

1. (1 pt) The expression  $(5b^2c^{-6})^1(3b^4a^{-4})^5$  equals  $na^r b^s c^t$  where  $n$ , the leading coefficient, is: \_\_\_\_\_  
and  $r$ , the exponent of  $a$ , is: \_\_\_\_\_  
and  $s$ , the exponent of  $b$ , is: \_\_\_\_\_  
and finally  $t$ , the exponent of  $c$ , is: \_\_\_\_\_  
[NOTE: Your answers cannot be algebraic expressions.]

2. (1 pt) The expression  $\sqrt[3]{729g^5y^5}\sqrt{729g^5y^5}$  equals  $kx^r y^s$  where  $r$ , the exponent of  $g$ , is: \_\_\_\_\_  
and  $s$ , the exponent of  $y$ , is: \_\_\_\_\_  
and  $k$ , the leading coefficient is: \_\_\_\_\_

3. (1 pt) If you rationalize the denominator of

$$\frac{1}{7\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{3}}$$

then you will get

$$\frac{r\sqrt{5} + s\sqrt{3}}{n}$$

where  $r$ ,  $s$ , and  $n$  are all positive integers (with no common factors).

$$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$s = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

[NOTE: Your answers cannot be algebraic expressions.]

4. (1 pt) Factor the trinomial  $25x^2 - 50x + 25$   
 $25x^2 - 50x + 25 = (Ax - B)^2$   
where  $A$  is \_\_\_\_\_ and  $B$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. (1 pt) Factor the polynomial  $x^2 + 4x - 12$ . Your answer can be written as  $(x + A)(x + B)$  where  $A < B$  and  $A$  equals: \_\_\_\_\_  
and  $B$  equals: \_\_\_\_\_

6. (1 pt)

Simplify the expression

$$\frac{2x-2}{x-2} + \frac{2-x}{x-2}$$

and give your answer in the form of

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

Your answer for the function  $f(x)$  is : \_\_\_\_\_

Your answer for the function  $g(x)$  is : \_\_\_\_\_

7. (1 pt) Match the expressions below with the letters labeling their equivalent expressions.

You must get all of the answers correct to receive credit.

\_\_\_1.  $\frac{x^3}{x^2+11x+30}$

\_\_\_2.  $\frac{\frac{x^5}{x+6}}{x^3}$

\_\_\_3.  $\frac{\frac{x^5}{x^2+11x+30}}{\frac{x^3}{x+6}}$

\_\_\_4.  $\frac{\frac{x^3}{x+6}}{\frac{x^5}{x^2+11x+30}}$

A.  $\frac{x+5}{x^2}$

B.  $\frac{x^2}{x+5}$

C.  $\frac{1}{x^2(x+5)}$

D.  $x^2(x+5)$

8. (1 pt) By completing the square, the expression  $x^2 + 16x + 189$  equals  $(x + A)^2 + B$  where  $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  and  $B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9. (1 pt) The equation  $x^2 + 4x - 17 = 0$  has two solutions  $A$  and  $B$  where  $A < B$  and  $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  and  $B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. (1 pt) Solve the following inequality. Write the answer in interval notation.

**Note:** If the answer includes more than one interval write the intervals separated by the "union" symbol, U. If needed enter  $\infty$  as *infinity* and  $-\infty$  as *-infinity*.

$$(x-1)(x+5) \leq 0$$

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

11. (1 pt) Solve the following inequality. Write the answer in interval notation.

**Note:** If the answer includes more than one interval write the intervals separated by the "union" symbol, U. If needed enter  $\infty$  as *infinity* and  $-\infty$  as *-infinity*.

$$\frac{4-x}{x-8} \geq 0$$

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

12. (1 pt) Solve the following inequality. Write the answer in interval notation.

**Note:** If the answer includes more than one interval write the intervals separated by the "union" symbol, U. If needed enter  $\infty$  as *infinity* and  $-\infty$  as *-infinity*.

$$|x+6| < 4$$

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

13. (1 pt) Given the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 7x-2 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 7x-4 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Calculate the following values:

$$f(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

14. (1 pt) The domain of the function

$$\sqrt{\frac{7x}{x^2 - 256}}$$

is \_\_\_\_\_

Write the answer in interval notation.

**Note:** If the answer includes more than one interval write the intervals separated by the union symbol, U. If needed enter  $-\infty$  as *-infinity* and  $\infty$  as *infinity*.

15. (1 pt) The domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{24 + 2x - x^2}$  is the closed interval  $[A, B]$  where  $A$  equals \_\_\_\_\_ and where  $B$  equals \_\_\_\_\_

16. (1 pt) Express the rule "Multiply by 24, then add 15" as the function

$$f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

17. (1 pt) Given that  $f(x) = 8x - 9$  and  $g(x) = 4x - 6$ , calculate

$$(a) f \circ g(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(b) g \circ f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(c) f \circ f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(d) g \circ g(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

18. (1 pt) Given that  $f(x) = 5x + 8$  and  $g(x) = 2 - x^2$ , calculate

$$(a) f(g(0)) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(b) g(f(0)) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

19. (1 pt) Let

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+9}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

20. (1 pt) Let

$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x+10}$$

$$f^{-1}(-9) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

21. (1 pt) Evaluate the following expressions. Your answers must be exact and in simplest form.

$$(a) \log_3 \left( \frac{1}{243} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(b) \log_6 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(c) \log_7 \sqrt{823543} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(d) 14^{\log_{14} 8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

22. (1 pt) Rewrite the expression

$$\log_2 x + 5 \log_2 y - 4 \log_2 z$$

as a single logarithm  $\log_2 A$ . Then the function

$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

23. (1 pt) Starting with the graph of  $f(x) = 8^x$ , write the equation of the graph that results from

(a) shifting  $f(x)$  8 units upward.  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(b) shifting  $f(x)$  8 units to the left.  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(c) reflecting  $f(x)$  about the x-axis.  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

24. (1 pt) Evaluate the following expressions.

**Note:** Your answer must be in EXACT form: it cannot contain decimals. It must be either an integer or a fraction. If the answer involves a square root write it as *sqrt*. For instance, the square root of 2 should be written as *sqrt(2)*.

$$\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\tan(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\cot\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\sec\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\csc\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

25. (1 pt) Evaluate the following.

**Give your answer as a fraction, NO DECIMAL numbers.**

If  $\sin(\theta) = \frac{24}{25}$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$ , then

$\cos(\theta)$  equals \_\_\_\_\_

$\tan(\theta)$  equals \_\_\_\_\_

$\sec(\theta)$  equals \_\_\_\_\_