



1. (10 points) Find all zeroes of the polynomial function  $h(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$ .

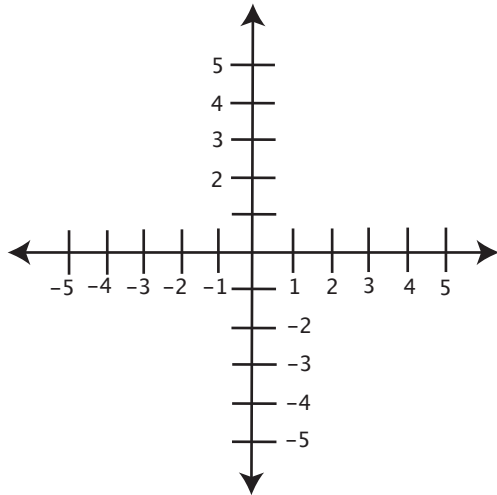
2. (8 points) Given that the complex number  $i = 0 + 1 \cdot i$  is a zero of  $g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2$ , find all zeroes of  $g(x)$ .

3. (6 points) Alice and Bob are discussing the the polynomial function

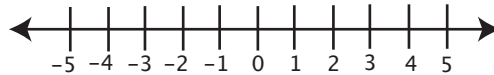
$$f(x) = 9x^5 + 12x^4 - 31x^3 + x^2 + 8x + 1.$$

They agree that 1 is a zero of  $f$ . (This is true. You do not need to verify it.) Bob says that this is the only positive real zero of  $f$ . Alice tells Bob that he's being silly and there is precisely one more positive real zero. Who's right? Why? [*Hint*: You can answer the question without working on actually finding roots.]

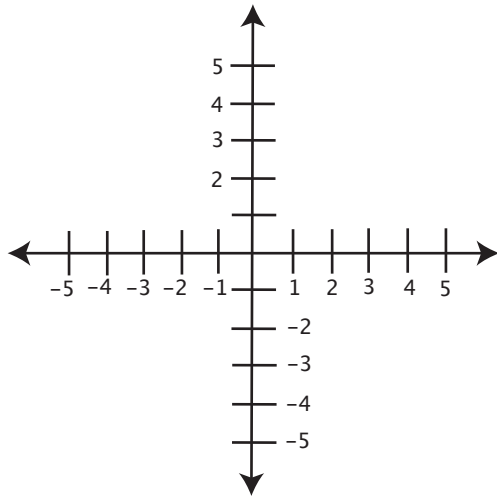
4. (16 points) Consider the function  $f(x) = \frac{2x + 4}{x + 1}$ .
- (a) State the domain of  $f$ .
  - (b) Identify all intercepts of  $f$ .
  - (c) Find any vertical and horizontal asymptotes of  $f$ .
  - (d) Plot additional solution points as needed to sketch the graph of  $f$ .



5. (6 points) Solve  $x^2 - 4x \leq -3$  and show the solution set on the real number line.



6. (10 points) Describe the translations required to obtain the graph of  $f(x) = e^{x-1} + 2$  from the graph of  $g(x) = e^x$  and then sketch the graph of  $f(x)$ .



7. (6 points) Find the exact value of  $\log_2 \sqrt{8} - 2^{\log_2 \frac{1}{2}}$  without using a calculator.

8. (6 points) Solve  $e^{x-3} = e^{2x+2}$  for  $x$ .

9. (8 points) Expand the logarithmic expression

$$\log \left( \frac{zy^4}{x} \right)$$

assuming that all variables are positive.

10. (10 points) Solve for  $x$  in  $\log_5 x + \log_5(x - 4) = 1$

11. (14 points) The number of bacteria  $N$  in a culture is modeled by  $N(t) = (100)(2^{kt})$  where  $t$  is the time in hours and  $k$  is a constant.

(a) Given that  $N(2) = 1600$ , find  $k$ .

(b) Use your value of  $k$  from part (a) to determine how much time is required for the original population to double in size.