

35 p 96

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$$

$$x^2+1 \neq 0$$

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

$$75) f(x) = x^2 - x + 4$$

$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^2 - (x+h) + 4$$

$$x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x - h + 4$$

	x	h
x	x <sup>2</sup>	xh
h	xh	h <sup>2</sup>

$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - x - h + 4) - (x^2 - x + 4)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2xh + h^2 - \cancel{x} - h + \cancel{4} - \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{x} - \cancel{4}}{h}$$

$$\frac{2xh + h^2 - h}{h} = \frac{h(2x + h - 1)}{h} = 2x + h - 1$$

$$61) f(x) = 2x^2 - x - 1$$

$$a) f(-1) = 2(-1)^2 - (-1) - 1$$

$$= 2 + 1 - 1 = 2$$

Yes

$$b) f(-2) = 2(-2)^2 - (-2) - 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot 4 + 2 - 1 = 9$$

$$(-2, 9)$$

$$c) -1 = 2x^2 - x - 1$$

$$0 = 2x^2 - x$$

$$0 = x(2x - 1)$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(0, -1), \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$$

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

e)