

Name: _____

Algebra 2 Chapter 4 Test – Part 2 Review

Simplify.

1. i^{67}

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 4 \overline{) 67} \\ \underline{4} \\ 27 \\ \underline{24} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

3. $(2+i)(4-7i)$

$$8 - 14i + 4i - 7i^2$$

$$8 - 10i + 7$$

5. $|-2+3i|$

$$\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (3)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{4+9}$$

$$\sqrt{13}$$

2. $(6-4i) - (-3-4i)$

$$6-4i+3+4i$$

4. $\frac{-3(7-2i)}{(7+2i)(7-2i)}$

$$\frac{-21+6i}{49-14i+14i-4i^2} = \frac{-21+6i}{49+4}$$

6. $\frac{(3-2i)(4+3i)}{(4-3i)(4+3i)}$

$$\frac{12+9i-8i-6i^2}{16-12i+12i-9i^2} = \frac{12+i+6}{16+9}$$

Find the discriminant. Circle which description applies based on the discriminant value.

7. $2x^2 + 5x + 8 = 0$

$$b^2 - 4ac$$

$$(5)^2 - 4(2)(8)$$

$$25 - 64$$

$$-39$$

8. Solve by the quadratic formula: $x^2 - 10x = -22$

$$x^2 - 10x + 22 = 0$$

$$\frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 4(1)(22)}}{2(1)} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 88}}{2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

9. Solve by the quadratic formula: $x^2 - 2x + 10 = 0$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(10)}}{2(1)} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 40}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 6i}{2}$$

1. $-i$

2. 9

3. $\frac{15-10i}{-21+6i}$

4. $\frac{53}{-21+6i}$

5. $\sqrt{13}$

6. $\frac{18+i}{25}$

7. Discriminant Value: -39

Circle one:

One Sol.

Two Sols.

No Sol.

8. $5 \pm \sqrt{3}$

9. $1 \pm 3i$

10. Solve by completing the square: $x^2 + 8x + 6 = 0$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 = -6 + 16$$
$$\frac{8}{2} = 4^2 = 16$$
$$\sqrt{(x+4)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$
$$x+4 = \pm\sqrt{10}$$

10. $x = -4 \pm \sqrt{10}$

11. Fill in the blanks to complete the square:

$$x^2 - 10x + 25 = (x - 5)^2$$
$$-\frac{10}{2} = -5$$

11.

First blank: 25

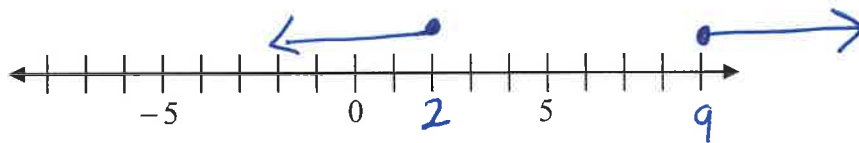
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12. Solve and graph the Quadratic inequality: $11x - 18 \leq x^2$

$$0 \leq x^2 - 11x + 18$$
$$0 \leq (x-9)(x-2)$$
$$x=9, x=2$$

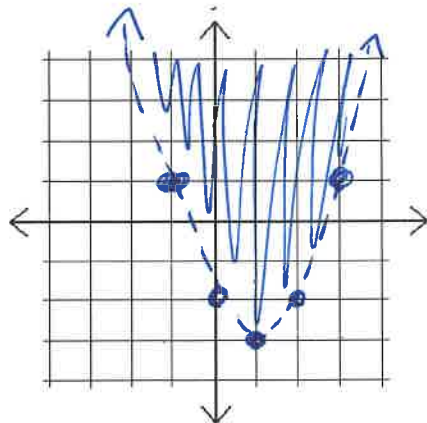
12. _____

$x \leq -2$ OR $x \geq 9$



13. Graph the quadratic inequality.

$$y > (x-1)^2 - 3$$



13. See left.