

1. (12pts) Simplify and write the answer so all exponents are positive:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (2x^2y^{-4})^5(4x^{-3}y^{-7})^3 &= 2^5(x^2)^5(y^{-4})^5 \cdot 4^3(x^{-3})^3(y^{-7})^3 \\ &= 32x^{10}y^{-20} \cdot 64x^{-9}y^{-21} \\ &= 2048x^1y^{-41} = \frac{2048x}{y^{41}} \\ \text{b) } \frac{(6u^3v^{-5})^2}{(9u^2v^{-4})^3} &= \frac{6^2(u^3)^2(v^{-5})^2}{9^3(u^2)^3(v^{-4})^3} = \frac{\overset{4}{36}u^6v^{-10}}{\underset{1}{9 \cdot 9 \cdot 9}u^6v^{-12}} = \frac{4}{81} \sqrt{v^2} \end{aligned}$$

$-10 - (-12)$

2. (4pts) Convert to scientific notation or a decimal number:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{3.32906} \times 10^5 &= 332,906 & \underline{0.00002387} &= 2.387 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

(negative exponent since number is < 1)

3. (8pts) Simplify and write in standard form:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } x^2(7x+1) - (x-4)(2x+5) &= 7x^3 + x^2 - (2x^2 - 8x + 5x - 20) \\ &= 7x^3 + x^2 - x^2 + 3x + 20 \\ &= 7x^3 - x^2 + 3x + 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } (3x+5)(x^2-7x-4) &= 3x^3 - 21x^2 - 12x + 5x^2 - 35x - 20 \\ &= 3x^3 - 16x^2 - 47x - 20 \end{aligned}$$

4. (15pts) Use formulas to expand:

a) $(2x - 7)(2x + 7) = (2x)^2 - 7^2 = 4x^2 - 49$

b) $(3x + 5y)^2 = (3x)^2 + 2 \cdot (3x) \cdot (5y) + (5y)^2 = 9x^2 + 30xy + 25y^2$

c) $(5x - 2)^3 = (5x)^3 - 3 \cdot (5x)^2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot (5x) \cdot 2^2 - 2^3$
 $= 125x^3 - 150x^2 + 60x - 8$

5. (15pts) Factor the following. Use either a known formula or a factoring method.

a) $x^2 - 10x - 24 = (x - 12)(x + 2)$


prod = -24 -12, 2
sum = -10


b) $6x^2 - 29x - 5 = 6x^2 - 30x + x - 5 = 6x(x - 5) + x - 5$

prod = -30 -30, 1
sum = -29
 $= (x - 5)(6x + 1)$

c) $64v^3 + 8 = (4v)^3 + 2^3 = (4v + 2)((4v)^2 - 4v \cdot 2 + 2^2)$
 $= (4v + 2)(16v^2 - 8v + 4)$

6. (6pts) Write the following sets in interval notation. Then graph the interval.

$\{x \mid 4 \leq x < 13\}$ $[4, 13)$ 

$\{x \mid x \geq -5\}$ $[-5, \infty)$ 

$\{x \mid x < 3\}$ $(-\infty, 3)$ 