

Name NLT

Summer Algebra I Extended Packet

This packet should help prepare you for Algebra I Extended at Trumbull High School. Please complete these problems before the first day of school.

A TI 84 graphing calculator is required for all math classes at Trumbull High. You may use the calculator for all problems of this packet.

1. Evaluate.

a)  $(2 + 5)^2 - (3)(9)$   
 $7^2 - 27$   
 $49 - 27$   
 $\boxed{22}$

b)  $[2 - 5(14 - 9)] + 2 \div 2$   
 $[2 - 5(5)] + 2 \div 2$   
 $[2 - 25] + 1$   
 $[-23] + 1 = \boxed{-22}$

c)  $\frac{2(4-1)^2}{5^2-9}$   
 $\frac{2(3)^2}{25-9} \quad \frac{2(9)}{16}$   
 $\frac{18}{16} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{9}{4}}$

d)  $\frac{6^2-3^3}{4-5(8-4)}$   
 $\frac{36-27}{4-5(4)}$   
 $\frac{9}{4-20} \rightarrow \frac{9}{-16} = \boxed{\frac{-9}{16}}$

2. Evaluate  $3x - 2y$  given that  $x = 3, y = -4$ .

$$\begin{aligned}3(3) - 2(-4) \\ 9 - (-8) \\ 9 + 8 \rightarrow \boxed{17}\end{aligned}$$

3. Evaluate  $x^2$  given that  $x = -5$ .

$$(-5)^2 = \boxed{25}$$

4. Solve each equation. Show all work.

a.  $-14x + 5 = 47$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline -14x = 42 \\ -14 \quad -14 \\ \hline x = -3 \end{array}$$

b.  $\frac{x}{3} - 5 = -2$

$$\begin{array}{r} +5 \quad +5 \\ \hline 3 \cdot \frac{x}{3} = 3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline x = 9 \end{array}$$

c.  $50 + 9x = 11x + 24$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9x \quad -9x \\ \hline 50 = 2x + 24 \\ -24 \quad -24 \\ \hline 26 = 2x \\ 2 \quad 2 \\ \hline x = 13 \end{array}$$

d.  $8m - 35 = 5(m - 11)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8m - 35 = 5m - 55 \\ -5m \quad -5m \\ \hline 3m - 35 = -55 \\ +35 \quad +35 \\ \hline 3m = -20 \\ 3 \quad 3 \\ \hline m = \frac{-20}{3} \end{array}$$

e.  $12x + 16 = 10 - 3(x - 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + 16 = 10 - 3x + 6 \\ 12x + 16 = 16 - 3x \\ + 3x \quad + 3x \\ \hline 15x + 16 = 16 \\ -16 \quad -16 \\ \hline 15x = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{array}$$

f.  $\frac{x-3}{2} = 7$

$$2 \cdot \frac{x-3}{2} = 7 \cdot 2$$
$$\begin{array}{r} x - 3 = 14 \\ +3 \quad +3 \\ \hline x = 17 \end{array}$$

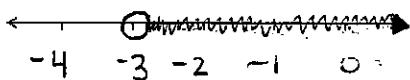
5. Solve the following inequalities. Show work and graph the solutions on the given number lines.

a.  $-5x - 2 < 13$

$$\begin{array}{r} +2 \quad +2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5x < 15 \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline x > -3 \end{array}$$

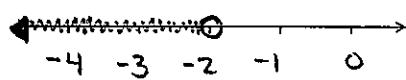
SWITCH  
SIGN!



b.  $4x + 2 < -6$

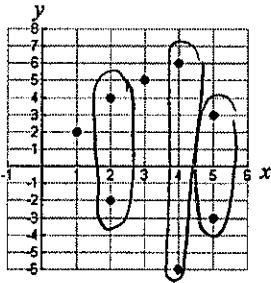
$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x < -8 \\ 4 \quad 4 \\ \hline x < -2 \end{array}$$



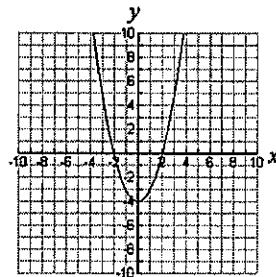
6. Determine if each graph is a function. Explain.

a.



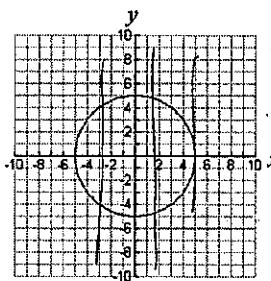
NO! There are 3 x  
values that have  
more than 1 y.

b.



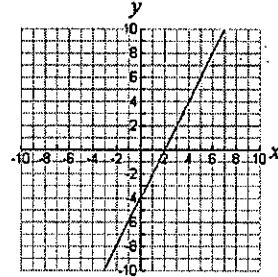
Yes!

c.



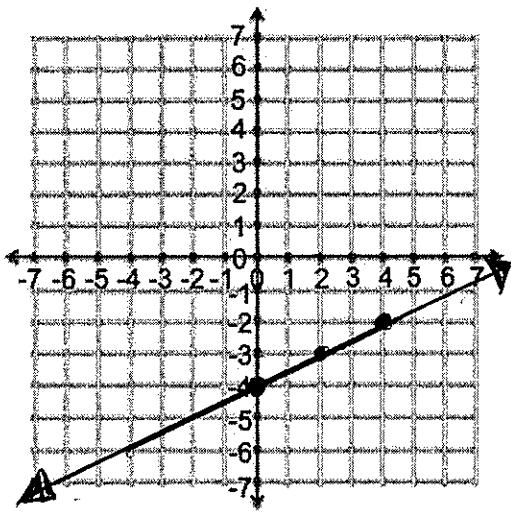
NO!  
doesn't pass  
vertical line  
test

d.



Yes! linear

7. Graph  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$



Slope:  $\frac{1}{2}$   
y-int:  $(0, -4)$

8. Find the slope of the line through  $(7, 12)$  and  $(4, -9)$ .

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$
$$\frac{-9 - 12}{4 - 7} = \frac{-21}{-3} = \boxed{7}$$

9. Given the line  $y = 3x + 5$ ,

a. Identify the slope.

$$\boxed{m = 3}$$

b. Identify the  $y$ -intercept

$$\boxed{(0, 5)}$$

10. Write an equation of a line that has a slope of 2 and a y-intercept of 7.

$$y = 2x + 7$$

11. Write an equation of a line that has a slope of 3 and contains (4, 6).

Point-slope

$$y - 6 = 3(x - 4)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} y - 6 & = & 3x - 12 \\ +6 & & +6 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{y = 3x - 6}$$

Solve for b

$$y = 3x + b$$

$$6 = 3(4) + b$$

$$6 = 12 + b$$

$$b = -6$$

$$\boxed{y = 3x - 6}$$

12. Write an equation of a line that contains (1, 4) and (2, 7).

$x_1, y_1$      $x_2, y_2$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$m = \frac{7 - 4}{2 - 1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$y - 4 = 3(x - 1)$$

$$y - 4 = 3x - 3$$

$$\boxed{y = 3x + 1}$$

- or -

$$y = 3x + b$$

$$4 = 3(1) + b$$

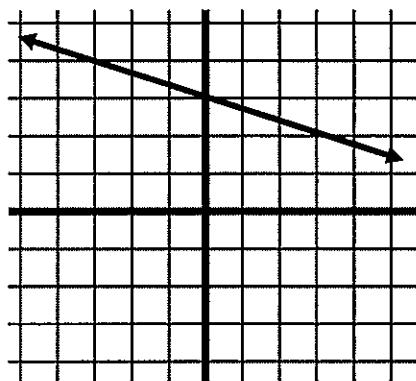
$$4 = 3 + b$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\boxed{y = 3x + 1}$$

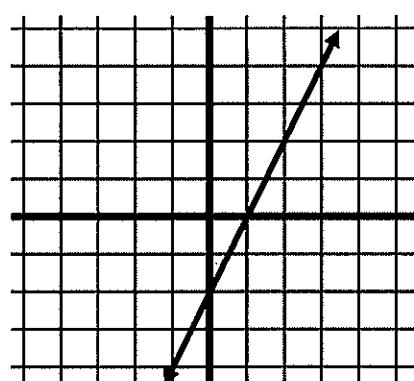
13. Write an equation of a line in slope intercept form for the lines graphed below.

a.



Equation:  $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 3$

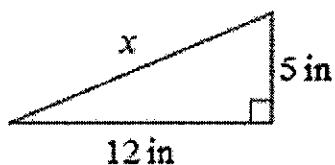
b.



Equation:  $y = 2x - 2$

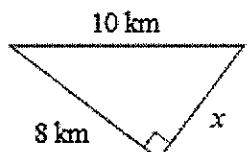
14. Find the missing side of the triangle using the Pythagorean Theorem.

a.



$$\begin{aligned}12^2 + 5^2 &= x^2 \\144 + 25 &= x^2 \\\sqrt{169} &= \sqrt{x^2} \\x &= 13\end{aligned}$$

b.



$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 8^2 &= 10^2 \\x^2 + 64 &= 100 \\\sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{36} \\x &= 6\end{aligned}$$