

**Make Up  
Test 1**

**Question 1**

The graph of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x - 3}{x^2 + 7x + 12}$$

has a horizontal asymptote. If the graph crosses this asymptote, then give the  $x$ -coordinate of the intersection. Otherwise, state that the graph does not cross the asymptote.

- a)  $x = 4$
- b)  $x = 0$
- c)  $x = 3$
- d)  $x = 6$
- e) *The graph does not cross the asymptote.*
- f) *None of the above.*

**Question 2**

**Simplify**

$$1 - \cos^2 x + (\sin^2 x) (\cot^2 x)$$

- a)  $\csc(x)$
- b)  $\cos x$
- c)  $-1$

- d) 1
- e)  $\sin(x) \cos(x)$
- f) *None of the above.*

### Question 3

Find the coordinates of the  $x$ -intercept(s) for

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 18}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

- a) (0,5) and (0,-6)
- b) (-3,0) and (-6,0)
- c) (3,0)
- d) (-6,0)
- e) (0,3) and (0,-6)
- f) *None of the above.*

### Question 4

Find the linear function  $f$  with both  $(-7, -6)$  and  $(-4, -2)$  on the graph of  $f^{-1}$ .

- a)  $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x + 2$
- b)  $f(x) = \frac{5}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$

c)  $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{5}{2}$

d)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$

e)  $f(x) = x - 1$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 5

**Given**

$$[h(x) = x^4 - 2, g(x) = x^3 - 1, f(x) = x^2 - 4]$$

**Find**

$$f(g(1) + h(1))$$

a) -2

b) -65

c) -3

d) -4

e) 5

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 6

**Find all roots of the polynomial:**

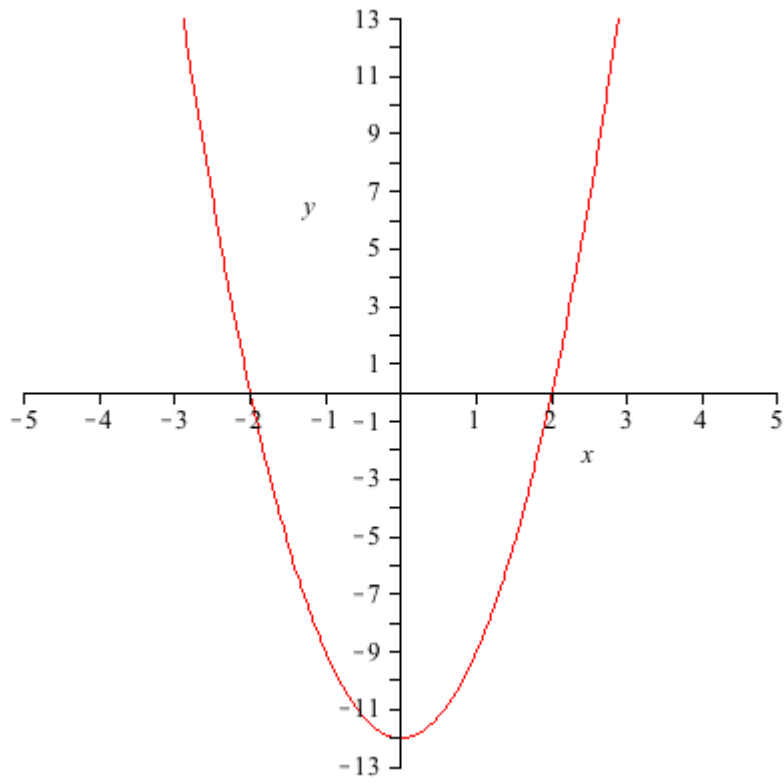
$$p(x) = -4x^3 - 28x^2 + 36x + 252$$

- a)  $\{x = -7, x = -3\}$
- b)  $\{x = -7, x = -4, x = -3\}$
- c)  $\{x = 0, x = 3, x = 7\}$
- d)  $\{x = -7, x = 3\}$
- e)  $\{x = -7, x = -3, x = 3\}$
- f) *None of the above.*

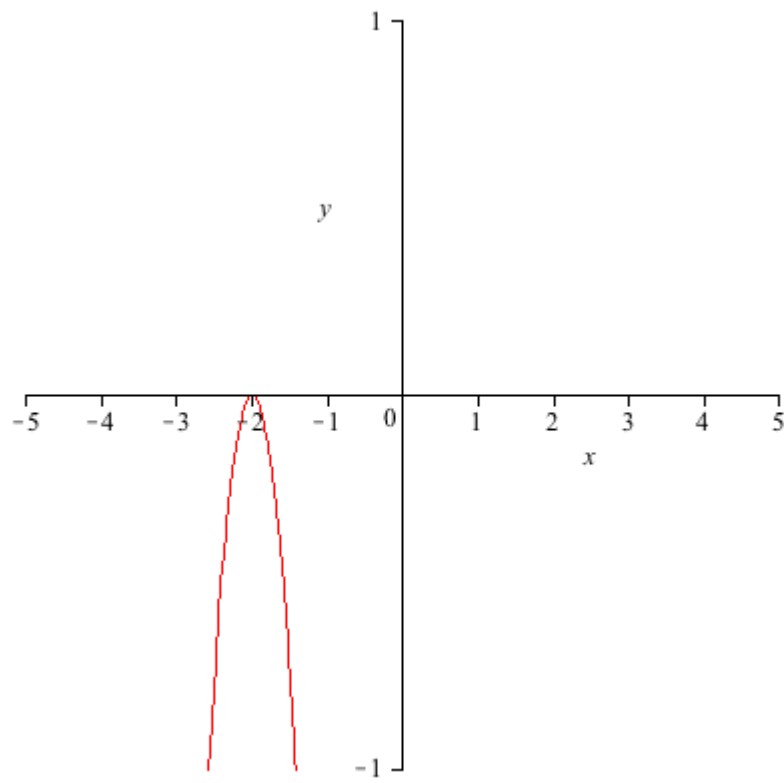
#### Question 7

Which of the following graphs represents the given function?

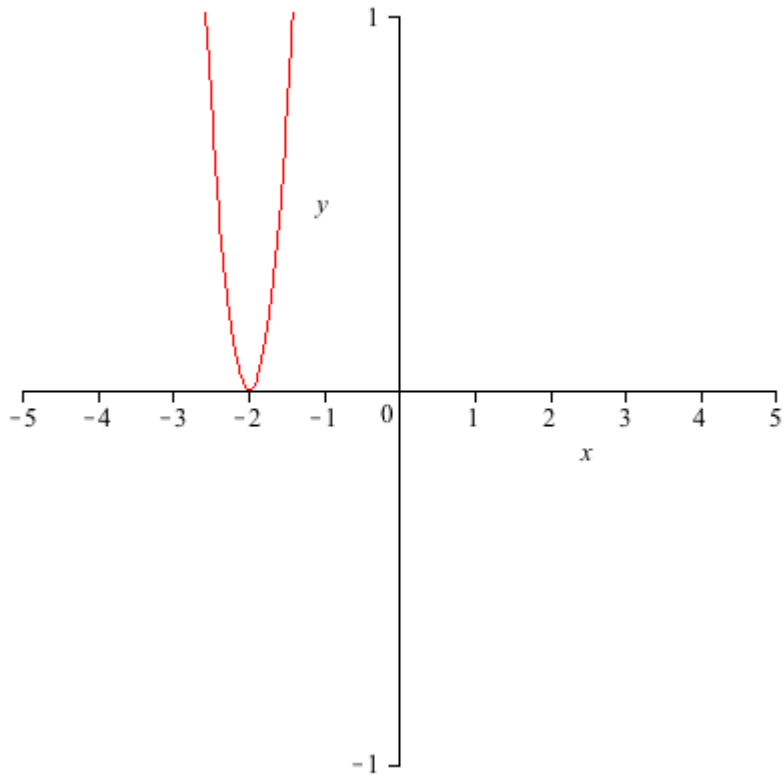
$$f(x) = -3x^2 + 12$$



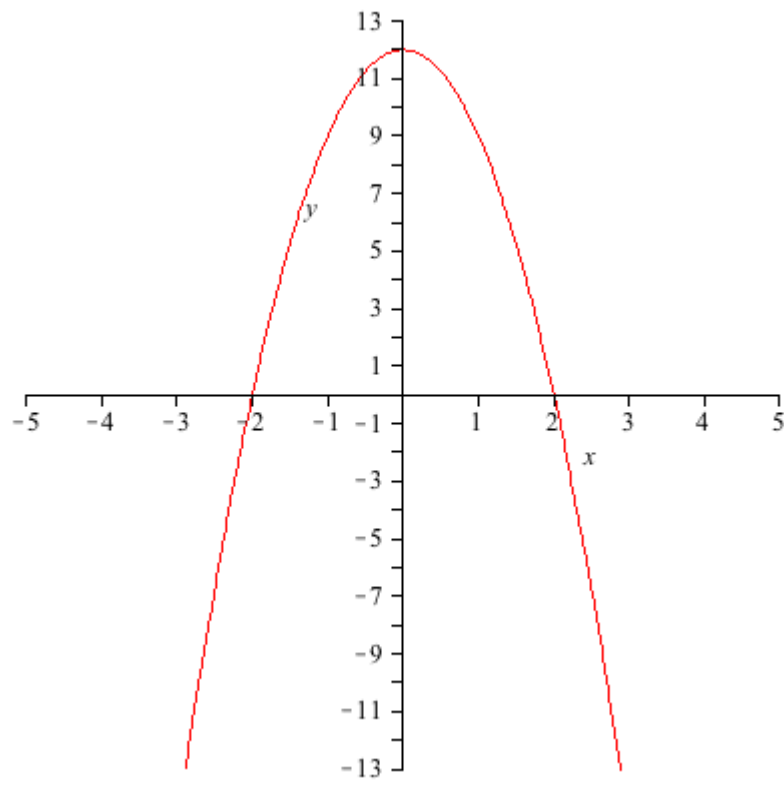
a)



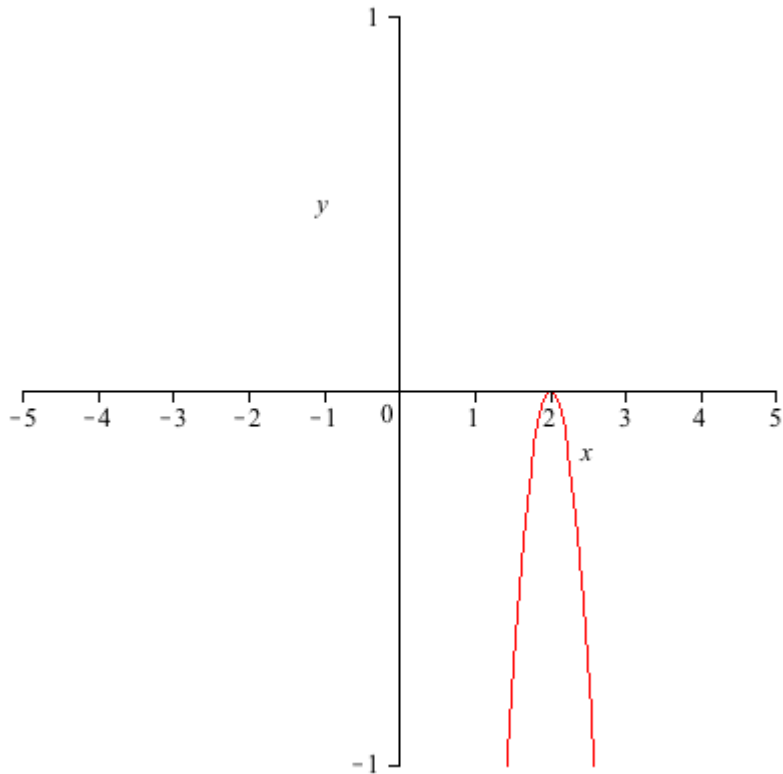
b)



c)



d)



e)

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 8

Perform the indicated operation and reduce completely.

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x - 8} - \frac{5}{x^2 + 6x + 8}$$

In reduced form, the numerator is:

a)  $5x + 2$

b)  $11x - 10$

c)  $-3x^4 - 2x^3 + 52x^2 + 8x - 160$

d)  $-3x + 10$

e)  $x^2 + 5x + x^3 - 10$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 9

Simplify the following.

$$\frac{\left(\frac{x^2 - 4x + 4}{x^{11} y^{13}}\right)}{\left(\frac{x - 2}{x y^7}\right)}$$

a)  $\frac{x^{10} y^{20}}{x + 2}$

b)  $\frac{y^6 x^{10}}{x - 2}$

c)  $\frac{x - 2}{y^6 x^{10}}$

d)  $\frac{x - 2}{x^{12} y^6}$

e)  $\frac{x + 2}{x^{10} y^{20}}$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 10

Given

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

Simplify



$$\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}, h \neq 0$$

when  $x = 2$ .

- a)  $-12 + h$
- b)  $35 + h$
- c)  $\frac{h^2 + 8h - 20}{h}$
- d)  $12 + h$
- e)  $(h + 4)^2 - 1$
- f) *None of the above.*

### Question 11

Given

$$f(x) = 6x^2 - 4x$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + x - 30$$

Find the domain of  $\frac{f}{g}$ .

- a)  $(-\infty, -6) \cup (5, \infty)$
- b)  $(-\infty, -5) \cup (-5, 6) \cup (6, \infty)$
- c)  $(-\infty, -6) \cup (-6, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$
- d)  $(-\infty, 2/3) \cup (2/3, \infty)$

e)  $(-\infty, -6] \cup [5, \infty)$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 12

The line perpendicular to the line which contains the points (5, -4) and (3, 2) has slope

a) -3

b) 3

c)  $-\frac{1}{4}$

d)  $\frac{1}{3}$

e)  $-\frac{1}{3}$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 13

Find the  $x$ -coordinates of the points of intersection for the following functions below:

$$f(x) = x^2 + 8x + 14$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 - 8x - 8$$

a)  $\left\{4 + \sqrt{5}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} - 2\right\}$

b)  $\{-4 - \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5} - 4\}$

c)  $\{-8 - 2\sqrt{5}, -8 + 2\sqrt{5}\}$

d)  $\{-10 - \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5} - 10\}$

e)  $\{4 + \sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{5} + 4\}$

f) *None of the above.*

#### Question 14

Suppose that triangle ABC has  $m \angle C = 90^\circ$ ,  $AC = 4$  and  $AB = 12$ . Find  $\cot(A)$  and  $\csc(B)$ .

a)  $\left[ \cot(A) = 4\sqrt{10}, \csc(B) = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{2} \right]$

b)  $\left[ \cot(A) = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}, \csc(B) = \frac{1}{3} \right]$

c)  $\left[ \cot(A) = 3, \csc(B) = 2\sqrt{2} \right]$

d)  $\left[ \cot(A) = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}, \csc(B) = 3 \right]$

e)  $\left[ \cot(A) = 8\sqrt{2}, \csc(B) = 48\sqrt{10} \right]$

f) *None of the above.*

#### Question 15

Given  $\cot(\theta) = -\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$ , find  $\sin(\theta)$ .

a)  $-\frac{3}{13}\sqrt{13}$

b)  $\frac{3}{10}\sqrt{10}$

c)  $\frac{3}{13}\sqrt{13}$

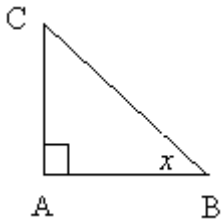
d)  $-\frac{3}{10}\sqrt{10}$

e)  $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{10}$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 16

Determine the angle  $x$  in the triangle given below with  $AB = 11$  and  $AC = 5$ .



a)  $x = \arccos\left(\frac{5}{146}\sqrt{146}\right)$

b)  $x = \arcsin\left(\frac{11}{146}\sqrt{146}\right)$

c)  $x = \arctan\left(\frac{11}{146}\sqrt{146}\right)$

d)  $x = \arctan\left(\frac{5}{11}\right)$

e)  $x = \arcsin\left(\frac{11}{5}\right)$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 17

Put the equation in standard form for an ellipse.

$$4x^2 - 16x + 16y^2 + 32y = 32$$

a)  $\frac{1}{4} (x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{16} (y+1)^2 = 1$

b)  $\frac{1}{16} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} y^2 = 1$

c)  $\frac{1}{16} (x+1)^2 + \frac{1}{4} (y-2)^2 = 1$

d)  $\frac{1}{16} (x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{4} (y+1)^2 = 1$

e)  $\frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{16} y^2 = 1$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 18

Find the coordinates of the vertex for the following parabola.

$$3x^2 - 3x + 4 - y = 0$$

a)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$

b)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{13}{4}\right)$

c)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 4\right)$

d)  $(0, 4)$

e)  $(-3, 40)$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 19

Solve for  $\theta$  given

$$2 \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

and

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

a)  $\frac{2}{3} \pi$

b) *no solution on the given interval*

c)  $\frac{1}{3} \pi$

d)  $\frac{5}{6} \pi$

e)  $\frac{4}{3} \pi$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 20

Find  $f(1)$  given

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x - 4 & x \leq -3 \\ 1 & -3 < x \text{ and } x < 0 \\ -3x^2 - 2 & 0 \leq x \end{cases}$$

- a) 6
- b) -10
- c) 1
- d) -6
- e) -5
- f) *None of the above.*

### Question 21

Simplify

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) \left(-4 - \frac{4}{x^2}\right)$$

- a)  $-\frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^3} - 4 + \frac{4}{x^2}$
- b)  $-\frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x^3} + 4 - \frac{4}{x^2}$
- c)  $-4x + \frac{4}{x} + 4 - \frac{4}{x^2}$
- d)  $-4x - \frac{4}{x} + 4 + \frac{4}{x^2}$
- e)  $-\frac{4}{x^2} + 8 - 4x^2$
- f) *None of the above.*

### Question 22

**A circle contains the four vertices of a square with side of length 13. The area of the region outside the square and inside the circle is**

a)  $169\sqrt{2}\pi - 169$

b)  $\frac{169}{2}\pi - 169$

c)  $\frac{169}{2} - \frac{169}{4}\pi$

d)  $169\pi - \frac{169}{2}$

e)  $\frac{169}{4}\pi - \frac{169}{2}$

f) *None of the above.*

### Question 23

**If  $x = 3$ , find the smallest value of  $y$  which satisfies**

$$y^2 x + 3yx^2 + 24 = 0$$

a) 1

b) -8

c) 2

d) -1

e) 8

f) *None of the above.*



### Question 24

The inequality  $(x + 3)(x + 2) > 0$  is equivalent to

- a)  $\{3 < x \text{ or } x < 2\}$
- b)  $\{x < -3 \text{ or } -2 < x\}$
- c)  $-3 < x$
- d)  $x < -2$
- e)  $\{-3 < x \text{ and } x < -2\}$
- f) *None of the above.*

### Question 25

Solve the system of equations for  $x$  and  $y$ .

$$\begin{cases} -3x - 2y = 3 \\ 2x - 3y = 5 \end{cases}$$

- a)  $\left\{x = -\frac{1}{13}, y = -\frac{21}{13}\right\}$
- b)  $\left\{x = \frac{1}{13}, y = -\frac{21}{13}\right\}$
- c)  $\left\{x = -\frac{1}{13}, y = \frac{21}{13}\right\}$
- d)  $\left\{x = -\frac{21}{13}, y = \frac{1}{13}\right\}$
- e) *The system does not have a solution.*

**f)** *None of the above.*