

**1**(a) Don:  $t = \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 5.774$  seconds.Ellen:  $t = \frac{-3+\sqrt{409}}{2} \approx 8.612$  seconds.(b) At  $t = 3/2 = 1.5$  seconds.(c) At  $t = -3 + \sqrt{89} \approx 6.434$  seconds.(d) The greatest distance is  $9/8 = 1.125$  feet and it occurs at  $t = 3/4 = 0.75$  seconds.**2**(a) The intersection points of the line  $y = 3x$  and the circle  $(x - 60)^2 + (y - 120)^2 = 20^2$  are  $(40, 120)$  (which is the entrance point) and  $(44, 132)$  (the point we want).(b) For  $t = \frac{15\sqrt{10}}{44} \approx 1.078$  seconds.(c) The shortest distance that Frank gets to the streetlight is along a line perpendicular to his path. Thus the closest he gets to the light is at the intersection of his path  $y = 3x$  with the perpendicular line through the point  $S = (60, 120)$ . Since Frank's line is  $y = 3x$ , the perpendicular line has slope  $m = -1/3$ . It goes through the center of the circle  $S = (60, 120)$ , so the equation of the perpendicular line is  $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 140$ . The intersection of  $y = 3x$  and  $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 140$  is  $(x, y) = (42, 126)$ . Thus Frank is closest to the streetlight at the point  $(x, y) = (42, 126)$ .**3**(a) The constant  $c$  is the stretch factor. In our case, a picture that was 8 units wide (from  $-4$  to  $+4$ ) has been "stretched" (compressed, really) to a picture that is 4 units wide ( $-1$  to  $+3$ ). Thus the stretch factor  $c$  is  $1/2$ . (Note: this was incorrect in some earlier versions!)The constant  $d$  is the horizontal shift, which is 1 unit to the right. Thus  $d = 1$ .(b) The function  $f(x)$  is given by

$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} 8 - \sqrt{16 - x^2} & \text{if } -4 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 4 - x & \text{if } 0 < x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

Thus the domain is  $\{x : -4 \leq x \leq 4\}$ .