

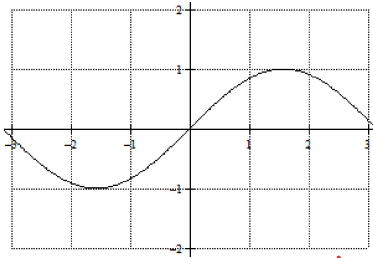
## Homework 2.2

Determine if the following functions are even, odd, or neither even nor odd. Show the algebraic analysis that justifies your answers. Then, graph each function on the calculator ~~and explain why~~ that the graph confirms the algebraic analysis. to confirm

<p>1. <math>f(x) = 5 - 3x</math>     <math>f(-x) = 5 - 3(-x)</math>  <math>f(-x) = 5 + 3x</math></p> <p><math>f(-x) \neq f(x)</math>  <math>f(-x) \neq -f(x)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(x)</math> is Neither EVEN nor ODD b/c</p>	<p>2. <math>f(x) = x^3 - 5x</math></p> <p><math>f(-x) = (-x)^3 - 5(-x)</math>  <math>= -x^3 + 5x</math>  <math>f(-x) = -(x^3 - 5x)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(-x) = -f(x)</math>.</p> <p><math>\therefore f(x)</math> is ODD</p>
<p>3. <math>f(x) = x 2x  - 3x^3</math></p> <p><math>f(-x) = (-x) 2(-x)  - 3(-x)^3</math>  <math>= -x -2x  - 3(-x^3)</math>  <math>= -x 2x  + 3x^3</math>  <math>f(-x) = -[x 2x  - 3x^3]</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(-x) = -f(x)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(x)</math> is ODD</p>	<p>4. <math>f(x) = x^2 - 4</math></p> <p><math>f(-x) = (-x)^2 - 4</math>  <math>f(-x) = x^2 - 4</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(-x) = f(x)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(x)</math> is EVEN</p>
<p>5. <math>f(x) = x^2 + 3x^4</math></p> <p><math>f(-x) = (-x)^2 + 3(-x)^4</math>  <math>f(-x) = x^2 + 3x^4</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(-x) = f(x)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(x)</math> is EVEN</p>	<p>6. <math>f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 3x}</math></p> <p><math>f(-x) = \sqrt{(-x)^2 - 3(-x)}</math>  <math>f(-x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 3x}</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(-x) \neq f(x)</math>  <math>\therefore f(-x) \neq -f(x)</math>  <math>\therefore f(x)</math> is Neither EVEN nor ODD</p>
<p>7. <math>f(x) = x^6 -  2x^3 </math></p> <p><math>f(-x) = (-x)^6 -  2(-x)^3 </math>  <math>= x^6 -  2 \cdot (-x^3) </math>  <math>= x^6 -  -2x^3 </math>  <math>f(-x) = x^6 -  2x^3 </math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(-x) = f(x)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(x)</math> is EVEN</p>	<p>8. <math>f(x) = \frac{3x^3 - 2x}{x^5}</math>     <math>f(-x) = \frac{3(-x)^3 - 2(-x)}{(-x)^5}</math></p> <p><math>= \frac{3 \cdot (-x^3) + 2x}{-x^5}</math>  <math>= \frac{-3x^3 + 2x}{-x^5}</math>  <math>= \frac{-(3x^3 - 2x)}{-1 \cdot x^5}</math>  <math>f(-x) = \frac{3x^3 - 2x}{x^5}</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(-x) = f(x)</math></p> <p><math>\therefore f(x)</math> is EVEN</p>

For each of the functions graphed below, determine if they represent even or odd functions. If the function is neither even nor odd, state neither. Give a reason for your choice.

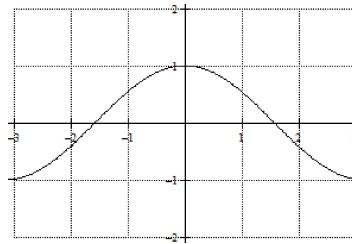
9.



The graph has rotational symmetry at the origin.

$\therefore$  ODD FUNCTION

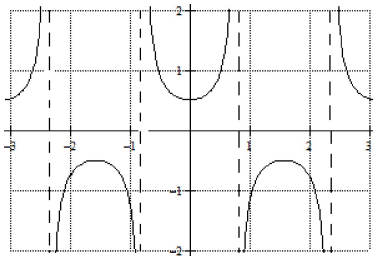
10.



The graph has reflectional symmetry about y-axis.

$\therefore$  EVEN FUNCTION

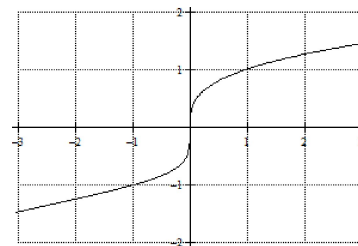
11.



The graph has reflectional symmetry about y-axis.

$\therefore$  EVEN FUNCTION

12.



The graph has rotational symmetry at the origin

$\therefore$  ODD FUNCTION

For each of the following tables of values, determine if the function represented is even or odd. If the function is neither even nor odd, state neither. Give a reason for your choice.

13.

$x$	-7	-3	-2	1	2	3	7
$F(x)$	2	5	-1	3	1	-5	-2

For every point  $(x, y)$  there is not have a point  $(-x, -y)$  or  $(-x, y)$

$\therefore F(x)$  is neither ODD nor Even

14.

$x$	-4	-2	0	2	4
$F(x)$	2	-5	8	-5	2

For every point  $(x, y)$  there is a point  $(-x, y)$

$\therefore F(x)$  is EVEN

15.

$x$	-8	-5	-1	0	1	5	8
$F(x)$	-2	-3	1	0	-1	3	2

For every point  $(x, y)$  there is a point  $(-x, -y)$

$\therefore F(x)$  is ODD