

Assignment #6

§ 1.6 #44, 46, 48

#44

$$D: p = -2q + 320$$

$$S: p = 8q + 2$$

$$-2q + 320 = 8q + 2$$

$$318 = 10q$$

$$\frac{318}{10} = q$$

sub into D:

$$p = -2\left(\frac{318}{10}\right) + 320$$

$$= \frac{-318}{5} + 320$$

$$= \frac{1282}{5}$$

∴ $\left(\frac{318}{10}, \frac{1282}{5}\right)$ is the market equilibrium

#46

$$D: p = 480 - 3q$$

$$S: p = 17q + 80$$

$$480 - 3q = 17q + 80$$

$$400 = 20q$$

$$20 = q$$

sub into D:

$$p = 480 - 3(20)$$

$$p = 420$$

∴ the market equilibrium is $(20, 420)$

$$\#48 D: (45, 10) \\ (20, 60)$$

$$S: (35, 30) \\ (70, 50)$$

$$p = m_d q + b_d$$

$$p = -2q + b_d$$

$$10 = -2(45) + b_d$$

$$100 = b_d$$

$$m_d = \frac{60 - 10}{20 - 45} = -2$$

$$\therefore D: p = -2q + 100$$

$$p = m_s q + b_s$$

$$p = \frac{4}{7}q + b_s$$

$$30 = \frac{4}{7}(35) + b_s$$

$$30 = 20 + b_s$$

$$10 = b_s$$

$$m_s = \frac{50 - 30}{70 - 35} = \frac{20}{35} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$\therefore S: p = \frac{4}{7}q + 10$$

Finding the market equilibrium.

$$\frac{4}{7}q + 10 = -2q + 100$$

$$4q + 70 = -14q + 700$$

$$18q = 630$$

$$q = 35$$

Sub into S: to find p

$$p = \frac{4}{7}(35) + 10$$

$$p = 4(5) + 10$$

$$p = 30$$

$\therefore (35, 30)$ is the equilibrium point.

Section 2.1 # 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28

$$\#2 \quad x^2 - 2x + 5 = 2 - 2x^2$$

$$3x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$\# 4 \quad (z-1)(z-3) = 1$$

$$z^2 - 4z + 3 = 1$$

$$z^2 - 4z + 2 = 0$$

6

$$25x^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$(5x-4)(5x+4) = 0$$

$$5x-4=0$$

$$5x=4$$

$$x = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$5x+4=0$$

$$5x = -4$$

$$x = \frac{-4}{5}$$

8

$$t^2 - 4t = 3t^2$$

$$-2t^2 - 4t = 0$$

$$-2t(t+2) = 0$$

$$-2t = 0$$

$$t = 0$$

$$t+2=0$$

$$t = -2$$

12

$$49z^2 + 14z + 1 = 0$$

$$(7z+1)(7z+1) = 0$$

$$7z+1=0$$

$$7z = -1$$

$$z = \frac{-1}{7}$$

7

18

$$\frac{x}{x-2} - 1 = \frac{3}{x+1} \quad \text{LCD} = (x-2)(x+1)$$

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

$$x^2 + x - [x^2 - x - 2] = 3x - 6$$

$$x^2 + x - x^2 + x + 2 = 3x - 6$$

$$8 = 3x$$

verify sol:

$$x-2 \neq 0 \quad 8-2 \neq 0$$

$$x+1 \neq 0 \quad 8+1 \neq 0$$

∴ valid solution

#20

$$\frac{5}{z+4} - \frac{3}{z-2} = 4$$

$$LCM = (z+4)(z-2)$$

$$\frac{5(z+4)(z-2)}{(z+4)} - \frac{3(z+4)(z-2)}{(z-2)} = 4(z+4)(z-2)$$

$$5(z-2) - 3(z+4) = 4[z^2 + 2z - 8]$$

$$5z - 10 - 3z - 12 = 4z^2 + 8z - 32$$

$$0 = 4z^2 + 6z - 10$$

$$0 = 4z^2 + 10z - 4z - 10$$

$$0 = 2z(2z+5) - 2(2z+5)$$

$$0 = (2z+5)(2z-2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} / \qquad \backslash \\ 2z+5=0 \qquad 2z-2=0 \\ z = -\frac{5}{2} \qquad z = 1 \end{array}$$

$$4z^2(-10) = -40z^2 = ab$$

$$\text{s.t } a + b = 6z$$

$$10z - 4z = 6z$$

Verify solution

$$z+4: \quad z = -\frac{5}{2} \quad z = 1$$

$$z-2: \quad \neq 0 \quad \neq 0$$

$z = -\frac{5}{2}, 1$ valid solutions.

#22 $x^2 - 6x + 7 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(1)(7)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} = 4.41 \text{ and } 1.59$$

24

$$z^2 + 2z + 4 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(1)(4)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2} \quad \leftarrow \text{since negative, no solutions}$$

26

$$10y^2 - y - 65 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(10)(-65)}}{2(10)}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2601}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm 51}{20}$$

$$= -2.5 \text{ and } 2.6$$

28

$$3x^2 = -6x - 2$$

$$0 = 3x^2 + 6x + 2$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(3)(2)}}{2(3)}$$

$$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{6}$$

$$= -1.58 \text{ and } -0.42$$

Section 2.2:

#2 $y = x^2 - 2x$

a) Vertex:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{-b}{2a}, f\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\right) \right) \\ & = \left(\frac{-(-2)}{2(1)}, f\left(\frac{-(-2)}{2(1)}\right) \right) \\ & = (1, f(1)) \\ & = (1, 1^2 - 2(1)) \\ & = (1, -1) \end{aligned}$$

orientation: $a=1 > 0$ ↗

b) ∴ vertex a minimum

c) $x=1$

d) $y=-1$

#4 $y = 6 - 4x - 2x^2$
 $y = -2x^2 - 4x + 6$

Vertex:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{-b}{2a}, f\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\right) \right) \\ & = \left(\frac{-(-4)}{2(-2)}, f\left(\frac{-(-4)}{2(-2)}\right) \right) \\ & = (-1, f(-1)) \\ & = (-1, -2(-1)^2 - 4(-1) + 6) \\ & = (-1, -2 + 4 + 6) \\ & = (-1, 8) \end{aligned}$$

orientation: $a=-2 < 0$ ↘

b) ∴ vertex a maximum

c) $x=-1$

d) $y=8$

#8 $y = -2x^2 + 18x$

Vertex:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{-b}{2a}, f\left(\frac{-b}{2a}\right) \right) \\ & = \left(\frac{-18}{2(-2)}, f\left(\frac{-18}{2(-2)}\right) \right) \\ & = \left(\frac{9}{2}, f\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) \right) \\ & = \left(\frac{9}{2}, -2\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 + 18\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{81}{2} \right)$$

y-int: $(0, c) = (0, 0)$

x-int: $0 = -2x^2 + 18x$
 $0 = -2x(x-9)$

$-2x=0$
 $x=0$

$x-9=0$
 $x=9$

