

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty,\infty)$$

$$Oh(x) = x+3 = 4-\sqrt{x^2-9}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\infty, -5) \cup (-5, -3] \cup [3, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{D} \quad \mathcal{Y} = 1 - 2\chi - \chi^2 \\
\Rightarrow \quad \left(- \infty / 2 \right)
\end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{y} = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$f(0) = 2 \implies g(f(0))$$

$$= g(2) = 1$$

$$3) g(g(-1)) = ??$$

$$g(-1) = 1 \implies g(g(-1))$$

$$= g(1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad \cancel{D} \quad \lim_{x \to 1} \left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) \left(\frac{x+6}{x}\right) \left(\frac{3-x}{7}\right)$$

$$9 \lim_{\chi \to 1^+} \sqrt{\chi} (\chi - 1) = \sqrt{2}$$

D) lim = sin(34) (05(54)

y - 0 y cos (44) = -00 vertical asymptotes => 1213 +1 =0 No solution for XER Horizantal asymptotes $\Rightarrow \lim_{\gamma \to \infty} \frac{\chi^3 - 2}{|x|^3 + 1}$

B) f(x) = x3+x+1 because the degree of denominator is less than the degree of the numerator,



