Precalculus 11 - Midterm Flashback #1

1. Evaluate
$$(\frac{25}{16})^{-3/2}$$
 $\rightarrow (\frac{16}{25})^{3/2}$ $\rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{16}{25}})^{3}$ $\rightarrow (\frac{4}{5})^{3}$ $\rightarrow \frac{64}{25}$

Solve $\sqrt{4x-1}+2=10$. What are the restrictions on x?

$$(\sqrt{4x-1})^{2}(8)^{2}$$

$$4x-1=64$$

$$4x=65$$

$$x=65$$

$$4x-1)=(8)^{2}$$

$$4x-1)=(8)^{2}$$

$$4x-1=64$$

$$4x=65$$

$$x=65$$

$$x=65$$

$$x=65$$

$$x=65$$

$$x=70$$

3. Factor:
$$6x^2 + 11x - 21$$

$$|\lambda| = |\lambda| =$$

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

4. Simplify:
$$\frac{(8a^{-3}b)^2}{(4a^5b^{-3})^{-2}} \rightarrow \frac{64a^{-6}b^2}{4^{-2}a^{-10}b^6} \rightarrow \frac{64b^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot a^0}{a^6b^6} \rightarrow \frac{64b^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot a^0}{b^4} \rightarrow \frac{64 \cdot 16a^4b^{-4}}{b^4} \rightarrow \frac{1024a^4}{b^4}$$

Precalculus 11 - Midterm Flashback #1

5. Simplify:
$$\sqrt{162} = \sqrt{81.2} = 9\sqrt{2}$$

6. Rationalize:
$$\frac{6}{1+\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{6-6\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{6-6\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}}$$

7. Simplify:
$$(3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{5}))$$

$$(3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5})(3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5}) + \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{5})$$

$$9\sqrt{4} - 3\sqrt{10} - 3\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} + 3\sqrt{10}$$

$$8 - 6\sqrt{10} + 7 + 3\sqrt{10}$$

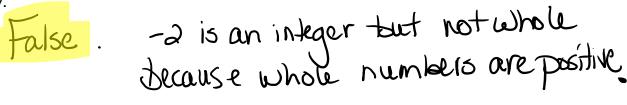
8. Solve:
$$x^{2} + 8x - 10 = 9x$$

$$\chi^{2} - \chi - 10 = 0$$

$$\lambda^{2} - 4ac$$

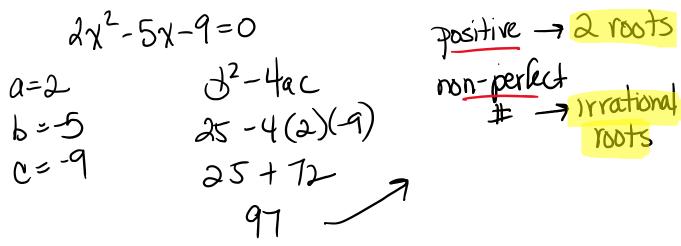
$$\lambda^{$$

9. All integers are whole numbers. True or false. Explain how you know.



Precalculus 11 - Midterm Flashback #1

10. What is the discriminant for the equation $2x^2 - 5x = 9$? What does it tell you about the roots for this equation?



Answers will be found on Mrs. Burton's Edublog >flashback page

Riverside Math Burton