b) No, the graph starts at one because the log of anything under one is a negative number and the log(1)=0.

d) As the frequency goes up, ZC approaches zero and the gain approaches 1/ZR. This causes a short circuit because the voltage approaches zero.

e) As the frequency goes down, ZC approaches infinity and the gain approaches one. This causes an open circuit because the voltage reaches Vi, which in this case is 20 volts.

f) At about 0.7 gain, the frequency needs to be 5.694e7Hz. (1/RC) = 2e5hz, and this is a much lower number than needed to get 0.7 gain.