# **Looking for Domains**

(a) Nine of the functions have domain the set of all real numbers. Which three do not?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \qquad f(x) = \sqrt{x} \qquad f(x) = \ln x$$

(b) One of the functions has domain the set of all reals except 0. Which function is it, and why isn't zero in its domain?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

(c) Which two functions have no negative numbers in their domains? Of these two, which one is defined at zero?

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
  $f(x) = \ln x$ 

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

# Looking for Continuity

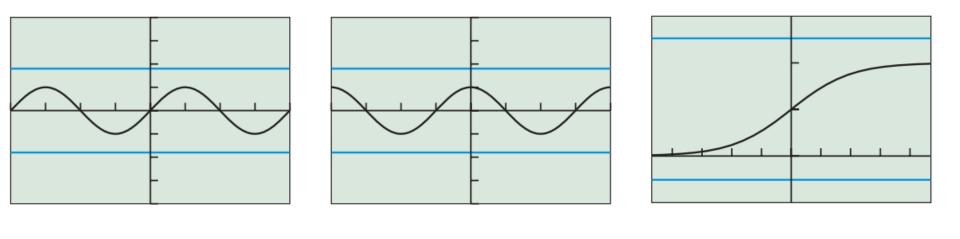
Only two of twelve functions have points of discontinuity. Are these points in the domain of the function?

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = int(x)$$
or
$$f(x) = [x]$$
NO!
YES!

#### Looking for Boundedness

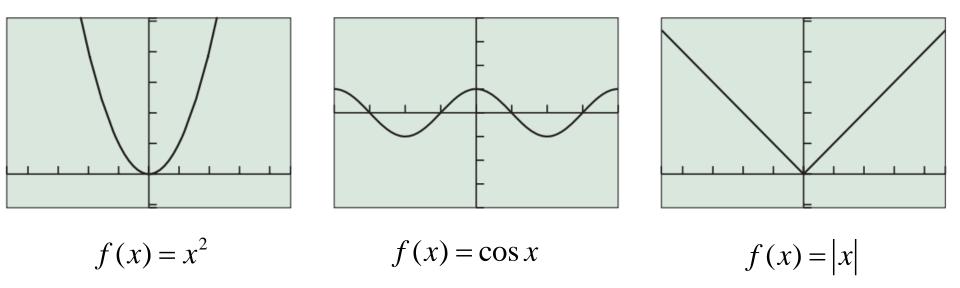
Only three of the twelve basic functions are bounded (above and below). Which three?



 $f(x) = \sin x$   $f(x) = \cos x$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$ 

#### Looking for Symmetry

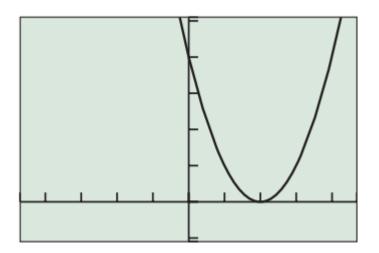
Three of the twelve basic functions are even. Which are they?



# **Analyzing a Function Graphically**

Graph the function  $y = (x - 2)^2$ . Then answer the following questions:

(a) On what interval is the function increasing? On what interval is it decreasing?



decreasing  $(-\infty, 2]$ 

increasing  $[2, \infty)$ 

(b) Is the function odd, even, or neither?

# neither

(c) Does the function have any extrema?

absolute minimum @ (2, 0)

(d) How does the graph relate to the graph of the basic function  $y = x^2$ ?

horizontal translation to the right 2

# **EXPLORATION 1** Looking for Asymptotes

- **1.** Two of the basic functions have vertical asymptotes at x = 0. Which two?  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$   $f(x) = \ln x$
- **2.** Form a new function by adding these functions together. Does the new function have a vertical asymptote at x = 0? yes
- **3.** Three of the basic functions have horizontal asymptotes at y = 0. Which three?  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$   $f(x) = e^x$   $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$
- **4.** Form a new function by adding these functions together. Does the new function have a horizontal asymptote at y = 0? yes
- 5. Graph f(x) = 1/x,  $g(x) = 1/(2x^2 x)$ , and h(x) = f(x) + g(x). Does h(x) have a vertical asymptote at x = 0?

no, there is removable discontinuity @x = 0