

You are allowed one page of notes and a calculator. No phones. More than 25pts to earn. Box your answers for full credit and show work. Thanks!

Problem 1: (4pts) Solve
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 9 \\ 3x - y = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + y = 9 \\ + \quad 3x - y = -4 \\ \hline 5x = 5 \end{array} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\text{Then } y = 9 - 2x = 9 - 2(1) = 7 \therefore \boxed{y = 7}$$

Problem 2: (4pts) Solve
$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 5 \\ 5x + 6y = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow 5(3x + 4y) = 5(5) \\ &\Rightarrow 3(5x + 6y) = 3(9) \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{array}{r} (15x + 20y = 25) \\ - (15x + 18y = 27) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2y = -2 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = -1}$$

$$\text{Then, } \underline{3x + 4(-1) = 5}$$

$$3x = 5 + 4 = 9$$

$$3x = 9$$

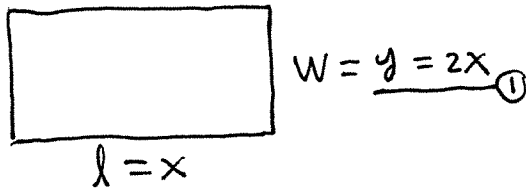
$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

Problem 3: (2pts) Determine if $(1, 2)$ is a solution of the system of equations:
$$\begin{cases} x + y = 3 \\ x - y = 2 \end{cases}$$

Well, $x = 1, y = 2$ means $x + y = 1 + 2 = 3$ (good)

But, $x - y = 1 - 2 = -1 \neq 2$ (bad). Thus, No $(1, 2)$ is not a solⁿ.

Problem 4: (2pts) A fence is made such that its width is twice its length. In addition, the fence is constructed with 43 ft of fence. Find the length and width. *Hint: let the length be x and the width be y , find two equations and two unknowns which x and y must solve.*



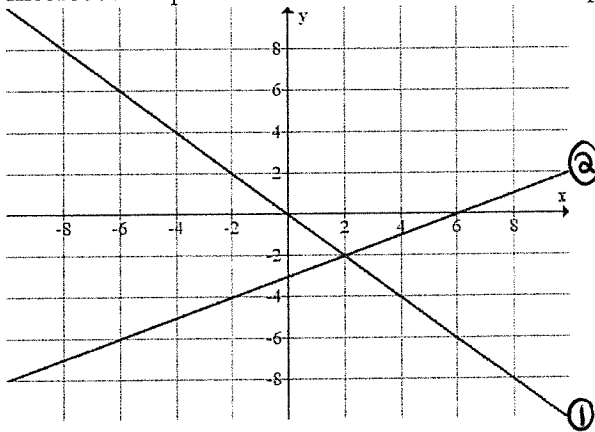
$$\text{perimeter} = \underline{2x + 2y = 43} \text{ ②}$$

Substitute ① into ② to obtain $2x + 2(2x) = 43 \Rightarrow 6x = 43$

$$\text{thus } x = 43/6 \text{ and } y = 2(43/6) = 43/3$$

$$\boxed{\text{length} = 43/6 \text{ ft and width} = 43/3 \text{ ft}}$$

Problem 5: (3pts) Find two linear equations whose graphs are the lines given below. Also, verify the intersection point of the lines solves both equations.



① has y -intercept $b = 0$

Slope = -1 thus

$$\underline{y = -x} *$$

② has x -intercept of 6

thus $y = A(x - 6)$

then $y = -6$ when $x = -6$

$$\text{so } -6 = A(-6 - 6)$$

$$A = \frac{-6}{-12} = 1/2$$

$$\therefore \underline{y = \frac{1}{2}(x - 6)} **$$

From * and ** I find,

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x + y = 0 \\ x - 2y = 6 \end{array}}$$

Is $(2, -2)$ a solⁿ? (really THE solⁿ)

$$2 + (-2) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 2 - 2(-2) \stackrel{!}{=} 6. \quad \text{YEP.}$$

Problem 6: (2pts) Let $P(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 7$. Calculate $P(2)$ and $P(-1)$.

$$P(2) = 2(2)^3 - 3(2)^2 + 7 = 16 - 12 + 7 = \boxed{11}$$

$$P(-1) = 2(-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 + 7 = -2 - 3 + 7 = \boxed{2}$$

Problem 7: (7pts) Factor each polynomial below completely over \mathbb{R} ,

$$(a.) x^2 - 37 = x^2 - (\sqrt{37})^2 = \underline{(x - \sqrt{37})(x + \sqrt{37})}.$$

$$(b.) 3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 3(x^2 + 2x + 1) = 3(x+1)(x+1) = \underline{3(x+1)^2}$$

$$(c.) 2x^2 - 11x + 5 = \underline{(2x - 1)(x - 5)}.$$

$$(d.) x^3 + 4x^2 = \underline{x^2(x + 4)}.$$

Remember: $A^2 - B^2 = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$, use $A = x$, $B = 3$

$$(e.) x^3 - 27 = x^3 - 3^3 = \underline{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)}$$

Note: $B^2 - 4AC = 9 - 4(1)(9) = -27 < 0$
so $x^2 + 3x + 9$ is irreducible.

$$(f.) x^4 - 81 = (x^2)^2 - 9^2 \\ = (x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 9) \\ = \underline{(x - 3)(x + 3)(x^2 + 9)}.$$

$$(g.) x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 4) \\ = \underline{(x - 1)(x + 1)(x - 2)(x + 2)}.$$

Problem 8: (2pts) Complete the square for $f(x) = x^2 + 6x - 20$ and factor $f(x)$ completely.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + 6x - 20 \\ &= (x+3)^2 - 9 - 20 \\ &= (x+3)^2 - 29 \\ &= \underline{(x+3 - \sqrt{29})(x+3 + \sqrt{29})}. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 9: (1pts) Solve $x^2 + 6x - 20 = 0$

$$(x+3 - \sqrt{29})(x+3 + \sqrt{29}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x+3 - \sqrt{29} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x+3 + \sqrt{29} = 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = -3 \pm \sqrt{29}}$$

Problem 10: (3pts) The discriminant for $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ is $b^2 - 4ac$. Calculate the discriminant for each $f(x)$ given below and factor $f(x)$ over \mathbb{R} if possible.

(a.) $x^2 + 4x + 5$

$$a=1, \quad b=4, \quad c=5$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = 16 - 4(1)(5) = 16 - 20 = -4 < 0$$

hence $x^2 + 4x + 5$ is irreducible over \mathbb{R} .

(b.) $x^2 + 10x - 13$

$$a=1, \quad b=10, \quad c=-13$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = 100 - 4(1)(-13) = 152 > 0 \therefore \text{can factor}$$

$$x^2 + 10x - 13 = (x+5)^2 - 25 - 13$$

$$= (x+5)^2 - 38 = \underline{(x+5 - \sqrt{38})(x+5 + \sqrt{38})}.$$

(c.) $x^2 - 6x + 9 = (x-3)(x-3)$

and $a=1, \quad b=-6, \quad c=9$

$$b^2 - 4ac = (-6)^2 - 4(1)(9) = 36 - 36 = 0.$$

↑
Yep. It
was a repeated
factor as expected.