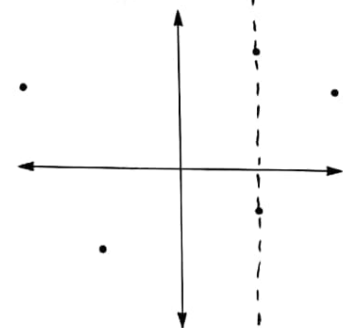
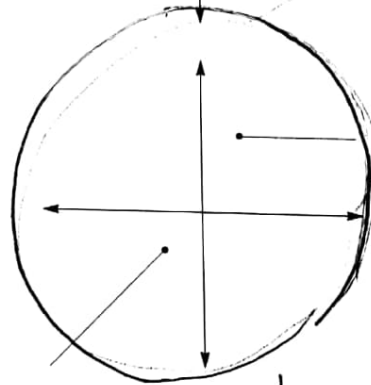
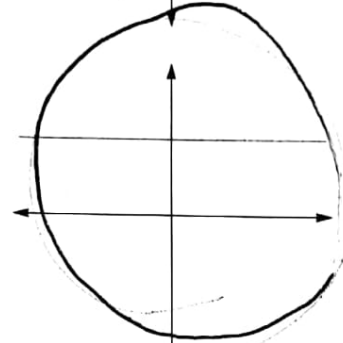
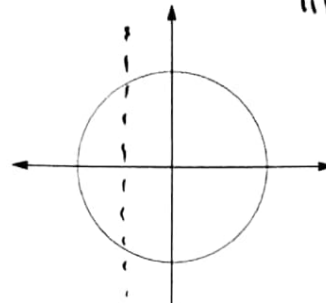
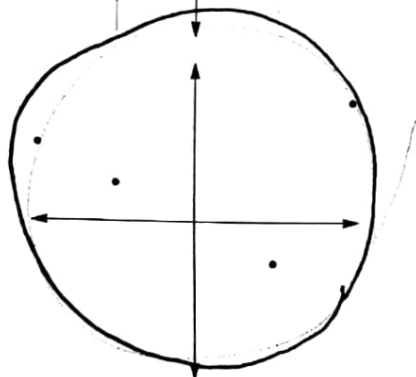
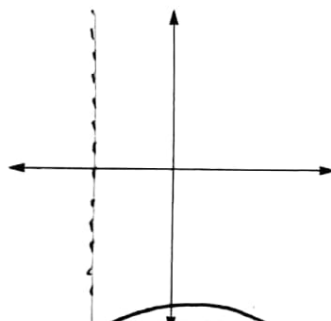
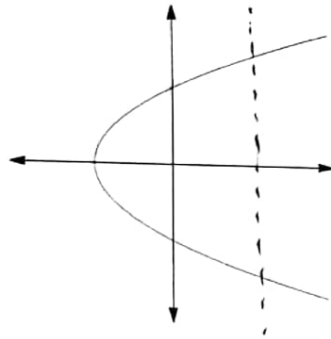
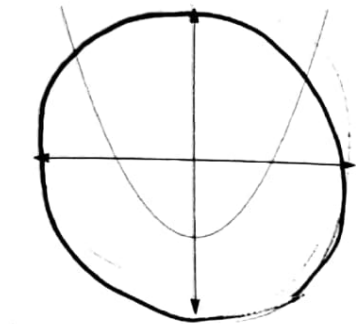
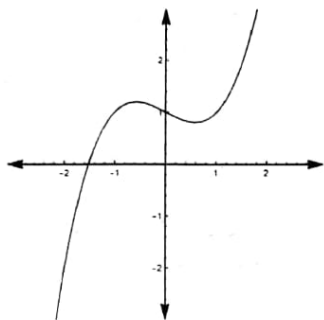


Question 1. (8 points) Which of the following are the graph of a function? Circle all that apply.

↳ passes vertical line test

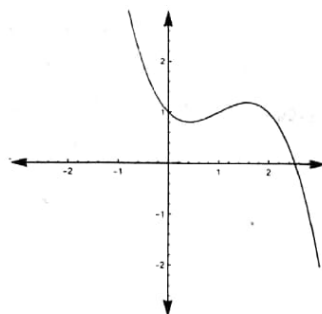
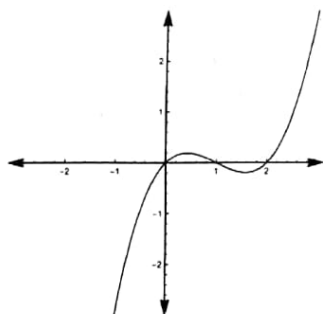
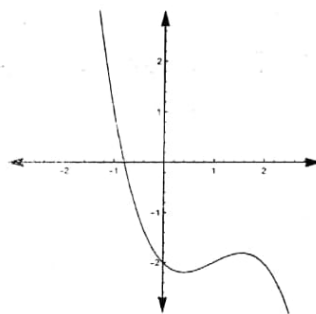
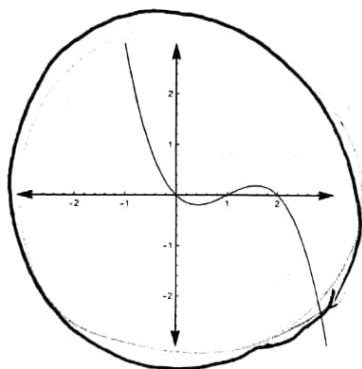


Question 2. (4 points) The graph of a function $h(x)$ is given by:

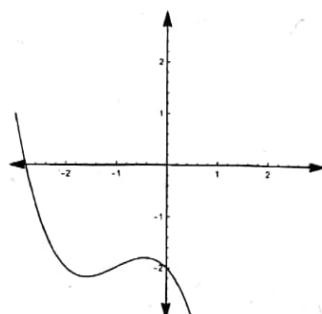
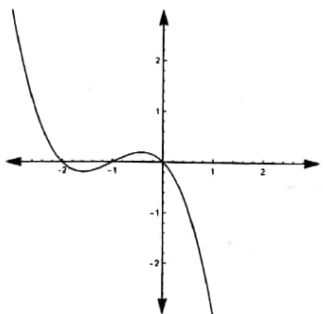


- flip across x-axis
- shift up one unit
- shift right one unit

Which of the following could be the graph of $g(x) = -h(x - 1) + 1$? Circle one.



most common incorrect answer



Question 3. (5 points) Which of the following are equal to the function $f(x) = 3x + 1$ with the domain of all real numbers? Circle all that apply.

(A) $g_1(x) = |3x - 1|$ with the domain of all real numbers {absolute value does not mean "take away the minus signs"}

(B) $g_2(x) = 3x + 3 - 2$ with the domain of all real numbers → simplify

(C) $g_3(x) = \begin{cases} 3x + 1 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$ f and g_3 are equal at all x -values in the domain, so they are the same. Note: $f(0) = 1 = g_3(0)$

(D) $g_4(x) = \begin{cases} 3x + 1 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$ $f(0) \neq g_4(0)$, so they are not the same function.

(E) $g_5(x) = 3x + 1$ with the domain $[0, \infty)$

2 functions with different domains are always different functions, even if they have the same formula

Question 4.

a) (3 points) What is the largest domain for the function $g(x) = \sqrt{2x + 1} + 3$ such that it is defined and produces a real number? Write your answer in interval notation.

Squareroot is not defined for negative numbers, so for x to be in the domain it must satisfy

$$2x + 1 \geq 0$$

$$2x \geq -1$$

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

Interval notation: $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$

b) (3 points) What is the range of g corresponding to this domain? Write your answer in interval notation.

$\sqrt{2x + 1}$ can take on any value ≥ 0 (it is equal to 0 at $x = -\frac{1}{2}$), so if we add 3, $g(x) = \sqrt{2x + 1} + 3$ can take on any value ≥ 3 .

Interval notation: $[3, \infty)$

Question 5.

- a) (6 points) What real values of x satisfy the inequality $|x+2| < 3$? Write your answer in interval notation.

$$-3 < x+2 < 3$$

$$-5 < x < 1$$

strict inequality, so endpoints not included

Interval notation: $(-5, 1)$

- b) (10 points) What real values of x satisfy the following equation? Split into regions:

$$|x+5| + |x+2| = 9$$

$$|b| = \begin{cases} b & \text{if } b \geq 0 \\ -b & \text{if } b < 0 \end{cases}$$

\leftarrow	-5	-2	\rightarrow
<p>In this region, $x < -5$</p> <p>Thus: $x+5 < 0$ $x+2 < 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x+5 = -(x+5)$ $x+2 = -(x+2)$</p> <p>So $x+2 + x+5 = 9$ $-(x+2) - (x+5) = 9$ $-2x - 7 = 9$ $-2x = 16$ $x = -8$</p>	<p>In this region, $-5 < x < -2$</p> <p>Thus: $x+5 > 0$ $x+2 < 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x+5 = x+5$ $x+2 = -(x+2)$</p> <p>So $x+5 + x+2 = 9$ $x+5 - (x+2) = 9$ $3 \neq 9$ no solution</p>	<p>In this region, $x > -2$</p> <p>Thus: $x+5 > 0$ $x+2 > 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow x+5 = x+5$ $x+2 = x+2$</p> <p>So $x+5 + x+2 = 9$ $x+5 + x+2 = 9$ $2x = 2$ $x = 1$</p>	

Question 6.

- a) (5 points) What is the equation of the line that passes through $(-2, 1)$ and $(4, -3)$?

$$\text{Slope is } m = \frac{-3-1}{4-(-2)} = \frac{-4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 1 = -\frac{2}{3}(x - (-2))$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} + 1$$

$$\boxed{y = -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}}$$

- b) (5 points) What is the equation of the line *perpendicular* to the line given by

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$$

and which crosses the y -axis at height -7 ? $\leftarrow y$ -intercept

Slope perpendicular to a slope of $\frac{1}{4}$ is $m = -4$.

$$\boxed{y = -4x - 7}$$

Question 7.

- a) (6 points) What is the vertex of the parabola defined by $y = x^2 - 8x + 14$?

highest or lowest point on the parabola
(~~the~~ depending on if parabola faces up or down)

Complete the square: $y = x^2 - 8x + 16 - 16 + 14$

$$y = (x - 4)^2 - 16 + 14$$

$$y = \underbrace{(x - 4)^2}_{\text{always } \geq 0 \text{ because squared}} - 2$$

Thus the smallest the y -value can be is -2 , and this happens when $x = 4$.

$$\boxed{(4, -2)}$$

- b) (6 points) At what point(s), if any, does the above parabola cross the x -axis (i.e. what are the roots of the equation)?

crossing x -axis $\Rightarrow y = 0$.

$$\text{Must solve: } 0 = x^2 - 8x + 14$$

Can either use quadratic formula, or completing the square. From completing the square above, we see

$$0 = (x - 4)^2 - 2$$

$$2 = (x - 4)^2$$

$$\pm\sqrt{2} = x - 4$$

$$\boxed{4 \pm \sqrt{2} = x}$$

Question 8.

- a) (3 points) What is the equation of the circle defined as the set of points (x, y) in the plane that are distance 3 from the point $(-2, 8)$?

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-8)^2 = 3^2$$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-8)^2 = 9$$

- b) (1 point) What is the circumference of this circle?

$$C = 2\pi r, \text{ the radius } r = 3$$

$$C = 6\pi$$

- c) (1 point) What is the area of this circle?

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = 9\pi$$

- d) (2 points) If I stretched this circle by a factor of $\frac{1}{3}$ in the horizontal direction and a factor of 2 in the vertical direction, what would the area of this new shape be?

$$\text{New area} = (\text{horizontal stretch}) \times (\text{vertical stretch}) \times (\text{old area})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times 9\pi$$

$$= 6\pi$$

Question 9. (3 points per graph; 12 points total) Sketch the following. *Your sketch does not need to be precise, but it should capture the overall behavior of the graph. Label the coordinates of the vertex on each graph.*

