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QUIZ #1 @ 90 points

Write neatly. Show all work. Write all responses on separate paper. Clearly label the exercises.

1. Let (8, -4) and (-6, 1) be two points in the plane. Find the following:

a) The distance between the two points.

b) The coordinates of the midpoint of the segment with endpoints the two given points.

c) An equation of the line passing through the two points.

d) The slope of a line that is perpendicular to the line passing through the two points.

2. Show that $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 6x + 10y - 1 = 0$ has a circle as its graph. Find the center and radius.

- 3. f(x) = 2x + 5. Do the following:
 - a) Find f(-1) and f(a+h).
 - · .

b) Graph the equation showing the x- and y-intercepts.

c) Find the domain and range of the function.

d) What is the slope?

e) Is the function increasing or decreasing?

4. Average annual tuition and fees for in-state students at public 4-year colleges are shown in the table for selected years. Answer the following:

- a) What are the variables in the problem? Which variable is independent, which one is dependent?
- b) Find a linear equation that models the cost in terms of the number of years since 1996 using two of the given points (for example, the first and last).
- c) Use your equation to predict the cost of tuition and fees at public 4-year colleges in 2008.

cost (in dollars)
3/5/
3486
3774
5836

(c) Domain: XER Rauge: YER (d) f(x) = 2x+5 is the scope intercept form, so m=2 (e) increasing (m>o) (4) (a) time : the underpendent voriable cost = the dependent voriable (b) let t = the unwher of years after 1996 C = the cost of tuition and fees Mr'll use 1996 sud 2006 1996: t=0, C= 3151 (0,3151) 2006: t=10, C=5836 (10,5836) so $m = \frac{\Delta C}{\Lambda f}$ $M = \frac{5836 - 3/5}{10 - 0}$ M= 268 50 \$/year

we use (0,3151) Aud m= 268.50 $C = mt + 6 \quad (y = mx + 6)$ 1 C= 268. so t + 3151 , (c) 2008: t=12 (= 268. so (12) + 3151 C = 6373 \$ 1 The cost of tuition oud pres ui 2008.

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\begin{array}{c} M_{1} + M_{1} / 3 \\ \hline (0) & (R_{1} - 4) \\ (0) & d^{2} = (M_{1})^{2} + (M_{2})^{2} \\ d^{2} = (M_{2})^{2} + (M_{2})^{2} \\ d^{2} = (R_{1} / M_{2})^{2} + (1 - / - M_{2})^{2} \\ d^{2} = (R_{1} / M_{2})^{2} + (1 - / - M_{2})^{2} \\ d^{2} = (R_{1} / M_{2})^{2} + (1 - / - M_{2})^{2} \\ d^{2} = (R_{1} / M_{2})^{2} + (1 - / - M_{2})^{2} \\ d^{2} = 22 / \\ \hline d^{2} = 22 / \\ \hline d^{2} = 22 / \\ \hline d^{2} = \sqrt{221} \\ \hline d^{2} = \sqrt{221} \\ \hline (E) / A_{1} + M_{1} / M_{2}) + A_{4} & unid point \\ (f) / M_{2} = (f - M_{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ (f) / M_{2} = (f - M_{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ (f) / M_{2} = (f - M_{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline (f) / M_{2} = (f - M_{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline (f) / M_{2} = (f - M_{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ (f) / M_{2} = (f - M_{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ (f) / M_{2} = (f - M_{2})^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline M_{1} = -\frac{M_{1}}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline M_{1} = -\frac{M_{1}}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline M_{2} = \frac{M_{2}}{2} \\ \hline M_{1} = -\frac{M_{2}}{2} \\ \hline M_{2} = \frac{M_{2}}{2} \\ \hline M_{2} = \frac{M_{2}}{2} \\ \hline M_{1} = \frac{M_{2}}{2} \\ \hline M_{2} = \frac{M_$$

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(-)

0 -1

=3

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