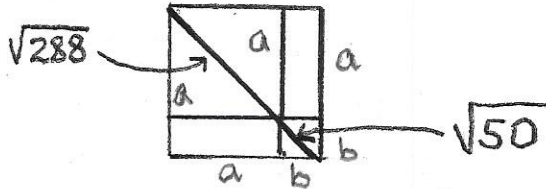


Work on the following problems. Your work must be written neatly on 8.5x11 inch paper with this sheet on the top of your write up or I will not grade your work. All necessary work must be shown for credit. Your work must represent the question asked. You may discuss this assignment with others, but all work turned in must be your own work. Your work is more important than the answer.

I have neither received nor given help on this project. Turn Key
 (Signature)

1. Give the area of all the squares in the following figure.



$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + a^2 &= 288 & b^2 + b^2 &= 50 \\ 2a^2 &= 288 & 2b^2 &= 50 \\ a^2 &= 144 & b^2 &= 25 \\ a &= 12 & b &= 5 \\ a + b &= 17 & (a+b)^2 &= 289 \end{aligned}$$

2. Give a polynomial for (a) $\frac{3}{1-4x}$ (b) $\frac{1}{1-t-t^2}$ (c) $\frac{1+x}{1-x-x^2}$
3. Given the 8 spaces _____, answer the following. How many different ways can you fill these spaces with the two numbers 0 and 1? How many of these have exactly three 1's? How many have exactly five 0's? How many have at least six 1's?
4. If you compute the sum $6 + 11 + 16 + 21 + 26 + \dots + 501 + 506$, what natural number do you obtain?
5. Give a rational number for the following. (a) $0.\overline{1203}$ (b) $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{81} + \dots$ (c) $12.3\overline{478}$
6. Plot $x = 3, x = \frac{7}{4}, x = \phi, x = -\phi, x = -\frac{7}{4}, x = -3$ all on the same real line. Also plot all the numbers satisfying $|x| = \frac{15}{4}$.
7. Give a real number for ϕ^8 . Is this number rational or irrational?
8. Give a real number that the following continued fractions equal (represent).

(a) $1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{\dots}}}}$ (b) $2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\dots}}}}$

9. Solve the following for x . (a) $2x - 5 = 7$ (b) $\frac{4x-3}{5} = 1$ (c) $x^2 - 4x = 5$ (d) $3x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$

$$2(a) \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{3}{1-x} = 3 + 3x + 3x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{3}{1-t} = 3 + 3t + 3t^2 + 3t^3 + \dots$$

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

$$1-4x \left| \begin{array}{l} 3 + 3(4x) + 3(4x)^2 + 3(4x)^3 + \dots \\ \underline{3} \\ 3 - 3(4x) \\ \underline{3(4x)} \\ 3(4x) - 3(4x)^2 \\ \underline{3(4x)^2} \\ 3(4x)^2 - 3(4x)^3 \\ \underline{3(4x)^3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{1-t-t^2} \quad 1-t-t^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 + t + 2t^2 + 3t^3 + 5t^4 \\ \underline{1} \\ 1 - t - t^2 \\ \underline{t + t^2} \\ t - t^2 - t^3 \\ \underline{2t^2 + t^3} \\ 2t^2 - 2t^3 - 2t^4 \\ \underline{3t^3 + 2t^4} \\ 3t^3 - 3t^4 - 3t^5 \\ \underline{5t^4 + 3t^5} \end{array} \right.$$

$$4. \quad \begin{array}{ccccccccccc} 6 & + & 11 & + & 16 & + & 21 & + & 26 & + & \dots & + & 501 & + & 506 \\ 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & & 5 & & & & \underbrace{100} & & \underbrace{101} \end{array}$$

Count by 5's ←

$$\frac{101 \cdot (506 + 6)}{2} = 101 \cdot 256 = 25,856$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{101} 5k+1 = 6 + 11 + 16 + \dots + 501 + 506$$

$$5. (a) \quad 0.\overline{1203} = \frac{1203}{9999} = \frac{401}{3333}$$

$$(b) \quad 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{81} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} - 1}{-\frac{1}{3} - 1} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{-\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(c) \quad 12.34\overline{78} = 12 + \frac{34}{100} + \frac{78}{9900}$$

$$x = 12.34\overline{78}$$

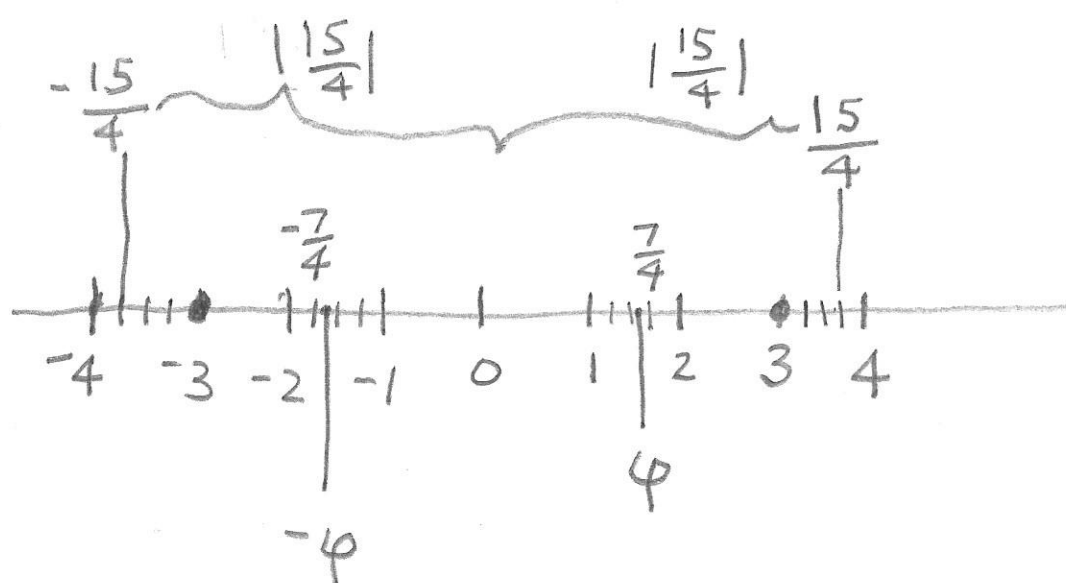
$$100x = 1234.\overline{78}$$

$$- x = 12.34\overline{78}$$

$$99x = 1222.44$$

$$x = \frac{12244}{9900}$$

6.



7.

$$\varphi^2 = \varphi + 1$$

$$\varphi^3 = \varphi^2 + \varphi = \varphi + 1 + \varphi = 2\varphi + 1$$

$$\varphi^4 = \varphi(2\varphi + 1) = 2\varphi^2 + \varphi = 2(\varphi + 1) + \varphi = 3\varphi + 2$$

$$\varphi^5 = \varphi(3\varphi + 2) = 3\varphi^2 + 2\varphi = 3(\varphi + 1) + 2\varphi = 5\varphi + 3$$

$$\varphi^6 = 8\varphi + 5$$

$$\varphi^7 = 13\varphi + 8$$

$$\varphi^8 = 21\varphi + 13 = 21 \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} + 13$$

$$= \frac{21 + 21\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{26}{2}$$

$$= \frac{47 + 21\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$8(a) \quad 1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{1+2}}} = f$$

$$f = 1 + \frac{2}{f}$$

$$f^2 = f + 2$$

$$f^2 - f - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow f = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4(2)}}{2} = 2$$

$$(b) \quad 2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2}} = F$$

$$F = 2 + \frac{1}{F}$$

$$F^2 = 2F + 1$$

$$F^2 - 2F - 1 = 0$$

$$F = \frac{2 + \sqrt{4 + 4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \sqrt{8}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$9 \text{ (a) } 2x - 5 = 7 \quad \text{(b) } \frac{4x-3}{5} = 1$$

$$2x = 12$$

$$x = 6$$

$$4x - 3 = 5$$

$$4x = 8$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\text{(c) } x^2 - 4x = 5$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0$$

$$(x-5)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = 5 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$\text{(d) } 3x^2 - 2x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(3)(5)}}{2(3)}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 60}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-56}}{6}$$