MATH 101: FALL 2020

TEST 2

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!

Then, X = 5 - 2y = 5 - 2(2) = 5 - 4 = 1 : X = 1We find  $sol^2$  of (1,2)

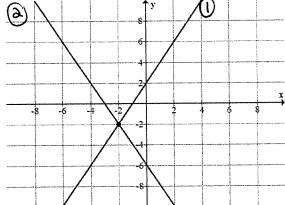
Problem 2: (15pts) Solve 
$$\begin{array}{l} 4x + 5y = 26 \\ 6x + 7y = 38 \end{array}$$

Multiply () by 3, 3(4x+59) = 3(26) = 78Multiply (2) by 2, 2(6x+79) = 2(38) = 76

Then, we can cancel the 12x terms by subtracting,  $-\frac{(12x + 159 = 78)}{(12x + 149 = 76)}$ 

Then 
$$4x + 54 = 4x + 10 = 26$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $4x = 16$   
 $\Rightarrow$   $x = 16/4$   
 $\therefore x = 4$   
 $\int_{0}^{2} is$   $(4, a)$ 

Problem 4: (15pts) Find two linear equations whose graphs are the lines given below. Also, verify the intersection point of the lines solves both equations.



Line (1) has 
$$y$$
-intercept of  $a$ .

Line (2) has  $y$ -intercept of  $-6$ 

Line (1) has slope  $m_1 = a$ 

Line (2) how slope  $m_2 = -a$ 

Thus,  $y = ax+a + y = -ax-6$ 

$$\begin{array}{c}
0r, \\
\hline
2x-y = -2 \\
-2x-y = 6
\end{array}$$

We can check,  

$$2(-2) - (-2) = -4 + 2 = -2$$
  
 $-2(-2) - (-2) = 4 + 2 = 6$ 

**Problem 5:** (10pts) Let  $P(x) = 3x^3 + 2x + 1$ . Calculate P(1) and P(-1).

$$P(1) = 3(1)^{3} + 2(1) + 1 = 3 + 2 + 1 = 6$$

$$P(-1) = 3(-1)^{3} + 2(-1) + 1 = -3 - 2 + 1 = -5 + 1 = -4$$

**Problem 6:** (10pts) A fence is made such that its width is 20 feet longer than its length. In addition, the fence is constructed with 65 ft of fence. Find the length and width.

**Problem 7:** (10pts) Complete the square for  $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 6$  and factor f(x) completely.

$$f(x) = x^{2} + 4x + 6$$

$$= (x+a)^{2} - 4 + 6$$

$$= (x+a)^{2} + a$$
 (this is as fur as we can go w/o complex number, could also use  $b^{2} - 4ac = 16 - 4(6) = -8 < 0$ 
to see this)

Problem 8: (10pts) Solve 
$$x^2 + 6x - 20 = 0$$

$$(x+3)^2 - 9 - 20 = 0$$

$$(x+3)^2 - 29 = 0$$

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

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

**Problem 9:** (60pts) Factor each polynomial below completely over  $\mathbb{R}$ ,

(a.) 
$$x^3 - 16x = \times (\times^2 - 16)$$
  
=  $\times (\times^2 - 4^2)$   
=  $\times (\times -4)(\times +4)$ 

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

(c.) 
$$2x^2 + 15x + 7 = (2x + 1)(x + 7)$$

(d.) 
$$x^3 - 1 = (X - 1)(X^2 + X + 1)$$
  
 $A^3 - B^2 = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$  with  $A = X$ ,  $B = 1$ .

(e.) 
$$x^4 - 16 = (\chi^2)^2 - 4^2$$
  

$$= (\chi^2 - 4)(\chi^2 + 4)$$

$$= (\chi^2 - \chi^2)(\chi^2 + 4)$$

$$= (\chi - \chi^2)(\chi + \chi^2)(\chi^2 + 4)$$

(f.) 
$$x^4 - x^2 - 6 = (x^2 - 3)(x^2 + 2)$$
  
=  $(x^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2)(x^2 + 2)$   
=  $(x - \sqrt{3})(x + \sqrt{3})(x^2 + 2)$