

SCORE: _____ / 20 POINTS

**NO CALCULATORS ALLOWED
SHOW PROPER WORK & SIMPLIFY ALL ANSWERS
PUT A BOX AROUND EACH FINAL ANSWER**

Use absolute value notation to define the interval(s) of all real numbers no more than six units from -7 .

SCORE: _____ / 2 PTS

$$|x - (-7)| \leq 6$$

$$\boxed{|x + 7| \leq 6}$$

Find all solutions of the equation $\frac{4}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x+2} = 1$. Check all solutions which are integers.

SCORE: _____ / 4 PTS

$$(x+1)(x+2)\left(\frac{4}{x+1} - \frac{3}{x+2}\right) = 1(x+1)(x+2)$$

$$\text{CHECK: } \frac{4}{-3+1} - \frac{3}{-3+2} = -2 - (-3) = 1$$

$$4(x+2) - 3(x+1) = x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$\frac{4}{1+1} - \frac{3}{1+2} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$4x + 8 - 3x - 3 = x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$x + 5 = x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$0 = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$0 = (x+3)(x-1)$$

$$\boxed{x = -3 \text{ or } x = 1}$$

Find all solutions of the equation $\sqrt{2x+7} - x = 2$. Check all solutions which are integers.

SCORE: _____ / 4 PTS

$$\sqrt{2x+7} = x+2$$

$$\text{CHECK: } \sqrt{2(-3)+7} - (-3) = \sqrt{1} + 3 = 4 \neq 2$$

$$2x+7 = (x+2)^2$$

$$\sqrt{2(1)+7} - 1 = \sqrt{9} - 1 = 2$$

$$2x+7 = x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$0 = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$0 = (x+3)(x-1)$$

$$x = -3 \text{ or } \boxed{x = 1}$$

The heights h of two-thirds of the members of a certain population satisfy the inequality $\left| \frac{h-69}{2} \right| \leq 1.5$, where SCORE: _____ / 4 PTS

h is measured in inches. Find the interval in which these heights lie. Write your final answer in interval notation.

$$-1.5 \leq \frac{h-69}{2} \leq 1.5$$

$$-3 \leq h-69 \leq 3$$

$$66 \leq h \leq 72$$

$$[66, 72]$$

Test $y = 2x^3$ for symmetry with respect to both axes and the origin. State all conclusions clearly.
(You may use the “shortcuts” discussed in lecture.)

SCORE: _____ / 3 PTS

$$y = 2(-x)^3$$

$$-y = 2x^3$$

$$-y = 2(-x)^3$$

$$y = -2x^3$$

$$y = -2x^3$$

$$-y = -2x^3$$

$$y = 2x^3$$

not symmetric
over y - axis

not symmetric
over x - axis

symmetric
over origin

ALTERNATE METHOD:

show the graph is symmetric over the origin, but not symmetric over one axis,
then say it is also not symmetric over the other axis since it can't be symmetric in exactly 2 ways

Consider the graph of $y = 3x^2 - x - 3$.

SCORE: _____ / 3 PTS

[a] Find the x - intercepts of the graph.

$$0 = 3x^2 - x - 3$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(3)(-3)}}{2(3)} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{37}}{6}$$

$$\left(\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{37}}{6}, 0 \right)$$

[b] Find the y - intercepts of the graph.

$$y = 3(0)^2 - 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$(0, -3)$$