

## 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  $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{32}}$  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)**Chapter 6****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.  $(4x - 12)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3 = x$

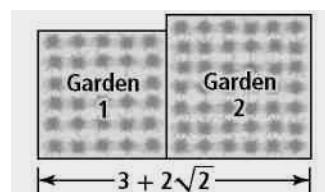
46.  $(7x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (5x + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

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.

- a. What is the area of Garden 1?  
b. 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)**Chapter 6**

- 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.
- a.** Halina's employee discount is 20%. Write a function  $E(x)$  that represents the cost of the blouse after the discount.
  - b.** Due to a manufacturer's incentive, the blouse is marked down 25%. Write a function  $M(x)$  that represents the sale price.
  - c.** The sales tax on clothing is 6%. Write a function  $T(x)$  that describes the cost of a clothing item with sales tax included.
  - d.** 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  $f(p) = 1.06p$ .
- a.** 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.
  - b.** 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.**  $f(x) = 2 - x^2$

**Extra Practice** (continued)**Chapter 6**

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