GENERAL

pre calculus 11 textbook solutions chapter 5

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Introduction

Pre Calculus is the bridge that connects algebra, geometry, and trigonometry to the world of calculus. For students tackling the 11th grade Pre Calculus curriculum, Chapter 5 often presents a pivotal set of concepts—ranging from polynomial functions to rational expressions—that lay the groundwork for later, more advanced studies. Whether you're a teacher seeking a reliable reference, a student preparing for exams, or a parent supporting your child's learning, having a comprehensive set of textbook solutions for Chapter 5 is essential. This guide delivers clear, step by step solutions, insightful explanations, and practical tips to master every problem in the chapter.

Why Chapter /5 Matters in Pre Calculus 11

Chapter /5 typically covers:

- Polynomial and rational function analysis
- Graphing techniques and transformations
- Asymptotes, intercepts, and end behaviour
- Solving polynomial equations and inequalities
- Applications of rational expressions in real world contexts

These topics not only reinforce algebraic skills but also introduce the analytical thinking required for calculus. Mastery of Chapter /5 ensures a smooth transition to limits, derivatives, and integrals.

Overview of Chapter /5 Content

Section 1: Polynomial Functions

Students learn how to identify degree, leading coefficient, and sign changes. Key concepts include factorization, the Rational Root Theorem, and synthetic division.

Section 2: Rational Functions

Here, the focus shifts to functions defined by a ratio of polynomials. The material covers vertical and horizontal asymptotes, holes, and the behavior of graphs near asymptotes.

Section 3: Graphing Techniques

Students practice sketching graphs using intercepts, end behavior, and transformations such as reflections and stretches.

Section 4: Solving Equations and Inequalities

Techniques for solving polynomial and rational equations—including factoring, multiplying both sides by a common denominator, and applying the cross multiplication method—are explored.

Section 5: Applications

Real world problems, such as optimizing rates or modeling population growth, illustrate how rational expressions can be applied to practical scenarios.

Step by Step Solutions for Chapter /5

Below is a detailed walkthrough of representative problems from each section. While the textbook may contain dozens of exercises, these examples capture the range of difficulty and concepts you'll encounter.

Problem 1: Factor a Polynomial Completely

Question: Factor \\(x^4 - 5x^3 + 6x^2 + 8x - 12\\) completely.

Solution:

1. Apply the Rational Root Theorem: possible rational roots are \\(\\pm1, \\pm2, \\pm3, \\pm4, \\pm6, \\pm12\\).
2. Test \\(x = 1\\): \\(1 - 5 + 6 + 8 - 12 = -2\\) !' not a root.
3. Test \\(x = 2\\): \\(16 - 40 + 24 + 16 - 12 = 4\\) !' not a root.
4. Test \\(x = 3\\): \\(81 - 135 + 54 + 24 - 12 = 12\\) !' not a root.
5. Test \\(x = 4\\): \\(256 - 320 + 96 + 32 - 12 = 52\\) !' not a root.
6. Test \\(x = -1\\): \\(1 + 5 + 6 - 8 - 12 = -8\\) !' not a root.
7. Test \\(x = -2\\): \\(16 + 40 + 24 - 16 - 12 = 52\\) !' not a root.
8. Test \\(x = -3\\): \\(81 + 135 + 54 - 24 - 12 = 234\\) !' not a root.
9. Test \\(x = -4\\): \\(256 + 320 + 96 - 32 - 12 = 708\\) !' not a root.
10. Test \\(x = 6\\): \\(1296 - 1080 + 216 + 48 - 12 = 468\\) !' not a root.
11. Test \\(x = -6\\): \\(1296 + 1080 + 216 - 48 - 12 = 2352\\) !' not a root.
12. Test \\(x = 12\\) and \\(-12\\) produce large values—unlikely roots.
13. Since none of the integer candidates work, try factoring by grouping.
14. Rewrite the polynomial: \\((x^4 + 6x^2) + (-5x^3 + 8x) - 12\\).
15. Factor each group: \\(x^2(x^2 + 6) - x(5x^2 - 8) - 12\\).
16. Observe that \\(x^2 + 6\\) and \\(5x^2 - 8\\) share no common factors. A more systematic approach is to use synthetic division with a potential irrational root, such as \\(\\sqrt{3}\\) or \\(\\sqrt{4}\\). However, for this exercise, we can use a calculator to find approximate real roots: \\(x \\approx -1.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0\\).
17. Thus the polynomial factors as \\((x + 1.5)(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)\\). Converting to exact fractions: \\((2x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)\\).

Result: \\((2x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3)\\).

Problem 2: Identify Vertical Asymptotes and Holes

Question: Determine the vertical asymptotes and removable discontinuities (holes) for \\(f(x) = \\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6}\\).

Solution:

1. Factor numerator and denominator: numerator \\(x^2 - 4 = (x - 2)(x + 2)\\); denominator \\(x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - 2)(x - 3)\\).
2. Cancel the common factor \\((x - 2)\\) to simplify: \\(f(x) = \\frac{x + 2}{x - 3}\\), with the restriction \\(x \\neq 2\\).
3. Vertical asymptote occurs where the simplified denominator equals zero: \\(x - 3 = 0 \\Rightarrow x = 3\\).
4. Removable discontinuity (hole) at the cancelled factor: \\(x = 2\\).

Result: Vertical asymptote at \\(x = 3\\); hole at \\(x = 2\\).

Problem 3: Sketch the Graph of a Rational Function

Question: Sketch \\(g(x) = \\frac{4x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 9}\\).

Solution:

1. Factor numerator and denominator: numerator \\(4(x^2 - 4) = 4(x - 2)(x + 2)\\); denominator \\((x - 3)(x + 3)\\).
2. Identify vertical asymptotes at \\(x = \\pm3\\).
3. Find horizontal asymptote by comparing degrees: both numerator and denominator are quadratic, so horizontal asymptote is the ratio of leading coefficients, \\(4/1 = 4\\).
4. Calculate x intercepts: set numerator = 0 !' \\(x = \\pm2\\).
5. Calculate y intercept: plug \\(x = 0\\) !' \\(g(0) = \\frac{-16}{-9} = \\frac{16}{9} \\approx 1.78\\).
6. Plot points near asymptotes to determine behavior: as \\(x \\to 3^-\\), \\(g(x) \\to -\\infty\\); as \\(x \\to 3^+\\), \ \(g(x) \\to +\\infty\\); similarly for \\(x \\to -3\\).
7. Sketch the curve, ensuring it approaches the horizontal asymptote \\(y = 4\\) as \\(x \\to \\pm\\infty\\).

Result:A rational function graph with vertical asymptotes at \\(x = \\pm3\\), horizontal asymptote \\(y = 4\\), and x intercepts at \\(x = \\pm2\\).

Problem 4: Solve a Rational Equation

Question: Solve \\(\\frac{2}{x-1} + \\frac{3}{x+2} = 1\\).

Solution:

1. Find a common denominator: \\((x-1)(x+2)\\).
2. Rewrite each term: \\(\\frac{2(x+2)}{(x-1)(x+2)} + \\frac{3(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+2)} = \\frac{1}{1}\\).
3. Combine numerators: \\(\\frac{2x+4 + 3x-3}{(x-1)(x+2)} = 1\\).
4. Simplify numerator: \\(\\frac{5x + 1}{(x-1)(x+2)} = 1\\).
5. Cross multiply: \\(5x + 1 = (x-1)(x+2)\\).
6. Expand right side: \\(x^2 + 2x - x - 2 = x^2 + x - 2\\).
7. Set equation to zero: \\(x^2 + x - 2 - 5x - 1 = 0 \\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0\\).
8. Factor or use quadratic formula: \\((x - 3)(x + 1) = 0\\).
9. Solutions: \\(x = 3\\) or \\(x = -1\\).
10. Check extraneous solutions: Neither \\(x = 3\\) nor \\(x = -1\\) makes a denominator zero, so both are valid.

Result: \\(x = 3\\) or \\(x = -1\\).

Problem 5: Apply a Rational Function to a Real World Scenario

Question: The price \\(P\\) of a product in dollars is modeled by \\(P(t) = \\frac{100}{1 + 3e^{-0.5t}}\\), where \\(t\\) is time in months. Find the price after 6 months.

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