#Jenny

Finally I get this ebook, thanks for all these I can get now!

#Rio

Cool! I'am really happy

#Markus Jensen

I did not think that this would work, my best friend showed me this website, and it does! I get my most wanted eBook

#Hun Tsu

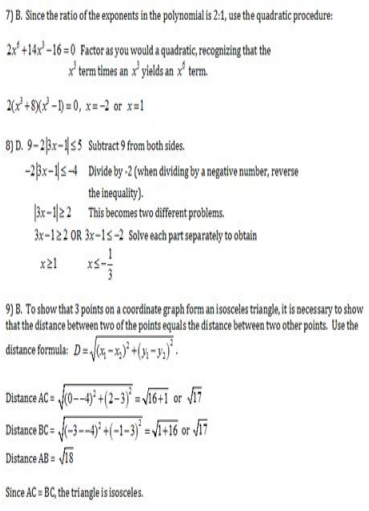
wtf this great ebook for free?!

#Che Salsa

My friends are so mad that they do not know how I have all the high quality ebook which they do not!

#Diego Butler

so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks



7) B. Since the ratio of the exponents in the polynomial is 2:1, use the quadratic procedure:

$2x^4+14x^2-16=0$ Factor as you would a quadratic, recognizing that the x^2 term times an x^2 yields an x^4 term.

$2(x^2+8)(x^2-1)=0,\ x=-2$ or $x=1$

8) D. $9-2|3x-1|\le 5$ Subtract 9 from both sides.

$-2|3x-1|\le -4$ Divide by -2 (when dividing by a negative number, reverse the inequality).

$|3x-1|\ge 2$ This becomes two different problems.

$3x-1\ge 2$ OR $3x-1\le -2$ Solve each part separately to obtain

$x\ge 1$ $\quad x\le -\frac{1}{3}$

9) B. To show that 3 points on a coordinate graph form an isosceles triangle, it is necessary to show that the distance between two of the points equals the distance between two other points. Use the distance formula: $D=\sqrt{(x_1-x_2)^2+(y_1-y_2)^2}$.

Distance AC = $\sqrt{(0--4)^2+(2-3)^2}=\sqrt{16+1}$ or $\sqrt{17}$

Distance BC = $\sqrt{(-3--4)^2+(-1-3)^2}=\sqrt{1+16}$ or $\sqrt{17}$

Distance AB = $\sqrt{18}$

Since AC = BC, the triangle is isosceles.

Download PDF version of :

College Algebra Test Questions And Answers