

1. Subtract the following functions, then choose the domain of the resulting function from the list below.

$$f(x) = x^4 + 8x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x + 1 \text{ and } g(x) = 7x^4 + 7x^3 + 5x^2 + 3$$

- A. The domain is all Real numbers greater than or equal to  $x = a$ , where  $a \in [-10, 1]$
  - B. The domain is all Real numbers less than or equal to  $x = a$ , where  $a \in [-7.67, 1.33]$
  - C. The domain is all Real numbers except  $x = a$ , where  $a \in [-11.2, -2.2]$
  - D. The domain is all Real numbers except  $x = a$  and  $x = b$ , where  $a \in [-7.6, -0.6]$  and  $b \in [-10.67, 2.33]$
  - E. The domain is all Real numbers.
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2. Find the inverse of the function below (if it exists). Then, evaluate the inverse at  $x = 12$  and choose the interval the  $f^{-1}(12)$  belongs to.

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{4x + 3}$$

- A.  $f^{-1}(12) \in [-431.95, -429.73]$
  - B.  $f^{-1}(12) \in [431.69, 433.5]$
  - C.  $f^{-1}(12) \in [-434.68, -431.75]$
  - D.  $f^{-1}(12) \in [430.68, 431.77]$
  - E. The function is not invertible for all Real numbers.
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3. Determine whether the function below is 1-1.

$$f(x) = 36x^2 - 252x + 441$$

- A. No, because the domain of the function is not  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .
- B. No, because the range of the function is not  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .
- C. No, because there is a  $y$ -value that goes to 2 different  $x$ -values.

- D. No, because there is an  $x$ -value that goes to 2 different  $y$ -values.
- E. Yes, the function is 1-1.

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4. Find the inverse of the function below (if it exists). Then, evaluate the inverse at  $x = 14$  and choose the interval that  $f^{-1}(14)$  belongs to.

$$f(x) = 4x^2 + 2$$

- A.  $f^{-1}(14) \in [1.54, 1.89]$
- B.  $f^{-1}(14) \in [1.9, 2.03]$
- C.  $f^{-1}(14) \in [5.68, 5.84]$
- D.  $f^{-1}(14) \in [3.34, 3.92]$
- E. The function is not invertible for all Real numbers.

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5. Find the inverse of the function below. Then, evaluate the inverse at  $x = 9$  and choose the interval that  $f^{-1}(9)$  belongs to.

$$f(x) = e^{x+5} + 5$$

- A.  $f^{-1}(9) \in [5.8, 7]$
- B.  $f^{-1}(9) \in [6.9, 9.7]$
- C.  $f^{-1}(9) \in [5.8, 7]$
- D.  $f^{-1}(9) \in [6.9, 9.7]$
- E.  $f^{-1}(9) \in [-4.6, -3.5]$

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6. Choose the interval below that  $f$  composed with  $g$  at  $x = 1$  is in.

$$f(x) = 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 1 \text{ and } g(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x - 4$$

- A.  $(f \circ g)(1) \in [14, 21]$
- B.  $(f \circ g)(1) \in [12, 13]$

- C.  $(f \circ g)(1) \in [4, 9]$
  - D.  $(f \circ g)(1) \in [12, 13]$
  - E. It is not possible to compose the two functions.
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7. Choose the interval below that  $f$  composed with  $g$  at  $x = -1$  is in.

$$f(x) = -3x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x \text{ and } g(x) = -x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 2$$

- A.  $(f \circ g)(-1) \in [2, 5]$
  - B.  $(f \circ g)(-1) \in [-67, -58]$
  - C.  $(f \circ g)(-1) \in [-76, -70]$
  - D.  $(f \circ g)(-1) \in [4, 13]$
  - E. It is not possible to compose the two functions.
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8. Find the inverse of the function below. Then, evaluate the inverse at  $x = 7$  and choose the interval that  $f^{-1}(7)$  belongs to.

$$f(x) = \ln(x - 5) - 5$$

- A.  $f^{-1}(7) \in [162747.79, 162753.79]$
  - B.  $f^{-1}(7) \in [10.39, 14.39]$
  - C.  $f^{-1}(7) \in [162757.79, 162762.79]$
  - D.  $f^{-1}(7) \in [-1.61, 3.39]$
  - E.  $f^{-1}(7) \in [162747.79, 162753.79]$
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9. Subtract the following functions, then choose the domain of the resulting function from the list below.

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{5x + 31} \text{ and } g(x) = 2x^4 + 8x^2 + 8x + 7$$

- A. The domain is all Real numbers less than or equal to  $x = a$ , where  $a \in [-5.4, 0.6]$

- B. The domain is all Real numbers except  $x = a$ , where  $a \in [-9.2, -5.2]$
  - C. The domain is all Real numbers greater than or equal to  $x = a$ , where  $a \in [2.5, 8.5]$
  - D. The domain is all Real numbers except  $x = a$  and  $x = b$ , where  $a \in [-10.2, -2.2]$  and  $b \in [-5.8, -4.8]$
  - E. The domain is all Real numbers.
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10. Determine whether the function below is 1-1.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{-5x + 19}$$

- A. No, because the domain of the function is not  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .
  - B. No, because the range of the function is not  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .
  - C. No, because there is an  $x$ -value that goes to 2 different  $y$ -values.
  - D. Yes, the function is 1-1.
  - E. No, because there is a  $y$ -value that goes to 2 different  $x$ -values.
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