

Complex Numbers and Rational Exponents: End-of-Unit Assessment

Do not use a calculator.

1. Select **all** expressions that are equivalent to $64^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

A.
$$(\sqrt{64})^3$$

B.
$$(\sqrt[3]{64})^2$$

$$C. 4^2$$

D.
$$\sqrt[3]{64^2}$$

E.
$$\sqrt[3]{128}$$

2. How many real solutions does $x^2 + 8x + 20 = 0$ have?

3. Select **all** the solutions to $(x-2)^2 = -16$.

A.
$$x = 6$$

B.
$$x = -2$$

C.
$$x = -6$$

D.
$$x = 2 + 4i$$

E.
$$x = 2 + 2i$$

F.
$$x = 2 - 2i$$

G.
$$x = 2 - 4i$$



4. Let p = 5 - 2i and q = -3 + 7i. Write each expression in the form a + bi:

a.
$$p + q$$

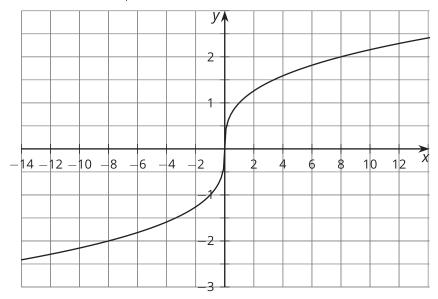
b.
$$p-q$$

5. a. Show how to solve the equation $\sqrt{2x+1}-4=-1$.

b. Explain why $\sqrt{2x+1}+4=-1$ has no real solution.



6. a. Here is a graph of $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$.



Use the graph of $g(x)=\sqrt[3]{x}$ to help you explain why there is only one x-intercept for every cube root function of the form $y=\sqrt[3]{x+a}$, in which a is a real number.

- b. Use the meaning of cube roots to show how to find an exact solution to the equation $\sqrt[3]{x+2} = -2$ without using a graph.
- c. Use the meaning of cube roots to show how to find an exact solution to the equation $\sqrt[3]{x}+2=$ -2 without using a graph.



- 7. Noah and Lin are each trying to solve the equation $x^2 6x + 10 = 0$. They know that the solutions to $x^2 = -1$ are i and -i, but they are not sure how to use this information to solve for x in their equation.
 - a. Here is Noah's work:

$$x^{2} - 6x + 10 = 0$$

$$x^{2} - 6x = -10$$

$$x^{2} - 6x + 9 = -10 + 9$$

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

Show how Noah can finish his work using complex numbers.

b. Lin decides to solve the equation using the quadratic formula. Here is her work:

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

$$x = \frac{-(-6) \pm \sqrt{(-6)^2 - 4(1)(10)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 40}}{2}$$

Lin knows 36-40 is a negative number and isn't sure what to do next. Show how Lin can write her solution using i.