

For full credit, you must show all work and circle your final answer.

1 Simplify the following and write without absolute value signs:

$$|\sqrt{5} - 6| + |(-3) + 2|$$

$$\sqrt{5} < 6 \text{ this means } (\sqrt{5} - 6) < 0 \text{ so, } |\sqrt{5} - 6| = -(\sqrt{5} - 6) = 6 - \sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{Also, } |(-3) + 2| = |(-1)| = 1$$

$$\text{So, } |\sqrt{5} - 6| + |(-3) + 2| = (6 - \sqrt{5}) + 1 = 7 - \sqrt{5}$$

2 Simplify:

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

Note that $y^0 = 1$, $y^2 * y^3 = y^{(2+3)} = y^5$ and that $(ab)^2 = a^2b^2$, so we can see that:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2x^2(3x)^0(-2x)^3 \\ &= 2x^2(1)(-2^2x^3) \\ &= (2 * (-2^2))(x^2 * x^3) \\ &= 8x^5 \end{aligned}$$

3 Factor:

$$(2x^2 + 7x + 6)$$

$$= (2x + 3)(x + 2)$$

You can check using FOIL, First, Outside, Inside, Last:

$$\begin{aligned} & (2x + 3)(x + 2) \\ &= (2x * x) + (2x * 2) + (3 * x) + (3 * 2) \\ &= 2x^2 + 4x + 3x + 6 \\ &= 2x^2 + 7x + 6 \end{aligned}$$