

# Solutions

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Practice Assessment

## ALG A: Solving a linear system

1. Find the unique (x,y) solution to the linear system  $\begin{cases} 2x - 6y = 16 \\ -3x + 2y = -17 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6y = 16 \\ -3x + 2y = -17 \end{cases}$$

I can make 2 into 6...

By multiplying by 3!

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 6y = 16 \\ 3(-3x + 2y = -17) \cdot 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{cases} 2x - 6y = 16 \\ -9x + 6y = -51 \end{cases} \\ \hline -7x + 0y = -35 \end{array}$$

Just what I want to see!

Add vertically

$$\begin{array}{r} 7x = -35 \\ \hline -7 \quad -7 \\ \hline x = 5 \end{array}$$

x = 5

plug into EITHER original eq...

$$2(5) - 6y = 16$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 - 6y = 16 \\ -10 \quad -10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6y = 6 \\ \hline -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = -1}}$$

(5, -1)

## ALG B: Solving a quadratic equation by factoring; compound inequalities

2. Find all values of x such that  $5x^2 + 3x = 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x^2 + 3x = 8 \\ \hline -8 \quad -8 \end{array}$$

Gather all on same side

$$5x^2 + 3x - 8 = 0$$

$$(5x + 8)(x - 1) = 0$$

Factor

$$\begin{array}{l} -8: \pm 1, \pm 8 \\ \quad \pm 2, \pm 4 \end{array}$$

Set each = 0

Trick and Error

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x + 8 = 0 \\ \hline -8 \quad -8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 1 = 0 \\ \hline +1 \quad +1 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{5x = -8 = x}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = 1}}$$

3. Find and graph the solution set:  $-26 \leq 9x + 10 \leq 64$

Solve simultaneously.

$$\begin{array}{r} -26 \leq 9x + 10 \leq 64 \\ \hline -10 \quad -10 \quad -10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -36 \leq 9x \leq 54 \\ \hline 9 \quad 9 \quad 9 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{-4 \leq x \leq 6}}$$



ALG C

Should be at most  
**3** roots.

4. Use a graphing calculator to find the roots/zeroes of  $f(x) = 12x^3 - 118x^2 + 318x - 252$

$y =$   
 $y_1 = 12x^3 - 118x^2 + 318x - 252$   
 Graph, see this



use **2ND** → **TRACE** → **2: ZERO** to find roots:

$x = 1.5, 2.333, 6$

5. Find all values of  $x$  such that  $|4 - 8x| = 84$

Two cases:

either the interior is  
 { positive, or  
 negative

$|4 - 8x| = 84$

IF POSITIVE

IF NEGATIVE

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 - 8x = 84 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -8x = 80 \\ -8 \quad -8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = -10$

$$-(4 - 8x) = 84$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 + 8x = 84 \\ +4 \quad +4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x = 88 \\ 8 \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$x = 11$

Absolute Value:

Distance on number  
line from zero

ex/

$$|-12| = -(-12) = 12$$

ex/

$$|42| = (42) = 42$$

Absolute Values:

make negatives → pos  
keep positives → pos.