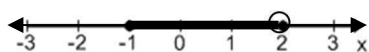
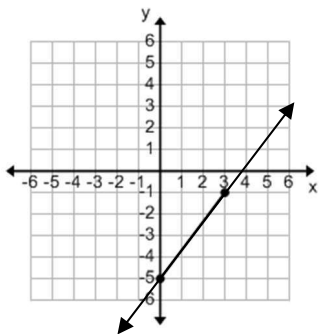


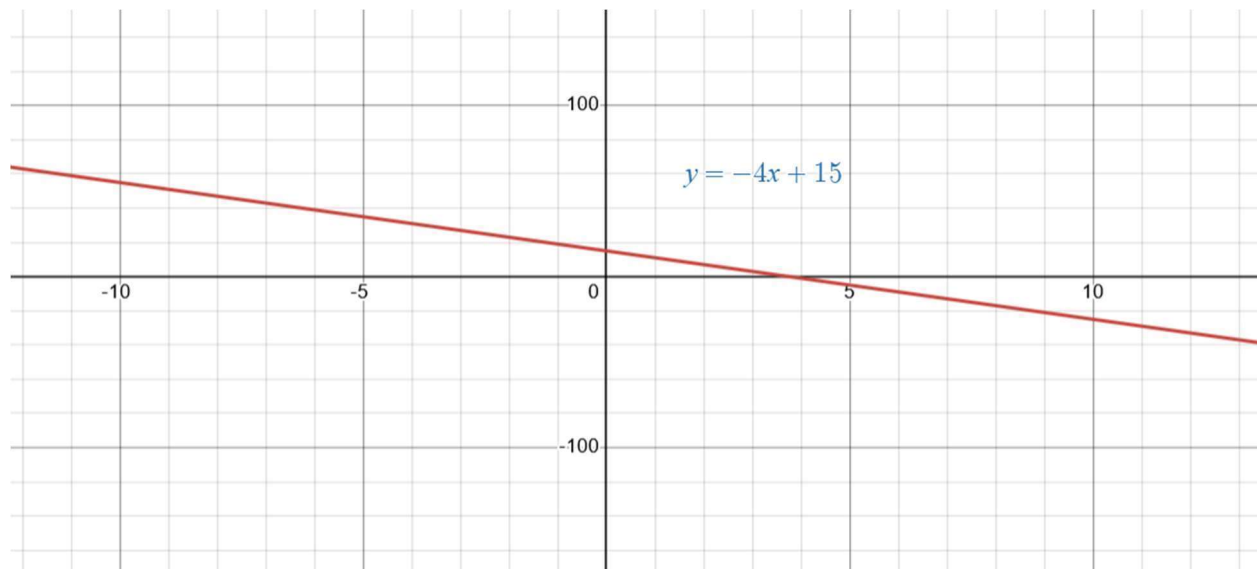
1. $39, x^2 + 12x + 11, x^2 + 4x - 21$
2. $x = -\frac{3}{2}, -1$
3. $m=2, -\frac{3}{2}$
4. $b=0, 3$
5. $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$
6. $x = -1, 0.5, 1$
7. $\{x \mid 2 > x \geq -1\}$, or in interval notation $[-1, 2)$



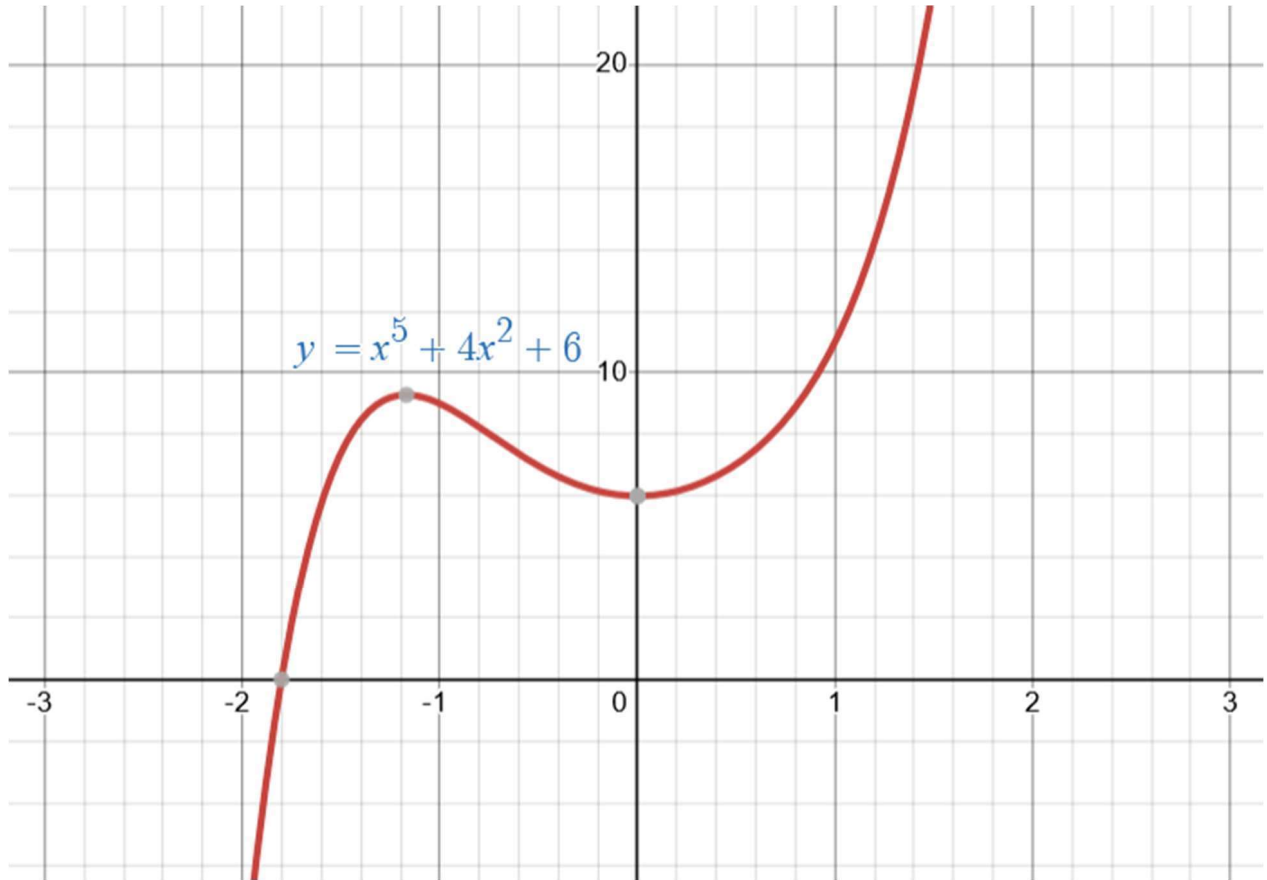
8. Slope $\frac{4}{3}$, y-int $(0, -5)$,



9. $y + 1 = -4(x - 4)$ or $y = -4x + 15$

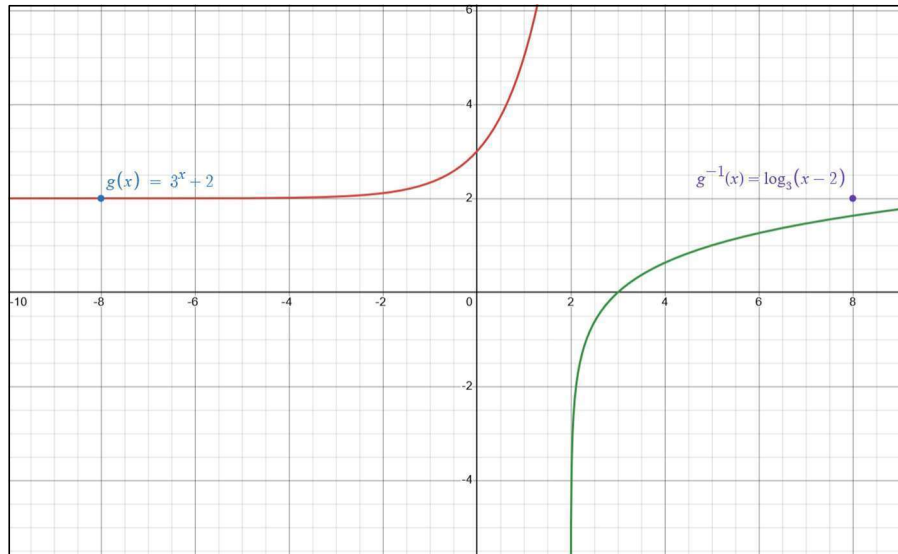


10. minimum $(-0.5, 0.75)$
11. x-int $(3,0)$, $(-2,0)$, y-int $(0,-6)$
12. $y = -6(x-3)^2 + 4$
13. Local max of 9.28 at $x = -1.17$ Local Min of 6 at $x = 0$.



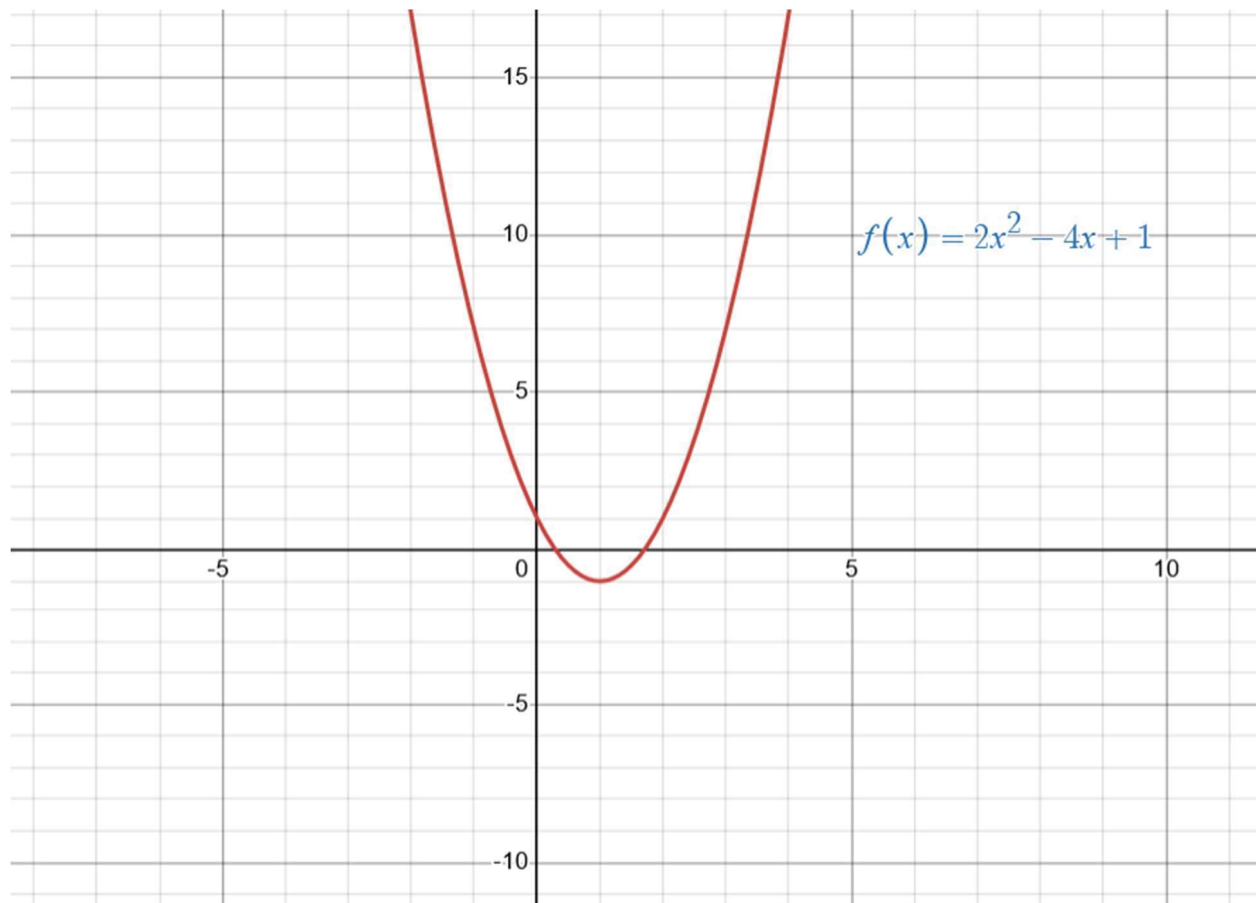
14. a. opens up, Vertex $(-1, -4)$, y-int $(0,-3)$; x-int $(-3,0)$ and $(1,0)$; axis of symmetry $x = -1$
 b. $[-3, 1]$

15. a. Domain $\{x \mid x \text{ is in the set of all real numbers}\}$ OR $(-\infty, \infty)$;
 Range $\{x \mid x > 2\}$ OR $(2, \infty)$;
 Horizontal Asymptote $y = 2$

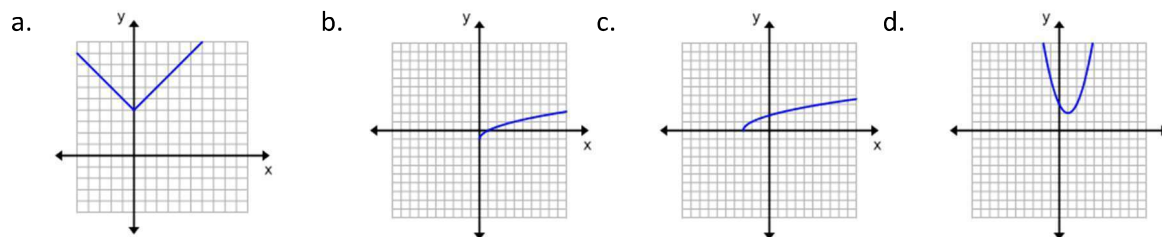


- b. $g^{-1}(x) = \log_3(x - 2)$
 Domain $\{x \mid x > 2\}$ OR $(2, \infty)$;
 Range $\{y \mid y \text{ is in the set of all real numbers}\}$ OR $(-\infty, \infty)$;
 Vertical Asymptote $x = 2$
- c. See graph above.

16. opens up, vertex (1, -1), axis of symmetry $x=1$, y-int (0, 1), x-int (1.71, 0) (0.29, 0)



17.

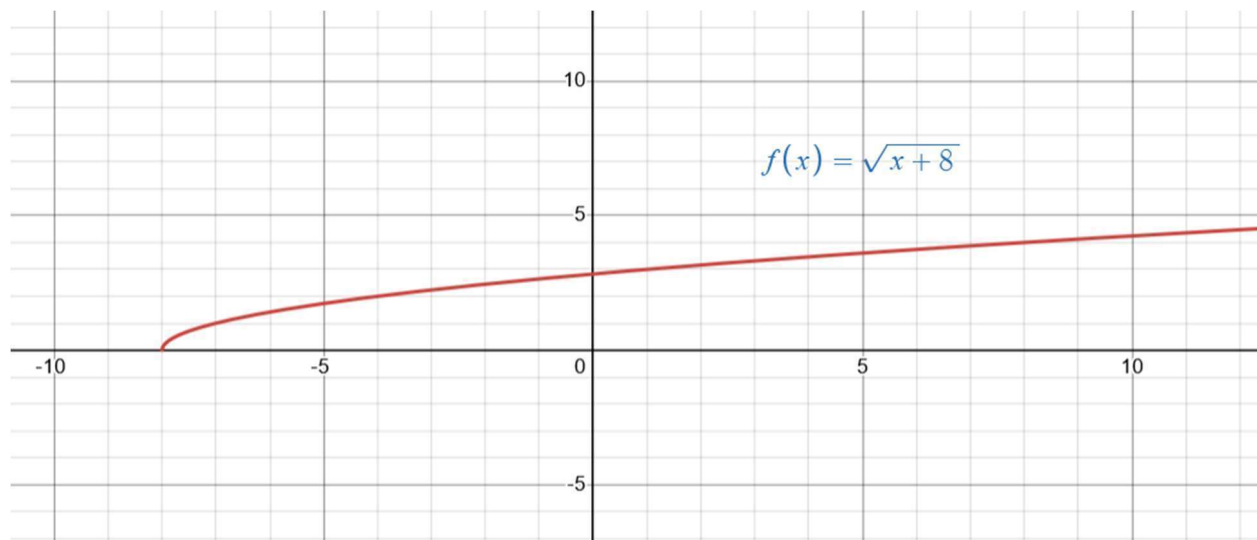


- a. y-int: (0, 4), Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$, Range: $[4, \infty)$
 b. x-int: (1, 0), y-int: (0, -1), Domain: $[0, \infty)$, Range: $[-1, \infty)$
 c. x-int: (-3, 0), y-int: $(0, \sqrt{3})$, Domain: $[-3, \infty)$, Range: $[0, \infty)$
 d. y-int: (0, 3), Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$, Range: $[2, \infty)$

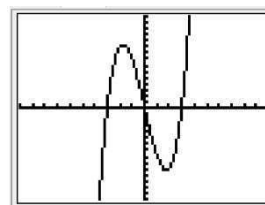
18. NO, it does not pass the vertical line test.

19. a. $h(-2)=2$, $h(0)=0$, $h(2)=4$
 b. D: $[-3, 4]$, R: $[0, 5]$
 c. $x=-3, 2, 4$

20. $D: [-8, \infty), R: [0, \infty)$

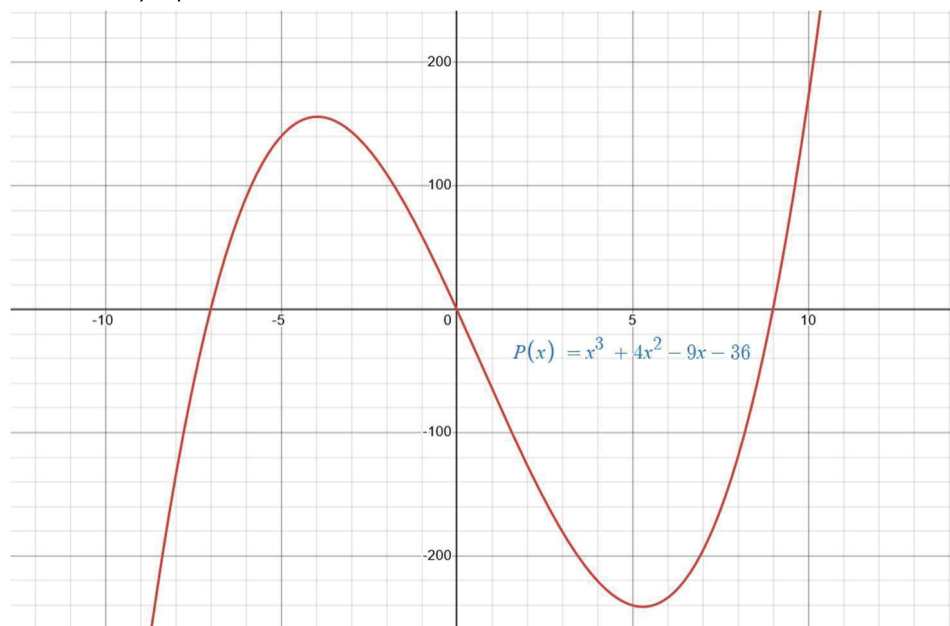


21. a. local max $(-1.73, 10.39)$, local min $(1.73, -10.39)$
b. f is increasing on $(-\infty, -1.73)$ and on $(1.73, \infty)$ f is decreasing on $(-1.73, 1.73)$

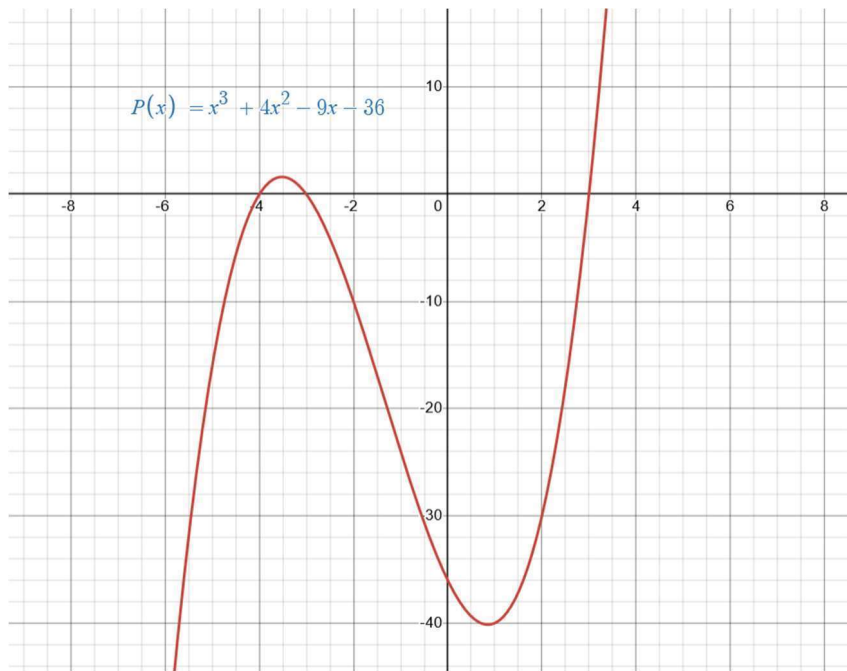


22. local max $(-1.63, 8.71)$, local min $(1.63, -8.71)$

23. $x = 0, -7, 9$



24. $x = -4, -3, 3$



25. x-int $(-1, 0)$, y-int $(0, -1/2)$

26. x-int $(-5, 0)$ and $(4, 0)$ y-int (none)

27. x-int $(-7/3, 0)$ y-int $(0, -3.5)$, vertical asymptote $x = -2/7$

28. x-int $(2, 0)$ y-int $(0, 2)$, vertical asymptote $x = 1$ and $x = -3$

29. $x = 1$

30. a. 8 unit shift to the left.

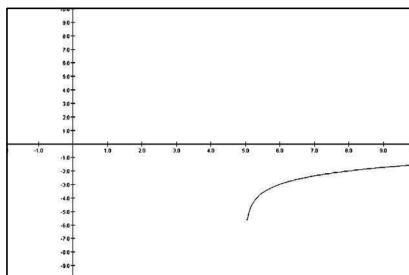
b. 8 unit shift up.

31. $g(x) = x^3 - 3$

32. $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-3}$

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

34.



35. $T = k \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot d^2$
36. $y - 5 = -\frac{2}{3}(x - 1), 2x + 3y = 17, y = \frac{-2}{3}x + \frac{17}{3}$
37. $x = -3$
38. $y + 3 = -1(x - 1), x + y = -2, y = -x - 2$
39. $y - 10 = 3(x - 1), -3x + y = 7, y = 3x + 7$
40. $y + 5 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1), x + 2y = -9, y = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{9}{2}$
41. $\frac{2}{5}$
42. \$50,000 in A Bonds and \$20,000 in CDs.
43. $P = 2l + 2w$
44. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ pounds of the \$8 per pound coffee, 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ pounds of the \$5 per pound coffee
45. a. D is [-5, 5]; R is [-3, 3]
 b. x-int (-2,0) (2,0) y-int (0,2)
 c. 3
 d. $x = -5, 3$
 e. [-5,-2) and (2, 5]
46. $x \leq \frac{4}{5}, f(-1) = 3$
47. D: {x | x is any real number except -1}
48. D: {x | x is any real number except 5 and -6}
49. D: {x | $x \leq -10$ or $x \geq 10$ }
50. [0, 6]
51. a. $f(g(x)) = \frac{2x+7}{2x+3}, D: \{x \mid x \text{ is any real number except } -3/2\}$
 b. $g(f(-2)) = 5$
 c. $f(g(-2)) = -3$
52. a. $\sqrt{11}$
 b. 1
 c. $\sqrt{\sqrt{6} + 2}$
 d. 19

53. $(f + g)(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 1$ D: $(-\infty, \infty)$, R: $\left[\frac{-1}{3}, \infty\right)$,
 $(f - g)(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ D: $(-\infty, \infty)$ R: $\left[\frac{2}{3}, \infty\right)$,
 $(f \cdot g)(x) = 9x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x$ D: $(-\infty, \infty)$ R: $(-\infty, \infty)$,
 $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{3x^2 + x + 1}{3x}$ D: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number except } 0\}$; R: $(-\infty, -0.82] \cup [1.49, \infty)$
54. $(f + g)(x) = \frac{4x - 9}{x(x - 3)}$ D: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$ R: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 $(f - g)(x) = \frac{-2x + 9}{x(x - 3)}$ D: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number except } 0 \text{ and } 3\}$ R: $(-\infty, -2.49] \cup [-.18, \infty)$
 $(f \cdot g)(x) = \frac{3}{x(x - 3)}$ D: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number except } 0 \text{ and } 3\}$ R: $(-\infty, -1.33] \cup (0, \infty)$
 $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{x}{3(x - 3)}$ D: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number except } 0 \text{ and } 3\}$ R: $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{3}, \infty\right)$
55. Domain of f: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number except } 5/3\}$ Range of f: $\{y \mid y \text{ is any real number except } 0\}$
 $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2 + 5x}{3x}$ Domain of inverse: $\{x \mid x \text{ is any real number except } 0\}$ Range of inverse: $\{y \mid y \text{ is any real number except } 5/3\}$
56. $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2 + 5x}{3x}$
57. $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{5x + 5}{1 - x}$
58. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{1 - x}$
59. Yes, each x has exactly one y and each y has exactly one x.
60. 3 and -1
61. 4/5
62. 2, -1/3
63. -7
64. $125^{\frac{1}{3}} = 5$
65. 5
66. 1
67. -3/2
68. $\log(0.0001) = -4$
69. a. 3
b. 2
c. 1

70. 4
71. 625
72. a. π
b. 40
c. 90
73. a. 16
b. -1
74. $-\ln(2)$
75. $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$
76. $\frac{-3 \ln(7)}{\ln(7) - 1} \approx -6.17$
77. $2\sqrt{6}$
78. a. 6 grams
b. 4.677 grams
c. 5 days
79. a. \$5402.28
b. \$6711.69
c. 10 years
80. \$8374.84
81. a. 49
b. 64
82. a. $(0, \infty)$
b. $f^{-1}(x) = 6^x$
83. 3
84. $8 \log_a(x) - \log_a(y) - 9 \log_a(z)$
85. $\frac{1}{6} \log_7(x-5) - \frac{1}{6} \log_7(x+5)$
86. $x - \log x - \log(x^4 + 2) - \log(x^6 + 6)$
87. $\log_3 \left(\frac{A^5 B^3}{C^5} \right)$
88. $\log \frac{\sqrt[4]{x^2 + 1}(x-1)}{x^5}$
89. 1.130930
90. $\frac{\log 8}{\log 7}$
91. -6.4895
92. $\ln(4)$
93. 9, -9

94. 109
95. 20
96. 6
97. 9
98. a. 384 million
b. 299 million
99. a. 46.2 grams
b. 35.7 days
c. 25.2 days
100. a. 206 degrees
b. 150.13 degrees
c. 27.45 minutes
101. $x=2, y=1$ or $(2, 1)$
102. No Sol'n
103. Infinite Sol'ns $\left(x, \frac{1}{5}x + 4\right)$
104. $(-10, 8, -2)$
105. Infinite Solutions $(26-3z, -11+2z, z)$ Z is any real number.
106. No sol'n
107. 8,9,10,11 and 107
108. 5, 4, 0, -16, -80
109. $a_n = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n$
110. $a_n = 2 + 6(n-1) = 6n - 4$
111. 55
112. 8
113. 380
114. $\sum_{k=5}^{14} k^2$
115. $a_n = 6 + 2(n-1) = 2n + 4, 24$
116. $d = 4, a_5 = 19, a_n = 3 + 4(n-1)$ OR $a_n = 4n - 1, a_{100} = 399$
117. 105
118. 1410
119. $\frac{2}{3}$