

Test 2^C - MTH 1210
Dr. Graham-Squire, Fall 2013

Name: Key

12:57
1:13
→ 16 min

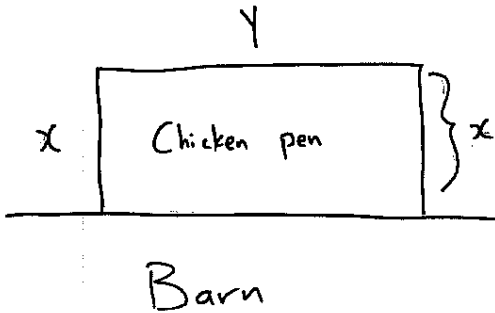
I pledge that I have neither given nor received any unauthorized assistance on this exam.

(signature)

DIRECTIONS

1. Don't panic.
2. Show all of your work and use correct notation! A correct answer with insufficient work or incorrect notation will lose points.
3. Clearly indicate your answer by putting a box around it.
4. Cell phones are not allowed on this test. Calculators and/or computers are allowed on the first 3 questions of the test, however you should still show all of your work. No calculators are allowed on the last 6 questions.
5. Give all answers in exact form, not decimal form (that is, put π instead of 3.1415, $\sqrt{2}$ instead of 1.414, etc) unless otherwise stated.
6. If you need it, the quadratic formula is $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.
7. Make sure you sign the pledge.
8. Number of questions = 9. Total Points = 85.

1. (10 points) Farmer Bob has decided to build a new rectangular pen to keep his chickens in. The pen will be next to the barn, so he only needs to fence in 3 of the sides. Because he does not want his chickens to think that he is cheap, Bob will make the two sides perpendicular to the barn out of gold fencing (at a cost of \$25 per foot). Let the length of the perpendicular side be x . The side parallel to the barn (with length of y) will be made out of standard fence material, at \$10 per foot. Bob only has \$500 to spend on the fence. Use mathematics to find the maximum possible area for the pen. (Hint: Write an equation for the area of the pen and another equation for the cost of the fencing. Use those to write an expression $A(x)$ for the area of the pen in terms of the single variable x . Then find the maximum of $A(x)$.)



$$2x(25) = \text{cost for gold fence} \quad \checkmark$$

$$10y = \text{cost for standard fence.} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow 50x + 10y = 500 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10y}{10} = \frac{500 - 50x}{10} \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = 50 - 5x$$

$$\text{Area} = x \cdot y \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x) = x(50 - 5x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$A(x) = 50x - 5x^2$$

$$\text{Max at } x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-50}{2(-5)} = 5 \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$A(5) = 50(5) - 5(5^2)$$

$$= 250 - 125 \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \boxed{125 \text{ ft}^2}$$

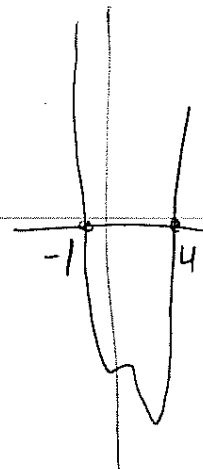
2X. (10 points) Find all zeroes of the polynomial $g(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 5x^2 - x - 12$.

No tricks work, so graph to get

$\Rightarrow -1, 4$ are zeros

$\Rightarrow (x+1), (x-4)$ are factors $\checkmark\checkmark$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4$ is a factor



$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 3x - 4 \quad \overline{) \quad x^4 - 5x^3 + 5x^2 - x - 12} \\
 \underline{-(x^4 - 3x^3 - 4x^2)} \quad \checkmark \\
 -2x^3 + 9x^2 - x \quad \checkmark \\
 \underline{-(-2x^3 + 6x^2 + 8x)} \quad \checkmark \\
 3x^2 + 9x - 12 \quad \checkmark \\
 \underline{-(3x^2 - 9x - 12)} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

**

\Rightarrow Need to factor $x^2 - 2x + 3$ \checkmark

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(3)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-8}}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm i\sqrt{4}\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \boxed{1 \pm i\sqrt{2}}$$

Zeros are $-1, 4, 1+i\sqrt{2}, 1-i\sqrt{2}$

Test C

No Calculator

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Key

3. (10 points) (i) Let $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 12x + 0}{x^2 + x - 6}$. Find the following for the graph of f . If something does not exist, write DNE for your answer and explain why it does not exist.

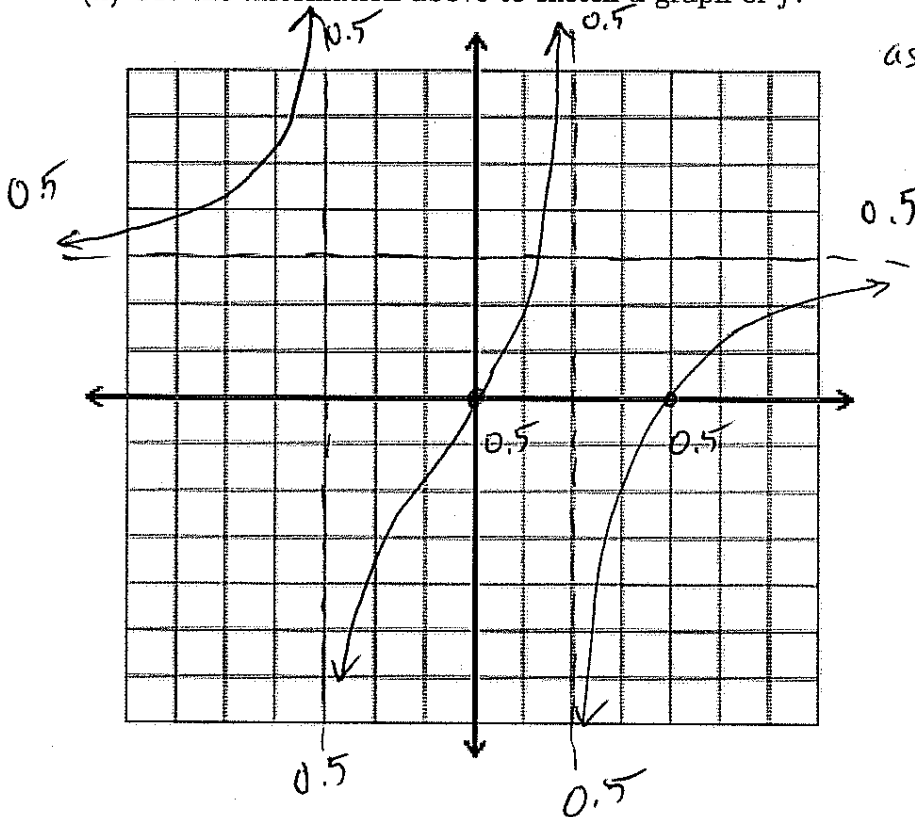
- (a) x-intercept(s): $x=0, x=4$
- (b) y-intercept(s): $y=0$
- (c) Vertical asymptote(s): $x=-3, x=2$
- (d) Horizontal asymptote(s): $y=3$

$$f(x) = \frac{3x(x-4)}{(x+3)(x-2)}$$

x-intercept

vert. asymptotes

(ii) Use the information above to sketch a graph of f .



as $x \rightarrow 2^+$, get

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

as $x \rightarrow 2^-$, get

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

as $x \rightarrow (-3)^-$ get

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

Test A

No Calculator

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Key

4. (5 points) In words, describe how you would shift, stretch or flip the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ to get the graph of $g(x) = 4\sqrt{-x} - 3$. Make sure to specify in what order you do the changes.

$\sqrt{-x} \Rightarrow$ first I would flip the graph over the y-axis.

$4\sqrt{-x} \Rightarrow$ Next I would vertically stretch the graph by a factor of four.

$4\sqrt{-x} - 3 \Rightarrow$ Then I would shift the graph down 3 units.

3 for identifying

2 for order

5. (10 points) Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $g(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$ and $h(x) = x^4$. Unless otherwise stated, you should simplify the expression given below. Assume that your answer should be a real number. If the expression is undefined, write DNE (does not exist) and explain why it does not exist.

(a) $h(g(f(x)))$ (You do not need to simplify this one)

(b) $h(f(-2))$

(c) $f(h(-2))$

$$(a) \quad g(f(x)) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1}$$

$$h(g(f(x))) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right)^4$$

✓✓✓✓

(b) $f(-2) = \sqrt{-2}$ DNE b/c can't divide by negative #.

✓✓

↓
-1 for i
-1.5 for $(\sqrt{-2})^4$

(c) $h(-2) = (-2)^4 = 16$

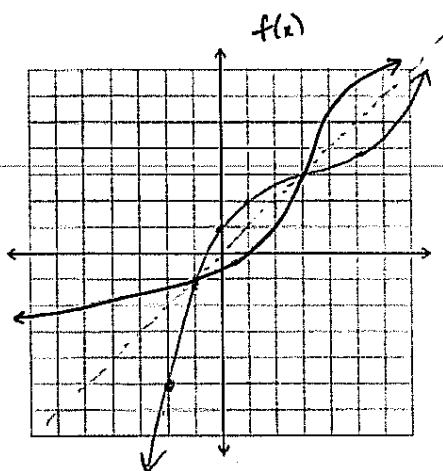
a ~~(16)~~

$$f(h(-2)) = f(16) = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

✓✓✓

6. (10 points)

(a) Given the graph of $f(x)$ below, sketch its inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$ on the same set of axes.



4

(b) Find the inverse of $g(x) = \frac{3x}{x-4}$

$$\checkmark y = \frac{3x}{x-4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{3y}{y-4} \checkmark$$

$$y(y-4) = 3y \checkmark$$

$$xy - 4x = 3y \checkmark$$

$$xy - 3y = 4x \checkmark$$

$$y(x-3) = 4x \checkmark$$

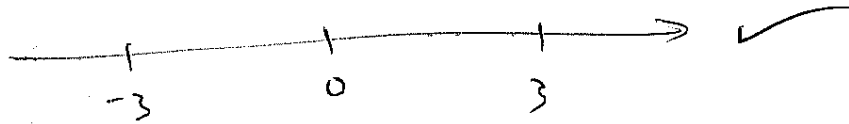
$$y = \boxed{\frac{4x}{x-3} = f^{-1}(x)} \checkmark$$

6

7. (10 points) Factor the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 - 9x^2$, and then use your factorization to graph the function.

$$= x^2(x^2 - 9)$$

$$= x^2(x+3)(x-3) \quad \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$$

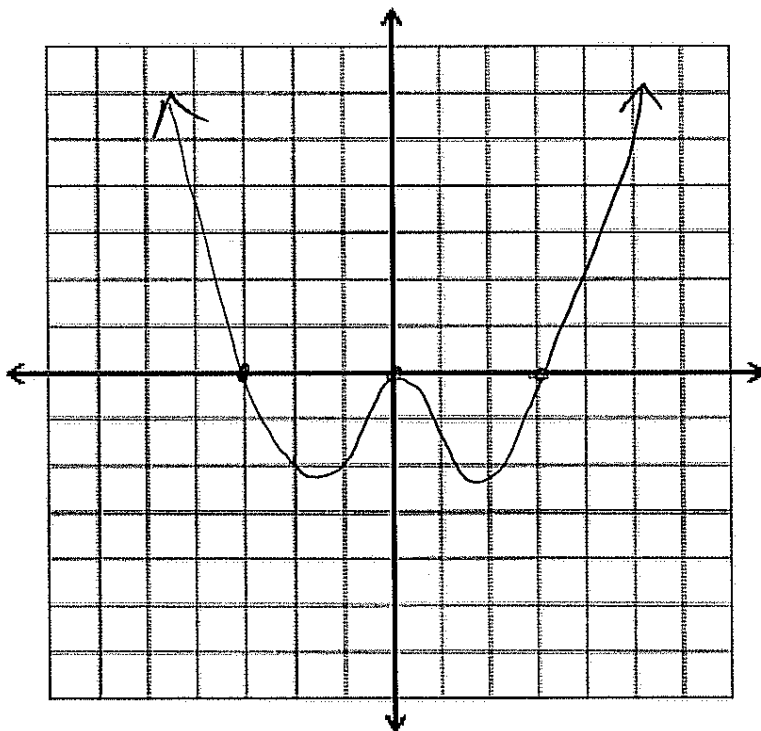


$$f(-4) = + \cdot - \cdot - = + \quad \checkmark$$

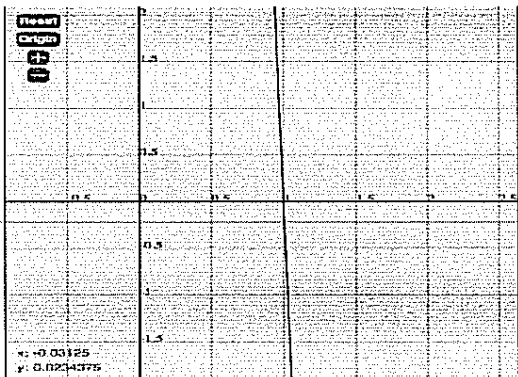
$$f(-1) = + \cdot + \cdot - = - \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(1) = + \cdot + \cdot - = - \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(4) = + \cdot - \cdot + = + \quad \checkmark$$



8. (10 points) A piece of the graph of $g(x) = x^3 - 8x^2 - 23x + 30$ is given below. Use the graph and polynomial long division to completely factor $g(x)$.



$\Rightarrow 1$ is a zero ✓✓

$\Rightarrow (x-1)$ is a factor.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 7x - 30 \\
 x-1 \overline{) x^3 - 8x^2 - 23x + 30} \\
 \underline{-(x^3 - x^2)} \quad \checkmark \\
 -7x^2 - 23x \quad \checkmark \\
 \underline{-(-7x^2 + 7x)} \quad \checkmark \\
 -30x + 30 \quad \checkmark \\
 \underline{-(-30x + 30)} \quad \checkmark \\
 \underline{\quad \quad \quad 0} \\
 \underline{\quad \quad \quad \underline{0}}
 \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow g(x) = (x-1)(x^2 - 7x - 30)$

$= \boxed{(x-1)(x-10)(x+3)}$ ✓✓✓

9. (10 points) Completely factor the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x$.

$$= x(x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4)$$

$$= x(x^2(x-1) + 4(x-1))$$

$$= x(x^2 + 4)(x-1)$$

$$= x(x+2i)(x-2i)(x-1)$$

$$27 \cdot 0.8 =$$

$$\frac{16}{56} = \frac{2}{7}$$

\Rightarrow Need 6 to do 1 point

Extra Credit(up to 2 points) Choose if you want 1 point extra credit or 2 points extra credit. If you choose 1 point, you are guaranteed to get that 1 point. If you choose 2 points and more than 80% of the class also chooses 2 points, then you get zero. If less than 80% of the class chooses 2 points, then you get the full 2 points.

	<u>1 point</u>	<u>2 points</u>
02		
04		