

Final Test — Form A

Answer key

HSA.REI

HSA.SSE

HSF.IF

HSF.LE

HSN.RN

28 problems

1. Solve for x : $3(2x - 4) = 18$.

Answer $x = 5$

Distribute: $6x - 12 = 18$. Add 12: $6x = 30$, so $x = 5$.

2. Simplify the expression $5x - 3(x - 4) + 2$.

Answer $2x + 14$

Distribute: $5x - 3x + 12 + 2$. Combine like terms: $2x + 14$.

3. Solve the inequality and write the solution: $-2x + 5 \leq 11$.

Answer $x \geq -3$

Subtract 5: $-2x \leq 6$. Divide by -2 and flip the sign: $x \geq -3$.

4. Solve the literal equation for h : $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$.

Answer $h = \frac{2A}{b}$

Multiply both sides by 2: $2A = bh$. Divide by b : $h = \frac{2A}{b}$.

5. Find the slope of the line through the points $(2, 1)$ and $(6, 9)$.

Answer 2

Slope = $\frac{9 - 1}{6 - 2} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$.

6. Simplify, writing the answer with positive exponents: $\frac{12x^5y^2}{3x^2y^6}$.

Answer $\frac{4x^3}{y^4}$

Divide coefficients: $12/3 = 4$. Subtract exponents: $x^{5-2} = x^3$, $y^{2-6} = y^{-4}$. So $\frac{4x^3}{y^4}$.

7. Simplify using exponent rules: $(2x^3)^4$.

Answer $16x^{12}$

Raise each factor to the 4th power: $2^4 = 16$ and $(x^3)^4 = x^{12}$. So $16x^{12}$.

8. Write the equation of the line, in slope-intercept form, with slope -3 that passes through the point $(2, 4)$.

Answer $y = -3x + 10$

Use $y = mx + b$ with $m = -3$: $4 = -3(2) + b$, so $b = 10$. Thus $y = -3x + 10$.

9. Simplify the radical: $\sqrt{72}$.

Answer $6\sqrt{2}$

$72 = 36 \cdot 2$, so $\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{36} \sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$.

10. Multiply the polynomials: $(x + 5)(x - 3)$.

Answer $x^2 + 2x - 15$

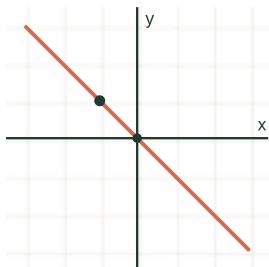
FOIL: $x^2 - 3x + 5x - 15 = x^2 + 2x - 15$.

11. Simplify: $(2x^2 + 5x - 1) - (x^2 - 3x + 4)$.

Answer $x^2 + 8x - 5$

Distribute the minus sign: $2x^2 + 5x - 1 - x^2 + 3x - 4 = x^2 + 8x - 5$.

12. Identify the equation of the line graphed below.



Answer $y = -x$

The line passes through the origin $(0, 0)$ and through $(-1, 1)$, so its slope is -1 and y -intercept is 0 : $y = -x$.

13. Solve the system by substitution: $\begin{cases} y = 2x - 1 \\ 3x + y = 9 \end{cases}$

Answer $(2, 3)$

Substitute: $3x + (2x - 1) = 9 \Rightarrow 5x = 10 \Rightarrow x = 2$. Then $y = 2(2) - 1 = 3$.

14. Solve the system by elimination: $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 12 \\ 2x - y = 4 \end{cases}$

Answer $(3, 2)$

Subtract the second equation from the first: $4y = 8 \Rightarrow y = 2$. Then $2x - 2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 3$.

15. Factor completely: $x^2 + 7x + 12$.

Answer $(x + 3)(x + 4)$

Find two numbers with product 12 and sum 7: 3 and 4. So $(x + 3)(x + 4)$.

16. Which is the complete factorization of $x^2 - 49$?

Answer B) $(x + 7)(x - 7)$

Difference of squares: $x^2 - 49 = x^2 - 7^2 = (x + 7)(x - 7)$.

17. Solve by factoring: $x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$.

Answer $x = 7$ or $x = -2$

Factor: $(x - 7)(x + 2) = 0$, so $x = 7$ or $x = -2$.

18. For the function $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$, find $f(3)$.

Answer -2

$f(3) = 3^2 - 4(3) + 1 = 9 - 12 + 1 = -2$.

19. A relation is given by the set of points $\{(1, 2), (3, 5), (4, 5), (6, 8)\}$. State its domain and range.

Answer Domain $\{1, 3, 4, 6\}$; Range $\{2, 5, 8\}$

Domain is the set of x -values: $\{1, 3, 4, 6\}$. Range is the set of y -values (list each once): $\{2, 5, 8\}$.

20. Solve using the quadratic formula. Give exact answers in simplest radical form: $x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$.

Answer $x = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$

$$a = 1, b = -6, c = 4. x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 16}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}.$$

21. How many real solutions does $x^2 + 2x + 5 = 0$ have? Justify with the discriminant.

Answer No real solutions

Discriminant $= b^2 - 4ac = 2^2 - 4(1)(5) = 4 - 20 = -16 < 0$, so there are no real solutions.

22. Which sequence is arithmetic?

Answer B) 5, 8, 11, 14, ...

An arithmetic sequence has a constant difference. Choice B adds 3 each time. A and D multiply (geometric); C has changing differences.

23. An arithmetic sequence has first term 4 and common difference 3. Write a formula for the n th term a_n , then find a_{10} .

Answer $a_n = 3n + 1$; $a_{10} = 31$

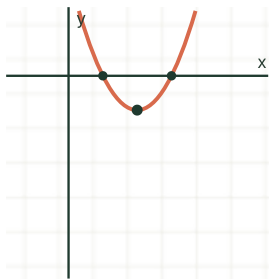
$$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d = 4 + 3(n - 1) = 3n + 1. \text{ So } a_{10} = 3(10) + 1 = 31.$$

24. A geometric sequence has first term 5 and common ratio 2. Write a formula for the n th term a_n , then find a_6 .

Answer $a_n = 5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$; $a_6 = 160$

$$a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1} = 5 \cdot 2^{n-1}. \text{ So } a_6 = 5 \cdot 2^5 = 5 \cdot 32 = 160.$$

25. The parabola $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$ is graphed below. State the coordinates of the vertex and the equation of the axis of symmetry.



Answer Vertex $(2, -1)$; axis of symmetry $x = 2$

Axis: $x = -\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{-4}{2(1)} = 2$. Then $y = 2^2 - 4(2) + 3 = -1$, so the vertex is $(2, -1)$.

26. A gym membership costs a \$40 sign-up fee plus \$25 per month. Write a linear equation for the total cost C after m months, then find the cost after 8 months.

Answer $C = 25m + 40$; \$240

Fixed fee \$40 plus \$25 each month: $C = 25m + 40$. After 8 months: $C = 25(8) + 40 = \$240$.

27. A new bicycle costs \$500 and loses 10% of its value each year. Write an exponential model for its value V after t years, then find its value after 2 years.

Answer $V = 500(0.9)^t$; \$405

Decay of 10% keeps 90% each year: $V = 500(0.9)^t$. After 2 years: $V = 500(0.81) = \$405$.

28. A soccer ball is kicked upward. Its height in feet after t seconds is $h = -16t^2 + 32t$. How many seconds until the ball lands back on the ground ($h = 0$)?

Answer 2 seconds

Set $h = 0$: $-16t^2 + 32t = 0 \Rightarrow -16t(t - 2) = 0$. So $t = 0$ (kick) or $t = 2$. The ball lands at $t = 2$ seconds.