NAME Key DATE PERIOD

Chapter 5 Pretend Quiz 1

(Lessons 5-1 through 5-2)

SCORE

Simplify. Assume that no variable equals 0.

1. $(4n^2y^2)(-6n^2y^5)$

2. $\dfrac{16(x^3y)^2}{2(xy^0)^4}$

3. $(4x^5 + x^3 - 7x^2 + 2)(3x - 1)$

Simplify.

4. $(12x^3 - 16x^2y + 3xy^2 + 9y^2)(2x^{-3}y)^{-1}$

5. $(3p + 5r) + (6p - 4r)$

6. $(2x - 3) - (5x - 6)$

7. $(4x - 5)(2x + 7)$

8. $(30a^2 - 11a + 15)(6a - 6)^{-1}$

Simplify.

9. $(m^2 + m - 6) \div (m + 4)$

10. $(a^3 - 6a^2 + 10a - 3) \div (a - 3)$

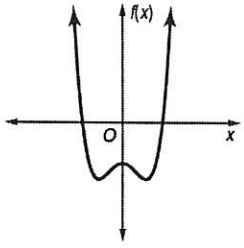
1. $-24n^4y^7$
2. $8x^2y^2$
3. $12x^6 - 4x^5 - 22x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x - 7$
4. $\frac{6x^6}{y} - 8x^5 + \frac{3x^4y}{z} + \frac{9}{z}x^3y$
5. $9p + r$
6. $-3x + 3$
7. $8x^2 + 18x - 35$
8. $30a + 169 + \frac{1029}{a-6}$
9. $-3 + \frac{6}{m+4}$
10. $a^2 - 3a + 1$

Chapter 5 Pretend Quiz 2

(Lessons 5-3 through 5-4)

SCORE

1. If $p(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$, find $p(-4)$.
2. Determine whether the graph at the right represents an odd-degree polynomial or an even-degree polynomial function. Then state the number of real zeros.



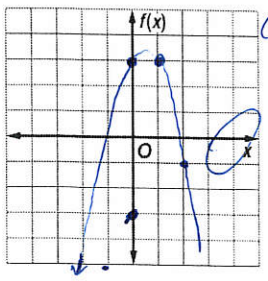
3. Graph $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x + 3$ by making a table of values. Then determine consecutive values of x between which each real zero is located. Estimate the x-coordinates at which the relative maxima and relative minima occur.

State the degree and of each polynomial.

4. $8x^2 + 2x - 9$

5. 235

1. $P(-4) = 57$
2. even, two real zeros
3. between -1 and 0, 0 and 1, and 1 and 2



(2 and 3)

4. 2
5. 0