

# Semester 2 Final Exam Review

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

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.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. What is the simplified form of  $\frac{\sqrt[3]{270x^{20}}}{\sqrt[3]{5x}}$ ?

(A)  $2x^3\sqrt[3]{3x^6}$  (B)  $3x^6\sqrt[3]{2x}$  (C)  $\sqrt[3]{135x^{19}}$  (D)  $3x^3\sqrt[3]{135x}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 2.  $\log\left(\frac{x^3y^2}{3}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(A)  $3 \log x + 2 \log y + \log 3$  (C)  $(3 \log x)(2 \log y) - \log 3$   
(B)  $3 \log x - 2 \log y - \log 3$  (D)  $3 \log x + 2 \log y - \log 3$

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. If  $\log_2 x = 3$ ,  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(A)  $\frac{3}{\log_2 3}$  (B)  $2(3)$  (C)  $2^3$  (D)  $3^2$

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Solve for  $x$ :  $5x = \sqrt{10 + 15x}$ .

(A)  $x = -1$  (B)  $x = -\frac{2}{5}$  (C)  $x = 1$  or  $x = -\frac{2}{5}$  (D)  $x = 1$

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Solve for  $x$ :  $\sqrt{10 + 2x} = 5 + x$ .

(A)  $x = 3, 5$  (B)  $x = -1, 3$  (C)  $x = 1, -3$  (D)  $x = -3, -5$

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. If  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 17$ ,  $x \approx \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(A)  $-8.500$  (B)  $-4.087$  (C)  $-0.245$  (D)  $4.087$

\_\_\_\_\_ 7.  $4 \log_5(4x + 1) + 5 \log_5(2x + 6) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(A)  $\log_5((4x + 1)^4 + (2x + 6)^5)$  (C)  $20 \log_5 [(4x + 1)(2x + 6)]$   
(B)  $\log_5 \frac{(4x + 1)^4}{(2x + 6)^5}$  (D)  $\log_5 [(4x + 1)^4(2x + 6)^5]$

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. What is the simplified form of  $\sqrt[5]{-32x^{15}}$ ?

(A)  $2x^3$  (B)  $-2x^3$  (C)  $-2x^{10}$  (D)  $2x^{10}$

- \_\_\_\_\_9. Dr. Hartman puts \$5000 into an account with interest that is compounded continuously. If the annual rate of interest is 3%, how much money will be in Dr. Hartman's account after 6 years?  
 (A) \$5090.81 (B) \$5986.09 (C) \$30,913.64 (D) \$244,645.36
- \_\_\_\_\_10. What is the solution of the equation  $3\sqrt[3]{x+4} = 12$ ?  
 (A) 12 (B) 40 (C) 60 (D) 85
- \_\_\_\_\_11. What is the solution of the equation  $(2x + 15)^{1/2} - 2 = 3$ ?  
 (A) 0 (B) 5 (C) -5 (D) 10
- \_\_\_\_\_12. What is the range of  $y = 5(3)^{x-2} - 1$ ?  
 (A)  $y > 2$  (B)  $y > -2$  (C)  $y > 1$  (D)  $y > -1$  (E) All real numbers
- \_\_\_\_\_13. What is the domain of  $y = 5(3)^{x-2} - 1$ ?  
 (A)  $x > 2$  (B)  $x > -2$  (C)  $x > 1$  (D)  $x > -1$  (E) All real numbers
- \_\_\_\_\_14. What is the range of  $y = \log(x - 2) - 1$ ?  
 (A)  $y > 2$  (B)  $y > -2$  (C)  $y > 1$  (D)  $y > -1$  (E) All real numbers
- \_\_\_\_\_15. What is the domain of  $y = \log(x - 2) - 1$ ?  
 (A)  $x > 2$  (B)  $x > -2$  (C)  $x > 1$  (D)  $x > -1$  (E) All real numbers
- \_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the following is equivalent to  $\log_a b = c$ ?  
 (A)  $a^b = c$  (B)  $b^a = c$  (C)  $b^c = a$  (D)  $a^c = b$
- \_\_\_\_\_17. What is the inverse of the function  $y = \ln(x + 3)$ ?  
 (A)  $y = 3^x - e$  (B)  $y = x^3 - e$  (C)  $y = e^x - 3$  (D)  $y = e^3 - x$
- \_\_\_\_\_18. What is the condensed expression for  $3 \log x - \log 2$ ?  
 (A)  $\log \frac{x^3}{2}$  (B)  $\log 2x^3$  (C)  $\log 2x^{-3}$  (D)  $\log \frac{x^{-3}}{2}$
- \_\_\_\_\_19. What is the solution of  $3^x = 45$ ?  
 (A) 3.382 (B) 3.417 (C) 3.438 (D) 3.465
- \_\_\_\_\_20. What is the solution of  $\log_7(4x + 5) = 2$ ?  
 (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 9 (D) 11
- \_\_\_\_\_21. What are the asymptotes of the graph of  $y = \frac{2}{x+18} - 7$ ?  
 (A)  $x = 18, y = 2$  (C)  $x = -18, y = 7$   
 (B)  $x = -18, y = -7$  (D)  $x = 2, y = -18$
- \_\_\_\_\_22. Simplify the following expression:  $\frac{x+3}{x-5} - \frac{x}{x+1}$ .  
 (A)  $\frac{3}{2x-6}$  (B)  $\frac{9x+3}{(x+1)(x-5)}$  (C)  $\frac{3-x}{(x+1)(x-5)}$  (D)  $\frac{3}{(x+1)(x-5)}$
- \_\_\_\_\_23. What are all the solutions of the equation  $\frac{-6}{x+7} = \frac{x}{2}$ ?  
 (A) -3, 4 (B) -4 (C) -3 (D) -3, -4

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. What is the product of  $\frac{x^2 - 7x - 44}{x^2 + 6x - 16} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 17x + 72}{x^2 - 2x - 99}$ ?

(A)  $\frac{x+9}{x-2}$     (B)  $\frac{x-2}{x+4}$     (C)  $\frac{x+4}{x-2}$     (D)  $\frac{x-11}{x+9}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Simplify the following expression:  $(27a^{-9})^{-\frac{4}{3}}$ .

(A)  $\frac{1}{81a^{12}}$     (B)  $\frac{a^{12}}{81}$     (C)  $\frac{81}{a^{12}}$     (D)  $81a^{12}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Simplify the following expression:  $\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{128} + 3\sqrt{8}$ .

(A)  $9\sqrt{2}$     (B)  $55\sqrt{2}$     (C)  $55\sqrt{138}$     (D)  $9\sqrt{138}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. Simplify the following expression:  $(3 + \sqrt{5})(7 + \sqrt{5})$

(A)  $26 + 10\sqrt{5}$     (B)  $26$     (C)  $21 + 10\sqrt{5}$     (D)  $26 + \sqrt{5}$

In problems 28 – 30, perform the indicated operation. Let  $f(x) = x + 1$  and  $g(x) = x - 1$ .

\_\_\_\_\_ 28.  $f(x) + g(x)$

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 29.  $f(x) \cdot g(x)$

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 30.  $f(g(x))$

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

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. What is the solution of  $2(x + 3)^{1/3} - 5 = 1$ ?

(A)  $\frac{1}{24}$     (B)  $-24$     (C)  $24$     (D) no solution

\_\_\_\_\_ 32. Simplify the following expression:  $\frac{x^2 + 12x + 35}{x^2 + 9x + 20} \div \frac{x^2 - 49}{x^2 + 7x + 12}$ .

(A)  $\frac{x+3}{x-7}$     (B)  $\frac{x-7}{x+3}$     (C)  $\frac{(x+7)^2(x-7)}{(x+4)^2(x+3)}$     (D)  $\frac{(x+4)^2(x+3)}{(x+7)^2(x-7)}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 33. What is the asymptote of the graph of  $f(x) = 2^x$ ?

(A) x-axis    (B) y-axis    (C)  $y = 1$     (D)  $y = -1$

\_\_\_\_\_ 34. Which of the following is equivalent to  $\log_b \frac{x}{y}$ ?

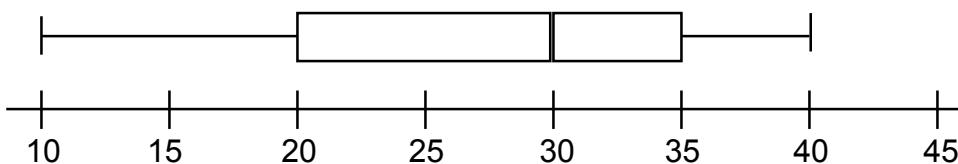
(A)  $\log_b x \div \log_b y$     (B)  $\log_b x - \log_b y$     (C)  $\log_b(x - y)^{1/2}$     (D)  $\log_b x + \log_b y$

\_\_\_\_\_ 35. The variable  $x$  varies inversely with  $y$ . When  $x = -3$  and  $y = -2$ , which equation relates  $x$  and  $y$ ?

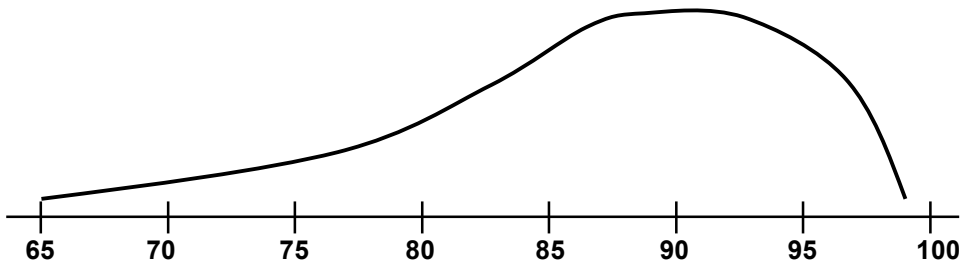
(A)  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{-3}{-2}$     (B)  $xy = 6$     (C)  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{2}$     (D)  $x = 6y$

- \_\_\_\_\_36. The variable  $z$  varies jointly with  $x$  and  $y$ . When  $x = 5$  and  $y = 2$ ,  $z = 10$ . Which equation relates  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ ?
- (A)  $z = xy$     (B)  $z = \frac{1}{10}xy$     (C)  $z = \frac{x}{y}$     (D)  $z = 10xy$
- \_\_\_\_\_37. What are the solutions of the equation  $x = \frac{2}{x-1}$ ?
- (A)  $-2, 1$     (B)  $2, 1$     (C)  $-1, 2$     (D)  $-1, -2$
- \_\_\_\_\_38. What is the sum of  $\frac{x+1}{x} + \frac{x}{2}$ ?
- (A)  $\frac{x(x+1)}{2x}$     (B)  $\frac{x^2+2x+2}{x+2}$     (C)  $\frac{x^2+x+2}{x+2}$     (D)  $\frac{x^2+2x+2}{2x}$
- \_\_\_\_\_39. What is the simplified form of the complex fraction  $\frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x}{x^2+1}}$ ?
- (A)  $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}$     (B)  $\frac{1}{x^2}$     (C)  $2$     (D)  $\frac{x^2+1}{2x}$
- \_\_\_\_\_40. Which function is the inverse of  $f(x) = -\frac{1}{5}x + 8$ ?
- (A)  $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{5}x - 8$     (C)  $f^{-1}(x) = 5x + 40$   
 (B)  $f^{-1}(x) = -5x + 40$     (D)  $f^{-1}(x) = -5x - 40$
- \_\_\_\_\_41. Which function is the inverse of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + 1$ ?
- (A)  $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1}$     (C)  $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{4x-1}$   
 (B)  $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{4x-4}$     (D)  $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{4x+4}$
- \_\_\_\_\_42. Which is the domain and range of  $y = 5\sqrt[8]{x-1} + 3$ ?
- (A)  $x \geq 1, y \geq 3$     (C)  $x \geq -1, y \leq -3$   
 (B)  $x \geq 1, y \leq 3$     (D)  $x \leq 1, y \geq 3$
- \_\_\_\_\_43. What is the simplified form of  $\sqrt[5]{\frac{x^5}{y^{15}}}$ ?
- (A)  $\frac{x}{y^3}$     (B)  $\frac{x^5}{y^{15}}$     (C)  $\frac{x}{y^{15}}$     (D)  $\sqrt[5]{\frac{x}{y^3}}$

For questions 44 – 46, refer to the following box-and-whisker plot.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. What is Q1?  
 (A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 15 (D) 30
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. What is the interquartile range?  
 (A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 15 (D) 30
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. What is the range?  
 (A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 15 (D) 30
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. What kind of distribution is indicated below?



- (A) Normal (B) Negatively skewed (C) Positively skewed (D) Not skewed

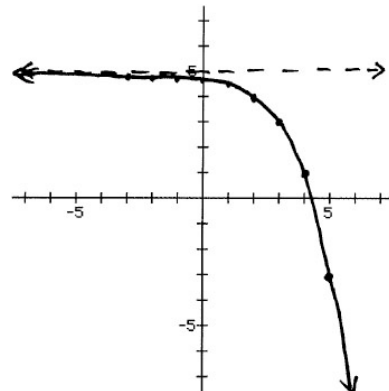
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48.  $\log_b y - \log_b b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $\log_b \frac{b}{y}$  (B)  $\log_b (y - b)$  (C)  $\log_b \frac{y}{b}$  (D)  $\log_{2b} \frac{y}{b}$

- \_\_\_\_\_ 49.  $\log_n \sqrt[6]{\frac{4x^9}{z^8}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $\log_n 4 + 9 \log_n x - 8 \log_n z$  (C)  $\frac{1}{6} \log_n 4 + \frac{3}{2} \log_n x + \frac{4}{3} \log_n z$   
 (B)  $\frac{1}{6} \log_n 4 - \frac{3}{2} \log_n x - \frac{4}{3} \log_n z$  (D)  $\frac{1}{6} \log_n 4 + \frac{3}{2} \log_n x - \frac{4}{3} \log_n z$

- \_\_\_\_\_ 50.  $4 \log_m x - 7 \log_m q^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .  
 (A)  $\log_m \frac{x^4}{2q^7}$  (B)  $\log_m \frac{4x}{7q^2}$  (C)  $\log_m \frac{x^4}{q^9}$  (D)  $\log_m \frac{x^4}{q^{14}}$

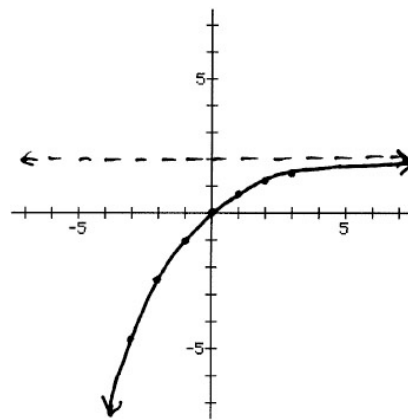
- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. Which function is graphed at right?

- (A)  $y = \frac{1}{2}(2^{x-1}) + 5$   
 (B)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(2^{x-1}) + 5$   
 (C)  $y = \frac{1}{2}(2^{x-5}) + 2$   
 (D)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(2^{x-5}) + 2$



\_\_\_\_\_ 52. Which function is graphed at right?

- (A)  $y = 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x+1} + 2$
- (B)  $y = -3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x+1} + 2$
- (C)  $y = 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-2} - 1$
- (D)  $y = -3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{x-2} - 1$



\_\_\_\_\_ 53. Ms. Buckner buys a car for \$25000. The value  $A$  of the car depreciates (decreases) by 15% each year. If  $t$  represents the number of years, which function models the scenario?

- (A)  $A = 25000(1.15)^t$  (B)  $A = 25000(0.85)^t$  (C)  $A = 25000t^{1.15}$  (D)  $A = 25000t^{0.85}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 54. Mr. Geist buys a painting for \$300000. The value  $A$  of the painting increases by 20% each year. If  $t$  represents the number of years, which function models the scenario?

- (A)  $A = 300000(1.2)^t$  (B)  $A = 300000(0.8)^t$  (C)  $A = 300000t^{1.2}$  (D)  $A = 300000t^{0.8}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 55. Mrs. Bushhousen puts \$1000 into an account that pays an annual rate of interest of 8% and is compounded continuously. How many years will it take for Mrs. Bushhousen's investment to triple?

- (A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 14 (D) 15

\_\_\_\_\_ 56. Which of the following models does not represent inverse variation?

- (A)  $xy = 5$  (B)  $x = 2y$  (C)  $x = \frac{2}{y}$  (D)  $y = \frac{2}{x}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 57. Solve the following equation:  $\frac{5}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{x-1}$

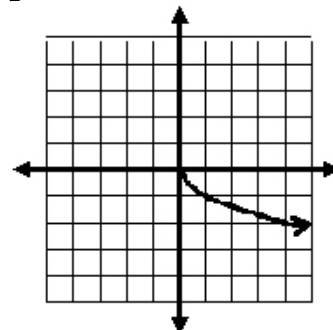
- (A) 1 (B) 0 (C)  $\frac{5}{6}$  (D)  $y = \frac{6}{5}$

\_\_\_\_\_ 58. A set of grades has a mean of 75 with a standard deviation of 2.5. The grades are normally distributed. What grade is 2 standards deviations above the mean?

- (A) 70 (B) 72.5 (C) 77.5 (D) 80

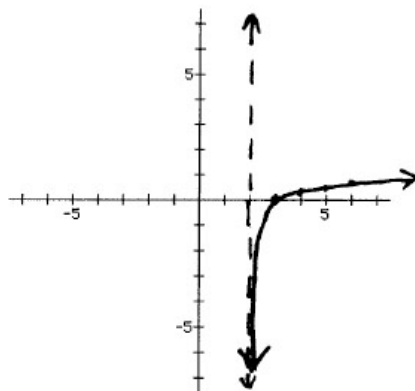
\_\_\_\_\_ 59. What are the domain and range of the graph shown at right?

- (A) Domain: All real numbers  
Range: All real numbers
- (B) Domain:  $x \leq 0$   
Range:  $y \geq 0$
- (C) Domain:  $x \leq 0$   
Range:  $y \leq 0$
- (D) Domain:  $x \geq 0$   
Range:  $y \leq 0$



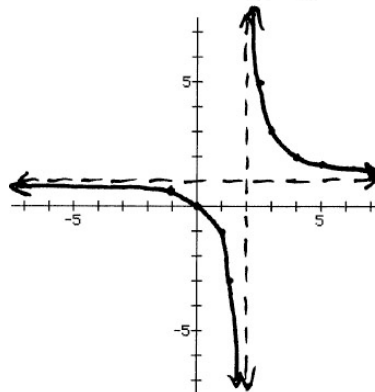
\_\_\_\_\_ 60. Which function is graphed at right?

- (A)  $y = \log_{10}(x + 2)$
- (B)  $y = \log_{10}(x - 2)$
- (C)  $y = \log_{10}x + 2$
- (D)  $y = \log_{10}x - 2$



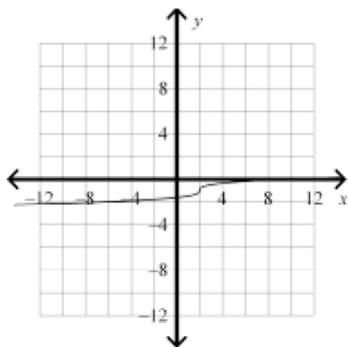
\_\_\_\_\_ 61. Which function is graphed at right?

- (A)  $y = \frac{2}{x+2} - 1$
- (B)  $y = \frac{2}{x+1} + 2$
- (C)  $y = \frac{2}{x-2} + 1$
- (D)  $y = \frac{2}{x-1} - 2$

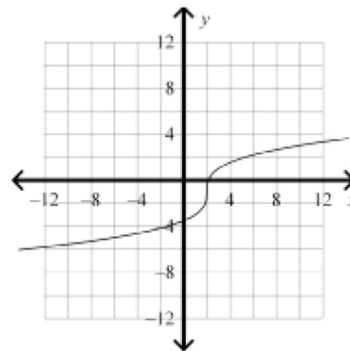


\_\_\_\_\_ 62. Which graphed represents  $y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{x-2} + 1$ ?

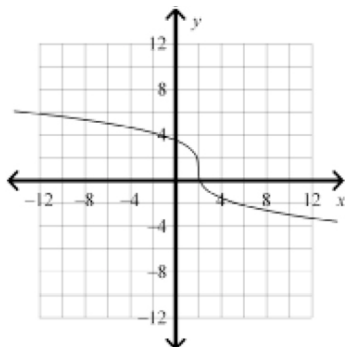
A)



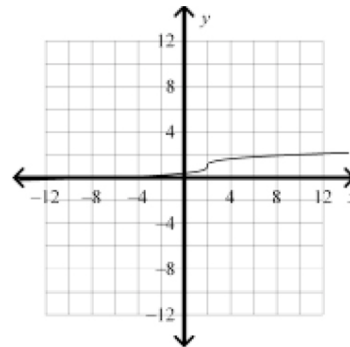
C)



B)



D)



\_\_\_\_\_ 63. Simplify the following expression:  $\frac{2x^2 - 3x - 2}{3x^2 - x - 10}$ .

- (A)  $\frac{2x+1}{3x-5}$
- (B)  $\frac{2x-1}{3x-5}$
- (C)  $\frac{2x-1}{3x+5}$
- (D)  $\frac{2x+1}{3x+5}$

\_\_\_\_\_64. Solve the following equation:  $4 \log_4 x + \log_4 81 = 2$ .

- (A)  $\frac{2}{3}$       (B)  $\pm \frac{2}{3}$       (C) 5      (D)  $\pm 5$

\_\_\_\_\_65. Simplify completely:  $\sqrt[4]{10x^5} \cdot \sqrt[4]{3240x^4}$

- (A)  $78x^8\sqrt[4]{25x}$   
(B)  $3x^4\sqrt[4]{400x^5}$   
(C)  $6x^2\sqrt[4]{25x}$   
(D)  $30x^2\sqrt[4]{x}$