Directions: Please choose the best answer choice for each of the following questions.

- 1. What is the greatest common factor of the terms of $36x^4 4xy$?
 - A. 2*x*
 - B. 2x⁴
 - C. 4*x*
 - D. $4x^4$
- 2. What is the greatest common factor of the terms of $10x^2v^3 25xv^4 + 40x^3v^2$?
 - A. 5
 - B. $5xy^2$
 - C. $5x^2y^2$
 - D. $10xy^2$
- 3. What is the complete factorization of $3x^3 2x^2$?
 - A. $x(3x^2-2)$
 - B. $x^2(3x-2)$
 - C. $3x^2(x-2)$
 - D. It cannot be factored.
- 4. Factor: $x^2 + 16x + 64$
 - A. $(x+4)^2$
 - B. $(x+8)^2$
 - C. $(x+16)^2$
 - D. $(x + 32)^2$
- 5. Factor completely.
 - $x^2 + 2x 3$
 - A. (x+3)(x-1)
 - B. (x+3)(x+1)
 - C. (x-3)(x+1)
 - D. (x-3)(x-1)

- 6. What is the complete factored form of $9x^2 + 16y^2$?
 - A. (3x+4y)(3x-4y)
 - B. $(3x + 4y)^2$
 - C. $3(x^2 + 16y^2)$
 - D. It is not factorable.
- 7. A rectangular plot of land has an area of $2x^2 + 5x 3$ square yards. Which could be the dimensions of the plot of land?
 - A. (2x 1) by (x + 3)
 - B. (2x 3) by (x + 1)
 - C. (2x 1) by (x 3)
 - D. (2x+3) by (x-1)
- 8. What is the complete factoring of $24n^2 14n 24$?
 - A. (6n-8)(4n+3)
 - B. 2(3n+4)(4n-3)
 - C. 2(3n-4)(4n+3)
 - D. 6(n+2)(4n-3)
- 9. Carrie wants to find a number, *n*, such that six less than ten times the number squared is eleven times the number. She sets up the following equation to find *n*.

$$10n^2 - 6 = 11n$$

Which of the following represents the factorization needed to solve for *n* ?

- A. (5n-2)(2n+3) = 0
- B. (5n+2)(2n-3) = 0
- C. (5n-2)(2n-3) = 0
- D. (5n+2)(2n+3) = 0
- 10. What are the zeros of the function $f(n) = n^2 + 13n + 42$?
 - A. n = 6, n = 7
 - B. n=3, n=14
 - C. n = -7, n = -6
 - D. n = -14, n = -3

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- 11. The function $y(x) = 2x^2 + 5x - 12$ is graphed on a coordinate plane. What are the x-intercepts of this function?
 - A. $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$ and (-4, 0)B. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ and (3, 0)C. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ and (-3, 0)D. $\left(-\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$ and (4, 0)
- 12. What is the sum of the *x*-intercepts of the function $y = 4x^2 - 9$?
 - A. 3
 - B. $\frac{3}{2}$

 - C. 0
 - D. -3
- What is the solution set for the equation 13.
 - $x^{2} + x 12 = 0$? A. $\{-1, 12\}$
 - B. $\{-3, 4\}$
 - C. $\{-4, 3\}$
 - D. {-12, 1}
- 14. The height, h, in feet, of a soccer ball t seconds after being kicked upward is given by the formula $h = 96t - 16t^2$. How many seconds after the kick will the soccer ball hit the ground?
 - A. 3 seconds
 - B. 6 seconds
 - C. 9 seconds
 - D. 16 seconds

15. Mr. Jonelle solved the equation $s^2 - 2s - 3 = 0$ by completing the square.

Step 1:
$$s^{2} + 2s = 3$$

Step 2: $s^{2} - 2s + 1 = 3 + 1$
Step 3: $s^{2} - 2s + 1 = 4$

Which step is next in Mr. Jonelle's solution?

- A. $(s-1)^2 = 4$ B. $(s+1)^2 = 4$ C. $(s-1)^2 = 2$ D. $(s+1)^2 = 2$
- 16. The students in Ms. Halperin's class want to solve this equation by using the guadratic formula.

$$32x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$$

Which values do the students need to substitute for a, b, and c in the quadratic formula to solve the equation?

A.
$$a = 32x^2$$
, $b = -6x$, $c = 5$
B. $a = 32$, $b = -6$, $c = 5$

C. c = 5, b = -6, c = 32

D.
$$a = -6, b = 5, c = 0$$

17. Four students were asked to solve the following equation using the quadratic formula.

$$x^2 + 2x = 12x + 7$$

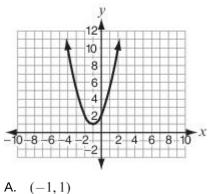
Which of these shows the formula set up correctly to find both solutions of the above equation?

A.
$$\frac{-10 + \sqrt{100 - (4)(1)(-7)}}{(2)(1)}$$
B.
$$\frac{-12 + \sqrt{144 - (4)(2)(7)}}{(2)(2)}$$
C.
$$\frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - (4)(1)(7)}}{(2)(1)}$$
D.
$$\frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - (4)(1)(-7)}}{(2)(1)}$$

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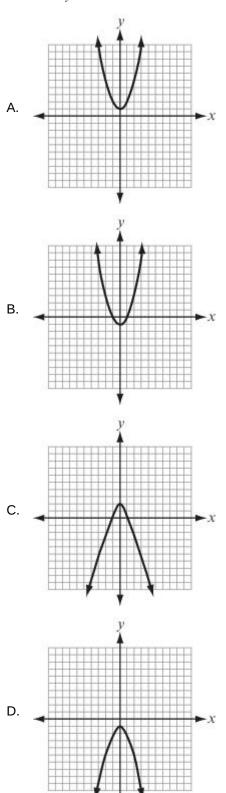
- 18. What are the solutions, rounded to the nearest hundredth, of the equation $2 + 4x + x^2 = 0$?
 - A. 0.29, 1.71
 - B. 0.59, 3.41
 - C. −0.29, −1.71
 - D. -0.59, -3.41
- 19. Kelly graphed the equation $y = 8x^2 1$. Which BEST describes how the graph will change if she graphs $y = 5x^2 1$ instead?
 - A. The shape of the parabola will be wider.
 - B. The shape of the parabola will be narrower.
 - C. The *y*-intercept of the parabola will be 5 instead of 8.
 - D. The parabola will open downward instead of upward.
- 20. Mrs.Gonzales and her students are graphing two quadratic functions on the same coordinate plane. The first function they graph is $y = x^2$. The second function translates the minimum point of the first function to the coordinate (3, 4). Which equation represents the second function?
 - A. $y = (x+3)^2 + 4$
 - B. $y = (x+3)^2 4$
 - C. $y = (x 3)^2 + 4$
 - D. $y = (x 3)^2 4$

21. In the parabola shown, what are the coordinates of the *y*-intercept?

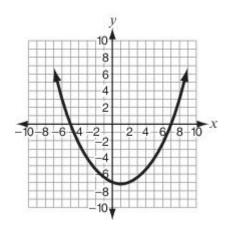


- /...(1,1)
- B. (0,2)
- C. (2,0)
- D. There is no *y*-intercept because the parabola does not intersect the *y*-axis.

22. Which graph BEST represents the polynomial equation, $y = -x^2 - 1$?

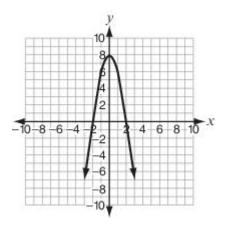


23. The function $y = 0.2x^2 - 0.4x - 7$ is graphed below.



What are the zeros of the function?

- A. 5
- **B**. -7
- C. -5 and 7
- D. -7 and 7
- 24. What are the root(s) of the quadratic equation that is graphed below?

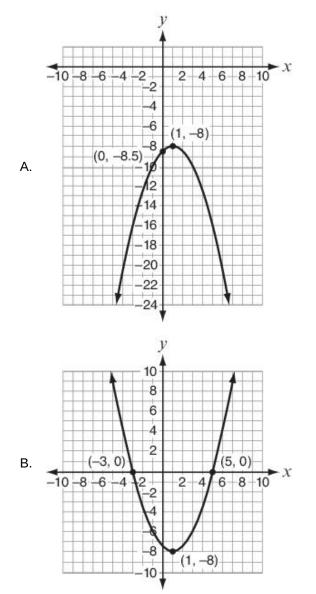


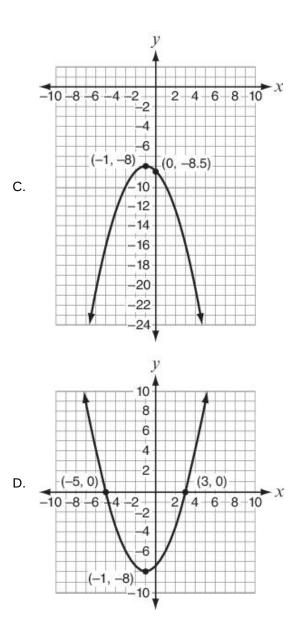
A. x = 0B. x = 0, y = 8C. x = -2, x = 2

D.
$$x = -2, x = 2, y = 8$$

- 25. How many times does the graph of $y = x^2 2x + 1$ intersect the *x*-axis?
 - A. 0
 - B. 1
 - C. 2
 - D. 3

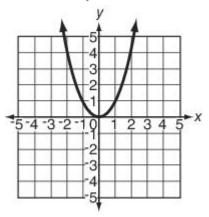
26. Which graph is the graph of $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 - 8$?



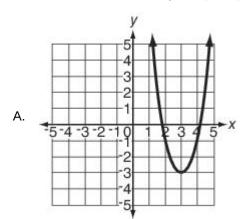


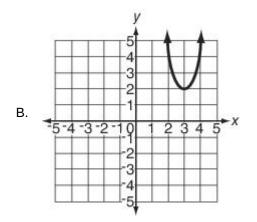
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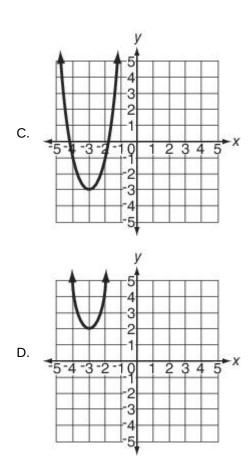
- 27. Consider the equation $y = -3x^2 + 2x 1$. What is determined by the coefficient of the x^2 term?
 - A. It identifies an *x*-intercept of the parabola.
 - B. It identifies the *y*-intercept of the parabola.
 - C. It identifies the direction the parabola opens.
 - D. It identifies a coordinate of the vertex of the parabola.
- 28. The equation $y = x^2$ is graphed on the coordinate plane.



Which graph represents
$$y = 2(x-3)^2 + 2$$
?







Stop! You have finished this exam.