

# MATH 0097 Final Exam Review

Revised Summer 2009

This review does not include all topics covered on your Final Exam. However, it will provide a good review of most of the topics. The Math 0097 Final Exam will contain at most 40 multiple choice questions.

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. When simplified  $\frac{-5(2+1)+5-8}{-2-4}$  is

A. 2  
 B. 3  
 C.  $\frac{3}{2}$   
 D.  $\frac{7}{2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} -10 - 5 + 5 - 8 \\ -15 + 5 - 8 \\ -10 - 8 \\ -18 \\ \hline -6 \end{array} = 3$$

2. If  $x = -3$  and  $y = 2$ , then  $3x^2 - xy + 5y^2$  is

A. 107  
 B. 95  
 C. 53  
 D. 41

3. When simplified  $[2(x-3)+2] - [4(x-1)-2x]$  is

A.  $4x-8$   
 B.  $-2x$   
 C. 0  
 D. 8

4. The solution set for  $10y+9=19$  is

A.  $\left\{\frac{14}{5}\right\}$   
 B.  $\{1\}$   
 C.  $\{0\}$   
 D.  $\left\{-\frac{71}{10}\right\}$

5. The solution set for  $6x-4-4x=2x-4$  is

A.  $\{2\}$   
 B.  $\left\{\frac{2}{3}\right\}$   
 C.  $\emptyset$   
 D.  $\{x|x \text{ is a real number}\}$

6. The solution set for  $-y-2(2y-1)=5(1-y)$  is

A.  $\{-2\}$   
 B.  $\emptyset$   
 C.  $\{2\}$   
 D.  $\{x|x \text{ is a real number}\}$

7. When simplified completely  $\frac{x^{-8}}{y^{-4}}$  is equivalent to

A.  $\frac{x^8}{y^4}$   
 B.  $\frac{1}{x^8 y^4}$   
 C.  $\frac{y^4}{x^8}$   
 D.  $x^8 y^4$

8.  $-5^0$  is equivalent to

A. 5  
 B. 1  
 C. -1  
 D. -5

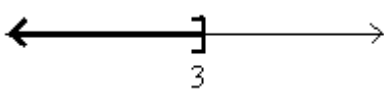
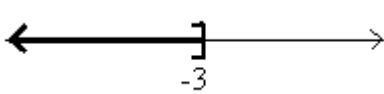
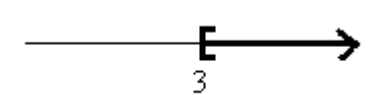
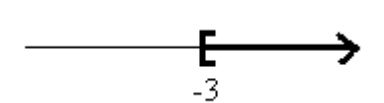
9. When simplified completely  $x^{-5} \cdot x \cdot x^{-2}$  is
- $\frac{1}{x^6}$
  - $\frac{1}{x^7}$
  - $x^{-7}$
  - $x^{-6}$
10.  $1.5 \times 10^5$  is equivalent to
- 0.0000015
  - 0.000015
  - 150,000
  - 1,500,000
11. 0.0000037 written in scientific notation is
- $3.7 \times 10^{-6}$
  - $.37 \times 10^{-5}$
  - $3.7 \times 10^6$
  - $37 \times 10^{-7}$
12. When simplified  $(5x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x) + (-6x^3 + 2x^2 + 7x)$  is
- $-x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x$
  - $x^3 + 4x^2 + 10x$
  - $x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x$
  - $-x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x$
13. When simplified  $(-4x^2 - 6x + 2) - (3x^2 + 2x - 7)$  is
- $-7x^2 - 4x + 9$
  - $-7x^2 - 8x + 9$
  - $x^2 - 4x - 5$
  - $x^2 - 8x + 9$
14. When simplified  $(4x^5)(-2x^3)^2$  is
- $2x^{10}$
  - $-8x^{10}$
  - $8x^{11}$
  - $16x^{11}$
15. When simplified  $-3x^2(x^2 - 3x - 1)$  is
- $-3x^4 + 9x^3 + 3x^2$
  - $-3x^4 - 3x - 1$
  - $-3x^4 - 9x^3 - 3x^2$
  - $-3x^2 - 9x + 3$
16. When simplified  $(3x - 1)(3x + 1)$  is
- $9x^2 + 1$
  - $9x^2 - 6x - 1$
  - $9x^2 - 1$
  - $9x^2 + 6x - 1$
17. When simplified  $(x - 5)^2$  is
- $x^2 + 25$
  - $x^2 + 10x + 25$
  - $x^2 - 25$
  - $x^2 - 10x + 25$
18.  $\frac{8x^3 - 6x^2 - x + 5}{2x}$  is equivalent to
- $4x^2 - 3x - 2 + \frac{5x}{2}$
  - $4x^2 - 3x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2x}$
  - $4x^2 - 6x + 4$
  - $4x^2 - 7x + 5$
19. The only number in  $\left\{-2.7, -\frac{5}{3}, 0, 0.\bar{3}, 4, \sqrt{48}\right\}$  that is irrational is
- $-\frac{5}{3}$
  - $0.\bar{3}$
  - 4
  - $\sqrt{48}$
20. The greatest common factor of  $4x^5 - 8x^4 + 12x^3$  is
- 4
  - $4x$
  - $4x^3$
  - $4x^5$

21. One of the factors of  $x^2 - 5x + 6$  is
- $(x + 3)$
  - $(x - 2)$
  - $(x - 1)$
  - $(x - 6)$
22. One of the factors of  $6t^2 - 19t - 20$  is
- $(t + 5)$
  - $(2t + 5)$
  - $(6t + 5)$
  - $(t + 1)$
23. The complete factorization of  $16x^2 + 48x + 36$  is
- $(8x + 12)(2x + 3)$
  - $4(2x + 3)^2$
  - $4(4x + 1)(x + 9)$
  - $(4x + 9)^2$
24. One of the factors of  $16x^2 - 25$  is
- $(2x - 2)$
  - $(8x - 5)$
  - $(16x - 25)$
  - $(4x + 5)$
25. One of the factors of  $8x^3 + 27$  is
- $(4x^2 - 6x + 9)$
  - $(4x^2 - 6x - 9)$
  - $(4x^2 + 6x + 9)$
  - $(2x^2 - 6x + 3)$
26. One of the factors of  $x^2 + 2x - xy - 2y$  is
- $(x - 2)$
  - $(2 - x)$
  - $(x - y)$
  - $x$
27. The solution set for  $x^2 = 16$  is
- $\{-4\}$
  - $\{4\}$
  - $\{16\}$
  - $\{-4, 4\}$
28. The solution set for  $6x^2 + x = 2$  is
- $\left\{-\frac{3}{2}, 2\right\}$
  - $\left\{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}\right\}$
  - $\left\{\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right\}$
  - $\left\{-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right\}$
29.  $3(5x + 0) = 3(0 + 5x)$  is an example of the
- Commutative Property
  - Associative Property
  - Distributive Property
  - Identity Property
30. The only phrase below which represents  $x - y$  is
- $x$  subtracted from  $y$
  - $y$  less than  $x$
  - $y$  minus  $x$
  - $y$  decreased by  $x$

31. If  $2x - 3y = 6$  is solved for  $y$ , then  $y =$

- A.  $-\frac{3}{2}x - 3$
- B.  $\frac{3}{2}x + 3$
- C.  $\frac{2}{3}x - 2$
- D.  $-\frac{2}{3}x + 2$

32. The graph of  $6 - 3x \leq -3$  most closely resembles

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

33. The solution for  $4x + 1 < 9x - 4$  in interval notation is

- A.  $(-\infty, 1)$
- B.  $(-\infty, -1)$
- C.  $(1, \infty)$
- D.  $(-1, \infty)$

34.  $(-6, 10)$  is in quadrant

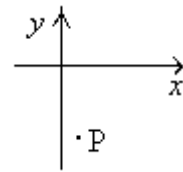
- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV

35.  $-|3 - 7| =$

- A. -10
- B. -4
- C. 4
- D. 10

36. The coordinates of point P are possibly

- A.  $(1, -5)$
- B.  $(-5, 1)$
- C.  $(-5, -1)$
- D.  $(-1, -5)$

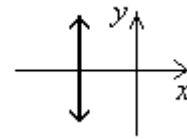


37. The only ordered pair below that is a solution for  $3x + y = 8$  is

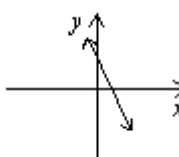

- A.  $(2, 0)$
- B.  $(3, -1)$
- C.  $(0, 4)$
- D.  $(-2, 2)$


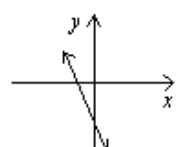
38. The only equation below that could be the equation of this line is

- A.  $y = 3$
- B.  $y = -3$
- C.  $x = 3$
- D.  $x = -3$



39. The graph of  $2x - y = 6$  most closely resembles

- A. 
- B. 

- C. 
- D. 

40. The supplement of an angle is 4 times the measure of the angle. Let  $x$  represent the angle measure. An equation that could be used to solve for  $x$  is

- A.  $180 - x = 4x$
- B.  $180 + 4x = x$
- C.  $90 - x = 4x$
- D.  $90 + 4x = x$

41. Litsu invested some money at 4% and \$3000 more than that at 5%. The two investments produced a total of \$600 in interest in 1 year. If  $x$  represents the amount invested at 4%, then an equation that could be used to represent this problem is

A.  $.04(x + 3000) + .05x = 600$   
 B.  $.4(x + 3000) + .5x = 600$   
 C.  $.04x + .05(x + 3000) = 600$   
 D.  $.4x + .5(x + 3000) = 600$

42. The  $x$ -intercept of  $4x - y = 8$  is

A.  $(0, -8)$   
 B.  $(0, 2)$   
 C.  $(2, 0)$   
 D.  $(-8, 0)$

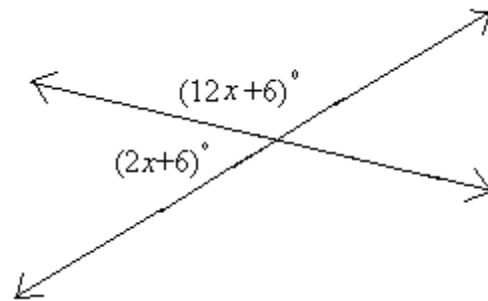
43. A rectangular box has a length of 10", a width of 5" and a height of 4". The volume of the box is

A.  $19 \text{ in}^2$   
 B.  $19 \text{ in}^3$   
 C.  $200 \text{ in}^2$   
 D.  $200 \text{ in}^3$

44. The length of a rectangle is 7 ft. longer than the width,  $W$ . The area of the rectangle is  $63 \text{ ft}^2$ . An equation that could be used to find  $W$  is

A.  $2W + 2(W + 7) = 63$   
 B.  $W + (W + 7) = 63$   
 C.  $W(W + 7) = 63$   
 D.  $W^2 + (W + 7)^2 = 63$

- 45.



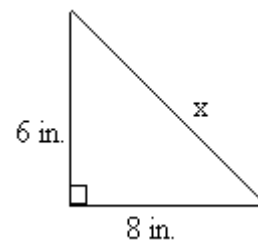
In the figure above, the measure of the smaller angle is

A.  $5.6^\circ$   
 B.  $12^\circ$   
 C.  $30^\circ$   
 D.  $38^\circ$

46. A cashier has a total of 28 bills made up of tens and twenties. The total value of the money is \$400. If  $x$  represents the number of tens, then an equation that represents this problem is

A.  $10x + 20(28 - x) = 400$   
 B.  $10(28 - x) + 20x = 400$   
 C.  $10x + 20(x - 28) = 400$   
 D.  $10(28 - x) + 20x = 400$

47. The value of  $x$  in the triangle below is



A.  $\sqrt{14}$  in.  
 B. 10 in.  
 C. 14 in.  
 D. 100 in.

Answers:

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 28. D |
| 2. C  | 29. A |
| 3. C  | 30. B |
| 4. B  | 31. C |
| 5. D  | 32. C |
| 6. B  | 33. C |
| 7. C  | 34. B |
| 8. C  | 35. B |
| 9. A  | 36. A |
| 10. C | 37. B |
| 11. A | 38. D |
| 12. D | 39. B |
| 13. B | 40. A |
| 14. D | 41. C |
| 15. A | 42. C |
| 16. C | 43. D |
| 17. D | 44. C |
| 18. B | 45. C |
| 19. D | 46. A |
| 20. C | 47. B |
| 21. B |       |
| 22. C |       |
| 23. B |       |
| 24. D |       |
| 25. A |       |
| 26. C |       |
| 27. D |       |