

# MATH 29—OUTLINE FOR THE FINAL EXAM

Sections covered: 1.1–1.8, 2.1–2.6, 3.1–3.6, 4.1–4.5, 5.1–5.5

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## Main ideas

- A. Functions and relations: domain, range, intercepts, asymptotes
- B. Transforming functions: translating, reflecting, shrinking/stretching
- C. Combining functions: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, composition
- D. Inverse functions
- E. Families of functions: Linear, quadratic, polynomial, rational, exponential, logarithmic, trigonometric, and inverse trigonometric functions
- F. Piecewise defined functions
- G. Measuring angles
- H. Trigonometric identities
- I. Solving polynomial, exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric equations
- J. Solving polynomial inequalities
- K. Modeling and word problems with exponential functions and trig. functions

## Skills you should have

1. Be able to determine domain, range,  $x$ -intercepts (zeros), and asymptotes of various functions
  - Functions may involve rational functions, roots, exponentials, logs, and trig. functions
  - Know how to find the vertical asymptotes for rational functions, logarithmic functions, and  $\tan x$ 
    - Know the difference between a vertical asymptote and a hole
  - Know how to find the horizontal asymptotes for rational functions and exponential functions
2. Be able to graph functions using graph transformations: vertical and horizontal translations, reflections, stretches (and shrinks)
  - **Memorize** the graphs of  $x, x^2, x^3, |x|, \sqrt{x}, e^x, \ln x, \sin x, \cos x, \tan x$
  - Be able to graph a complex equation by applying transformations to a basic graph
  - Be able write an equation for a graph by transforming the equation for a basic graph
  - For trig. functions, try to determine the period first: period of  $\sin(Bx)$  and  $\cos(Bx)$  is  $\frac{2\pi}{B}$
3. Be able to combine functions algebraically to get new functions: focus on composition of functions.
4. Be able to find the inverse of a function, if it exists
  - Be able to find the inverse of a function graphically (by reflecting over the line  $y = x$ )
  - Be able to find the inverse of a function algebraically (by solving for  $x$  in terms of  $y$  and then swapping the variables)
  - Be able to compute values for  $f^{-1}(x)$  given values for  $f(x)$

5. Be able to work with and graph piecewise defined functions.
6. Be able to write equations for lines.
  - Be able to write an equation for a line given the slope and a point on the line.
  - Be able to write an equation for a line given other information, such as two points on the line.
  - Given a line L, be able to find the slope of a line parallel or perpendicular to L.
7. Be able to graph angles and determine the measure of angles
8. Be able to precisely compute the trig. functions for different angles
  - Know how to compute the trig. functions using the unit circle. **I will provide a unit circle**
  - Know how to compute the trig. functions from a right triangle
9. Be able to work with the various trig. identities
  - **Memorize** the following identities:
    - $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
    - $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$ ;  $\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$ ;  $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ ;  $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$
    - $\sin(u + v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v$
    - $\cos(u + v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v$
  - Be able to use trig. identities to prove new ones or to simplify expressions
10. Be able to solve equations
  - Equations may involve exponents, logarithms, and trig. functions
  - Techniques include: factoring, taking a log of both sides, exponentiating both sides, using the unit circle to find particular solutions
  - For equations involving trig. functions, be able to find *all* solutions
11. Be able to solve polynomial inequalities
12. Be able to build models for growth and decay word problems using exponential functions
  - Focus on population growth, radioactive decay, and money that gains interest
  - Be able to analyze the model to answer follow-up questions
13. Be able to solve word problems using triangles and trigonometry
14. Some bigger topics that **will not be on the exam**
  - The Rational Zeros Theorem to help find zeros of a polynomial
  - Polynomial long division

## How to study

I. Review core topics.

II. Work lots of problems all of the way through. Focus on ALEKS problems, problems from class, and problems from previous exams

- I made homework assignments in ALEKS that are *worth no credit* for you to review. They are titled “Review for Section XXX (no credit)”
- Rework the previous exams
- You can also redo worksheets from class—they are posted on the course website (link is in Canvas)

III. Practice doing several problems in a short amount of time.

IV. Come talk with me if you have any questions!