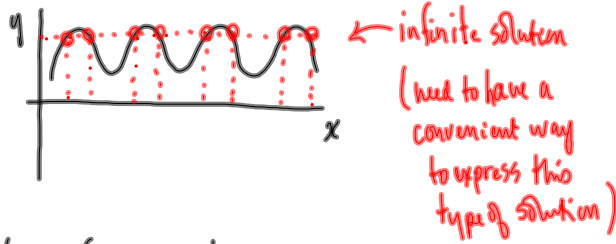


k-notation (infinite solution) + solving graphically



Number Sequences + k-notation

2, 4, 6, ... (positive even #'s)

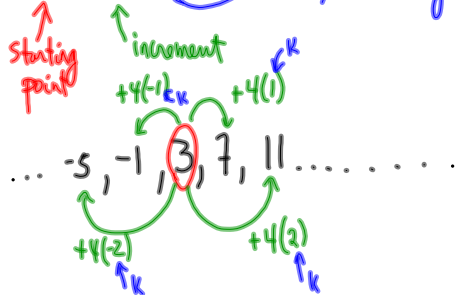
... -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ... (integers (Z))

0, 1, 2, 3, ... (whole numbers (W))

5, 10, 15, ... The next two numbers are: 20, 25

There is another way to write a sequence of numbers by using "k-notation"

Ex 1:  $3 + 4k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  where  $k$  is an element of the integers.



Ex 2:  $2 + 5k, k \in \mathbb{W}$

2, 7, 12, 17, 22, ...

Ex 3: ... , -315, 45, 405, 765, ...

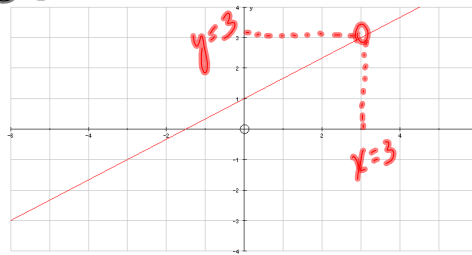
$45 + 360k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Ex 4:

60, 240, 420, ...

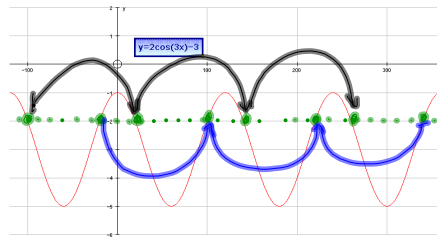
$60 + 180k, k \in \mathbb{W}$

Single Solution



Use the graph to find  $x$  when  $y = 3$

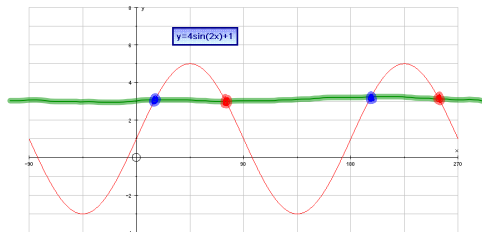
Infinite Solutions



$y = -2$   
 $-2 = 2\cos(3x) - 3$

$$x = \begin{cases} \dots\dots -100, 20, 140, 260, \dots\dots \\ \dots\dots -20, 100, 220, 340, \dots\dots \end{cases}$$

$$x = \begin{cases} 20 + 120k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -20 + 120k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$



$y = 3$   
 $3 = 4\sin(2x) + 1$

$$x = \begin{cases} 15 + 180k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 75 + 180k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

Template for  $k$  notation:

$$x = \begin{cases} P\theta + (per)k \\ S\theta + (per)k \end{cases} k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

↖ primary angle  
↖ secondary angle.