

4.) a.) Plot in calc

b.) $P(x) = -0.31x^2 + 295.86x - 20,042.52$ (use STAT \rightarrow CALC \rightarrow Quad Reg)

c.) graph $P(x) > 30,000$ Graph + state region where $P(x) > 30,000$

d.) $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-295.86}{2(-0.31)} = 477$ $y_1 = P(x)$, $y_2 = 30,000$ $220 \leq x \leq 735$ lbs

find dot
max of
 $P(x)$

e.) $P(477)$
= 50,549

or
y-coord
of max
of $P(x)$

1.) $x \leq 4x + 12 \rightarrow$ inequality is not strict (\geq or \leq)

① $x^2 - 4x - 12 \leq 0$ rearrange so 0 on (R) side

② $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$ Find zeros by solving the eqn.

$$(x - 6)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$x = 6, x = -2$$

③ $(-\infty, -2); (-2, 6); (6, \infty)$ use #'s found in step 2 to separate real # line into intervals

④ $\text{---} \atop (-\infty) \atop (3) \atop -2 \atop 0 \atop 6 \atop 7 \atop \infty$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} f(3) = 9 & f(0) = -12 & f(7) = 9 \\ + & - & + \end{array}$$

Choose #'s in each interval & evaluate f at each #

a.) If $f(x)$ is pos., then $f(x) > 0$ for all #'s x in the interval

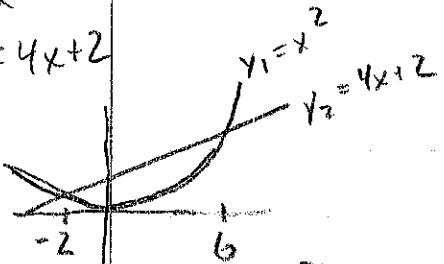
b.) If $f(x)$ is neg., then $f(x) < 0$ for all #'s x in the interval

not strict \Rightarrow $\boxed{[-2, 6]}$
or
 $\boxed{\{x \mid -2 \leq x \leq 6\}}$

* If interval is not strict (\geq or \leq), include solutions $f(x) = 0$ in the

solution set, but be careful not to include values of x where the expression is undefined

graph
 $y_1 = x^2$
 $y_2 = 4x + 2$



* Graph & find points of intersection

* y_1 is below y_2 b/w -2 & 6 , thus solution is $[-2, 6]$

2.) $x^4 > x$

(1) $x^4 - x > 0$

(2) $x(x^3 - 1) = 0$

$x = 0, x = 1$

(3) $(-\infty, 0), (0, 1), (1, \infty)$

(4)



$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} f(-1) = 2 & f(0) = 0 & f(1/2) = -7/16 & f(2) = 14 \\ + & | & - & + \end{array}$$

$\{x | x < 0 \text{ or } x > 1\}$ OR $(-\infty, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$

3.) $\frac{4x+5}{x+2} \geq 3$

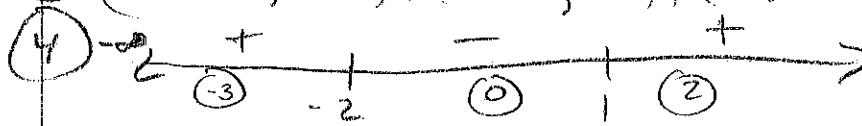
(1) $\frac{4x+5}{x+2} - 3 \geq 0$

(2) mult 3 by $\frac{x+2}{x+2}$ to get common denom. so you can combine in numer.

$$\frac{4x+5}{x+2} - 3 \left(\frac{x+2}{x+2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{4x+5 - 3x-6}{x+2} = \frac{x-1}{x+2} = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{zero at } x=1 \\ \text{num at } x=-2 \end{array} \right\}$$

(3) $(-\infty, -2), (-2, 1), (1, \infty)$



* we want to know where $f(x)$ is pos.

$(-\infty, -2) \cup [1, \infty)$