Fill in the table. For domains and ranges, use interval notation $[1,5)$ or set notation $\{1,3,5\}$. Sometimes the correct answer is none. Some answers are given. Note the format for max and min values.

The graph of $h$ has no hollow circles, hence all endpoints are included and should be $[\, ]$, not $(\, )$. In intervals of increase and decrease, include the endpoints if the function is defined, exclude them if not (when graph has a hollow circle). When listing the intervals of increase and decrease, list the intervals separately $[-2, 0]$, $[4, 6]$. In contrast, for domains we take the union $[-2, 0] \cup [4, 6]$. For roots and turning points, we list only the $x$ coordinate, e.g. $x = 3$, not both coordinates $(3, 8)$.

9. Simplify the fraction over $h$ to a reduced ratio of two polynomials, e.g. $\frac{2x - 1}{3x + h}$, not $\frac{x - 1/x}{3 + 1/(x + h)}$.

Find the following:

$$\frac{g(x + h) - g(x)}{h} =$$

The answer is

$$\frac{1}{(3 - x)(3 - x - h)}$$

To get credit, you must show your work.