|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer: 9  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Find the y-intercept of: f(x) = x2 – 3x + 4 | Answer: 6  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Solve: log2 (3x – 2) – log2 (x – 5) = 3 |
| Answer: 7  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Find the x-coordinate of the vertex of  y = x2 + 4x – 10 | Answer: -17  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Find  if f(x) = 4x2 + 5x + 3 and  g(x) = 5x – 5 |
| Answer: 5/2  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# : Solve: log 2x = log 4 + log (x – 3) | Answer:2  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Solve the equation: 5x2 + 9x = -2  What is the number under the radical? |
| Answer: 4  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Is f(x) = x3 – 5x + 3, even, odd, or neither.  If it’s even, the answer is “1”  If it’s odd, the answer is ”2”  If it’s neither, the answer is “3” | Answer: -2  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Find the y-coordinate of the vertex of  y = x2 + 4x – 10 |
| Answer: 1/2  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# What is the smallest real zero of:  Y = x4 – 15x2 – 16 | Answer: 51  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Find the average rate of change of the function: y = x2 + x between x = 1 and x = 8 |

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Beginning in cell #1, work the problem. Search for your answer. When you find it, that becomes cell #2. Work that problem then hunt for the answer. Continue in this manner until you complete the entire worksheet.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Answer: 3  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# What is the largest zero of the function  f(x) = 3x2 – x – 10 | Answer: 38/5  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# The point (9, 12) lies on the terminal side of angle Θ. Find cos Θ. |
| Answer: 3/5  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Find cos. | Answer: 5  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# ) If f(x) =  and g(x) = 6+x, find . |
| Answer: - 14  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Solve 25 – 3x = | Answer: 10    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_#What is the local minimum of the function? |
| Answer: -4  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Solve x3 – 6x2 – 27x < 0  What is the largest number x can be? | Answer: 7/3  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Evaluate: logx= 4 |
| Answer: -3  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# Find the remainder of x3 – 2x2 – 1 ÷ x +2. | Answer: - ½  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_# What is the period of y = 3cos4π = 6 |