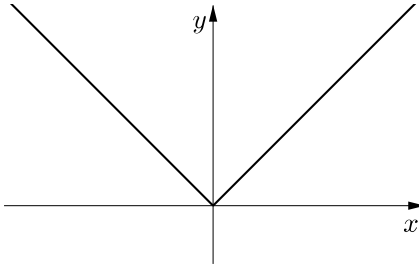
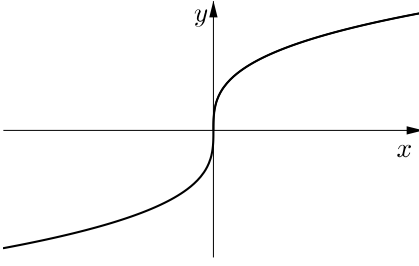
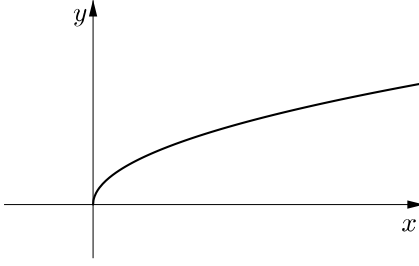
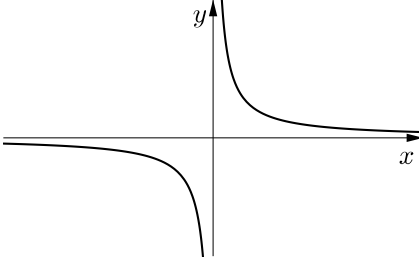
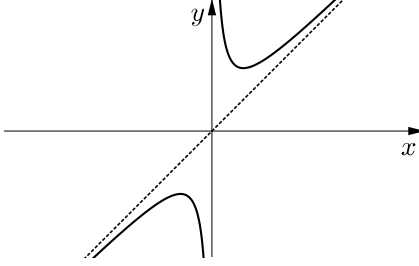
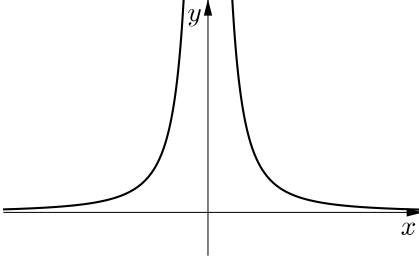
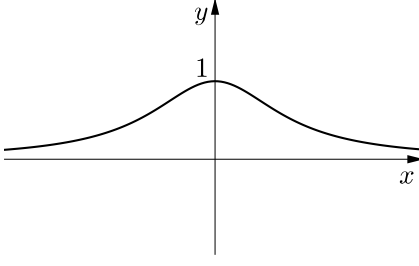
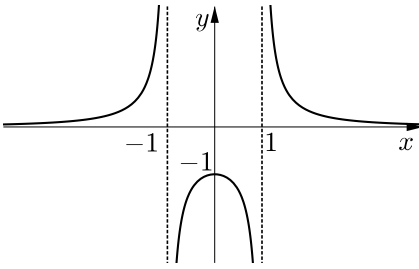
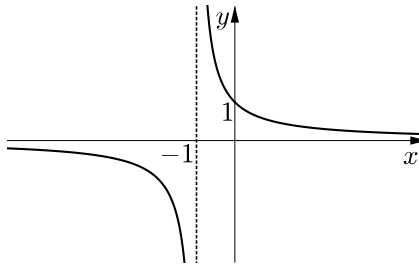
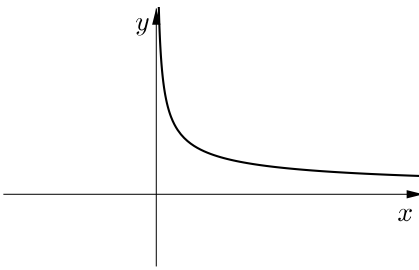
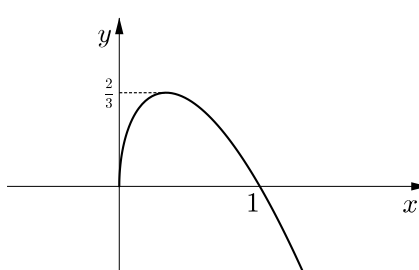
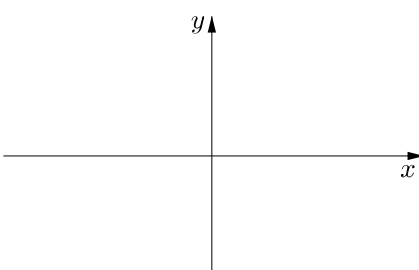
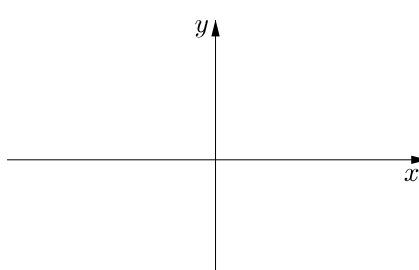
 <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing a parabola opening upwards with its vertex at (0, 1). The y-axis is labeled 'y' and the x-axis is labeled 'x'. The number '1' is marked on the y-axis at the vertex.</p> <p>$f(x) = x^2 + 1$</p>	<p>domain: $x \neq -1$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \neq 0$</p>	 <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing a V-shaped graph with its vertex at the origin (0, 0). The y-axis is labeled 'y' and the x-axis is labeled 'x'.</p> <p>$f(x) = x$</p>	<p>domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \geq 1$</p>
 <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing a curve that passes through the origin (0, 0) and is symmetric with respect to the origin. The y-axis is labeled 'y' and the x-axis is labeled 'x'.</p> <p>$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>range: $0 < f(x) \leq 1$</p>	 <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing a curve starting at the origin (0, 0) and increasing as it moves to the right. The y-axis is labeled 'y' and the x-axis is labeled 'x'.</p> <p>$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \geq -1$</p>
 <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing a hyperbola with two branches. One branch is in the upper-right quadrant and the other is in the lower-left quadrant. The y-axis is labeled 'y' and the x-axis is labeled 'x'.</p> <p>$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \neq 0$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \neq -1$</p>	 <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing a curve with two branches. One branch is in the upper-right quadrant and the other is in the lower-left quadrant. A dashed line representing the identity function $y = x$ is also shown. The y-axis is labeled 'y' and the x-axis is labeled 'x'.</p> <p>$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \neq -1,$ $x \neq 1$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \leq -1$ or $f(x) > 0$</p>
 <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing a curve with two branches. One branch is in the upper-right quadrant and the other is in the upper-left quadrant. The y-axis is labeled 'y' and the x-axis is labeled 'x'.</p> <p>$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \geq 0$</p>	 <p>A Cartesian coordinate system showing a bell-shaped curve that is symmetric about the y-axis. The peak of the curve is at (0, 1). The y-axis is labeled 'y' and the x-axis is labeled 'x'.</p> <p>$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \geq 0$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \geq 0$</p>

 <p style="text-align: center;">$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-1}$</p>	<p>domain: $x > 0$</p> <p>range: $f(x) > 0$</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \geq 0$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \leq \frac{2}{3}$</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}$</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$f(x) = \sqrt{3x(1-x)}$</p>	<p>domain: $x \neq 0$</p> <p>range: $f(x) \neq 0$</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1$</p>	<p>domain:</p> <p>range:</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$f(x) =$</p>	<p>domain:</p> <p>range:</p>