

Readiness Assurance Outcomes

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Calculate the area of a parallelogram.
- Find the matrix corresponding to a linear transformation of Euclidean spaces (**Standard(s) A1**).
- Recall and use the definition of a linear transformation (**Standard(s) A2**).
- Find all roots of quadratic polynomials (including complex ones), and be able to use the rational root theorem to find all rational roots of a higher degree polynomial.
- Interpret the statement “ A is an invertible matrix” in many equivalent ways in different contexts.

Readiness Assurance Resources

The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- Finding the area of a parallelogram: <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/basic-geo/basic-geo-area-and-perimeter/parallelogram-area/a/area-of-parallelogram>
- Factoring quadratics: <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2/polynomial-functions/factoring-polynomials/v/factoring-polynomials-1>
- Finding complex roots of quadratics: <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2/polynomial-functions/quadratic-equations-with-complex-numbers/v/complex-roots-from-the-quadratic-formula>
- Finding all roots of polynomials: <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2/polynomial-functions/finding-zeros-of-polynomials/v/finding-roots-or-zeros-of-polynomial-1>
- The Rational Root Theorem: https://artofproblemsolving.com/wiki/index.php?title=Rational_Root_Theorem

Readiness Assurance Test

Choose the most appropriate response for each question.

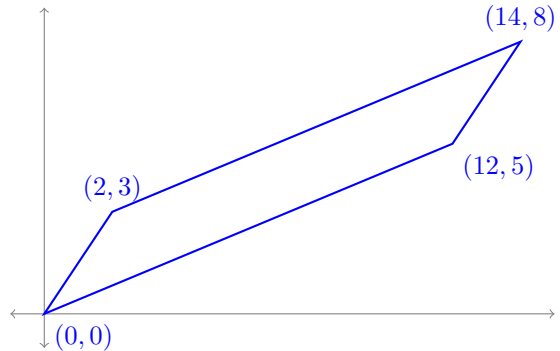
- 1) Find the area of the parallelogram with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(4, 0)$, $(5, 2)$, and $(1, 2)$.

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8



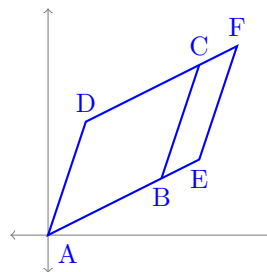
- 2) Find the area of the parallelogram with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(12, 5)$, $(14, 8)$, and $(2, 3)$.

- (a) 13
- (b) 26
- (c) 39
- (d) 52

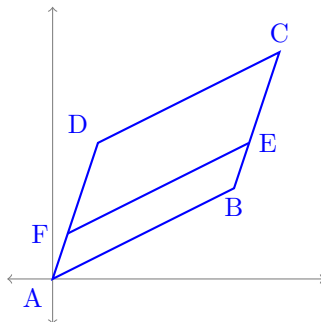


- 3) The parallelogram ABCD has area 6. If AE is $\frac{3}{2}$ the length of AB, what is the area of the parallelogram AEFD?

- (a) 9
- (b) 12
- (c) 15
- (d) 18



- 4) The parallelogram ABCD has area 6. If AF is one third as long as AD, what is the area of the parallelogram ABEF?



(a) $1 + 2i$

(b) $2 - 3i$

(c) $3 + 4i$

(d) $4 - 5i$

10) How many roots does the polynomial $x^4 + 3x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 2$ have?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4