NYC College of Technology **Revised Spring 2018**
Mathematics Department **Professor Rozenblyum**

MAT 1275 Final Exam Review Sheet

 # 1 Solve for *x* and simplify the answer:

a) $6x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ b) $-2x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$ c) $2x^2 + 2x = -3$

 # 2 Find the vertex of the quadratic function. Graph the function and label the vertex and the *x*- and *y*-intercepts with numbers or coordinates:

a) $y = x^2 - 2x - 3$ b) $y = x^2 + 2x$ c) $y = -x^2 + 4x - 2$

 # 3 Simplify the complex fraction: a) $\dfrac{\frac{2}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y}}{\frac{4}{y^2} - \frac{1}{y}}$ b) $\dfrac{\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}{\frac{3}{y} - \frac{4}{x}}$ c) $\dfrac{3 - \frac{1}{2x}}{2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}$

 # 4 Write the equation of circle, given below, in standard form. Identify the center and radius of the circle and graph it. Label four points on the graph with coordinates:

a) $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y - 4 = 0$ b) $x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 2y - 8 = 0$

c) $x^2 + y^2 + 10x + 6y + 18 = 0$

 # 5 Perform the indicated operations and express the answer in the form $a + bi$:

a) $(-2 + 3i)(5 - 7i)$ b) $(4 - 9i)(3 - 2i)$ c) $\dfrac{3 - 2i}{1 - i}$ d) $\dfrac{2 - 7i}{3 + 4i}$

 # 6 Solve the system of equations:

a) $\begin{aligned} 3x + 2y - z &= 4 \\ 2x - y + 2z &= 10 \\ x + 3y - 4z &= -7 \end{aligned}$ b) $\begin{aligned} -2x + 5y + z &= 8 \\ x - 2y - 3z &= -13 \\ x + 3y - z &= 5 \end{aligned}$ c) $\begin{aligned} 2x - 3y + z &= -9 \\ 3x + 5y + 2z &= 16 \\ -4x + 2y - 3z &= 4 \end{aligned}$

 # 7 Solve the system of equations:

a) $\begin{aligned} 3x + y &= 4 \\ x^2 - 3y &= -32 \end{aligned}$ b) $\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 5 \\ x - y^2 &= -3 \end{aligned}$ c) $\begin{aligned} 4x - y &= 2 \\ x^2 + 2y &= 5 \end{aligned}$ d) $\begin{aligned} x^2 - y^2 &= 3 \\ 2x + y^2 &= 5 \end{aligned}$

 # 8 For the information given, state the value of the five remaining trig functions of θ:

a) $\sin\theta = \frac{2}{5}$ and $\cos\theta < 0$ b) $\tan\theta = 2$ and $\sin\theta < 0$

c) $\cos\theta = \frac{2}{3}$ and $\tan\theta < 0$ d) $\cos\theta = \frac{3}{7}$ and $\sin\theta < 0$

 # 9 Given ΔABC, answer the following (round each answer to the nearest tenth):

a) If $a = 12,\ b = 8$ and $c = 5$, find $\angle C$

b) If $\angle A = 50^\circ$, $\angle B = 75^\circ$, and $a = 20$, find side b

c) If $b = 9,\ c = 6$ and $\angle A = 67^\circ$, find side a

d) If $\angle C = 37^\circ$, $\angle B = 79^\circ$, and $b = 13$, find side a

 # 10 Prove the identities:

a) $\cos x + \sin x \cdot \tan x = \sec x$ b) $\csc x - \sin x = \cot x \cdot \cos x$

c) $\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\sec x} = \tan x \cdot \sin x$ d) $\csc x \cdot \cot x \cdot \sec x = 1 + \cot^2 x$

e) $\sin x \cdot \tan x \cdot \cos x = 1 - \cos^2 x$ f) $\sec x \cdot \csc x = \tan x + \cot x$

 # 11 Find the **exact** solutions to the trig equations for $x \in [0,\ 2\pi)$:

a) $4\sin x + 2 = 0$ b) $6\cos x - 3 = 0$ c) $2\tan x - 2 = 0$ d) $6\tan x = -2\sqrt{3}$

 # 12 Solve for *x* and round the answer to the nearest tenth:

a) $3^x = 38$ b) $2^x = 19$ c) $4^x = 7$

 # 13 Evaluate the logarithm **without** using a calculator:

a) $\log_2 \sqrt[3]{2}$ b) $\log_3 \frac{1}{9}$ c) $\log_4 \left(16\sqrt[3]{4}\right)$ d) $\log_2 \left(8\sqrt[6]{2}\right)$

Answers

 # 1 a) $\frac{1\pm\sqrt{19}}{6}$ b) $\frac{2\pm i\sqrt{6}}{2}$ c) $\frac{-1\pm i\sqrt{5}}{2}$

 # 2 a) Vertex: $(1,-4)$ b) Vertex: $(-1,-1)$ c) Vertex: $(2,2)$

 # 3 a) $\frac{2+y}{4-y}$ b) $\frac{2y+x}{3x-4y}$ c) $\frac{6x^2-x}{4x^2+2}$ or $\frac{x(6x-1)}{2(2x^2+1)}$

 # 4 a) Center: $(3,-2)$, Radius: $r=\sqrt{17}$ b) Center: $(-4,1)$, Radius: $r=5$

c) Center: $(-5,-3)$, Radius: $r=4$

 # 5 a) $11+29i$ b) $-6-35i$ c) $\frac{5}{2}+\frac{1}{2}i$ d) $-\frac{22}{25}-\frac{29}{25}i$

 # 6 a) $x=3,\ y=-2,\ z=1$ b) $x=3,\ y=2,\ z=4$

c) $x=-1,\ y=3,\ z=2$

 # 7 a) $(-5,19),\ (-4,16)$ b) $(-2,1),\ (1,2),(1,-2),(-2,-1)$

c) $(-9,-38),\ (1,2)$ d) $(2,1),\ (2,-1),\left(-4,\sqrt{13}\right),\left(-4,-\sqrt{13}\right)$

 # 8 a) $\cos\theta=-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5},\ \tan\theta=-\frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}=-\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{21},\ \sec\theta=-\frac{5}{\sqrt{21}}=-\frac{5\sqrt{21}}{21},$

$\csc\theta=\frac{5}{2},\ \cot\theta=-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$

b) $\sin\theta=-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}=-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5},\ \cos\theta=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}=-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5},\ \sec\theta=-\sqrt{5},$

$\csc\theta=-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2},\ \cot\theta=\frac{1}{2}$

c) $\sin\theta=-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3},\ \tan\theta=-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2},\ \sec\theta=\frac{3}{2},$

$\csc\theta=-\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}=-\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{5},\ \cot\theta=-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}=-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

Answers (continued)

 # 9 a) $\angle C = 17.6^\circ$ b) $b = 25.2$ c) $a = 8.6$ d) $a = 11.9$

 # 10 a) $\cos x + \sin x \cdot \tan x = \cos x + \sin x \cdot \dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

$= \dfrac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x} + \dfrac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} = \dfrac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos x} = \dfrac{1}{\cos x} = \sec x$

b) $\csc x - \sin x = \dfrac{1}{\sin x} - \sin x = \dfrac{1}{\sin x} - \dfrac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x}$

$= \dfrac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} = \dfrac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} = \dfrac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = \cot x \cdot \cos x$

c) $\dfrac{1}{\cos x} - \dfrac{1}{\sec x} = \dfrac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x = \dfrac{1}{\cos x} - \dfrac{\cos^2 x}{\cos x}$

$= \dfrac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos x} = \dfrac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} = \dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x = \tan x \cdot \sin x$

d) For this identity, it is more convenient to start with the right hand side:

$\tan x + \cot x = \dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \dfrac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \dfrac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x \cdot \sin x}$

$= \dfrac{1}{\cos x \cdot \sin x} = \dfrac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \dfrac{1}{\sin x} = \sec x \cdot \cos x$

 # 11 a) $x = \dfrac{7\pi}{6}, \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$ b) $x = \dfrac{\pi}{3}, \dfrac{5\pi}{3}$ c) $x = \dfrac{\pi}{4}, \dfrac{5\pi}{4}$ d) $x = \dfrac{5\pi}{6}, \dfrac{11\pi}{6}$

 # 12 a) $x = 3.3$ b) $x = 4.2$ c) $x = 1.4$

 # 13 a) $\dfrac{1}{3}$ b) -2 c) $\dfrac{7}{3}$ d) $\dfrac{19}{6}$