

March 25, 2019, Monday

Which of these is NOT a function? = Vertical Line Test

A. (5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 3), (8, 4)

B.

C. $y = 3x^2$

D.

Handwritten notes:
 A. $\begin{array}{c} x \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array}$
 B. $\begin{array}{c} y \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 25 \end{array}$
 D. $\begin{array}{c} y \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 25 \end{array}$

Let's review factoring quadratics...

Algebra 1 Name _____ ID: 1
 Assignment Date _____ Period _____

Solve each equation by factoring.

1) $x^2 - 9x + 8 = 0$
 $(x-1)(x-8) = 0$
 $x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$
 $x-8=0 \Rightarrow x=8$

2) $x^2 - x - 42 = 0$
 $(x+6)(x-7) = 0$
 $x+6=0 \Rightarrow x=-6$
 $x-7=0 \Rightarrow x=7$

Solve each equation by taking square roots.

3) $x^2 = -500$
 $\sqrt{x} = \pm \sqrt{500}$
 $n = \pm 10$
 $n = 10, n = -10$

Solve each equation by completing the square.

4) $p^2 + 6p - 7 = 0$
 $p^2 + 6p = 7$
 $(p+3)^2 = 7+9$
 $(p+3)^2 = 16$
 $p+3 = \pm 4$
 $p = -3 \pm 4$

Handwritten notes:
 $p = 3+4 = 7$
 $p = -3-4 = -7$

Algebra 2 Name _____
 TOTD Solving Quadratics (Factoring/Sq. Root/Completing the Square)

Solve each equation by factoring.

1) $k^2 - 8k = 0$
 $k(k-8) = 0$
 $k=0$ or $k-8=0$
 $k=8$

2) $x^2 - 16 = 0$

3) $x^2 + 9x + 14 = 0$

4) $5m^2 - 23m - 10 = 0$

Solve each equation by taking square roots.

5) $9x^2 = 9$
 $x = \pm 1$

6) $4x^2 + 3 = 403$

Solve each equation by completing the square.

7) $x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$
 $(x-2)^2 = 3+4$
 $(x-2)^2 = 7$
 $x-2 = \pm \sqrt{7}$
 $x = 2 \pm \sqrt{7}$

8) $x^2 + 12x + 35 = 0$
 $(x+5)(x+7) = 0$
 $x+5=0 \Rightarrow x=-5$
 $x+7=0 \Rightarrow x=-7$

Algebra 2 Name _____
 TOTD Solving Quadratics (Factoring/Sq. Root/Completing the Square)

Solve each equation by factoring.

1) $x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0$
 $(x-7)(x+3) = 0$
 $x-7=0 \Rightarrow x=7$
 $x+3=0 \Rightarrow x=-3$

2) $x^2 - 9 = 0$
 $(x+3)(x-3) = 0$
 $x+3=0 \Rightarrow x=-3$
 $x-3=0 \Rightarrow x=3$

3) $m^2 - 6m = 0$

4) $2x^2 - 5 = 387$
 $2x^2 = 392$
 $x^2 = 196$
 $x = \pm 14$

Solve each equation by taking square roots.

5) $-6x^2 = -216$
 $x^2 = 36$
 $x = \pm 6$

6) $8x^2 - 5 = 387$
 $8x^2 = 392$
 $x^2 = 49$
 $x = \pm 7$

Solve each equation by completing the square.

7) $m^2 + 16m - 36 = 0$
 $(m+18)(m-2) = 0$
 $m+18=0 \Rightarrow m=-18$
 $m-2=0 \Rightarrow m=2$

8) $m^2 - 16m + 60 = 0$
 $(m-6)(m-10) = 0$
 $m-6=0 \Rightarrow m=6$
 $m-10=0 \Rightarrow m=10$

sg....

March 26, 2019, Tuesday

1. What is the y-intercept of the graph of $h(x) = 2x^2 - 4x$?

A. (0, -4)
 B. (0, -3)
 C. (0, 1)
 D. (0, 2)

2. What is the range of the graph of $f(x) = -3(x - 4)^2$?

A. (-3, 4)
 B. (-3, -9)
 C. (-6, 4)
 D. (-6, -9)

Answers to Unit 5.3 Sample
 1. B 2. D

Handwritten notes:
 Graph of $h(x) = 2x^2 - 4x$ is shown. The y-intercept is at (0, 0). The x-intercepts are at (0, 0) and (2, 0). The vertex is at (1, -2).
 Graph of $f(x) = -3(x - 4)^2$ is shown. The vertex is at (4, 0). The graph opens downwards.

Algebra 1 - Day 4
 The solutions of any quadratic equation $(ax^2 + bx + c = 0)$ can be found by evaluating the quadratic formula:

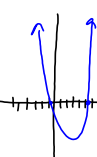
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{(b)^2 - 4(a)(c)}}{2(a)}$$

Example: Use the quadratic formula to solve for x

1) $2x^2 - 10x - 5 = 0$

$a = 2$
 $b = -10$
 $c = -5$

$$x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4(2)(-5)}}{2(2)}$$

$$x = 5.5, -0.5$$



2) $x^2 + 2 = 0$

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$a = 1$
 $b = -3$
 $c = 2$

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(1)(2)}}{2(1)}$$

$x = \text{NO SOLUTION}$ (discriminant is negative)

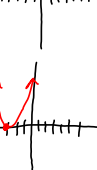


3) $-x^2 - 6x = 9$

$$-x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$$

$a = -1$
 $b = -6$
 $c = -9$

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(-1)(-9)}}{2(-1)}$$

$$x = -3, 3$$


Algebra 1 - USB Day 4
 Solving by the Quadratic Formula

Solve each equation with the quadratic formula.

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

1) $4x^2 - 9 = 0$ $4a^2 - 9a - 9 = 0$ $4p^2 + 8p - 30 = 0$

$a = 4$
 $b = 0$
 $c = -9$

$$x = 1.5, -1.5$$

3) $6x^2 + 7x - 68 = 0$ $4) 5x^2 + 11 = 0$

$a = 6$
 $b = 7$
 $c = -68$

$$x = 2.8, -4$$

5) $x^2 + 4x - 69 = -9$ $6) 2x^2 - 58 = -8$

7) $4x^2 - 88 = 21$ $8) 4x^2 = 144$

9) $2x^2 - 5 + 3x = -10 - 8x^2 + 3x$

10) $m^2 + 6m = 9x$

$$m^2 + 6m - 9x = 0$$

$a = 1$ $b = 6$ $c = -9x$

11) $m^2 - 3m - 45 = 9m$

12) $12p^2 - 9p - 48 = -4p + 9p^2$

13) $2x^2 + 11x - 138 = 0$

A) $\{6, -11.5\}$
 B) No solution.
 C) $\{2.231, -7.731\}$
 D) $\{8.473, -7.473\}$

14) $6n^2 + 7n - 13 = 0$

A) $\{7, -7\}$
 B) $\{6, -1.5\}$
 C) $\{9.899, -9.899\}$
 D) $\{11, -2.100\}$

$a = 6$
 $b = 7$
 $c = -13$

15) $4x^2 = 25$

A) $\{1, -1\}$
 B) $\{2.5, -2.5\}$
 C) $\{0.667, 0.5\}$
 D) $\{1.25, -1.25\}$

16) $6x^2 + 7x - 64 = 4$

A) $\{2.833, -4\}$
 B) $\{2.488, -5.488\}$
 C) $\{1.198, -2.365\}$
 D) $\{2, -6.5\}$

Algebra 1
 Solving Quadratic Equations (any method)

Solve each equation your way (by factoring, square root, completing the square, or quadratic formula). SHOW ALL OF YOUR WORK!!!

1) $x^2 + 2x - 143 = 0$ 2) $4x^2 - 9 = 0$

3) $4x^2 - 7x - 15 = 0$ 4) $4x^2 + 3x - 27 = 0$

Algebra 1
 Solving Quadratic Equations (any method)

Solve each equation your way (by factoring, square root, completing the square, or quadratic formula). SHOW ALL OF YOUR WORK!!!

1) $4x^2 - 81 = 0$ 2) $2x^2 - 4x - 16 = 0$

3) $3x^2 - 48 - 7 = 0$ 4) $4x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0$

Algebra 1
 Solving Quadratic Functions

Solve each equation by factoring.

1) $x^2 - 18x + 81 = 0$ $2) n^2 - n - 12 = 0$

$x - 9 = 0$ $(n+3)(n-4) = 0$

$x = 9$ $n = -3$ $n = 4$

GCF: $3) 7r^2 + 3r = 0$

$r(7r+3) = 0$

$r = 0$ $7r+3 = 0$

$r = -\frac{3}{7}$

$r = 0, -\frac{3}{7}$

\star There is not an example of bottoms up...

Solve each equation by taking square roots.

3) $x^2 + 3x = 0$

$x = 0, -3$

4) $4x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0$

$4x^2 = 8$

$x^2 = 2$

$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$

5) $p^2 + 9 = 82$

$p^2 = 73$

$p = \pm\sqrt{73}$

6) $\frac{1}{4} + 6x^2 = 60$

$6x^2 = 59\frac{3}{4}$

$x^2 = 9\frac{3}{8}$

$x = \pm\sqrt{9\frac{3}{8}}$

$x = \pm 3\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$

\star Note: You can get decimals, fractions

Solve each equation by completing the square.

7) $x^2 + 12x + 33 = 8$
 $x^2 + 12x + 36 = 45$
 $(x+6)^2 = 45+36$
 $(x+6)^2 = 81$
 $x+6 = \pm 9$
 $x = -6 \pm 9$
 $x = -6+9 = 3$
 $x = -6-9 = -15$
 Note you can get decimals & fractions.

8) $2x^2 - 10x + 11 = 0$
 $a=2$ $b=-10$ $c=11$
 $x = \frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4(2)(11)}}{2(2)}$
 $x = 3.4, 1.6$

Solve each equation by factoring, use any factoring method you choose.

9) $x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$
 $(x+6)(x+1) = 0$
 $x = -1, -6$

11) $3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$
 $a=3$ $b=-6$ $c=-9$
 $x = -1, 3$

12) $x^2 + 5x + 15 = 0$
 $a=1$ $b=5$ $c=15$
 $x = -3, -5$

Algebra I
 U3B SG - Solving Quadratic Functions

Solve each equation by factoring.

1) $(x-1)(5x+8) = 0$
 $x = 1, -\frac{8}{5}$

2) $n^2 - n - 12 = 0$
 $(n-4)(n+3) = 0$
 $n = 4, -3$

3) $7n^2 + 3n = 0$
 $n(7n+3) = 0$
 $n = 0, -\frac{3}{7}$

Solve each equation by taking square roots.

4) $a^2 = 25$
 $a = 5, -5$

5) $p^2 + 1 = 82$
 $p^2 = 81$
 $p = 9, -9$

6) $-4 + 6a^2 = 60$
 $6a^2 = 64$
 $a^2 = \frac{64}{6}$
 $a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{64}{6}}$
 $a = \pm \frac{8}{\sqrt{6}}$
 $a = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3}$

Solve each equation by completing the square.

7) $x^2 + 12x - 37 = 8$
 $(x+6)^2 = 45$
 $x+6 = \pm 9$
 $x = -6 \pm 9$
 $x = 3, -15$

Solve each equation with the quadratic formula.

8) $2x^2 - 10x + 11 = 0$
 $x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 2(11)}}{2}$
 $x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5 - 22}}{2}$
 $x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{-17}}{2}$

Solve each equation by factoring, use any factoring method you choose.

9) $x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$
 $(x+6)(x+1) = 0$
 $x = -1, -6$

10) $7x^2 - 42x = 0$
 $7x(x-6) = 0$
 $x = 0, 6$

11) $3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 0$
 $3(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 0$
 $3(x-3)(x+1) = 0$
 $x = -1, 3$

12) $x^2 + 5x + 15 = 0$
 $x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5^2 - 4(15)}}{2}$
 $x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 60}}{2}$
 $x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{-35}}{2}$

March 27, 2019, Wednesday

SAMPLE ITEMS

1. What are the zeros of the function represented by the quadratic expression $2x^2 + x - 3$?

A. $x = \frac{3}{2}$ and $x = 1$
 B. $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ and $x = 1$
 C. $x = -1$ and $x = \frac{3}{2}$
 D. $x = -1$ and $x = -\frac{3}{2}$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4(2)(-3)}}{2(2)}$
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{4}$
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4}$
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{4}$
 $x = 1, -\frac{3}{2}$

Then quiz...

2. Find the zeros of the equation.
 $0 = 3x^2 - 6x - 9$

The zeros are at $x = -1$ and $x = 3$.

GSE Algebra I Solving Quadratics Notes

Name: _____ Date: _____

A quadratic equation is any equation having the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. A quadratic function forms a graph called a parabola (shaped like a u). In this unit, we will solve quadratic equations, meaning we will find the values of x when $y = 0$.

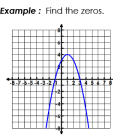
Solving Quadratics by Graphing

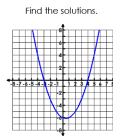
Solve a Quadratic by Graphing
 To solve a quadratic by graphing is to find where the parabola crosses the x-axis.

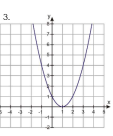
We call these the **solutions, roots, zeros, or x-intercepts**.

Example: Find the zeros. Find the solutions.

Practice: Identify the solutions of each quadratic graph.

1. 

2. 

3. 

Quiz...

You may **skip** one from the front & **skip** one from the back. Please write **"SKIP"** on the problems you do not wish to complete.

Algebra 1
Solving quadratics by graphing

EXAMPLE: Use the graphs below to solve the given quadratic equations.

a. $0 = -x^2 + 3x + 4$

The graph of $y = -x^2 + 3x + 4$.

b. $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$

The graph of $y = x^2 - 6x + 9$.

c. $x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$

The graph of $y = x^2 + 3x + 4$.

d. $x^2 = 6 - x$

The graph of $y = x^2 + x - 6$.

SOLUTIONS:

a. Since we are given the graph of $y = -x^2 + 3x + 4$ and we are asked to solve $0 = -x^2 + 3x + 4$, we need to look for any places where the graph of $y = -x^2 + 3x + 4$ intersects the line $y = 0$, i.e. we need to find the x -intercepts of the graph. Since the x -intercepts are $(-1, 0)$ and $(4, 0)$, we can conclude that the solutions are $x = -1$ and $x = 4$, so the solution set is $\{-1, 4\}$.

b. Since the graph of $y = x^2 - 6x + 9$ intersects the line $y = 0$ only when $x = 3$, we can conclude that the solution set is $\{3\}$.

c. Since the graph of $y = x^2 + 3x + 4$ never intersects the line $y = 0$ (i.e. the x -axis), we see that $x^2 + 3x + 4$ never equals 0, so we can conclude that the equation $x^2 + 3x + 4 = 0$ does not have any real solutions. (Note that we can use the quadratic formula or completing the square to find the complex numbers that solve the equation.)

d. Here, we are given the graph of $y = x^2 + x - 6$ so we need to find what values the expression $x^2 + x - 6$ in the given equation $x^2 = 6 - x$ which can do by setting the equation to 0.

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \quad (\text{subtract } 6 - x \text{ from both sides})$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

We can solve this equation by looking for the x -values where the graph of $y = x^2 + x - 6$ intersects the line $y = 0$ (i.e. the x -axis). Thus, the solution set is $\{-3, 2\}$.

Algebra 1
Solving quadratics by graphing

Solve the following equations by graphing!

EXAMPLE:

a. $a(x) = (x - 2)^2 - 4$

Vertex: $(2, -4)$
Axis of Symmetry: $x = 2$

b. $b(x) = -2(x - 6)^2 + 4$

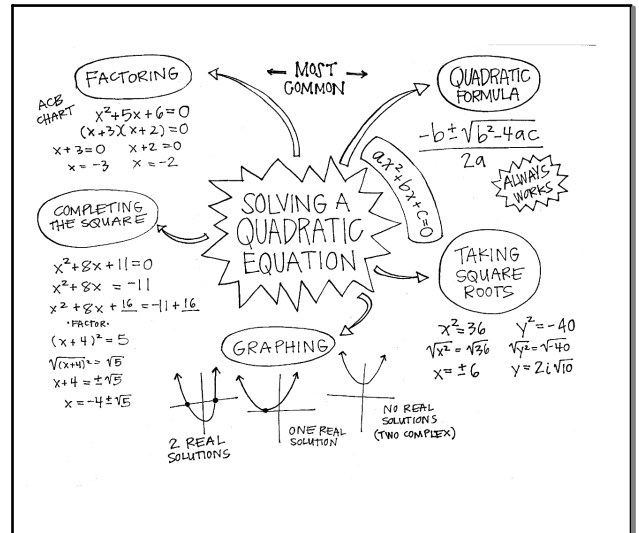
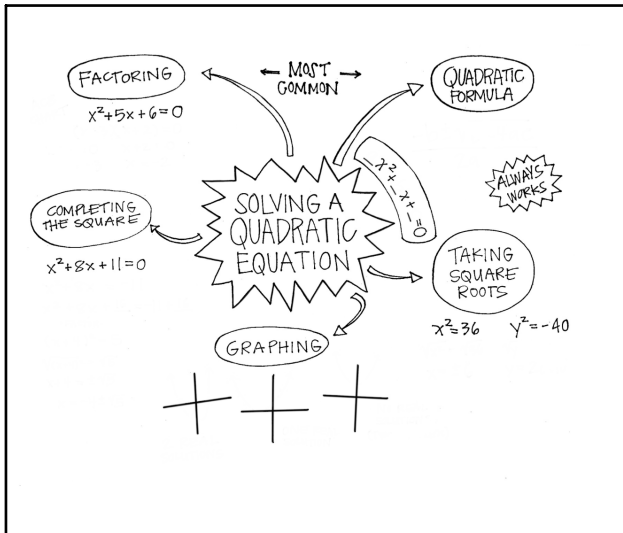
Vertex: $(6, 4)$
Axis of Symmetry: $x = 6$

c. $c(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 4)^2 + 2$

Vertex: $(-4, 2)$
Axis of Symmetry: $x = -4$

d. $d(x) = (x + 2)^2$

Vertex: $(-2, 0)$
Axis of Symmetry: $x = -2$



quiz...

Item 13

Constructed Response

Maria and Jeff collect data on the number of cars that pass through an intersection every Monday morning for 2 months. They record the findings as 78, 158, 63, 71, 56, 67, 78, and 64. They each use different methods to summarize the typical number of cars that pass through the intersection at the specified time and compare their findings. Jeff says that, on average, 79 cars pass through the intersection each Monday morning. Maria disagrees and says that the mean should not be used and uses the median instead to describe the typical number of cars that pass through the intersection on any given Monday morning.

Part A What is the median value of the data? Write your answer in the space provided.

Part B Explain why the median should be used instead of the mean. Write your answer in the space provided.

Part A _____

Part B _____

March 28, 2019, Thursday


Bottoms up OR quadratic eqn
 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

4. The expression $-x^2 + 70x - 600$ represents a company's profit for selling x items. For which number(s) of items sold is the company's profit equal to \$0?

A. 0 items
B. 35 items
C. 10 items and 60 items
D. 20 items and 30 items

$-x^2 + 70x - 600 = 0$
 $a = -1$
 $b = 70$
 $c = -600$

$-70 \pm \sqrt{(70)^2 - 4(-1)(-600)}$
 $2(-1)$



Quiz U3B Review...

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
 $1) 2x^2 - 26x + 80 = 0$

Quad Eqn
 $a = 2$
 $b = -26$
 $c = 80$

Quadratic Formula
 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$x = \frac{-(-26) \pm \sqrt{(-26)^2 - 4(2)(80)}}{2(2)}$

$X = 8, 5$

Item 1.3 **EOC Released Alg.1**
Constructed Response

Maria and Jeff collect data on the number of cars that pass through an intersection every Monday morning for 2 months. They record the findings as 78, 70, 71, 56, 67, 75, and 64. They each use different methods to summarize the typical number of cars that pass through the intersection at the specified time and compare their findings. Jeff says that, on average, 79 cars pass through the intersection each Monday morning. Maria disagrees and says that the median should be used and uses the median instead to describe the typical number of cars that pass through the intersection on any given Monday morning.

Part A What is the median value of the data that Maria provided?
69

Part B Explain why the median should be used instead of the mean to describe the data. order the #'s from least to greatest

56, 62, 64, 67, 70, 71, 75
69

We are going to use 69 because it is smaller because 158 is an outlier & skews our data.

Mrs Cole 100 95 92 + 94 + 0 Mean = $100 + 95 + 92 + 94 + 0 = 381$
Median 92 94 95 100

If you are having trouble recalling when to use bottoms up, square roots... etc

Remember to always work the quadratics in the best method.
Directions: Solve the given quadratic using the best method.

1. $x^2 - 14x - 15 = 0$ $a = 1$ $b = -14$ $c = -15$ $MB \rightarrow x = 15, -1$	2. $3x^2 - 13x - 10 = 0$ $a = 3$ $b = -13$ $c = -10$ $LS BS$ $x = -2, 5/3$
3. $5x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$ $a = 5$ $b = 4$ $c = -12$ YK $x = 1.2, -2$	4. $2x^2 - 50 = 0$ $a = 2$ $b = 0$ $c = -50$ $SQF MB$ $5, -5$
5. $3x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$ $a = 3$ $b = 3$ $c = -10$ $5/4 + BS$	6. $5x^2 + 10x + 5 = 0$ $a = 5$ $b = 10$ $c = 5$ $YK + 7$
7. $3x^2 - 27 = 0$ $a = 3$ $b = 0$ $c = -27$ $MB + LS$ $x = 3, -3$	8. $(x+8)^2 - 32 = 0$ $x^2 + 16x + 64 - 32 = 0$ $x^2 + 16x + 32 = 0$ $a = 1$ $b = 16$ $c = 32$ $x = -4, -8$
9. $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ $a = 1$ $b = -5$ $c = 6$ $5/4 + BS$ $x = 2, 3$	10. $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ $a = 1$ $b = -6$ $c = 5$ $5/4 + BS$ $x = 1, 5$

13. $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$
 $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$
 $x^2 - 8x + 16 - 4 = 12$
 $(x-4)^2 - 4 = 12$
 $(x-4)^2 = 16$
 $x-4 = \pm 4$
 $x = 4 \pm 4$
 $x = 0, 8$

14. $x^2 + 6 = 5x$
 $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$
 $a) x = 6$ and $x = 4$
 $b) x = 1$ and $x = -1$
 $c) x = 2$ and $x = -2$
 $d) x = 3$ and $x = -2$
 $x = 3$ and $x = 2$

15. Solve the equation by completing the square.

16. Find the zeros of the functions graphed below.

17. Find the zeros of the functions graphed below.

18. What are the solutions of $(x+5)(x-2)^2 = 0$?

19. What are the solutions of $(2x-4)(3x+7) = 0$?

a) $x = -2$ and $x = -7$
b) $x = 2$ and $x = -2$
c) $x = -4$ and $x = -2$
d) $x = 2$ and $x = -2$

March 29, 2019, Friday


14. $x^2 + 6 = 5x$
 $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$
 $a) x = 6$ and $x = 4$
 $b) x = 1$ and $x = -1$
 $c) x = 2$ and $x = -2$
 $d) x = 3$ and $x = -2$
 $x = 3$ and $x = 2$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
 $x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(1)(6)}}{2(1)}$


16. Find the zeros of the functions graphed below.
 $x = -4, 2$

17. Find the zeros of the functions graphed below.
 $x = 2, 6$

4. The number
A.
B.
C.
D.



Unit 10 SPIRAL REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

- What are the solutions to the equation $2x^2 - 2x - 12 = 0$?
 - A. $x = 4, x = 3$
 - B. $x = -3, x = 4$
 - C. $x = -2, x = 3$
 - D. $x = -6, x = 2$
- Factor the equation to find the zeros of the function $3x^2 + 9x - 30 = 0$
 - A. $x = -3, 2$
 - B. $x = -5, 2$
 - C. $x = -2, 5$
 - D. $x = 2, 5$
- What is the solution to the linear system?
 - $y = -x + 7$
 - $-2x + 2y = 6$
 - A. $(-2, 9)$
 - B. $(2, 5)$
 - C. $(2, 9)$
 - D. No solution
- Determine the range of the function.
 - A. $y \geq -2$
 - B. $x \geq -2$
 - C. No solution
 - D. All real numbers
- If a system of linear equations has no solution, what do you know about the graphs of the equations?
 - A. The graphs coincide
 - B. The graphs are parallel
 - C. The graphs intersect
 - D. The graphs are perpendicular
- A bird chirps 10 times a minute. Determine how many times the bird would chirp in a day.
 - 144 times per day
 - 1,440 times per day
 - 14,400 times per day
 - 144,000 times per day
- A culture of bacteria doubles every hour. If there are 500 bacteria at the beginning, how many bacteria will there be after 9 hours?
 - A. 256,000
 - B. 9,000
 - C. 4,500
 - D. 40,500
- What is the asymptote of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x - 2)$?
 - A. $y = 2$
 - B. $x = 0$
 - C. $y = -2$
 - D. $x = \frac{1}{3}$
- What is the y-intercept of the function whose equation is $y = 2(3)^x$?
 - A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 6
 - D. 2
- Write the Quadratic Formula here and tell me how do I know if it will solve for 1 solution, 2 solutions or no solutions?