# Winter Holiday Homework Class: Name:

List:

Part 1: review Algebra 2 chapter 1-6

Part 2: preview Algebra 2 chapter 7&8

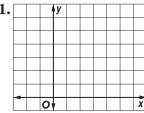
Part 3: complete worksheets

# **Chapter 7 Quiz 1**

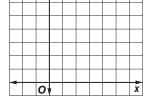
SCORE \_

(Lessons 7-1 and 7-2)

**1.** Sketch the graph of  $y = 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ . Then state the function's domain and range.



2. Write an exponential function whose graph passes through the points (0, -5) and (-2, -20). Then determine whether the function represents exponential growth or decay.



**3.** Solve  $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^m = 27^{m+2}$ .

**4.** Solve  $25^{4t+1} \ge 125^{2t}$ .

Assessment

**5. MULTIPLE CHOICE** Solve  $6^{2x-1} = 36^{-x}$ .

- $\mathbf{A} 0$
- B  $\frac{1}{4}$  C  $\frac{1}{2}$
- **D**  $\frac{3}{4}$

\_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD \_ NAME \_

## **Chapter 7 Quiz 2**

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

(Lessons 7-3 and 7-4)

**1.** Write the equation  $81^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9$  in logarithmic form.

- **2.** Write the equation  $\log_{216} 36 = \frac{2}{3}$  in exponential form.

- **3.** Evaluate  $\log_{16} 64$ .
- **4.** Solve  $\log_{16} n = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

**5.** Solve  $\log_5 (4x - 1) \ge \log_5 (x + 2)$ .

- **6.** Write the equation  $3^{-3} = \frac{1}{27}$  in logarithmic form.

Solve each equation.

**8.**  $\log_3 x = \frac{1}{2} \log_3 25 - 5 \log_3 2$ 

7.  $\log_7 36 - \log_7 (2x) = \log_7 4$ 

**9.**  $\log_{5}(3x+4) + \log_{5}(x-2) = 3$ 

- **10. MULTIPLE CHOICE** Solve  $\log_2(x+1) + \log_2(x-5) = 4$ .

- **A** 5
- **B** 6
- **C** 7
- **D** 8

SCORE \_

## 7 Chapter 7 Quiz 3

(Lessons 7-5 and 7-6)

Use  $\log_{_5}2\approx 0.4307$  and  $\log_{_5}3\approx 0.6826$  to approximate the value of each expression.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

1.  $\log_5 \frac{8}{3}$ 

 $2. \log_{5} 24$ 

- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- **3. MULTIPLE CHOICE** Solve  $\log_8 x + \log_8 (x + 7) = 1$ .
  - $\mathbf{A}$  -8
- **B** -1
- **C** 1
- **D** 8
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

For Questions 4 and 5, solve each equation or inequality. Round to the nearest ten-thousandth.

4.  $4^{2m} = 130$ 

4. \_\_\_\_\_

**5.**  $5^{x+4} = 2^{3x}$ 

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

7 Chapter 7 Quiz 4

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

(Lessons 7-7 and 7-8)

- **1.** Write an equivalent logarithmic equation for  $e^3 = 2x$ .
- 1. \_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Evaluate  $e^{\ln 0.3}$ .

- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- **3.** A substance decays according to the equation  $y = ae^{-0.0025t}$ , where t is in minutes. Find the half-life of the substance. Round to the nearest tenth.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- **4. MULTIPLE CHOICE** In 1925, the population of a city was 90,000. Its population increases by 2.1% per year. What will the population be in 2020?
- **!.** \_\_\_\_\_

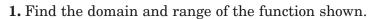
- **A** 4,073,333
- **B** 136,382
- **C** 648,169
- **D**  $6.6 \times 10^{12}$
- **5.** A type of bacteria doubles in number every 25 minutes. Find the constant k for this type of bacteria, then write the equation for modeling this exponential growth.
- **5.** \_\_\_\_\_

# **Chapter 7 Mid-Chapter Test**

SCORE .

(Lessons 7-1 through 7-4)

## Part I Write the letter for the correct answer in the blank at the right of each question.

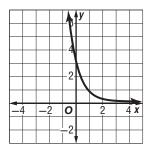


**A** D = 
$$\{x \mid x > 0\}$$
, R =  $\{\text{all real numbers}\}$ 

**B** D = {all real numbers}, 
$$R = \{y \mid y < 0\}$$

$$\mathbf{C}$$
 D = {all real numbers}, R = { $y \mid y > 0$ }

**D** D = 
$$\{x \mid x > 0\}$$
, R =  $\{y \mid y > 0\}$ 



**2.** Solve 
$$4^{2x} = 8^{x+4}$$
.

**3.** Write the equation 
$$4^3 = 64$$
 in logarithmic form.

**A** 
$$\log_3 4 = 64$$

$$\mathbf{C} \log_{64} 3 = 4$$

$$\mathbf{B} \log_4 64 = 3$$

$$\mathbf{D} \log_4 3 = 64$$

4. Evaluate 
$$\log_4 32$$
.

**F** 
$$\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{J} \ \frac{2}{5}$$

**5.** Solve 
$$\log_3 (7x - 3) \ge \log_3 (5x)$$
.

$$\mathbf{A} \ \left\{ x \, | \, x \ge \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$

**B** 
$$\left\{ x \, | \, x > \frac{3}{7} \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \ \{x \mid x \ge 0\}$$

**A** 
$$\left\{ x \,|\, x \ge \frac{3}{2} \right\}$$
 **B**  $\left\{ x \,|\, x > \frac{3}{7} \right\}$  **C**  $\left\{ x \,|\, x \ge 0 \right\}$  **D**  $\left\{ x \,|\, x \ge \frac{2}{3} \right\}$ 

**6.** Write the equation 
$$5^4 = 625$$
 in logarithmic form.

$$\mathbf{F} \log_4 625 = 5$$

$$\mathbf{H} \log_5 625 = 4$$

$$G \log_4 5 = 625$$

**J** 
$$\log_5 4 = 625$$

**7.** Write the equation 
$$\log_7 49 = 2$$
 in exponential form.

**A** 
$$7^2 = 49$$

$$\mathbf{C} \quad 49^2 = 7$$

**B** 
$$49^7 = 2$$

**D** 
$$2^7 = 49$$

## **8.** Solve $\log_5(2x - 1) > \log_5(4x)$ .

$$\mathbf{F} \quad \left\{ x \, | \, x < \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{H} \left\{ x \, | \, x > -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{G} \left\{ x \, | \, x < -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

## Part II

- **9.** Write an exponential function whose graph passes through the points (0, -3) and (4, -48).

**10.** Write  $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} m = -2$  in exponential form.

10. \_\_

# 7 Chapter 7 Vocabulary Test

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

asymptote Change of Base Formula common logarithm compound interest decay factor exponential decay exponential equation exponential function exponential growth exponential inequality growth factor
logarithm
logarithmic equation
logarithmic function
logarithmic inequality

natural base, e natural base exponential function natural logarithm

### Choose from the terms above to complete each sentence.

- **1.** A logarithm with base e is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1. \_\_\_\_\_

- **2.** The function  $y = 10^x$  is an example of a(n)
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- **3.** The equation  $y = e^{-0.2t}$  is a model for \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- **4.** The inverse of the function  $y = e^x$  is the \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**5.** The equation  $y = 100(1 + 0.1)^t$  is a model for

- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- **6.** An exponential function with base e is called  $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{n})$
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- **7.**  $y = \log_2 x$  is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_

**8.**  $5^{x+1} = 125$  and  $9^x = 27^{2x+1}$  are examples of

- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. A logarithm with base 10 is called a(n)
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- **10.** In the equation  $y = 20(1 + 0.02)^t$ , 1 + 0.02 is the
- 10.\_\_\_\_\_

## Define each term in your own words.

11. logarithm

11.

**12.** natural base, *e* 

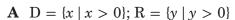
**12.** 

# **Chapter 7 Test, Form 1**

SCORE .

Write the letter for the correct answer in the blank at the right of each question.

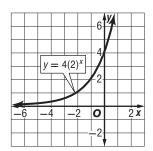
1. Find the domain and range of the function whose graph is shown.



**B** D = {all real numbers}; 
$$R = \{y \mid y > 0\}$$

C D = 
$$\{x \mid x > 0\}$$
; R =  $\{\text{all real numbers}\}$ 

**D** D = {all real numbers}; 
$$R = \{y \mid y < 0\}$$



**2.** Which function represents exponential growth?

**F** 
$$y = 9\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x$$
 **G**  $y = 4x^4$  **H**  $y = 12\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x$  **J**  $y = 10(3)^x$ 

$$\mathbf{G} \ \ y = 4x^4$$

**H** 
$$y = 12\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3$$

**J** 
$$y = 10(3)^x$$

**3.** The graph of which exponential function passes through the points (0, 4)and (1, 24)?

**A** 
$$y = 4(6)^x$$

**B** 
$$y = 3(8)^x$$

**C** 
$$y = 2(2)^x$$

**D** 
$$y = 10(3)^x$$

3. \_\_\_

**4.** Solve  $8^{x+2} = 32^{2x+4}$ .

$$\mathbf{F}$$
  $-2$ 

$$G -1$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 0

**5.** Solve  $2^{3m-4} > 4$ .

**A** 
$$\{x \mid m < 0\}$$
 **B**  $\{x \mid m > 0\}$ 

$$\mathbf{B} \{x \mid m > 0\}$$

**C** 
$$\{x \mid m > 2\}$$

**C** 
$$\{x \mid m > 2\}$$
 **D**  $\{x \mid m > \frac{5}{3}\}$ 

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**6.** Write the equation  $4^3 = 64$  in logarithmic form.

$$\mathbf{F} \log_4 3 = 64$$
  $\mathbf{G} \log_3 4 = 64$ 

$$G \log_3 4 = 64$$

$$\mathbf{H}\ \log_{64} 4 = 3$$

$$J \log_4 64 = 3$$

**7.** Write the equation  $\log_{12} 144 = 2$  in exponential form.

**A** 
$$144^2 = 12$$

**B** 
$$12^2 = 144$$

$$\mathbf{C} \ 2^{12} = 144$$

**D** 
$$144^{12} = 2$$

**8.** Evaluate  $\log_2 8$ .

**9.** Solve  $\log_{3} n = 2$ .

**10.** Solve  $\log_2 2m > \log_2 (m+5)$ .

**F** 
$$\left\{ x \mid m > \frac{5}{3} \right\}$$
 **G**  $\left\{ x \mid m < 5 \right\}$ 

**G** 
$$\{x \mid m < 5\}$$

**H** 
$$\{x \mid m > 5\}$$

**J** 
$$\{x \mid m > -5\}$$

#### **Chapter 7 Test, Form 1** (continued)

**11.** Use  $\log_5 2 \approx 0.4307$  to approximate the value of  $\log_5 4$ .

**A** 0.8614

**B** 0.8980

**C** 1.3652

**D** 0.1855

11. \_\_\_\_

**12.** Solve  $\log_6 10 + \log_6 x = \log_6 40$ .

**F** 180

**H** 5

**J** 30

12. \_\_\_\_\_

**13.** Solve  $4^x = 20$ . Round to the nearest ten-thousandth.

**A** 0.4628

**B** 1.5214

**C** 0.6990

**D** 2.1610

13. \_\_\_\_

**14.** Solve  $3^x \ge 21$ . Round to the nearest ten-thousandth.

**F**  $\{x \mid x \ge 0.8451\}$  **G**  $\{x \mid x \ge 2.7712\}$  **H**  $\{x \mid x \ge 0.3608\}$  **J**  $\{x \mid x \ge 7.0000\}$  **14.** 

**15.** Express  $\log_9 22$  in terms of common logarithms.

A  $\log \frac{22}{9}$ 

**B** log 198

15. \_\_\_\_\_

**16.** Evaluate  $e^{\ln 4}$ .

 $\mathbf{F} e^4$ 

 $\mathbf{G} \cdot 4^e$ 

**H** ln 4

 $\mathbf{J}$  4

16. \_\_\_\_\_

**17.** Solve  $e^x > 2.7$ .

**A**  $\{x \mid x < 0.9933\}$ 

**B**  $\{x \mid x > 0.9933\}$  **C**  $\{x \mid x > 1.0668\}$  **D**  $\{x \mid x < 1.0668\}$  **17.** 

**18.** Solve  $\ln 3x = 1$ .

**F** 20.0855

**G** 0.3333

**H** 0.9061

**J** 8.1548

18.

19. AUTOMOBILES Lydia bought a car for \$20,000. It is expected to depreciate at a continuous rate. What will be the value of the car in 2 years? Use k = 0.105 and round to the nearest dollar.

**A** \$16,212

**B** \$16,012

C \$19,867

**D** \$18,567

19. \_\_

**20. ART** Martin bought a painting for \$5000. It is expected to appreciate at a continuous rate of 4%. How much will the painting be worth in 6 years? Round to the nearest cent.

**F** \$6200.00

**G** \$5360.38

**H** \$37,647.68

**J** \$6356.25

20. \_\_\_\_

**Bonus** Evaluate  $3 \log_2 64 + e^{\ln 5} + \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 9$ .

B: \_

#### **Chapter 8 Quiz 1** 8

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

(Lessons 8-1 and 8-2)

Simplify each expression.

1. 
$$\frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{3x - 12} \div \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 5x + 6}$$
 2.  $\frac{5y}{y^2 - 3y} - \frac{7}{3 - y}$ 

$$2. \frac{5y}{y^2 - 3y} - \frac{7}{3 - y}$$

**3. MULTIPLE CHOICE** For what value(s) of x is the expression  $\frac{x^2 - 5x - 14}{x^2 + 7x + 10}$  undefined?

$$A - 5, 2$$

$$\mathbf{C}$$
  $-2$ 

$$\mathbf{D} -5, -2$$

Find the LCM of each set of polynomials.

**4.** 
$$12a^2$$
,  $15b^3$ ,  $20ab^2$ 

**5.** 
$$5x^2 - 20$$
,  $3x + 6$ 

**Assessment** 

#### **Chapter 8 Quiz 2** 8

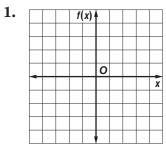
(Lesson 8-3)

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

Graph each function. State the domain and range.

$$\mathbf{1.}\,f(x) = \frac{2}{x}$$

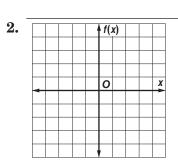
**2.** 
$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{x-3}$$



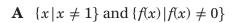
Determine the values for x for which f(x) is undefined.

**3.** 
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$$

$$\mathbf{4.}\,f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x}{x^2 + 4x - 12}$$



5. MULTIPLE CHOICE Which domain and range match the equation  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+1}$ ?



**B** 
$$\{x \mid x \neq -1\}$$
 and  $\{f(x) \mid f(x) \neq 0\}$ 

**C** 
$$\{x | x \neq 0\}$$
 and  $\{f(x) | f(x) \neq 1\}$ 

**D** 
$$\{x \mid x \neq 0\}$$
 and  $\{f(x) \mid f(x) \neq -1\}$ 

#### **Chapter 8 Quiz 3** 8

SCORE \_\_\_\_

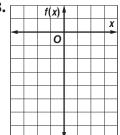
(Lessons 8-4 and 8-5)

- **1.** State whether rt = 30 represents a direct, joint, inverse, or combined variation. Then name the constant of variation.

**2.** Suppose y varies jointly as x and z. Find y when x = 1 and z = 4, if y = 96 when x = 4 and z = 8.

3.

- **4.**  $f(x) = \frac{-1}{x-3}$



5. Which domain and range match the equation

$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{x+4} + 2?$$

Graph each function.

**3.**  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x} - 1$ 

- **A**  $\{x \mid x \neq 4\}$  and  $\{f(x) \mid f(x) \neq 2\}$
- **B**  $\{x \mid x \neq -4\}$  and  $\{f(x) \mid f(x) \neq 2\}$
- **C**  $\{x \mid x \neq 2\}$  and  $\{f(x) \mid f(x) \neq 4\}$
- **D**  $\{x \mid x \neq 2\}$  and  $\{f(x) \mid f(x) \neq -4\}$

- 4.

\_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_ NAME .

**Chapter 8 Quiz 4** 

(Lesson 8-6)

For Questions 1-4, solve each equation or inequality.

$$\mathbf{1.} \ \frac{6}{x+2} = \frac{x-7}{x+2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

2. 
$$\frac{t-5}{t-3} = \frac{t-3}{t+3} + \frac{1}{t-3}$$

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

3. 
$$3 + \frac{2}{t} > \frac{8}{t}$$

4. 
$$\frac{6}{m+5} > 2$$

- **5. NUMBER THEORY** The ratio of two less than a number to six more than that number is 2 to 3. Which of the following numbers is it?
  - **A** 8
- **B** 18
- $\mathbf{C}$  22
- **D** 24

#### **Chapter 8 Mid-Chapter Test** 8

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

(Lessons 8-1 through 8-3)

Part I Write the letter for the correct answer in the blank at the right of each question.

**1.** For what value(s) of *x* is the expression 
$$\frac{2x(x-3)}{(x+4)(x^2-9)}$$
 undefined?

$$A -4, 9$$

**B** 
$$-4, -3, 0, 3$$
 **C**  $-4, 0, 3, 9$  **D**  $-4, -3, 3$ 

$$\mathbf{C} = -4, 0, 3, 9$$

$$\mathbf{D} = -4, -3, 3$$

For Questions 2-5, simplify each expression.

$$2. \ \frac{9y^2-1}{2y-1} \cdot \frac{1-2y}{3y-1}$$

**F** 
$$-3y - 1$$

**G** 
$$3y + 1$$

**G** 
$$3y + 1$$
 **H**  $-3y + 1$  **J**  $3y - 1$ 

**J** 
$$3y - 1$$

3. 
$$\frac{c^2-c-20}{c^2-6c+5} \div \frac{c^2-16}{3c-3}$$

**A** 
$$\frac{3}{c-4}$$
 **B**  $\frac{3}{c+4}$  **C**  $\frac{c+4}{3}$  **D**  $\frac{c-4}{3}$ 

**B** 
$$\frac{3}{c+4}$$

$$C \frac{c+4}{3}$$

**D** 
$$\frac{c-4}{3}$$

4. 
$$\frac{3m^2 - 12}{4m^2 + 8m} \\
\underline{6m - 12} \\
8m^2 + 16m$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{9(m-2)}{16m^2(m+2)}$$
  $\mathbf{G} = \frac{m(m^2-4)}{m-2}$   $\mathbf{H} = m+2$   $\mathbf{J} = \frac{4(m+2)}{3}$ 

**G** 
$$\frac{m(m^2-4)}{m-2}$$

$$\mathbf{H} m + 2$$

**J** 
$$\frac{4(m+2)}{3}$$

**5.** 
$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{4w} + \frac{3}{10w}$$

**A** 
$$\frac{4w - 21}{20w}$$
 **B**  $\frac{4w - 9}{20w}$  **C**  $\frac{1}{20w}$ 

**B** 
$$\frac{4w-9}{20w}$$

**C** 
$$\frac{1}{20w}$$

**D** 
$$-\frac{1}{4w}$$

Part II

**6.** Simplify 
$$\frac{x}{x^2 + x - 6} - \frac{1}{x^2 - 6x + 8}$$
.

For Questions 7 and 8, find the LCM for each set of polynomials.

7. 
$$12r^3$$
,  $18r^2t$ ,  $24t^4$ 

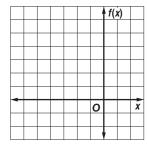
8. 
$$9c - 15$$
,  $21c - 35$ 

**9.** Determine the equations of any asymptotes in the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x^2 - x - 12}$ .



**10.** Graph 
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{(x+2)^2}$$
.





8

# **Chapter 8 Vocabulary Test**

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

asymptote combined variation complex fraction constant of variation direct variation horizontal asymptote hyperbola inverse variation joint variation oblique asymptote

point discontinuity rational equation rational expression rational function rational inequality reciprocal function vertical asymptote weighed average

#### Underline or circle the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

**1.** The equation  $y = \frac{3}{x}$  is an example of (*direct variation*).

1.\_\_\_\_\_

**2.**  $r(x) = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 9}{x^2 + 5x + 6}$  is an example of a (rational function, rational expression).

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**3.** The graph of  $y = \frac{3}{x+5}$  has a(n) (asymptote, point discontinuity).

- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- **4.** Adding or subtracting rational expressions requires you to find a(n) (*least common denominator, asymptote*).
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- **5.** The formula for simple interest, I = Prt, is an example of (*direct variation*, *joint variation*).
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**6.** The graph of  $y = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x - 3}$  has a (point discontinuity, asymptote) at x = 3.

6.

7.  $\frac{2}{t} + \frac{3}{t^2} < 1$  is an example of a (rational inequality, rational equation).

- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- **8.** If you walk at a steady speed, your speed and the time it takes to walk 1 mile are (asymptotes, inversely proportional) to each other.
- 8.\_\_\_\_\_
- **9.** The equation  $C = \pi d$  gives the circumference of a circle in terms of its diameter. Here,  $\pi$  is called the (constant of variation, point discontinuity).
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- **10.** If the rational expression in a rational function is not written in lowest terms, the graph of the function may have a (*constant of variation, point discontinuity*).
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Define each term in your own words.

- 11. rational expression
- 12. complex fraction

#### **Chapter 8 Test, Form 1** 8

SCORE \_

Write the letter for the correct answer in the blank at the right of each question. For Questions 1-6, simplify each expression.

1. 
$$\frac{24pn}{18p^2}$$
A  $\frac{3p}{4n}$ 

$$\mathbf{B} \ \frac{4pn}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{4n}{3n}$$

**D** 
$$\frac{4}{3}$$

2. 
$$\frac{6a + 12}{5} \cdot \frac{10}{a + 2}$$
  
F 12 G 24

**H** 
$$12a + 12$$

$$3. \frac{y}{x^2-y^2} \div \frac{y^2}{x-y}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \quad \frac{1}{y(x+y)}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{y(x+y)} \quad \mathbf{B} = \frac{y^3}{x^3 - x^2y - xy^2 + y^3} \quad \mathbf{C} = \frac{x+y}{y} \quad \mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{y(x-y)}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{x+y}{y}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \ \frac{1}{y(x-y)}$$

4. 
$$\frac{\frac{m^2}{5f^2}}{\frac{m}{f^3}}$$

$$\mathbf{F}$$
 5mf

$$\mathbf{G} \quad \frac{m}{5f}$$

$$\mathbf{G} \quad \frac{m}{5f} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{H} \quad \frac{1}{5}mf \qquad \qquad \mathbf{J} \quad \frac{m^2}{f}$$

$$\mathbf{J} \frac{m^2}{f}$$

**5.** 
$$\frac{10}{pr} + \frac{4}{r}$$

**A** 
$$\frac{10+4p}{pr^2}$$
 **B**  $\frac{14}{r(p+1)}$  **C**  $\frac{10p+4}{pr}$  **D**  $\frac{10+4p}{pr}$ 

$$\mathbf{B} \ \frac{14}{r(p+1)}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{10p + 4pr}{pr}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \ \frac{10+4p}{pr}$$

**6.** 
$$\frac{4}{k+1} + \frac{9}{2(k+1)}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{13}{2(k+1)}$$

**F** 
$$\frac{13}{2(k+1)}$$
 **G**  $\frac{17}{2(k+1)}$  **H**  $\frac{11}{(k+1)}$ 

**H** 
$$\frac{11}{(k+1)}$$

**J** 
$$\frac{8}{9}$$

For Questions 7 and 8, find the LCM of each set of polynomials.

7. 
$$10x^2$$
,  $30xy^2$ 

**A** 
$$30x^2y^2$$

**B** 
$$300x^3y^2$$

**D** 
$$40x^2y^2$$

8. 
$$3z + 12, 6z + 24$$

**F** 
$$18(z+4)$$

**G** 
$$3(z+4)$$

**H** 
$$6(z+4)$$

$$\mathbf{J} z + 4$$

**9.** Which is an equation of the vertical asymptote of the graph of 
$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x-2}$$
?

**A**  $f(x) = 1$ 
**B**  $f(x) = 2$ 
**C**  $x = 2$ 
**D**  $x = 1$ 

$$\mathbf{A} \quad f(x) = 1$$

**B** 
$$f(x) = 2$$

$$\mathbf{C} \quad x = 2$$

$$\mathbf{D} \quad x = 1$$

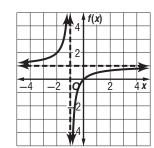
**10.** Which rational function is graphed?

$$\mathbf{F} \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{x+1}$$

**F** 
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x+1}$$
 **H**  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x-1}$ 

**G** 
$$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$
 **J**  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ 

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





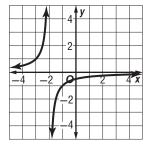
#### **Chapter 8 Test, Form 1** 8 (continued)

- **11.** The equation z = 30x represents a(n) \_\_? variation.
  - A direct
- **B** joint
- C inverse
- **D** combined
- 11. \_\_\_\_
- **12.** Suppose y varies jointly as x and z. If y = 24 when x = 2 and z = 3, find y when x = 1 and z = 5.
  - **F** 5
- **G** 20
- **H** 10
- **J** 4
- 12. \_\_\_\_

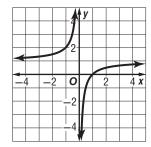
- **13.** The equation  $m = \frac{4}{n}$  represents a(n) \_\_\_?\_\_ variation.
  - A direct
- **B** joint
- C inverse
- **D** combined
- 13. \_\_\_\_
- **14.** If y varies inversely as x and y = 2 when x = 10, find y when x = 5.
- $\mathbf{G}$  4
- $\mathbf{H}$  25
- 14. \_\_\_\_

#### For Questions 15 and 16, identify the function represented by each graph.





**16.** 



**A**  $y = \frac{1}{x} - 2$ 

**F**  $y = \frac{1}{x} - 1$ 

15. \_\_\_\_\_

**B**  $y = -\frac{1}{x-2}$ **C**  $y = \frac{1}{x} + 2$ 

**G**  $y = \frac{1}{x-1}$  $\mathbf{H} \ \ y = -\frac{1}{x} + 1$ 

16. \_\_\_

**D**  $y = -\frac{1}{x+2}$ 

- **J**  $y = -\frac{1}{r+1}$
- 17. Solve  $\frac{6}{y+4} \frac{2}{y-3} = 3$ .
  - **A**  $-\frac{5}{3}$ , -2 **B**  $\frac{5}{3}$ , -2
- C  $\frac{5}{3}$ , 2 D  $-\frac{5}{3}$ , 2
- 17. \_\_\_\_

- **18.** Solve  $\frac{x}{x^2 6x} = 1$ .
  - $\mathbf{F}$  -7
- $\mathbf{G}$  5
- **H** 7
- **J**  $-\frac{5}{7}$
- 18. \_\_\_\_

- **19.** Solve  $y + 4 = \frac{5}{y}$ .
  - **A** -5, 1
- B 1.5
- $\mathbf{C} \pm 1$
- $\mathbf{D}$  Ø
- 19. \_\_\_\_

- **20.** Solve  $\frac{9}{m-5} < 3$ .
  - **F** m < 5 or m > 8

**H** m < -2 or m > 5

**G** -2 < m < 5

**J** 5 < m < 8

- 20. \_\_\_\_
- **Bonus** Determine the equations of any vertical asymptotes and the values of *x* for any points of discontinuity in the graph
  - of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 9}{x^2 3x}$ .

**B**: