

Lecture section: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

PUT ANSWERS IN BOXES. NO BOOKS/NOTES/CALCULATORS. DO YOUR OWN WORK.  
Simplify answers where possible. Include units where needed. All angles are in radians.  $\log = \log_{10}$ .

1. Simplify as far as you can:

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + x - 2} \quad \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x+2}$$

2. Simplify as far as you can:

$$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} \quad \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{x+2}$$

$$x - 2$$

3. Solve for
- $y$
- :

$$\begin{aligned} 2y^2 + 7y + 3 &= 0 & 2y + 1 &= 0 \\ (2y + 1)(y + 3) &= 0 & y &= -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark \\ & & y + 3 &= 0 \\ & & y &= -3 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \{-3, -\frac{1}{2}\}$$

4. Solve for
- $y$
- :

$$\begin{aligned} 2(y+5) &= 6y-2 & \frac{6y-2}{2} &= \frac{y+5}{1} \\ 2y+10 &= 6y-2 & & \\ 12 &= 4y & & \\ 3 &= y & & \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 3$$

5. Solve for
- $y$
- :

$$\begin{aligned} 3y + 11 &< 5 \\ 3y &< -6 & y &< -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$y < -2$$

6. Find the equation of the line between the points (0, 1) and (1, 2) in point-slope form.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{slope: } \frac{2-1}{1-0} &= 1 & y-1 &= 1(x-0) \\ & & y &= x+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y-1 &= 1(x-0) \\ \text{or} \\ y-2 &= 1(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

7. Factor:
- $4s^2 - 25$

$$(2s-5)(2s+5)$$

$$(2s-5)(2s+5)$$

8. Find the value of:

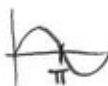
$$\cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \quad \frac{5\pi}{4} = 225^\circ \text{ III}$$

$$-\cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

9. Find the value of:

$$\sin(\pi)$$

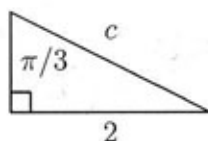


$$0$$

10. Find the value of
- $c$
- :

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2}{c}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2}{c} \quad c = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

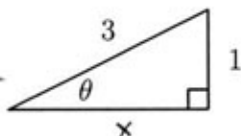
11. Find the value of
- $\tan(\theta)$
- :

$$x^2 + 1 = 9$$

$$x^2 = 8$$

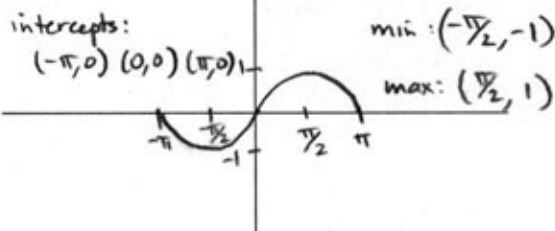
$$x = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

12. Graph the function  $y = \sin(x)$  for  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ .  
Label with the following values (if applicable): each intercept, location of each asymptote, and  $(x, y)$  coordinates of each min and max.



13. Simplify and eliminate any negative exponents:

$$a^9 a^{-5} \quad a^4$$

$$a^4$$

14. Simplify and eliminate any negative exponents:

$$(x^{2/5})^{-3/4} \quad x^{(\frac{2}{5})(-\frac{3}{4})} \quad x^{-\frac{3}{10}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^{3/10}}$$

15. Solve for
- $y$
- (write answer as a rational number):

$$3^{4y+1} = 27 \quad 3^{4y+1} = 3^3$$

$$4y+1=3$$

$$4y=2 \quad y=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$

16. Solve for
- $t$
- :

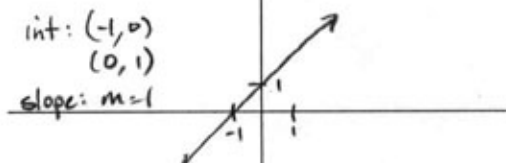
$$\log 5^{-\frac{1000}{t}} = \log 2 \quad 5^{-t/1000} = 2$$

$$\frac{-t}{1000} \log 5 = \log 2 \quad t = \frac{-1000 \log 2}{\log 5}$$

$$t = \frac{-1000 \log 2}{\log 5}$$

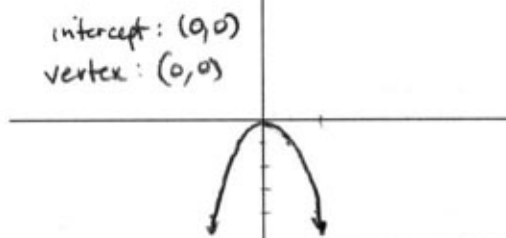
17. Graph the function
- $y = x + 1$
- .

Label with the following values (if applicable): each intercept, slope, and  $(x, y)$  coordinates of vertex.



18. Graph the function
- $y = -x^2$
- .

Label with the following values (if applicable): each intercept, slope, and  $(x, y)$  coordinates of vertex.



19. Find the perimeter of a rectangle which has length 6 inches and width 3 inches.

$$P = 2l + 2w$$

$$P = 2(6) + 2(3) = 18$$

$$18 \text{ in}$$

20. Find the volume of a rectangular box with sides 2 cm, 3 cm, and 5 cm.

$$V = lwh = (2)(3)(5)$$

$$30 \text{ cm}^3$$