

# TEST 1A

$$\begin{aligned}
 1/ & (x^2y) \left( \frac{x^2y^{-3}z^{-6}}{y^5x^4z^{-8}} \right)^{-2} \\
 &= x^2y (x^{-2}y^{-8}z^2)^{-2} \\
 &= x^2y x^4y^{16}z^{-4} \\
 &= \frac{x^6y^{17}}{z^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4/ & \frac{2a^3 - a^2b - ab^2}{2a^2 + 5ab + 2b^2} \div \frac{2a^2 - 3ab + b^2}{a^2 + 2ab} \\
 &= \frac{a(2a+b)(a-b)}{(2a+b)(a+2b)} \cdot \frac{a(a+2b)}{(2a-b)(a-b)} \\
 &= \frac{a^2}{2a-b}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2/ \quad \begin{array}{r} 3x^2 - 2x + 3 \\ \hline 3x+2 \overline{) 9x^3 + 0x^2 + 5x + 0} \\ \underline{-(9x^3 + 6x^2)} \phantom{+ 0} \\ -6x^2 \phantom{+ 5x + 0} \\ \underline{-(-6x^2 - 4x)} \phantom{+ 0} \\ 9x \phantom{+ 0} \\ \underline{-(9x + 6)} \\ -6 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5/ & \frac{4x+1}{x^2+5x+4} - \frac{x+3}{x^2+4x+3} \\
 &= \frac{4x+1}{(x+1)(x+4)} - \frac{x+3}{(x+1)(x+3)} \\
 &= \frac{(4x+1)(x+3) - (x+3)(x+4)}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+4)} \\
 &= \frac{3x-3}{(x+1)(x+4)} \\
 &= \frac{3(x-1)}{(x+1)(x+4)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{9x^3+5x}{2+3x} = 3x^2 - 2x + 3 - \frac{6}{2+3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3/ & \frac{\frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{2x-6}}{\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{2}{x^2-9}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{2(x-3)}}{\frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{2}{(x-3)(x+3)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6/ & -5 = \frac{6}{x} - x \quad (\text{LCD} = x) \\
 \Rightarrow & -5x = 6 - x^2 \\
 \Rightarrow & x^2 - 5x - 6 = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & (x-6)(x+1) = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow & x = 6, x = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\{ \text{LCD} = 2(x-3)(x+3) \}$$

7/ Let  $x$  be the smallest integer then  $x+2$  is the middle integer and  $x+4$  is the largest integer

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2(x-3) - (x+3)}{2(x+3) + 4} \\
 &= \frac{x-9}{2(x+5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow & x + (x+2) + (x+4) = 2x + 9 \\
 \Rightarrow & 3x + 6 = 2x + 9 \\
 \Rightarrow & x = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  The integers are 3, 5, and 7.

## TEST 1A cont'd

8/ Let  $x$  be the smaller integer, then  $x+2$  is the larger

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\{LCD = 12x(x+2)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12(x+2) + 12x = 5x(x+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 24x + 24 = 5x^2 + 10x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 - 14x - 24 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (5x+6)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{6}{5} \text{ or } \boxed{x=4}$$

$\therefore$  The integers are 4 and 6.

9/ Let  $x$  be the speed of the boat

	D	R	T
Up	4	$x-3$	$\frac{4}{x-3}$
Down	4	$x+3$	$\frac{4}{x+3}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{x-3} + \frac{4}{x+3} = 1$$

$$\{LCD = (x-3)(x+3)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(x+3) + 4(x-3) = x^2 - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = x^2 - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-9)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=9}, \text{ } x=-1$$

$\therefore$  The speed of the boat is 9 mph.

10/ Let the speed of the car be  $x$  then the train's speed is  $x+10$

	D	R	T
Train	130	$x+10$	$\frac{130}{x+10}$
Car	110	$x$	$\frac{110}{x}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{130}{x+10} = \frac{110}{x}$$

$$\{LCD = x(x+10)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 130x = 110x + 1100$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 110$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 55$$

$\therefore$  the car's speed = 55 mph  
the train's speed = 65 mph