1. (3pts) Which of the points A = (3, -1) and B = (-2, 5) is closer to the point C = (1, 2)?

$$d(A,C) = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (-1-2)^2} = \sqrt{4+5} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$d(B,C) = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (5-2)^2} = \sqrt{3+9} = \sqrt{18}$$

2. (4pts) Solve the inequality and illustrate the solution on the number line:

$$3 \le \frac{4x - 1}{2} \le 6 \qquad \Big| \cdot 2$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \le x \le \frac{13}{4}$$

3. (4pts) Find the equation of the line that contains (-2,4) and is perpendicular to the line 3x - 2y = 6.

Slope of
$$3x-2y=6$$
:
$$-2y=-3x-6 + (-2)$$

$$y=\frac{3}{2}x+3$$

$$stage = \frac{3}{2}$$

Signe of peop, line is
$$-\frac{2}{3}$$

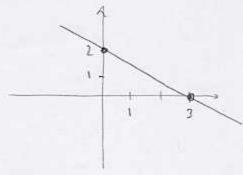
 $y-4=-\frac{2}{3}(x-(-2))$
 $y=-\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{4}{3}+4$
 $y=-\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{8}{3}$

4. (4pts) Find the equation of the line whose x-intercept is 3 and whose y-intercept is 2.
Draw a picture.

$$h = \frac{2-0}{0-3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$y-0=-\frac{2}{3}(x-3)$$

$$5 = -\frac{2}{3} \times + 2$$



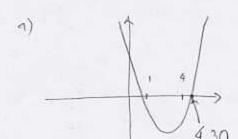
5. (2pts) Find the midpoint of the points (1,3) and (3,-4).

$$M = \left(\frac{1+3}{2}, \frac{3-4}{2}\right) = \left(2, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

6. (4pts) Put the complex number into standard form:

$$\frac{3+i}{2-3i} = \frac{3+i}{2-3i} \cdot \frac{2+3i}{2+3i} = \frac{6+71i+3i^2}{2^2-(3i)^2} = \frac{3+11i}{13} = \frac{3}{13} + \frac{11}{13}i$$

- 7. (7pts) The equation $y = x^2 5x + 3$ is given.
- a) Use your calculator to accurately sketch the graph of the equation on paper. Indicate your viewing window.
- b) Using your calculator, find the greatest x-intercept accurate to two decimal points.
- c) Now find the greatest x-intercept algebraically, by solving a certain equation. Does your answer agree with b)?



c)
$$x^{2}-5x+3=0$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{(-5)^{2}-4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-12}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

The bigger solution is
$$\frac{54\sqrt{13}}{2} \approx 4.30^{\circ}$$

$$a + 3x - bx + b = 2ax - 4a$$

$$x = \frac{-5a-b}{3-b-2a} = \frac{5a+b}{2a+b-3}$$

9. (5pts) Solve the equation:

$$\sqrt{2x^2 - 7} = x - 1$$

$$2x^{2}-7=x^{2}-2x+$$

$$(x+4)(x-2)=0$$

$$x = -4, x = 2$$

Checke

$$2 \times^{2} - 7 = \chi^{2} - 2 \times + 1$$
 $\sqrt{2 \cdot 16 - 7} \stackrel{?}{=} -4 - 1$ $\sqrt{2 \cdot 4 - 7} = 2 - 1$

$$\sqrt{2}S \stackrel{?}{=} -S$$
 $\sqrt{1} = 1$

$$\sqrt{1} \approx 1$$

10. (4pts) Find the equation of the circle that contains the origin whose center is (3,4).

Sketch the circle.

$$\tau = d((0,0),(3,4))$$

$$(x-3)^{2}+(y-4)^{2}=25$$

11. (4pts) An inheritance of \$10,000 is to be divided between Sean and George, with George to receive \$3,000 less than Sean. How much will each receive?

$$X = amount + best Sean receives
 $X - 3000 = 0$ Sean receives $6,500.
 $X + (x - 3000) = 10000$ Sean receives $3,500.
 $2x - 3000 = 10000$
 $2x = 13000$
 $x = 6,500$$$

12. (6pts) How many milliliters of a 20% solution of hydrochloric acid needs to be added to 200ml of a 35% solution in order to get a 25% solution? Don't forget to write down what your variable means.

your variable means.
$$x = amt$$
. of 20% sol. in mil. $0.2 \times + 0.35 \cdot 200 = 0.25 (x + 200)$

Pure and $0.2 \times + 70 = 0.25 \times + 50$
 $20 = 0.05 \times 200$

Pure $0.25 \cdot (x + 200)$
 $0.2 \times + 70 = 0.25 \times + 50$
 $0.05 \times 200 = 0.05 \times 200$

Pure $0.25 \cdot (x + 200)$
 $0.25 \cdot (x + 200)$

Bonus (5pts) The actual voltage U of a 1.5-volt battery is allowed to differ from 1.5 volts by less than 0.13 volts. Express this fact using an inequality involving absolute value. Solve for U. $-\theta_i/3 + \theta_i/3$