

Copy original problem.

Convince *me* that **you** understand the concept!**Chapter 1 Exam****I** State the Domain ONLY for each of the following: (5 pts ea)

A) $A(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9}}$

B) $B(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 4x + 3}}$

C) $C(x) = \sqrt{\frac{16}{9}}$

D) $D(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 2}}{(x+6)^2}$

II Re-define each as a “piece-meal” function. Draw the graph. (10 pts ea)

A) $A(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x-1) - |x+1|$

B) $B(x) = (|x-1|)^{\operatorname{sgn}|x|}$

C) $C(x) = \operatorname{sgn}\left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + x - 2}\right)$

III Given: $F(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-2}$ and $G(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2+x-2}$. (25 pts tot)

$$A(x) = \frac{G(x)}{F(x)}, \quad B(x) = \sqrt{F(x)G(x)}, \quad C(x) = G(F(x))$$

A) Find the domain only for $A(x)$.B) Find the domain only for $B(x)$.C) Find the domain only for $C(x)$.**IV** Given: $F(x) = \frac{3x+1}{x-3}$. (15 pts tot)

A) Find the domain and range.

B) Prove F is a 1:1 function.**V** Find the coordinates of the point whose ordinate is equal to its abscissa and which is equidistant from $(1, 4)$ and $(9, 0)$. (10 pts)**Extra Credit** ----- **5 pts** -----Given the points: $(10, -2)$, $(4, 6)$, and $(-11, -2)$. Is the triangle isosceles? Is it a right triangle?
Be very clear in your method.