

Name \_\_\_\_\_

This packet contains problems involving skills you should already know. Please take your time with these problems and **SHOW YOUR WORK**. Do not use a calculator unless otherwise noted. Use online resources to help you if you forget how to work out a problem.

A. Simplify. Show the work that leads to your answer.

1)  $\frac{x-4}{x^2-3x-4}$

2)  $\frac{5-x}{x^2-25}$

B. Simplify each expression in order to obtain a single fraction. Show all work.

1)  $\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}$

2)  $\frac{\frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{10}{x^5}}$

C. If  $f(x) = 1 - x^2$  and  $g(x) = 2x + 1$ , find:

1)  $f(g(x))$

2)  $\frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h}$

3)  $g(f(4))$

D. Using point-slope form  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ , write an equation for the line...

1) with slope  $-2$ , containing the point  $(3, 4)$  \_\_\_\_\_

2) containing the points  $(1, -3)$  and  $(-5, 2)$  \_\_\_\_\_

3) with slope  $0$ , containing the point  $(4, 2)$  \_\_\_\_\_

4) perpendicular to the line in #1, containing the point  $(3, 4)$  \_\_\_\_\_

E. Find the equation of all vertical ( $x = ?$ ) and horizontal ( $y = ?$ ) asymptotes, if they exist.

1)  $y = \frac{x}{x-3}$

2)  $y = \frac{x^3 + 4}{x^2 - 1}$

F. For each of the following, sketch the function and then determine its domain and range.

1)  $y = \frac{1}{x+1}$

2)  $y = 3 \sin 2x$

G. Complete the following identities.

1)  $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2)  $1 + \tan^2 x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

H. Factor the following completely.

1)  $2x^2 - 13x - 15$

2)  $t^4 - 13t^2 + 36$

I. Multiply and simplify your results.

1)  $\frac{6s^2}{5t^3} \cdot \frac{10st}{6s^3}$

2)  $\frac{x^2 - 4}{6} \cdot \frac{2x - 4}{x + 2}$

3)  $\frac{3y + 9}{14y} \cdot \frac{y^3}{y^2 - 9}$

J. Determine the exact value of each expression. Remember NO CALCULATORS!

1)  $\sin 0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 2)  $\sin \frac{3\pi}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 3)  $\cos \pi =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4)  $\cos \frac{7\pi}{6} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 5)  $\tan \frac{7\pi}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 6)  $\tan 0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7)  $\csc \frac{2\pi}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 8)  $\sec \frac{3\pi}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 9)  $\cot \frac{11\pi}{6} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10)  $\sin \frac{-\pi}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 11)  $\cos \frac{-\pi}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 12)  $\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

13)  $\tan^{-1}(-1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 14)  $\arccos(1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 15)  $\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

K. Solve the equation for x, where x is a real number.

1)  $5\ln(2x+1) - 3 = 6$  2)  $\frac{4}{x-1} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{x+3}$

L. Solve each equation on the interval  $[0, 2\pi)$ .

1)  $4\sin^2 x = 1$  2)  $2\cos x + \sqrt{3} = 0$

M. Rewrite to solve for z.

1)  $4x + 10yz = 0$  2)  $h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2x^4}{z}}$

Answer sheet for Calculus.

A.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

B.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

C.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

D.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

E.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

F.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

G.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

H.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

I.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

J.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

K.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

L.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

M.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_