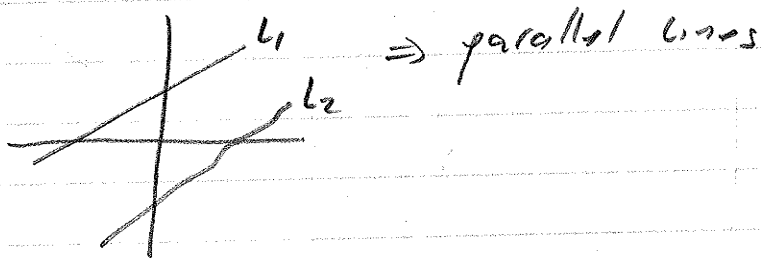


Circle 2.3.2 Q3, 4 from Lesson 7

Q3 systems have NO soln

clarification: systems means \Rightarrow 2 functions on one graph
: NO soln means \Rightarrow no intersection

visualization



$$(i) \quad \begin{aligned} 3x - my &= 4 & \Rightarrow & \therefore 3x - 4 = my \Rightarrow \frac{3}{m}x - \frac{4}{m} = y \\ x + y &= 12 & \Rightarrow & \therefore y = -x + 12 \Rightarrow \text{slope} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so we need } \frac{3}{m} = -1 \quad (\text{slopes equal}) \\ \text{and } 12 \neq -\frac{4}{m}$$

$$\text{so if } \frac{3}{m} = -1 \quad \text{thus } m = -3$$

$$(iii) \quad \begin{aligned} (4x - 2y = 12) \times 3 & \quad \text{alternate method} \Rightarrow \text{use} \\ (3x + my = 2) \times 4 & \quad \text{elimination} \end{aligned}$$

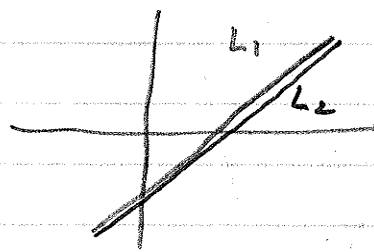
$$\begin{array}{r} -12x + 6y = -36 \\ + 12x + 4my = 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(6 + 4m)y = -26 \\ \therefore y = \frac{-26}{6 + 4m}$$

if we are to have NO solution
then $6 + 4m = 0$ so $m = -\frac{3}{2}$

Arinto 2.3.2 Q4 from Lesson 7

background: infinite solu sets \Rightarrow 2 lines
that intersect at EVERY
point



2 overlapping
lines

$$(i) \quad \begin{array}{l} 4x + my = a \quad L_1 \\ 2x + y = 4 \quad L_2 \end{array}$$

notice if we double $L_2 \Rightarrow 4x + 2y = 8$
compare to $L_1 \Rightarrow 4x + my = a$

if lines OVERLAP $\Rightarrow L_2 = L_1$

$$\begin{array}{l} \therefore 2y = my \quad \Rightarrow \quad m = 2 \\ \therefore 8 = a \end{array}$$

$$(iii) \quad \begin{array}{l} 3x + my = a \quad L_1 \\ 2x - 4y = 6 \quad L_2 \Rightarrow L_2 \times \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{2} L_2 : 3x - 6y = 9 \\ L_1 : 3x + my = a \end{array}$$

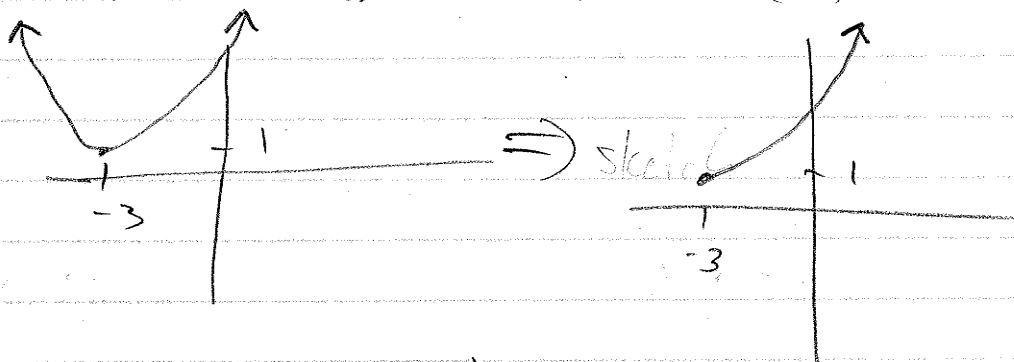
$$\begin{array}{l} \therefore m = -6 \\ a = 9 \end{array}$$

Q13 asking to find Domain in which $f(x)$ increases & is one to one

(a) $f(x) = x^2 + 6x + 10$ axis of symm $x = -b/a$

$$x = -\frac{6}{2(1)} = -3$$

$$f(-3) = (-3)^2 + 6(-3) + 10 = 1 \therefore V(-3, 1)$$



\therefore if $x > -3$ $f(x)$ is one to one and $f(x)$ is increasing

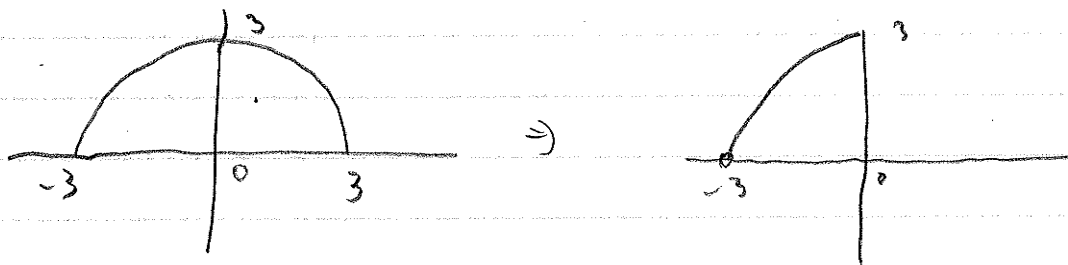
(b) $f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2} \Rightarrow$ quick rearrangement

$$y = \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

$$y^2 = 9-x^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{circle}}, \text{ radius } 3$$

$\therefore f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ is a semi circle with x -intercepts at $(-3, 0)$ & $(3, 0)$



So to be increasing and one to one

$$D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -3 \leq x < 0\}$$