

# College Algebra Problems With Solutions

1.  $x^4 - 64x^2$   
 $x^2(x^2 - 64)$   
 $x^2(x-8)(x+8)$

2.  $27x^3 - 125y^3$   
 $(3x-5y)(9x^2 + 15xy + 25y^2)$

3.  $x^3 - 4x^2 - 9x + 36$   
 $x^2(x-4) - 9(x-4)$   
 $(x-4)(x^2 - 9)$   
 $(x-4)(x-3)(x+3)$

4.  $(x^2 - 2x)^2 - 7(x^2 - 2x) - 8$   
 $[(x^2 - 2x) - 8][(x^2 - 2x) + 1]$   
 $(x^2 - 2x - 8)(x^2 - 2x + 1)$   
 $(x-4)(x+2)(x-1)(x+1)$

5.  $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 25x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - 25)$   
 $\frac{(x-5)(x+5)}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

6.  $\frac{x^3 - 27}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = \frac{(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)}{(x-3)(x+3)}$   
 $= \frac{x^2 + 3x + 9}{x+3}$

7.  $\frac{x}{(x-2)(x+2)} - \frac{2}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+2}$   
 $\frac{x - 2(x+2) + (x-2)(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$   
 $\frac{x - 2x - 4 + x^2 - 4}{(x-2)(x+2)}$   
 $\frac{x^2 - x - 8}{(x-2)(x+2)}$

8.  $\left[ \frac{3x^2}{x^2} - \frac{(3y)^2}{(3y)^2} \right]^{-1}$   
 $\left[ \frac{3}{x^2} - \frac{1}{y^2} \right]^{-1}$   
 $\left[ \frac{3y^2 - x^2}{4x^2y^2} \right]^{-1}$   
 $\frac{4x^2y^2}{3y^2 - x^2}$

9a)  $\sqrt[3]{300x^5y^{10}}$   
 $\sqrt[3]{100x^4y^{10}} \sqrt[3]{3x}$   
 $10x^{\frac{4}{3}}y^{\frac{10}{3}} \sqrt[3]{3x}$

9b)  $\sqrt[4]{100x^5y^{10}}$   
 $\sqrt[4]{6x^4y^8} \sqrt[4]{10xy^2}$   
 $2x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{5}{2}} \sqrt[4]{10xy^2}$

9c)  $4\sqrt[3]{81x^5} + 3x\sqrt[3]{375x^2}$   
 $4\sqrt[3]{27x^4} \sqrt[3]{3x} + 3x\sqrt[3]{125x^2}$   
 $4 \cdot 3x \sqrt[3]{3x} + 3x \cdot 5 \sqrt[3]{3x^2}$   
 $12x \sqrt[3]{3x} + 15x \sqrt[3]{3x^2}$   
 $27x \sqrt[3]{3x^2}$

10.  $(4\sqrt{6} - 5\sqrt{2})(4\sqrt{6} - 5\sqrt{2})$   
 $= 16 \cdot 6 - 40\sqrt{12} + 25 \cdot 2$   
 $= 96 - 40\sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} + 50$   
 $= 146 - 80\sqrt{3} \approx 7.44$   
 $\approx 2(73 - 40\sqrt{3})$

11a)  $\frac{36x^3}{\sqrt{xy}} = \frac{36x^3}{3x\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{y}}$   
 $= \frac{12x^2\sqrt{y}}{y}$

11b)  $\frac{36x^3}{\sqrt{xy}} = \frac{36x^3}{3x\sqrt{y}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y}}{\sqrt{y}}$   
 $= \frac{12x^2\sqrt{y}}{y}$

12.  $x^2 = 2(3x-5)$   
 $x^2 = 6x - 10$   
 $x^2 - 6x + 10 = 0$   
 POLYNOMIAL  
 Completing Square  
 a Quadratic Formula  
 $x = 3 \pm i$

13.  $3x^2 = 2(3x+1)$   
 $3x^2 = 6x + 2$   
 $3x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$   
 Quad Formula  
 $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$   
 $x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(3)(-2)}}{2(3)}$   
 $= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 + 24}}{6}$   
 $= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{60}}{6}$   
 $= \frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{15}}{6}$   
 $= \frac{2(3 \pm \sqrt{15})}{6}$   
 $= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{15}}{3}$

14.  $(\sqrt{2x+5})^2 = (x+3)^2$   
 $2x+5 = 4x^2 + 12x + 9$   
 $0 = 4x^2 + 10x - 6$   
 $0 = 2(2x^2 + 5x - 3)$   
 $= 2(2x-1)(x+3)$   
 $x = \frac{1}{2}, x = -3$   
 Ch:  $x = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\sqrt{1+5} = 1+3$   
 $\sqrt{6} = 4$   
 Ch:  $x = -3$   
 $\sqrt{-6+5} = -6+3$   
 $\sqrt{-1} = -3$

15.  $(x + \frac{12}{x}) - 15(x + \frac{12}{x}) + 56 = 0$   
 Let  $u = x + \frac{12}{x}$   
 $u^2 - 15u + 56 = 0$   
 $(u-7)(u-8) = 0$   
 $u = 7, u = 8$   
 $x(x + \frac{12}{x}) = 7 \Rightarrow x^2 + 12 = 7x$   
 $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$   
 $(x-4)(x-3) = 0$   
 $x = 4, x = 3$   
 $x^2 + 12 = 8x$   
 $x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$   
 $(x-6)(x-2) = 0$   
 $x = 6, x = 2$

16a) 14, 10  
 b) 4, 64  
 c) 2, 51

17a)  $7.5 \times 10^{-23}$   
 b)  $32A(-4 \div 5)$  FOMC  
 $= \frac{1}{16}$

18a)  $i^7 = -i$   
 $\frac{6-4i}{5+4i} = \frac{14-44i}{41}$

19a)  $y = (x-1)^2 - 2$   
 b)  $y = -x^2 + 4x$

20a)  $y = \sqrt{x} + 4$   
 b)  $y = |x-4|$

**College algebra problems with solutions** are essential for students seeking to master the fundamental concepts of algebra. These problems not only help students prepare for exams but also enhance their problem-solving skills and analytical thinking. In this article, we will explore various types of college algebra problems, step-by-step solutions, and tips for tackling them effectively. Whether you're struggling with equations, functions, or inequalities, this guide aims to provide clarity and understanding.

## Understanding College Algebra

College algebra serves as a critical foundation for higher-level mathematics and various fields such as engineering, economics, and the physical sciences. It typically covers a wide range of topics, including:

- Linear equations and inequalities
- Quadratic equations
- Polynomials
- Rational functions
- Exponential and logarithmic functions
- Systems of equations
- Sequences and series

Mastering these topics is crucial for success in more advanced mathematical courses. Let's delve into some common college algebra problems and their solutions.

## Common College Algebra Problems

### 1. Solving Linear Equations

Linear equations are among the simplest algebraic expressions. A typical problem might involve solving for the variable  $x$ .

Example Problem:

Solve the equation:

$$3x + 7 = 22$$

Solution Steps:

1. Isolate the variable:

Subtract 7 from both sides:

$$3x = 22 - 7$$

$$3x = 15$$

2. Divide to solve for  $x$ :

$$x = \frac{15}{3}$$

$$x = 5$$

Thus, the solution is  $x = 5$ .

### 2. Quadratic Equations

Quadratic equations can often be solved using the quadratic formula, factoring, or completing the

square.

Example Problem:

Solve the quadratic equation:

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

Solution Steps:

1. Factor the equation:

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

2. Set each factor to zero:

$$x - 5 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x + 1 = 0$$

3. Solve for  $x$ :

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

Thus, the solutions are  $x = 5$  and  $x = -1$ .

### 3. Solving Systems of Equations

Systems of equations can be solved using substitution or elimination methods.

Example Problem:

Solve the system:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 6 \\ x - y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Solution Steps:

1. Use the second equation to express  $x$ :

$$x = y + 2$$

2. Substitute into the first equation:

$$2(y + 2) + 3y = 6$$

$$2y + 4 + 3y = 6$$

$$5y + 4 = 6$$

3. Solve for  $y$ :

$$5y = 6 - 4$$

$$5y = 2$$

$$y = \frac{2}{5}$$

4. Substitute back to find  $x$ :

$$x = \frac{2}{5} + 2 = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{10}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$

Thus, the solution is  $x = \frac{12}{5}$ ,  $y = \frac{2}{5}$ .

# Tips for Solving College Algebra Problems

Successfully tackling college algebra problems requires practice and a strategic approach. Here are some tips to enhance your problem-solving skills:

- **Understand the Concepts:** Grasp the underlying principles behind algebraic operations instead of merely memorizing procedures.
- **Practice Regularly:** Consistent practice helps reinforce learned concepts and improves accuracy.
- **Work Through Examples:** Study solved examples to understand the steps involved in arriving at a solution.
- **Use Graphing Tools:** Visualizing equations and functions can provide insights that help in solving problems.
- **Check Your Work:** Always review your solutions to catch any mistakes before submitting assignments or taking tests.

## 4. Rational Functions

Rational functions can present unique challenges, especially when identifying asymptotes and intercepts.

Example Problem:

Find the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the function:

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 4}$$

Solution Steps:

1. Find vertical asymptotes:

Set the denominator equal to zero:

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = 2 \quad \text{or} \quad x = -2$$

Thus, vertical asymptotes are  $x = 2$  and  $x = -2$ .

2. Find horizontal asymptote:

Compare the degrees of the numerator and denominator. Since both are of degree 1, the horizontal asymptote is:

$$y = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

Thus, the function has vertical asymptotes at  $x = 2$  and  $x = -2$  and a horizontal asymptote at  $y = 2$ .

# Conclusion

**College algebra problems with solutions** offer a valuable resource for students aiming to strengthen their mathematical skills. By understanding the various types of algebraic problems and employing effective strategies for solving them, students can build confidence and competency in algebra. Remember, the key to mastering college algebra lies in consistent practice, thorough understanding, and a willingness to seek help when needed. With determination and the right approach, you can navigate the challenges of college algebra successfully.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What are some common types of college algebra problems students face?

Common types of college algebra problems include solving linear equations, factoring polynomials, graphing quadratic functions, solving systems of equations, and working with exponential and logarithmic functions.

### How do I solve a quadratic equation using the quadratic formula?

To solve a quadratic equation in the form  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  using the quadratic formula, use  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ . Calculate the discriminant ( $b^2 - 4ac$ ) to determine the nature of the roots, and then substitute the values of  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  into the formula to find the solutions.

### What steps should I follow to factor a polynomial expression?

To factor a polynomial expression, first look for a greatest common factor (GCF). Then, check if the polynomial is a special form (like a difference of squares). For quadratic trinomials, find two numbers that multiply to  $ac$  (the product of the leading coefficient and the constant term) and add to  $b$  (the middle term's coefficient). Rewrite and factor by grouping if necessary.

### How can I graph a linear equation in slope-intercept form?

To graph a linear equation in slope-intercept form ( $y = mx + b$ ), identify the slope ( $m$ ) and the y-intercept ( $b$ ). Start by plotting the y-intercept on the y-axis, then use the slope to determine the rise over run. Draw a straight line through the points to complete the graph.

### What is the importance of understanding functions in college algebra?

Understanding functions is crucial in college algebra because they represent relationships between variables. Mastering functions allows students to analyze data, model real-world situations, and solve equations effectively. It also lays the foundation for more advanced topics in mathematics and related fields.

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