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Quiz#1 Math Analysis

Period: 3

Date: 9-17-2013 Wednesday

✓ ① Solve for x: $27^{2x} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{x-1}$

$$3^{3(2x)} = \left(\frac{1}{3^2}\right)^{x-1}$$

$$3^{3(2x)} = (3^{-2})^{x-1}$$

$$3^{6x} = 3^{-2x+1}$$

$$3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

$$3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 27$$

cancel bases (they are the same)

$$6x = -2x + 2$$

$$+2x \quad +2x$$

$$8x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4}$$

✓ ② If $f(x) = 3x - 4$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 3x - 1$, find $g(f(x))$ and simplify completely.

$$g(f(x)) = (3x - 4)^2 + 3(3x - 4) - 1$$

$$(3x - 4)(3x - 4) + 9x - 12 - 1$$

$$9x^2 - 12x - 12x + 16 + 9x - 12 - 1$$

$$g(f(x)) = 9x^2 - 24x + 16 + 9x - 13$$

$$g(f(x)) = 3(3x^2 - 5x + 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

✓ ③ State the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 5$ and passes through the point $(6, 2)$.

$$(y - 2) = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 6)$$

$$y - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}x + 9$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 11$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}$$

opposite reciprocal

check

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}(6) + 11$$

$$-9 + 11$$

$$y = 2$$

✓ ④ Solve $x^3 - 4x^2 = 12x$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 = 12x$$

$$-12x \quad -12x$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 12x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 4x - 12)$$

$$x(x - 6)(x + 2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -12 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline -24 \end{array}$$

$$x - 6 = 0$$

$$+6 \quad +6$$

$$x + 2 = 0$$

$$-2 \quad -2$$

$$x = 6, x = -2, x = 0$$

- 5) a) Identify the parent graph (family)

$$y = x^3$$

- b) Describe the transformation from the parent graph

The graph shifted 4 units down and 2 units to the right.

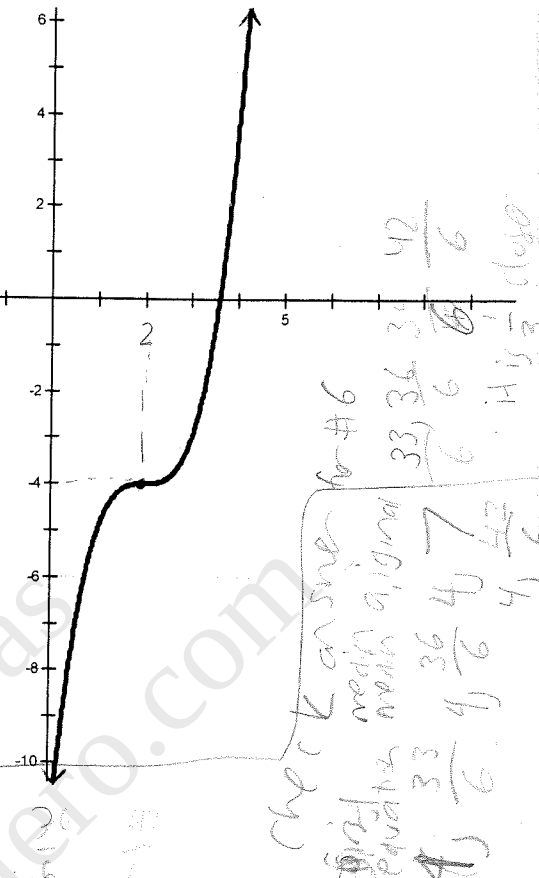
- c) Write the equation of the graph.

$$y = (x-2)^3 - 4$$

check over (2, -4)

$$-4 = (2-2)^3 - 4$$

$$0^3 - 4 = -4$$



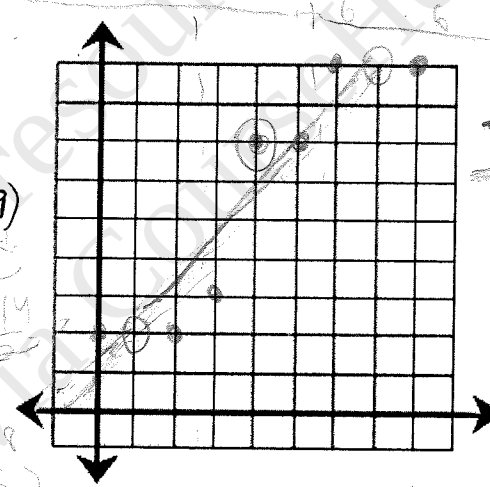
- 6) Find the median-median line of best fit for the following points. Show all of your work clearly.

(0, 2), (2, 2), (3, 4), (4, 7), (5, 7), (6, 9), (8, 9)

Left section: $\frac{2+0}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$
 $\frac{2+2}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$
 (1, 2)

Middle section: (4, 7)

Right section: $\frac{6+8}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7$
 $\frac{9+9}{2} = \frac{18}{2} = 9$
 (7, 9)



— = median-median line
 $y = \frac{7}{6}x + \frac{5}{6}$
 O = section medians
 • points of data

$$\frac{9-2}{7-1} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$(y-2) = \frac{7}{6}(x-1)$$

$$y-2 = \frac{7}{6}x - \frac{7}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{7}{6}x + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{7}{6}(4) + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{28}{6} + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$y = \frac{33}{6}$$

$$(4, \frac{33}{6})$$

$$\frac{42}{6} - \frac{33}{6} = \frac{9}{6}$$

$$\frac{9}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{18}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{7}{6}x + \frac{4}{3}$$