Name: KEY	2	Score:	_ / 100
Student ID:			

DO NOT OPEN THE EXAM UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
√ ·											27
	2										
Score											
	20										
Pts. Possible	-3	- 3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	29
						-					_

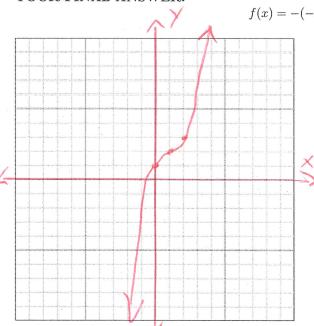
INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS

- Questions are on both sides of the paper. This is an 10 question exam.
- Students have 2 hours and 15 minutes to complete the exam.
- The test will be out of **27 points**. The highest possible score will be **29 points**. You must complete 9 problems for credit (3 points each, 27 points total). If you wish, you can attempt a 10th problem for extra credit. That question will be out of 2 points, for a maximum of 29 possible points.
- In the above table, the row with the ✓ should be marked for the 9 questions you want graded. Mark EC for the extra credit problem.
- You may complete parts of problems, as partial credit will be given based on correctness, completeness, and ideas that are leading to the correct solutions.
- PLEASE SHOW ALL WORK. Any unjustified claims will receive no credit. Clearly box your final answer.
- No notes, textbooks, phones, calculators, etc. are allowed for the exam.
- The back of the test can be used for scratch work.

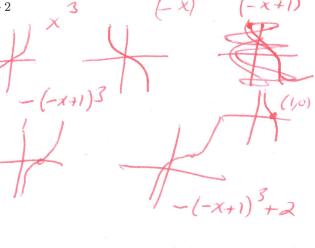
GOOD LUCK!

1) Use graph transformations to sketch the following graph. USE THE GRAPH PAPER FOR





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



2) Use polynomial or synthetic division to divide the polynomials:

$$\frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 2}$$

$$\chi^3 - \chi^2 + \chi - 1$$

3) Put the following quadratic function in vertex form. State the vertex and axis of symmetry.

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 20x + 48$$

$$f(x) = 2x^{2} - 20x + 48$$

$$= 2(x^{2} - 10x) + 48$$

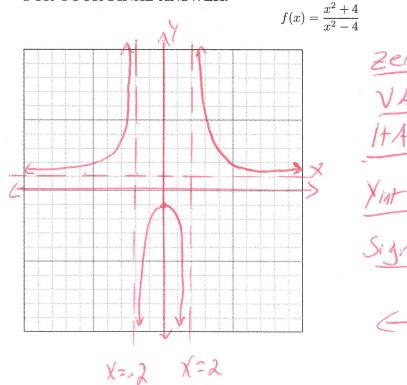
$$= 2(x^{2} - 10x + 25) + 48 - 50$$

$$= 2(x - 5)^{2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow vectex = (5, -2)$$

$$= 2xis of symmetry = x = 5$$

4) Identify the asymptotes and zeros of the function. Sketch the graph. USE THE GRAPH PAPER FOR YOUR FINAL ANSWER.



Zeros: None $VA^{1}s: X=\pm 2$ $ItA^{1}s: Y=1$ Yint: (0,-1)Sign chart + - - - 2

5) Solve the following rational inequality, and put the answer in interval notation:

$$\frac{5}{2-x} \le \frac{3}{3-x}$$

$$\frac{5}{2-x} - \frac{3}{3-x} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{5(3-x)-3(2-x)}{(2-x)(3-x)} \leq 0$$

$$(2-x)(3-x)$$

$$\frac{15-5x-6+3x}{(2-x)(3-x)} \leq C$$

$$\frac{-2x+9}{(a-x)(3-x)} \leq C$$

Zeros:
$$-2x+9=0$$

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

$$(2,3) \cup [\%,\infty)$$

6) Find the difference quotient $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ for the function $f(x)=\sqrt{x+2}$, and reduce completely.

$$f(x+h) = \sqrt{x+h+2}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = \int x+h+2' - \sqrt{x+2}, \quad \sqrt{x+h+2'} + \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$h \qquad \int \sqrt{x+h+2} + \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$= (x+h+2) - (x+2) = (x+h+2' + \sqrt{x+2})$$

$$h (\sqrt{x+h+2'} + \sqrt{x+2}) = h (\sqrt{x+h+2'} + \sqrt{x+2})$$

$$+2$$
 $-\sqrt{x+2}$ $\sqrt{x+h+2}$ $+\sqrt{x+h+2}$

$$= (x+h+2)-(x+2)$$

$$= \int_{X+h+2}^{X+h+2} + \int_{X+2}^{X+2}$$

7) Write the inverse function, $f^{-1}(x)$, for f(x) = 2x + 9, and check that your result is the inverse.

$$y = 2x + 9$$

$$x = 2y + 9$$

$$x - 9 = 2y$$

$$y = \frac{x - 9}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x - 9}{2}$$

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = 2(\frac{x-9}{2}) + 9 = x-9+9 = x$$

 $f^{-1}(f(x)) = \frac{2x+9-9}{2} = \frac{2x}{2} = x$
Shows f and f^{-1} are chiverses

product = -24 factors: 8,-3

7=exx

8) Solve the following equation for x: $2e^{2x} + 5e^x - 12 = 0$

$$2e^{2x} + 5e^{x} - 12 = 0$$

$$2z^{2} + 5z - 12 = 0$$

$$2z^{2} + 8z - 3z - 12 = 0$$

$$2z(z+4) - 3(z+4) = 0$$

$$(2z-3)(z+4) = 0$$

$$z = 3z$$

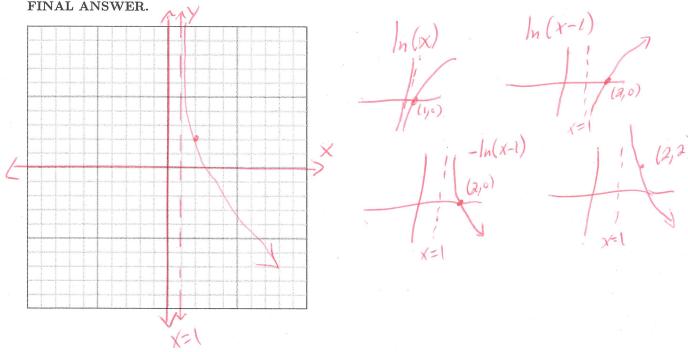
$$z = -4$$

$$e^{x} = 3z$$

$$x = \ln(3z)$$

$$x = \ln(3z)$$

9) Graph the following function: $f(x) = -\ln(x-1) + 2$. USE THE GRAPH PAPER FOR YOUR



- 10) A bacteria culture is being created and the population is governed by the equation $P(t) = P_0 e^{kt}$, where P_0 and k are constants.
- a) If the initial population is 20 bacteria, and after 5 minutes there are 100 bacteria, determine k in the P(t) function (Advice: You can leave the ln in the final answer).
- b) Find P(10). What does this quantity mean?
- c) Find the time, t in minutes, to reach 200 bacteria (Advice: You can leave the ln in the final answer).

a)
$$P_0 = 20$$
, $t = 5$ $P(5) = 200$
 $100 = 20 e^{5k} \Rightarrow 5 = e^{5k} \Rightarrow \ln(5) = 5k$
 $100 = 20 e^{5k} \Rightarrow 5 = e^{5k} \Rightarrow \ln(5) = 5k$
 $100 = 20 e^{5k} \Rightarrow 5 = e^{5k} \Rightarrow \ln(5) = 5k$
 $100 = 20 e^{5k} \Rightarrow 100 = 20 e^{5k} \Rightarrow \ln(5) = 20 e^{2\ln(5)} = 20$

THIS PAGE IS LEFT BLANK FOR ANY SCRATCH WORK