

**BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE**  
of the City University of New York

**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & COMPUTER SCIENCE**  
**MTH 28 Review Sheet**

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**1.** Function  $f$  is given by  $f(x) = 7x - 8$ . Find

(a)  $f(3)$       (b)  $f(a + 5)$       (c)  $f(3t)$

**2.** Function  $f$  is given by  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 3$ . Find

(a)  $f(1)$       (b)  $f(3)$       (c)  $f(-2)$

**3.** Factor completely:

(a)  $3b^2 + 12b$       (b)  $12x^3y - 3y^3$       (c)  $9x^2y^3 - 3x^2y^5$

(d)  $25x^4 - 16y^2$       (e)  $15ax + 9xy - 10ay - 6y^2$       (f)  $x^2 - 3x - 10$

(g)  $2x^2 - x - 6$       (h)  $3x^2 - 2x + 5$       (i)  $4x^2 - 12xy + 9y^2$

(j)  $-3x^2 - xy + 10y^2$       (k)  $2x^4 - 2x^3 - 12x^2$

**4.** Solve:

(a)  $3x^2 = 27$       (b)  $6x^2 = 3x$       (c)  $x^2 - 8x + 16 = 0$

(d)  $x^2 - 8x - 20 = 0$       (e)  $2x^2 + x - 6 = 0$       (f)  $x^2 + 2x = 15$

**5.** Determine the values for which the rational expression is undefined.

(a)  $\frac{3x - 2}{4 - x}$       (b)  $\frac{x^2 - 4}{6}$       (c)  $\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{2x^2 - 7x + 6}$

**6.** Perform the indicated operations and simplify:

$$(a) \frac{6x^3 - 6x}{3x^3 + 3x^2}$$

$$(b) \frac{4yz}{5a^2} \cdot \frac{10a^5}{12xy} \div \frac{6}{3a}$$

$$(c) \frac{4x^2 + x - 5}{x^3 - x^2} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 2x}{4x^2 + 13x + 10}$$

$$(d) \frac{x^2 - 7x + 12}{x^2 - 4x + 4} \div (x - 3)$$

$$(e) \frac{2x^2 - 8y^2}{2xy - 4y^2} \div \frac{4x^2 - 16y^2}{2x^2 - 4xy}$$

$$(f) \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{x^2 - 9} \div \frac{x^2 + 4x}{x^2 + 5x + 6}$$

$$(g) \frac{2}{5x^2y} + \frac{1}{x} + 2$$

$$(h) \frac{2}{2x + 3} + \frac{1}{x + 5}$$

$$(i) \frac{2x^2 - 10}{2x^2 + 17x + 21} - \frac{x + 4}{x + 7}$$

$$(j) \frac{\frac{7}{ab} - \frac{3}{b^2}}{\frac{2}{a^2} + \frac{7}{b^2}}$$

$$(k) \frac{\frac{2}{x^2 - 4}}{\frac{5}{x + 2} - \frac{3}{x - 2}}$$

**7.** Solve:

$$(a) \frac{2}{x} + 7 = \frac{7x}{x + 5}$$

$$(b) \frac{3}{2x - 1} + \frac{1}{x} = 4$$

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

$$(d) \frac{2}{x + 2} + \frac{15}{x^2 - 4x - 12} = \frac{3}{x - 6}$$

**8.** Simplify:

$$(a) \sqrt{108}$$

$$(b) \sqrt{180}$$

$$(c) \sqrt[3]{40}$$

$$(d) \sqrt[3]{-64}$$

**9.** Perform the indicated operations and simplify (all variables represent positive real numbers):

$$(a) 5\sqrt{12} - 4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{75}$$

$$(b) (2\sqrt{3})(3\sqrt{5})$$

$$(c) (4 + \sqrt{2})(5 - 3\sqrt{2})$$

$$(d) (8 + 2\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$(e) (1 - 2\sqrt{11})(1 + 2\sqrt{11})$$

$$(f) \sqrt{\frac{7}{18}}$$

$$(g) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$(h) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(i) \frac{\sqrt[3]{2x}}{\sqrt[3]{9x^2}}$$

$$(j) \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$(k) \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}$$

**10.** Perform the indicated operations and simplify (all variables represent positive real numbers):

(a)  $64^{-2/3}$

(b)  $\left(\frac{9}{16}\right)^{-1/2}$

(c)  $(64x^3y \cdot xy^5)^{4/3}$

(d)  $\left(\frac{27x^5y}{8y^3}\right)^{1/3}$

(e)  $\left(\frac{8x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{-\frac{3}{4}}}{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}y^3}\right)^{2/3}$

**11.** Solve the equation.

(a)  $\sqrt{2x+3} - 3 = 0$

(b)  $\sqrt{2x+5} = 3\sqrt{x-1}$

(c)  $\sqrt{3x+4} - x = 2$

**12.** Perform the indicated operations of complex numbers and simplify:

(a)  $i^{173}$

(b)  $(2-3i)(5-7i) - (3-2i)$

(c)  $\frac{4-7i}{5+3i}$

**13.** Solve the equation by completing the square.

(a)  $x^2 + 6x - 12 = 0$

(b)  $x^2 + 4x + 6 = 0$

(c)  $2x^2 - 8x = 0$

**14.** Solve the equation by quadratic formula.

(a)  $x^2 - 2x - 6 = 0$

(b)  $x^2 - 3x = 0$

(c)  $x^2 = 8$

**15.** Solve the equation by any method.

(a)  $2x^2 + 18 = 0$

(b)  $x^2 + 4x + 20 = 0$

(c)  $4x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$

(d)  $(2x-3)(x+4) = 4$

(e)  $x^4 - 7x^2 + 12 = 0$

**16.** Determine the exact value of:

(a)  $\cos 60^\circ$

(b)  $\csc 45^\circ$

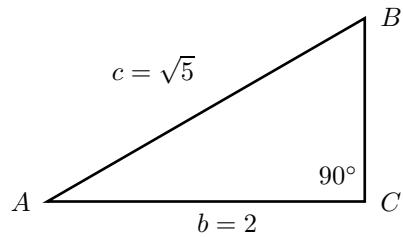
(c)  $\sin 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ$

**17.** Use the triangle to find:

(a)  $\cos A$

(b)  $\csc A$

(c)  $\tan B$



**18.** Given that  $\triangle ABC$  is a right triangle with  $C = 90^\circ$ , find the missing sides.

- (a)  $\cos A = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $b = 2$       (b)  $\tan A = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $b = 6$       (c)  $\cos B = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $c = 12$

**19.** The angle of elevation of the top of a tree is  $60^\circ$  from an observation point 80 feet from the base of the tree. Find the height of the tree.

**20.** Bill is standing on top of a 175 foot cliff overlooking a lake. The measure of the angle of depression to a boat is  $30^\circ$ .

- (a) How far, exactly, is the boat from the foot of the cliff?  
 (b) How far is the boat from Bill?