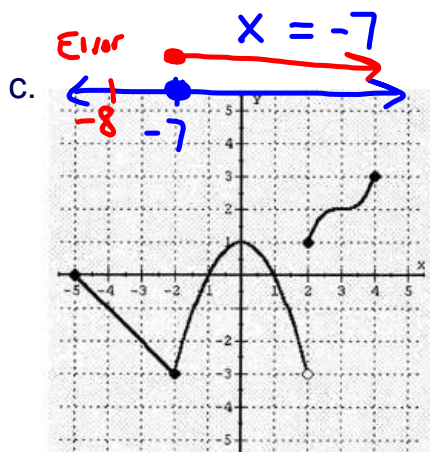


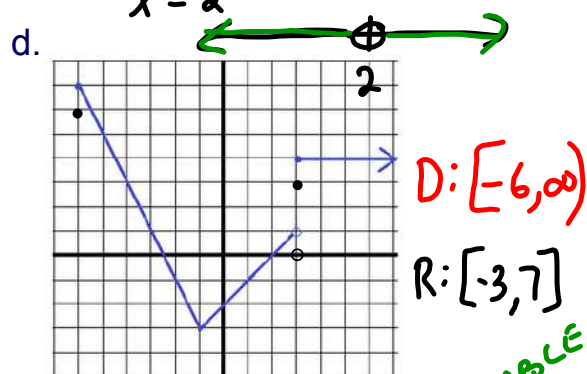
Chapter 1 Test Review

1. Determine the domain of the following functions:

a. $f(x) = \sqrt{x+7}$ $D: [-7, \infty)$
 $R: [0, \infty)$
 $x+7=0$
 $x=-7$



b. $f(x) = \frac{6}{x-2}$ $D: (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$
 $R: (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
 $x-2=0$
 $x=2$
 $* \text{horiz. asymptote } y=0$



2. Find all vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the graph of...

$f(x) = \frac{4x-1}{5-2x}$

$\checkmark$ highest degree exponent in num/den if same $\div$ coefficients

$\checkmark 5-2x=0$

$5=2x$

$\frac{5}{2}=x$

H $\frac{4x}{-2x}$

$y=-2$

$f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{3x+x}$

$\frac{3x+1}{x(3x+1)}$ Hole in graph

$3x^2+x=0$

$x(3x+1)=0$

$x=0$

$y=0$

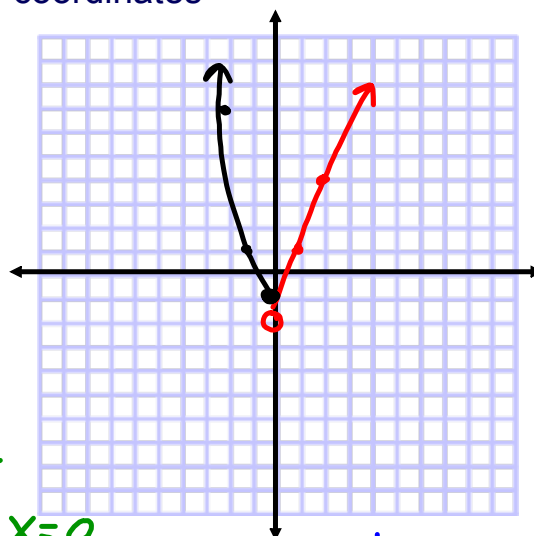
$\frac{3x^1}{3x^2} = \frac{x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

3. a. Graph the piecewise function...show coordinates

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2 & x > 0 \\ 2x^2-1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

x	y
-2	7
-1	1
0	-2
1	-1
2	4



b. Is the function discontinuous? YES

If so, state the point of discontinuity $x=0$

and what type of discontinuity is occurring. JUMP

4. Solve the equation algebraically: $2x^2 - 7x - 4 = 0$

Factor or Quadratic:

$$(2x+1)(x-4) = 0$$

$$2x+1=0$$

$$2x=-1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x-4=0$$

$$x=4$$

	x	-4
$2x$	$2x^2$	$-8x$
1	x	-4

$$(x-4)(2x+1)$$

$$(2)(4) = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \setminus \\ 1 \quad -8 \\ 2 \quad 4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-(-7) \pm \sqrt{(-7)^2 - 4(2)(-4)}}{2(2)}$$

$$\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49+32}}{4}$$

$$\frac{7 \pm \sqrt{81}}{4}$$

$$\frac{7 \pm 9}{4}$$

$$\frac{7+9}{4}$$

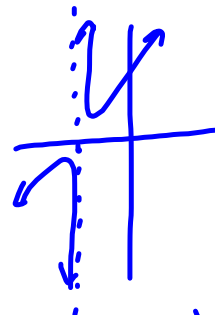
$$\frac{7-9}{4}$$

$$\frac{16}{4}$$

$$\frac{-2}{4}$$

$$(4)$$

$$(-\frac{1}{2})$$



5. Solve the equation algebraically: $\sqrt{x+3} = x-3$

★ Square both sides $(\sqrt{x+3})^2 = (x-3)^2$

FOIL $x+3 = (x-3)(x-3)$

$x+3 = x^2 - 3x - 3x + 9$

$x+3 = x^2 - 6x + 9$

$-x-3 = x^2 - 6x + 9$

$-x-3 = x^2 - 6x + 9$

$0 = x^2 - 7x + 6$

$(x-6)(x-1)$

$x=6$ $x=1$ Extraneous

✓ Answers

Extraneous

6. Let $f(x) = 4x-7$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ and $h(x) = \frac{4}{x}$

a. find $g \circ f(x)$ and state the domain

$g \circ f(x) = \sqrt{4x-7+1} = \sqrt{4x-6}$

$4x-6=0$ D: $[\frac{3}{2}, \infty)$

$4x=6$

$x=\frac{6}{4}=\frac{3}{2}=1.5$

b. find $h \circ g(x)$ and state the domain

$\frac{4}{\sqrt{x+1}}$

$x+1=0$

$x=-1$

D: $(-1, \infty)$



c. find $(f+g)(x)$ and state the domain

$4x-7+\sqrt{x+1}$ D: $[-1, \infty)$

d. find $(h+g)(x)$ and state the domain

$\frac{4}{x} + \sqrt{x+1}$

D: $[-1, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ D: $[-1, \infty)$

D

7. Determine whether the function is even, odd or neither

a. $g(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^2 - 5$

$$g(-x) = 3(-x)^4 - 2(-x)^2 - 5$$

$$= 3x^4 - 2x^2 - 5$$

EVEN

b. $j(x) = 2x^3 + 5x - 7$

$$j(-x) = 2(-x)^3 + 5(-x) - 7$$

$$= -2x^3 - 5x - 7$$

NEITHER

EVEN $f(-x) = f(x)$
reflects y-axis

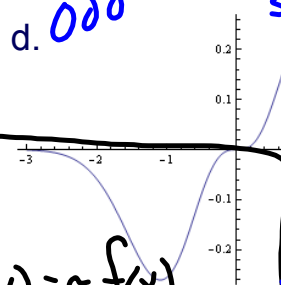
c. $k(x) = \frac{5}{x^2 + 2}$

EVEN

$$\frac{5}{(-x)^2 + 2} = \frac{5}{x^2 + 2}$$

* put $(-x)$ in for all x then simplify

d. ODD



* if you get original function its even
* if all signs change its odd

ODD

$f(-x) = -f(x)$
origin symmetry

8. Describe how the graph of $y = -3 | \frac{1}{4}(x + 1) | + 7$ can be obtained from the graph of $y = |x|$

reflect x
vertical stretch
horizontal stretch 4
1 left
7 up

9. From the list of 12 basic functions...

a. list 3 that are odd functions.

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \quad y = x^3 \quad y = x \quad y = \sin x$$

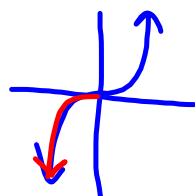
b. list 3 that have asymptotes.

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \quad y = e^x \quad y = \ln x \quad y = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$

c. list 5 that have domain of all reals.

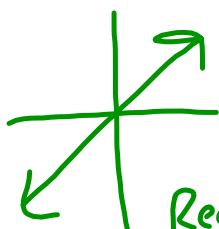
CUBIC

$$y = x^3 \quad \mathbb{R}$$



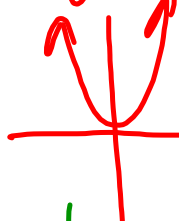
IDENTITY

$$y = x \quad \mathbb{R}$$



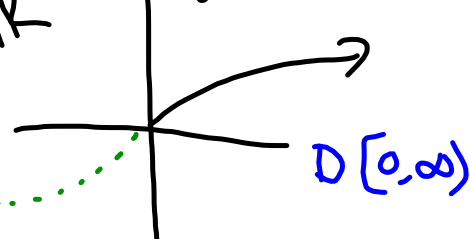
SQUARE

$$y = x^2 \quad \mathbb{R}$$



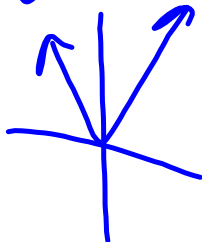
SQUARE ROOT

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$



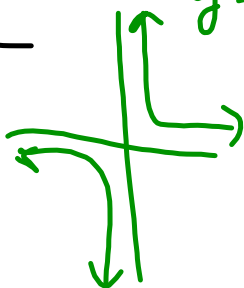
Absolute Value

$$y = |x| \quad \mathbb{R}$$



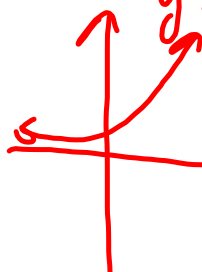
Reciprocal

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

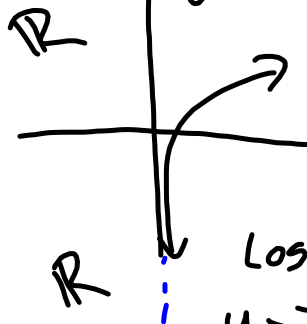


Exponential

$$y = e^x \quad \mathbb{R}$$

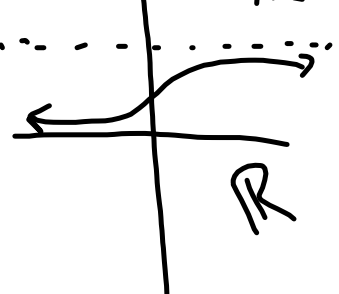


$$y = \ln x$$

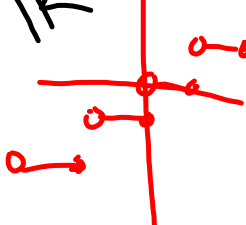


Logistic

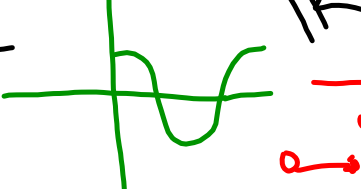
$$y = \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$$



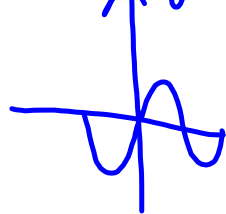
$$y = \text{int } x$$



$$y = \cos x \quad \mathbb{R}$$



$$y = \sin x \quad \mathbb{R}$$



Cubing odd

Integer

Cosine

Sine

Square Root

Squaring

Identity

Reciprocal

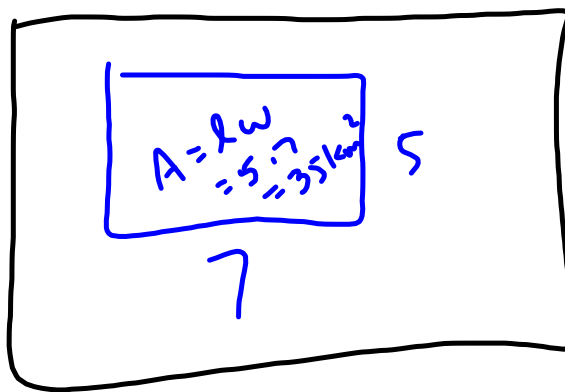
Logarithmic

Logistic

Absolute Value

Exponential

10. A satellite camera takes a rectangular shaped picture. The smallest region that can be photographed is a 5 km x 7 km rectangle. As the camera zooms out, the length l and width w of the rectangle increase at a rate of 3 km/sec. How long does it take for the area A to be at least 7 times its original size?



$$t = 3.23 \text{ s}$$

$$A = 35 \text{ km}^2$$

$$5 + 3t \quad \begin{array}{r} \times 7 \\ \hline 245 \text{ km}^2 \end{array}$$

$$245 = (5 + 3t)(7 + 3t)$$

$$245 = 35 + 15t + 21t + 9t^2$$

$$245 = 35 + 36t + 9t^2$$

$$0 = -210 + 36t + 9t^2$$

11. The chemistry lab at the BGSU keeps two acid solutions on hand. One is 20% acid and the other is 35% acid. How much of each type of solution should be used to prepare 25 L of a 26% acid solution?

12. Use a graphing calculator to sketch the graph $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 4$

x 's

a. Find the zeros of the function

$$x = -1.66$$

y 's

b. Find all local maxima and minima

$$\text{max } 4.63 \text{ @ } x = -.55$$

$$\text{min } 1.89 \text{ @ } x = 1.22$$

x 's

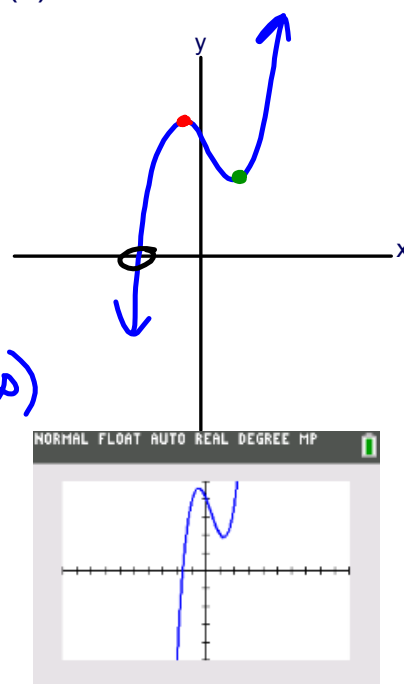
c. Identify intervals where the function is increasing

$$(-\infty, -.55] \quad [1.22, \infty)$$

x 's

d. Identify intervals where the function is decreasing

$$[-.55, 1.22]$$



13. Let $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+5}$

a. Explain why f has an inverse that is also a function.

passes horizontal line test

1-1 function

b. Find f^{-1} and state its domain.

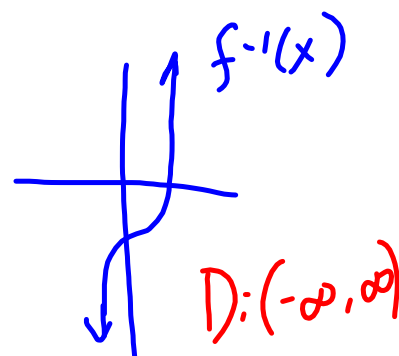
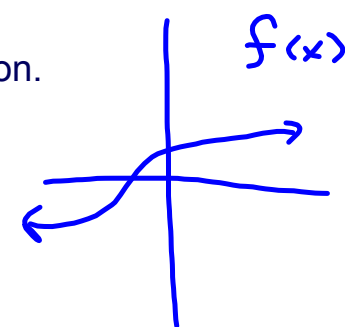
$$y = \sqrt[3]{x+5}$$

$$(x)^3 = (\sqrt[3]{y+5})^3$$

$$x^3 = y+5$$

$$x^3 - 5 = y$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^3 - 5$$



14. Using your calculator, determine a linear and quadratic regression for the data from the table.

Consumer Price Index (Housing)

Year	X's	Housing CPI	y's
1990	0	128.5	
1995	5	148.5	
2000	10	169.6	
2002	12	180.3	
2003	13	184.8	
2004	14	189.5	
2005	15	195.7	
2006	16	203.2	
2007	17	209.6	

Which one is better suited to the data?

Linear **STAT**

CALC

Lin Reg (ax+b)

$$y = 4.694x + 125.656$$

$$r^2 = .9908$$

STAT

EDIT

L1

L2

Quadrat:L $y = .088x^2 + 3.172x + 129.103$

$$r^2 = .9987$$

r^2 closer to 1 is best fit

