

# Chapter 7 Practice Test

PreCalculus | FORM NON CALCULATOR

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. Solve the system by substitution. Show your work.

$$\begin{aligned} 2 - y &= 10 \longrightarrow 2 - 10 = y \\ 3x + 2y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \quad \quad \quad | -8 = y \\ 3x + 2(-8) &= 1 \\ 3x - 16 &= 1 \\ & \quad \quad \quad +16 \quad +16 \\ \hline 3x &= 17 \\ \frac{3x}{3} &= \frac{17}{3} \quad | \quad x = \frac{17}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{17}{3}, -8\right)}$$

2. Solve the system by elimination. Show your work.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 5 \\ 2(-x + 5y) &= 21 \\ -2x + 10y &= 42 \\ \hline 13y &= 47 \\ \frac{13y}{13} &= \frac{47}{13} \\ y &= \frac{47}{13} \text{ yikes!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3\left(\frac{47}{13}\right) &= 5 \\ 2x + \frac{141}{13} &= 5 \\ -\frac{141}{13} & \quad -\frac{141}{13} \\ \hline 2x &= \frac{-76}{13} \\ \frac{2x}{2} &= \frac{-76}{13 \cdot 2} \quad x = \frac{-38}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{-38}{13}, \frac{47}{13}\right)}$$

3. Find the points of intersection of the graphs of  $y = 3x$  and  $y = x^3 - 6x$  by substitution.

Since  $y = y$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x &= x^3 - 6x \\ -3x & \quad \quad -3x \\ \hline 0 &= x^3 - 9x \\ 0 &= x(x^2 - 9) \\ 0 &= x(x+3)(x-3) \\ x &= 0 \quad x = -3 \quad x = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{(0,0) (-3,-9) (3,9)}$$

4. Solve the system of equations by algebraic methods.

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y - z &= -2 \longrightarrow x + 2y - z = -2 \\ 2(2x - y + z) &= 2 \longrightarrow 2x - y + z = 1 \\ x + y - 2z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \quad \quad \quad 3x + y = -1 \\ \rightarrow 4x - 2y + 2z &= 2 \\ \rightarrow x + y - 2z &= 3 \\ \hline 5x - y &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \quad \quad \quad 3x + y = -1 \\ 5x - y &= 5 \\ \hline 8x &= 4 \\ \frac{8x}{8} &= \frac{4}{8} \\ x &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + y &= -1 \\ \frac{3}{2} + y &= -1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \quad \quad -\frac{3}{2} \\ \hline y &= \frac{-5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-5}{2}, \frac{-5}{2}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} + 2\left(\frac{-5}{2}\right) - z &= -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} - 5 - z &= -2 \\ -\frac{9}{2} - z &= -2 \\ +\frac{9}{2} & \quad \quad +\frac{9}{2} \\ \hline -z &= \frac{5}{2} \quad z = \frac{-5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

# Chapter 7 Practice Test

PreCalculus | FORM OKAY CALCULATOR

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

Grade \_\_\_\_\_

1. You are selling frozen yogurt and you make \$565 and use 250 cones. A single-scoop cone costs \$2 and a double-scoop cone costs \$2.50. How many of each type of cone did you sell?

Please define your variables and write the system of equations you set up to solve.

$x = \# \text{ of single scoop}$   
 $y = \# \text{ of double scoop}$

$$\begin{array}{r} (x+y=250)(-2) \\ 2x+2.5y=565 \\ \hline -2x-2y=-500 \\ \hline 0.5y=65 \end{array}$$

$$y = 130 \quad x = 120$$

120 single scoop and  
130 double scoop cones  
were sold. ~~should be~~

2. Solve the system graphically using the intersect feature of your calculator.

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 5x - 1.5$$
$$y = -0.5x^2 + 3$$



$$(0.789, 2.689)$$

3. Solve the system of equations by using matrix operations.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - y + z + w = -3 \\ x + 2y - 3z + w = 12 \\ 3x - y - z + 2w = 3 \\ -2x + 3y + z - 3w = -3 \end{array}$$

~~1.658/21~~

$$\boxed{(3.711, -0.158, 5.763, -1.658)}$$

$$(3, -1, 2, -2)$$

w, x, y, z

Find the partial fraction decomposition of the following 3 rational functions.

$$4. \left[ \frac{5x-1}{x^2-2x-15} = \frac{A}{x-5} + \frac{B}{x+3} \right] (x-5)(x+3) \quad \boxed{\frac{3}{x-5} + \frac{2}{x+3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A(x+3) + B(x-5) \\ &= Ax + 3A + Bx - 5B \quad (A+B=5) \quad \begin{array}{l} 3A-5B = -1 \\ 5A+5B = 25 \end{array} \\ 5x-1 &= Ax + Bx + 3A - 5B \\ &= (A+B)x + (3A-5B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3A-5B = -1 \\ 5A+5B = 25 \\ \hline 8A = 24 \\ A = 3 \\ B = 2 \end{array}$$

$$5. \left[ \frac{-x^2+2x+4}{x^3-4x^2+4x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{(x-2)^2} \right] x(x-2)^2$$

$$\frac{x(x-2)(x-2)}{x(x-2)^2} = \frac{A(x-2)^2 + Bx(x-2) + Cx}{x(x-2)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A(x^2-4x+4) + Bx^2-2Bx + Cx \\ &= \cancel{Ax^2} - 4Ax + 4A + \cancel{Bx^2} - 2Bx + \cancel{Cx} \\ &= Ax^2 + Bx^2 - 4Ax - 2Bx + Cx + 4A \\ -x^2 + 2x + 4 &= (A+B)x^2 + (-4A-2B+C)x + 4A \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{-2}{x-2} + \frac{2}{(x-2)^2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A+B = -1 \\ B = -2 \\ -4A-2B+C = 2 \\ -4(1)-2(-2)+C = 2 \\ C = 2 \\ 4A = 4 \\ A = 1 \end{array}$$

$$6. \left[ \frac{x^2+4x+1}{x^2(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} \right] (x-1)(x^2+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2+4x+1 &= A(x^2+1) + (Bx+C)(x-1) \\ &= \cancel{Ax^2} + A + \cancel{Bx^2} - Bx + \cancel{Cx} - C \\ &= Ax^2 + Bx^2 - Bx + Cx + A - C \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{-2x+2}{x^2+1}}$$

$$x^2+4x+1 = (A+B)x^2 + (-B+C)x + (A-C)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A+B = 1 \\ A = 1-B \\ \boxed{A=3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -B+C = 4 \\ -(1)+C = 4 \\ 2C = 4 \\ \boxed{C=2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} A-C = 1 \\ 1-B-C = 1 \\ -1 \\ \hline -B-C = 0 \\ +B \\ \hline -C = B \\ \boxed{B=-2} \end{array}$$

