

Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{8-2x^2}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{-2(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{-2(x-2)}{x-1}$
SIMPLIFIED

SCORE: ____ / 21 PTS

[a] Find the domain of f .

$$\{x \neq -2 \text{ AND } x \neq 1\}$$

[b] Find all intercepts of f .

$$x\text{-INT: } x=2 \quad (2, 0)$$

$$y\text{-INT: } f(0) = \frac{8}{-2} = -4 \quad (0, -4)$$

[c] Find all asymptotes (vertical, horizontal and/or slant) of f .

$$V.A \quad x=1$$

$$H.A. \quad y = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

NO S.A.

Write $\log_2 \frac{32x}{\sqrt{y^3(x^5+1)}}$ in terms of the simplest possible logarithms.

SCORE: ____ / 8 PTS

$$\begin{aligned} & \log_2 32 + \log_2 x - \frac{3}{2} \log_2 y - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 (x^5 + 1) \\ &= 5 - \log_2 x - \frac{3}{2} \log_2 y - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 (x^5 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Write $\frac{1}{3}[2\ln x + 5\ln(x^2 + 1)] - 3\ln(2x + 7)$ as the logarithm of a single quantity.

SCORE: ____ / 6 PTS

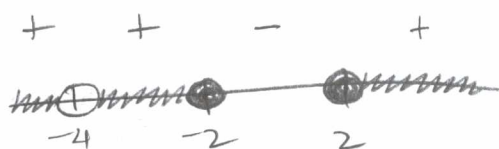
$$\ln \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}(x^2+1)^{\frac{5}{3}}}{(2x+7)^3} \quad \text{OR} \quad \ln \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2(x^2+1)^5}}{(2x+7)^3}$$

Find the domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 8x + 16}}$.

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$$\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 8x + 16} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x+4)^2} \geq 0$$



$$(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$$

Solve $\log_2(1-x) + \log_2(5-x) = 5$.

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$$\log_2(1-x)(5-x) = 5$$

$$(1-x)(5-x) = 2^5$$

$$5 - 6x + x^2 = 32$$

$$x^2 - 6x - 27 = 0$$

$$(x-9)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x = 9 \quad \text{OR} \quad \boxed{x = -3}$$

CHECK:

$$\cancel{x=9} \quad \cancel{\log_2(-8)}$$

$$x = -3 \quad \log_2 4 + \log_2 8$$

$$= 2 + 3$$

$$= 5$$

Find all asymptotes (vertical, horizontal and/or slant) of $f(x) = \frac{7+13x-8x^3}{2x^2-x-3}$.

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V.A. $2x^2 - x - 3 = 0$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(2)(-3)}}{2(2)}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm 5}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ or } -1$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = -1$$

NO H.A.

S.A.

$$\begin{array}{r} -4x - 2 \\ 2x^2 - x - 3 \overline{) -8x^3 + 0x^2 + 13x + 7} \\ \underline{-8x^3 + 4x^2 + 12x} \\ -4x^2 + x + 7 \\ \underline{-4x^2 + 2x + 6} \\ -x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$y = -4x - 2$$

Animals of an endangered species were released into a game preserve, and the population t months later fit the

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logistic model $p(t) = \frac{1320}{1 + 10e^{-0.09t}}$.

- [a] How many animals of the species were released into the preserve?

$$p(0) = \frac{1320}{1+10} = 120 \text{ ANIMALS}$$

- [b] When did the population reach 792 animals?

Find the exact answer, as well as a numerical answer rounded to 4 decimal places.

$$\frac{1320}{1+10e^{-0.09t}} = 792$$

$$1320 = 792(1+10e^{-0.09t})$$

$$\frac{5}{3} = 1 + 10e^{-0.09t}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = 10e^{-0.09t}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} = e^{-0.09t}$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{15} = -0.09t$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{0.09} \ln \frac{1}{15}$$

$$= 3.0089$$

MONTHS
LATER

The number of bacteria in a culture fits the exponential growth model. The culture originally contained 2315 bacteria, and doubles every 4 hours.

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- [a] Find a model for the number of bacteria after t hours.

$$p(t) = ae^{bt}$$

$$p(0) = 2315 = a \rightarrow p(t) = 2315e^{bt}$$

$$p(4) = 2(2315) = 2315e^{4b}$$

$$2 = e^{4b}$$

$$\ln 2 = 4b$$

$$b = \frac{1}{4} \ln 2 = 0.1733$$

$$p(t) = 2315e^{0.1733t}$$

- [b] How many bacteria will there be after 7 hours?

$$p(7) = 2315e^{0.1733(7)} \approx 7787 \text{ BACTERIA}$$