

KCATM 2011
Algebra: Team

1. $(x + y) + z = z + (x + y)$ is an example of the _____ property of addition.
A. commutative
B. associative
C. distributive
D. identity

2. The number 0.06022 expressed in scientific notation is
A. 6.022×10^{-2}
B. 0.6022×10^{-1}
C. 60.22×10^{-3}
D. 6022×10^{-5}

3. Given: $a \Delta b = 2a^2 - 3b$, what is the value of $(3\Delta 2)\Delta 1$?
A. 12
B. 47
C. 285
D. none of the above

4. If the sum of five consecutive even integers is equal to their product, what is the greatest of the five integers?
A. 4
B. 10
C. 14
D. 16

5. $\frac{\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{8}}$ is equivalent to...
A. $\sqrt{7}$
B. $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$
C. $2 + \sqrt{3}$
D. $\sqrt{2} + 3$

6. The sum of all the integers from 1 to 44, inclusive, is subtracted from the sum of all the integers from 7 to 50, inclusive. What is the result?
A. 6
B. 44
C. 264
D. 300

7. Factor: $25x^6 - 121y^4$

- A. $55(x^3 - y^2)(x^3 + y^2)$
- B. $(5x^3 - 11y^2)(5x^3 + 11y^2)$
- C. $(5x^3 - 11y^2)(5x^3 - 11y^2)$
- D. $(5x^3 + 11y^2)(5x^3 + 11y^2)$

8. If $x^2 + 6x + 8 = 4 + 10x$, then $x = ?$

- A. 2
- B. -2
- C. 1
- D. -1

9. Solve for x : $\frac{5x+1}{2} + \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{8x+8}{6}$

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. -1
- D. -2

10. What is the slope of the line whose equation is $3x - 4y - 16 = 0$?

- A. $\frac{3}{4}$
- B. $\frac{4}{3}$
- C. 3
- D. -4

11. What is the slope of a line passing through the points (3,5) and (-2,6)?

- A. $-\frac{1}{5}$
- B. -1
- C. -5
- D. $\frac{11}{5}$

12. A horizontal line has a slope of...

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. -1
- D. *undefined*

13. What are the coordinates of the y-intercept of the equation $y - 3x = 5$?

- A. (0,3)
- B. (0,5)
- C. (0,-3)
- D. (0,-5)

14. In the following system, what does $z =$?

$$x + 3y - z = -6$$

$$2x + 3y + 2z = 11$$

$$-3x + 4y - 2z = -20$$

- A. -1
- B. -2
- C. 2
- D. 5

15. Solve: $x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x = 0$

- A. -1, 0, 1, -.25
- B. -1, 0
- C. -1, 0, i , $-i$
- D. $i, -i$

16. Simplify $|\pi - 7|$ without using absolute value symbols.

- A. $7 - \pi$
- B. $\pi - 7$
- C. $\pi + 7$
- D. $-\pi - 7$

17. How many real solutions does the following equation have $\sqrt{6x + 19} = x - 6$?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 0

18. Solve: $2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 2 = 0$

- A. 16
- B. 9
- C. $\frac{1}{9}$
- D. $\frac{1}{16}$

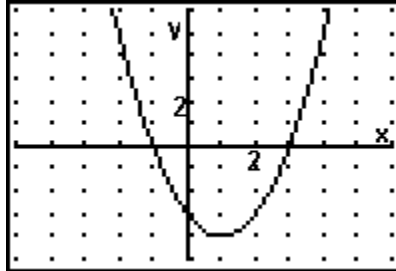
19. Solve: $x^2 + 12x \geq 45$

- A. $(-\infty, 15] \cup [3, \infty)$
- B. $(-\infty, 3] \cup [15, \infty)$
- C. $(-\infty, -15] \cup [3, \infty)$
- D. $[-15, 3]$

20. What is the equation of the axis of symmetry of the graph $y = 3x^2 + 12x - 2$?

- A. $x = -2$
- B. $x = 2$
- C. $y = -2$
- D. $y = 2$

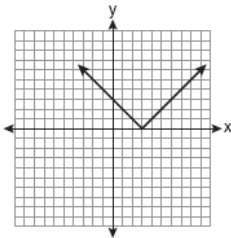
21. What are the roots of this parabola?



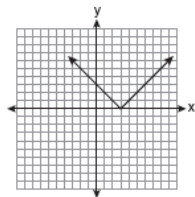
- A. 3 and 1
- B. 1 and 0
- C. 3 and -1
- D. -4 and 0

22. The diagram below shows the graph of $y = f(x)$.

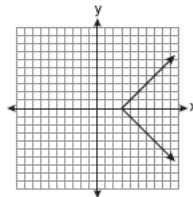
Which answer shows the graph of $y = -f(x)$?



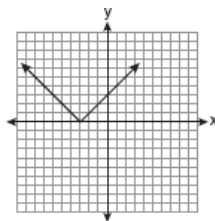
[A]



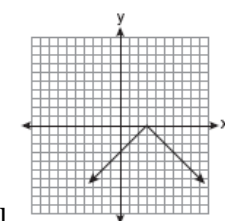
[B]



[C]



[D]



23. Find the midpoint of the line segment with endpoints $(2,-2)$ and $(-3,-8)$.
- A. $(-.5,-5)$
 - B. $(-2.5,-5)$
 - C. $(-.5, 5)$
 - D. $(2.5,-5)$
24. Determine the length of the line segment with endpoints $(4,-3)$ and $(-1, 10)$.
- A. 10
 - B. $\sqrt{194}$
 - C. $\sqrt{206}$
 - D. $\sqrt{58}$
25. Find the center and radius of the circle given by: $x^2 - 4x + y^2 - 6y + 12 = 0$
- A. $(2,3), r = \sqrt{12}$
 - B. $(-2,-3), r = 1$
 - C. $(2,3), r = 1$
 - D. $(4,6), r = 1$
26. Which one of the following defines y as a function of x ?
- A. $2x^2 - 3y = 5$
 - B. $|y| = 2x$
 - C. $y = \pm|x - 4| - 2$
 - D. $x = \sqrt{y^2 - 9}$
27. Find the difference quotient for: $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x$
- A. $4x - 3 + 2h$
 - B. $4x - 3$
 - C. $4x - 3 + h$
 - D. $4x + h$
28. Let $f(x) = 1 - x^2$ and $g(x) = 2x + 1$. Find $(f \circ g)(x)$.
- A. $-2x^2 + 3$
 - B. $-4x^2 + 4x + 2$
 - C. $-4x^2 + 2$
 - D. $-4x^2 - 4x$

29. Determine the remainder when $2x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 7$ is divided by $x - 2$.

- A. 2
- B. -1
- C. -11
- D. -53

30. Which equation below could depict exponential decay?

- A. $y = 3^x$
- B. $y = 1.4^x$
- C. $y = 0.5^x$
- D. $y = 2^x$

31. If the square root of x is greater than x , then x could be

- A. 0
- B. $1/2$
- C. 2
- D. 4

32. The expression $(4a + 2b) - (2a - 3b) - (a - b)$ when simplified is

- A. $6a + 6b$
- B. $a + 6b$
- C. $-2b$
- D. $6b$

33. Simplify: $\frac{2 - 3i}{5 + 7i}$

- A. $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{7}i$
- B. $\frac{2}{35} - \frac{3}{35}i$
- C. $-\frac{11}{74} - \frac{29}{74}i$
- D. $\frac{11}{74} - \frac{29}{74}i$

34. What is the point of intersection of the lines $5x + 2y = 4$ and $x - 2y = 8$?

- A. (2,3)
- B. (-2,3)
- C. (2,-3)
- D. (-3,2)

35. Which is the equation of a line whose slope is undefined?

- A. $x = -5$
- B. $y = 7$
- C. $x = y$
- D. $x + y = 0$

36. Which of these equations represents a line parallel to the line $2x + y = 6$?

- A. $y = 2x + 3$
- B. $y - 2x = 4$
- C. $2x - y = 8$
- D. $y = -2x + 1$

37. Simplify: i^{641}

- A. 1
- B. i
- C. -1
- D. $-i$

38. Rationalize: $\frac{8}{\sqrt[4]{8}}$

- A. $\frac{1}{8}$
- B. $\sqrt[4]{8}$
- C. $\sqrt[4]{2}$
- D. 1

39. Solve: $5x^2 + 11x = -1$

- A. $\frac{-11 + \sqrt{141}}{10}$
- B. $\frac{11 + \sqrt{101}}{10}$
- C. $\frac{11 + \sqrt{141}}{10}$
- D. $\frac{-11 + \sqrt{101}}{10}$

40. Factor: $6x^2 + 23x + 10$

- A. $(3x + 2)(2x + 5)$
- B. $(2x + 10)(3x + 1)$
- C. $(2x + 2)(3x + 5)$
- D. $(2x + 1)(3x + 10)$

41. Factor: $12ax + 15bx - 8ay - 10by$

- A. $(4a + 5b)(3x - 2y)$
- B. $(4a - 5b)(3x + 2y)$
- C. $(4a + 2b)(3x - 5y)$
- D. $(4a - 5b)(3x - 2y)$

42. Factor: $120a^3 - 480a$

- A. $120a(a - 2)^2$
- B. $(a + 2)(a - 2)$
- C. $120a(a^2 - 2)$
- D. $120a(a + 2)(a - 2)$

43. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 1}$ is:

- A. an even function
- B. an odd function
- C. a one-to-one function
- D. None of the Above

44. Which one of the following polynomials has a real zero between $x = 1$ and $x = 2$?

- A. $P(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 1$
- B. $P(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 7x - 11$
- C. $P(x) = 5x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 4$
- D. $P(x) = 5x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x - 9$

45. If P is a polynomial and a is a number for which $P(a) = 0$, then:

- A. $(x + a)$ is a factor of P
- B. $(x - a)$ is a factor of P
- C. $(0, a)$ is an intercept of the graph P
- D. $P(0) = a$

46. Find the slant asymptote of $F(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{x + 1}$.

- A. $y = x + 1$
- B. $y = 2x + 1$
- C. $y = x - 1$
- D. $y = x + 2$

47. Determine the equation of the horizontal asymptote of the graph

$$F(x) = \frac{x^4 - 6x^3 + 7x - 2}{x^4 - 4x^2 + 1}$$

- A. $y = 1$
- B. $y = 0$
- C. $y = \frac{4}{3}$
- D. $y = -2$

48. The population of a suburb, in thousands, is modeled by $P(t) = \frac{720t}{0.6t^2 + 15}$, where t is the time in years after the year 2000. In what year will the population of the suburb reach its maximum?

- A. 2001
- B. 2002
- C. 2005
- D. 2008

49. Given $\log_b 5 = 0.8271$ and $\log_b 3 = 0.5646$, evaluate $\log_b 45$.

- A. 0.93396
- B. 1.3917
- C. 1.8965
- D. 1.9563

50. Approximate $\log_3 19$ to four decimal places.

- A. 2.5405
- B. 2.7114
- C. 2.6801
- D. 2.6334

51. Solve $3^{2x+1} = \frac{1}{243}$.

- A. $x = 2$
- B. $x = 3$
- C. $x = -2$
- D. $x = -3$

52. Find the Vertex and Directrix of the parabola given by $x^2 - 4x - 8y - 20 = 0$.

- A. Vertex : $(-3,2)$; Directrix : $x = -5$
- B. Vertex : $(4,-3)$; Directrix : $y = 1$
- C. Vertex : $(-2,3)$; Directrix : $y = 5$
- D. Vertex : $(2,-3)$; Directrix : $y = -5$

53. Find the equation of the ellipse that has center $(-1, 4)$, has foci at $(-1, 8)$ and $(-1, 0)$ and the length of whose minor axis is $\sqrt{3}$.

- A. $\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{19} = 1$
B. $\frac{(x-1)^2}{19} + \frac{(y+4)^2}{3} = 1$
C. $\frac{(x-1)^2}{19} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{3} = 1$
D. $\frac{(x+1)^2}{3} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{19} = 1$

54. Find the eccentricity of the ellipse given by $25x^2 + 9y^2 = 225$.

- A. $\frac{4}{5}$
B. $\frac{5}{4}$
C. $\frac{9}{16}$
D. $\frac{16}{25}$

55. Find the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{14x+2}{(x-5)(x+7)}$

- A. $\frac{6}{x-5} + \frac{8}{x+7}$
B. $\frac{8}{x-5} + \frac{6}{x+7}$
C. $\frac{6}{x-5} + \frac{-8}{x+7}$
D. $\frac{-6}{x-5} + \frac{8}{x+7}$

56. Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 9 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ find $A-2B$.

- A. $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 3 \\ -14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$
B. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -9 \\ 22 & -13 \end{bmatrix}$
C. $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$
D. None of the Above

57. Find the product $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 7 & -4 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

A. $\begin{bmatrix} 88 & 35 & -6 \\ 0 & -12 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

B. $\begin{bmatrix} 88 & -33 \\ 43 & -15 \\ 15 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\begin{bmatrix} 88 & 17 \\ 77 & 18 \\ -33 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$

D. None of the Above

58. Find the twelfth term of $(2x - y)^{15}$ when expanded.

A. $-1863680x^{12}y^3$

B. $3640x^3y^8$

C. $-21840x^4y^{11}$

D. $2795520x^{11}y^4$

59. The sequence 4,6,9,13.5,... is:

A. an arithmetic sequence

B. a geometric sequence

C. the Fibonacci sequence

D. the binomial sequence

60. Find $\sum_{k=0}^4 (-1)^{k+1} (3k - 2)$.

A. 4

B. -8

C. -10

D. -4