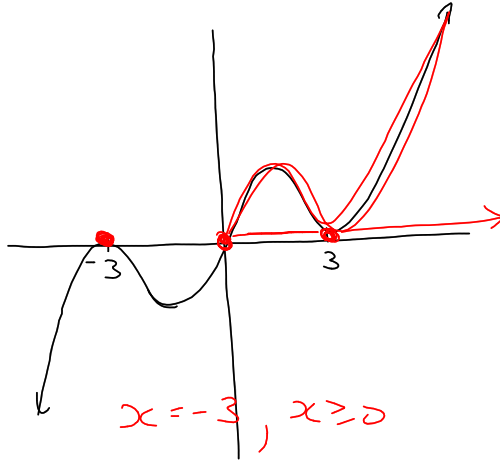


3f)

$$x(x-3)^2(x+3)^2 \geq 0$$



$$x(x-3)^2(x+3)^2 > 0$$

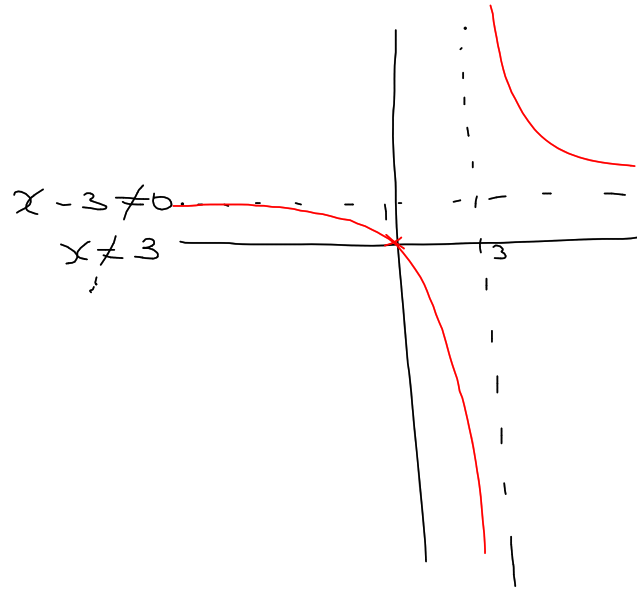
$$0 < x < 3, x > 3 *$$

$$x > 0, x \neq 3$$

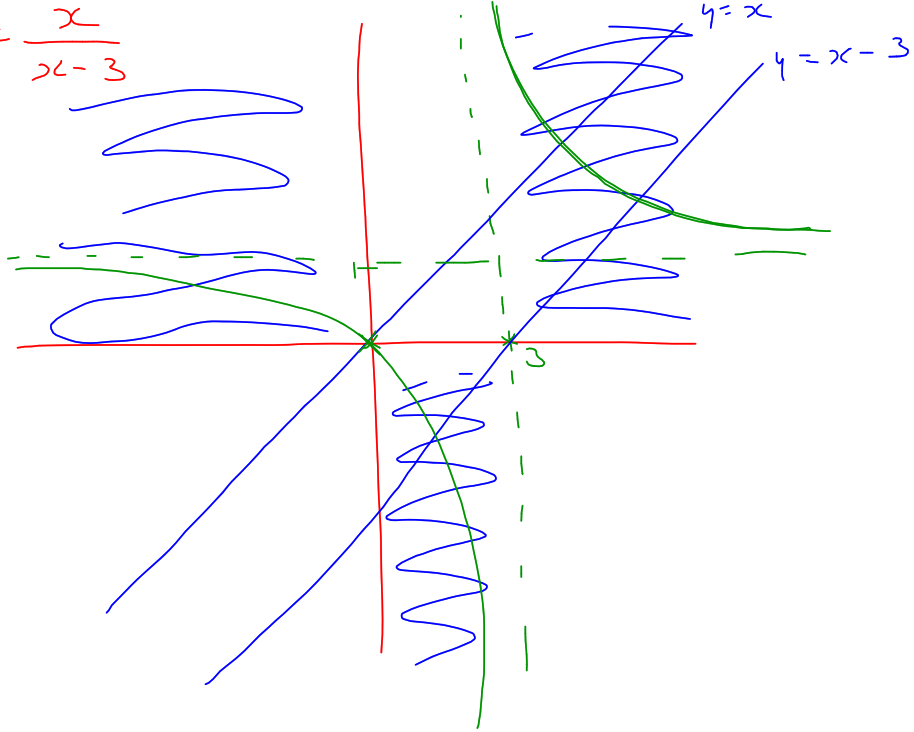
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a)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-3}$   
 $= \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x-3}}{1}$

x intercept  $f(x) = 0$   
 $\frac{x}{x-3} = 0$   
 $x = 0$



$$y = \frac{x}{x-3}$$



$$b/a) \frac{4}{x+3} \geq x$$

$$\frac{4}{(x+3)} \times (x+3)^2 \geq x(x+3)^2$$

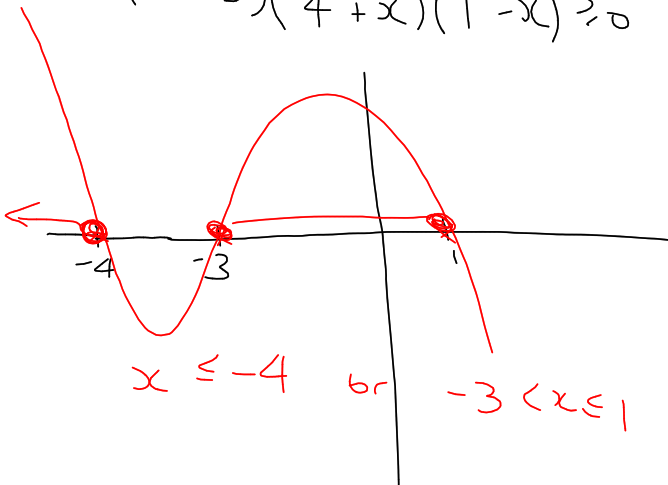
$$4(x+3) \geq x(x+3)^2$$

$$4(x+3) - x(x+3)^2 \geq 0$$

$$(x+3)(4 - x(x+3)) \geq 0$$

$$(x+3)(4 - 3x - x^2) \geq 0$$

$$(x+3)(4+x)(1-x) \geq 0$$



$$\frac{4}{x+3} \geq x$$

$$x+3 \neq 0$$

$$x \neq -3$$

$$4 = x^2 + 3x$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x+4)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = -4 \text{ or } x = 1$$



$$x \leq -4 \text{ or } -3 < x \leq 1$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } f(x) &= 1+x+x^2 \\ &= \left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } f(x) = 1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4$$

$$\text{If } x > 0$$

$$f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{If } x = 0$$

$$f(x) = 1 > 0$$

$$\text{If } x < 0$$

$$1-x > 0$$

$$1-x^5 > 0$$

$$(1-x)(1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4) > 0$$

$$\therefore (1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4) > 0$$

$$(\because 1-x > 0)$$

$$c) f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{2n-1} + x^{2n} > 0.$$

$$\text{If } x > 0 \\ f(x) > 0$$

$$\text{If } x = 0 \\ f(x) = 1 > 0$$

$$\text{If } x < 0 \\ \underline{1 - x > 0}$$

$$1 - x^{2n+1} > 0$$

$$(1-x)(1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{2n}) > 0$$

$$\therefore 1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{2n} > 0 \quad (\because 1-x > 0)$$

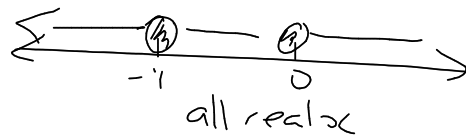
d) Prove  $x = -1$ , is the only zero of  $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{2n-1}$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$\text{a) } \underline{1+x+x^2 > 0}$$

$$\text{b) } x^3+x^4 = x^3(x+1) \geq 0$$

critical pts are  $0, -1$



$$\therefore 1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4 > 0$$



$$c) \quad x^{2n-1} + x^{2n} \\ = x^{2n-1}(x+1) \geq 0$$

critical pts are  $0, -1$



$$\therefore 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{2n} > 0$$

$$d) \quad 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{2n-2} > 0$$

$$\text{solve } \sqrt{1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{2n-2}} + x^{2n-1} = 0$$

$$x^{2n-1} = -\left(1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{2n-2}\right)$$

$$1+x+x^2+\dots+x^{2n-1}=0$$

$$1(1+x)+x^2(1+x)+\dots+x^{2n-2}(1+x)=0$$

$$(1+x)(1+x^2+\dots+x^{2n-2})=0$$

$$\text{but } 1+x^2+\dots+x^{2n-2} > 0$$

$$\therefore (1+x)=0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x=-1}}$$