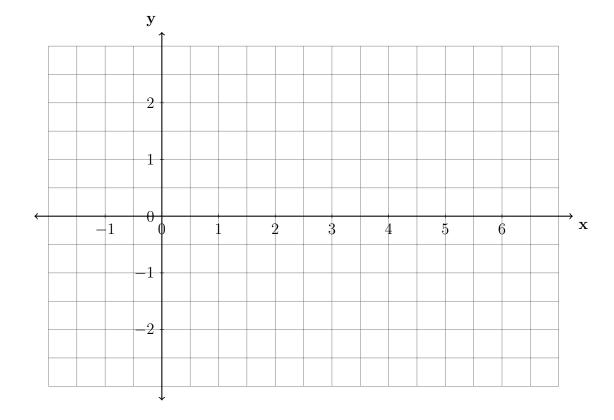
Graph carefully using pencil

- 1. Given the periodic function $f(x) = 2\sin(0.4\pi x) + 1$.
 - (a) Using the calculator table function, complete the y values. What is the equation of the "midline" (the middle y value)? What is the "amplitude" (height from the middle to the top)? What is the "period" (length of the wave)?

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
x & y = f(x) \\
\hline
-1 & & & \\
0 & & & \\
1 & & & \\
2 & & & \\
3 & & & \\
4 & & & \\
5 & & & \\
6 & & & \\
7 & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

(b) Graph the function on the grid below.



2. Simplify the expression $(5-3i)^2$, where i is the imaginary unit.

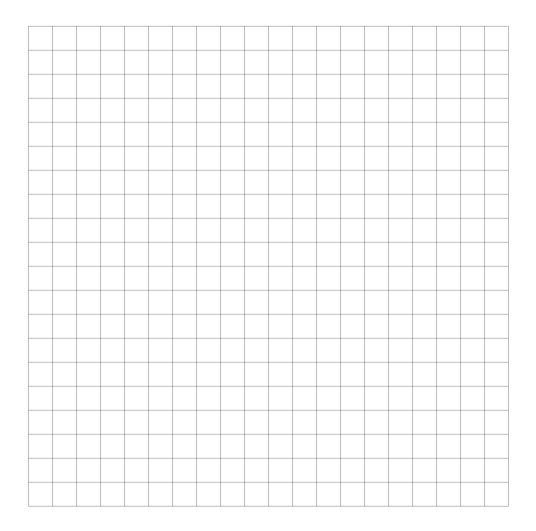
3. Given i is the imaginary unit, $(1 - ai)^2$ in simplest form is what?

4. Write $\sqrt{x^4} \bullet \sqrt{x^3}$ as a single term with a rational exponent.

5. When b > 0 and d is a positive integer, the expression $(8x^6)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ is equivalent to what expressed as a radical?

6. What does $\left(\frac{9x^3}{y^6}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ equal?

7. The zeros of a cubic polynomial function f are -2,4, and 6. The polynomial has a negative leading coefficient, a < 0. Sketch a graph of y = f(x) on the grid below.



Write an equation for f(x) in factored form, assuming the leading coefficient is negative one.

Name:

Express $f(x) \bullet g(x) + 2x$ as a polynomial in standard form.

8. Given: $f(x) = 3x^2 + x - 2$ and g(x) = 2x - 1

9. Algebraically determine the values of h and k to correctly complete the identity stated below.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + 12x - 5 = (2x - 1)(x^2 - hx + k)$$

10. What are the zeros for $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 9x^2 + 36x$?

11. Given that the remainder when $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + 5x - 40$ is divided by x - 2 is -10. What is the value of f(2)?

12. Simplify the expression $\frac{6x^3 + 9x^2 - 3x}{3x}$, where $x \neq 0$.

13. What is the quotient when $5x^3 + 8x^2 - 2x + 12$ is divided by x + 2?

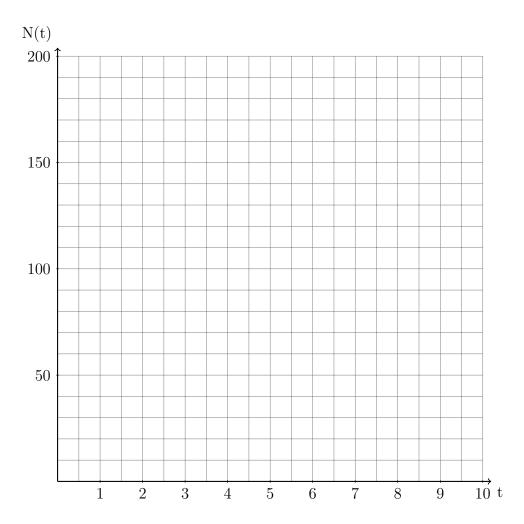
14. Given $N(t) = N_0(e)^{-rt}$, where N(t) is the amount of a drug, N_0 is the initial dosage, r is the decay rate, and t is time in hours.

For A, model A(t) as an initial amount of 175 milligrams and decay rate of 0.25.

For B, B(t) is 90 milligrams initially with a decay rate of 0.075.

Write equations for A(t) and B(t).

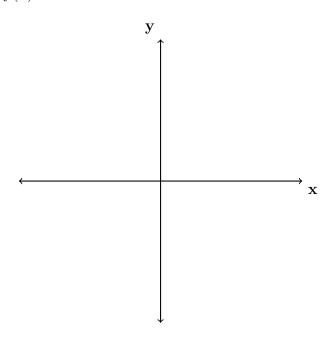
Graph each function on the set of axes below.



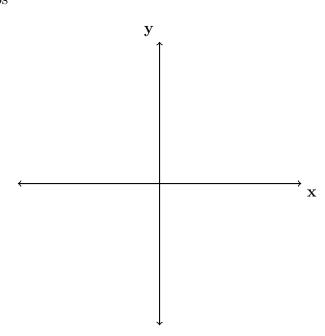
To the nearest hour, t, when will the two drugs be at equal levels?

When will 55 milligrams of drug B remain, to the nearest tenth of an hour?

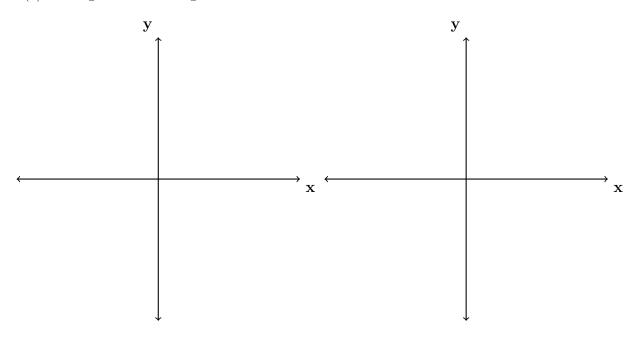
- 15. Sketch a graph with the following characteristics:
 - three real zeros
 - as $x \to +\infty$, $f(x) \to -\infty$
 - as $x \to -\infty$, $f(x) \to +\infty$

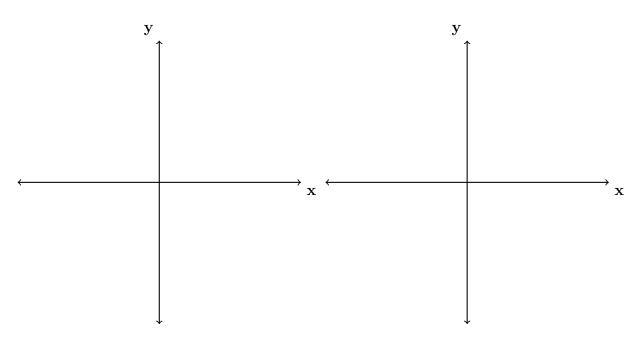


- 16. Sketch a graph with the following characteristics:
 - $\bullet\,$ polynomial function of order four
 - a positive leading coefficient
 - four real zeros



- 17. For each polynomial graph, state
 - (a) its degree,
 - (b) how many distinct zeros it has, and
 - (c) the sign of its leading coefficient.





9

Classwork: Periodic functions

18. If $g(c) = 1 - c^2$ and m(c) = c + 1, then which statement is not true?

(a)
$$g(c) \bullet m(c) = 1 + c - c^2 - c^3$$

(b)
$$g(c) + m(c) = 2 + c - c^2$$

(c)
$$m(c) - g(c) = c + c^2$$

(d)
$$\frac{m(c)}{g(c)} = \frac{-1}{1-c}$$

19. Solve for
$$x$$
: $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3x}$

Solve with a calculator by graphing the left-hand side as $y1 = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3}$ and the right hand side as $y2 = -\frac{1}{3x}$. Then use the calculator graph-solve function.

To get full credit, show work by sketching the graph. Mark the intersection clearly with the x value. Write "graphical solution."

