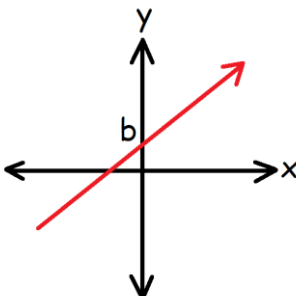
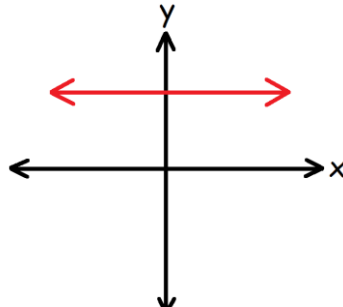
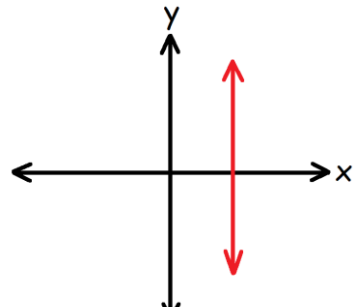
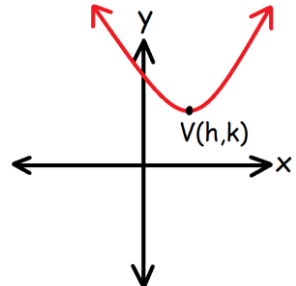
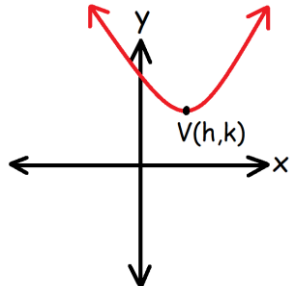
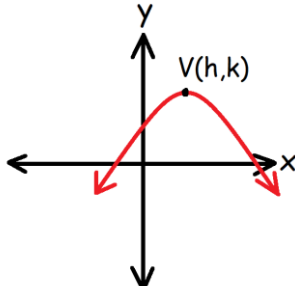
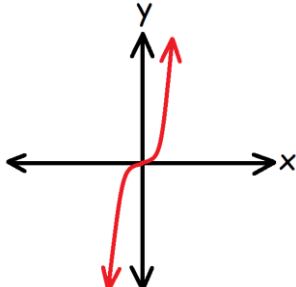
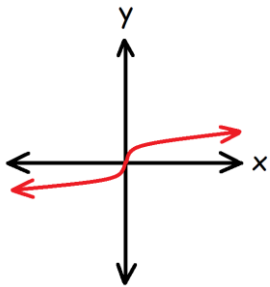
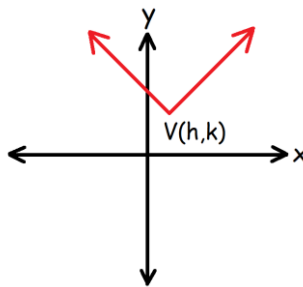
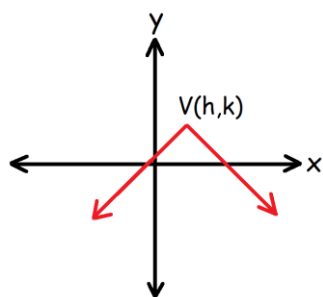


Domain and Range Formula Sheet:

<p>Linear Functions:</p> $y = mx + b$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$</p>	<p>Horizontal Line: (m = 0)</p> $y = k$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $\{k\}$</p>	<p>Vertical Line: (m = undefined)</p> $x = h$  <p>Domain: $\{h\}$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$</p>
<p>Quadratic Functions: (a = +)</p> $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $[k, \infty)$</p> <p>$h = -b/2a$ $k = f(-b/2a)$</p>	<p>Quadratic Functions: (a = +)</p> $y = a(x - h)^2 + k$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $[k, \infty)$</p> <p>Vertex Form</p>	<p>Quadratic Functions: (a = -)</p> $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, k]$</p> <p>Standard Form</p>
<p>Cubic Functions:</p> $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$</p>	<p>Cube Root Function:</p> $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$</p>	<p>Absolute Value Functions: (a = +)</p> $y = a x - h + k$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ Range: $[k, \infty)$</p>

Absolute Value Functions: ($a = -$)

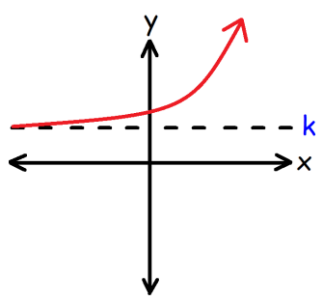
$$y = a|x - h| + k$$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, k]$

Exponential Functions:

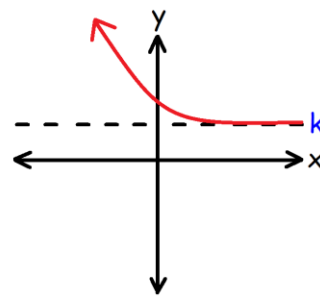
$$y = a^x + k$$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: (k, ∞)

Exponential Functions:

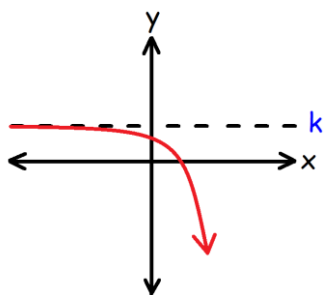
$$y = a^{-x} + k$$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: (k, ∞)

Exponential Functions:

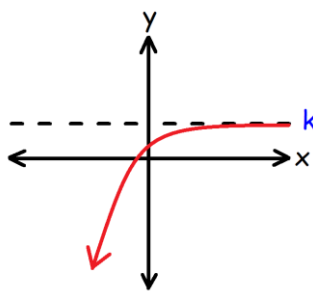
$$y = -a^x + k$$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, k)$

Exponential Functions:

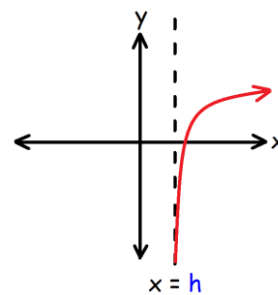
$$y = -a^{-x} + k$$



Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range: $(-\infty, k)$

Logarithmic Functions:

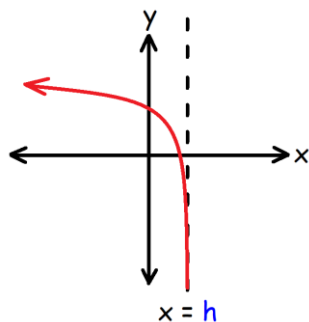
$$y = \log_a(x - h)$$



Domain: (h, ∞)
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Logarithmic Functions:

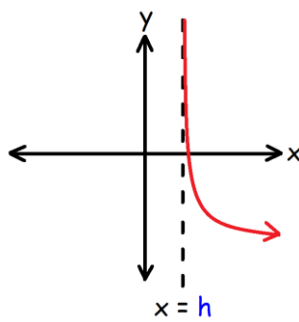
$$y = \log_a(h - x)$$



Domain: $(-\infty, h)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Logarithmic Functions:

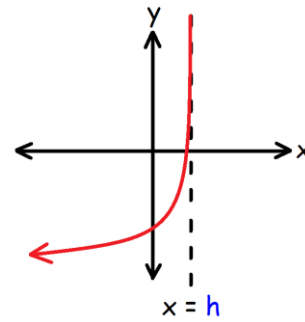
$$y = -\log_a(x - h)$$



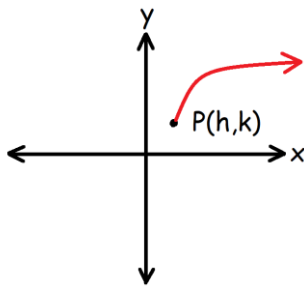
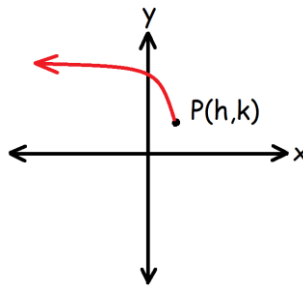
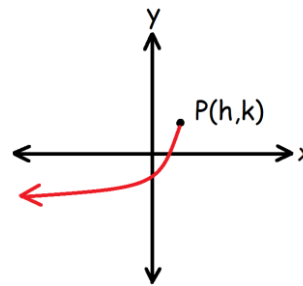
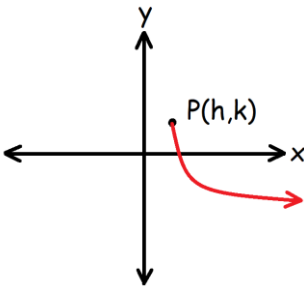
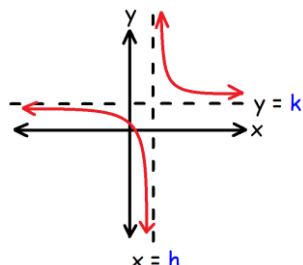
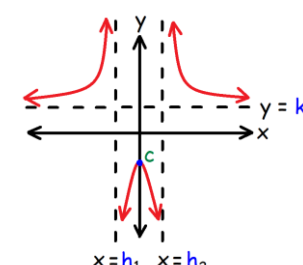
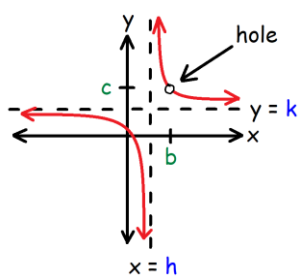
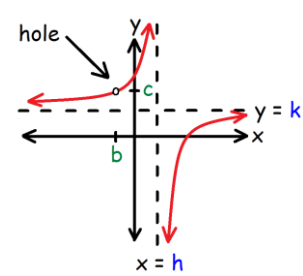
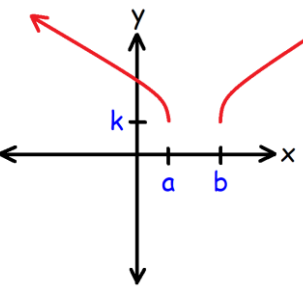
Domain: (h, ∞)
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Logarithmic Functions:

$$y = -\log_a(h - x)$$



Domain: $(-\infty, h)$
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

<p>Radical Functions:</p> $y = \sqrt{x - h} + k$  <p>Domain: $[h, \infty)$ Range: $[k, \infty)$</p>	<p>Radical Functions:</p> $y = \sqrt{h - x} + k$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, h]$ Range: $[k, \infty)$</p>	<p>Radical Functions:</p> $y = -\sqrt{h - x} + k$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, h]$ Range: $(-\infty, k]$</p>
<p>Radical Functions:</p> $y = -\sqrt{x - h} + k$  <p>Domain: $[h, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, k]$</p>	<p>Rational Functions: ($a > 0$)</p> $y = \frac{a}{x - h} + k$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, h) \cup (h, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, k) \cup (k, \infty)$</p>	<p>Rational Functions: ($a > 0, k > c$)</p> $y = \frac{a}{(x - h_1)(x - h_2)} + k$  <p>D: $(-\infty, h_1) \cup (h_1, h_2) \cup (h_2, \infty)$ R: $(-\infty, c) \cup (k, \infty)$</p>
<p>Rational Functions:</p> $y = \frac{a(x - b)}{(x - h)(x - b)} + k$  <p>D: $(-\infty, h) \cup (h, b) \cup (b, \infty)$ R: $(-\infty, k) \cup (k, c) \cup (c, \infty)$</p> <p>Note: $b > h$ and $c > k$.</p>	<p>Rational Functions:</p> $y = \frac{a(x - b)}{(x - h)(x - b)} + k$  <p>D: $(-\infty, b) \cup (b, h) \cup (h, \infty)$ R: $(-\infty, k) \cup (k, c) \cup (c, \infty)$</p> <p>Note: $h > b$ and $c > k$.</p>	<p>Complex Radical Functions:</p> $y = \sqrt{(x - a)(x - b)} + k$  <p>Domain: $(-\infty, a] \cup [b, \infty)$ Range: $[k, \infty)$</p>

Steps for Finding the Domain of Certain Functions:

1. For $y = \frac{1}{ax + b} \rightarrow$ Set $ax + b \neq 0$ and solve for x .

2. For $y = \sqrt{ax + b} \rightarrow$ Set $ax + b \geq 0$ and solve for x .

3. For $y = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \rightarrow$ Set $ax^2 + bx + c \geq 0$, factor and solve for x .

4. For $y = \log_a(bx + c) \rightarrow$ Set $bx + c > 0$ and solve for x .

5. For $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ax + b}} \rightarrow$ Set $ax + b > 0$ and solve for x .

6. For $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} \rightarrow$ Set $ax^2 + bx + c > 0$, factor and solve for x .

Note: A number line may be helpful for #3 and #6.