Section 2.4: contid

Tuesday, January 20, 2015 11:35 AM

algebraic tests for symmetry:

- if replacing y by -y gives an equivalent equation, symmetric wrt x-axis
  - if replacing x by -x gives an equivalent equation, symmetric wit y-axis
  - if replacing x by -x and y by -y gives an equivalent = equation, symmetric with origin

example: Use the algebraic test for symmetry on the relation  $x = y^2$  to determine the symmetry.

x-axis: replace y with - y

 $\int_{X=y^2}^{X=y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2$ 

symmetric wrt x-axis

y-axis: replace x . by -x

not earwalant! I -x = y2

< replace x by - x

not  $\int_{-x}^{7} x = y^{2}$ equivalent  $\int_{-x}^{7} x = y^{2}$ after replacement

in not symmetric with origin

note: 
$$y = x^3$$
  $\in$  do arisin test  
 $-y = (-x)^3$   
 $-y = -x^3$   
 $y = x^3$   $\therefore$  Symmetric  $x^3$ 

$$\int_{y}^{\infty} -y^{2} - x^{3}$$

.. symmetric wit origin

graphs of Euctions:

if a function is symmetric with the y-axis, it is called an even function

if a function is symmetric urt the origin, it is called an odd function

so, is fix) even or odd? how can we tell?

if 
$$f(-x) = f(x)$$
, then even  
 $f(-x) = -f(x)$ , then odd  
 $f(-x) = neither$ , then neither even nor odd

example: is 
$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda}{x^2}$$
 even, odd, or neither?

$$f(-x) = \frac{2}{(-x)^3} = \frac{2}{x^2} = f(x)$$

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$
... wen

is 
$$f(x) = X + 1$$
 even, odd, or neither?  
 $-f(x) = -x - 1$ 

$$\mathcal{L}(-x) = -x + 1$$
 neither

is 
$$f(x) = \chi \sqrt{1-x^2}$$
 even, odd, or neither?

$$f(x) = -x \sqrt{1-(-x)^{2}}$$

= - f(x) ... odd