

Honors Geometry
Algebra Review Practice Test B

Name _____ Period _____

Show all work. Write the exact answers in simplest form in the blanks to the right.

Solve the equations.

1. $5x + 23 = -62$
 $\quad -23 \quad -23$

$$\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{-85}{5} \quad X = -17$$

$X = -17$

2. $6(x-2) + 5 = 5x - \frac{1}{2}(x+8) + 3x$

$$6x - 12 + 5 = 5x - \frac{1}{2}x - 4 + 3x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x - 7 = \frac{15}{2}x - 4 \\ -6x + 4 \quad -\frac{15}{2}x + 4 \\ \hline -\frac{12}{2}x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot -3 = \frac{3}{2}x \cdot \frac{2}{3} \quad X = -2$$

$X = -2$

3. $\begin{cases} 3x + 11y = -32 \\ 4x + y = 12 \end{cases}$

$$y = -4x + 12$$

$$y = -4(4) + 12$$

$$y = -16 + 12$$

$$y = -4$$

$$3x + 11(-4x + 12) = -32$$

$$3x - 44x + 132 = -32$$

$$-41x + 132 = -32$$

$$-41x = -164$$

$$\frac{-41x}{-41} = \frac{-164}{-41}$$

$$X = 4$$

$(4, -4)$

4. $\begin{cases} 14x - 21y = 42 \\ 4x - 6y = 12 \end{cases}$

$$-28x + 42y = -84$$

$$28x - 42y = 84$$

$$0 = 0$$

IMS

Ininitely Many Solutions

$$5. \begin{cases} 40x - 30y = -440 \\ 15x + 21y = 93 \end{cases}$$

$(-5, 8)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120x - 90y = -1320 \\ -120x - 108y = -744 \\ \hline -258y = -2064 \\ \frac{-258}{-258} \quad \frac{-2064}{-258} \\ y = 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 40x - 30(8) = -440 \\ 40x - 240 = -440 \\ +240 \quad +240 \\ \hline 40x = -200 \\ \frac{40}{40} \quad \frac{-200}{40} \\ x = -5 \end{array}$$

$$6. \begin{cases} 4x + 7y = 11 \\ 6x - 9y = 33 \end{cases}$$

$(\frac{55}{13}, -\frac{11}{13})$

$$\begin{array}{r} -12x - 21y = -33 \\ 12x - 18y = 66 \\ \hline -39y = 33 \\ \frac{-39}{-39} \quad \frac{33}{-39} \\ y = -\frac{11}{13} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 7(-\frac{11}{13}) = 11 \\ 4x - \frac{77}{13} = 11 \\ +\frac{77}{13} \quad +\frac{77}{13} \\ \hline 4x = \frac{220}{13} \\ \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{220}{13} / 4 \\ x = \frac{55}{13} \end{array}$$

$$7. \frac{5\sqrt{384}}{2}$$

$\begin{array}{l} 8 \times 48 \\ 48 \times 8 \\ 8 \times 6 \times 2 \\ 6 \times 8 \times 2 \\ 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \end{array}$

$$\frac{5 \cdot 8\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$20\sqrt{6}$

$$8. 4\sqrt{\frac{7}{14}} = 4\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$2\sqrt{2}$

$$9. \frac{\sqrt{48}}{\sqrt{72}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

10. $2x^2 - 28x + 80 = 0$ (use the quadratic formula)

$a = 2$
 $b = -28$
 $c = 80$

$$X = \frac{28 \pm \sqrt{(-28)^2 - 4(2)(80)}}{2(2)}$$

$$\frac{28 \pm \sqrt{144}}{4}$$

$\frac{28 \pm 12}{4}$

 plus \rightarrow
 minus \downarrow

$$\frac{28+12}{4} = \frac{40}{4} = 10$$

$$\frac{28-12}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

$X = 4$ or 10
 $(4, 10)$

11. $x^2 - 6x - 72 = 0$ (use factoring)

$$(x - 12)(x + 6) = 0$$

$x = 12$ $x = -6$

$x = -6$ or 12
 $(-6, 12)$

12. $8x^2 + 14x = 15$

$$8x^2 + 14x - 15 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 14x - 120 = 0$$

$$\left(x + \frac{5}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{3}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$(2x + 5)(4x - 3) = 0$$

$$2x + 5 = 0$$

$$2x = -5$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$4x - 3 = 0$$

$$4x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}$$

$x = -\frac{5}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$
 $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$

13. $60x^2 = 140x + 25$

$x = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ or } \frac{5}{2}$
 $(-\frac{1}{6}, \frac{5}{2})$

$60x^2 - 140x - 25 = 0$

$5(12x^2 - 28x - 5) = 0$

$5(x^2 - 28x - 60) = 0$

$5(x - \frac{30}{12})(x + \frac{2}{12}) = 0$

$5(2x - 5)(6x + 1) = 0$

$2x - 5 = 0$

$2x = 5$

$x = \frac{5}{2}$

$6x + 1 = 0$

$6x = -1$

$x = -\frac{1}{6}$

14. $-3x^2 + 54 = -93$

$\begin{array}{r} -54 \quad -54 \\ \hline -3x^2 = -147 \\ \frac{-3}{-3} \quad \frac{-3}{-3} \end{array}$

$x^2 = 49$

$x = \pm 7$

$x = \pm 7$

15. $12x^2 = 64x$

$12x^2 - 64x = 0$

$4x(3x - 16) = 0$

$x = 0 \quad x = \frac{16}{3}$

$x = 0 \text{ or } \frac{16}{3}$
 $(0, \frac{16}{3})$

Use mirror to see answers

T2'	{n' T P \lambda 3}
T4'	{+ \lambda}
T0'	{-T \lambda e' 2 \lambda 5}
T3'	{-2 \lambda 5' 3 \lambda \lambda}
T1'	{-e' T 5}
T0'	{\lambda' T 0}
a'	4e \lambda 3
e'	5 \lambda 5
3'	5 0 \lambda e
e'	{2e \lambda T 3' T T \lambda T 3}
2'	{-2' 8}
4'	mirrored solutions
3'	{\lambda' - \lambda}
2'	x = -2