

means multiply

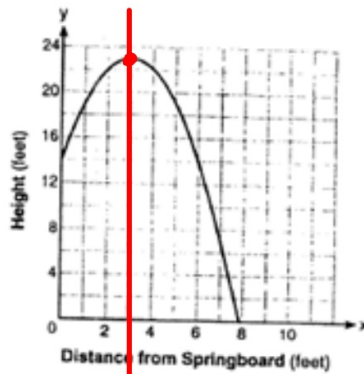
41. What is the product of $\frac{x^2-1}{x+1}$ and $\frac{x+3}{3x-3}$ expressed in simplest form?

- A. x *Difference of 2 squares.* C. $x+3$
B. $\frac{x}{3}$ *↓* **D.** $\frac{x+3}{3}$

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

G.C.F. (with arrow pointing to the 3 in the denominator)

42. A swim team member performs a dive from a 14-foot high springboard. The parabola shows the path of her dive. *Men's Diving Gold Medal*



x = 3

Which equation represents the axis of symmetry? *(goes through the vertex)*

- A.** $x = 3$ C. $x = 23$
B. $y = 3$ D. $y = 23$

Attention: For this to work out, this exponent had to be changed to a 2.

43. Which expression represents $\frac{2x^2-12x}{x-6}$ in simplest form?

- A. 0
- B. 2x
- C. 4x
- D. 2x + 2

G.C.F.

$$\frac{2x^2-12x}{x-6} = \frac{2x(x-6)}{(x-6)} = 2x$$

44. Consider the graph of the equation $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, when $a \neq 0$. If a is multiplied by 3, what is true of the graph of the resulting parabola?

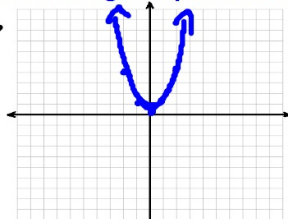
- A. The vertex is 3 units above the vertex of the original parabola.
- B. The new parabola is 3 units to the right of the original parabola.
- C. The new parabola is wider than the original parabola.
- D. The new parabola is narrower than the original parabola.

thinner than $y=x^2$

Note: Let's just compare the following two parabolas to get an idea of the effect.

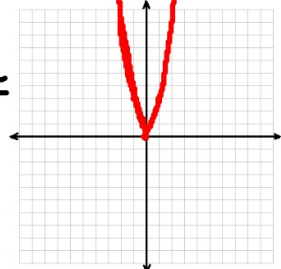
$$y = x^2$$

x	y
0	0
1	1
2	4
3	9

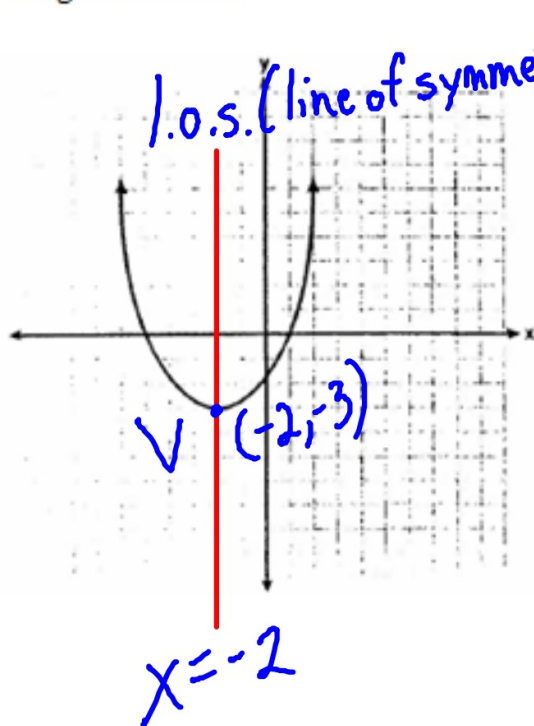


$$y = 3x^2$$

x	y
0	0
1	3
2	12
3	27



45. What are the vertex and the axis of symmetry of the parabola shown in the diagram below?



- A. The vertex is $(-2, -3)$ and the axis of symmetry is $x = -2$.
- B. The vertex is $(-2, -3)$ and the axis of symmetry is $y = -2$.
- C. The vertex is $(-3, -2)$ and the axis of symmetry is $y = -2$.
- D. The vertex is $(-3, -2)$ and the axis of symmetry is $x = -2$.

46. What is the product of $\frac{4x}{x-1}$ and $\frac{x^2-1}{3x+3}$ expressed in simplest form?

A. $\frac{4x}{3}$

C. $\frac{4x^2}{3(x+1)}$

B. $\frac{4x^2}{3}$

D. $\frac{4(x+1)}{3}$

mult.

$$\frac{4x}{(x-1)(3x+3)} \cdot \frac{(x^2-1)}{3(x+1)} = \frac{4x}{(x-1) \cdot 3(x+1)} \cdot \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{3(x+1)} = \frac{4x}{3}$$

Diff. of 2 squares

G.C.F.

47. Is the equation $3(2x - 4) = -18$ equivalent to $6x - 12 = -18$? ↪↪ Distributive Prop. Eq.

$$6x - 12 = -18$$

- A. Yes, the equations are equivalent by the Associative Property of Multiplication.
- B. Yes, the equations are equivalent by the Commutative Property of Multiplication.
- C. Yes, the equations are equivalent by the Distributive Property of Multiplication.
- D. No, the equations are not equivalent.

48. $\sqrt{16} + \sqrt[3]{8} =$

A. 4

C. 9

B. 6

D. 10

$$\sqrt{16} + \sqrt[3]{8} = 4 + 2 = 6$$

Result is 2 because $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 8$, $2^3 = 8$, and cube root ($\sqrt[3]{x}$) is the opposite of cubing.