

# Precalculus A

## Chapter 1

### 1.2 Functions and Their Properties

HW: Section 1.2 Practice Worksheet

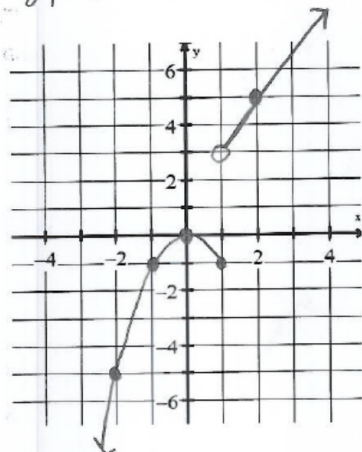
B. Paulson

Graph the following piecewise functions.

$$1. f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2, & x \leq 1 \\ 2x+1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -x^2 & \\ \hline 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 \end{array}$$

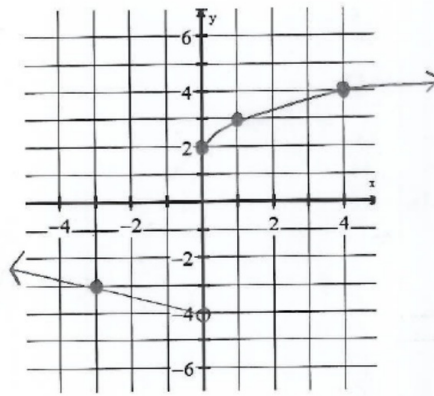
$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2x+1 & \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 \end{array}$$



$$2. f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{3}x - 4, & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{x+2}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -\frac{1}{3}x - 4 & \\ \hline 0 & -4 \\ -3 & -3 \\ -6 & -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} \sqrt{x+2} & \\ \hline 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 \end{array}$$



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3. What is the value of  $c$  that will make the function continuous at  $x = 1$ ?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x - 1, & x < 1 \\ x^2 + c, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$4(1) - 1 = (1)^2 + c$$

$$4 - 1 = 1 + c$$

$$3 = 1 + c$$

$$\boxed{c = 2}$$

4. What is the value of  $c$  that will make the function continuous at  $x = -2$ ?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx - 5, & x \leq -2 \\ 3x + 2, & x > -2 \end{cases}$$

$$-2c - 5 = 3(-2) + 2$$

$$-2c - 5 = -6 + 2$$

$$-2c - 5 = -4$$

$$-2c = 1$$

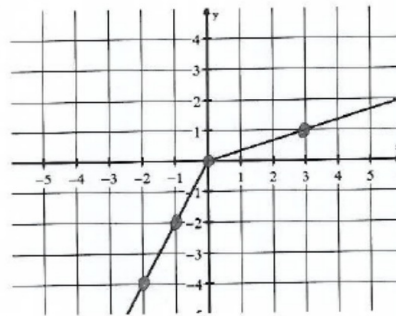
$$\boxed{c = -\frac{1}{2}}$$



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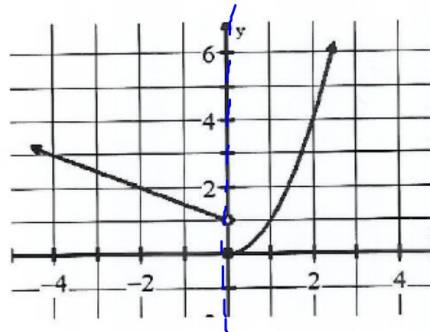
5. Write the equation of the piecewise function shown in the graph below.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3}x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



6. Write the equation of the piecewise function shown in the graph below.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x + 1 & x < 0 \\ x^2 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



Paulson

## Finding Asymptotes

### Vertical Asymptotes:

- Occur when you try to divide by zero.

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x=0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-2=0 \\ +2 \quad +2 \\ \hline x=2 \end{array}$$

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## Finding Asymptotes

### Horizontal Asymptotes:

- Top Heavy:
  - Goes to  $\infty$  so there is no HA.
- Bottom Heavy:
  - Goes to 0, so the HA is  $y = 0$ .
- Equal:
  - Goes to the ratio.

$$y = \frac{x^2 + x}{2x + 5}$$

$$y = \frac{x + 3}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$y = \frac{3x - 1}{x + 4} \begin{array}{l} +2 \\ -6 \end{array}$$

$$y=3$$

\* Pre-shifts

$$\begin{array}{l} y=5 \\ y=-3 \end{array}$$

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## Finding Asymptotes

$$y = \frac{1}{x+2} - 3$$

$$y=0$$



$$y=-3$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x-7} + 4$$

$$y=0$$



$$y=4$$

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## Domain and Range

Use the equation and graph to determine the domain, range, continuity, vertical asymptote and horizontal asymptote.

Infinite discontin.

$$y = \frac{-2}{x-1} + 5$$

$$\text{VA: } x=1$$

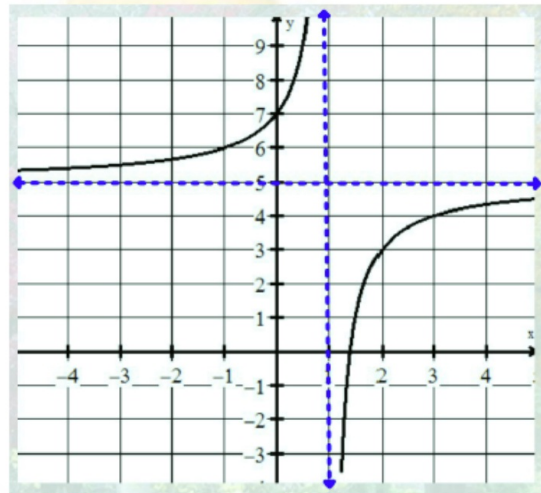
$$\text{HA: } y=5$$

$$\text{Domain: } (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

$\mathbb{R}$ , except  $x=1$

$$\text{Range: } (-\infty, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$$

$\mathbb{R}$  except  $y=5$



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## Domain and Range

Use the graph to determine the domain, range, continuity, vertical asymptote and horizontal asymptote.

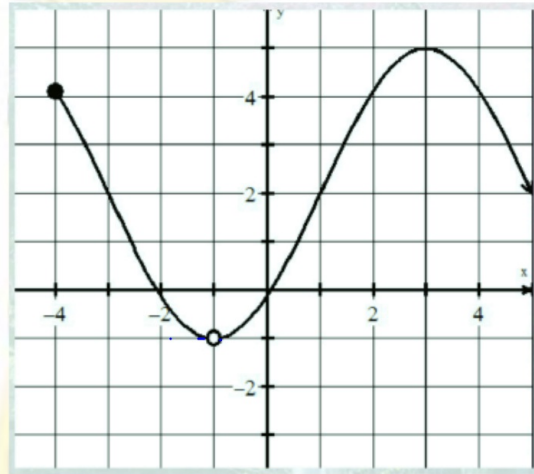
VA: None

HA: None

Domain:  $[-4, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

Range:  $[-\infty, 5]$

Removable



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## Domain and Range

Use the graph to determine the domain, range, continuity, vertical asymptote and horizontal asymptote.

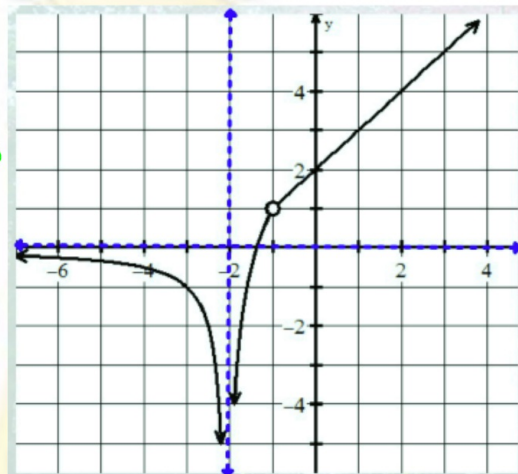
VA:  $x = -2$

HA:  $y = 0$

Domain:  $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$

Range:  $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

Removable, infinite



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