

5.2.b

$$f(-x) = 2(-x)^2 - 3(-x) + 1 = 2x^2 + 3x + 1.$$

5.3.b If $(x, y) = (1/2, \sqrt{3}/2)$, then

$$x^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1,$$

so **yes**.**5.4**

$$3(x - 2) = 4(x - 5);$$

$$3x - 6 = 4x - 20;$$

$$-x = -26;$$

$$x = 26.$$