

Excellent  
 $\frac{4}{5}$

Name: .....

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1) The domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$  is

- a)  $(-\infty, \infty)$
- b)  ~~$[-2, 2]$~~
- c)  $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$
- d)  $(-\infty, \infty) \setminus \{\pm 2\}$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0 \implies x^2 = 4$$

2)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 4} \frac{t - \sqrt{3t+4}}{t-4} =$

- a)  $\frac{5}{8}$
- b) -1
- c) 0
- d) Does not exist

$$1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{3t+4}}$$

$$1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{12+4}} = \frac{4}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

3) If  $g(x)$  is continuous function

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} y^2 + a & , y < -2 \\ 3 - 3y & , y \geq -2 \end{cases}, \text{ Then the value of } a =$$

- a) -5
- b) 5
- c) 9
- d) -9

$$y^2 + a = 3 + 6$$

$$4 + a = 9$$

$$a = 5$$

4) the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{4x^2 - 9}$  has horizontal asymptote at

- a)  $x = 3/2$
- b)  $y = 3/2$
- c)  $x = 1/4$
- d)  $y = 1/4$

5) The function  $f(x) = x^4 - x^2 - 2x + 1$  has a root in the interval

- a) (0,1)
- b) (-1,0)
- c) (2,3)
- d) f has no roots

$$4x^3 - 2x - 2$$

$$12x^2 - 2$$

$$16x - 2 + 1$$

$$16 - 4 - 2 + 1$$