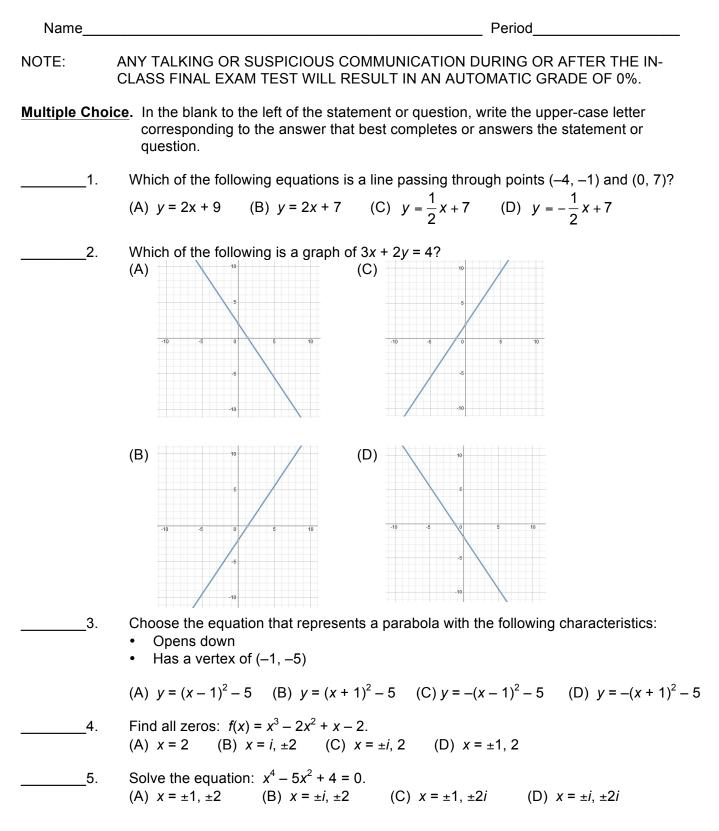
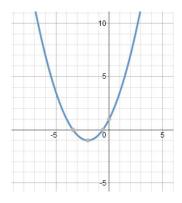
Adv Algebra – S1 Final Exam Practice Test Calculator

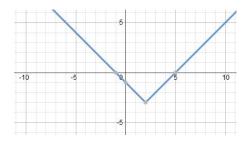


Which equation is graphed at right? (A) $y = 2(x + 2)^2 - 1$ (B) $y = 2(x - 2)^2 - 1$ (C) $y = \frac{1}{2}(x+2)^2 - 1$ (D) $y = \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2 - 1$

6.

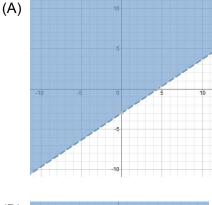


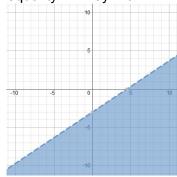
- Identify the vertex and y-intercept of the graph of the function $y = 3x^2 12x + 13$. 7. (A) Vertex: (2, 1), y-intercept: -13 (C) Vertex: (-2, 49), y-intercept: -13
 - (B) Vertex: (2, 1), y-intercept: 13
- - (D) Vertex: (-2, 49), y-intercept: 13
- 8. Which equation is graphed at right? (A) y = |x - 2| - 3(B) y = |x - 2| + 3
 - (C) y = |x + 2| 3(D) y = |x + 2| + 3

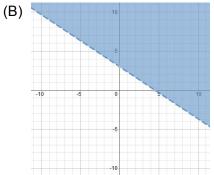


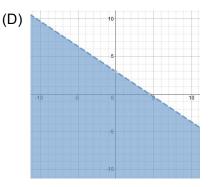
Which of the following graphs represents the inequality 2x + 3y < 9? 9.

(C)









Which system of equations is graphed? (A) y < -x + 2

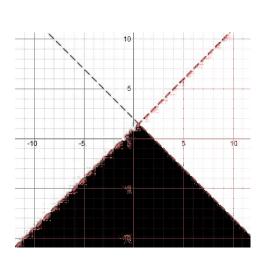
y > x + 1

(B) y > -x + 2y > x + 1

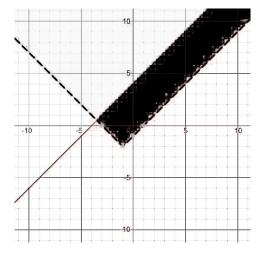
(C)
$$\begin{array}{l} y > -x+2\\ y < x+1 \end{array}$$

(D)
$$y < -x + 2$$

 $y < x + 1$



- Which system of inequalities is graphed ____11. at right? (A) y > |x + 1| - 2 $y \ge x + 4$
 - (B) y < |x + 1| 2 $y \ge x + 4$
 - (C) y > |x + 1| 2 $y \le x + 4$
 - (D) y < |x + 1| 2 $y \le x + 4$



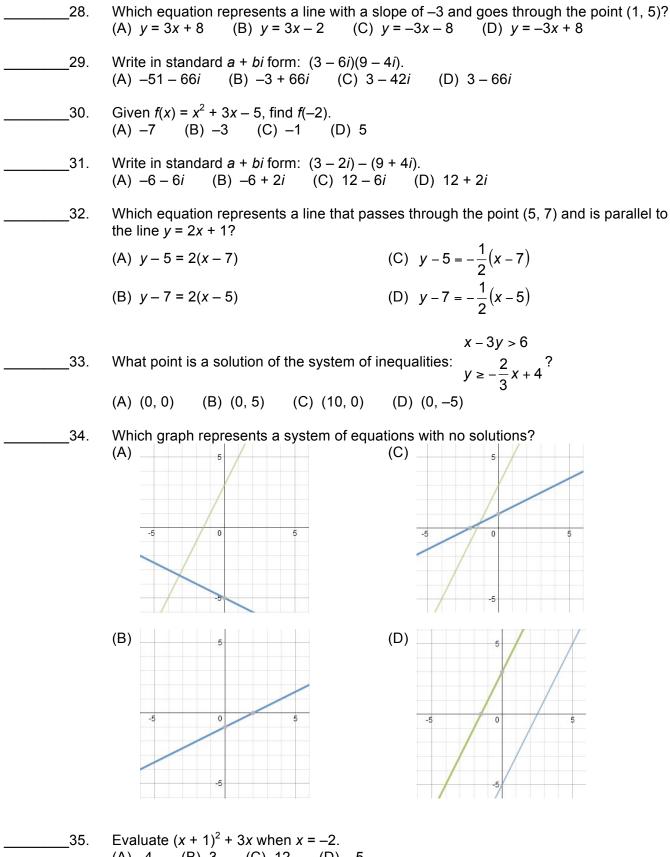
_10.

Term One Practice Test (No Calculator) PT – AA – T3

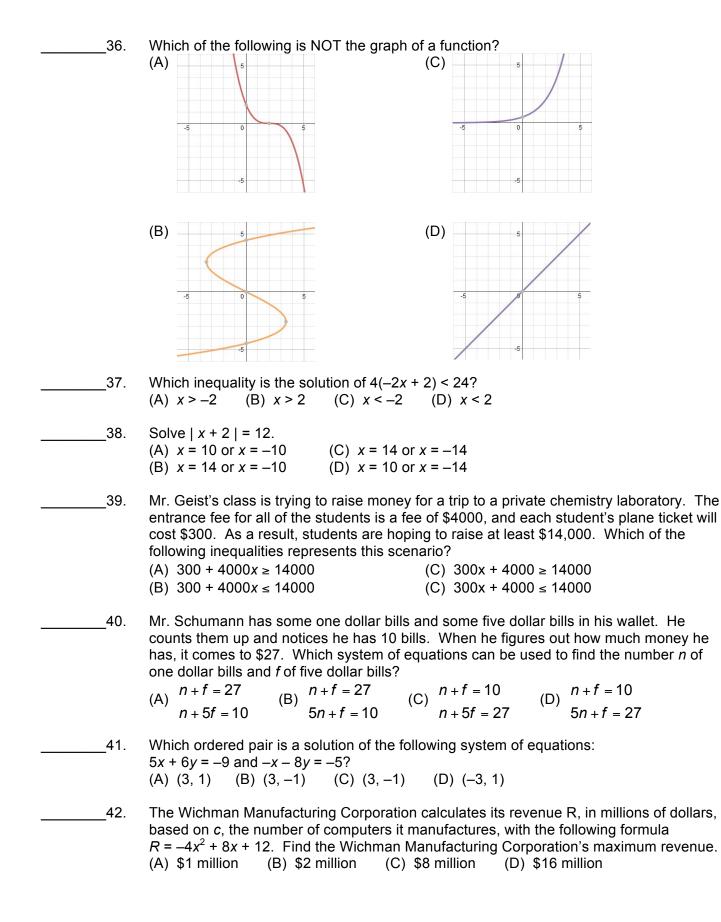
Period Name NOTE: ANY TALKING OR SUSPICIOUS COMMUNICATION DURING OR AFTER THE IN-CLASS FINAL EXAM TEST WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC GRADE OF 0%. **Multiple Choice.** In the blank to the left of the statement or question, write the upper-case letter corresponding to the answer that best completes or answers the statement or question. What is the correct list of possible rational zeros for $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 2$? 12. (C) $\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3}$ (A) $\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}$ (D) $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}$ (B) $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3}$ Find all real zeros of the graph of 13. $y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12$. (A) -2, 2, 3 (B) -3, -2, 2 (C) -12, -2, 2, 3 (D) -12, -3, -2, 2 Which of the following is a factor of $x^2 + 8x + 16$? 14. (A) (x - 4)(B) (*x* + 4) (C) (x + 8)(D) (x + 16) What is the vertex and axis of symmetry 15. of the graph? (A) vertex: (-3, 2) axis of symmetry: y = 2(B) vertex: (-3, 2)axis of symmetry: y = -30 (C) vertex: (2, -3) axis of symmetry: y = 2(D) vertex: (2, -3)axis of symmetry: y = -3Solve the equation: -(x + 2) - 2x = -2(x + 1)16. (A) 1 (B) -1 (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ (D) 0

17.	What is the quotient of $(3x^3 + 7x^2 + 5) \div (x + 1)$? (A) $3x^2 + 10x + 10$, R 15 (C) $3x^2 - 4x - 4$, R 9 (B) $3x^2 - 10x + 10$, R -15 (D) $3x^2 + 4x - 4$, R 9
18.	Find the zeros of $f(x) = (x - 2)^4 (x + 6)^5$. (A) 2, multiplicity of 4; -6, multiplicity of 5 (B) 2, multiplicity of 4; 5, multiplicity of -6 (C) 4, multiplicity of 2; -6, multiplicity of 5 (D) 4, multiplicity of 2, 5, multiplicity of -6
19.	Solve the equation: $x^2 + 12x + 61 = 0$. (A) $-1, -11$ (B) $-6 \pm 5i$ (C) $-6 \pm \sqrt{97}$ (D) $-6 \pm i\sqrt{61}$
20.	Solve the equation: $4x^2 + 4x - 35 = 0$. (A) $x = \frac{5}{4}, x = -7$ (B) $x = -\frac{5}{2}, x = \frac{7}{2}$ (C) $x = -\frac{35}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2}$ (D) $x = \frac{5}{2}, x = -\frac{7}{2}$
21.	Describe the end behavior of the graph of $f(x)$. (A) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = -\infty$ (B) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$ (C) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \infty$, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = -\infty$ (D) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \infty$, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$
22.	Classify the polynomial $x^2 - 4x + 2$ by degree . (A) cubic (B) quadratic (C) quartic (D) quintic
23.	Which of the following is a factor of $3x^2 - x - 4$? (A) $(3x - 4)$ (B) $(3x + 4)$ (C) $(3x - 1)$ (D) $(3x + 1)$
24.	The zeros of a polynomial function $f(x)$ are -4, 0 and 2. The leading coefficient is 1. What polynomial is this in standard form? (A) $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x$ (C) $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x$ (B) $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 8x$ (D) $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 - 8x$
25.	Solve $4(x - 1)^2 = 28$. (A) $1 + \sqrt{7}$ (B) $1 + 2\sqrt{7}$ (C) $1 \pm \sqrt{7}$ (D) $1 \pm 2\sqrt{7}$
26.	Solve the following system of equations to find the value of x: (A) $x = -5$ (B) $x = -3$ (C) $x = 3$ (D) $x = 5$ $x = -2y - 1$ $2x - y = 13$
27.	Solve the following system of equations: (A) (1, 4) (B) (4, -1) (C) (1, -4) (D) (-4, 1) -3x - 5y = -23 2x - 4y = -14 (D) (-4, 1)

page 5 – PT – AA – T3



(A) -4 (B) 3 (C) 12 (D) -5



- 43. Walker Office Supply is designing paper with the area to be 99 square inches. The paper area is modeled by the equation $99 = x^2 2x$. What vaue of x is closest to giving the specified area of the paper?
 - (A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 12
- ____44. The temperature of freezing water in degrees Celsius is 0°C, while the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit for freezing water is 32°F. The temperature of boiling water in degrees Celsius is 100°C, while the temperature of boiling water in degrees Fahrenheit is 212°F. If the relationship between degree Celsius *C* and the temperature of degrees Fahrenheit *F* is linear, which equation models this relationship?

(A)
$$F - 212 = \frac{9}{5}(C - 100)$$

(B) $F - 100 = \frac{9}{5}(C - 212)$
(C) $F - 212 = \frac{5}{9}(C - 100)$
(D) $F - 100 = \frac{5}{9}(C - 212)$

45. Mr. Geist is making explosives for the United States Army. He needs to make a total of at least 30 explosives. At least 10 of these explosives must be RDX. No more than 15 of these explosives can be mercury fulminate. Let *x* be the explosives made of RDX, and let *y* be the explosives made of mercury fulminate. Which of the following graphs would represent this scenario with the black area containing the solutions?

20

