

3.19 Test: Rational exponents and complex numbers

A2.A.APR.6

A2-APR.1 Perform operations with polynomials

1. Find the sum in standard form:

$$(-3x^3 + 2x^2 + 7x - 4) + (5x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 9).$$

2. Find the difference $f(x) - g(x)$ as a polynomial in standard form, given:

$$f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 5 \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = 2x^4 - x^3 + 2x + 5.$$

3. Select each correct equation.

(a) $x^2 + 14 = x^2 + 7^2$

(d) $x^2 + 14x + 49 = (x - 7)^2$

(b) $x^2 + 49 = (x - 7)(x + 7)$

(e) $x^2 - 14x + 49 = (x + 7)^2$

(c) $x^2 - 49 = (x - 7)(x + 7)$

(f) $x^2 - 14x + 49 = (x - 7)^2$

4. Which equations represent correct polynomial identities?

(a) $x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)^3$

(c) $x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$

(b) $x^3 - y^3 = (x + y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$

(d) $x^3 + y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$

A2-F.IF.7a Graph linear and quadratic functions, show key features

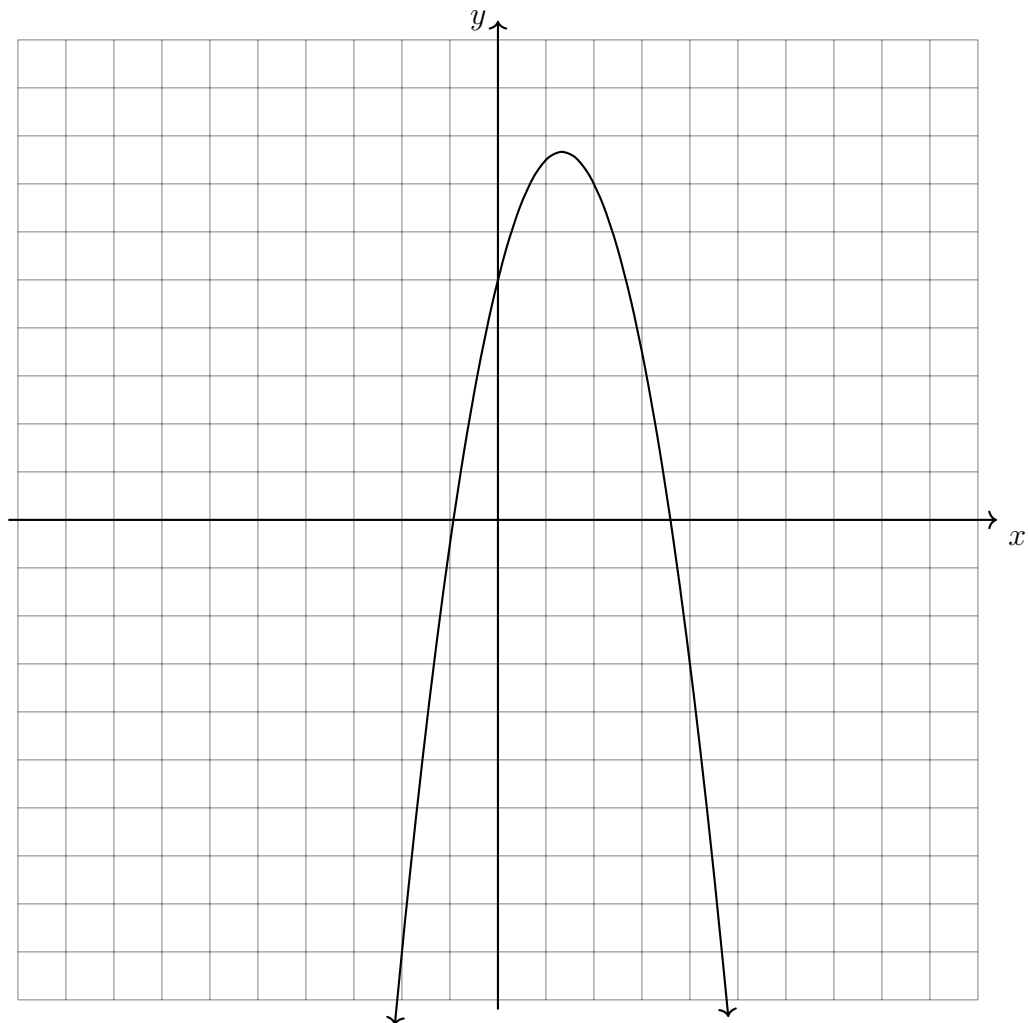
5. One equation of a system is graphed.

(a) Graph the second equation, labeling the intersections as ordered pairs.

(b) Find the value of the leading coefficient a of the quadratic equation.

$$y = ax^2 + 4x + 5$$

$$x - y = 7$$



A2-A.APR.3 Identify zeros of polynomials given suitable factorizations

6. Write down the solutions to the equation $(x - 7)(4x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$.
7. The polynomial p is a function of x . The graph of p has zeros at 0, 3, $\frac{5}{3}$, and -7 . Select **all** the expressions that could represent p .

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) $(x - 3)(x - \frac{5}{3})(x + 7)$ | (e) $(x - 3)(x + \frac{5}{3})(x - 7)$ |
| (b) $x(x + 3)(5x - 3)(x + 7)$ | (f) $x(x - 3)(3x - 5)(x + 7)$ |
| (c) $3(x + 3)(x - \frac{5}{3})(x + 7)$ | (g) $3(x - 3)(x - \frac{5}{3})(x - 7)$ |
| (d) $3x(x - 3)(x - \frac{5}{3})(x + 7)^2$ | (h) $3x(x - 3)(x - \frac{3}{5})(x + 7)^2$ |

A2-A.REI.2 Solve rational and radical equation, identify extraneous solutions

8. Square both sides of the equation and solve for x .
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) $\sqrt{x + 9} = 4$ | (b) Check your solution. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
9. Solve for x and check.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) $\sqrt{5x + 16} + 5 = 14$ | (b) Check your solution. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|

10. Select the expression that is equivalent to $\frac{5x^2 + 2x - 30}{x - 3}$ for $x \neq 3$.

(a) $5x - 13 + \frac{16}{x - 3}$

(b) $5x + 17 + \frac{21}{x - 3}$

(c) $5x - 13 + \frac{8}{x - 3}$

(d) $5x + 17 + \frac{15}{x - 3}$

11. Solve for x . $\frac{8}{x + 3} = \frac{x + 1}{x}$

A2-F.BF.2 Write arithmetic and geometric sequences with recursive formulas

12. Write a recursive definition of the sequence $a_1 = 0.25$, $a_2 = 0.75$, $a_3 = 1.25$, $a_4 = 1.75$, \dots

13. Write a recursive definition of the geometric sequence b .

n	b_n
1	-1
2	5
3	-25

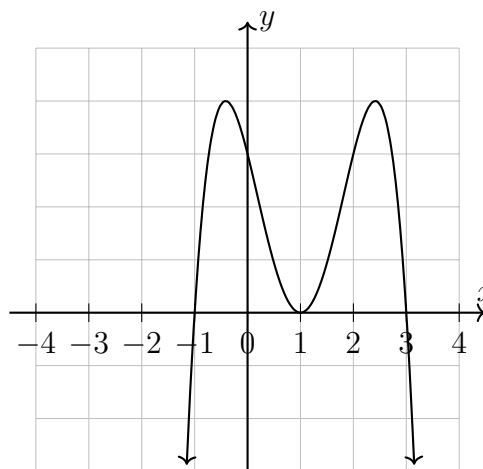
A2-F.IF.7c Graph polynomials, identify zeros, end behavior

14. Below is a graph of the polynomial $g(x)$.

(a) Is the leading coefficient positive or negative?

(b) Which of the following could be its equation?

- i. $g(x) = -(x+1)(x-3)(x-1)^2$
- ii. $g(x) = -(x-1)(x-3)(x+1)^2$
- iii. $g(x) = -(x+1)(x+3)(x-1)^2$
- iv. $g(x) = -(x-1)(x+3)(x+1)^2$



15. The graph of the polynomial $-x^4 + 3x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 2$ is shown.

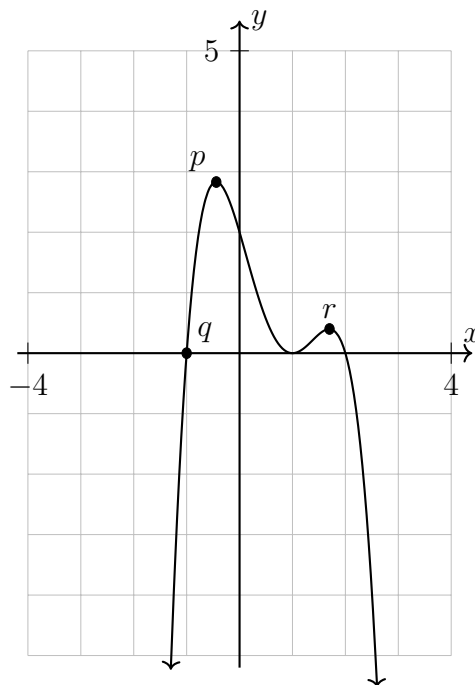
(a) What is the degree of the function?

(b) What are the zeros of the function?

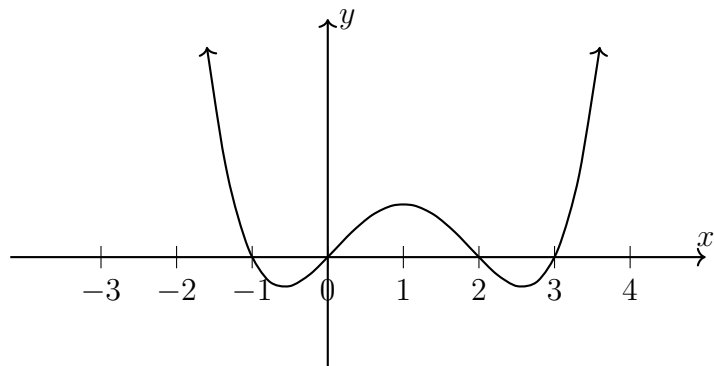
(c) Which factor has a multiplicity of 2?

(d) Write down the y -intercept as an ordered pair.

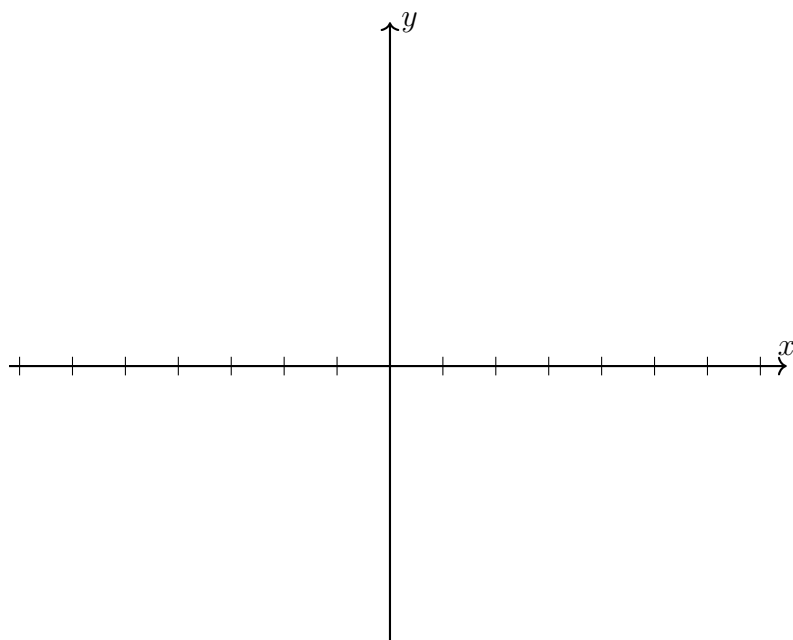
(e) Three points are marked on the graph, p , q , and r . Which one is a local maximum?



16. The graph of the function $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2 + 6x$ is shown. Write the function in factored form.



17. Let $j(x) = x(x + 3)(x - 2)(x - 5)$ be a polynomial function.



- (a) Sketch a graph of the function. Label the x -intercepts.
- (b) Find the value of the y -intercept and mark it on the graph.
- (c) Identify the end behavior of the function.
- | | |
|--|---|
| i. As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $y \rightarrow +\infty$;
as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$ | iii. As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $y \rightarrow +\infty$;
as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $y \rightarrow +\infty$ |
| ii. As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$;
as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $y \rightarrow +\infty$ | iv. As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$;
as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$ |

BECA / Huson / Precalculus: 3. Complex numbers First and last name:
13 December 2024 Section:

A2.N.CN.2 Apply the properties of complex numbers

18. Write each expression in the form $a + bi$ with a, b real numbers.

Given $s = 2 - 5i$ and $t = 9 - 3i$.

(a) $s + t =$

(b) $s - t =$

(c) $st =$

19. If $(6 - ki)^2 = 27 - 36i$, the value of k is

(a) -36

(b) -3

(c) 3

(d) 6

20. Does the equation $x^2 - 4x + 13 = 0$ have imaginary solutions? Justify your answer.

HSN.RN.2 Expressions with radicals and rational exponents

21. Simplify each radical expression, using complex numbers as necessary.

(a) $\sqrt{64} =$

(c) $\sqrt{-9} =$

(b) $\sqrt{27} =$

(d) $\frac{\sqrt{-50}}{\sqrt{2}} =$

22. Simplify each expression.

(a) $125^{\frac{2}{3}} =$

(b) $\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{27}}\right)^2 =$

23. Rewrite each expression as a fractional exponent in simplest terms. $x > 0$

(a) $\sqrt[3]{7} =$

(c) $\sqrt[2]{x^4} =$

(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{5}} =$

(d) $\frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{x})^2} =$

24. Rewrite each expression with fractional exponent as a radical.

(a) $5^{\frac{1}{4}} =$

(c) $x^{\frac{2}{5}} =$

(b) $5^{-\frac{1}{3}} =$

(d) $x^{-\frac{1}{3}} =$