

Name:

5-a-day ACT prep #13

Solve each problem, show your work, and then choose the correct answer.

Do not linger over problems that take too much time. Solve as many as you can; then return to the others in the time you have left for this test.

You are permitted to use a calculator on this test. You may use your calculator for any problems you choose, but some of the problems may best be done without using a calculator.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, all of the following should be assumed.

1. Illustrative figures are NOT necessarily drawn to scale.
2. Geometric figures lie in a plane.
3. The word *line* indicates a straight line.
4. The word *average* indicates arithmetic mean.

1. Which of the following expressions is equivalent to $\frac{(2x^3z^2)^3}{x^3y^4z^2 \cdot x^{-4}z^3}$?

- A. $\frac{2x^7}{y^4}$
 B. $\frac{6x^{10}z}{y^4}$
 C. $\frac{6x^7}{y^4}$
 D. $\frac{8x^{10}z}{y^4}$
 E. None of these

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ &\frac{8x^9z^6}{x^{-1}y^4z^5} \\ &\downarrow \\ &\frac{8x^{10}z}{y^4} \end{aligned}$$

2. The lines represented by the equations $-2x + 3y = 8$ and $x - 5y = -4$ intersect at the point M. What is the sum of the x and y coordinate of point M?

- A. -4
 B. -2
 C. 0
 D. 2
 E. None of these

$$\begin{aligned} -2x + 3y &= 8 \\ 2(x - 5y) &= -4 \\ -2x + 3y &= 8 \\ 2x - 10y &= -4 \\ \hline 0x - 7y &= 4 \\ y &= -\frac{4}{7} \end{aligned}$$

4. If $(x + a)$ and $(x + b)$ are factors of $x^2 + kx + m$, and a , b , k , and m are integers such that $a < 0$, $b < 0$, and $m > 0$, what must be true about k .

- A. $k < 0$
 B. $k = 0$
 C. $k > 0$
 D. $k > m$
 E. None of these

$$(x-a)(x-b)$$

3. What is the sum of the solutions to the equation $x^2 = -5x$?

- A. -5i
 B. -5
 C. 0
 D. 5i
 E. None of these

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 5x &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{(5)^2 - 2(1)(0)}}{2(1)} \\ x &= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} \\ x &= \frac{-5 \pm 5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-5+5}{2} &= 0 \\ \frac{-5-5}{2} &= \frac{-10}{2} = -5 \end{aligned}$$

5. Which of the following expressions is equivalent to $\frac{y-5}{y^3} \div \frac{1}{y^2}$?

- A. $\frac{y-5}{y}$
 B. $\frac{y-5}{y^5}$
 C. $\frac{y^3-5y^2}{y^5}$
 D. -5
 E. None of these

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{y-5}{y^3} \cdot \frac{y^2}{1} \\ \frac{y-5}{y} \end{aligned}$$