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QUESTION 1

What is the equation of a line that passes through the point (2, 3) and has a slope of -1/2?

A. $y=-\frac{1}{2}x+2$ B. $y=-\frac{1}{2}x-2$ C. $y=\frac{1}{2}x+2$ D. $y=\frac{1}{2}x-2$

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

What is the equation of a line that passes through the point (3, 1) and has a -2/3?

A. $y=-\frac{2}{3}x$ B. $y=-\frac{2}{3}x+3$ C. $y=-\frac{2}{3}x-3$ D. $y=\frac{2}{3}x-3$

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

You can use the information provided by the specific point and the value of the slope to derive the equation for the line:

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

$$-\frac{2}{3} = \frac{y_2 - (-1)}{x_2 - (-3)} = \frac{y_2 + 1}{x_2 + 3}$$

$$y_2 + 1 = -\frac{2}{3} \cdot (x_2 + 3)$$

$$y_2 + 1 = -\frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{2}{3}(3)$$

$$y_2 + 1 = -\frac{2}{3}x_2 - 2$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 3$$

QUESTION 3

Evaluate the following derivative

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(24x^3 - 9x^2 + 3x - 11\right) \text{ at } x = 3.$$

A. 597

B. 325

C. 154

D. 96

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Chemistry students performed nine volume measurements of a solution during a lab and obtained the

following results:

{2.4mL, 3.2mL, 3.7mL, 3.7mL, 4.5mL, 6.8mL, 7.3mL, 8.1mL, 12.2mL}

What is the mean of the data set?

A. 3.7mL

B. 4.5mL

C. 5.8mL

D. 9.8mL

Correct Answer: C

The mean of a data set is the arithmetic average of the values of the data set or

$$\frac{2.4mL + 3.2mL + 3.7mL + 3.7mL + 4.5mL + 6.8mL + 7.3mL + 8.1mL + 12.2mL}{9}$$

$$= \frac{51.9mL}{9} = 5.8mL.$$

QUESTION 5

What is the probability that two cards drawn from a deck of cards are of a black suit (e.g., either clubs or spades) if the first card drawn is replaced before the second card is drawn?

A. 1352/2704

B. 676/2704

C. 6/2704

D. 2/2704

Correct Answer: B

Because the two drawings are made from a complete deck of cards, the two events are independent of one another. You first need to determine the probability of drawing a card of twosuits from a deck of cards. Out of a total of 52 cards, there are 13 cards of any suit and 26 cards of a black suit. The probability of drawing a card of a black suit, P(A), is 26/52. Because the first card is replaced before the second drawing, the probability of drawing a card of the same suit, P(B), is also 26/52. Thus, the probability of drawing two cards of the same suit is

$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = \frac{26}{52} \cdot \frac{26}{52} = \frac{676}{2704}.$$