

# Question 1

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Find the domain of the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by:

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

- |    |                 |    |                          |
|----|-----------------|----|--------------------------|
| A. | $\mathbb{R}$    | D. | $\mathbb{R} \setminus 4$ |
| B. | $(-\infty, -4)$ | E. | $(4, \infty)$            |
| C. | $(-\infty, 4)$  | F. | $(0, \infty)$            |

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The domain of  $f$  is: E.  $(4, \infty)$  or  $\{x : x > 4\}$

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# Question 1

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We need to find all values of  $x$  for which

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is a real number. This happens when  $\sqrt{x-4}$  is real and positive.

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is a real number. This happens when  $\sqrt{x-4}$  is real and positive.

This in turn is true when  $x > 4$ , so the domain is

$$D_f = \{x : x > 4\} = (4, \infty)$$

# Question 2

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Find the **range** of the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by:

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

- |    |                |    |                          |
|----|----------------|----|--------------------------|
| A. | $\mathbb{R}$   | D. | $\mathbb{R} \setminus 4$ |
| B. | $(-\infty, 4)$ | E. | $(4, \infty)$            |
| C. | $(-\infty, 0)$ | F. | $(0, \infty)$            |

# Question 2

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Find the **range** of the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by:

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

A.  $\mathbb{R}$

B.  $(-\infty, 4)$

C.  $(-\infty, 0)$

D.  $\mathbb{R} \setminus 4$

E.  $(4, \infty)$

F.  $(0, \infty)$

The range of  $f$  is: F.  $(0, \infty)$

## Question 2

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Usually you can get an idea of the range by evaluating  $f$  for the smallest and largest values in the domain,  $(4, \infty)$  in this case. When  $x$  becomes very large,  $\sqrt{x - 4}$  becomes very large, and

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

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becomes very small, but always greater than zero.

When  $x$  is close to 4,  $f(x)$  is very large and positive, tending to  $\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow 4$ . So the range is:

$$R_f = \{x : 0 < x < \infty\} = (0, \infty)$$



# Question 3

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Find the domain of the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

- |    |                 |    |                           |
|----|-----------------|----|---------------------------|
| A. | $\mathbb{R}$    | D. | $\mathbb{R} \setminus -1$ |
| B. | $(-\infty, -1)$ | E. | $(-1, \infty)$            |
| C. | $(-\infty, 1)$  | F. | $(1, \infty)$             |

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| B. | $(-\infty, -1)$ | E. | $(-1, \infty)$            |
| C. | $(-\infty, 1)$  | F. | $(1, \infty)$             |

The domain of  $f$  is: A.  $\mathbb{R}$  or  $(-\infty, \infty)$

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# Question 3

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The domain of this function is the set of real numbers for which

$$\sqrt{1 + x^2} > 0$$

is real and positive, but since the smallest value  $x^2$  can assume is zero,  $1 + x^2$  is always positive.

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is real and positive, but since the smallest value  $x^2$  can assume is zero,  $1 + x^2$  is always positive.

Consequently, the domain is all real numbers,

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$$

# Question 4

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Find the **range** of the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

- |    |                |    |                |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| A. | $\mathbb{R}$   | D. | $(-1, 1)$      |
| B. | $(-1, 0)$      | E. | $(-1, \infty)$ |
| C. | $(-\infty, 1)$ | F. | $(0, 1]$       |

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|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| A. | $\mathbb{R}$   | D. | $(-1, 1)$      |
| B. | $(-1, 0)$      | E. | $(-1, \infty)$ |
| C. | $(-\infty, 1)$ | F. | $(0, 1]$       |

The range of  $f$  is: F.  $(0, 1]$

# Question 4

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The largest value of  $f(x)$  occurs when the denominator is as small as possible, which happens when  $x = 0$ . In this case

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = 1$$

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$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = 1$$

For values of  $x$  larger than zero in absolute value,  $f(x)$  is between 0 and 1, so the range is:

$$R_f = \{x : 0 < x \leq 1\} = (0, 1]$$



# Question 5

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Find the domain of the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by:

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

- |    |                                  |    |                              |
|----|----------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| A. | $\mathbb{R}$                     | D. | $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ |
| B. | $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$ | E. | $(-2, 2)$                    |
| C. | $(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$ | F. | $(2, \infty)$                |

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| A. | $\mathbb{R}$                     | D. | $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$ |
| B. | $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$ | E. | $(-2, 2)$                    |
| C. | $(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$ | F. | $(2, \infty)$                |

The domain of  $f$  is: B.  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$

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# Question 5

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The domain of a rational function is the set of real numbers for which the denominator is not zero. So we have to exclude values of  $x$  that satisfy

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

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$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

Factoring the left hand side as  $(x - 2)(x + 2)$ , we see that the values we have to exclude are 2 and  $-2$ .

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\} = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

# Question 6

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Find the **range** of the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by:

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

- |    |                                    |    |                  |
|----|------------------------------------|----|------------------|
| A. | $\mathbb{R}$                       | D. | $(0, \infty)$    |
| B. | $(-\infty, 0)$                     | E. | $(-1/4, \infty)$ |
| C. | $(-\infty, -1/4) \cup (0, \infty)$ | F. | $(-1/4, 0)$      |

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

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|----|------------------------------------|----|------------------|
| A. | $\mathbb{R}$                       | D. | $(0, \infty)$    |
| B. | $(-\infty, 0)$                     | E. | $(-1/4, \infty)$ |
| C. | $(-\infty, -1/4) \cup (0, \infty)$ | F. | $(-1/4, 0)$      |

The range of  $f$  is: C.  $(-\infty, -1/4) \cup (0, \infty)$

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# Question 6

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The graph of this function is:

