Math 130 Precalculus Fall 14 Midterm 2b

Name: Solutions

- I will count your best 8 of the following 10 questions.
- You may use a calculator, but no notes.

1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
	80	

	Midterm 2	
Overall		

(1) (10 points) Find the minimum value of the function $f(x) = 3x + 1 - 2x^2$ by completing the square.

$$-2x^{2}+3x+1 = -2\left(x^{2}-\frac{3}{2}x\right)+1$$

$$= -2\left(\left(x-\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2}-\frac{9}{16}\right)+1 = -2\left(x-\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2}+1+\frac{9}{8}$$

$$= -2\left(x^{2}-\frac{3}{2}x+\frac{9}{16}-\frac{9}{16}\right)+1$$

max value is $1+\frac{9}{8}=\frac{17}{8}$

$$\frac{(\pi 41)^2}{(\pi 41)(\pi 44)^2} = \frac{\kappa + 1}{\pi 44}$$

(2) (10 points) Sketch the graph of the function $f(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 + 5x + 4}$. Include the x- and y-intercepts, and the vertical and horizontal astymptotes.

y interept: $f(0) = \frac{1^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $x-interepts: (x+1)^2 = 0$ x=-1vertical asymptotes: $\chi^2 + 5 \kappa + 4 = (x+4)(\pi + 1)$ haritantal asymptotes: $\frac{\chi^2}{\kappa^2} = 1$ x = -4, -1

sign: (x+1)2 +

(3) (10 points) Let z = 2 - 3i and let w = 2 - i. Write the following complex numbers in the form a + bi, where a and b are real numbers.

(a)
$$w - 2z$$

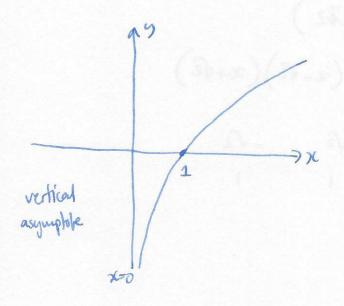
 $2 - i - 2(2 - 3i) = 2 - i - 4 + 6i$
 $= -2 + 5i$

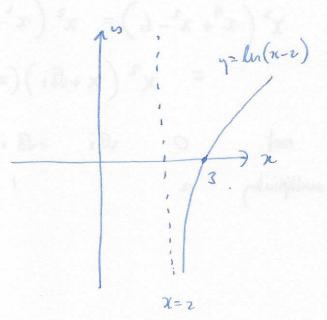
(b)
$$zw (2-3i)(2-i) = 4-2i-6i-3$$

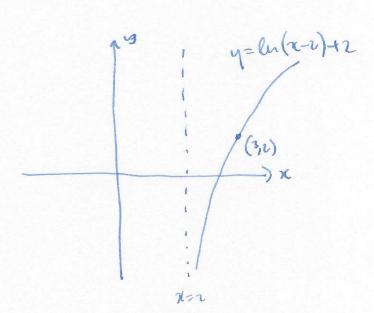
= 1-8i

$$\frac{(c) w/z}{(2-3i)} \frac{(2+3i)}{(2+3i)} = \frac{4+6i-2i+3}{4+9} = \frac{7+4i}{13}$$
$$= \frac{7}{13} + \frac{4}{13}i$$

(4) (10 points) Sketch the graph of $f(x) = \ln(x-2) + 2$, including any vertical or horizontal or vertical asymptotes the graph has, if any.







(5) (10 points) Find all roots of the polynomial $x^6 + x^4 - 6x^2$, and state their multiplicities.

$$\chi^{2}(x^{4}+x^{2}-6) = \chi^{2}(x^{2}+3)(\tilde{x}+2)$$

$$= \chi^{2}(x+13i)(x-13i)(x-12)(x+12)$$
root
$$0 \quad \sqrt{3}i \quad -\sqrt{3}i \quad \sqrt{2} \quad -\sqrt{2}$$
multipliably
$$2 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

(6) (10 points) Use the quadratic formula to find all roots of $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 5$, expressing them in the form a + bi, where a and b are real numbers.

$$x = -\frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^{2} - 4\alpha x}}{2\alpha}$$

$$x = -\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4 \times 3 \times 5}}{6}$$

$$x = -\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 60}}{6}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{32}}{6}i \quad i = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{32}}{6}i$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{32}}{3}i \quad i = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{32}}{3}i$$

- (7) (10 points) Use the log rules to:
 - (a) Evaluate $log_3(9)$.

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(b) Expand $\ln(y^2/\sqrt{x})$.

2hn (4)-2hn (2)

(c) Combine $\log_2(x+2) - \frac{1}{3}\log(x+1)$ as a single logarithm.

log2 (3/x+11)

(8) (10 points) Solve the following equations.

(a)
$$e^{3x+2} = 4$$

$$3x+2 = ln(4)$$

 $x = ln(4)-2$

(b)
$$\log_4(x+5) - \log_4(x-1) = 2$$

$$\log_4\left(\frac{x+5}{x-1}\right) = 4^{n} 2$$

$$\frac{10+5}{7(-1)} = 4 = 16$$

$$\chi = \frac{21}{15}$$

- (9) (10 points) You put \$400 in a bank account with 5% interest per year.
 - (a) If the interest is compounded monthly, how much will you have after 6 years?

$$P(1+\frac{\Gamma}{n})^{nt}$$
 400 $(1+\frac{0.05}{12})^{12\times6}$ \approx 539.61

(b) If the interest is compounded continously, how much will you have after 6 years?

(10) (10 points) You put \$400 in a bank account with 5% interest per year. If interested is compounded continuously, how long will it be before you have \$600?

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$$400e^{0.05t} = 600$$

$$e^{0.05t} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$0.05t = \ln(3/2)$$

$$t^{2} \frac{\ln(3/2)}{0.05} \approx 8.11 \text{ years}.$$