

## 2019 Pre-Calculus Honors Summer Review Packet

This packet of material consists of topics/skills that we expect students to know upon their arrival to the course this fall. All topics have been previously taught in math courses that precede Pre-Calculus Honors. You should be able to complete this without the use of a calculator. Because this is an honors level course, **we will be checking for completion of this packet on the first day of school.** We will address any questions that you have about the content of the packet because **an assessment on these topics will be given by the Pre-Calculus Honors teachers to check for student understanding.** It is your responsibility to make sure that you ask questions and understand the review material before this assessment is administered within the first week of classes. The grade on this assessment will be included with your first marking period grades for the course. If you need clarification on a topic during the summer months, consider consulting an Internet resource, textbook, or your notes from previous math courses.

### Radicals: Simplify.

1.  $\sqrt{32}$

2.  $\sqrt{(2x)^8}$

3.  $\sqrt[3]{-64}$

4.  $\sqrt{49m^2n^8}$

5.  $\sqrt{\frac{11}{9}}$

6.  $\sqrt{60} \cdot \sqrt{135}$

7.  $(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{6})(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})$

8.  $\frac{3}{2 - \sqrt{5}}$

### Complex Numbers: Simplify.

9.  $\sqrt{-49}$

10.  $6\sqrt{-12}$

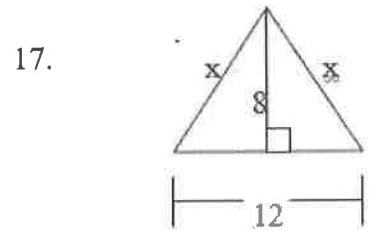
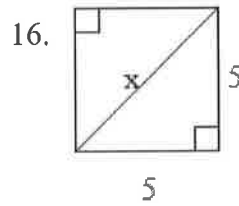
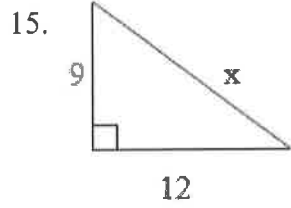
11.  $-6(2 - 8i) + 3(5 + 7i)$

12.  $(3 - 4i)^2$

13.  $(6 - 4i)(6 + 4i)$

14.  $\frac{1 + 6i}{5i}$

**Geometry: Find the value of x.**



18. A square has perimeter 12 cm. Find the length of the diagonal.

19. If  $DE = 24$ , Find:

$AE =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$EB =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$AB =$  \_\_\_\_\_

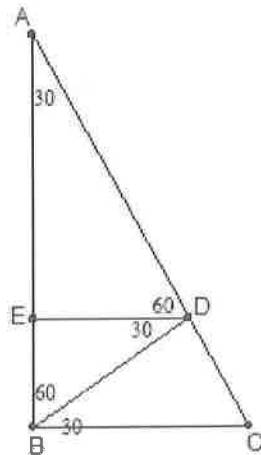
$AD =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$DC =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$AC =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$BD =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$BC =$  \_\_\_\_\_



20. If  $BD = 16$ , Find:

$AB =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$AD =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$DC =$  \_\_\_\_\_

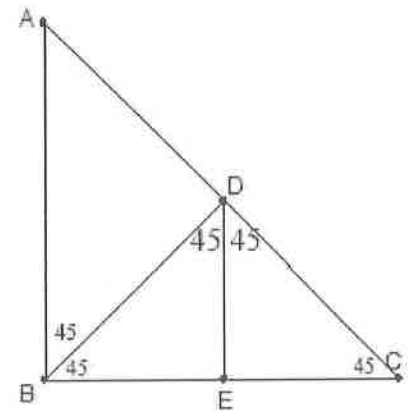
$CE =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$AC =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$EB =$  \_\_\_\_\_

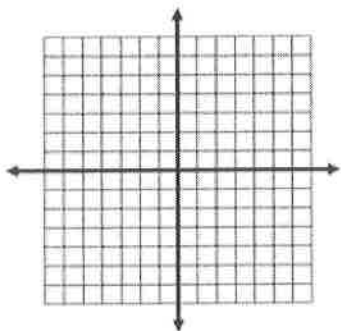
$CB =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$DE =$  \_\_\_\_\_

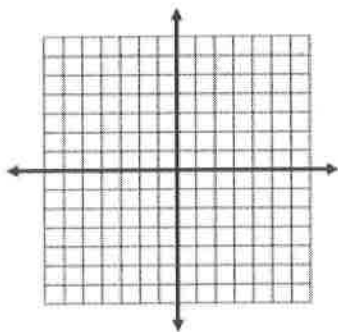


21. **Graph Transformations:** Sketch a graph of each and label at least 2 points on each graph.

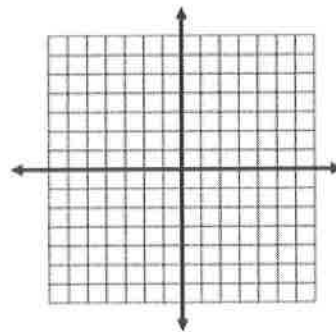
a.  $f(x) = |x - 3| + 4$



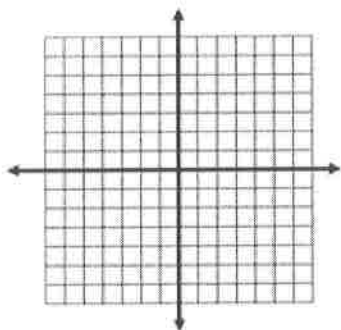
b.  $f(x) = -(x + 1)^3$



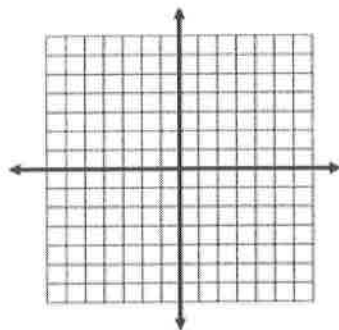
c.  $f(x) = -3x + 5$



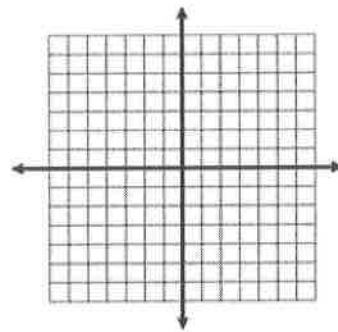
d.  $f(x) = x$



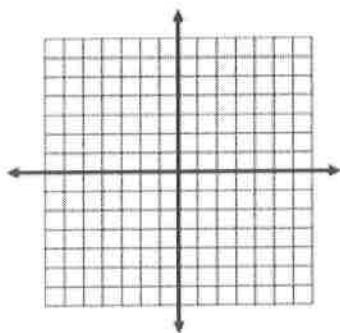
e.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 3}$



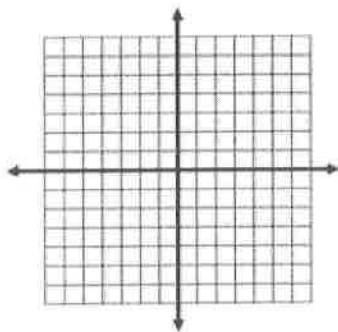
f.  $f(x) = -2|x - 1| + 3$



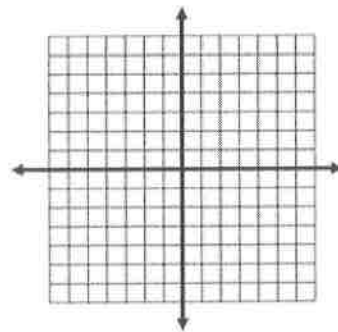
g.  $f(x) = 5$



h.  $f(x) = -3(x + 2)^2 + 1$



i.  $x = -4$



**Equations of Lines:**

22. Write the equation of a line in slope-intercept form that is:

a. parallel to  $5x - 4y = 8$  and goes through the point  $(-8, 3)$

b. perpendicular to  $5x - 4y = 8$  and goes through the point  $(5, -2)$

23. Find the slope, x-intercept and y-intercept of the equation:  $2x - y = 5$

24. Write the equation  $y - 2 = 7(x + 5)$  in standard form ( $Ax + By = C$  where A,B,C are integers)

**For #25-27, write the equation of each line in point-slope form AND slope-intercept form:**

25. slope = -5 and passes through the point  $(-3, -8)$

26. passes through the points  $(4, 3)$  and  $(7, -2)$

27. x-intercept = 3 and y-intercept = 2

**Determine whether each pair of lines below are parallel, perpendicular, or neither:**

28.  $y = -3x$  and  $3x + y = 5$

29.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$  and  $2x - 4y = 8$

30.  $y = -3x + 5$  and  $x - 3y = 1$

**Exponents: Express each of the following in simplest form. Answers should not have any negative exponents.**

31.  $3a^0$

32.  $\frac{3c}{c^{-1}}$

33.  $\frac{2ef^{-1}}{e^{-1}}$

34.  $\frac{(n^3p^{-1})^2}{(np)^{-2}}$

**Simplify.**

35.  $3m^2 \cdot 2m$

36.  $(a^3)^2$

37.  $(-b^3c^4)^5$

38.  $4m(3a^2m)$

**Polynomials: Simplify.**

39.  $3x^3 + 9 + 7x^2 - x^3$

40.  $7m - 6 - (2m + 5)$

**Multiply.**

41.  $(3a + 1)(a - 2)$

42.  $(s + 3)(s - 3)$

43.  $(5 - c)^2$

44.  $(5x + 7y)(5x - 7y)$

**For #45-59, factor completely over the set of real numbers. If the polynomial is not factorable, write "Prime".**

45.  $x^2 - 5x + 4$

46.  $a^2 - a - 6$

47.  $z^2 + 4z - 12$

48.  $6 - 5e - e^2$

49.  $n^2 - 3n + 4$

50.  $60 - 5h - 5h^2$

51.  $2k^2 + 2k - 60$

52.  $-10b^4 - 15b^2$

53.  $9c^2 + 30c + 25$

54.  $9n^2 - 4$

55.  $27z^3 - 8$

56.  $2mn - 2mt + 2sn - 2st$

57.  $16 - w^4$

58.  $m^3 + 512$

59.  $x^3 + 7x^2 - x - 7$

**Polynomials Continued:** Solve each equation over the set of real numbers.

60.  $x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$

61.  $x^2 + 25 = 10x$

62.  $x^2 - 14x + 19 = 0$

**Find the value of the discriminant. Determine the number of solutions and the type of solutions (real or imaginary) that you get. Use EXACT values (no decimals).**

63.  $x^2 - 9x + 14 = 0$

64.  $5x^2 - 2x + 4 = 0$

Evaluate each function for the given value.

65.  $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 2$ .

$f(3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

66.  $g(x) = 6x - 7$ .

$g(x+h) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

67.  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4$ .

$5(f(x+2)) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

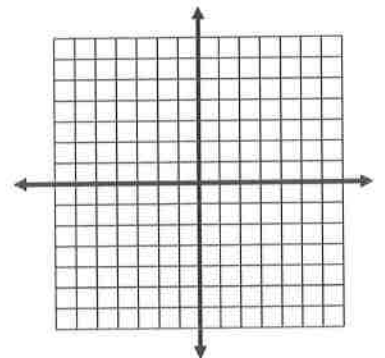
Find the inverse,  $f^{-1}(x)$ , if possible.

68.  $f(x) = 5x + 2$

69.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{3}$

70. Given  $f(x) = 4x - 1$  and  $g(x) = \frac{x+1}{4}$ , show that the two functions are inverses by:

a. graphing on the given set of axes and explaining why they are inverses



b. showing algebraically that  $f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) = x$



**Rational Algebraic Expressions:** For #71-79, simplify each expression completely.

$$71. \frac{5z^3 + z^2 - z}{3z}$$

$$72. \frac{m^2 - 25}{m^2 + 5m}$$

$$73. \frac{10r^5}{21s^2} \cdot \frac{3s}{5r^3}$$

$$74. \frac{a^2 - 5a + 6}{a + 4} \cdot \frac{3a + 12}{a - 2}$$

$$75. \frac{2x}{5} - \frac{x}{3}$$

$$76. \frac{b - a}{a^2 b} + \frac{a + b}{ab^2}$$

$$77. \frac{1 + \frac{1}{z}}{z + 1}$$

$$78. \frac{5 + \frac{1}{m} - \frac{6}{m^2}}{\frac{2}{m} - \frac{2}{m^2}}$$

$$79. \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{2 + \frac{1}{4}}$$

**Solving Rational Equations:** Solve each equation. Check your solutions.

80.  $\frac{12}{x} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

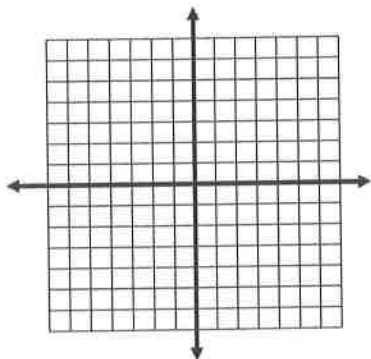
81.  $\frac{x+10}{x^2-2} = \frac{4}{x}$

82.  $\frac{5}{x-5} = \frac{x}{x-5} - 1$

83.  $\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{2(x-1)}$

**Functions:** Determine whether each of the following equations represents a function. To help determine this, sketch the graph. If it is a function, state its domain and range.

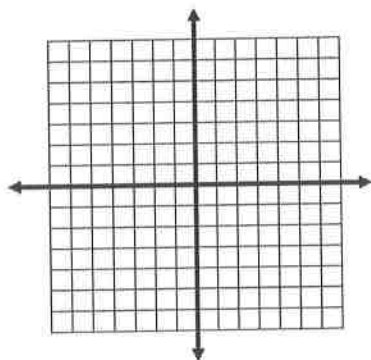
84.  $y = 3x$



Domain:

Range:

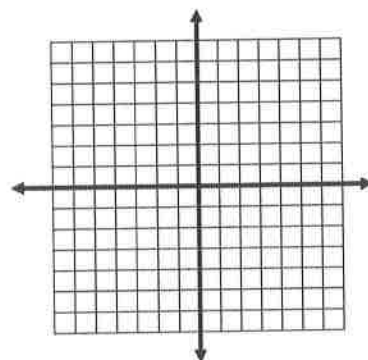
85.  $f(x) = 6$



Domain:

Range:

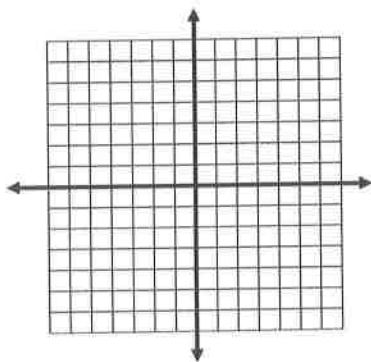
86.  $x = -2$



Domain:

Range:

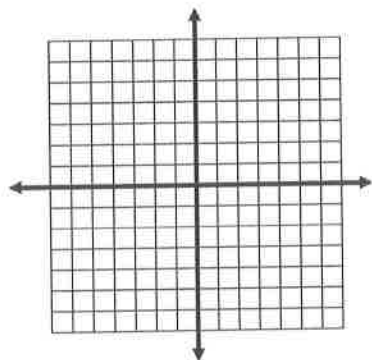
87.  $y = 4x^2 + 5x - 2$



Domain:

Range:

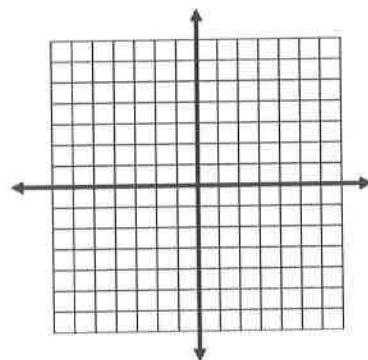
88.  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$



Domain:

Range:

89.  $f(x) = \frac{5}{x}$



Domain:

Range: