

Multiple Choice

Show all work neatly organized that leads to the solution in order to receive **FULL** credit. Be sure to check and circle your answers.

1 Which of the following would NOT pass the Vertical Line Test showing that y is a function of x ?

A $8 = y^3 - 2x$

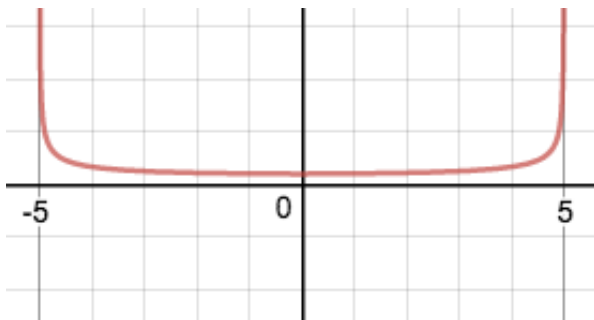
B $x^2 = 9 - y$

C $x = 3y^2 + 1$

D $y = -2|x| + 3$

2 State the domain and range of:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25-x^2}}$$



3 How does $g(x)$ compare to the parent function $f(x)$?

$$f(x) = x^5$$

$$g(x) = (x - 3)^5 + 7$$

4 What is $f(g(x))$ and $g(f(x))$ when $f(x) = 2 - 3x^2$, $g(x) = 3 - x$?

5 Find $\frac{f}{g}$ and state the domain.

$$f(x) = x + 5, \quad g(x) = x^2 - x - 2$$

6 Which function listed below is “one-to-one”?

A $y = 5 - |x|$

B $12 = y - 4x^3$

C $y = 3x^2 + 1$

D $x^2 + y^2 = 49$

- 7 Find the end behavior for $f(x)$ using the Leading Coefficient Test.

$$f(x) = 3(5x^3 - 10x^2 - x + 7)$$

- A $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty, x \rightarrow -\infty; f(x) \rightarrow -\infty, x \rightarrow \infty$
B $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty, x \rightarrow -\infty; f(x) \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow \infty$
C $f(x) \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow -\infty; f(x) \rightarrow -\infty, x \rightarrow \infty$
D $f(x) \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow -\infty; f(x) \rightarrow \infty, x \rightarrow \infty$

- 8 Divide $f(x)$ by $d(x)$.

$$f(x) = 5x^4 + 17x^3 + 7x^2 - 11 \quad d(x) = x + 3$$

- A $\frac{f(x)}{d(x)} = 5x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 3 - \frac{x+3}{2}$
B $\frac{f(x)}{d(x)} = 5x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 3x - \frac{2}{x+3}$
C $\frac{f(x)}{d(x)} = 5x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 3 - \frac{2}{x+3}$
D $\frac{f(x)}{d(x)} = 5x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 3 + \frac{2}{x+3}$

- 9 Find a polynomial function that has the given zeros.

$$\text{zeros: } -5, -3, 3$$

- 10 Perform the operation and write the result in standard form $(a + bi)$.

$$(3 + 5i) \cdot (-5 + 11i)$$

- 11 Find ALL of the zeros of the function using the given function and one of its zeros.

$$f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 50x + 75 \quad \text{Zero: } -\frac{3}{2}$$

- 12 Simplify the complex number and write it in standard form.

$$9i^6 - 2i^3 + 5i^8$$

- A $-9 + 7i$
B $-4 + 2i$
C $-7 + 9i$
D $4 - 2i$

- 13 Find a polynomial function f with real coefficients that has the given zeros.
zeros: $-3, (2 - i)$

- 14 Given $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x^1 + a_0 x^0$ is a polynomial with real coefficients and $a_0 \neq 0$. Which of the following statements is always true?

- A $f(x)$ has **exactly** n real zeros.
B The graph of $f(x)$ has **at most** n turning points.
C $f(x)$ has **exactly** $(n - 1)$ linear factors.
D The graph of $f(x)$ has **at most** $(n - 1)$ turning points.

- 15 Find any HOLES and ASYMPTOTES in the graph of the given rational function.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 16x}{x^2 + 10x + 24}$$

- 16 Find any HOLES and ASYMPTOTES in the graph of the given rational function.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 7x + 12}{x^2 - 9}$$

- A Hole at $x = -3$, VA : $x = 3$, HA: $y = 1$
B Hole: $x = -3$, VA : $x = -4, 0$, HA: $y = 0$
C Hole: $x = 3$, VA : $x = -3$, HA: $y = 1$
D Hole: none, VA : $x = -3$, HA: none

- 17 State the domain of the function:

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 - 3x - 18}$$

- A $(-\infty, -3) \cup (6, \infty)$
B $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, 6) \cup (6, \infty)$
C $(-\infty, -3] \cup (-3, 2) \cup [6, \infty)$
D $(-3, 2) \cup (2, 6)$

- 18 Solve for x in the equation $27^x = 9^{4x-6}$

19 Using the half-angle formula find the EXACT value of $\tan \frac{\pi}{8}$.

20 Find the domain of the function:

$$f(x) = 7 \log(4x + 1) - 2.$$

21 Rewrite the logarithmic function in its exponential form.

$$\log_9 27 = \frac{3}{2}$$

22 CONDENSE the expression using the properties of logarithms.

$$f(x) = 3 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln y - 5 \ln z$$

23 Evaluate the logarithm WITHOUT a calculator.

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_{11} 121 =$$

24 EXPAND the expression using the properties of logarithms.

$$f(x) = \ln \frac{x^2 y^3}{z^4}$$

25 What is the inverse of $f(x) = -3x^3 + 15$?

26 Solve for x.

$$\log_2(x^2 - 1) - \log_2(x - 1) = 3$$

27 Simplify $4e^{5\ln(3x-2)}$.

28 Find one Positive and one Negative coterminal angle of $\theta = 153^\circ$.

29 To find the height of the tree you can use the length of its shadow and the angle of elevation. Find the height of the tree whose shadow is 4 feet long at an angle of elevation that is 60° .



- A 3 ft
- B $5\sqrt{3}$ feet
- C $4\sqrt{3}$ feet
- D 4 feet

30 Identify the period of the given trigonometric function.

$$f(x) = -3 \tan 4x + 3$$

31 Find the reference angle θ' for the given angle θ .

$$\theta = \frac{21\pi}{8}$$

32 $\cot \theta = -\frac{12}{5}$, θ is in Quadrant IV

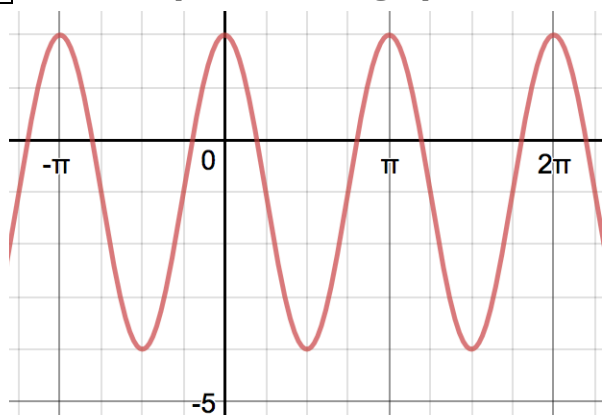
$$\sin \theta =$$

33 Evaluate the function:

$$\cot^2 \frac{4\pi}{3} - \csc^2 \frac{4\pi}{3} =$$

34 $\sin \frac{-13\pi}{4} =$

35 Find the equation of the graph below.



- A $y = 3 \sin(2x) - 1$
 B $y = 6 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 1$
 C $y = 3 \cos(2x) - 1$
 D $y = 6 \cos(4x) - 1$

36 Using the power-reducing formula simplify the expression so that it is written in the first power of cosine functions.

$$\sin^2 2x$$

37 Using the product-to-sum formula rewrite the expression as a sum or a difference.

$$6 \cos 45^\circ \sin 15^\circ$$

38 Use the sum and difference formulas to find the EXACT value of the expression.

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{12}$$

39 Find all solutions in the interval $[0, 2\pi)$ algebraically.

$$\csc^2 x - \cot x = 1$$

40 What is the **missing step** in the verification of the identity?

$$\begin{aligned} 2 - \sin^2 x &= 1 + \cos^2 x \\ \boxed{} &= \\ 2 - 1 + \cos^2 x &= \\ 1 + \cos^2 x &= 1 + \cos^2 x \end{aligned}$$

- A $2 - 1 - \cos^2 x$
 B $2 - (\cos^2 x - 1)$
 C $2 - (1 - \cos^2 x)$
 D $2 - (1 + \cos^2 x)$