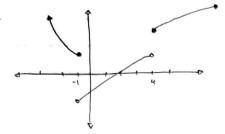
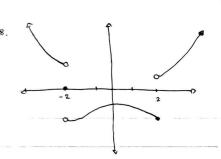
4. (13/2) (-2,0) (0,1) (1,3)





12. g(4): \(\frac{\epsilon^2 + 5\epsilon}{2\epsilon + 1}\)

g(+) is a vortional function, whose domain is R except by $-\frac{1}{2}$. Breause a=2, g(+) must be

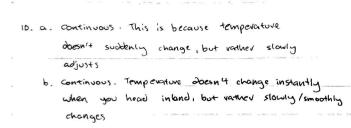
| g(2) is defined \(\) | $\frac{1}{2} \sin g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos$

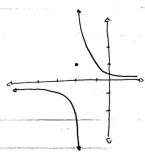
continuous. $f(z) \text{ is defined } \checkmark$ $14. f(x) = 3x^4 - 5x + \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 4} \quad \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) \text{ exists }; \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 40 = \lim_{x \to 1} f(x) \checkmark$ f(x) is a polynomical Aunction, with a voot function.Because the voot Aunction is odd, this function is continuous. $43 \text{ it is made of 2 continuous functions} \quad \text{existed together.}$

(6. $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{3x+6}$

f(x) is a varional function. x-1 is continuous at R-i+i linear. However f(x)'s domain is R except -2.

Because the given interval is $(-\infty, -2)$, f(x) must be continuous, as -2 is not included





im f(x) ONE.

- e. Discontinuous, Affituale can suddenly enange
-). Discontinuous. Most tak's charge by mile so a function round look like





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e. Discortinuous, Lights only have a onloff state,
which means it jumps from one state to another

It could look like:



22.

lim f(x) \(\frac{1}{2}\) f(x)

when \(\frac{1}{2}\)! continuous

at (

f(x) isn't defined when x = 3f(x) isn't rontinuou) at 3

24. $f(x) = \frac{x^3-6}{x^2-4}$ $= \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$

 $=\frac{\chi^2+2\chi+4}{\chi+2}$; χ \$2

Define as $\frac{x^2+2x+4}{x+2}$

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