

$x = t + 3$
 $y = -5t + 2$
 $z = t$

Succeed in finite mathematics using Soo Tan's textbook, which offers a results-driven approach using real-life examples, applications, and up-to-date technology to demonstrate how to apply the theory. The real-world applications are culled from the areas of business, behavioral, life, physical, and social sciences. Exercise sets are designed to help you assess concepts and problem-solving skills that you have learned, and portfolio interviews convey how real-world professionals with backgrounds in finite mathematics use it in their professions.

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$f'(x) = x^x(1 + \ln x)$
STUDY GUIDE FPO

$\frac{df}{dx} = x^x \left[1 + \ln x \right] + x^x \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x^x(1 + \ln x + 1) = x^x(2 + \ln x)$
 $\int x^x(2 + \ln x) dx = x^x(2x + C)$

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College Mathematics

$x = t + 3$
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$\int 2x(x^2 + 3)^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}(x^2 + 3)^5 + C$

TAN⁷ | College Mathematics

For the Managerial, Life, and Social Sciences

$\int -\infty^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial q} dx = f_1(x^2) \Big|_{-\infty}^b = f(b) - f(-\infty)$

$\int a^{\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = f(x) \Big|_a^{\infty} = f(\infty) - f(a)$

$\int -\infty^a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = f(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^a = f(a) - f(-\infty)$

$\int 2x(x^2 + 3)^4 dx = \frac{1}{5}(x^2 + 3)^5 + C$

$S = R \left[\frac{(1 + i)^n - 1}{i} \right]$

$$\bar{\Omega}(P, m) = (-1)^n \Omega(P, -m)$$



ESTIMATED SPINE 1.25"