

## 2.2 – 2.3: Graphs of Functions

1. The graph of the equation  $xy = |x^3 - y|$  is

A) symmetric with respect to the  $x$ -axis only.

B) symmetric with respect to the  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis.

C) symmetric with respect to the origin only.

2. The range of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{|x|}{x} & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$ , is

A)  $[-1, \infty)$

B)  $(-\infty, 1]$

C)  $(-\infty, \infty)$

D)  $(0, \infty)$

E)  $(-1, \infty)$

3. Which one of the following represent  $y$  as a function of  $x$  ?

A)  $2|x| + y = 0$

B)  $2x + |y| = 0$

C)  $\sqrt{y^2} - x^4 = 0$

D)  $x = 1$

E)  $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 4$

4. If  $[a, b]$  is the largest interval on which the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 & ; & x \leq -1 \\ x^2 & ; & -1 < x < 1 \\ -x + 5 & ; & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \text{ is increasing, then } a + b =$$

A) 1

B) -1

C) 0

D) 2

E) 4

5. The graph of the function  $f(x) = \left[ \frac{x}{2} - 3 \right]$ , lies above the  $x$ -axis over the interval

- A)  $[8, \infty)$
- B)  $(-6, 6)$
- C)  $(-3, \infty)$
- D)  $(0, \infty)$
- E)  $(6, \infty)$

6. The range of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| + 1 & ; \quad x < 1 \\ -x^2 - 1 & ; \quad 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 3 & ; \quad x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ , is:

- A)  $(-5, -2] \cup [1, \infty)$
- B)  $(-\infty, -2] \cup [1, \infty)$
- C)  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
- D)  $(-5, -1] \cup (3, \infty)$
- E)  $(-5, -2] \cup [1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

7. If  $D$  is the domain of  $f(x) = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$  and  $R$  is the range of  $g(x) = \lceil [x + 1] \rceil$  where  $\lceil [x] \rceil$  denotes the greatest integer function of  $x$ , then  $D \cap R =$

A)  $\{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

B)  $(-4, 4)$

C)  $[-4, 4]$

D)  $(-\infty, \infty)$

E)  $(-\infty, -4] \cup [4, \infty)$

8. If  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x + 2$ , then  $f(x - 3) =$

A)  $f(x) - 2$

B)  $f(x) + 2$

C)  $f(x) - 3$

D)  $f(x) + 3$

E)  $f(x) + 2/3$

9. In the graph of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| - 1 & \text{if } x > -1 \\ x - 1 & \text{if } x \leq -1 \end{cases}$  we have

- A) one  $x$ -intercept and one  $y$ -intercept
- B) one  $x$ -intercept and two  $y$ -intercepts
- C) two  $x$ -intercepts and one  $y$ -intercept
- D) two  $x$ -intercepts and two  $y$ -intercepts
- E) two  $x$ -intercepts only

10. Let  $f(x) = [x]$  be the greatest integer function. Then only one of the following statements is TRUE ?

- A)  $y = [x]$  is not a function by the vertical line test
- B)  $[\pi - 1] = 3$
- C)  $[x] = -3$  if  $-4 \leq x < -3$
- D) the range of  $y = [x - 1]$  is the set of all integers
- E) the domain of  $y = [x - 1]$  is the set of all integers

11. If  $f(x) = [1 - 2x]$ , where  $[ ]$  is the greatest integer function, then  $f(x) = 1$  when

A)  $0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2}$

B)  $-\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 0$

C)  $-\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 0$

D)  $-1 < x \leq 1$

E)  $\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1$

12. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x \leq -2 \\ x^2 & -2 < x < 1 \\ 4 - x & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ , then  $f(x)$  has

A) two  $x$ -intercepts and one  $y$ -intercept.

B) one  $x$  - intercept and one  $y$  - intercept

C) one  $x$ -intercept and two  $y$  - intercepts.

D) two  $x$  - intercepts and two  $y$ -intercepts.

E) one  $x$  - intercept only.

13. If  $f(x) = [3x - 1]$  where  $[ ]$  is the greatest integer function, then  $f(x) = 0$  when

A)  $\frac{1}{3} \leq x < \frac{2}{3}$

B)  $\frac{1}{3} < x \leq 1$

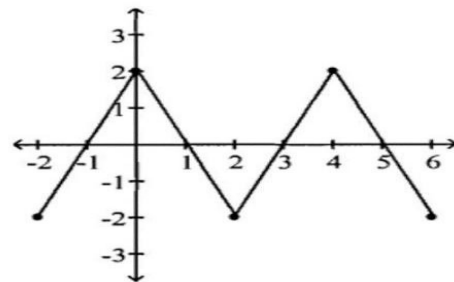
C)  $-3 < x \leq \frac{1}{3}$

D)  $\frac{2}{3} \leq x < 1$

E)  $-3 \leq x < 1$

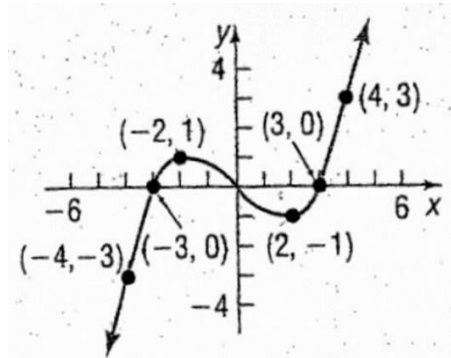
14. From the adjacent graph, the intervals over which the function is increasing:

A)  $[-2, 0]$  and  $[2, 4]$



15. From the adjacent graph, the function is decreasing on the interval:

A)  $[-2, 2]$



16. The graph of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ (x - 1)^2 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$  is increasing on the interval

A)  $(1, \infty)$

B)  $(0, \infty)$

C)  $(-\infty, 1)$

D)  $(-\infty, 0)$

E)  $(0, 1)$



$$17. \text{If } f(x) = \begin{cases} [2x + 6], & \text{if } x \leq -1 \\ |3x - 4|, & \text{if } -1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 3, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

then  $f(-\pi) + f(1) + f(4) =$

- A) -3
- B)  $-2\pi + 9$
- C)  $-2\pi + 10$
- D) 3**
- E) 4

$$18. \text{Let } f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 1, & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ |x - 1|, & \text{if } 0 < x \leq 2. \\ 1, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases} \text{ Then the graph of } f \text{ is}$$

increasing on the interval

- A)  $(2, \infty)$
- B) (1,2)**

19. The range of the function  $f(x) = 3 - |x - 1|$  is given by

A)  $(-\infty, 3]$

20. The graph of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, & \text{if } x \leq 1; \\ 5, & \text{if } x > 1, \end{cases}$  is increasing on  
the interval

A)  $(0, 1)$

B)  $(1, \infty)$

C)  $(-\infty, 0)$

D)  $(-\infty, \infty)$

E)  $(0, \infty)$

21. The range of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & \text{if } x \geq 0; \\ x - 1, & \text{if } x < 0, \end{cases}$  is

A)  $(-\infty, -1) \cup [1, \infty)$

B)  $(-\infty, 1]$

C)  $(-\infty, \infty)$

D)  $(1, \infty)$

E)  $(-1, \infty)$