

Questions

72. The number of integer (positive, negative or zero) solutions of

$$xy - 6(x + y) = 0$$

with $x \leq y$ is

- (A) 5; (B) 10; (C) 12; (D) 9.

$$\begin{aligned} xy - 6x - 6y = 0 &\Rightarrow xy - 6x - 6y + 36 = 36 \\ &\Rightarrow (x-6)(y-6) = 36 \end{aligned}$$

Factors of 36 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

$$x-6=1, y-6=36$$

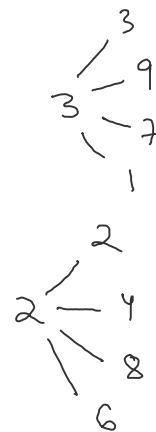
$$x-6=2, y-6=18$$

$$\therefore (x, y) = (7, 42), (8, 24), (9, 18), (10, 15), (12, 12)$$

76. Let n be a *positive* integer. Now consider all numbers of the form $3^{2n+1} + 2^{2n+1}$. Only one of the following statements is true regarding the *last digit* of these numbers. Which one is it?

- (A) It is 5 for some of these numbers but not for all.
 (B) It is 5 for all these numbers.
 (C) It is always 5 for $n \leq 10$ and it is 5 for some $n > 10$.
 (D) It is odd for all of these numbers but not necessarily 5.

$$\begin{aligned} n=0, & \quad 3^1 + 2^1 = 5 \\ n=1, & \quad 3^3 + 2^3 = \dots 7 + \dots 8 \\ n=2, & \quad 3^5 + 2^5 = \dots 3 + \dots 2 \\ n=3, & \quad 3^7 + 2^7 = \dots 7 + \dots 8 \end{aligned}$$



Functions

$$|x| + |x-3| > 3$$

$x < 0$	$-x - (x-3) > 3$	$\frac{1}{ x-3 } < \frac{1}{2}$
$0 \leq x < 3$	$x - (x-3) > 3$	$\frac{1}{-x-3} < \frac{1}{2}$
$x \geq 3$	$x + (x-3) > 3$	$\frac{1}{x-3} < \frac{1}{2}$

$$\log_{3x+5} (9x^2 + 8x + 8) > 2$$

$$3x+5 > 0 \begin{cases} \rightarrow 3x+5 > 1 \\ \rightarrow 0 < 3x+5 < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3x+5 > 1}{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}} \quad 9x^2 + 8x + 8 > (3x+5)^2 \Rightarrow x < \frac{-17}{22}$$

$$3x+5 > 1 \Rightarrow x > -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} < x < \frac{-17}{22} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{0 < (3x+5) < 1}{\underline{\hspace{1cm}}}$$

$$9x^2 + 8x + 8 < (3x+5)^2 \Rightarrow x > \frac{-17}{22}$$

$$3x+5 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$3x+5 < 1 \Rightarrow x < -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$x > \frac{-17}{22} \text{ \& } x \in \left(-\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}\right) \quad \underline{\text{no sol}}$$



$$\therefore x \in \left(-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{-17}{22}\right)$$

Algebra
of func

$$f: D_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g: D_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(f+g)x = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$f+g: D_1 \cap D_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f-g:$$

$$f \cdot g:$$

$$f/g: D_1 \cap D_2 \rightarrow \left\{ \mathbb{R} - g(x) = 0 \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{6-x}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$(f+g)(x) = \sqrt{6-x} + \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$[2, 6]$$

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1}(\log_3 x)$$

$$x \in \left[\frac{1}{3}, 3\right]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} \quad \text{domain?}$$

Functions

$$f(x) = 3x-1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 20-4x \end{array} \right)$$

$$3x-1 \geq 20-4x$$

$$\Rightarrow x \geq 3$$

$$3x-1 \geq 0 \quad \& \quad 20-4x \geq 0$$

$$x \geq \frac{1}{3} \quad x \leq 5$$

$$x \in [1, \infty), \quad x \in [1, 5], \quad x \in [3, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x \in [3, 5] \quad x \in \{3, 4, 5\}$$

HW $f(x) = \log_x 5 + \sqrt{\cos(\sin x)}$