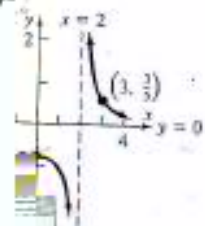
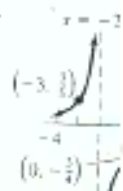
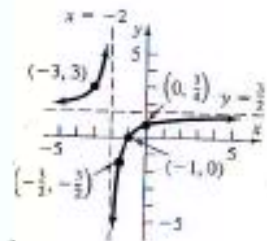
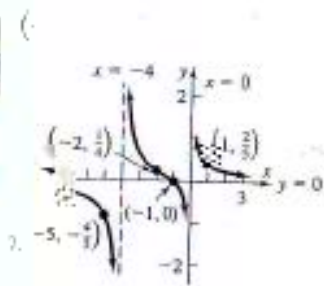
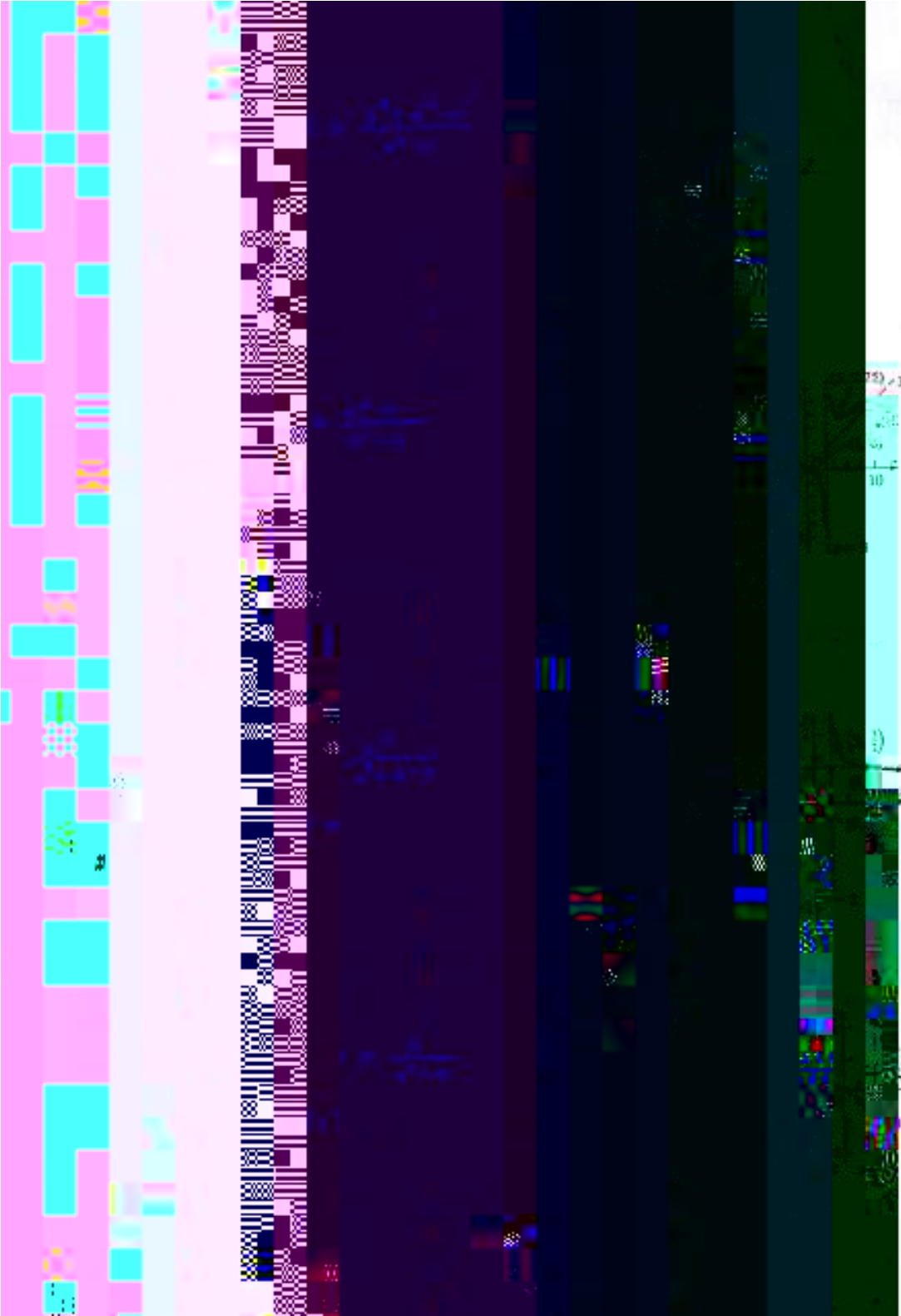


MATH-141-PRECALCULUS. Fall 2007

1.

0
$(0, \infty)$
1
$f(1) = \frac{1}{3}$
SOLVE x-axis
$(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$





$$y = x$$

$$x + y = 0$$

The image shows a digital workspace with a pink background. On the left, there are various icons for drawing and editing. In the center, there are handwritten mathematical notes:

$f(x) = x^2 - 4$
 $f'(x) = 2x$
 $f(0) = -4$
 $f(1) = -3$
 $f(2) = 0$
 $f(3) = 5$
 $f(4) = 12$
 $f(5) = 21$

Below the notes is a table:

x	y
0	-4
1	-3
2	0
3	5
4	12
5	21

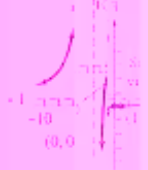
On the right, there is a graphing tool with a coordinate plane. The x-axis is labeled from -2 to 5, and the y-axis is labeled from -4 to 5. A vertical line is drawn at $x=5$. The origin is labeled $(0,0)$. A horizontal line is drawn at $y=0$. A point $(3, \frac{3}{10})$ is marked on the y-axis. The text "AN35" is visible in the top right corner of the graphing tool.

$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$
 main (x) origin
 intercepts (4, 0)
 y-axis of (0, 4)
 critical axis
 slope axis

interval
 number Ch
 value of F
 location of F
 out on Ge

main (x) origin
 intercepts (0, 0)
 y-axis of (0, 0)
 critical axis
 horizontal

interval
 number Ch
 value of F
 location of F
 out on Ge



main (x) origin
 intercepts (0, 0)
 y-axis of (0, 0)
 critical axis
 horizontal

interval
 number Ch
 value of R
 location of R
 out on Ge

Exer

6

not

inter

(-4, 0)

(-3, 0)

$F(4) = \frac{1}{3}$

Above

(4, $\frac{1}{3}$)

at in

inter

(-3, 0)

(-1, 0)

$R(-1) = 0.003$

Below

(-1, 0)

at in

inter

(0, 0)

(3, 0)

$R(3) = \frac{1}{3}$

Above

(3, $\frac{1}{3}$)

at in

inter

(-4, 0)

(-3, 0)

$R(3) = \frac{1}{3}$

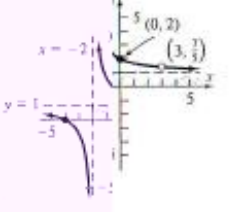
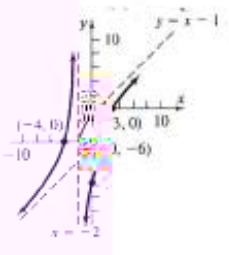
Below

(-3, 0)

3	(3, ∞)
4	4
6	$F(4) = \frac{1}{3}$
axis	Above x-axis
((4, $\frac{1}{3}$)

1	(1, ∞)
2	2
0.003	$R(2) = 0.016$
axis	Above x-axis
3)	(2, 0.016)

3	(3, ∞)
4	4
$R(4) = \frac{1}{3}$	
axis	Above x-axis
((4, $\frac{1}{3}$)



7.

7.