

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

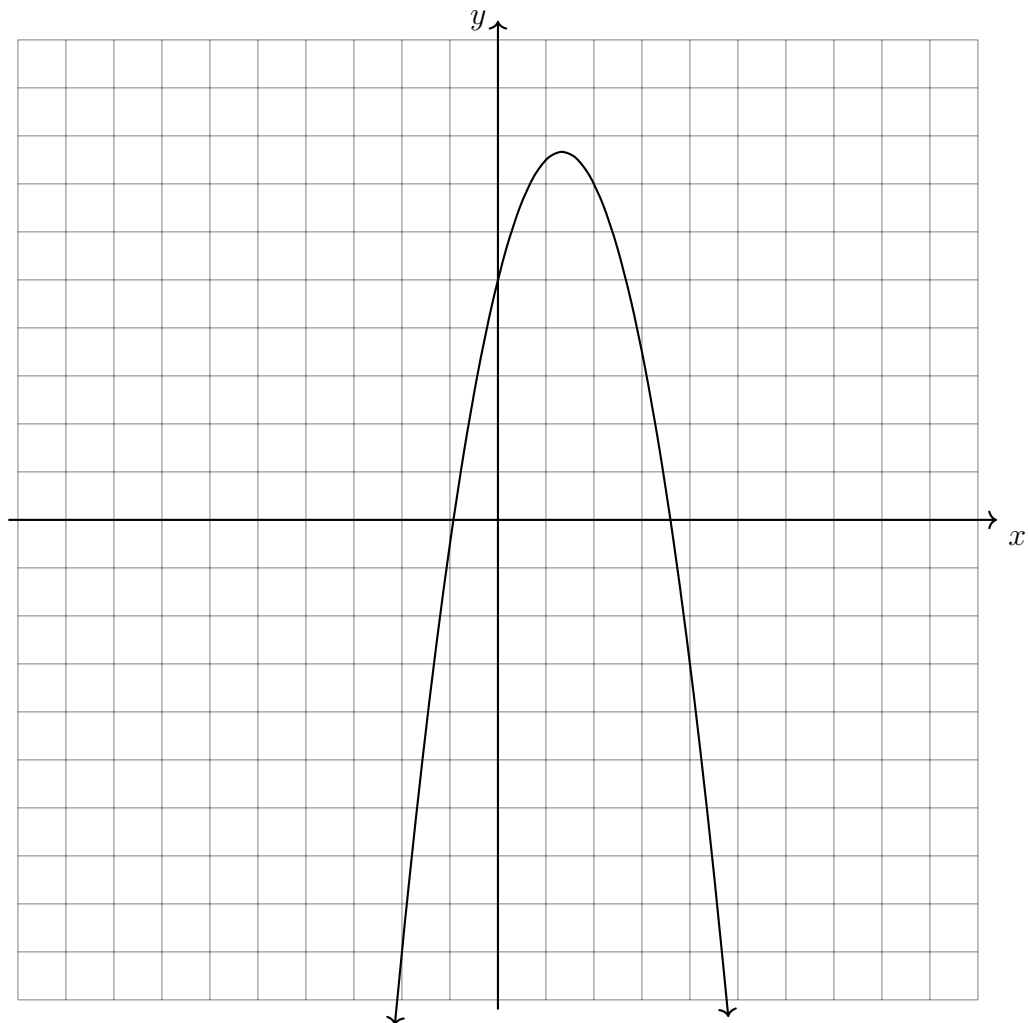
5. One equation of a system is graphed.

(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) $3x(x - 3)(x - \frac{3}{5})(x + 7)^2$ |
8. Select the expression that is equivalent to $\frac{3x^2 + 10x - 18}{x - 2}$ for $x \neq 2$.
- | |
|----------------------------------|
| (a) $3x + 4 + \frac{16}{x - 2}$ |
| (b) $3x + 16 + \frac{10}{x - 2}$ |
| (c) $3x + 4 + \frac{8}{x - 2}$ |
| (d) $3x + 16 + \frac{14}{x - 2}$ |

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

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

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

n	b_n
1	-1
2	5
3	-25

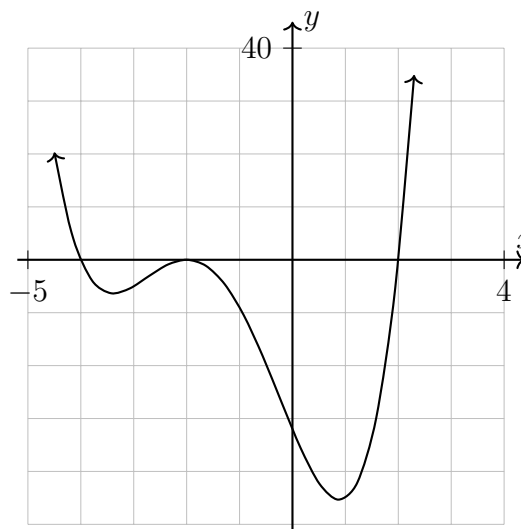
A2-F.IF.7c Graph polynomials, identify zeros, end behavior

11. Below is a graph of the polynomial $f(x)$.

(a) Is the leading coefficient positive or negative?

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

- i. $f(x) = (x + 2)(x - 4)(x - 2)^2$
- ii. $f(x) = (x - 2)(x - 4)(x + 2)^2$
- iii. $f(x) = (x + 2)(x + 4)(x - 2)^2$
- iv. $f(x) = (x - 2)(x + 4)(x + 2)^2$



12. The graph of the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 - 9x^2 - 4x + 12$ is shown.

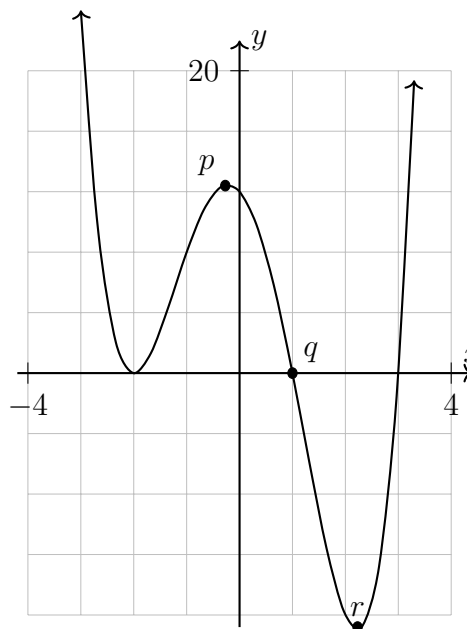
(a) What is the degree of the function?

(b) What are the zeros of the function?

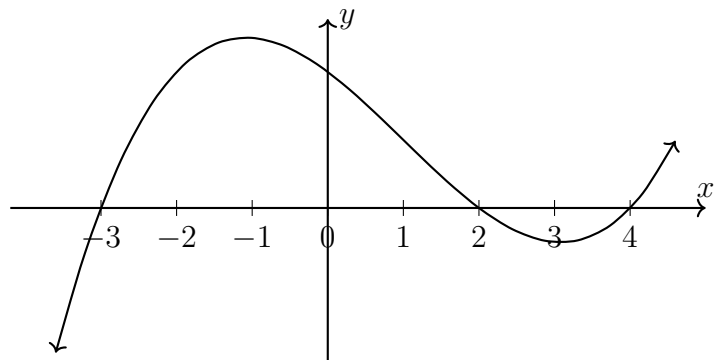
(c) Which factor has a multiplicity of 2?

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

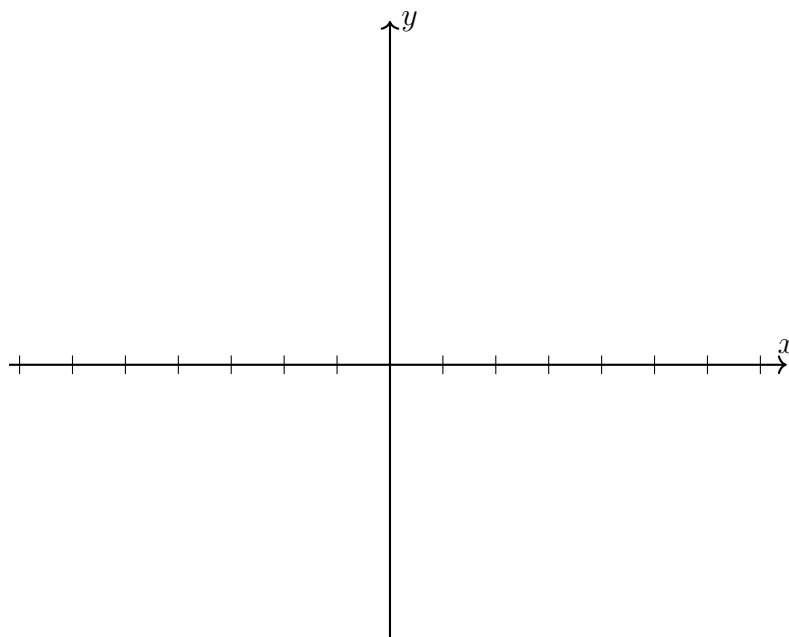
(e) Three points are marked on the graph, p , q , and r . Which one is a local minimum?



13. The graph of the function $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x + 24$ is shown. Write the function in factored form.



14. Let $j(x) = (x + 4)(x + 1)(x - 4)^2$ 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.

<p>i. As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $y \rightarrow +\infty$; as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$</p> <p>ii. As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$; as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $y \rightarrow +\infty$</p>	<p>iii. As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $y \rightarrow +\infty$; as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $y \rightarrow +\infty$</p> <p>iv. As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$; as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $y \rightarrow -\infty$</p>
--	--

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

HSN.RN.2 Expressions with radicals and rational exponents

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

(a) $\sqrt{64} =$

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

(b) $\sqrt{27} =$

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

16. Simplify each expression.

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

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

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

18. 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) $x^{-\frac{1}{3}} =$

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.

6.EE.b Reason about and solve one-variable equations and inequalities

21. Use the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 11$ to answer the questions.

(a) Find the value of $f(4)$.

(b) Solve for x if $f(x) = 2$.

22. Solve each equation for x .

(a) $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$

(b) $x^3 - 7x^2 + 6x = 0$

23. The expression $2 - \frac{x-1}{x+2}$ is equivalent to

(a) $1 - \frac{3}{x+2}$

(c) $1 - \frac{1}{x+2}$

(b) $1 + \frac{3}{x+2}$

(d) $1 + \frac{1}{x+2}$

24. Find all of the values of x that make the equation true.

$$\frac{3}{x-4} = \frac{x-5}{x}$$

BECA / Huson / Precalculus: 3. Complex numbers
13 December 2024

First and last name:

Section:

25. Given the rational function $r(x) = 3 - \frac{x-1}{x+2}$.

- (a) Sketch a graph of the function.
- (b) Mark the vertical asymptote as dotted line and label it with its equation.
- (c) Explain why the asymptote is located there.

