

Extra Practice

Chapter 6

Lesson 6-1

Simplify each radical expression. Use absolute value symbols as needed.

1. $\sqrt{36x^4}$

2. $\sqrt{c^{80}d^{50}}$

3. $\sqrt[4]{81x^{12}}$

4. $\sqrt[3]{-64}$

5. $\sqrt[5]{-32k^5}$

6. $\sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{16}w^{12}}$

7. $\sqrt[4]{m^{18}n^8}$

8. $\sqrt[3]{27y^{15}}$

9. $\sqrt[5]{-243r^{20}}$

10. You can use the expression $D = 1.2\sqrt{h}$ to approximate the visibility range D , in miles, from a height of h feet above ground.

a. Estimate the visibility from a height of 900 feet.

b. How far above ground is an observer whose visibility range is 84 miles?

11. You can approximate the speed of a falling object as $v = 8\sqrt{d}$, where v is the speed in feet per second and d is the distance, in feet, the object has fallen. Express d in terms of v .

Lesson 6-2

Multiply or divide and simplify. Assume that all variables are positive.

12. $\sqrt{3x^4} \cdot \sqrt{24x^3}$

13. $\sqrt[3]{4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{18}$

14. $\sqrt{5a^3} \cdot \sqrt{20a}$

15. $\frac{\sqrt{80}}{\sqrt{5}}$

16. $\frac{\sqrt{18x^5y}}{\sqrt{2x}}$

17. $\frac{\sqrt[3]{640w^3z^8}}{\sqrt[3]{5wz^4}}$

18. The time T it takes a pendulum to make a full swing in each direction and return to its original position is called the period of the pendulum. The

equation $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{\ell}{32}}$ relates the length of the pendulum ℓ , in feet, to its

period T , in seconds. How long is a pendulum if its period is 3 seconds? Round the answer to the nearest tenth.

Lesson 6-3

Simplify.

19. $2\sqrt{7} + 3\sqrt{7}$

20. $\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{8}$

21. $\sqrt{7x} + \sqrt{28x}$

22. $3\sqrt{18} + 2\sqrt{72}$

23. $\sqrt{27} + \sqrt{48}$

24. $8\sqrt{45} - 3\sqrt{80}$

25. $(2 + \sqrt{5})(3 + \sqrt{5})$

26. $(6 - \sqrt{7})(1 - \sqrt{7})$

27. $(\sqrt{10} + 3)^2$

28. $(3\sqrt{5} - 2)(3\sqrt{5} + 2)$

29. $\frac{5}{2 - \sqrt{3}}$

30. $\frac{4 - 3\sqrt{7}}{1 + 2\sqrt{7}}$

Extra Practice (continued)

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Lesson 6-4

Write each expression in simplest form. Assume that all variables are positive.

31. $81^{\frac{1}{2}}$

32. $36^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 36^{\frac{1}{4}}$

33. $\left(x^{-\frac{4}{3}}y^{\frac{3}{5}}\right)^{15}$

34. $\left(x^{\frac{1}{4}}y^{-\frac{3}{8}}\right)^{16}$

35. $(8x^{15}y - 9)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

36. $(-27x^{-9}y^6)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

37. $(-32x^{-10}y^{15})^{\frac{1}{5}}$

38. $(32x^{20}y^{-10})^{-\frac{1}{5}}$

39. $\left(\frac{81y^{16}}{16x^{12}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

40. $\left(\frac{16x^{14}}{81y^{18}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

41. $\sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5}$

42. $\frac{\sqrt[6]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x^5}}$

Lesson 6-5

Solve. Check for extraneous solutions.

43. $\sqrt{13x - 10} = 3x$

44. $\sqrt{x + 20} = x$

45. $(4x - 12)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3 = x$

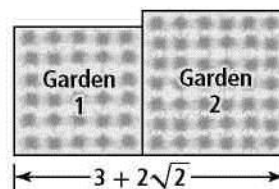
46. $(7x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (5x + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

47. $\sqrt{x - 2} - \sqrt{2x + 3} = -2$

48. $\sqrt{10x} - 2\sqrt{5x - 25} = 0$

49. A community garden offers two different square-shaped plots of growing space as shown. The larger plot measures one square meter greater than the smaller one. The combined lengths of the two gardens is $3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ meters.

- What is the area of Garden 1?
- What is the length of Garden 2?



Lesson 6-6

Let $f(x) = 3x^2$ and $g(x) = 2 - 5x$. Perform each function operation.

50. $f(x) - g(x)$

51. $f(x) \cdot g(x)$

52. $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

53. $(f + g)(x)$

54. $(f \cdot g)(x)$

55. $\frac{g}{f}(x)$

Let $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = 3x + 1$. Evaluate each expression.

56. $(f \circ g)(0)$

57. $(f \circ g)(2)$

58. $(f \circ g)(23)$

59. $(f \circ g)(5)$

60. $(g \circ f)(0)$

61. $(g \circ f)(1)$

62. $(g \circ f)(-1)$

63. $(f \circ f)(3)$

64. $(g \circ g)(4)$

Extra Practice (continued)

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- 65.** Halina works in a department store. Three times per year she is allowed to combine her employee discount with special sale prices. Let x be the retail price of a blouse.
- Halina's employee discount is 20%. Write a function $E(x)$ that represents the cost of the blouse after the discount.
 - Due to a manufacturer's incentive, the blouse is marked down 25%. Write a function $M(x)$ that represents the sale price.
 - The sales tax on clothing is 6%. Write a function $T(x)$ that describes the cost of a clothing item with sales tax included.
 - Halina found a blouse to which the discounts apply. Use the function composition $f = T \circ E \circ M$ to write the function $f(x)$ that represents the price Halina will pay for the blouse.
- 66.** You invest p dollars in an account that earns a simple interest of 6%. The function that represents the account balance at the end of the year is $f(p) = 1.06p$.
- Suppose that at the end of the year you deposit \$500 in the account. Write a new function $g(p)$ that shows the balance that will earn interest in the second year.
 - At the end of every year you add \$500 to the account. The interest rate remains 6%. Write a composition of functions f and g to find the account balance at the end of the third year, before adding the \$500. Find that balance for an initial investment of \$1000.

Lesson 6-7

For each function f , find f^{-1} and the domain and range of f and f^{-1} . Determine whether f^{-1} is a function.

67. $f(x) = 6x + 1$

68. $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 4}$

69. $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 3}$

70. $f(x) = \sqrt{-5x + 2}$

71. $f(x) = 3x^2 + 1$

72. $f(x) = 2 - x^2$

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73. You can use the function $f(x) = 331.4 + 0.6x$ to approximate the speed of sound in dry air, where x is the temperature in degrees Celsius.
- Write an algebraic expression for the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$.
 - Evaluate $f^{-1}(x)$ for $x = 350$. Round the result to the nearest whole number. Explain what your result represents.

Lesson 6-8

Graph each function.

74. $y = \sqrt{x}$

75. $y = \sqrt{x} - 1$

76. $y = \sqrt{x} + 3$

77. $y = \sqrt{x+3}$

78. $y = 4\sqrt{x}$

79. $y = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{x}$

80. $y = 2\sqrt{x-5} + 2$

81. $y = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$

82. $y = \sqrt[3]{x-2} - 3$