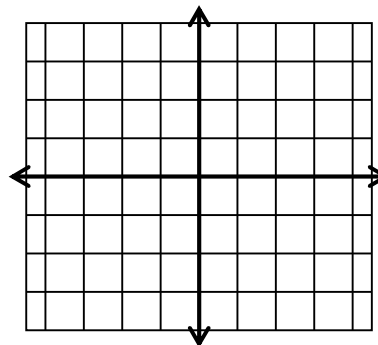


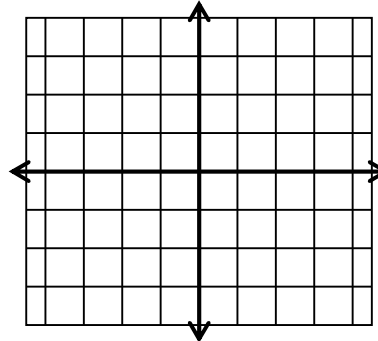
1. Consider the function $f(x) = x^2$.

- A) **Sketch** this function to the right.
- B) What is its **domain**? _____
- C) What is its **range**? _____
- D) What are coordinates of its **vertex**? _____



2. Consider the function $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.

- A) **Sketch** this function to the right.
- B) What is its **domain**? _____
- C) What is its **range**? _____
- D) An **asymptote** is a line that a graph gets very close to.
What are equations of the asymptotes of this graph?

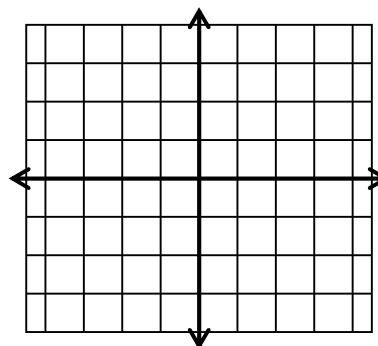


3. Consider the equation of $f(x)$, if it is translated up 4 units and to the right 3 units.

- A) Write the **equation** of this new function. _____
- B) How can we tell from the equation that it has been moved? _____
- C) What is the new **domain**? _____
- D) What is the new **range**? _____
- E) What are coordinates of the new **vertex**? _____

4. Consider the equation $h(x) = 4 + \frac{1}{x - 3}$.

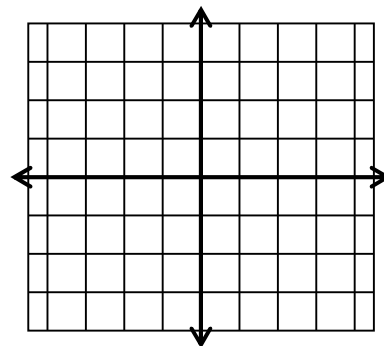
- A) **Graph** this function in the space to the right.
- B) How is it like $g(x)$? _____
- C) How is it different from $g(x)$? _____
- D) What is the new **domain**? _____
- E) What is the new **range**? _____
- F) What are equations of the **asymptotes**?



Continued on the back

5. Consider the function $j(x) = \frac{3x - 4}{x + 2}$.

- A) **Graph** this function in the space to the right.
- B) How is it like $g(x)$? _____
- C) How is it different from $g(x)$? _____
- D) **Divide** this function and write the quotient.

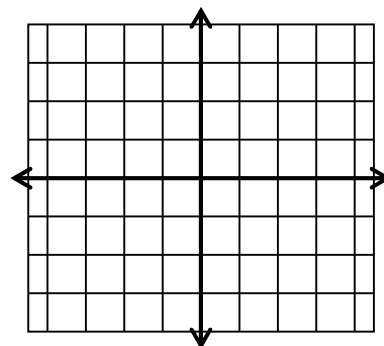


E) Use the above quotient to describe the **transformations** on $g(x)$.

- F) What is the **domain**? _____
- G) What is the **range**? _____
- H) What are equations of the **asymptotes**?

6. Consider the function $F(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 3}$

- A) **Graph** this function in the space to the right.
- B) Why doesn't it appear to have asymptotes?
- C) **Factor** the numerator and **simplify** this function.
- D) What is the **domain**? _____
- E) What is the **range**? _____



$F(3)$ is **undefined** (actually, it is called **indeterminate form**) when $x = 3$. The point $(3, 5)$ is described as a "removable discontinuity" in calculus, but we shall describe it as a hole in our graph. How could we algebraically get that y -value from our equation?

7. For each of the following: a) find the **domain** of the function, b) **divide** to write the function in transformational form, c) find equations of all the **asymptotes**, d) describe the **transformations** on $y = 1/x$ that have been done to this function and, e) **sketch** the graph.

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

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

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