

## **Cengage (Thomson) Now Hints for Lesson 35**

### **In general:**

You can visit [www.math.purdue.edu/MA\\_153](http://www.math.purdue.edu/MA_153) and use the discussion board to post questions and/or read responses. Matt will be live on that board MWF from 6-8 pm all semester. If you post a question at a different time, he will respond as soon as he is able. Do not post after 8:00 pm on a due night and expect an immediate answer. He will not help you as a tutor, but may provide some hints. Please do not expect him to solve things for you.

In general, use Mozilla browser with a PC. Internet Explorer can cause technical issues with Cengage Now problems. We recommend using an ITAP computer or following the configuration instructions on the Cengage Now homepage.

If you log in and see a message that says popups are blocked, enter Cengage Now anyway. That error does not affect your assignments. However, a current version of Java must be installed for Cengage Now to work properly. If the system check detects a Java problem, follow the instructions given to correct that.

You can always view the correct answer to each problem after submitting the assignment. Click on “view assignment details”. It will show you what you entered and what the correct answer was. If you log back into the assignment, you will get a different version of the problems that were not correct. Correct problems stay correct and you do not redo them.

### **Lesson 35:**

#4: This problem is asking many questions about an exponential graph. Parts (a) and (b) are asking about vertical and horizontal asymptotes. We don't cover these terms in great detail in MA 153. Vertical asymptotes are vertical lines that a graph will not cross. The answer for VA for your graph should be “none”. Horizontal asymptotes are horizontal lines that a graph will not cross. You will have a horizontal line on your graph based upon how much you will need to shift the graph up or down. You will need to include  $y =$  in your answer for HA.

#9: This problem is the same as #4 except the graph is a natural exponential function shifted up or down. Same comments as for #4.

#10: Use a calculator to estimate the y-value by plugging in the given x value.

#13: Math hint: Find zeros means that you set the given function =0. There will be common factors to factor out and then you can set each factor equal to zero and solve each separately. If you have  $e$  raised to any power of  $x$ , there will be no solution to this because the graph of  $e^x$  will never cross over the x-axis (and thus, will have no zeros).

#14: The same as #13, but after you factor out the common factor, you will need to use the quadratic formula on the quadratic equation that is left.

**Lesson 36-40 will be done on paper and pencil from the textbook**