

## EXAM 1 IS THURSDAY IN QUIZ SECTION

Allowed:

1. A **Ti-30x IIS Calculator**
2. An 8.5 by 11 inch sheet of handwritten notes (front/back)

Notes

1. 4 pages of questions, 50 minutes, use your time effectively.
2. **Show your work using methods from class.**
3. No make-up exams; if you are physically unable to be at the test let me know and your grade will be prorated.

## Quick Review

### Ch 10-12: Exponential Modeling

- $y = a b^x$ 
  - $a$  = “y-intercept”
  - $b$  = “base” (i.e. multiplier)
    - $0 < b < 1$ , exponential decay
    - $b > 1$ , exponential growth
  - can write  $b = e^k$ , where  $k = \ln(b)$
- Know how to plug-in data and solve for  $a$  and  $b$ .
- Know how to solve exponential and log equations.
  - $y = e^x$  is the same as  $\ln(y) = x$
  - $y = b^x$  is the same as  $\log_b(y) = x$
- Important rules
  - $\ln(b^x) = x \ln(b)$
  - $\log_b(y) = \frac{\ln(y)}{\ln(b)}$
  - $\ln(ab) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$

## Ch 14: Linear-to-linear modeling

- $y = \frac{ax+b}{x+c}$ 
  - $y = a$  Horizontal asymptote
  - $x = -c$  Vertical asymptote
- Know how to plug-in data and solve for  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ .
- Know what the graph looks like.
- Be comfortable solving equations involving the model.

## Ch 8-9: Composition and Inverses

- $f(g(x))$ ,  $f(f(x))$ , *etc*
- $f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$ ,  $f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$
- Function & inverse are reflected across  $y = x$ .
- Function & inverse have domain and range flipped.
- If a function is NOT one-to-one, then we split up the domain.

## Ch 13: Moving Functions around

- $y = f(x)$  and  $y = Af(B(x-C)) + D$

## Ch 15-16: Angles and Angular Speed

- 1 revolution = 360 degrees =  $2\pi$  radians
- 1 revolution distance =  $2\pi r$

- Linear speed:  $v = \frac{\text{dist}}{\text{time}} = \frac{s}{t}$

- Angular speed:  $\omega = \frac{\text{angle}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\theta}{t}$

- If  $\theta$  is in radians, then

- Arc Length = dist =  $s = \theta r$

- Area of Wedge =  $\frac{1}{2} \theta r^2$

- $v = \omega r$

- Belt and Wheel concepts

Same belt implies same linear speed

Same axle implies same angular speed.