### Lecture 10

Slope, Rate of change, Horiz/Vert Lines, Slope-Int, Pt-Slope, Parallel/Perpendicular

1.

Find the slope bewteen the points (-4, -3) and (1,3). Express your answer as an integer or reduced fraction.

2.

Find the slope between the points  $\left(\frac{2}{11}, \frac{10}{7}\right)$  and  $\left(\frac{13}{11}, \frac{13}{7}\right)$ 

3.

Find the slope between the points (6,1) and (9,1). Answer DNE if the slope between the points is undefined.

## 4.

Find the slope between the points (-10,5) and (-10,8). Answer DNE if the slope between the points is undefined.

# 5.

Give two points with integer coordinates that have a slope of  $\frac{3}{5}$  between them.

First point: (\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_)

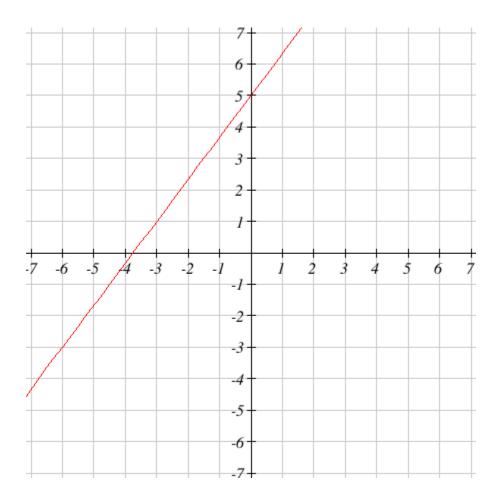
Second point: ( \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ )

6.

Is the point (18, -77) on the graph of the function f(x) = -4x - 5?

- Yes
- No
- It is impossible to determine

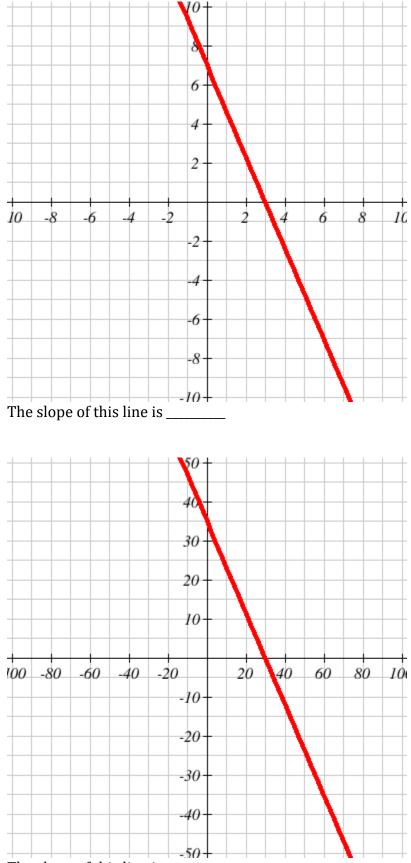
Find the slope of the line graphed below. Give your answer as an integer or as a reduced fraction.



The slope of the line is \_\_\_\_\_

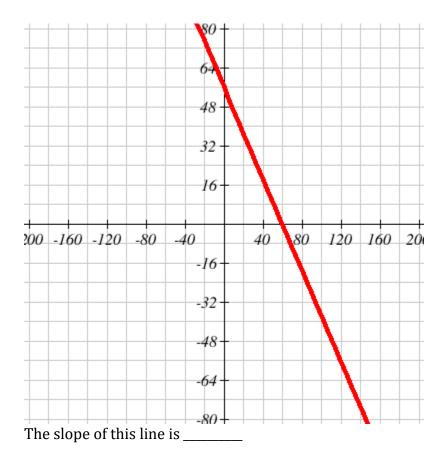
# 7.

# Find the slope of each line graphed below. Give your answers as reduced fractions.

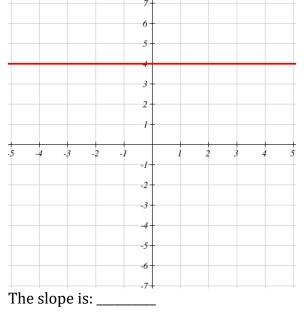


The slope of this line is \_\_\_\_\_

### 8.



9. Find the slope of the line shown in the graph below. Answer DNE if the slope does not exist.



Find the slope of the line shown in the graph below. Answer DNE if the slope does not exist

			6-				
-			5				
			4				
			4				
			3				
			2				
			7				
			1-				
+			-				
-5 -	4 -3	-2	-1	1	2 3	4	5
			-1				
			-1-				
			-2				
			-2-				
			-2 - -3 - -4 -				
			-2				
			-2 - -3 - -4 -				
			-2- -3- -4- -5- -6-				
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-2- -3- -4- -5-				
The	slope	is:	-2- -3- -4- -5- -6-				

#### 11.

Suppose you are driving. You notice that after driving for 3 hours, you are 135 miles from Seattle. You continue driving, and calculate that after driving 5 hours you are 215 miles from Seattle.

What was your rate of travel between these two observations?

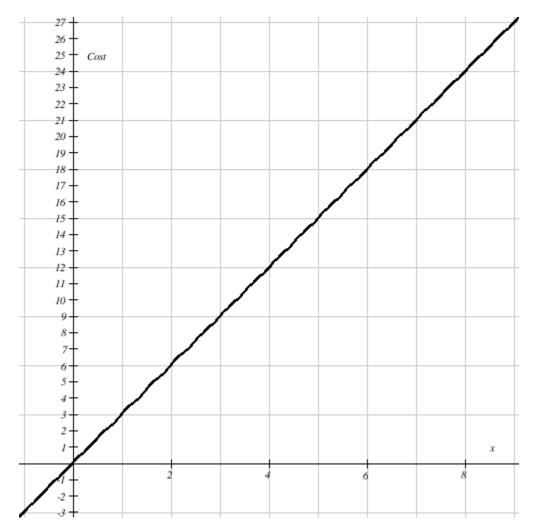
\_\_\_\_\_ miles per hour

### 12.

Which of the following rates are equivalent to the rate 11 pounds per 2 months?

- 66 pounds per year
- $\frac{11}{2}$  pounds per month
- 5.5 pounds per month
- 55 pounds every 10 months
- one pound per  $\frac{2}{11}$  months

The graph below shows the cost of buying x square yards of carpet. Find the slope of the graph and interpret the result.



The slope of the graph is

What does the slope represent?

- The cost per square yard of carpet
- The size of the carpet
- The cost per hour of installation
- The cost of installation
- The total cost of the carpet

# 14. Is the function f(x) shown in the table below a linear function?

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
f(x)	8	5	2	-1	-4	-7

- No, the ratio of change in input to change in output is not constant
- Yes, the ratio of change in input to change in output is constant
- Yes, each input has exactly one output
- No, there are multiple outputs for at least one input
- Triceratops

#### 15.

Is the function f(x) shown in the table below a linear function?

X	-1	0	1	2	3	4
f(x)	-3	1	-3	-15	-35	-63

- No, there are multiple outputs for at least one input
- Yes, the ratio of change in input to change in output is constant
- Yes, each input has exactly one output
- No, the ratio of change in input to change in output is not constant
- Wombat

#### 16.

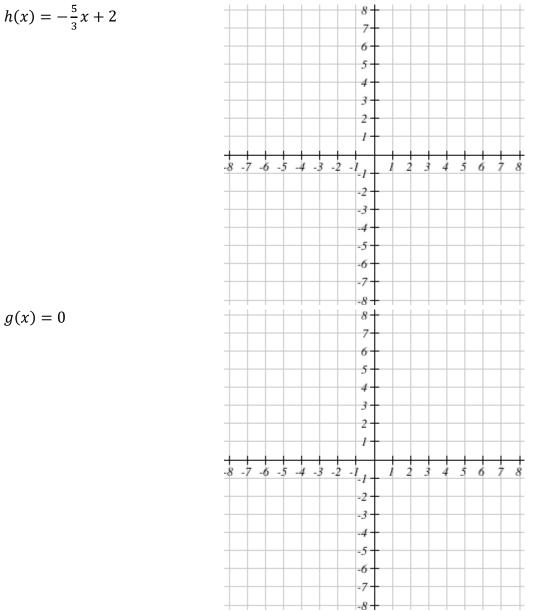
Give three different points that lie on the line y = 4x + 2 by choosing different values for x. Note that you must answer all three questions in order for your responses to be scored correctly.

If *x* is \_\_\_\_\_\_, then the point on the line is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

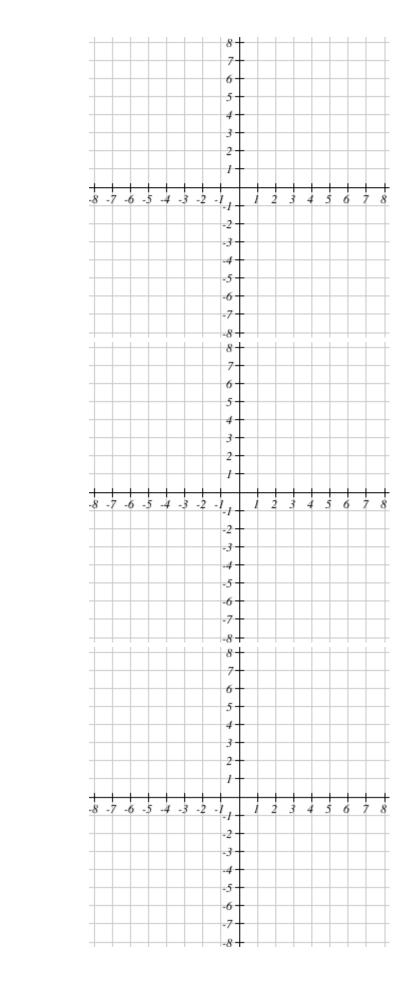
If *x* is \_\_\_\_\_, then the point on the line is \_\_\_\_\_.

If *x* is \_\_\_\_\_, then the point on the line is \_\_\_\_\_.

Draw the graph of each of the 5 equations below. Make sure to scroll down to see all the graphs.



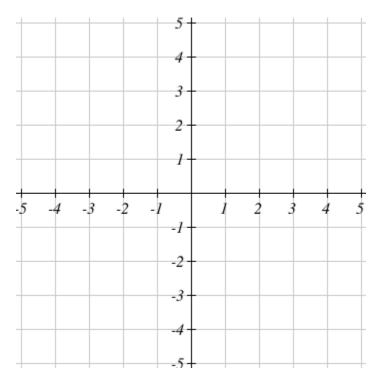
$$g(x) = 0$$



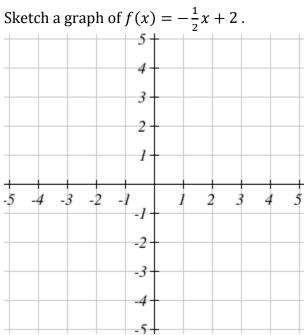
$$k(x) = -\frac{3}{5}x + 5$$

$$q(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x - 5$$

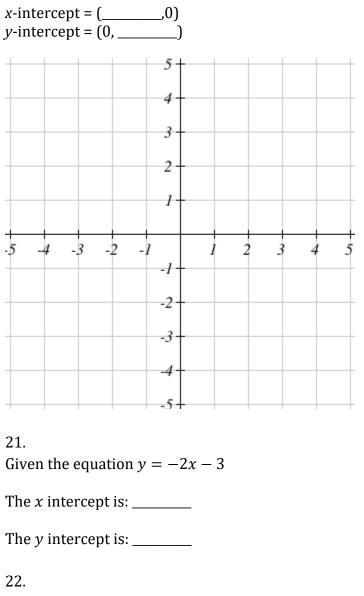
# 18. Graph the line that has an *x*-intercept of (2,0) and *y*-intercept of (0,3).



# 19.



# 20. Find the *x*-intercept and *y*-intercept of the graph of 4x + 2y = 8. Then graph.



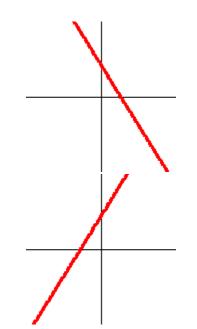
Find the *x* and *y* intercepts of the equation: -2x - 5y = 30

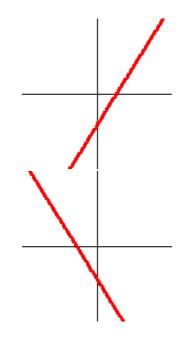
The intercepts are: \_\_\_\_\_

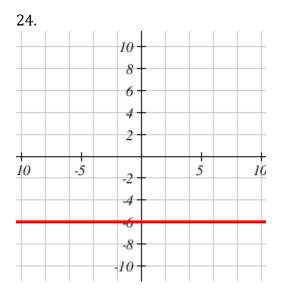
*x* intercept = (\_\_\_\_\_,0)

*y* intercept = (0, \_\_\_\_\_)

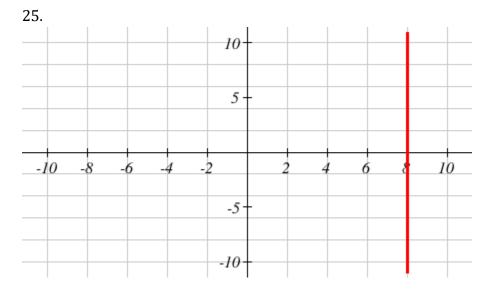
The graphs shown below correspond to functions of the form f(x) = mx + b. Which of the graphs has m > 0 and b < 0?







Find the equation of the line shown.



Find the equation of the line shown.

26.

Construct a linear function that passes through the point (3,15). Give your answer is slope-intercept form and use rational numbers or integers.

*f*(*x*) =\_\_\_\_\_

#### 27.

Put the following equation in slope-intercept form:  $y - 3 = -\frac{1}{6}(x - 1)$ 

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_

28.

Find the equation for the line that passes through the points (-5, -8) and (-8, -9). Give your answer in the point-slope form  $y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$ .

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_

29.

Find the equation of the line with slope = 5 and passing through (7,-3). Write the equation in point-slope form AND slope-intercept forms. Include the full equation in your answers.

point-slope form: \_\_\_\_\_

slope-intercept form: \_\_\_\_\_

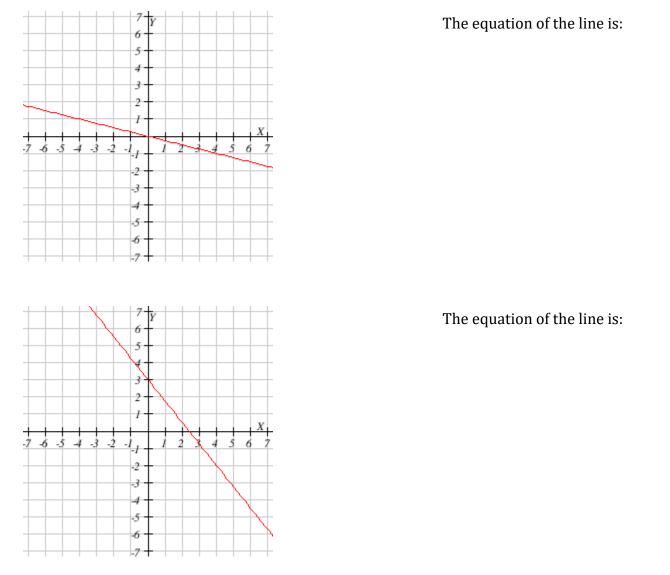
A line with equation y = mx + b passes through the origin and the point (7, -8). Find the values of m and b.

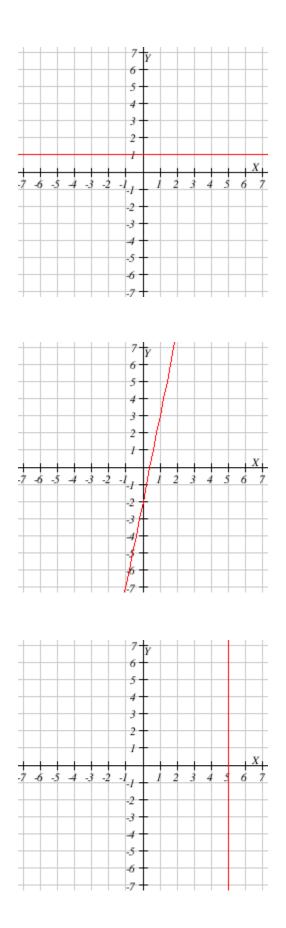
*m* =\_\_\_\_\_

*b* =\_\_\_\_\_

31.

Give the equation of each line in the 5 graphs below. Make sure to scroll down to see all the graphs. Give your answers in slope-intercept form unless the line is vertical.





The equation of the line is:

The equation of the line is:

The equation of the line is:

Write an equation for a line parallel to y = 4x - 2 and passing through the point (1,1).

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_

33.

Construct two different linear functions f(x) and g(x) that are parallel to each other. Write them below in slope-intercept form.

*f*(*x*) =\_\_\_\_\_

*g*(*x*) =\_\_\_\_\_

34.

Two lines are <u>perpendicular</u> if...

- they have the same y-intercept
- they are not parallel
- they intersect at a right angle
- they never intersect
- they both own cats. Oh wait, that's purrpendicular

35.

Write an equation for a line perpendicular to y = -5x + 3 and passing through the point (-15,1).

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_

36.

Find an equation of the line that is perpendicular to 8x - 10y = -4 and has a y-intercept of 1. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

*y* = \_\_\_\_\_*x* +\_\_\_\_\_

# 37.

Construct two different linear functions f(x) and g(x) that are perpendicular to each other and have nonzero y -intercepts. Write them below in slope-intercept form.

*f*(*x*) =\_\_\_\_\_

*g*(*x*) =\_\_\_\_\_

John is on vacation and needs to arrange transportation. A rental car costs 70 dollars per day plus a onetime cost of 20 dollars for insurance. Construct a function C(x) that gives the total cost of renting a car for x days.

C(x)=\_\_\_\_\_

If John has budgeted 370 dollars for the rental, how many days can he afford?

\_\_\_\_\_ days

39.

In 1991, the moose population in a park was measured to be 4040. By 1999, the population was measured again to be 4680. If the population continues to change linearly:

A.) Find a formula for the moose population, *P* , in terms of *t* , the years since 1990.

P(t) =\_\_\_\_\_

B.) What does your model predict the moose population to be in 2002?

40.

Depreciation is the decrease or loss in value of an item due to age, wear, or market conditions. We usually consider depreciation on expensive items like cars. Businesses use depreciation as a loss when calculating their income and taxes.

One company buys a new bulldozer for \$131500. The company depreciates the bulldozer linearly over its useful life of 25 years. Its salvage value at the end of 25 years is \$19000.

A) Express the value of the bulldozer, *V*, as a function of how many years old it is, *t*. Make sure to use function notation.

B) The value of the bulldozer after 2 years is \$\_\_\_\_\_.

## Lecture 11

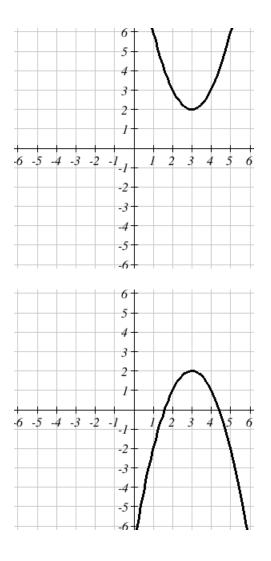
Quadratic function general form, graphs(parabolas), intercepts, vertex, standard form (and converting general/standard), domain/range, axis of symmetry, applications

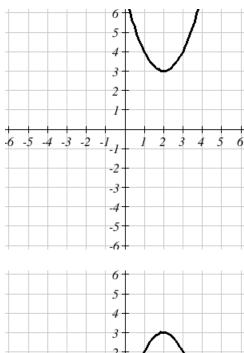
1.

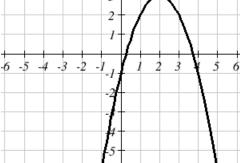
The <u>vertex</u> of a parabola is \_\_\_\_\_

- the highest or lowest point on a parabola
- the point where the parabola intersects its axis of symmetry
- the point where the parabola changes from increasing to decreasing
- all of the above
- none of the above
- 2.

Which of these parabolas opens downwards and has its vertex at the point (2,3)?

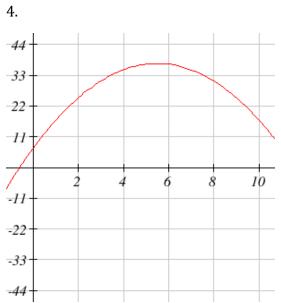






Describe how the graph of  $g(x) = -1.6x^2$  compares to the graph of  $f(x) = x^2$ .

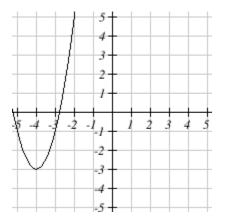
The graph of g(x) is (wider/narrower) than the graph of f(x). The graph of g(x) opens in the (opposite/same) direction as the graph of f(x).



Use the y-intercept, vertex, and shape of the graph to determine which of the choices below is the equation for the parabola.

- $y = x^2 + 11x + 7$
- $y = x^2 11x 7$
- $y = -x^2 + 11x 7$
- $y = -x^2 11x + 7$
- $y = x^2 11x 7$
- $y = -x^2 + 11x + 7$

Consider the function graphed below.



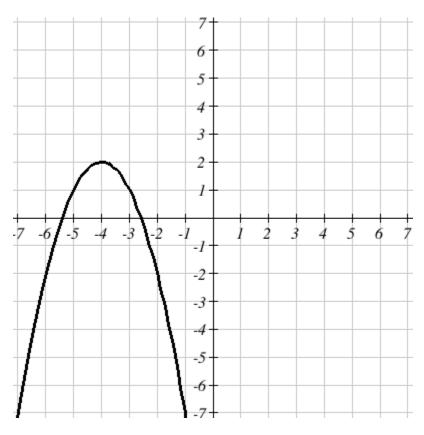
The function has a Select an answer minimum maximum value of at x =\_\_\_\_\_

The function is increasing on the interval(s): \_\_\_\_\_

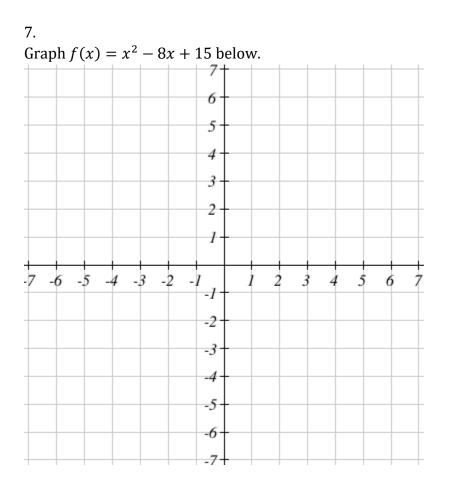
The function is decreasing on the interval(s): \_\_\_\_\_

#### 6.

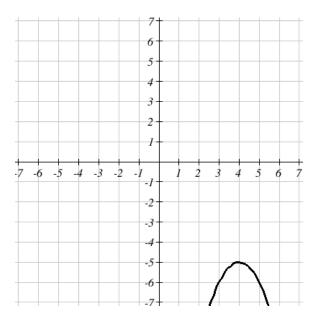
For the parabola graphed below, identify its vertex, state the intervals where it is increasing and decreasing.



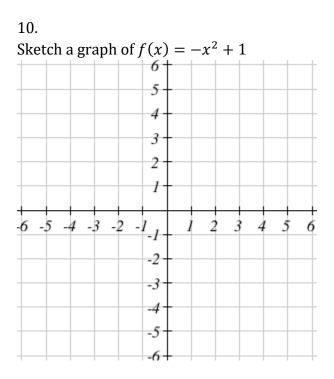
The vertex of the parabola is \_\_\_\_\_ The parabola is increasing on the interval\_\_\_\_\_ The parabola is decreasing on the interval\_\_\_\_\_



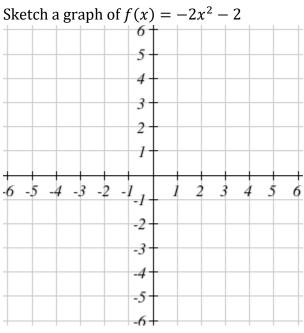
For the parabola graphed below, identify its vertex, axis of symmetry, and state if it opens upwards or downwards.



The vertex of the parabola is\_\_\_\_\_ The axis of symmetry is\_\_\_\_\_ The parabola opens Select an answer downwards upwards\_\_\_\_\_ Give three different points that lie on the parabola  $y = x^2 + 5x + 4$ . If *x* is \_\_\_\_\_\_, then the point on the parabola is \_\_\_\_\_\_. If *x* is \_\_\_\_\_\_, then the point on the parabola is \_\_\_\_\_\_. If *x* is \_\_\_\_\_\_, then the point on the parabola is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

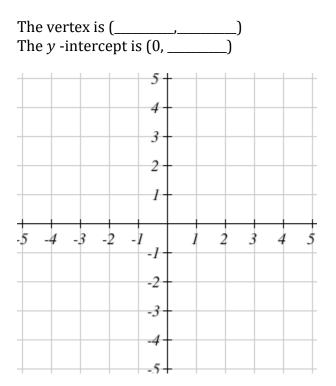




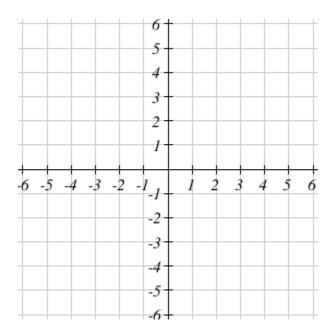


9.

# 12. Identify the vertex, and the *y*-intercept then graph $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2$ .



# 13. Graph the equation $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$ below and then state its domain and range.



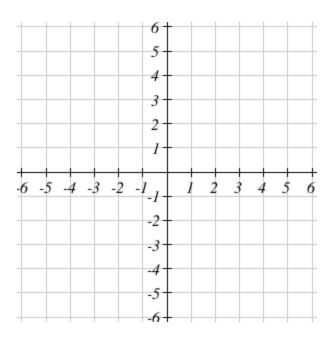
The domain of the equation is:

- $x \leq 2$
- All real numbers
- $x \leq -3$
- $x \ge -3$
- $x \ge 2$

The range of the equation is:

- All real numbers
- $y \ge -3$
- *y* ≤ 2
- $y \leq -3$
- $y \ge 2$

# 14. Graph the equation $y = -x^2 + 8x - 13$ below and then state its domain and range.



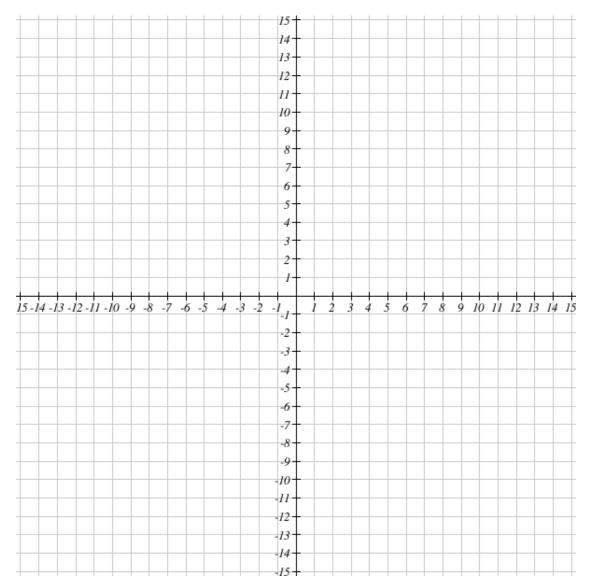
The domain of the equation is:

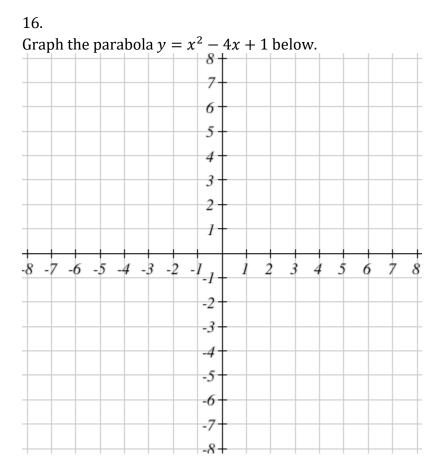
- $x \le 4$
- *x* ≤ 3
- $x \ge 4$
- All real numbers
- $x \ge 3$

The range of the equation is:

- *y* ≤ 3
- $y \ge 3$
- All real numbers
- $y \ge 4$
- $y \le 4$

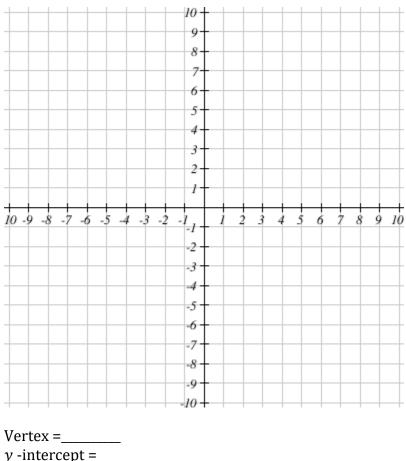
# 15. Graph the function $g(x) = -0.5x^2 - 4x - 7$ on the axes below





Graph the parabola then fill in the blanks about the vertex, any intercepts, the domain, and range. Enter intercepts as ordered pairs, aka points.

 $y = x^2 - 8x + 12$ 



y -intercept =\_\_\_\_\_ x -intercepts =\_\_\_\_\_ Domain: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Equation of the Axis of Symmetry: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Consider the quadratic function  $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 5$ .

Determine the following:

The left x -intercept is x =\_\_\_\_\_ The right x -intercept is x =\_\_\_\_\_ The y -intercept is y =\_\_\_\_\_ The vertex is (\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_) The line of symmetry has the equation\_\_\_\_\_

Consider the parabola given by the equation:  $f(x) = -4x^2 + 24x - 24$ 

Find the following for this parabola:

A) The vertex: \_\_\_\_\_

B) The vertical intercept is the point\_\_\_\_\_

C) Find the coordinates of the two *x* -intercepts of the parabola and write them as ordered pairs. First, give the exact values, and then give decimals rounded to two decimal places.

Exact coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_

Decimal coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Let  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 18x + 19$ . Find the *x*-intercepts of the graph of y = f(x).

The *x* -intercepts are located at

- One or more solutions: \_\_\_\_\_
- No solution

(Give the coordinates of ALL the *x* -intercepts, or if no *x* -intercepts exist, select that choice)

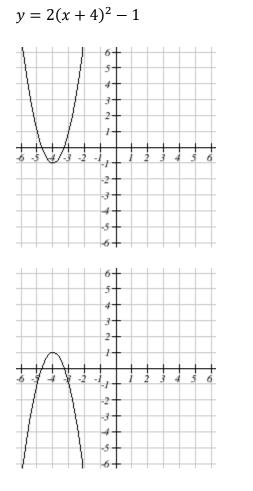
#### 21.

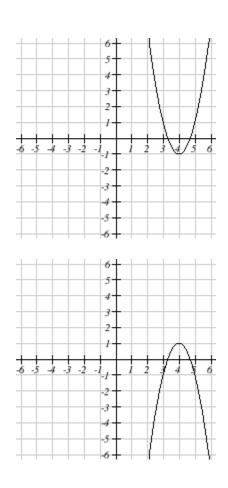
Find *b* and *c* so that  $y = -6x^2 + bx + c$  has vertex (5, -9).

 $b = \_\_\_$ .

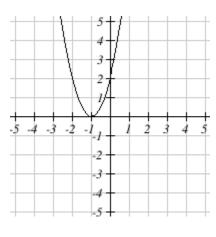
*c* = \_\_\_\_\_.

# 22. Match the function with its graph.





# 23. Write an equation (any form) for the quadratic graphed below:



y =\_\_\_\_\_

Determine the equation of the quadratic function with vertex (1,4) and passing through the point (-1,16)

```
y = _____
```

25.

Given the following quadratic function:  $y = x^2 - 10x + 16$ 

a) Complete the square to write the quadratic in standard form: y =\_\_\_\_\_

b) Identify the vertex of the parabola: \_\_\_\_\_

26.

For each quadratic expression below, complete the square to write it in standard form.

a)  $x^2 + 4x + 5$ 

Standard form: \_\_\_\_\_

b)  $x^2 - 16x + 56$ 

Standard form: \_\_\_\_\_

27.

Find the formula, in standard form  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , for a quadratic that has roots at  $x = \sqrt{17}$  and  $x = -\sqrt{17}$ , and has leading coefficient of 1.

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_

### 28.

Find the formula, in standard form  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ , for a quadratic that has roots at  $x = -3 + 3\sqrt{7}$  and  $x = -3 - 3\sqrt{7}$ , and has leading coefficient of 1.

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_

On Utapau, while riding a boga, General Kenobi dropped his lightsaber 440 feet down onto the platform where Commander Cody was.  $h(s) = -14s^2 + 440$ , gives the height after *s* seconds.

a) What type of function would best model this situation?

- Rational or Inverse
- Linear
- Quadratic
- Exponential

b) Evaluate *h*(5) =\_\_\_\_\_

30.

This question is not about solving the stated problem, but about understanding it.

A rocket is launched, and its height above sea level *t* seconds after launch is given by the equation  $h(t) = -4.9t^2 + 1400t + 220$ .

a) From what height was the rocket launched?

To answer this question, we'd find:

- The *t* intercept
- The *h* intercept
- The *t* coordinate of the vertex
- The *h* coordinate of the vertex

b) What is the maximum height the rocket reaches?

To answer this question, we'd find:

- The *t* intercept
- The *h* intercept
- The *t* coordinate of the vertex
- The *h* coordinate of the vertex

c) If the rocket will splash down in the ocean, when will it splash down?

To answer this question, we'd find:

- The *t* intercept
- The *h* intercept
- The *t* coordinate of the vertex
- The *h* coordinate of the vertex

A rocket is fired upward from some initial distance above the ground. Its height (in feet), h, above the ground t seconds after it is fired is given by  $h(t) = -16t^2 + 80t + 1056$ .

What is the rocket's maximum height?

\_\_\_\_\_feet

How long does it take for the rocket to reach its maximum height? \_\_\_\_\_\_seconds

After it is fired, the rocket reaches the ground at t=\_\_\_\_\_ seconds

32.

A person standing close to the edge on top of a 56-foot building throws a ball vertically upward. The quadratic function  $h = -16t^2 + 104t + 56$  models the ball's height above the ground, h, in feet, t seconds after it was thrown.

a) What is the maximum height of the ball?

\_\_\_\_\_feet

b) How many seconds does it take until the ball hits the ground?

\_\_\_\_\_seconds

33.

Suppose that you have 760 feet of rope and want to use it to make a rectangle. What dimensions should you make your rectangle if you want to enclose the maximum possible area?

The length should be \_\_\_\_\_ feet

The width should be \_\_\_\_\_ feet

The total area enclosed is \_\_\_\_\_\_ square feet.

34.

Josh wants to build a rectangular enclosure for his animals. One side of the pen will be against the barn, so he needs no fence on that side. The other three sides will be enclosed with wire fencing. If Josh has 450 feet of fencing, you can find the dimensions that maximize the area of the enclosure.

a) Let *w* be the width of the enclosure (perpendicular to the barn) and let *l* be the length of the enclosure (parallel to the barn). Write an function for the area *A* of the enclosure in terms of *w*. (HINT first write two equations with *w* and *l* and *A*. Solve for *l* in one equation and substitute for *l* in the other). A(w) =

b) What width *w* would maximize the area?

*w* = \_\_\_\_\_ft

c) What is the maximum area?

A = \_\_\_\_\_square feet

### Lecture 12

Power functions, Terminology, smoothness, continuity, end behavior, zeros, multiplicity, graph sketching. Division algorithm, synthetic division

1.

When a polynomial f(x) is evaluated at a particular value of x, is it possible for more than one value to result?

- Yes, a polynomial will have more than one output for every input.
- No, a polynomial can only have more than one output for some inputs.
- No, a polynomial is a function so it can only have one output for each input.
- Yes, a polynomial can have more than one output for some inputs.

2. Let  $f(x) = 3 \cdot x^4$ .

 $f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) =$ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Find f(-2) for  $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1$ 

*f*(-2) =\_\_\_\_\_

4. Add the polynomials:

$$(11x^5 - 8x^4 + 4x^3 - 10x^2) + (-x^5 + 11x^4 + 5x^3 + 6) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

# 5.

Perform the indicated operation and simplify:

 $\left(\frac{1}{7}x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \underline{\qquad}$ 

Describe the end behavior (long run behavior) of  $f(x) = x^2$ 

```
As x \to -\infty, f(x) \to
      \infty
       -00
.
       0
•
As x \to \infty, f(x) \to
```

- $\infty$
- -00 0
- •

## 7.

Describe the long run behavior of  $f(x) = x^9$ 

As  $x \to -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \to$  $\infty$ -00 0 •

As  $x \to \infty$ ,  $f(x) \to$ 

- $\infty$
- -00 •
- 0 •

### 8.

Describe the long run behavior of  $f(r) = -2r^9 - 5r^7 - r^3 + 5$ 

As  $r \to -\infty$ ,  $f(r) \to$ 

- $\infty$
- -00
- 0 •

As  $r \to \infty$ ,  $f(r) \to$ 

- $\infty$
- -00
- 0 •

Describe the long run behavior of  $f(n) = 2(n+4)^3(n-3)^2(n-1)^3$ 

```
As n \to -\infty, f(n) \to \infty

• \infty

• 0

As n \to \infty, f(n) \to \infty

• \infty
```

• 0

#### 10.

Find the degree, leading coefficients, and the maximum number of real zeros of the polynomial.

 $f(x) = 6x^8 - 3 + 3x^5 + 5x^7$ 

Degree =\_\_\_\_\_

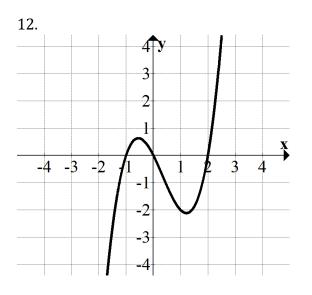
Leading Coefficient =\_\_\_\_\_

Maximum number of real zeros =\_\_\_\_\_

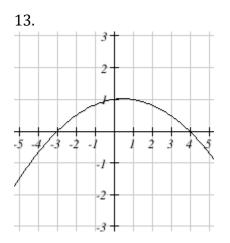
#### 11.

Given the function  $f(r) = 5r^{12} + 2r^2 + r^{11} + r$ 

There are at most \_\_\_\_\_\_ x-intercepts, and at most\_\_\_\_\_\_ turning points.



What is the least possible degree of the polynomial graphed above? \_\_\_\_\_



What is the least possible degree of the polynomial graphed above? \_\_\_\_\_

# 14. Given the function P(x) = (x - 6)(x + 5)(x - 3)

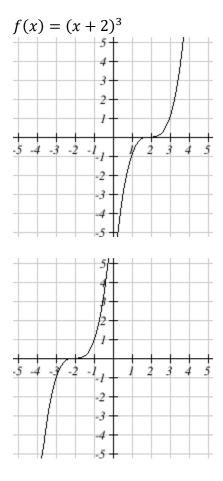
its P -intercept is \_\_\_\_\_

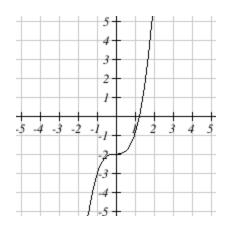
its *x* -intercepts are \_\_\_\_\_

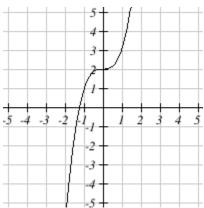
15. Given the function  $f(x) = 4x^4 - 8x^3 - 140x^2$ :

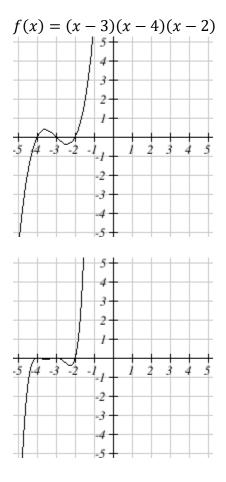
its *f* -intercept is \_\_\_\_\_

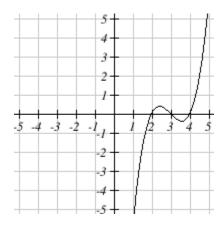
its *x* -intercepts are \_\_\_\_\_

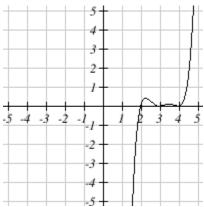


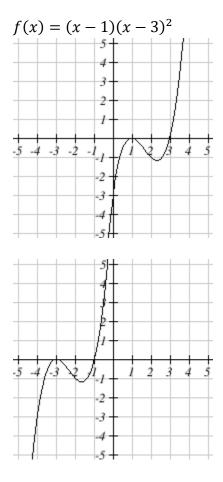


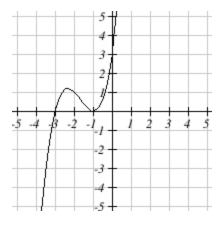


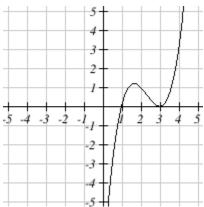


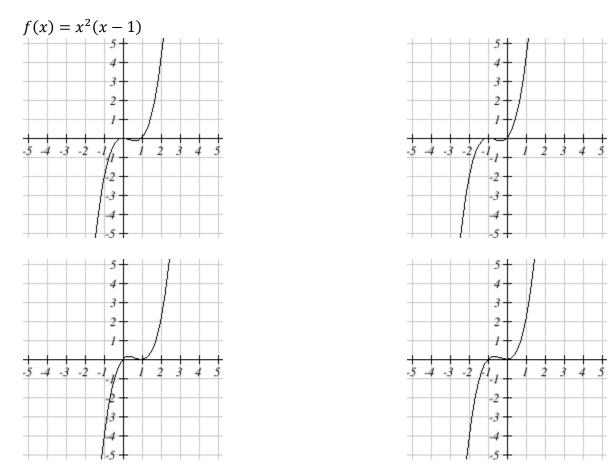












#### 20.

The polynomial of degree 5, P(x), has leading coefficient 1, has roots of multiplicity 2 at x = 3 and x = 0, and a root of multiplicity 1 at x = -3.

Find the formula for P(x).  $P(x) = \_$ \_\_\_\_

#### 21.

The polynomial of degree 4, P(x), has a root of multiplicity 2 at x = 4 and roots of multiplicity 1 at x = 0 and x = -4. It goes through the point (5,9).

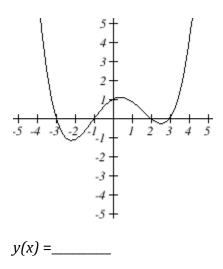
Find a formula for P(x).  $P(x) = \_\_\_$ 

The polynomial of degree 3, P(x), has a root of multiplicity 2 at x = 5 and a root of multiplicity 1 at x = -4. The y-intercept is y = -10.

Find a formula for P(x). P(x) =\_\_\_\_\_

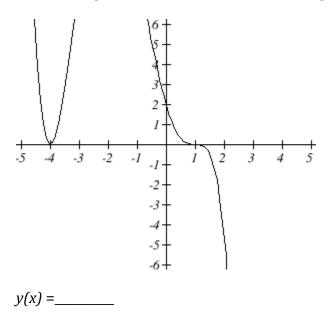
#### 23.

Write an expression in factored form for the polynomial of least possible degree graphed below.





Write an expression in factored form for the polynomial of least possible degree graphed below.



Find the quotient and remainder using long division for:  $\frac{2x^3 - 14x^2 + 7x - 30}{2x^2 + 5}$ 

The quotient is\_\_\_\_\_ The remainder is\_\_\_\_\_

26.

Find the quotient and remainder using long division for:  $\frac{x^2+6x+15}{x+3}$ .

The quotient is\_\_\_\_\_ The remainder is\_\_\_\_\_

27.

Divide. If there is a remainder, express it in the form  $\frac{r}{x+2}$ .

 $(x^3 - 5x - 2) \div (x + 2) =$ \_\_\_\_\_

28.

Divide. If there is a remainder, express it in the form  $\frac{r}{x-4}$ .

 $(x^3 + 3x^2 - 33x + 27) \div (x - 4) =$ \_\_\_\_\_

29.

Find the quotient and remainder using synthetic division for:  $\frac{x^3+8x^2+17x+14}{x+2}$ 

The quotient is\_\_\_\_\_ The remainder is\_\_\_\_\_

30. Find the quotient and remainder using synthetic division:  $\frac{x^3+10}{x+2}$ 

The quotient is\_\_\_\_\_

The remainder is\_\_\_\_\_

Find the quotient and remainder using synthetic division:  $\frac{x^4-5x^3-31x-25}{x-6}$ 

The quotient is\_\_\_\_\_

The remainder is\_\_\_\_\_

32. Find the quotient and remainder using synthetic division for  $\frac{x^5 - x^4 + 5x^3 - 5x^2 + 7x - 10}{x - 1}$ 

The quotient is\_\_\_\_\_ The remainder is\_\_\_\_\_

#### Lecture 13

Intro, Imaginary unit, roots of negative numbers, complex numbers, operations, conjugate, division/rationalizing, solutions to quadratic equations, powers of i.

1.

- $\sqrt{-1} =$
- 1
- i
- -*i*
- -1

2. For the complex number -1 - 20i ... The real part is \_\_\_\_\_ The imaginary part is \_\_\_\_\_

3.

Express  $\sqrt{-100}$  as a complex number, in terms of *i*:

√<u>−100</u> =\_\_\_\_

4.

Express  $7 - \sqrt{-81}$  as a complex number in the form a + bi.  $7 - \sqrt{-81} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

5. Express in terms of i:  $\sqrt{-26} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

6. Express in terms of i and simplify:

√<u>−18</u>=\_\_\_\_

7. Simplify the expression:  $\sqrt{-80} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

Perform the indicated operations & simplify.

Add: (14 - 25i) + (5 + 17i)sum =\_\_\_\_\_ Subtract: (14 - 25i) - (5 + 17i)difference =\_\_\_\_\_

9.

Perform the indicated operation & simplify. Express the answer in terms of *i* (as a complex number).

 $\sqrt{-7} \cdot \sqrt{-175} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

#### 10.

Perform the indicated operation & simplify. Express the answer in terms of *i* (as a complex number). (3i)(-12i) =\_\_\_\_\_

#### 11.

Multiply and express your answer as a complex number.

(4-7i)(-6+8i) =\_\_\_\_\_

#### 12.

Perform the indicated operation & simplify. Express the answer as a complex number.

(6-11i)(-7+5i) =\_\_\_\_\_

#### 13.

Multiply and express your answer as a complex number.

(6+5i)(6+5i) =\_\_\_\_\_

#### 14.

Perform the indicated operation & simplify. Express the answer in terms of *i* (as a complex number).

2*i*(4 + 7*i*) =\_\_\_\_\_

Perform the indicated operation & simplify. Express the answer in terms of *i* (as a complex number).

(2+2i)(3+5i)(4+4i) =\_\_\_\_\_

16.

What is the complex conjugate of the number 10 + 4i?

#### 17.

In this problem you are going to investigate what happens when you multiply a complex number by its conjugate using the number 3 - 3i.

First, multiply it by something that is not its conjugate: (3-3i)(-8-2i) =\_\_\_\_\_

Now, multiply it by its conjugate: (3-3i)(3+3i) =\_\_\_\_\_

You should notice a difference in those two results. To test it, try another one: (-10 - 4i)(-10 + 4i) =\_\_\_\_\_

When you multiply a complex number by its conjugate the result will be a(n)

- real
- hyperreal
- surreal
- imaginary

number.

18. Simplify:

 $\frac{3+i}{4i} = \underline{\qquad}$ 

19. Divide and simplify:  $(192 + 89i) \div (-12 + 11i) =$ \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Simplify:

 $\frac{-2i}{2+5i} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

21.

Simplify each of the following completely:

i <sup>13</sup>	=	
i <sup>40</sup>	=	
i <sup>48</sup>	=	
i <sup>38</sup>	=	
i <sup>14</sup>	=	
i <sup>31</sup>	=	
i <sup>24</sup>	=	
i <sup>77</sup>	=	

22. Write in the form  $a + bi : -4 + i - 6i^2 + 5i^3 - 5i^4 =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_

23. Solve  $m^2 - 3 = 0$  using complex numbers if necessary.  $m = \_$ 

24. Find all complex-number solutions. Write solutions in terms of *i* 

 $x^2 = -25$ 

*x* =\_\_\_\_\_

25. Solve  $m^2 + 11 = 0$  using complex numbers if necessary.  $m = \_$ 

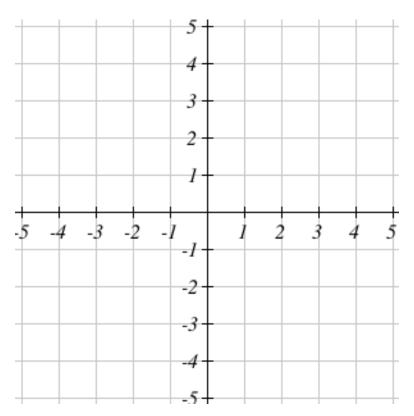
26. Solve the equation  $x^2 + 6x = -10$ , using complex numbers if necessary.  $x = \_$ 

27.

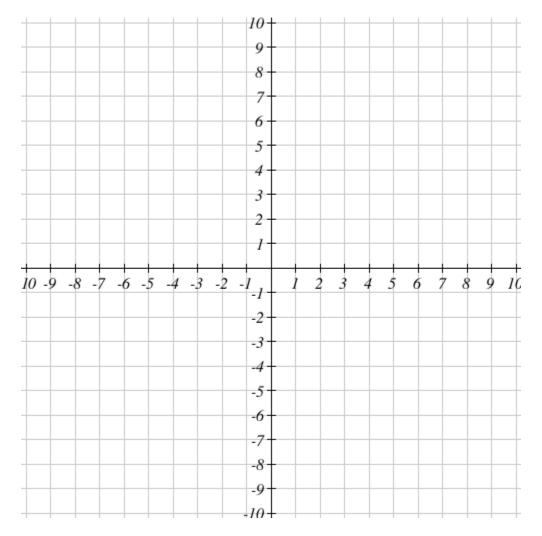
Solve the equation:  $x^2 - 8x - 3 = -73$ .

Fully simplify all answers, including non-real solutions. x = \_\_\_\_\_

# 28. Plot the number -1 - 2i.



Visualize the addition of (7 + 5i) + (-4 + i) by plotting the initial point, and the result.



#### Lecture 14

Remainder/factor theorem, Rational Zero theorem, Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, complex conjugate theorem

1.

Is (x - 5) a factor of  $-4x^3 + 25x^2 - 19x - 27$ ?

- No, it is a not factor.
- Yes, it is a factor.

2.

Find all zeros of the function  $f(x) = 9x^3 - 6x^2 - 29x + 10$ . Give the zeros separated by commas. The zeros are x =\_\_\_\_\_

#### 3.

Find all zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 6x + 4$ . Give the zeros separated by commas. Give exact value, not decimal approximations.

The zeros are x =\_\_\_\_\_

4.

Find all zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 18x - 10$ . Give the zeros separated by commas. Give exact value, not decimal approximations. The zeros are x =\_\_\_\_\_

5. Find all zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + x - 5$ . The zeros are x =\_\_\_\_\_

6.

Find all zeros of  $f(x) = 9x^3 + 27x^2 + 30x + 12$ . Give the zeros separated by commas. Give exact value, not decimal approximations. The zeros are x =\_\_\_\_\_

#### 7.

Given  $P(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 4$ . Write *P* in factored form (as a product of linear factors). Be sure to write the full equation, including P(x) =\_\_\_\_\_.

Given  $P(x) = 3x^5 - 7x^4 + 5x^3 - 25x^2 - 28x + 12$ , and that 2i is a zero, write P in factored form (as a product of linear factors). Be sure to write the full equation, including P(x) =\_\_\_\_\_.

9. The value of  $x^3 + 9x^2 - 11x - 34$  when x = 2 is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 10.

For the cubic polynomial  $f(x) = 6x^3 - 22x^2 - 80x - 24$ , use the Rational Zeros Theorem to list all possible rational zeros. Then find all zeros of the polynomial.

Possible rational zeros: +/-:

- 1, 2, 3, 6, 1/2, 3/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/4, 3/4, 1/6, 1/8, 3/8, 1/12, 1/24
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 1/2, 3/2, 1/3, 2/3, 4/3, 8/3, 1/4, 3/4, 1/6, 1/8, 3/8, 1/12, 1/24
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 1/2, 3/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/4, 3/4, 1/6, 1/8, 3/8, 1/12, 1/24
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 1/2, 3/2, 1/3, 2/3, 4/3, 8/3, 1/6

Actual zeros of the polynomial: \_\_\_\_\_

11.

For the polynomial  $g(x) = 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 39x^2 + 90x + 54$ , use the Rational Zeros Theorem to list all possible rational zeros of the polynomial. Then identify all roots of the polynomial.

Possible rational roots: +/-:

- 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54, 1/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 1/18, 1/27, 2/27, 1/54
- 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54, 1/2, 3/2, 9/2, 27/2
- 1, 2, 1/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 1/18, 1/27, 2/27, 1/54
- 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54, 1/2, 3/2, 9/2, 27/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 1/18, 1/27, 2/27, 1/54

List all the zeros (real or complex) of the polynomial: \_\_\_\_\_

For the cubic polynomial  $f(x) = 6x^3 - 22x^2 - 80x - 24$ , use the Rational Zeros Theorem to list all possible rational zeros. Then find all zeros of the polynomial.

Possible rational zeros: +/-

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 1/2, 3/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/4, 3/4, 1/6, 1/8, 3/8, 1/12, 1/24
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 1/2, 3/2, 1/3, 2/3, 4/3, 8/3, 1/4, 3/4, 1/6, 1/8, 3/8, 1/12, 1/24
- 1, 2, 3, 6, 1/2, 3/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/4, 3/4, 1/6, 1/8, 3/8, 1/12, 1/24
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 1/2, 3/2, 1/3, 2/3, 4/3, 8/3, 1/6

Actual zeros of the polynomial: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 13.

For the polynomial  $g(x) = 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 39x^2 + 90x + 54$ , use the Rational Zeros Theorem to list all possible rational zeros of the polynomial. Then identify all roots of the polynomial. Possible rational roots:  $\pm$  ...

- 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54, 1/2, 3/2, 9/2, 27/2
- 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54, 1/2, 3/2, 9/2, 27/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 1/18, 1/27, 2/27, 1/54
- 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54, 1/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 1/18, 1/27, 2/27, 1/54
- 1, 2, 1/2, 1/3, 2/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/9, 1/18, 1/27, 2/27, 1/54

List all the zeros (real or complex) of the polynomial: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Lecture 15

Domain, Simplifying/equivalence, operations, complex fractions, negative exponent examples, finding LCD, solving equations

1.

Simplify to lowest terms, if possible:  $\frac{10z^4}{45z^6} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

2.

Simplify the following expression completely.

 $\frac{3z-18}{6} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Simplify the following expression completely.

 $\frac{72}{8m+32} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

4. Simplify the rational expression given below:  $\frac{(x-12)(x-5)}{x-5}$ The expression simplifies to \_\_\_\_\_ with the restriction that  $x \neq$ \_\_\_\_\_

5. Simplify the following expression completely.

 $\frac{2n+14}{n^2+13n+42} = \underline{\qquad} \text{ with the restriction that } x \neq \underline{\qquad}$ 

6. Simplify

 $\frac{x^2+9x+18}{x^2-9} = \underline{\qquad} \text{ with the restriction that } x \neq \underline{\qquad}$ 

Simplify the rational expression given below:

 $\frac{11+x}{x+11}$ 

The expression simplifies to \_\_\_\_\_ with the condition that  $x \neq$  \_\_\_\_\_

8.

Simplify the rational expression given below:

 $\frac{15-x}{x-15}$ 

The expression simplifies to \_\_\_\_\_ with the condition that  $x \neq$  \_\_\_\_\_

9. Divide and simplify:

 $\frac{700x^{10}}{16y^9} \div \frac{245x^5}{28y^6} = \underline{\qquad}$ 

10. Simpify:

 $\frac{x^{2}+2x-15}{x^{2}-9} \cdot \frac{x^{2}-x-12}{x^{2}+7x+10} =$ \_\_\_\_\_ with the restriction that  $x \neq$ \_\_\_\_\_

11. Simpify:

 $\frac{x^2-4x-5}{x^2-6x+5} \div \frac{x^2+5x+4}{x^2+x-2} = \underline{\qquad} \text{ with the restriction } x \neq \underline{\qquad}$ 

12. Find the least common denominator of the expressions  $\frac{1}{x+10}$  and  $\frac{1}{x-12}$ .

The least common denominator is \_\_\_\_\_

13. Find the least common denominator of the expressions  $\frac{1}{(x-2)(x-10)}$  and  $\frac{1}{(x-10)(x+5)}$ 

The least common denominator is \_\_\_\_\_

14.

Find the least common denominator of the expressions  $\frac{1}{(x+10)^9(x+8)^2}$  and  $\frac{1}{(x+10)^2(x+8)^7}$ 

The least common denominator is\_\_\_\_\_

15. Add:

 $\frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{-1}{x-3} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

16. Combine into a single fraction:

 $\frac{8}{k-8} + \frac{5}{(k-8)^2} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

17. Combine into a single fraction:

 $\frac{2x}{x^2-9} + \frac{x}{x-3} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

18. Add and simplify:  $\frac{x}{x+3} + \frac{2x+15}{x^2+9x+18} =$ \_\_\_\_\_ with the restriction that  $x \neq$ \_\_\_\_\_

19.

What would be a good first step for solving the equation given below?

 $\frac{8}{x+7} = 7$ 

- Add x + 7 to both sides
- Multiply both sides by 7
- Subtract 7 from both sides
- Multiply both sides by x + 7
- Keep your feet shoulder-width apart, and lift with your legs, not your back

Which value would you have to eliminate if it appeared as a possible solution to the equation below?

$\frac{2}{x-18} + \frac{x-10}{17} = 4$				
<ul> <li>18</li> <li>10</li> <li>4</li> <li>2</li> <li>17</li> </ul>				
21. Solve: $\frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{7}{21}$ x =				
22.	6			

22. Solve the equation  $\frac{9}{x} = \frac{6}{3x} + 1$ .

*x* =\_\_\_\_\_

23. Solve the rational equation:  $-\frac{7}{s} + \frac{7}{4} = -\frac{10}{s}$ 

Answer: *s* =\_\_\_\_\_

24. Solve the equation below:

 $\frac{x}{x+10} = \frac{1}{3}$ x=\_\_\_\_\_

25. Solve the rational equation:  $\frac{-10t}{t^2 - 36} - \frac{8}{t+6} = \frac{1}{t-6}$ 

Answer: *t* = \_\_\_\_\_

26. Solve for x.

$$\frac{x}{x+6} + \frac{7}{x-9} = \frac{-17x - 12}{x^2 - 3x - 54}$$
$$x = \underline{\qquad}$$

27.

Solve for x. If there is no solution, answer DNE.

x	9	-16x - 84
$\overline{x+7}$	x + 3	$\frac{1}{x^2 + 10x + 21}$
<i>x</i> =		

28. Solve the equation  $\frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{-12}{x+3} + \frac{8}{x^2+2x-3}$ 

- *x* = \_\_\_\_\_
- No solution

#### 29.

If the same number is subtracted from both the numerator and the denominator of  $\frac{11}{13}$ , the result is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Find the number.

The number is\_\_\_\_\_

#### 30.

John can mow a lawn in 80 minutes. Rocky can mow the same lawn in 120 minutes. How long does it take for both John and Rocky to mow the lawn if they are working together? Express your answer as a reduced fraction.

\_\_\_\_\_minutes

31.

One inlet pipe can fill an empty pool in 6 hours, and a drain can empty the pool in 10 hours. How long will it take the pipe to fill the pool if the drain is left open?

\_\_\_\_\_hours

#### Lecture 16

Domain, Graphical features (asymptotes, holes, zeros, end behavior), curve sketching

1.

Determine the vertical asymptotes and holes of the rational function shown below.

$$f(x) = 8 \frac{(x-19)(x+29)}{(x-19)(x-48)(x+75)}$$

(a) holes? \_\_\_\_\_

(b) vertical asymptotes? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer DNE if none.

2.

Determine the vertical asymptotes and holes of the rational function shown below.

 $f(x) = \frac{(x+7)(x-10)}{(x-10)(x-6)}$ 

Holes

*x* =\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Vertical Asymptotes**

*x* =\_\_\_\_\_

3.

Determine the vertical asymptotes and holes of the rational function shown below.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 - 5x - 6}$$

If there is not a hole or asymptote, record DNE as your answer.

#### Holes

*x* =\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Vertical Asymptotes**

*x* =\_\_\_\_\_

4.  
Let 
$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 9x + 9}{2x^2 - 1x - 1}$$

This function has...

- 1) A *y*-intercept at the point \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) *x*-intercepts at the point(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Vertical asymptotes at *x* = \_\_\_\_\_

## 5.

For each function, determine the long run behavior.

 $\frac{x^2+1}{x^3+2}$  has

- No horizontal asymptote
- a Horizontal asymptote at y=0
- a Horizontal asymptote at y=1

 $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+2}$  has

- No horizontal asymptote
- a Horizontal asymptote at y=0
- a Horizontal asymptote at y=1

 $\frac{x^3+1}{x^2+2}$  has

- No horizontal asymptote
- a Horizontal asymptote at y=0
- a Horizontal asymptote at y=1

#### 6.

Find the horizontal asymptote of  $f(x) = \frac{2x - x^3 - 3}{3x^3 - 2x^2 - 5}$ .

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_

7.  
Let 
$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 9x + 4}{3x^2 + 11x + 6}$$
.

This function has:

1) A *y*-intercept at the point \_\_\_\_\_

2) *x*-intercepts at the point(s) \_\_\_\_\_

3) Vertical asymptotes at *x* = \_\_\_\_\_

4) Horizontal asymptote at *y* =\_\_\_\_\_

8.

Write an equation for a rational function with the following properties. Assume the multiplicity of each factor is 1 or 2.

Vertical asymptotes at x = -2 and x = -3

*x* -intercepts at x = 2 and x = -1

*y* -intercept at 4

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_

9.

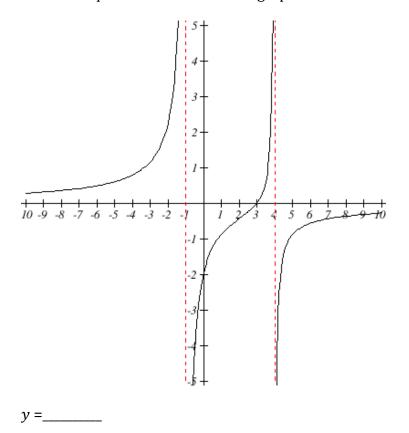
Write an equation for a rational function with following properties. Assume the multiplicity of each factor is 1 or 2.

Vertical asymptotes at x = -4 and x = -1

*x* -intercepts at x = 6 and x = 2

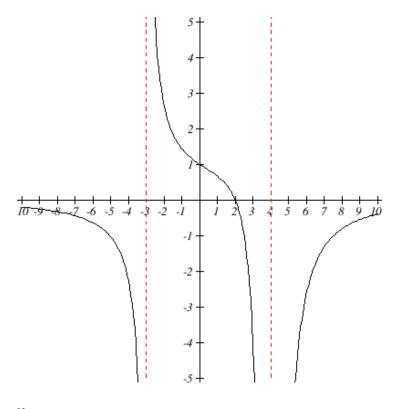
Horizontal asymptote at y = 7

*y* =\_\_\_\_\_



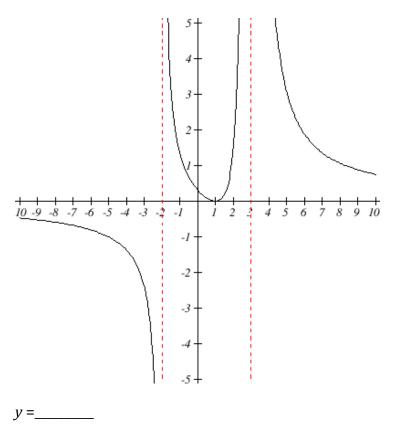


Write an equation for the function graphed below. Assume the multiplicity of each factor is 1 or 2.



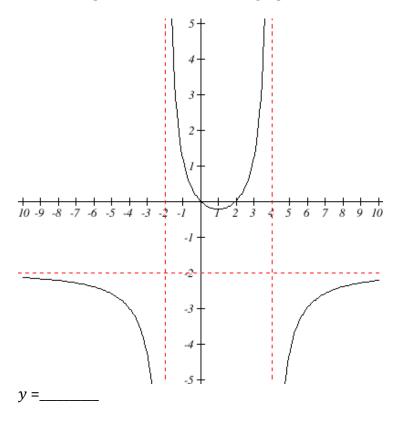
*y* =\_\_\_

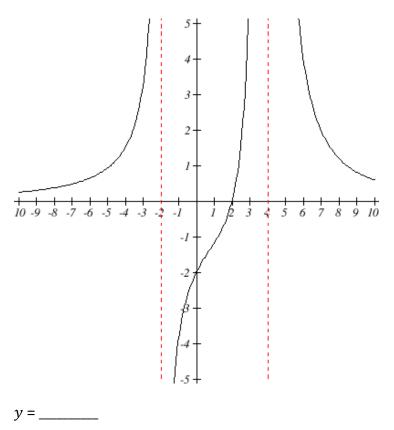
Write an equation for the function graphed below. Assume the multiplicity of each factor is 1 or 2. The y intercept is at (0,0.3)

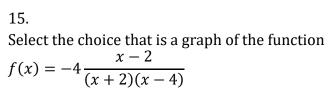


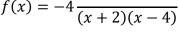


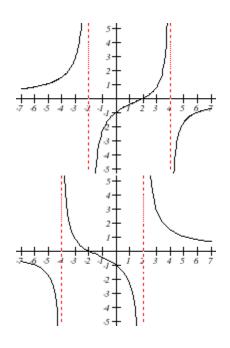
Write an equation for the function graphed below. Assume the multiplicity of each factor is 1 or 2.

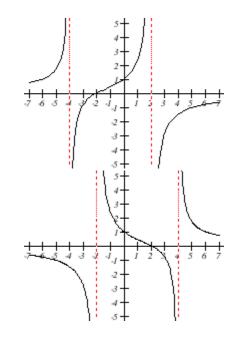




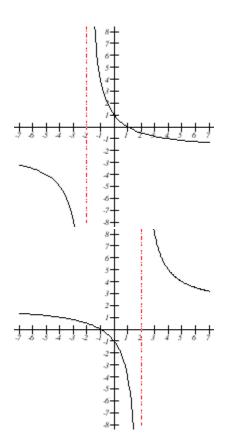


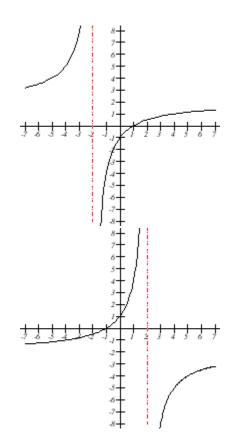




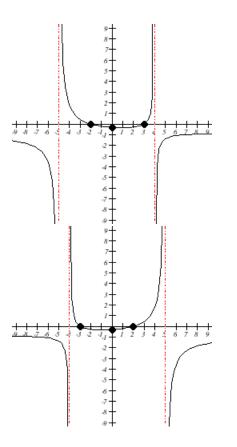


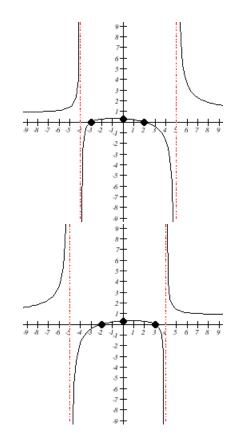
16. Select the choice that is a graph of the function  $f(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-2}$ 



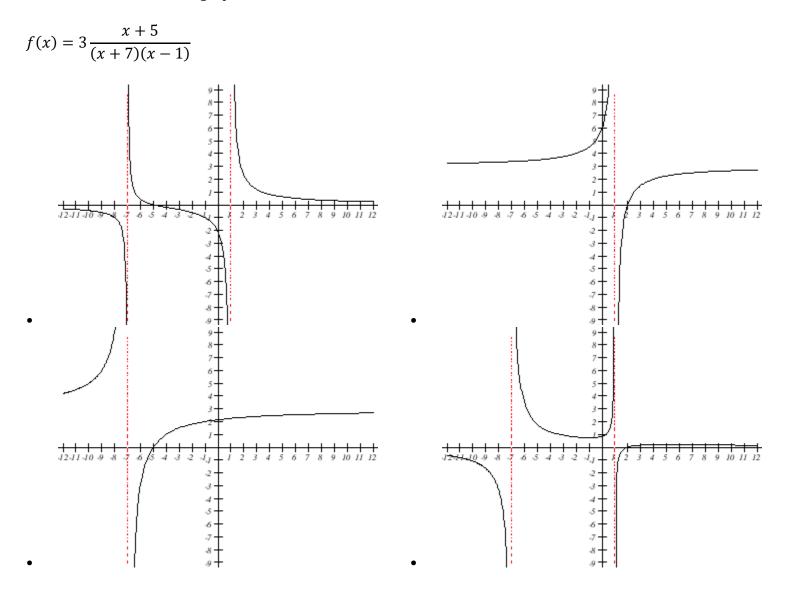


Select the choice that is a graph of the function  $f(x) = -\frac{(x+3)(x-2)}{(x+4)(x-5)}$ Note that the graph also shows the vertical asymtotes, x-intercepts (zeros of the function), and y-intercept.





#### 18. Select the choice that is a graph of the function



19.

Draw a graph of  $f(x) = \frac{-x+4}{x-1}$ , including the horizontal and vertical asymptotes, any intercepts, and an additional point on the graph.

20.

Sketch the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^2 - 2x - 8}$ .

21. Sketch the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^2 - 2x - 15}$ .

Sketch the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 8x + 4}{x^2 - 6x + 9}$ .

23. Sketch the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2 - 8x + 16)(x^2 + 2x + 1)}$ .

24.

An ant colony resided in a once-empty home that was recently purchased and treated for pests. The population, in hundreds, of the ant colony is given by the equation  $P(t) = \frac{7000t}{7t^2+600}$  for  $t \ge 9$  where t is the number of hours since the pest treatment. a) Find the population of the colony at 10 hours. Round to the nearest whole number.

Populataion=\_\_\_\_\_

b) Find the population of the colony at 24 hours. Round to the nearest whole number. Population=\_\_\_\_\_

c) Find the population of the colony at 72 hours. Round to the nearest whole number. Population=\_\_\_\_\_

d) What value does P(t) approach as time after treatment continues infinitely? It approaches \_\_\_\_\_

e) What conclusion can you draw in regards to the ant colony's population at the newly purchased house?

- In time, the population of the ant colony increases towards an infinitely large population.
- In time, the population of the ant colony decreases to 1000.
- In time, the population of the ant colony decreases to 600.
- In time, the ant colony will no longer populate the house.

#### Lecture 17

Properties of inequalities, Solving linear inequalities, absolute value inequalities

1.

Which of the values below will **not** satisfy the inequality:

 $2x + 9 \le 37$ 

The value that will not satisfy the inequality is:

- 14
- 11
- 9
- 15
- 13

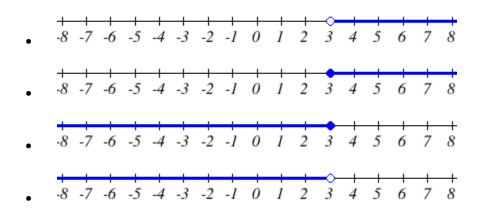
## 2.

Write the set given below in interval notation and select the graph of the interval.

#### $x \le 3$

Interval notation:\_\_\_\_\_

Choose the corresponding graph:



3. Express the set -4 < x < -3 using interval notation. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the following inequality. Write the answer as an inequality, and graph the solution set.

3b+1>16

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

-7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

#### 5.

Solve the following inequality. Write the answer as an inequality, and graph the solution set.

 $-3a + 2 \ge 2a - 3$ 

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

-7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

6. Solve: 4x + 1 > 7x + 2

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Solve: -1 < 3 - 4x < 4

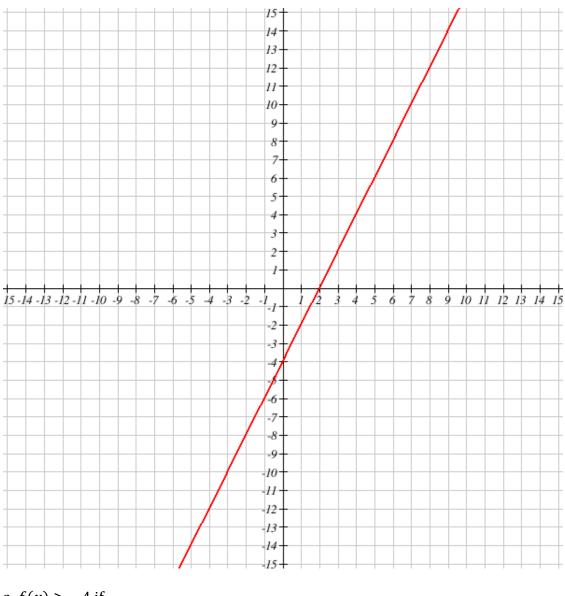
Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Solve the inequality and write your answer in interval notation.

 $-0.4 + 0.5x \le 0.4x + 12.6$ 

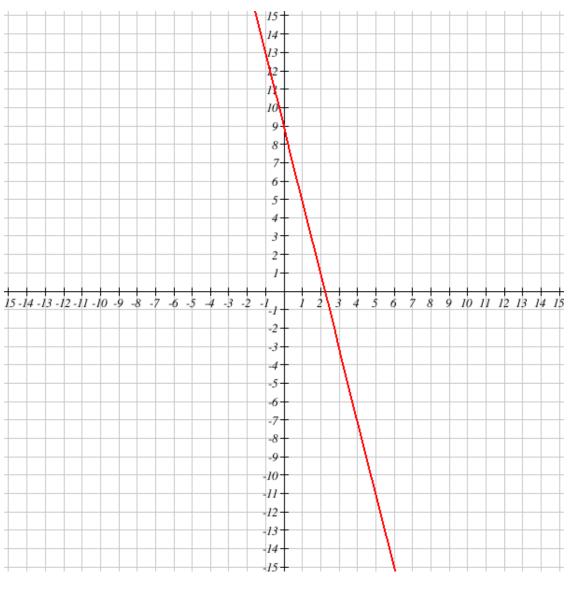
Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

# 9. Given the graph of the function f(x) shown below, solve the inequalities. Express your answer as an inequality.



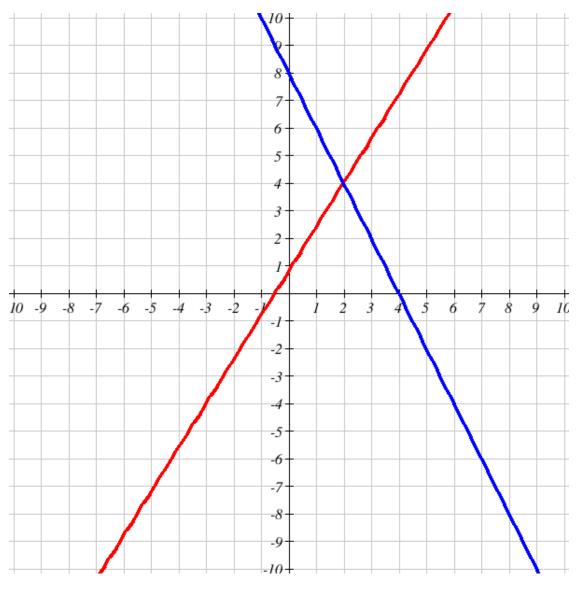
a. f(x) > -4 if \_\_\_\_\_ b. f(x) < -4 if \_\_\_\_\_ c. f(x) = -4 if \_\_\_\_\_

Given the graph of the function f(x) shown below, solve the inequalities. Express your answer as an inequality



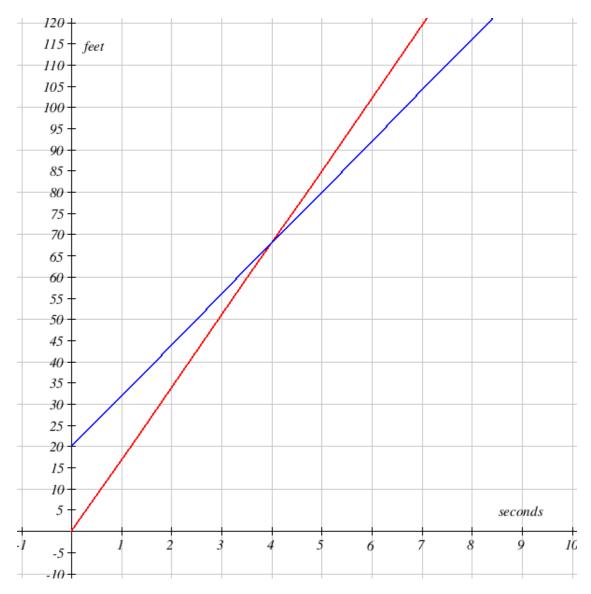
a. f(x) > 5 if \_\_\_\_\_ b. f(x) < 5 if \_\_\_\_\_ c. f(x) = 5 if \_\_\_\_\_

In the graph below, the red line is the graph of  $Y_1$  and the blue line is the graph of  $Y_2$ . Use it to solve the inequality  $Y_1 > Y_2$ .



Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Quinn and Kimberly are going to have a footrace. One of them decides to cheat and gets a head start on the other. The graphs below show Quinn's (blue) and Kimberly's (red) distances (in feet) from the starting line x seconds after the race begins.



How much of a headstart did the cheater get? \_\_\_\_\_\_ feet

Who is the faster runner?

- Quinn
- Kimberly

On what interval of time was Quinn ahead of Kimberly?(Express your answer in interval notation) Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

# 13. Graph the solution to $|x| \le 6$ .

10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

14. Graph the solution to  $|x| \ge 4$ .

10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

15. Solve, and give the solution in interval notation. Answer DNE if no solution exists.

 $|6x - 3| \ge 7$ 

The solution set is \_\_\_\_\_

16. Graph the solution to |4x - 12| < 16.

10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

17. Graph the solution to  $|2x - 4| \le 10$ .

10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

18. Graph the solution to |4x - 4| > 24.

10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Graph the solution to  $|5x + 10| \ge 25$ .

10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

## 20.

Solve, and give the solution in interval notation. Answer DNE is no solution exists.

## $10|6b+9|+5 \le 75$

The solution is \_\_\_\_\_

## 21.

Solve, and give the solution in interval notation. Answer DNE if no solution exists.

 $9|8x - 3| + 4 \ge 85$ 

The solution is \_\_\_\_\_

#### 22.

Solve, and give the solution in interval notation. Answer DNE if no solution exists.

 $7|7b - 8| + 16 \le 9$ 

The solution is \_\_\_\_\_

## 23.

Solve, and give the solution in interval notation. Answer DNE if no solution exists.

 $21|9x + 2| + 30 \ge 9$ 

The solution is \_\_\_\_\_

## Lecture 18

Solving polynomial and rational inequalities, key numbers, number line analysis

1.

Solve the following inequality and graph the solution:

(x+6)(x-4) > 0

Write the solution as a compound inequality: \_\_\_\_\_

And draw the solution

10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

2.

Solve the following quadratic inequality:  $x^2 - 7x + 12 \ge 0$ 

Write your answer in interval notation: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Solve the following quadratic inequality:  $x^2 + 3x - 18 > 0$ 

Write your answer in interval notation: \_\_\_\_\_

4.

Solve the following quadratic inequality:  $3x^2 + 5x - 2 > 0$ 

Write your answer in interval notation: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5.

Solve the inequality:  $r^2 > -r - 12$ Give your answer in interval notation. Answer DNE if there is no solution. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the inequality and write the solution in interval notation. Leave answers in exact, simplified form.

 $2x^2 + 4 \le 8x$ 

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Solve the polynomial inequality: 4(x-6)(x+5)(x+4) < 0

Give your answer in interval notation. Answer DNE if there is no solution. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

8.

Solve the inequality:  $r^2 \le r + 72$ 

Give your answer in interval notation. Answer DNE if there is no solution.

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Solve the polynomial inequality:  $x^3(x-3)^2(x+7) \ge 0$ 

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Solve the polynomial inequality:  $(x - 4)(x + 5)(x - 2)^2 < 0$ 

State your answer using interval notation. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

```
11. Solve the following inequality: x^4 - 20x^2 + 64 > 0
```

Write your answer in interval notation.

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Solve the inequality  $\frac{x+9}{x+8} < 3$ 

Give your answer in interval notation. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

13.

Solve the given inequality. Present your answer in interval notation.

 $\frac{-6x+7}{7x-1} \le 0$ 

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 14. Solve the given inequality. Present your solution in interval notation.

 $\frac{-7x-1}{x-6} \le -\frac{20}{9}$ 

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

## 15.

Solve the inequality  $\frac{1}{x+1} < 2$ 

Give your answer in interval notation.

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Solve the following rational inequality  $\frac{x-3}{x^2-49} > 0$ .

State your answer using interval notation. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solve the following rational inequality  $\frac{x-4}{x^2-36} < 0$ . Give your answer using interval notation. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

18.

Solve the following inequality:  $\frac{x^2-7x+12}{x^2+10x+25} \ge 0$ Give you answer using interval notation. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 19.

Solve the rational inequality. Write your answer in interval notation.

$$\frac{3x}{7-x} < x$$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 20.

Solve the rational inequality. Write your answer in interval notation.

$$\frac{4x}{3-x} \ge 4x$$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

## 21.

Solve the rational inequality. Write your answer in interval notation.

$$\frac{8}{x-3} > \frac{6}{x-1}$$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

## 22.

Solve the rational inequality. Write your answer in interval notation.

$$\frac{(x+12)(x-4)}{x-1} \ge 0$$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lecture 19

Linear systems and solving techniques, nonlinear systems and solving

1.

Which of these is the definition of <u>solution</u> for a system of equations?

- A value for the variable that makes the equation true.
- Where they intersect.
- An ordered pair that makes both equations true.
- The answer.

## 2.

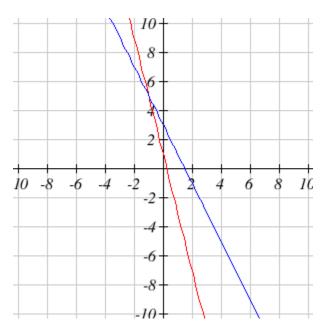
3.

Consider the following system of equations:

 $\begin{cases} -2x - 4y = -40 \\ -6x - 5y = -64 \end{cases}$ 

True or False: The point (4,8) is a solution of the system.

Consider the following graph of a system of equations:



What is the solution of the system? \_\_\_\_\_

4.

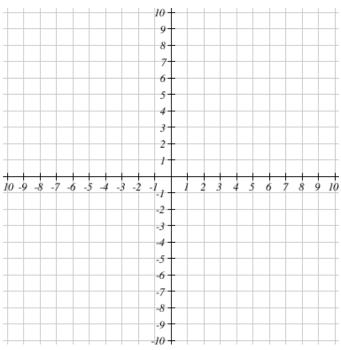
Solve the system of equations by graphing:  $\begin{cases} y = -2x + 8\\ y = 2x + 4 \end{cases}$ 

First graph each line, then write the solution to the system.

	10+
	9
	8
	7
	6
	5
	4-
	3-
	1
	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
10 - 9 - 8 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2	1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2	
10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2	-2
10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2	-2
	-2
	-2 -3 -3 -4 -5
	-2- -3- -4- -5- -6-
	-2- -3 -4- -5- -6- -7
	-2- -3- -4- -5- -6- -7- -8-
	-2- -3 -4- -5- -6- -7

The solution to the system is \_\_\_\_\_

5. Solve the system of equations by graphing the equations:  $\begin{cases} y = 3 \\ x = -7 \end{cases}$ 

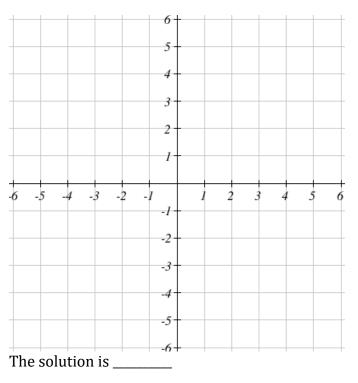


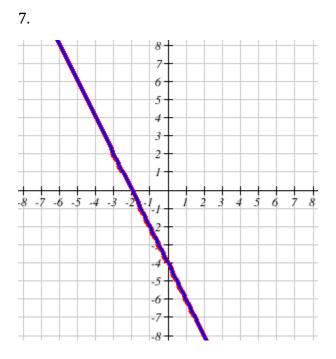
The solution to the system is \_\_\_\_\_

#### 6.

Solve the system of equations by graphing:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = -4\\ 3x + 6y = 12 \end{cases}$$





1) How many solutions does the system graphed above have?

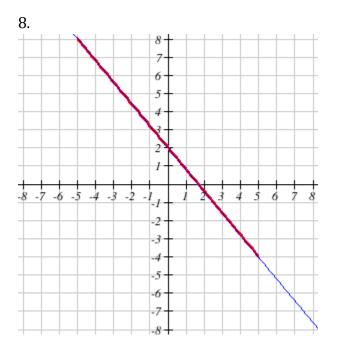
- No solutions.
- An infinite number of solutions.
- One solution.

2) Is this system consistent or inconsistent?

- This is a consistent system.
- This is an inconsistent system.

3) Are the equations in this system independent, dependent, or neither?

- The equations are dependent.
- The equations are independent.
- The equations are neither independent nor dependent.



For the system red and blue lines above, there are...

- no solutions.
- an infinite number of solutions.

## 9.

Convert the equations in the system below into slope-intercept form and then classify the system.

 $4 \cdot x + y = -4$  $8 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y = -8$ 

In slope-intercept form, the first equation is y = \_\_\_\_\_ In slope-intercept form, the second equation is y= \_\_\_\_\_

The system is...

- Inconsistent
- Consistent-dependent
- Consistent and Independent

Solve the system by substitution. Give coordinates as integers or reduced fractions.

 $\begin{cases} -4x - 7y = -37 \\ y = -6x + 27 \end{cases}$ 

- One or more solutions: \_\_\_\_\_
- No solution
- Infinite number of solutions

11. Solve the following system of equations with the substitution method:

 $\begin{cases} x+y &= -8\\ y &= 3x \end{cases}$ 

Answer: (x, y) = (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_)

Give your answers as integers or as reduced fractions.

## 12.

Find the point at which the line f(x) = -5x - 2 intersects the line k(x) = -1x - 2

 $(x, y) = (\_\_\_, \_\_\_)$ 

Give coordinates as integers or reduced fractions.

13. Solve the system using substitution.

 $\begin{cases} -5x + 5y = 35 \\ -7x + y = 31 \end{cases}$ 

- One solution: \_\_\_\_\_
- No solution
- Infinite number of solutions

Find the point at which the line f(x) = -2.7x - 12.24 intersects the line g(x) = 4.3x + 10.16.

Write the values of *x* and *y* in decimal form.

(*x*, *y*) = (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_)

15. Solve the given linear system of equations:

 $\begin{cases} 6x & - & 9y &= & 12 \\ -8x & + & 12y &= & -16 \end{cases}$ 

- One solution: \_\_\_\_\_
- No solution
- Infinite number of solutions

16. Solve the system with the addition method:

 $\begin{cases} 8x & - & 10y = & 28 \\ x & - & 3y = & 0 \end{cases}$ 

- One solution: \_\_\_\_\_
- No solution
- Infinite number of solutions

## 17.

Solve the system by elimination.

 $\begin{cases} 4x - 3y = 20 \\ -5x + 2y = -25 \end{cases}$ 

- One solution: \_\_\_\_\_
- No solution
- Infinite number of solutions

 $\begin{cases} -2x + 8y = 28 \\ -3x + 12y = 40 \end{cases}$ 

- One solution: \_\_\_\_\_
- No solution
- Infinite number of solutions

## 19.

Aaron is 2 years older than Diana. In 6 years the sum of their ages will be 40. How old is Aaron now?

\_\_\_\_\_ years old

20.

The admission fee at an amusement park is \$2.25 for children and \$6.80 for adults. On a certain day, 364 people entered the park, and the admission fees collected totaled \$1729. How many children and how many adults were admitted?

There were \_\_\_\_\_ children admitted. There were \_\_\_\_\_ adults admitted

## 21.

Diana puts x dollars into an investment with an interest rate of 6 percent per year and y dollars into an investment with an interest rate of 9 percent per year. She invests a total of \$8200, and her interest earnings after one year are \$600. From this information, we can create two equations: one for the total investment and one for the interest earned. State both equations, and then solve the system to determine how much Diana invested in each.

The equation that describes the total investment is \_\_\_\_\_

The equation that describes the interest earned is \_\_\_\_\_

Amount invested at 6 percent interest is \$\_\_\_\_\_

Amount invested at 9 percent interest is \$\_\_\_\_\_

A jar contain 800 coins, each of which is gold or silver. A gold coin is valued at \$8.00 while a silver coin is valued at \$4.00. The total value in the jar is \$5000. Which of the following can be used to model the information if x represents the number of gold coins and y represents the number of silver coins?

_	( x	+	у	=	5000
•	(8x	+	4 <i>y</i>	=	800
•	(8x	+	4 <i>y</i>	=	800
	(8x	+	у	=	5000
•	( x	+	у	=	800
	(4x)	+	8y	=	5000
•	( x	+	у	=	800
	(8x	+	4 <i>y</i>	=	5000
•	( x	—	у	=	800
	<b>(</b> 4 <i>x</i>	+	8y	=	4800

## 23.

A man has 14 coins in his pocket, all of which are dimes (worth \$0.10 each) and quarters (worth \$0.25 each). If the total value of his change is \$2.15, how many dimes and how many quarters does he have? He has \_\_\_\_\_\_ dimes. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_ quarters.

#### 24.

Carlos needs to produce 2000 milliliters of 50% alcohol solution. At his disposal he has 20% alcohol solution and 60% alcohol solution. How much of each does he need in order to produce his desired solution?

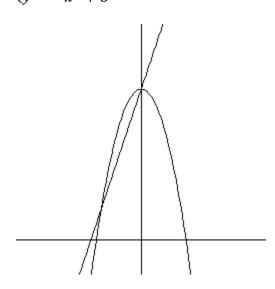
He needs \_\_\_\_\_ milliliters of 20% solution. He needs \_\_\_\_\_ milliliters of 60% solution

25. Use the elimination method to find all solutions of the system:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5\\ x^2 - y^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

The four solutions of the system are: \_\_\_\_\_

# 26. Find the solutions to the system of nonlinear equations given by: $\begin{cases} y = 2x + 5 \\ y = -x^2 + 5 \end{cases}$



Enter your answer as a list of ordered pairs. Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

## 27.

Use the elimination method to find all solutions of the system:

 $\begin{cases} x^2 - 2y = 22\\ x^2 + 5y = 1 \end{cases}$ 

The two solutions to the system are: \_\_\_\_\_

## 28.

Use the elimination method to find all solutions of the system:

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - y^2 = 11 \\ x^2 + 4y^2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

The four solutions of the system are: (-a, -b), (-a, b), (a, -b), and (a, b).

Using positive numbers find:  $a = \_\_\_$  and  $b = \_\_$ . 29. Find all solutions of the system:

 $\begin{cases} y = 1 - x^2 \\ y = x^2 - 1 \end{cases}$ 

The two solutions of the system are: \_\_\_\_\_

30.

Use the substitution method to find all solutions of the system:

 $\begin{cases} y = x - 2\\ xy = 3 \end{cases}$ 

The solutions of the system are:

 $x_1 =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $y_1 =$ \_\_\_\_\_ and  $x_2 =$ \_\_\_\_\_,  $y_2 =$ \_\_\_\_\_

31.

A rectangle has an area of 150 cm<sup>2</sup> and a perimeter of 50 cm, and its length is longer than its width.

What are its dimensions?

Its length is \_\_\_\_\_ cm Its width is \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

32.

Construct a consistent and independent system of equations that has (4,7) as its solution. Use x and y as your variables, and put your equations in the form Ax + By = C with  $A \neq 0$  and  $B \neq 0$ . Note that there are many possible correct answers.