(1) Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be the function  $f(x) = \frac{2}{5}x^3 - 6$ .

(a) Determine whether or not f is one-to-one. Prove your assertion without graphing the function.

(b) Determine whether or not f is onto. Prove your assertion without graphing the function.

(2) Consider  $g(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$ .

(a) If  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ , is g a function? Justify your assertion without graphing.

(b) If  $f: [4, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ , is g one-to-one? Justify your assertion without graphing.

(3) Consider  $h(x) = 9 - x^2$ .

(a) Determine sets A and B such that  $h: A \to B$  is a one-to-one function. Justify your assertion without graphing the function.

(b) Determine sets A and B such that  $h : A \to B$  is NOT a one-to-one function. Justify your assertion without graphing the function.

(c) Determine sets A and B such that  $h: A \to B$  is an onto function. Justify your assertion without graphing the function.

(d) Determine sets A and B such that  $h: A \to B$  is NOT an onto function. Justify your assertion without graphing the function.