## NO CALCULATOR!

- 1. Consider the function  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2-1}$ .
  - Factor the denominator. What is the domain of the function?
  - > Write the function in simplified form.
  - > Write the equation of the vertical asymptote.
  - > Write the equation of the horizontal asymptote.
  - List the removable discontinuity (AKA hole).
- 2. If  $f(x) = x^3 3x^2 2x + 5$  and g(x) = 3, find f(g(x)).

3. If  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 5$  and h(t) = 2t, find f(h(t)).

4. Evaluate the following expressions:

(a) 
$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^{-2}}$$
; find  $f(8)$ 

(b) 
$$g(x) = x^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
; find  $g(7)$ 

- Use log properties to simplify: \*\*\*Recall:  $e \approx 2.7182818284590...$ 5.

  - a.  $\ln x^3$  b.  $\ln \frac{2x}{5y}$  c.  $\ln e$
- d.  $e^{\ln e}$
- e. ln 0

Find  $\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right)$ 6.

- 7. Find  $\sec\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$
- Write the equation of the line that passes through (6,5) and (4,7). 8.

**Use point-slope form**  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ . *Point-slope form is MUCH more useful in calculus!* 

9. Simplify. No negative exponents.

$$64^{\frac{1}{2}} =$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^{10}} =$$

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

$$x^2x^{-5} =$$

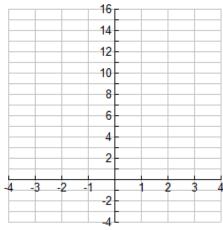
$$\sqrt[4]{x^3} =$$

$$e^0 =$$

$$(2x^3)^3 =$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \bullet x^{-4} =$$

10. Graph the following piecewise function on the below window:



$$g(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, & x < 0 \\ 3, & x = 0 \\ x^2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

11. Solve |2x-1| > 7

12a. Explain (in words) how the graph of  $g(x) = (x-3)^2 + 4$  is related to its parent function  $f(x) = x^2$ 

12b. The parent function f(x) is an even function. Is g(x) an even function? Explain.

13a. Solve for x.

$$5e^{x-7}=18$$

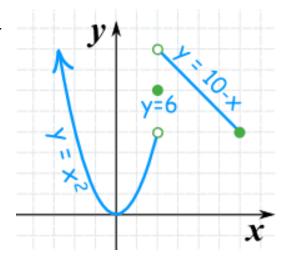
13b. Solve for x.

$$\ln(x-8) = 12$$

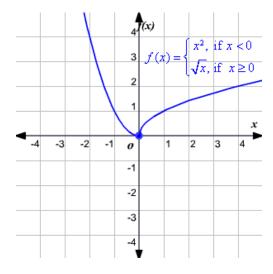
## Given the below graph answer the following questions:

- a. What is the domain and range of the graph?
- b. When is the graph increasing? When is it decreasing?
- c. When is the graph concave up? When is it concave down?

14.



15.



14a.

15a.

14b.

15b.

14c.

15c.