Unit 1 – Tools of Algebra Test

Choose the most suitable choice: (Q1 - Q5)

- 1. x + 5 = 5 + x is an example of which property?
 - a) associative property of addition

c) commutative property of addition

b) additive identity

- d) additive inverse
- 2. The subtraction of 10 times of x from y is

a)
$$5x - y$$

c)
$$5x - y$$

b)
$$y - 10x$$

d)
$$5 + 10y$$

- 3. (150)+(50+25)=(150+50)+25
 - a) associative property of addition
 - b) distributive property
 - c) commutative property of multiplication
 - d) multiplicative inverse property
- 4. $\left(\frac{x}{x}\right)^n = \dots$

a)
$$x^{mn}$$

c)
$$x^{m-n}$$

b)
$$x^{m+n}$$

- 5. An algebraic expression containing three terms is called:
 - a) monomial

c) binomial

b) trinomial

d) None of these

Unit 1 - Tools of Algebra Test

Solve the following:

$$6. \qquad \chi \ \frac{(3x^2 - xz)}{3xz - z^2}$$

7.
$$2 - \frac{y}{4} = \frac{y}{4} + 1$$

8.
$$-(k-5) + 3(k+2) = 4(k-3) - 1$$

Mr: X's father is 4 times as old as Mr:X. After 5 years, father will be three times as 9. old as X. Find their present ages.

The velocity of an object fired directly upward is given by V = 80 - 32t, where t is in seconds.

Fill in the blanks

Unit 1 – Tools of Algebra Test

- 11. If two events (A,B) are mutually exclusive, the probability of event A or event B occurring is given by ______.
- 12. P(A) is expressed as ______.
- 13. The solution to the equation $\frac{3x}{5} \frac{x}{2} = 4$ is ______.
- 14. The multiplicative inverse of $\frac{-27}{9}$ is ______.
- 15. The two general types of random variables are _____ and _____.

Choose as True or False.

- 16. Probability of an even number on top in rolling a die is $\frac{1}{2}$. (T/F)
- 17. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) P(A \cap B)$ when A and B are overlapping. (T/F)
- 18. The multiplicative inverse of $\frac{-25}{5}$ is $\frac{8}{5}$ (T/F)
- 19. The simplified form of $2x \times \frac{(5y-y)}{2}$ is 4xy. (T/F)
- 20. The associative property addition says that it doesn't matter how we group the added numbers (i.e. which we calculate first)

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) \tag{T/F}$$