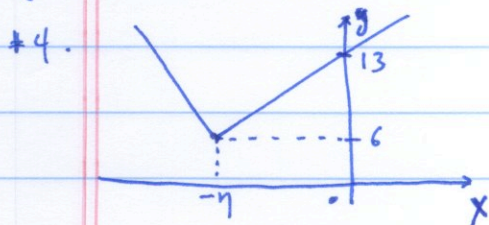
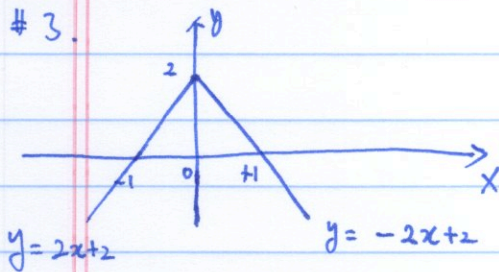


Midterm Exam I Solution

#1. Domain: $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 0\}$
 $= (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

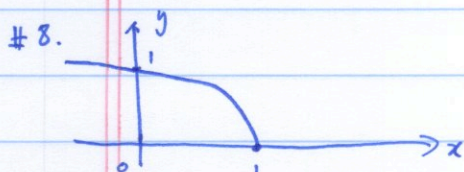
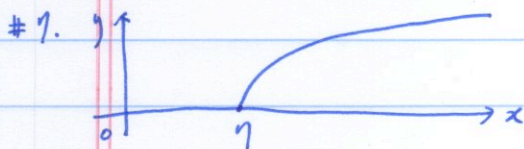
#2. Domain: $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 1\}$
 $= [1, \infty)$



#5. The line has slope m
 Satisfying $m \cdot 2 = -1$. so $m = -\frac{1}{2}$.

point: $(0, 0)$
 slope: $-\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x$

#6. point: $(1, -1)$
 slope: $-\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow y - (-1) = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 1)$
 $y + 1 = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$
 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$

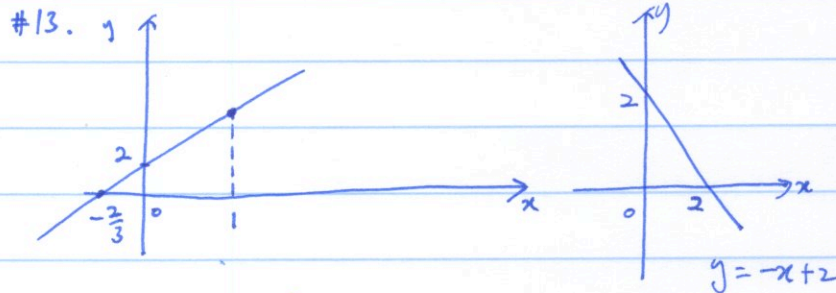


#9. point: $(1, 0)$
 slope: $\frac{1-0}{0-1} = -1 \Rightarrow y - 0 = -(x - 1)$
 $y = -x + 1$

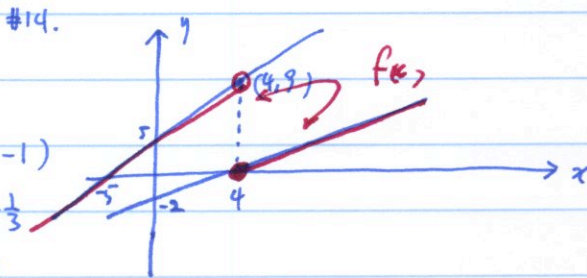
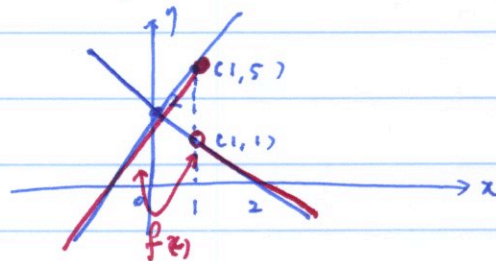
#10. point: $(2, 1)$
 slope: $\frac{5-1}{4-2} = 2 \Rightarrow y - 1 = 2(x - 2)$
 $y = 2x - 3$

#11. $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{2(x+h) - 1 - (2x - 1)}{h} = \frac{2h}{h} = \underline{\underline{2}}$

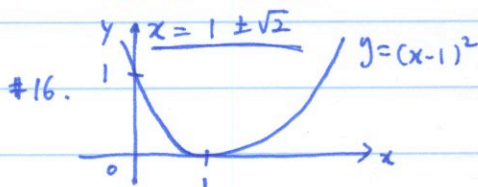
#12. $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} = \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} = \underline{\underline{2x + h}}$



So the graph of $f(x)$ is:



#15. $x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1 - 1 = 0$
 $(x-1)^2 - 2 = 0$



#17. $f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = 2(1-x) + 1 = \underline{\underline{-2x + 3}}$

#18. The equation of C : $(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = r^2$
 point $(-1, -1) \Rightarrow (-2)^2 + 0^2 = r^2$
 $r = \underline{\underline{2}}$. (Since r cannot be negative)