Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
***	In the graph to the left,	Using the function below:	Find the slope of the line for the table.
Name the interval with the greatest average rate of change. [-2, 0]	When $x = 0$, $y = 4$ When $y = -2$, $x = -6$	$\{(-5,2),(1,1),(5,1),(2,6)\}$ f(5) = 1 f(2) = 6	x -4 -2 0 2 4 y -2 0 2 4 6 m = 1
Factor Completely: $r^2 + 15r + 50 =$ (r + 10)(r + 5) $x^2 - 5x - 36 =$ (x - 9)(x + 4)		(-1, 8) 8 6 4 (5, 2)	Factor Completely: $x^2 - 13x + 40 =$ (x - 8)(x - 5) $3x^2 + 6x - 45 =$ 3(x + 5)(x - 3)
Solve and plot your answer on the number line below:	Solve:	Solve:	Solve:
$4x + 1 = \frac{1}{3}x + 10$ $4x + 1 = \frac{1}{3}x + 10$ $2 3 4 5$ $x = 27/11 \approx 2.455$	$-16 = \frac{4}{3}x - 8$ $x = -6$	$\frac{3}{2}x - 2 = 19$ $x = 14$	$-12 = \frac{2}{9}x$ $x = -54$
Write the equation of a line in slope intercept form that has a slope of $-\frac{2}{3}$ and has a y-intercept of 7. $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 7$	Write the equation of the line in slope intercept form. $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$	Write the equation of a line in slope intercept form of a line that has a slope of $-\frac{7}{4}$ and contains (-4, 5). $y = -\frac{7}{4}x - 2$	Write the equation of a line in slope intercept form that contains the points $(1,-4)$ and $(-5, 2)$. $y = -x - 3$
Simplify the radicals below: $ \sqrt{-16} = \frac{4i}{\sqrt{-50}} $ $ \sqrt{-50} = \frac{5i\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{-1}} $ $ \sqrt{-1}^{551} = -i $	Matching: 1. i 2. i^2 3. i^3 A. $(\sqrt{-1})^2(\sqrt{-1})$ C. $\sqrt{-1}$ D. $(\sqrt{-1})^2$	Identify the conjugate: $-12-6i \frac{-12+6i}{1-i}$	Simplify the radicals below: $ \sqrt{-121} = \frac{11i}{\sqrt{80}} $ $ \sqrt{80} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{-1}} $ $ \sqrt{-1}^{325} = i $
Always, Sometimes, Never? The sum of a complex number $(a + bi)$ and its conjugate is a real number.	Simplify the following: $(4-9i)-2(7-6i)$ $-10+3i$	Multiply the following: $ (10 + 3i)(2 + i) $ $ 17 + 16i $	Simplify the following: $\frac{\frac{2}{7i} = -\frac{2i}{7}}{\frac{9}{8-7i}} = \frac{\frac{72+63i}{113}}{\frac{113}{113}}$
Solve the following: 1. $x^2 = 27 - 6x$ x = -9,3 2. $x^2 + 5x + 8 = 0$ $x = \frac{-5 \pm i\sqrt{7}}{2}$	Solve the following: $1. x^{2} - 2 = 9x$ $x = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{89}}{2}$ $2x^{2} + 8x - 19 = 0$ $x = 4 \pm i\sqrt{3}$	Solve the following: 1. $3x^2 = 24x + 27$ x = -1,9 2. $3x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$ $x = \frac{5 \pm i\sqrt{23}}{6}$	Solve the following: 1. $3x^2 - 4 = 68$ $x = \pm 2\sqrt{6}$ 2. $x^2 - 7x = -10$ x = 2,5
Solve the following: 1. $2x^2 + 8x = 12$ $x = -2 \pm \sqrt{10}$ 2. $5x^2 + 2 = 5x$ $x = \frac{5 \pm i\sqrt{15}}{10}$	Solve the following: 1. $4x^2 - 30 = -5$ $x = \pm \frac{5}{2}$ 2. $x^2 - 3x = 7$ $x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2}$	Solve the following: 1. $x^2 + 8x - 33 = 0$ x = -11, 3 2. $-2x^2 + 10x = 15$ $x = \frac{5 \pm i\sqrt{5}}{2}$	Solve the following: 1. $x^2 = 12x - 20$ x = 2, 10 2. $2x^2 - 6x = -5$ $x = \frac{3 \pm i}{2}$