ALG 2 Cumulative Review #2: 2012 Fall Final You will need to use your own paper to work the following problems.

1.	Use the parent graph $f(x) = x^2$ to complete each of the following for $g(x) = -2(x+6)^2 + 5$
	a) What are the coordinates of the vertex? $(-4, 5)$
	b) Is $g(x)$ a reflection of $f(x)$ over the x-axis, the y-axis, or neither?
	c) What is the domain written in interval notation? (-00)
	d) What is the range written in inequality notation? \(\frac{1}{5} \)
	e) What is the range written in interval notation? $[-\infty, 5]$
	f) Write g(x) in standard form. $-2x^2 - 24x \sim 67$
	g) What is the degree of $g(x)$?
	h) What is the leading coefficient of $g(x)$?
	i) What translation right or left does $g(x)$ have in comparison to $f(x)$?
	j) What translation up or down does $g(x)$ have in comparison to $f(x)$?
	k) What is the y-intercept?
	1) Find the y-coordinate for the point where $x = 1$.
	m) Does g(x) open up or down and how can you tell?
	n) In comparison with $f(x)$ does $g(x)$ have a vertical stretching, a vertical compression, or neither?
	o) Create a new function, call it h(x), by moving g(x) down 3 units and 2 units to the right. $\frac{-2(x+4)^2+2}{}$
	p) Does g(x) have a maximum or a minimum and what is its value? MAX, (-4,5) on 5
	p) Does g(x) have a maximum or a minimum and what is its value? $\underline{h_1 + x}$, $\underline{(-l_1 + 5)}$ on $\underline{5}$ q) Approximate the x-intercepts of g(x) to the tenths place. $\underline{-7.b}$, $\underline{-14.4}$
	r) What is the equation of the axis (line) of symmetry? $\sqrt{} = \sqrt{}$
•	
	Solve by finding <u>all</u> roots by using the calculator to find as many rational roots as possible, then use synthetic division and the quadratic formula to find the remaining roots. Show all work!
	$x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x^2 - 20x - 24 = 0$ $1 - 5 - 2 - 2y$ $0 = 1 - 64 - 24$ $x^2 + 4 = 6$
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3.	t reale a polynomial function that has v_intercepts of _ x = 1 and 4//
	$(x+8)(x-1)(x-\sqrt{2})(x+\sqrt{2}) = x^4+7x^3-10x^2-14x+16$
4.	Solve the equation by any means. Simplify the answers.
	a. $x^2 - 8x = -15$ b. $2x^2 + 1 = 17$
	7=3 X=5 ±272
5.	Rewrite the equation in vertex form. $y = x^2 - 6x - 2$
	$(h_1 k) \qquad y = (x-3)^2 - 11$
	*

6. Perform the indicated operation and write your answer in standard form.

a.
$$(2x^3 - 7x - 14) \div (x - 4)$$

c.
$$2xy(x^2 + 6y)$$

b.
$$(x-5)(3x^2+2x-3)$$

d.
$$(9x^3+12x+6)-(x^3-4x^2+5)$$

7. Let $f(x) = 4x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 5x^2 + 3$. Complete each of the following.

a. Use synthetic division to divide
$$f(x)$$
 by $x + 1$.

$$\frac{4-503}{-49-9} + \frac{-6}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} + \frac{-6}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} + \frac{-6}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} + \frac{-6}{12}$$

b. Using your answer from above determine if x + 1 is a factor of f(x). You must explain your answer to receive credit.

c. Use synthetic substitution, not direct substitution, to find
$$f(-1)$$
. See Ta $f(-1) = -6$

8. Factor each of the following. Write "prime" if the problem will not factor at all.

a.
$$27x^3 + 8y^3$$

b.
$$x^3 - 64y$$

c.
$$5x^2 + x + 7$$

d.
$$14x^3y + 21x^3y^2 + 7x^2y$$

$$7x^{2}y(2x+3xy+1)$$

e.
$$9x^2 - 1$$

f.
$$18x^2 + 5x - 2$$

g.
$$4x^2 - 3x - 10$$

8. Factor each of the following. Write "prime" if the problem will not factor at all.
$$(x-4b)(x^2+4xy+1bz^2)$$
a. $27x^3+8y^3$
b. x^3-64y^3
c. $5x^2+x+7$
d. $14x^3y+21x^3y^2+7x^2y$

$$(3x+2y)(9x^2-bxy+4y^2)$$
for e :
$$(2x+3xy+1)$$
e. $9x^2-1$
f. $18x^2+5x-2$
g. $4x^2-3x-10$
h. $28x^3-12x^2-7x+3$

$$(2x+1)(3x+1)$$
f. $(2x+1)(9x-2)$
f. $(2x+1)(7x-3)$

a.
$$x^2 + 25 = 0$$

b.
$$25x^2 + 49 = 0$$

c.
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 = -25$$

$$\frac{7}{2}5\sqrt{2}$$

a.
$$\sqrt{-150}$$

b.
$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{-256}$$
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12. Write the conjugate of
$$-9i$$

13. Find the zeros of
$$f(x) = x^2 + 6x - 27$$

$$-x + 0x - 27$$

14. Solve using the quadratic formula
$$x^2 - 2x - 14 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 9 = x$$

$$0 = 1 \quad b = -1 \quad c = 0$$

16. Find the value of the discriminant for the equation
$$x^2 - 5x = -3$$

17. Find the value of the discriminant for the equation.
$$x^2 + 12 = 4x$$
18. Find the value of the discriminant for the equation. $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

18. Find the value of the discriminant for the equation.
$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$$

In problems 19-21, match the value of the discriminant with the nature of the roots from A, B, and C.

B 19. -15

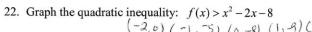
A. 1 distinct real solution

A 20. 0

B. 2 imaginary solutions

C_ 21. 14

C. 2 real solutions



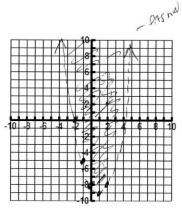
Plot the points with the given x-coordinates: -2,-1,0,1,&2 on the graph.

Find the vertex (1,-9) x-intercepts -2 & -9 y-intercept -9

Use the axis of symmetry to plot the points on the right side of the vertex. X=1

Is the boundary line solid or dashed?

Don't forget to shade correctly.



23. Solve the inequality.
$$x^2 - 11x + 13 \le 25$$

24. Subtract the following
$$(9-i)-(-9-6i)=$$

25. Multiply.
$$3(4+12i) =$$

26. Multiply
$$(1+5i)(9-5i) =$$

Given the parent function and a description of the transformation, write the equation of the transformed function, f(x).

- 27. Absolute value vertical shift up 2, horizontal shift right 1.

28. Rational - vertical shift down 5

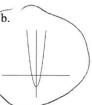
- 30. Exponential ($y = 2^x$) vertical stretch by 8

- 31. Quadratic vertical stretch by 5, horizontal shift left 8.

29. Cubic - flipped over the x axis, vertical shift down 2

32. Which graph best represents the function $f(x) = 2x^2 - 2$?







d.

