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?

- A. 0 B. 1
- C. 2

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

A. x = 6B. x = -2C. x = -6D. x = 2 + 4iE. x = 2 + 2iF. x = 2 - 2iG. 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*

с. рq

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.

 $x^{2} - 6x + 10 = 0$ $x^{2} - 6x = -10$ $x^{2} - 6x + 9 = -10 + 9$ $(x - 3)^{2} = -1$

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*.