1) Analyze the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-4}$  and give domain, range, and end behavior.

D:(-0,0)((0,0) 2 (0,0)

2) Without a calculator, describe the end behavior using the leading term test:  $f(x) = -3x^5 + 7x^4 + 3x^3 - 11x - 11x$ 

3) Without a calculator, find the domain, any vertical asymptotes, and any horizontal asymptotes:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-25}$ (-5,5) VA: X=5(5,0)

4) Analyze the graph of  $f(x) = 0.4^x$  and describe domain, range, and end behavior.  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ (0,0)  $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \infty$   $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \infty$   $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ 

5) If you deposit \$1000 in an account that earns 4.5% interest over a period of 3 years, find the amount in the account if interest is compounded:

- a. once per year 1141.17
- b. quarterly 1143.67
- c. monthly 1144.25
- d. daily 1144.53
- e. continuously 1144.54

6) Expand:  $\log_3 9x^3y^3z^6$ 

2+3log3×+3log3y+6log3 = [1logg+1ogj+1ogk]-2

8) Condense:  $5 \ln(x + 3) + 3 \ln 2x - 4 \ln(x - 1)$ 

h (x+3) (2x-y)3

9) Solve & Round to the nearest hundredth:  $7 \ln 2x = 28$ 

4) 27.30 ) Vid!

10) Solve:  $\ln 2 + \ln x = \ln(x^2 - x + 2)$ 

 $\chi^{2} - \chi + 2 = 2x$ 

(x-2)(x-1)=0



1) Analyze the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-4}$  and give domain, range, and end behavior.

2) Without a calculator, describe the end behavior using the leading term test:  $f(x) = -3x^5 + 7x^4 + 3x^3 - 11x - 5$ 

3) Without a calculator, find the domain, any vertical asymptotes, and any horizontal asymptotes:  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2x}$ 

4) Analyze the graph of  $f(x) = 0.4^x$  and describe domain, range, and end behavior.

5) If you deposit \$1000 in an account that earns 4.5% interest over a period of 3 years, find the amount in the account if interest is compounded:

a. once per year

Pre-Calculus

- b. quarterly
- c. monthly
- d. daily
- e. continuously

6) Expand:  $\log_3 9x^3y^3z^6$ 

7) Expand:  $log \frac{\sqrt{gj^5k}}{100}$ 

8) Condense:  $5 \ln(x+3) + 3 \ln 2x - 4 \ln(x-1)$ 

9) Solve & Round to the nearest hundredth:  $7 \ln 2x = 28$ 

10) Solve:  $\ln 2 + \ln x = \ln(x^2 - x + 2)$