

Show **all your work** to get full/ partial credit. Each problem is worth 5 points unless specified otherwise.

1. Divide, then find the quotient and remainder:  $(3x^3 - 11x^2 - 10) \div (x - 4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 3 \ -11 \ 0 \ -10} \\ \underline{\phantom{4} \downarrow \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}} 12 \ 4 \ 16} \\ 3 \ 1 \ 4 \ \underline{6} \end{array}$$

Quotient =  $3x^2 + x + 4$

Remainder = 6

$$\frac{3x^3 - 11x^2 - 10}{x - 4} = 3x^2 + x + 4 + \frac{6}{x - 4}$$

2. Consider the function  $f(x) = 5x^2 - 17x - 12$ :

- a. Use the Remainder Theorem to determine whether  $c = 4$  is a zero of  $f(x)$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 5 \ -17 \ -12} \\ \underline{\phantom{4} \downarrow \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}} 20 \ 12} \\ 5 \ 3 \ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

By Remainder theorem  
4 is a zero.

- b. Is  $(x - 4)$  a factor of  $f(x)$ ?

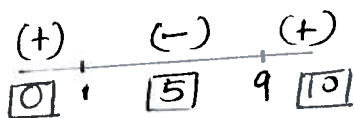
Explain your reasoning.

4 is a zero  
By factor theorem  
 $x - 4$  is a factor.

3. Solve the inequalities, write your answers using interval notation:

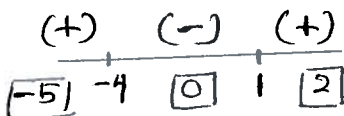
a.  $3x^2 - 2x + 9 \leq 2x(x + 4)$   
 $3x^2 - 2x + 9 - 2x(x + 4) \leq 0$   
 $x^2 - 10x + 9 \leq 0$   
 $(x - 9)(x - 1) \leq 0$

$[1, 9]$



b.  $\frac{x+4}{x-1} < 0$

$(-4, 1)$



4. Write a degree 3 polynomial  $f(x)$  with zeros 1, -6, and -3. Leave this polynomial in factored form.

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x+6)(x+3)$$

5. For the function  $f(x) = \frac{5x-8}{x^2-4}$ ,

- a. Find the vertical asymptote(s).

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 4 &= 0 \\ x &= \pm\sqrt{4} \\ x &= 2 \\ x &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

- b. Find the horizontal or slant asymptote

No slant asymptote  
Horizontal:  $y = 0$  / x-axis

- c. Find the x-intercept(s) and the y-intercept.

x-intercept (set  $y = 0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5x-8}{x^2-4} &= 0 \\ 5x-8 &= 0 \\ x &= 8/5 \\ (8/5, 0) \end{aligned}$$

y-intercept (set  $x = 0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{-8}{-4} = 2 \\ (0, 2) \end{aligned}$$

6. The amount of pain reliever that a physician prescribes for a child varies directly as the weight of the child. A physician prescribes 250 mg of the medicine for a 50-lb child.

- a. Write a variation model using  $k$  as the constant of variation.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amount of medicine} &= m \\ \text{weight} &= w \\ m &= kw \end{aligned}$$

- b. Solve for the constant of variation,  $k$

$$\begin{aligned} 250 &= k 50 \\ k &= \frac{250}{50} \\ k &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

- c. How much medicine should be prescribed for an 80-lb child?

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 5w \\ m &= 5(80) \\ &= 400 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

7. Use the definition of a one-to-one function to determine if  $f(x) = -3x + 2$  is one-to-one.

$$f(a) = f(b)$$

$$-3a + 2 = -3b + 2$$

$$a = b$$

Therefore,  $f$  is 1-1

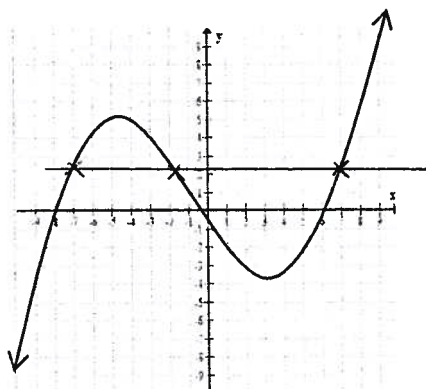
8. Show that the functions  $f(x) = 5x + 4$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x-4}{5}$  are inverses of each other.

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f[g(x)] = 5\left(\frac{x-4}{5}\right) + 4 = x$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g[f(x)] = \frac{5x+4-4}{5} = x$$

$f$  and  $g$  are inverses.

9. The graph of a function  $y = f(x)$  is given below. Is the function a one-to-one function? Justify your answer.



The horizontal line hits the graph at more than one  
Therefore,  $f$  is not 1-1

10. Find the inverse function of  $f(x) = \frac{x-8}{3}$

$$y = \frac{x-8}{3}$$

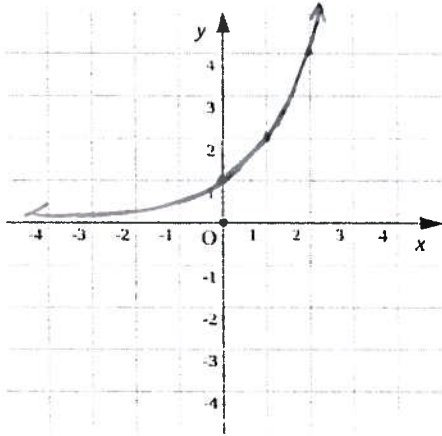
$$x = \frac{y-8}{3}$$

$$3x = y - 8$$

$$y = 3x + 8$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = 3x + 8$$

11. Graph the function  $f(x) = 2^x$



12. Suppose that \$3,000 in principal is invested in an account and pays 4.5% interest per year. Write an equation representing the amount in the account after 6 years, compounded quarterly.

$$P = 3000$$

$$r = 4.5\% = \frac{4.5}{100}$$

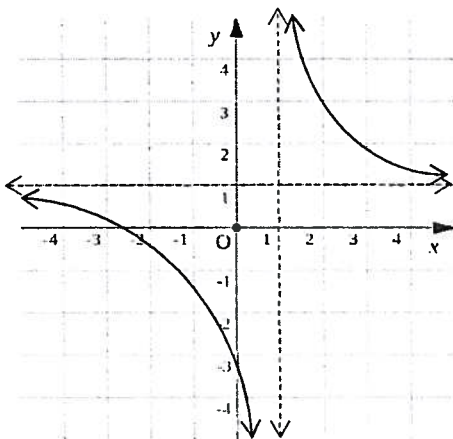
$$t = 6$$

$$n = 4$$

$$P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$$

$$3000 \left(1 + \frac{0.045}{4}\right)^{24}$$

13. The graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-1}$  is given. Complete the following statements. (2.5 points each)



a. As  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \underline{1}$ .

b. As  $x \rightarrow 1^+$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\infty}$ .

c. As  $x \rightarrow 1^-$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}$ .

d. As  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \underline{1}$ .