

1. The function f is decreasing and is defined for all real numbers. The table gives values for $f(x)$ at selected values of x .

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
$f(x)$	14	7	3.5	1.75	0.875

The function g is given by $g(x) = -0.167x^3 + x^2 - 1.834$.

A.

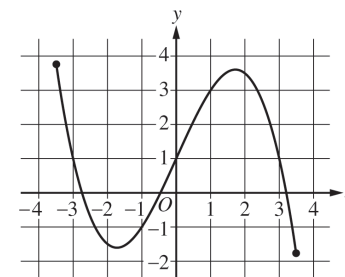
- The function h is defined by $h(x) = (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$. Find the value of $h(1)$ as a decimal approximation, or indicate that it is not defined. Show the work that leads to your answer.
- Find the value of $f^{-1}(3.5)$, or indicate that it is not defined.

B.

- Find all values of x , as decimal approximations, for which $g(x) = 0$, or indicate that there are no such values.
- Determine the end behavior of g as x increases without bound. Express your answer using the mathematical notation of a limit.

C.

- Based on the table, which of the following function types best models function f : linear, quadratic, exponential, or logarithmic?
- Give a reason for your answer in part C (i) based on the relationship between the change in the output values of f and the change in the input values of f . Refer to the values in the table in your reasoning.



Graph of f

- The figure shows the graph of the function f on its domain of $-3.5 \leq x \leq 3.5$. The points $(-3, 1)$, $(0, 1)$, and $(3, 1)$ are on the graph of f . The function g is given by $g(x) = 2.916 \cdot (0.7)^x$.
 - The function h is defined by $h(x) = (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$. Find the value of $h(3)$ as a decimal approximation, or indicate that it is not defined.
 - Find all values of x for which $f(x) = 1$, or indicate that there are no such values.
 - Find all values of x , as decimal approximations, for which $g(x) = 2$, or indicate that there are no such values.
 - Determine the end behavior of g as x increases without bound. Express your answer using the mathematical notation of a limit.
- Determine if f has an inverse function.
 - Give a reason for your answer based on the definition of a function and the graph of $y = f(x)$.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

4. Directions:

- Unless otherwise specified, the domain of a function f is assumed to be the set of all real numbers x for which $f(x)$ is a real number. Angle measures for trigonometric functions are assumed to be in radians.
- Solutions to equations must be real numbers. Determine the exact value of any expression that can be obtained without a calculator. For example, $\log_2 8$, $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, and $\sin^{-1}(1)$ can be evaluated without a calculator.
- Unless otherwise specified, combine terms using algebraic methods and rules for exponents and logarithms, where applicable. For example, $2x + 3x$, $5^2 \cdot 5^3$, $\frac{x^5}{x^2}$, and $\ln 3 + \ln 5$ should be rewritten in equivalent forms.
- For each part of the question, show the work that leads to your answers.

(A) The functions g and h are given by

$$g(x) = e^{(x+3)}$$

$$h(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right).$$

(i) Solve $g(x) = 10$ for values of x in the domain of g .(ii) Solve $h(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ for values of x in the domain of h .(B) The functions j and k are given by

$$j(x) = \log_{10}(8x^5) + \log_{10}(2x^2) - 9\log_{10}x$$

$$k(x) = \left(\frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x}\right) \sec x.$$

(i) Rewrite $j(x)$ as a single logarithm base 10 without negative exponents in any part of the expression.Your result should be of the form $\log_{10}(\text{expression})$.(ii) Rewrite $k(x)$ as a single term involving $\tan x$.(C) The function m is given by

$$m(x) = \cos^{-1}(\tan(2x)).$$

Find all values in the domain of m that yield an output value of 0.

Write your responses to this question only on the designated pages in the separate Free Response booklet. Write your solution to each part in the space provided for that part.

STOP

END OF EXAM