

1. Simplify $\sqrt{6x} \cdot \sqrt{12x^5}$ 2. Write the expression $3^{\frac{2}{3}}$ in radical form.

$\sqrt{6x} \cdot \sqrt{12x^5} = \sqrt{72x^6} = 6x^3\sqrt{2}$

$3^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{3^2}$

3. Simplify $3\sqrt[3]{16} - 2\sqrt[3]{81}$

$3\sqrt[3]{16} - 2\sqrt[3]{81} = 3\sqrt[3]{2^4} - 2\sqrt[3]{3^4} = 6\sqrt[3]{2} - 6\sqrt[3]{3}$

4. Simplify $(x^{\frac{2}{3}})^2$

$x^{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2} = x^{\frac{4}{3}}$

5. Simplify $\sqrt[5]{32x^{10}}$

$\sqrt[5]{32x^{10}} = \sqrt[5]{2^5 x^{10}} = 2x^2$

6. Simplify $\frac{8}{2\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{25}}$

$\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{25}} = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{2(5)} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}$

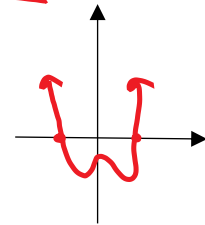
7. Solve $(\sqrt{2x+7})^2 = (15)^2$

Check: $\sqrt{2(109)+7} = 15$
 $15 = 15$ ✓
 $2x+7 = 225$
 $2x = 218$
 $x = 109$

8. If $f(x) = 3x+2$ and $g(x) = 2x^2+4$, find $(g \circ f)(1)$

$(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = 2(3(1)+2)^2 + 4 = 2(5)^2 + 4 = 54$

9. Sketch an even degree function with a positive leading coefficient. The function should have 2 real zeroes, 1 relative maximum, and 2 relative minimums.



10. Write the function in factored form, then find the zeroes: $f(x) = (x^4 - 15x^3)x^3$

$f(x) = x^3(x-15)x^3 = x^6(x-15)$
Zeroes: $x=0$, $x=0$, $x=0$, $x=0$, $x=0$, $x=0$, $x=15$

11. Divide $(x^3 + 7x^2 + 15x + 9) \div (x+1) = \text{Quadratic}$

$\begin{array}{r} -1 \\ x^3 + 7x^2 + 15x + 9 \\ \underline{-(x^2 + 6x + 9)} \\ 1x^2 + 6x + 9 - 9 \\ \underline{-(x^2 + 6x + 9)} \\ 0 \end{array}$
 $= x^2 + 6x + 9$ (Quadratic)

12. Use synthetic division and the given factor to completely factor.

$y = x^3 - 4x^2 - 9x + 36$; $(x+3)$
Synthetic division by -3 :
 $\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -3 & 1 & -4 & -9 & 36 \\ & & -3 & 21 & -36 \\ \hline & 1 & -7 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$
 $(x^2 - 7x + 12)(x+3)$
 $(x-3)(x-4)(x+3)$

13. Find the zeroes of the function.

$0 = x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 6$
 $0 = x^2(x-2) - 3(x-2)$
 $0 = (x^2 - 3)(x-2)$
 $x^2 - 3 = 0$
 $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{3}$
 $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$
 $x = 2$

14. Determine an equation for the cubic function that is obtained from the parent function $y=x^3$ after a vertical translation of 5 units up.

$$y = x^3 + 5$$

15. Write a polynomial function with rational coefficients so that $P(x)=0$ has the given roots: -4, 3i

$$\begin{aligned} & (x+4)(x-3i)(x+3i) = 0 \\ & (x+4)(x^2 - 3ix - 3ix - 9i^2) = 0 \\ & (x+4)(x^2 - 9(-1)) = 0 \\ & (x+4)(x^2 + 9) = 0 \\ & x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x + 36 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

16. Solve $\log_4 64 = x$

$$\frac{\log 64}{\log 4} = x$$

$$x = 3$$

17. Solve $\log x - \log 4 = 5$

$$\log\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) = 5$$

$$\frac{x}{4} = 100,000 \cdot 4$$

$$x = 400,000$$

18. Evaluate $\log_3 \frac{1}{81}$

$$= \frac{\log \frac{1}{81}}{\log 3}$$

$$= -4$$

19. Solve $9^{n+3} = 12$

$$\begin{aligned} n+3 &= \log_9 12 \\ n+3 &= \frac{\log 12}{\log 9} \\ n &= \frac{\log 12}{\log 9} - 3 \\ n &= -1.82 \end{aligned}$$

20. I bought a car for \$32,000. It has depreciated in value at an annual rate of 12%. What is its value 4 years after purchase? $A(t) = a(1+r)^t$

$$A(4) = 32,000(1-0.12)^4$$

$$\approx 19,190.75$$

21. Write in logarithmic form: $7^3=343$

$$3 = \log_7 343$$

22. Use change of base to find the answer: $\log_5 72$

$$= \frac{\log 72}{\log 5}$$

$$\approx 2.65$$

23. X and y vary inversely. Write a function that models the inverse variation when $x=3$ and $y=-61$

$$y = \frac{a}{x}$$

$$-61 = \frac{a}{3}$$

$$a = -183$$

$$y = \frac{-183}{x}$$

24. Simplify $\frac{x^2+10x+16}{x^2-6x-16} \cdot \frac{x+8}{x^2-64}$

$$= \frac{(x+8)(x+2)}{(x-8)(x+2)} \cdot \frac{(x+8)(x-8)}{(x-8)(x+8)}$$

$$= x+8$$

25. Simplify $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x \cdot x}{2x}$

$$= \frac{4+x^2}{2x}$$

Simplify $\frac{5}{x} + \frac{x}{5}$

Simplify $\sqrt{6x} \cdot \sqrt{12x^5}$

Solve $\sqrt{3x+1} = 8$