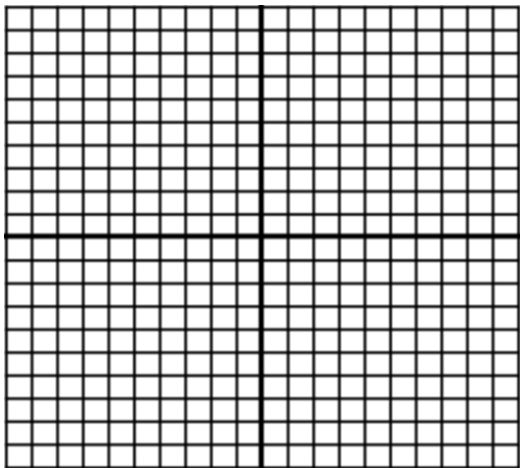
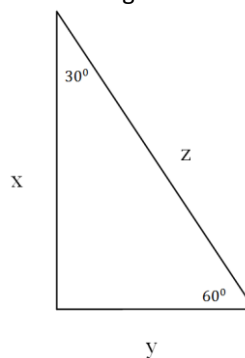


Calculators are NOT allowed on these quizzes. This is practice for the quiz.

1. Accurately graph
- $y = -x^2 + 3$
- .



2. Solve the triangle when
- $z = 24$
- .

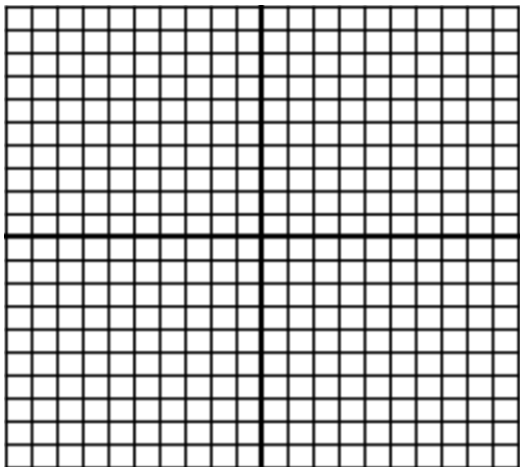


2. Multiply
- $(x + 1)(x - 7)(x - 3)$

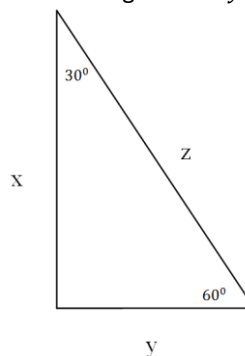
4. Factor
- $3x^2 - 10x - 8$
- .

Calculators are NOT allowed on these quizzes. This is practice for the quiz.

1. Accurately graph
- $y = \sqrt{x} + 3$
- .



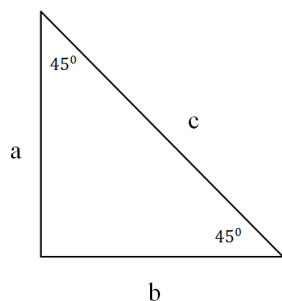
2. Solve the triangle when
- $y = 5$
- .



2. Multiply
- $(x - 1)(x - 4)(x + 6)$

4. Factor
- $2x^2 + 5x - 12$
- .

7. Solve the triangle when $b = 5\sqrt{3}$.



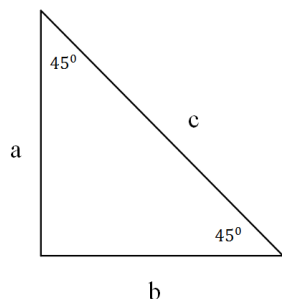
8. Determine the equation of the inverse of the given function. Finalize your answer by solving for y .

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x-4} + 2$$

7. Solve $x^2 - 8x = 20$ by either factoring and zpp, completing the square and solving, or the quadratic formula.

8. Solve $x^2 - 8x = 20$ using another technique.

7. Solve the triangle when $c = 7\sqrt{2}$.



8. Determine the equation of the inverse of the given function. Finalize your answer by solving for y .

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{3}x - 2$$

7. Solve $x^2 - 10x = -24$ by either factoring and zpp, completing the square and solving, or the quadratic formula.

8. Solve $x^2 - 10x = -24$ using another technique.

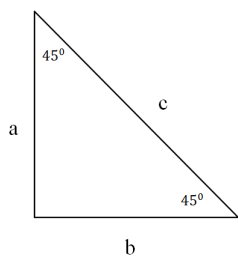
Solving Special Right Triangles

Draw an accurate square (take your time), and then draw a single segment that splits this square into two equal triangles.	Draw an accurate equilateral triangle (again, take your time), and then draw a single segment that splits this equilateral triangle into two equal triangles.
The two triangles above are called isosceles right triangles or 45-45-90 triangles. Do you see why? Please explain.	The triangles above are called 30-60-90 triangles. Do you see why? Please explain.

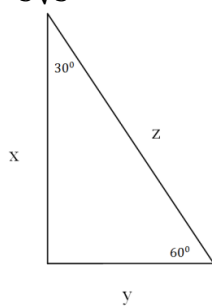
Solving Special Right Triangles

Draw an accurate square (take your time), and then draw a single segment that splits this square into two equal triangles.	Draw an accurate equilateral triangle (again, take your time), and then draw a single segment that splits this equilateral triangle into two equal triangles.
The two triangles above are called isosceles right triangles or 45-45-90 triangles. Do you see why? Please explain.	The triangles above are called 30-60-90 triangles. Do you see why? Please explain.

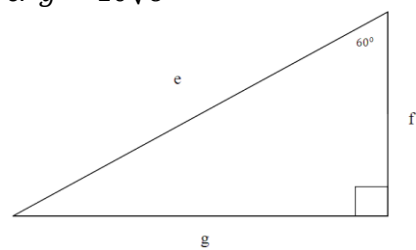
a. $b = 5\sqrt{6}$



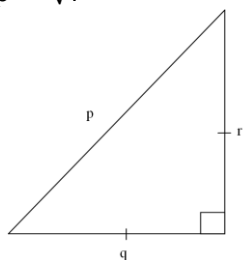
b. $y = 5\sqrt{3}$



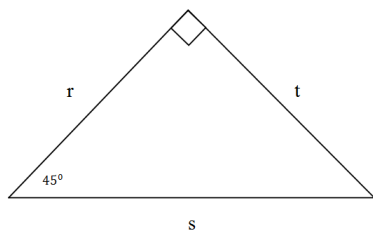
c. $g = 10\sqrt{6}$



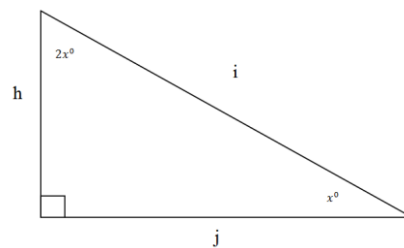
d. $p = \sqrt{7}$



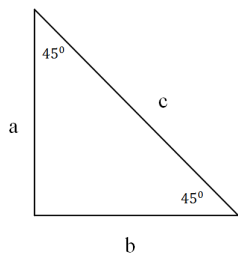
e. $r = \frac{10\sqrt{21}}{3}$



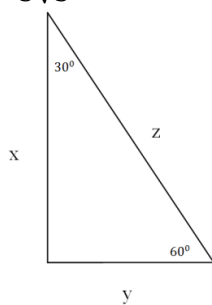
f. $i = 5\sqrt{5}$



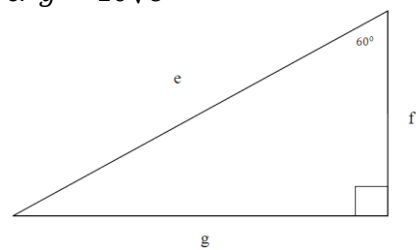
a. $b = 5\sqrt{6}$



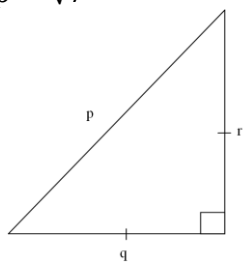
b. $y = 5\sqrt{3}$



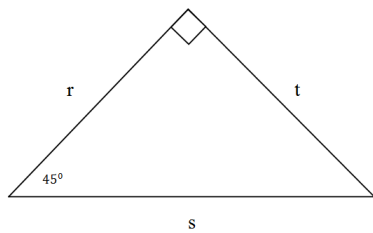
c. $g = 10\sqrt{6}$



d. $p = \sqrt{7}$



e. $r = \frac{10\sqrt{21}}{3}$



f. $i = 5\sqrt{5}$

