

Test 2 Review

Basic Information

Where: CASA Testing Center (222 Garrison Gym)

Time: 50 minutes

Number of questions: 13

12 Multiple Choice Questions (total of 90 points)

1 Free Response Questions (total of 10 points)

For the free response part, please show your work neatly. Do not skip steps.

Do not forget to reserve a seat for Test – 2.

Do not forget to go to CASA for fingerprint/picture process before your test date.

Remember the make-up policy: NO MAKE UPS!

1. $4x - 9 \geq 9x + 6$

$-9x \quad -9x$

$-5x - 9 \geq 6$

$+9 \quad +9$

$-5x \geq 15$ ← flip

$\frac{-5x}{-5} \geq \frac{15}{-5}$

$x \leq -3$

$(-\infty, -3]$

2. $-2 \leq \frac{1}{6}(3x - 6) < 4 \cdot 5$

$-10 \leq 3x - 6 < 20$

$+6 \quad +6 \quad +6$

$\frac{-4}{3} \leq \frac{3x}{3} < \frac{26}{3}$

$-\frac{4}{3} \leq x < \frac{26}{3}$

$[-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{26}{3})$

$-\frac{4}{3} = -1\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{26}{3} = 8\frac{2}{3}$

$4 \div 3 = 1R1$ $26 \div 3 = 8R2$

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3. $|x - 7| = 12$

$|x - 7| = -12$
No solution

$x - 7 = 12$
 $+7 \quad +7$

$x = 19$

$x - 7 = -12$
 $+7 \quad +7$

$x = -5$

4. $|2x + 3| = 11$

$2x + 3 = 11$
 $-3 \quad -3$

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$

$x = 4$

$2x + 3 = -11$
 $-3 \quad -3$

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-14}{2}$

$x = -7$

1. $|x| = A$ A is positive
 $x = A$ $x = -A$

2. $|x| = A$ A is negative
No solution

3. $|x| = 0$
 $x = 0$

5. Find the midpoint of the line segment joining the points $(2, 4)$ and $(5, -8)$.

$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$

$\left(\frac{2+5}{2}, \frac{4+(-8)}{2} \right)$

$(3.5, -2)$ $(3\frac{1}{2}, -2)$

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$$d = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$$

6. Use the distance formula to find the distance between the two points $(-5, -2)$ and $(-8, -4)$.

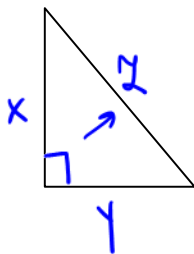
$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{(-4 - (-2))^2 + (-8 - (-5))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-4 + 2)^2 + (-8 + 5)^2} = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13} \end{aligned}$$

7. What is the slope of the line through the points $(8, -2)$ and $(-4, -6)$?

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-6 - (-2)}{-4 - 8} = \frac{-6 + 2}{-12} = \frac{-4}{-12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

8. Given that $x = 4$ and $z = 8$ in the right triangle below, use the **Pythagorean Theorem** to find the missing side y .



$$\begin{aligned} 4^2 + y^2 &= 8^2 \\ 16 + y^2 &= 64 \\ -16 \quad -16 & \\ \hline y^2 &= 48 \\ y &= \sqrt{48} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 3} \\ &= \sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

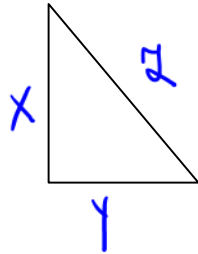
$$y = 4\sqrt{3}$$

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$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

9. Given that $x = 6$ and $z = 9$ in the right triangle below, use the Pythagorean Theorem to find the missing side y .



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= z^2 \\ 6^2 + y^2 &= 9^2 \\ 36 + y^2 &= 81 \\ -36 \quad -36 & \\ \hline y^2 &= 45 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \sqrt{45} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 5} = \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

10. State the coordinates of the x and y -intercepts of the following lines:

a. $-4x - 5y = 2$

x-int: set $y=0$
 $-4x - 5(0) = 2$
 $\frac{-4x}{-4} = \frac{2}{-4}$
 $x = -1/2$

$$\boxed{(-1/2, 0)}$$

y-int: set $x=0$
 $-4(0) - 5y = 2$
 $\frac{-5y}{-5} = \frac{2}{-5}$
 $y = -2/5$

$$\boxed{(0, -2/5)}$$

b. $5x + 2y = 3$

x-int: set $y=0$
 $5x + 2(0) = 3$
 $\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x &= 3/5 \\ (3/5, 0) \end{aligned}}$$

y-int: set $x=0$
 $5(0) + 2y = 3$
 $\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} y &= 3/2 \\ (0, 3/2) \end{aligned}}$$

Distance $(\overset{x_1}{\frac{1}{2}}, \overset{y_1}{-4})$ & $(\overset{x_2}{-3}, \overset{y_2}{\frac{1}{2}})$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{\overset{④}{(-3 - \frac{1}{2})^2} + \overset{②}{(\frac{1}{2} - (-4))^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\overset{①}{(-\frac{7}{2})^2} + \overset{③}{(\frac{9}{2})^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{49}{4} + \frac{81}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{130}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{130}}{\sqrt{4}} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{130}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{-3 - \frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{-3 \cdot 2 - 1}{1 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 - 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-7}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} + 4 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{1 + 8}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}$$