- 1. [20 points] You do not need to show any work for this problem, but you should write your answers in the spaces provided.
  - **a**. [2 points] Let j(x) be an odd function with domain  $(-\infty, \infty)$  and j(-1) = 4. Evaluate j(0) and j(1).

$$j(0) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_, and  $j(1) =$ \_\_\_\_\_

- **b.** [2 points] Let  $f(x) = \log x$ . Write down an expression for a function g(x) which is a transformation of f(x) that has a vertical asymptote at x = -2.
  - $g(x) = \frac{\log(x+2)}{\log(x+2)}$
- c. [3 points] Let  $f(x) = \log x$  and  $h(x) = \log(0.5x)$ . By how much, and in which direction, must the graph of y = f(x) be shifted *vertically* to obtain the graph of y = h(x)? Your answer must be **exact**.

The graph of y = f(x) must be shifted vertically <u>down</u> by <u> $-\log(0.5)$ </u>

- **d**. [4 points] Let  $k(x) = b \sin(x) 10$  (for some constant b) be a periodic function with amplitude 4. List *all* possible values of b, and find the equation of the midline of y = k(x).
  - The midline is y = -10, and b could be 4 or -4
- e. [3 points] Consider the graph of  $y = \tan(x + 1)$ . Write down the equations of *one* horizontal asymptote and *one* vertical asymptote of this graph, or write NONE if there are no asymptotes of a particular type. Your answer must be **exact**.

A vertical asymptote is <u> $x = 0.5\pi - 1$ </u>, and a horizontal asymptote is <u>NONE</u>

**f.** [6 points] Let R(x) = 2L(7x - 3) + 4. List the transformations you need to apply to the graph of y = L(x), in order, to obtain the graph of y = R(x). Fill each space with either a number or one of the phrases below, as appropriate.

| SHIFT IT     | SHIFT IT     | SHIFT IT    | SHIFT IT   |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| HORIZONTALLY | HORIZONTALLY | VERTICALLY  | VERTICALLY |
| TO THE RIGHT | TO THE LEFT  | UPWARDS     | DOWNWARDS  |
|              |              |             |            |
| COMPRESS IT  | STRETCH IT   | COMPRESS IT | STRETCH IT |
| HORIZONTALLY | HORIZONTALLY | VERTICALLY  | VERTICALLY |

To get the graph of y = R(x), we start with the graph of y = L(x).

| <i>First</i> , we | COMPRESS IT HORIZONTALLY           | by        | 1/7 | , |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----|---|
| and then we       | SHIFT IT HORIZONTALLY TO THE RIGHT | by        | 3/7 | , |
| and then we       | STRETCH IT VERTICALLY              | by        | 2   | , |
| and then we       | SHIFT IT VERTICALLY UPWARDS        | <i>by</i> | 4   |   |