

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

1. Find an equation of the line that passes through the point $(1, -1)$ and has a slope of -3

- a. $y = -3x + 4$
- b. $y = -3x - 2$
- c. $y = -3x - 1$
- d. None of these
- e. $y = -3x + 2$

2. Given $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x < 4 \\ 6x - 7, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$, find $f(-2)$

- a. None of these
- b. 5
- c. -5
- d. -19
- e. 4

3. Given $f(x) = x + 4$ and $g(x) = 3x$, find $(f \circ g)(2)$

- a. 16
- b. 36
- c. 10
- d. 32
- e. None of these

4. Given $f(x) = 5x - 2$, find $f^{-1}(x)$

- a. None of these
- b. $\frac{x+2}{5}$
- c. $\frac{x}{5} + 2$
- d. $5x + 2$
- e. $\frac{1}{5x-2}$

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

5. Determine which of the following is a solution of the equation

$$2(1-x) - (4x+3) = 11$$

- a. 1
- b. -3
- c. -2
- d. None of these
- e. 2

6. Use a graphing utility to approximate the solution(s) of $x^3 - x + 9 = 0$

- a. None of these
- b. -4.25
- c. -2.25
- d. 9.00
- e. -1.75

7. Multiply: $(2 - \sqrt{-25})(4 + 3i)$

- a. $-7 - 14i$
- b. $8 - 15i$
- c. $28 + 2i$
- d. None of these
- e. $23 - 14i$

8. Solve: $3x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0$

- a. $\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{15}}{3}$
- b. $\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3}$
- c. $\frac{1}{3}, 2$
- d. $1 \pm \sqrt{3}$
- e. None of these

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

9. Find the number of units that produce a maximum revenue, $R = 95x - 0.1x^2$, where R is the total revenue in dollars and x is the number of units sold.

- a. 550
- b. 371
- c. 475
- d. None of these
- e. 716

10. Find a polynomial function with zeros: 1, 0, -3

- a. $f(x) = (x - 1)(x + 3)^2$
- b. $f(x) = x(x - 3)(x - 1)$
- c. $f(x) = x(x - 3)^3(x + 1)^2$
- d. None of these
- e. $f(x) = x^2(x - 1)(x + 3)$

11. Divide: $(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 19x - 1) \div (x + 4)$

- a. $2x^2 - 5x + 1 - \frac{5}{x + 4}$
- b. $2x^2 - 5x + 1 - \frac{3}{x + 4}$
- c. $2x^2 + 11x + 25 + \frac{99}{x + 4}$
- d. None of these
- e. $2x^2 - x - 15 + \frac{54}{x + 4}$

12. Find a third degree polynomial with real coefficients that has zeros: 6 and -2i

- a. $x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x - 12$
- b. $x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 24$
- c. $x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x - 24$
- d. $x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x + 12$
- e. None of these

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

13. Find the vertical asymptote(s): $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+2)(x-5)}$

- a. $x = -2, x = 5$
- b. None of these
- c. $y = 1$
- d. $y = 0$
- e. $y = 1, y = 0$

14. \$3500 is invested at a rate of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ compounded continuously. What is the balance at the end of 10 years?

- a. \$5489.09
- b. \$5472.45
- c. \$315,059.96
- d. None of these
- e. \$5221.39

15. Write in exponential form: $\log_7 b = 12$

- a. $7^{12} = b$
- b. None of these
- c. $7^b = 12$
- d. $b^7 = 12$
- e. $b^{12} = 7$

16. Evaluate $\log_7 15$ using the change of base formula

- a. None of these
- b. 2.1429
- c. 12.6765
- d. 1.3917
- e. 0.7186

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

17. Solve for x: $\ln e^{2x+1} = 9$

- a. 4
- b. $\frac{-1 + \ln 9}{2}$
- c. $\frac{9}{2\ln e} - \frac{1}{2}$
- d. 23
- e. None of these

18. An initial deposit of \$4000 is made in a savings account for which the interest is compounded continuously. The balance will triple in 15 years. What is the annual rate of interest for this account?

- a. 8.2%
- b. 7.3%
- c. None of these
- d. 7.9%
- e. 6.2%

19. If the total cost of running a business is given by the equation $C = 4.16x + 75,000$ and the revenue is given by the equation $R = 7.91x$, find the sales x necessary to break even.

- a. 6214
- b. 200
- c. 20,000
- d. None of these
- e. 9482

20. Solve the following system of linear equations for x:

$$x + 2.5y = 900$$

$$5x - 2y = 150$$

- a. None of these
- b. 150
- c. 0
- d. 900
- e. 300

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

21. Find the solution to the system of linear equations with the augmented matrix:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

- a. $\left(3, \frac{-1}{2}, -2\right)$
- b. $(4, -3, -4)$
- c. $(1, 2, -1)$
- d. $\left(10, \frac{-5}{2}, -2\right)$
- e. None of these

22. Find AB if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 17 & 8 & 3 \\ 7 & -9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. Impossible
- c. None of these
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 21 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$
- e. $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 21 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

23. Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1}

a. None of these

b. $\begin{bmatrix} 85 & 17 \\ 34 & 51 \end{bmatrix}$

c. $\begin{bmatrix} -2/5 & 1/3 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

d. $\begin{bmatrix} 5/17 & 1/17 \\ -2/17 & 3/17 \end{bmatrix}$

e. $\begin{bmatrix} 3/17 & -1/17 \\ 2/17 & 5/17 \end{bmatrix}$

24. Find the determinant of the matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

a. -11

b. None of these

c. -20

d. 20

e. 11

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

25. Use Cramer's Rule to solve for y in the system of linear equations:

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y + 4z = 12 \\ x - y + z = 3 \\ 2x + 7y - z = 9 \end{cases}$$

a. $y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 12 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 9 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}$

b. $y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 12 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & -1 & 9 \end{vmatrix}}$

c. $y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 12 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 9 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}$

d. None of these

e. $y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 12 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 9 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}$

COLLEGE ALGEBRA: FINAL EXAM - FALL 2003

1. e
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. e
8. b
9. c
10. e
11. a
12. c
13. a
14. a
15. a
16. d
17. a
18. b
19. c
20. b
21. a
22. d
23. e
24. d
25. a