$\log\left(\frac{8x+16}{x-8}\right) \geq 1$

Multiplying by $x-8$, here, is a mistake

$\frac{8x+16}{x-8} \geq 10$

If $x > 8$, it stays \geq , if $x < 8$, it becomes \leq .
 & we don't know what x is!

$\frac{8x+16 - 10(x-8)}{x-8} \geq 0$

$\frac{8x+16 - 10x+80}{x-8} \geq 0$

$\frac{-2x+96}{x-8} \geq 0$

Test $x=0$
 $y = -\frac{96}{8} < 0$

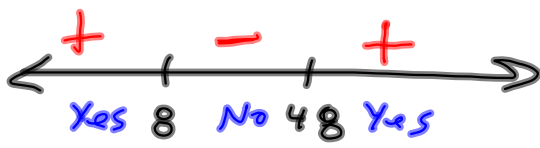
$-2x+96 = 0$
 $-2x = -96$

$x = 48$ is a zero
 $m=1$

$x-8 = 0$
 $x = 8$
 $m=1$

$x^2 - x - 2 = 4$

$-2(x-48)$



From THIS, we're thinking $(-\infty, 8) \cup [48, \infty)$

$8 \notin D$ of question.

Test 5 Friday. Cleaner than a lot
of the homework.

Schedule a time for Test 3-4 Re-take
Signup sheet on Wednesday

Don't be discouraged.

Test 4 Video