You MUST show appropriate work to receive credit

1. (3 points) Express the product  $(3 \times 10^5)$   $(5 \times 10^{-3})$  in scientific notation.

$$(3 \times 10^5) (5 \times 10^{-3}) = 15 \times 10^{5-3} = 15 \times 10^2 = 1.5 \times 10^3$$

2. (3 points) Rewrite the expression  $|4-\sqrt{5}|$  without using the absolute value symbol.

Since 
$$4 > \sqrt{5}$$
,  $|4 - \sqrt{5}| = 4 - \sqrt{5}$ .

3. (3 points each) True or False:

(a) 
$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

False.

Notice that 
$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

(b) 
$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a+c}{b+d}$$

False.

Notice that 
$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad}{bd} + \frac{cb}{bd} = \frac{ad + cb}{bd}$$
.

(c) 
$$3^{-2} = -9$$

False.

Notice that 
$$3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$$
.

(d) 
$$\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{b} = \frac{a}{c}$$

True.

Notice that 
$$\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{b} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{c} = \frac{ab}{bc} = \frac{a}{c}$$
.

(e) 
$$\{b, c, d\} \cup \{d, e, f\} = \{d\}$$

False.

Since we are finding the union of these sets,  $\{b,c,d\} \cup \{d,e,f\} = \{b,c,d,e,f\}$ 

4. (3 points each) Simplify and/or evaluate each of the following.

(a) 
$$\frac{2(4^2 - 7) - 3\left[7 + (-3)^3\right]}{-3^2 \div (2 - 5)}$$
$$= \frac{2(16 - 7) - 3\left[7 - 27\right]}{-9 \div -3} = \frac{2(9) - 3\left[-20\right]}{3} = \frac{18 + 60}{3} = \frac{78}{3} = 26.$$

(b) 
$$x^2y - 4xy^2 + 4x - 2$$
 if  $x = -2$  and  $y = 1$   
=  $(-2)^2(1) - 4(-2)(1)^2 + 4(-2) - 2 = 4 + 8 - 8 - 2 = 12 - 10 = 2$ .

5. Use properties of exponents and radicals to simplify the following expression. Your answer should have no negative exponents. Assume all variables represent nonnegative numbers.

(a) (5 points) 
$$\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 \cdot x^3$$

$$\left(x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{2} \cdot x^{3} = x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot x^{3} = x^{\frac{2}{3}+3} = x^{\frac{2}{3}+\frac{9}{3}} = x^{\frac{11}{3}}.$$

(b) (5 points) 
$$\left(\frac{6x^{-3}y^2}{2^{-1}x^2y^{-5}}\right)^3$$

$$\left(\frac{6x^{-3}y^2}{2^{-1}x^2y^{-5}}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{6\cdot 2y^2y^5}{x^2\cdot x^3}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{12y^7}{x^5}\right)^3 = \frac{12^3y^{21}}{x^{12}} = \frac{1728y^{21}}{x^{15}}.$$

(c) (5 points) 
$$\sqrt[4]{16x^{10}y^{12}}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{16x^{10}y^{12}} = \sqrt[4]{2^4x^4x^4x^2y^4y^4y^4} = 2x^2y^3\sqrt[4]{x^2} = 2x^2y^3\sqrt{x}.$$

6. Rationalize all denominators and simplify. Assume all variables represent positive values.

(a) (5 points) 
$$\frac{5x}{\sqrt[3]{25x^2y}}$$

$$\frac{5x}{\sqrt[3]{25x^2y}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{5xy^2}}{\sqrt[3]{5xy^2}} = \frac{5x\sqrt[3]{5xy^2}}{\sqrt[3]{125x^3y^3}} = \frac{5x\sqrt[3]{5xy^2}}{5xy} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5xy^2}}{y}$$

(b) (5 points) 
$$\frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2})}{x-2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}+x+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2x}}{x-2}.$$

7. (5 points) Simplify the following expression:

$$(5x+3y)^2 - (5x-3y)^2$$

$$(5x+3y)^2 - (5x-3y)^2 = (25x^2 + 15xy + 15xy + 9y^2) - (25x^2 - 15xy - 15xy + 9y^2)$$

$$= 25x^2 + 30xy + 9y^2 - (25x^2 - 30xy + 9y^2)$$

$$=25x^2+30xy+9y^2-25x^2+30xy-9y^2$$

=60xy.

8. (5 points each) Factor each of the following completely. Box your answers.

(a) 
$$6x^2 + 11x + 4$$

Using the "ac-split", notice that ac = (6)(4) = 24 = (3)(8), and 3 + 8 = 11. Then  $6x^2 + 11x + 4 = 6x^2 + 3x + 8x + 4$ = 3x(2x + 1) + 4(2x + 1)= (2x + 1)(3x + 4).

(b) 
$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 8$$

Using factoring by grouping,  $x^3 - 4x^2 + 2x - 8 = x^2(x - 4) + 2(x - 4)$  $= (x - 4)(x^2 + 2).$ 

(c) 
$$x^4 - 16$$

Notice that this is a difference of squares, so  $x^4 - 16 = (x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 4)$ .

The second term is also a difference of squares, so this factors further as  $(x^2 + 4)(x + 2)(x - 2)$ .

(d) 
$$27x^3 - 8$$

Notice that this is a difference of cubes:  $((3x)^3 - (2)^3)$ . Therefore, using the special formula for a difference of cubes:

$$27x^3 - 8 = (3x - 2)(9x^2 + 6x + 4)$$

9. (7 points each) Perform the operations indicated and simplify each of the following as much as possible. Your answer should be completely reduced and should contain no complex fractions.

(a) 
$$\frac{x^2 + 4x - 5}{x^2 + 5x + 6} \div \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + 8x + 15}$$

Factoring, we have  $\frac{(x+5)(x-1)}{(x+3)(x+2)} \div \frac{x(x-1)}{(x+5)(x+3)}$ 

Next, we change from multiplication to division:  $\frac{(x+5)(x-1)}{(x+3)(x+2)} \cdot \frac{(x+5)(x+3)}{x(x-1)}$ 

Now, we divide out any common factors:  $\frac{x+5}{(x+2)} \cdot \frac{(x+5)}{x}$ .

Thus our final simplified answer is:  $\frac{(x+5)^2}{x(x+2)}$ 

(b) 
$$\frac{11x-1}{x^2-2x-3} + \frac{3x}{x+1}$$

First, we factor in order to obtain:  $\frac{11x-1}{(x-3)(x+1)} + \frac{3x}{x+1}$ . Notice that the LCD is: (x-3)(x+1)

Multiplying to get all terms over the LCD gives:

$$\frac{11x-1}{(x-3)(x+1)} + \frac{3x}{x+1} \cdot \frac{(x-3)}{(x-3)} = \frac{11x-1+3x(x-3)}{(x-3)(x+1)}.$$

Simplifying, we get:

$$\frac{11x - 1 + 3x^2 - 9x}{(x - 3)(x + 1)} = \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 1}{(x - 3)(x + 1)}$$

$$=\frac{(3x-1)(x+1)}{(x-3)(x+1)}=\frac{3x-1}{x-3}.$$

(c) 
$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3x}}{\frac{4}{x} - \frac{5}{6x}}$$

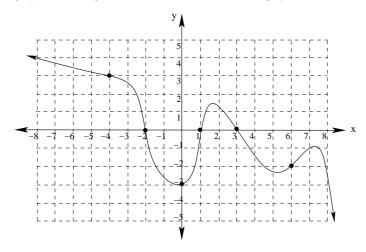
We begin by finding common denominators and combining the fractions separately:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3x}}{\frac{4}{x} - \frac{5}{6x}} = \frac{\frac{3}{3x} + \frac{1}{3x}}{\frac{24}{6x} - \frac{5}{6x}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3x}}{\frac{19}{6x}}.$$

Next, we rewrite division as multiplication by the reciprocal:

$$\frac{\frac{4}{3x}}{\frac{19}{6x}} = \frac{4}{3x} \cdot \frac{6x}{19} = \frac{4 \cdot 6x}{3x \cdot 19} = \frac{8}{19}.$$

10. (2 points each) Answer each of the following questions based on the graph shown below:



(a) List the coordinates of the x-intercepts of this graph.

$$(-2,0)$$
,  $(1,0)$ , and  $(3,0)$ 

(b) List the coordinates of the y-intercepts of this graph.

$$(0, -3)$$

(c) Give the x coordinate of the point(s) where y = 3

$$x = -4$$

(d) Give the y coordinate of the point(s) where x = 6

$$y = -2$$