



Course Code: MATH 110

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(1) If the graph of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  is shifting to the left 3 units and then it is shifting downward 2 units, thus the new graph can be represented by

<input checked="" type="radio"/> A) $\sqrt{x+3}-2$	<input type="radio"/> C) $\sqrt{x-3}+2$
<input type="radio"/> B) $\sqrt{x-3}+2$	<input type="radio"/> D) $\sqrt{x-3}-2$

(2) The distance between the two points (4,5) and (1,-2) is

<input type="radio"/> A) $\sqrt{50}$	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C) $\sqrt{34}$
<input type="radio"/> B) $\sqrt{10}$	<input type="radio"/> D) $\sqrt{26}$

(3) If a circle has radius 1.5 cm, what is the length of an arc subtended by a central angle of  $2\pi$  rad?

<input type="radio"/> A) $\frac{4}{3}$ cm	<input type="radio"/> C) $\frac{3}{4}$ cm
<input checked="" type="radio"/> B) 3 cm	<input type="radio"/> D) $\frac{1}{3}$ cm

(4) If  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+4}$ , then the domain of  $f$  is

<input type="radio"/> A) $\mathbb{R} - \{-2,2\}$	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C) $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$
<input type="radio"/> B) $[-2,2]$	<input type="radio"/> D) $\mathbb{R}$

(5) The center and radius of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y = 4$  are

<input type="radio"/> A) (1, -2) and 9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C) (-1, 2) and 3
<input type="radio"/> B) (-1, 2) and 9	<input type="radio"/> D) (1, -2) and 3

(6) The solution set of the inequality  $x^2 - 8x + 12 \geq 0$  is

<input checked="" type="radio"/> A) $(-\infty, 2] \cup [6, \infty)$	<input type="radio"/> C) $(-\infty, 3] \cup [4, \infty)$
<input type="radio"/> B) $[2, 6]$	<input type="radio"/> D) $[3, 4]$

✓  
 A  
 B  
 C  
 D

(7) The equation of the horizontal line passes through the point  $(5, -3)$  is

A)  $x = -3$

B)  $y = 5$

C)  $y = -3$

D)  $x = 5$

(8) The solution set of the inequality  $|2x + 5| < 7$  is

A)  $(-6, 1)$

B)  $(-\infty, -6) \cup (1, \infty)$

C)  $(-\infty, -6] \cup [1, \infty)$

D)  $[-6, 1]$

(9) If the graph of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  is shifting to the right 3 units and then it is shifting upward 2 units, thus the new graph can be represented by

A)  $\sqrt{x+3} - 2$

B)  $\sqrt{x-3} + 2$

C)  $\sqrt{x+3} + 2$

D)  $\sqrt{x-3} - 2$

(10) The function  $f(x) = \sin x + x^3$  is

A) even

B) neither even nor odd

C) odd

D) even and odd

(11) The center and radius of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y = 4$  are

A)  $(1, -2)$  and 9

B)  $(-1, 2)$  and 9

$1 + -4$   
 $5 - 2$

C)  $(-1, 2)$  and 3

D)  $(1, -2)$  and 3

(12) If  $\sin \theta > 0$  and  $\tan \theta > 0$ , then the angle  $\theta$  lies in the

A) first quadrant

B) second quadrant

C) third quadrant

D) fourth quadrant

(13) If a circle has radius 3 cm, what is the length of an arc subtended by a central angle of  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$  rad?

A)  $\frac{2\pi}{9}$  cm

B)  $\frac{9}{2\pi}$  cm

C) 2π cm

D)  $\frac{1}{2\pi}$  cm

(14) If  $f(x) = x^2$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{4-x}$ , then the domain of the function  $f+g$  is

A)  $[4, \infty)$

B)  $(-\infty, -4]$

C)  $\mathbb{R}$

D)  $(-\infty, 4]$

(15)  $\tan \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{180}{6} = 30$  150

A)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

B)  $\sqrt{3}$

C)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

D)  $-\sqrt{3}$

(16) The distance between the two points (4,3) and (1,2) is

A)  $\sqrt{50}$

B)  $\sqrt{10}$

$$\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 1} = \sqrt{10}$$

C)  $\sqrt{34}$

D)  $\sqrt{26}$

(17) The solution set of the inequality  $x^2 - 7x + 12 \leq 0$  is

A)  $(-\infty, 2] \cup [6, \infty)$

B)  $[2, 6]$

C)  $(-\infty, 3] \cup [4, \infty)$

D)  $[3, 4]$



(18)  $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{180}{6} = 30$

A)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x}{2}$

B)  $\frac{\sqrt{3} \sin x + \cos x}{2}$

C)  $\frac{\sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x}{2}$

D)  $\frac{\sin x + \sqrt{3} \cos x}{2}$

(19) If  $\sin \theta = -\frac{3}{5}$ , where  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then  $\sec \theta =$

A)  $-\frac{5}{3}$

B)  $\frac{4}{5}$

C)  $-\frac{5}{4}$

D)  $\frac{5}{4}$

(20) If  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$ , then the domain of  $f$  is

A)  $\mathbb{R}$

B)  $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

C)  $[-1, 1]$

D)  $\mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$

(21)  $\lfloor -2.3 \rfloor =$

A) 2.3

B) -3

C) -2.3

D) -2

(21) If  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ , then  $(f \circ g)(x) =$

A)  $x - 1$

B)  $\sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

C)  $1 - x$

D)  $\sqrt{x} - 1$

(23) The equation of the line with slope 6 and y-intercept -5 is

A)  $y + 6x - 5 = 0$

B)  $y - 6x - 5 = 0$

6 -5

C)  $y + 6x + 5 = 0$

D)  $y - 6x + 5 = 0$

$y = 6x - 5$

(24) The domain of the function  $f(x) = \frac{3x + 5}{x^2 - x - 12}$  is

A)  $\mathbb{R} - \{3, 4\}$

B)  $\mathbb{R} - \{-4, 3\}$

C)  $\mathbb{R} - \{-3, 4\}$

D)  $\mathbb{R} - \{-4, -3\}$

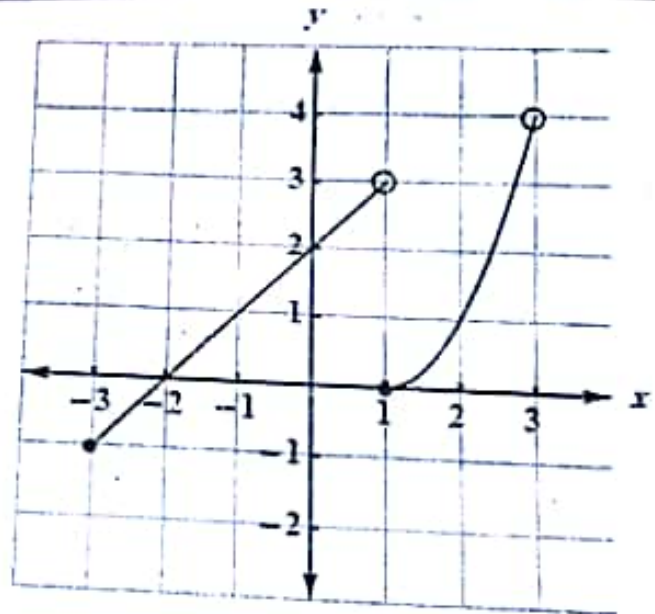
(25) The formula for the function  $f(x)$  graphed in the next figure is

A)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2; & -3 \leq x < 1 \\ (x - 1)^2; & 1 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$

B)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 2; & -3 \leq x < 1 \\ (x + 1)^2; & 1 \leq x < 3 \end{cases}$

C)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 2; & -3 < x \leq 1 \\ (x + 1)^2; & 1 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$

D)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2; & -3 < x \leq 1 \\ (x - 1)^2; & 1 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$



Best Wishes