

> Simplify each of the following radicals.

1. $\sqrt{-24}$ $2i\sqrt{6}$	2. $\pm\sqrt{252}$ $\pm 6\sqrt{7}$	3. $-3\sqrt{-48}$ $-12i\sqrt{3}$	4. $\sqrt{50}$ $5\sqrt{2}$	5. $\pm\sqrt{63}$ $\pm 3\sqrt{7}$
6. $2\sqrt{147}$ $14\sqrt{3}$	7. $\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{64} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 8$ $24 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = 18$	8. $5\sqrt{-17}$ $5i\sqrt{17}$	9. $\pm\sqrt{162}$ $\pm 9\sqrt{2}$	10. $-\sqrt{\frac{25}{81}} - \frac{5}{9}$ $-\frac{5}{9} - \frac{5}{9} = -\frac{10}{9}$

> Solve by Completing the Square.

Solve by Quadratic Formula.

11. $4x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$ $x^2 - 4x + 12 = 0$ $x^2 - 4x + \frac{4}{4} = -12 + \frac{4}{4}$ $\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = \sqrt{-8}$ $x-2 = \pm\sqrt{-8}$ $x = 2 \pm 2i\sqrt{2}$ $x = 1 \pm i\sqrt{2}$	12. $2x^2 + 6x = -3$ $2x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$ $\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{(6)^2 - 4(2)(3)}}{2(2)}$ $\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{4}$ $x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$
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> Solve each quadratic equation by the best method: Factoring, Completing the Square or the Quadratic Formula

13. $9x^2 - 6x - 11 = 0$ $\frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(9)(-11)}}{2(9)}$ $\frac{6 \pm 12\sqrt{3}}{18}$ $x = \frac{1 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	16. $7x^2 - 5x = 0$ $x(7x-5) = 0$ $x = 0$ or $7x-5=0$ $x = 5/7$
14. $8x^2 + 5 = -6x$ $8x^2 + 6x + 5 = 0$ $\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{(6)^2 - 4(8)(5)}}{2(8)}$ $\frac{-6 \pm 2i\sqrt{31}}{16}$ $x = \frac{-3 \pm i\sqrt{31}}{8}$	17. $3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$ $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$ $(x-3)(x-3) = 0$ $x = 3/3$ or $x = 1$
15. $x^2 + 5x = 6$ $(x+6)(x-1) = 0$ $x = -6$ or $x = 1$	18. $4x^2 + 4x - 8 = 1$ $4x^2 + 4x - 9 = 0$ $\frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{(4)^2 - 4(4)(-9)}}{2(4)}$ $\frac{-4 \pm 4\sqrt{10}}{8}$ $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2}$

> Quadratic Systems - Solve by substitution.

19. $y = x^2 + 3$ put in y_1 $y = 4x$ put in y_2 $(1, 4)$ $(3, 12)$ $4x = x^2 + 3$ $0 = x^2 - 4x + 3$ $0 = (x-3)(x-1)$ $x = 1$ $x = 3$ $y = 4(1)$ $y = 4(3)$ $y = 4$ $y = 12$ $(1, 4)$ $(3, 12)$	20. $y = 3x^2 - 12x + 1$ $y = -2x - 7$ $-2x - 7 = 3x^2 - 12x + 1$ $0 = 3x^2 - 10x + 8$ $0 = (x-2)(x-4)$ $x = 2$ $x = 4/3$ $y = -2(2) - 7$ $y = -2(4/3) - 7$ $y = -11$ $y = -29/3$ $(2, -11)$ $(4/3, -29/3)$
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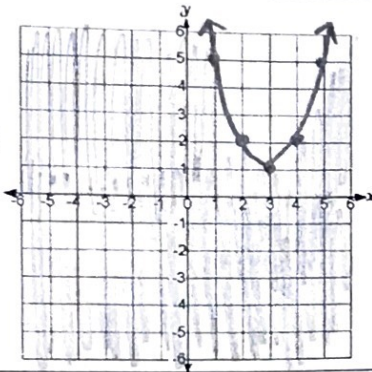
Graphing Quadratic Inequalities

I will grade the darkest portion as your final answer...

21. $y \leq x^2 - 6x + 10$

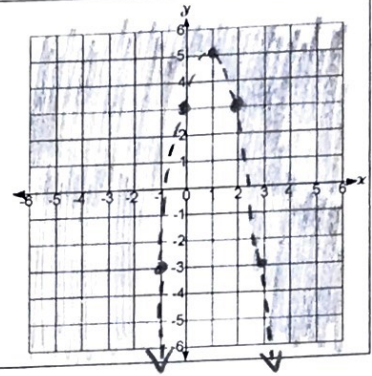
use calc, table to find important points

Solid Below



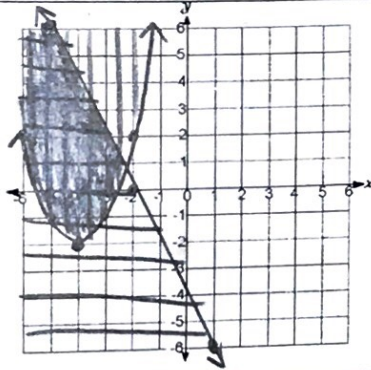
22. $y > -2(x - 1)^2 + 5$

Dotted Above

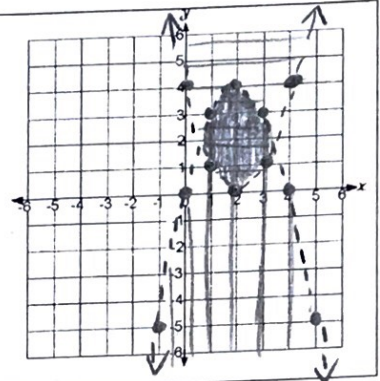


Graphing Quadratic and Linear Inequality Systems

23. $y \geq x^2 + 8x + 14$
 $y \leq -2x - 4$
 Solid, Above
 Solid, Below



24. $y < -(x - 2)^2 + 4$
 $y > (x - 2)^2$
 Dotted, Below
 Dotted, Above



25. $(x - 5)(x - 2) \leq 0$, in between
 $x = 5$ $x = 2$

$[2, 5]$

26. $x^2 - 12x + 32 > -3$ outside
 $x^2 - 12x + 35 > 0$
 $(x - 7)(x - 5) > 0$
 $x = 7$ $x = 5$

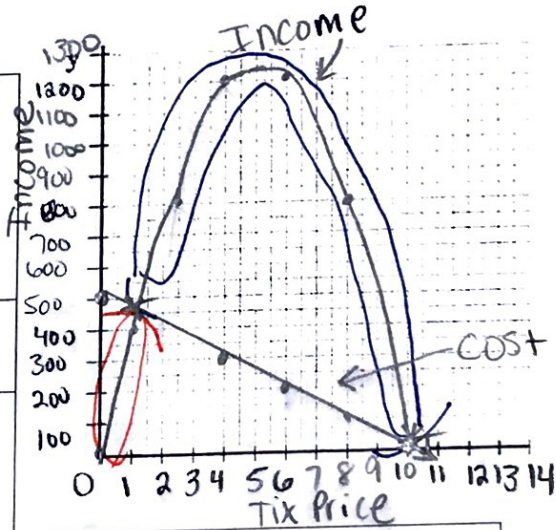
$(-\infty, 5) \cup (7, \infty)$

27. $x^2 - 64 < 0$ in between
 $(x - 8)(x + 8) < 0$
 $x = 8, -8$

$(-8, 8)$

Application of Quadratic and Linear Inequalities

28. Each year the 'Rock the Vote' committee organizes a public rally. Based on previous years, the organizers decided that the income from ticket sales, $I(t)$, is related to ticket price (t) by the equation $I(t) = -50t^2 + 500t$. Cost, $C(t)$, of operating the public event is also related to ticket price (t) by the equation $C(t) = -50t + 500$.



A) What ticket price would generate the maximum income? Where is this shown on the graph? *calc max of parabola $x = 5$*

B) For what ticket price would the operating cost be equal to the income from ticket sales? ** calc, intersect*
 $(1, 450)$ $(10, 0)$ *at $x = 1$ and 10*

C) Write and solve an inequality to show where the operating cost is greater than the income from ticket sales.
 $[0, 1) \cup (10, \infty)$

D) Write and solve an inequality to show where the income from ticket sales is greater than the operating cost.
 $(1, 10)$

$$-50t^2 + 500t > -50t + 500$$

$$-50t^2 + 550t - 500 > 0$$

$$-50(t^2 - 11t + 10) > 0$$

$$t^2 - 11t + 10 < 0$$

$$(t - 1)(t - 10) < 0$$

$$1 < t < 10$$

13) Express using exponents: $-\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$

14) Express using exponents: $4\sqrt[3]{y^2} = 4y^{2/3}$

15) Express using exponents: $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{8x^2y^3}} = 8^{-1/4}x^{-2/4}y^{-3/4}$
 $= 8^{-1/4}x^{-1/2}y^{-3/4}$

16) Express using radicals: $x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

17) Express using radicals: $(4x)^{4/9} = \sqrt[9]{(4x)^4} = \sqrt[9]{256x^4}$

18) Express using radicals: $3x^{2/3} = 3\sqrt[3]{x^2}$

19) Given $-\frac{4}{x-3} + 4$ identify the following

Transformations: Reflect x-axis, Right 3, Up 4, Stretch by 4

Horizontal Asymptote: $y = 4$

Vertical Asymptote: $x = 3$