

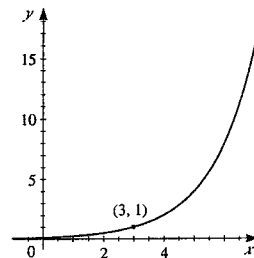
24. $g(x) = 2^{x-3}$

The graph of g is obtained by shifting the graph of $y = 2^x$ to the right 3 units.

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $(0, \infty)$

Asymptote: $y = 0$



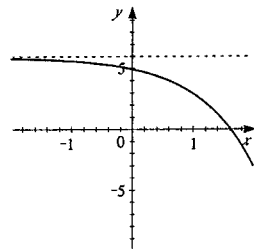
26. $h(x) = 6 - 3^x$

The graph of h is obtained by reflecting the graph of $y = 3^x$ about the x -axis and shifting upward 6 units.

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $(-\infty, 6)$

Asymptote: $y = 6$



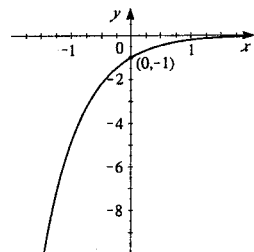
28. $f(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x$

Note that $f(x) = -\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x = -5^{-x}$. So the graph of f is obtained by reflecting the graph of $y = 5^x$ about the y -axis and about the x -axis.

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $(-\infty, 0)$

Asymptote: $y = 0$



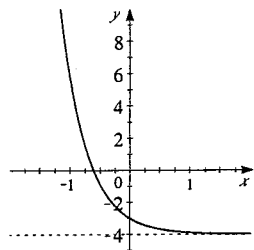
30. $f(x) = 10^{-x} - 4$

The graph of f is obtained by reflecting the graph of $y = 10^x$ about the y -axis and shifting downward 4 units.

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $(-4, \infty)$

Asymptote: $y = -4$



32. $y = 1 + 2^{x+1}$

The graph of $y = 1 + 2^{x+1}$ is obtained by shifting the graph of $y = 2^x$ to the left 1 unit and then upward 1 unit.

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $(1, \infty)$

Asymptote: $y = 1$

