

1. Combine the following fractions and express in fully reduced form.

$$\frac{3}{4x} + \frac{2}{x}$$

2. Combine the following fractions and express in fully reduced form.

$$\frac{5}{2x-1} - \frac{-4}{2x-1}$$

3. Combine the following fractions and express in fully reduced form.

$$\frac{x}{6} - \frac{2x}{3}$$

4. Perform the operation and combine to one fraction.

$$3 + \frac{1}{x+6}$$

5. Perform the operation and combine to one fraction.

$$\frac{7}{x+1} - \frac{2x}{x+3}$$

6. Perform the operation and combine to one fraction.

$$\frac{1}{x-10} - \frac{7}{10-x}$$

7. Perform the following operation and express in simplest form.

$$\frac{3x}{x-2} \cdot \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+3x+2}$$

8. Perform the following operation and express in simplest form.

$$\frac{x^2+5x-36}{x+5} \div \frac{x^2-16}{x+4}$$

9. Perform the following operation and express in simplest form.

$$\frac{3x}{2x} \div \frac{x^2-81}{x^2+11x+18}$$

10. Fully simplify: $\frac{\frac{x-7}{10} + \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{4}}$

11. Fully simplify: $\frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1}{\frac{x+6}{5} + \frac{1}{x}}$

12. Fully simplify: $\frac{\frac{2}{x} - 1}{\frac{x-7}{10} + \frac{1}{x}}$

13. Write the expression below as a single logarithm in simplest form.

$$3 \log_b 3 - \log_b 9$$

14. Write the expression below as a single logarithm in simplest form.

$$2 \log_b 10$$

15. Write the expression below as a single logarithm in simplest form.

$$\log_b 10 + \log_b 10$$

16. Expand the logarithm fully using the properties of logs. Express the final answer in terms of $\log x$.

$$\log 2x^4$$

17. Expand the logarithm fully using the properties of logs. Express the final answer in terms of $\log x$, and $\log y$.

$$\log \frac{x^4}{y}$$

18. Expand the logarithm fully using the properties of logs. Express the final answer in terms of $\log x$, and $\log y$.

$$\log x^2 y$$

19. Express as a complex number in simplest a+bi form:

$$\frac{-22 - 10i}{3 + 8i}$$

20. Express as a complex number in simplest a+bi form:

$$\frac{4 - 3i}{-5 - 3i}$$

21. Express as a complex number in simplest a+bi form:

$$\frac{-10 - 7i}{6 + 8i}$$

22. Convert the angle $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ radians to degrees.

23. Convert the angle -4 radians to degrees, rounding to the nearest 10th.

24. Convert the angle $\frac{5\pi}{2}$ radians to degrees.

25. Convert the following angle from degrees to radians. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$195^\circ$$

26. Convert the following angle from degrees to radians. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$480^\circ$$

27. Convert the following angle from degrees to radians. Express your answer in simplest form.

$$600^\circ$$

28. Simplify the expression completely if possible.

$$\frac{x^2 - 9x}{2x^2}$$

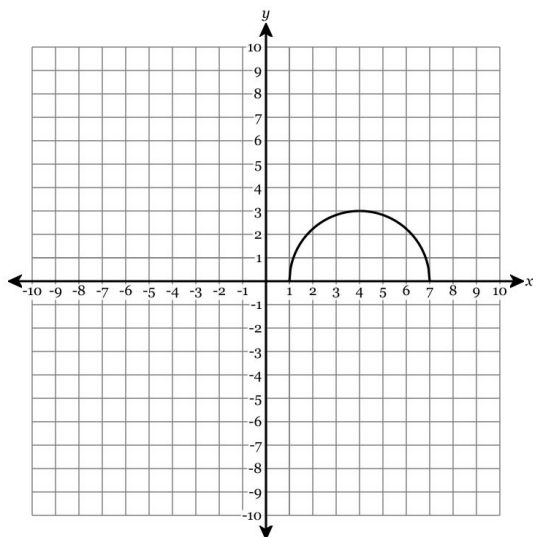
29. Simplify the expression completely if possible.

$$\frac{x^2 - 16}{x^3 + 4x^2}$$

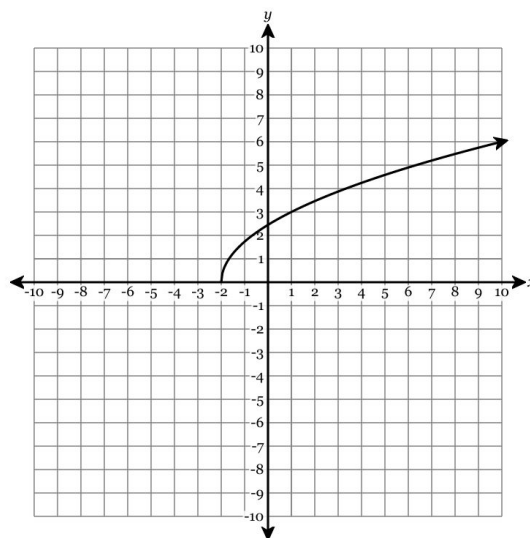
30. Simplify the expression completely if possible.

$$\frac{3x^2 + 9x}{x^2 - 7x + 10}$$

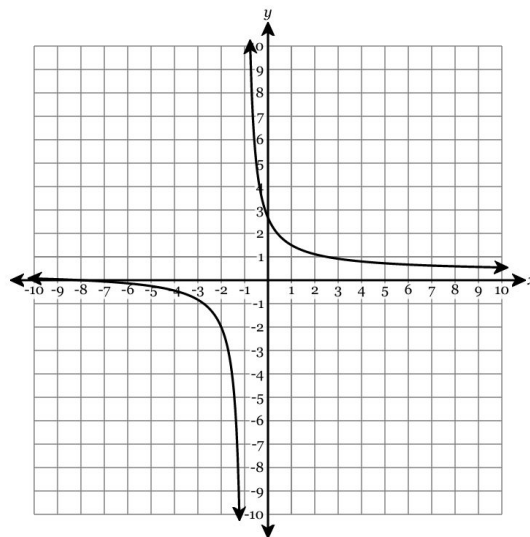
31. What is the domain of the function shown in the graph below?



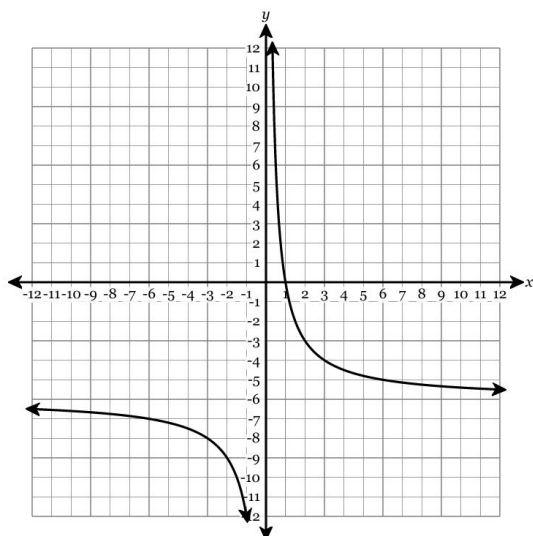
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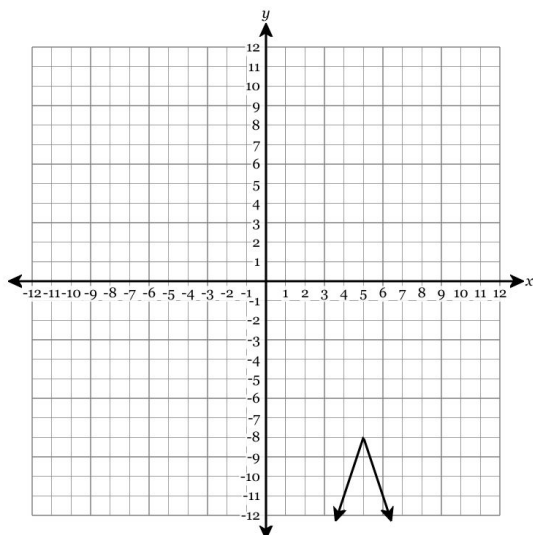
33. What is the domain of the function shown in the graph below?



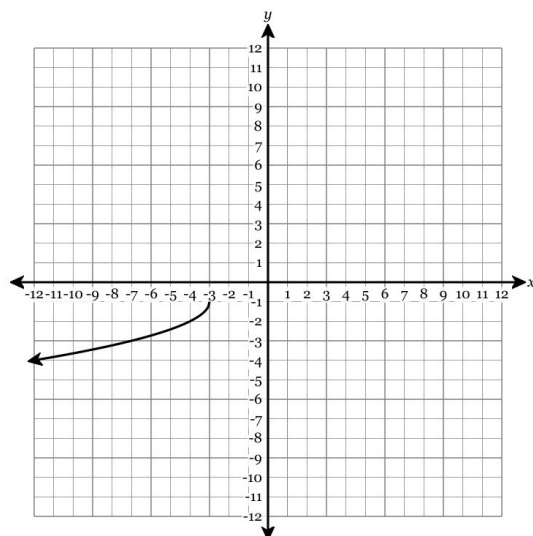
34. What is the range of the function shown in the graph below?



35. What is the range of the function shown in the graph below?



36. What is the range of the function shown in the graph below?



37. Solve the equation for all values of x .

$$|5x - 6| - 6 = 2x$$

38. Solve the equation for all values of x .

$$|4x + 7| - 2 = 5x$$

39. Solve the equation for all values of x .

$$|2x + 3| = x$$

40. Solve the following inequality *algebraically*.

$$5|x - 6| - 5 < 45$$

41. Solve the following inequality *algebraically*.

$$4|x - 5| + 7 \geq 51$$

42. Solve the following inequality *algebraically*.

$$2|x + 7| - 1 \leq 11$$

43. Solve for a positive value of x .

$$\log_2(128) = x$$

44. Solve for a positive value of x .

$$\log_x(16) = 4$$

45. Solve for a positive value of x .

$$\log_8(x) = 3$$

46. Write the log equation as an exponential equation. You do not need to solve for x .

$$\log_{5x}(5x) = 2x$$

47. Write the log equation as an exponential equation. You do not need to solve for x .

$$\log(x - 9) = 2$$

48. Write the log equation as an exponential equation. You do not need to solve for x .

$$\log_8(5x + 9) = 3$$

49. If x and y are in direct proportion and y is 3 when x is 9, find y when x is 12.

50. If x and y vary directly and y is 2 when x is 6, find y when x is 15.

51. If x and y vary directly and y is 32 when x is 4, find y when x is 12.

52. If p is inversely proportional to the square of q , and p is 6 when q is 8, determine p when q is equal to 2.

53. If p and q vary inversely and p is 21 when q is 23, determine q when p is equal to 7.

54. If p and q vary inversely and p is 4 when q is 7, determine q when p is equal to 2.

55. Use the long division method to find the result when $x^3 + 6x^2 + 10x + 25$ is divided by $x + 5$.

56. Use the long division method to find the result when $4x^3 + 5x^2 + 17x + 4$ is divided by $4x + 1$.

57. Use the long division method to find the result when $4x^3 + 9x^2 + 9x + 5$ is divided by $4x + 5$.

58. Use the long division method to find the result when $6x^3 - 13x^2 + 12x + 4$ is divided by $3x - 2$. If there is a remainder, express the result in the form $q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{b(x)}$.

59. Use the long division method to find the result when $4x^3 + 7x^2 - 13x - 20$ is divided by $4x + 3$. If there is a remainder, express the result in the form $q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{b(x)}$.

60. Use the long division method to find the result when $3x^3 + 19x^2 + 28x - 6$ is divided by $x + 3$. If there is a remainder, express the result in the form $q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{b(x)}$.

61. Expand the expression to a polynomial in standard form:

$$(4x + 3)(2x^2 - 4x + 5)$$

62. Expand the expression to a polynomial in standard form:

$$(3x - 2)(2x^2 - 3x - 3)$$

63. Expand the expression to a polynomial in standard form:

$$(x - 2)(3x^2 - 4x - 3)$$

64. Solve for the roots in *simplest form* by completing the square:

$$x^2 - 8x - 34 = 0$$

65. Solve for the roots in *simplest form* by completing the square:

$$x^2 - 12x + 39 = 0$$

66. Solve for the roots in *simplest form* by completing the square:

$$x^2 + 4x + 0 = 0$$

67. What are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 6x + 25 = 0$ in simplest $a + bi$ form?

68. What are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 6x + 18 = 0$ in simplest $a + bi$ form?

69. What are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 6x + 10 = 0$ in simplest $a + bi$ form?

70. Solve for the roots in *simplest form* using the quadratic formula:

$$4x^2 + 1 = 12x$$

71. Solve for the roots in *simplest form* using the quadratic formula:

$$3x^2 + 87 = -18x$$

72. Solve for the roots in *simplest form* using the quadratic formula:

$$2x^2 + 32 = -20x$$

73. Express the product $(3 - \sqrt{7})(3 + \sqrt{7})$ in simplest form.

74. Express the product $(\sqrt{6} + 5)(\sqrt{6} + 5)$ in simplest form.

75. Express the product $(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{7})$ in simplest form.