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

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:

$$f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 5$$
 and $g(x) = 2x^4 - x^3 + 2x + 5$.

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

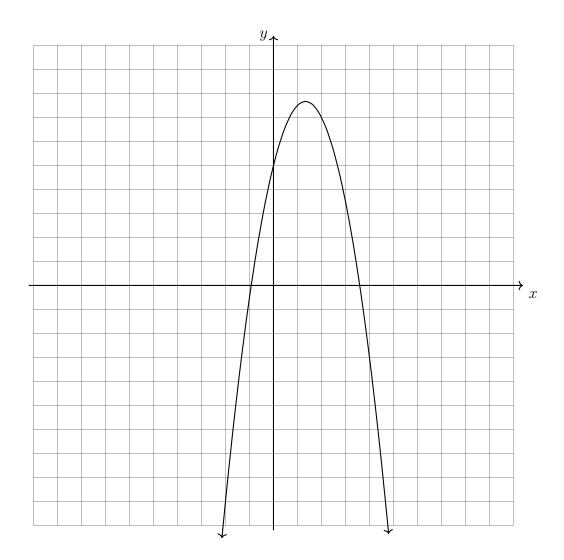
(b)
$$x^3 - y^3 = (x+y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$$
 (d) $x^3 + y^3 = (x-y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$

(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.

$$y = ax^2 + 4x + 5 \qquad \qquad x - y = 7$$



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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 $\frac{5x^2 + 2x - 30}{x - 3}$ 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)
$$5x + 17 + \frac{15}{x-3}$$

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

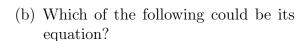
9. Write a recursive definition of the sequence $a_1=0.25,\,a_2=0.75,\,a_3=1.25,\,a_4=1.75,\dots$

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 g(x).
 - (a) Is the leading coefficient positive or negative?

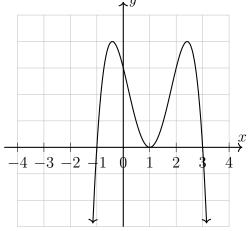


i.
$$g(x) = -(x+1)(x-3)(x-1)^2$$

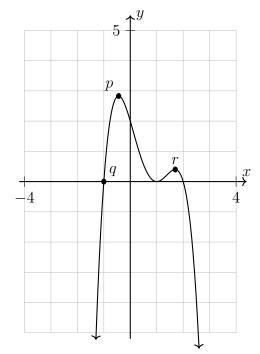
ii.
$$g(x) = -(x-1)(x-3)(x+1)^2$$

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

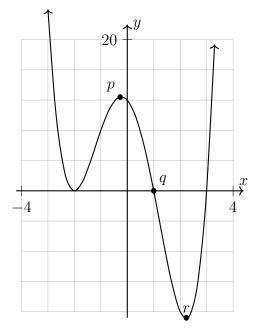
iv.
$$g(x) = -(x-1)(x+3)(x+1)^2$$



- 12. 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?

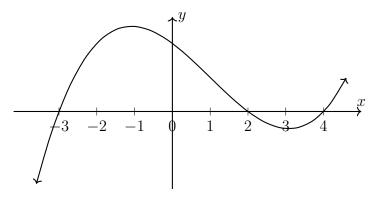


- 13. The graph of the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 9x^2 4x + 12$ is shown.
 - (a) What is the degree of the function?
 - (b) What are the zeros of the function?
 - (c) Which factor has a multiplicity of 2?
 - (d) Write down the y-intercept as an ordered pair.
 - (e) Three points are marked on the graph, p, q, and r. Which one is a local minimum?

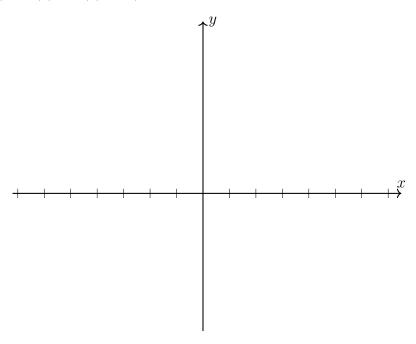


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14. The graph of the function $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x + 24$ is shown. Write the function in factored form.



15. 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.

i. As
$$x \to +\infty$$
, $y \to +\infty$;
as $x \to -\infty$, $y \to -\infty$

iii. As
$$x \to +\infty$$
, $y \to +\infty$; as $x \to -\infty$, $y \to +\infty$

ii. As
$$x \to +\infty$$
, $y \to -\infty$; as $x \to -\infty$, $y \to +\infty$

iv. As
$$x \to +\infty$$
, $y \to -\infty$;
as $x \to -\infty$, $y \to -\infty$

HSN.RN.2 Expressions with radicals and rational exponents

- 16. Simplify each radical expression, using complex numbers as necessary.
 - (a) $\sqrt{64} =$

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

(b) $\sqrt{27} =$

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

- 17. Simplify each expression.
 - (a) $125^{\frac{2}{3}} =$

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

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

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- 20. If $(6 ki)^2 = 27 36i$, the value of k is
 - (a) -36
 - (b) -3
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 6
- 21. 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

- 22. 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.

23. Solve each equation for x.

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

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

24. 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)
$$1 + \frac{1}{x+2}$$

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

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

- 26. 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.

