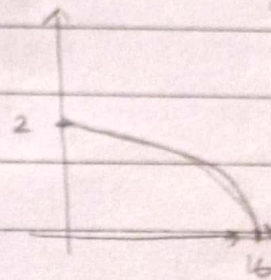


Q1) a) $f(x) = \sqrt{4 - \sqrt{x}}$

Domain $[0, 16]$ Range $[0, 2]$

$4 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0$
 $\sqrt{x} \geq 0$
 $x \geq 0$

x	y
0	2
1	1.7
2	1.6
9	1
16	0



b) $\frac{2-3x}{7-2x}$

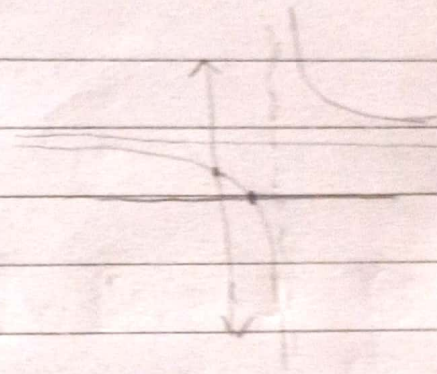
$7-2x=0$
 $x = 7/2$

Domain

$[-\infty, 7/2 - \epsilon] \cup [7/2 + \epsilon, \infty]$

Range

$[-\infty, \infty]$



Q2 $f(x) = \frac{4x}{3-x}$

$\frac{4(0)}{3-0} = 0 \quad (0, 0)$

$\frac{4(1)}{3-1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \quad (1, 2)$

hence shown

Q3) $3-x=0$

$(0,0) (1,2)$

$x=3$

a) Discontinuity at $x=3$

b) $\begin{matrix} -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1.6 \\ -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 \\ 3 & \text{Undefined} \\ 4 & -16 \end{matrix}$

It because denominator becomes zero at $x=3$. This causes infinite discontinuity

c) $[-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty]$

d)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x^2-1 & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ -2x+4 & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & 2 < x < 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

Q4)

$$f(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 4x^2 + ax + b & x < 3 \\ a + b - 2 & x = 3 \\ 2x^3 - bx + a & x > 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$4(3)^2 + 3a + b = 36 + 3a + b$$

$$2(3)^3 - 3b + a = 54 - 3b + a$$

$$36 + 3a + b = a + b - 2 \quad a = -19$$

$$54 - 3b + a = a + b - 2$$

$$54 - 3b = b - 2 \quad b = 14$$

Q5) a) $L = \frac{2(\infty)^4 - 4(\infty)^2 + 5}{3(\infty)^4 - 7(\infty) + 2}$ } too small

$$L = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$b) M = \frac{x^3 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 8x - 3} \quad \frac{16}{0}$$

$$\frac{(x-3)(x-1)(x+4)}{(x-3)(x^2+3)} = \frac{(x-1)(x+4)}{(x^2+3)}$$

↳ Sub 3

$$= \frac{7}{6}$$

$$c) N = \frac{3x^3 - 7x^2 + 6x - 2}{x-1}$$

$(x-1)$ is a factor

1	3	-7	6	-2
	↓	3	-4	2
	3	-4	2	0

$$\frac{(3x^2 - 4x + 2)(x-1)}{(x-1)}$$

$$3(1) - 4(1) + 2 = 1$$

$$M = 1$$