Name: $\qquad$

## AP CALCULUS AB SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

Solve each of the following problems, showing all work. Do NOT just write the answer. Be sure all answers are in simplified form. Box in and/or highlight your answers. The assignment is due on the first day of class. The first unit test of the semester will include topics from this assignment following a brief review of these topics.

Write each of the following absolute value equations in piecewise form. Show work leading to your answers. Ex: $f(x)=|3 x+2|$. Determine where the absolute value expression is positive and where it is negative by setting $3 x+2=0$ and solving to get $x=\frac{-2}{3}$. Since $3 x+2 \geq 0$ for any $x \geq \frac{-2}{3}$, the expression remains positive when the absolute value is dropped. Since $3 x+2<0$ for any $x<\frac{-2}{3}$, the expression becomes negative when the absolute value is dropped. $f(x)=|3 x+2|=\left\{\begin{array}{l}3 x+2, x \geq \frac{-2}{3} \\ -3 x-2, x<\frac{-2}{3}\end{array}\right\}$

1. $f(x)=|2 x-5|$
2. $f(x)=\left|4 x^{2}-1\right|$
3. $f(x)=\left|1-x^{2}\right|$

Find each of the following for $f(x)=x^{2}+3 x+1$ and $g(x)=\frac{1}{x+4}$. Simplify your answers.
4. $f(g(x))$
5. $f(x+h)$
6. $g^{-1}(x)$

## Find each of the following values in exact form

7. $\sin \left(\frac{4 \pi}{3}\right)$
8. $\cos \left(\frac{7 \pi}{4}\right)$
9. $\tan \left(\frac{7 \pi}{6}\right)$
10. $\sin (5 \pi)$
11. $\cos \left(\frac{-2 \pi}{3}\right)$
12. $\csc \left(\frac{3 \pi}{2}\right)$
13. $\sec \left(\frac{2 \pi}{3}\right)$
14. $\cot \left(\frac{11 \pi}{6}\right)$
15. $\csc (\pi)$

Find each of the following for the piecewise function $f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{c}\sqrt{x}, x \geq 0 \\ 2 x+1, x<0\end{array}\right\}$. Be sure answers are in exact
form. Show your work!!
16. $f(-2)$
17. $f(25)$
18. $f(-9)$

Solve each of the following for $y$ in terms of $x$. Show all work.
19. $3 x y+2 y=-6 x+1$
20. $3 y^{2}+14 x=2 x^{2}$
21. $9 x-3 y+2 x y=7 x^{2}+4 y$
22. $12 x^{2} y+70 x y-3 x^{3}+12 x=9 y+13 x^{2}$

## Sketch the graph of each function.

23. $f(x)=(x+2)^{2}-3$
24. $f(x)=|x+1|+4$
25. $f(x)=(x-1)^{3}$
26. $f(x)=-\sqrt{x-5}+2$
27. $f(x)=2^{x}+3$
28. $f(x)=\frac{1}{2}^{(x-2)}$
29. $f(x)=-2(x-1)^{2}+4$
30. $f(x)=2 \sin (\pi x)-3$
31. $f(x)=-\cos (2 x-\pi)$
32. $f(x)=e^{x}-2$
33. $f(x)=\ln (x+3)$
34. $f(x)=\tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1$

Find any asymptotes (vertical, horizontal, or slant) for the following functions and any x-intercepts. Do Not Graph.
35. $f(x)=\frac{x}{x^{3}-3}$
36. $f(x)=\frac{x^{3}+2 x^{2}-x-2}{x^{2}+x-6}$

Solve each of the following equations for $x$. Use algebra and show your work.
For trigonometric equations, give all exact solutions on the interval $[0,2 \pi)$.
37. $x^{4}+x^{2}-2=0$
38. $x^{1 / 2}+\frac{1}{x^{1 / 2}}-2=0$
39. $15 x-\frac{4}{x}=4$
40. $-x^{5}+29 x^{3}-100 x=0$
41. $x^{2 / 3}+2 x^{1 / 3}-15=0$
42. $4 x^{2}-x^{3}=0$
43. $-x^{3}-5 x^{2}+4 x+20=0$
44. $-x^{4}+x^{3}+20 x^{2}=0$
45. $\ln \left(x^{2}-3 x-5\right)=0$
46. $3-\frac{6}{x-2}=0$
47. $x^{\frac{5}{2}}-4 x^{\frac{3}{2}}-5 x^{\frac{1}{2}}=0$
48. $x^{\frac{7}{3}}+x^{\frac{4}{3}}-12 x^{\frac{1}{3}}=0$
49. $\ln \left(x^{2}+5 x+7\right)=0$
50. $x^{2} e^{x}-3 x e^{x}-10 e^{x}=0$
51. $\ln (5 x)-\ln (x+2)=0$

Solve each trigonometric equation for $\boldsymbol{x}$. Give all exact solutions on the interval $[0,2 \pi)$.
52. $2 \sin ^{2} x-\sin x=0$
53. $2 \cos ^{2} x+\cos x-1=0$
54. $\sin x+\cos x=0$
55. $6 \tan (2 x)=6$
56. $2 \sin x \cos x=\sqrt{3} \cos x$
57. $\sec ^{2} x-\sec x=2$
58. $2 \sin ^{2} x-3 \cos x=0$
59. $4 \cos ^{2} x=3$
60. $\tan ^{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-3=0$

## Sketch a graph of each piecewise function

61. $f(x)= \begin{cases}3 & \mathrm{x}<-2 \\ 2 \mathrm{x}-1 & -2 \leq \mathrm{x} \leq 1 \\ \mathrm{x}^{2} & \mathrm{x}>1\end{cases}$
62. $f(x)= \begin{cases}e^{\frac{x}{\pi}} & x<\pi \\ \sin x & \pi \leq x \leq 2 \pi\end{cases}$
63. Given the graph of $f(x)$ below, identify the intervals where f is increasing and decreasing. Then identify where the values of f go from negative to positive and positive to negative.

64. Find the area of the region between the lines and the $x$-axis using formulas from Geometry. Show your work!!

