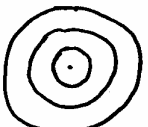


0. $\frac{2-4i}{3-i} \cdot \frac{3+i}{3+i} = \frac{6+4-12i+2i}{9+1}$
 $= \frac{10-10i}{10} = \boxed{1-i}$

1. \$25 means you won twice & lost once.

(3) $(\frac{1}{6})^2 (\frac{5}{6}) = \frac{3 \cdot 5}{216} = \boxed{\frac{5}{72}}$

2.  $\frac{4}{36} \cdot 50 + \frac{12}{36} \cdot 25 + \frac{20}{36} \cdot 11$
 $\frac{50}{9} + \frac{75}{9} + \frac{95}{9} = \frac{190}{9} = \boxed{20}$

3. $360 = 3^2 \cdot 40 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$
 $84 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$
 LCM = $2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 = \boxed{2520}$

4. A 5, 20, — $\Rightarrow d=15$
 B ~~8~~, -12, — 5th term = $a+4d$
 C 4, 8, 12 $= 5+4 \cdot 15 = \boxed{65}$

5. $(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{12})t = 1$
 $\frac{32}{12 \cdot 20} t = 1$
 $t = \frac{12 \cdot 20}{32} = \boxed{\frac{15}{2}}$

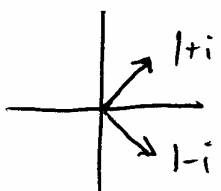
6. $\ln 3 + \ln x - 2 \ln x = \frac{5}{2}$
 $\ln x = \ln 3 - \frac{5}{2}$
 $x = e^{(\ln 3 - \frac{5}{2})} = \frac{e^{\ln 3}}{e^{5/2}}$
 $= \boxed{3e^{-5/2}}$

7. $\frac{4}{7} \pi 3^h = \frac{1}{2} \pi 3^h h$
 $h = \boxed{12}$

8. $4 \cdot 125 + 3 \cdot 25 + 2 \cdot 5$
 $500 + 75 + 10$
 $\boxed{585}$

9. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + (\frac{2}{3})^4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \dots$
 $S = \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3$ (Tom)
 $\Rightarrow \text{Bill} = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}$

10. 30th term = $14 + 29 \cdot 3$
 $= 14 - 87 = -73$
 $\frac{30}{2} \text{ pairs} = 15 \text{ pairs}$
 each sums to $14 + (-73) = -59$
 $S = 15 \cdot (-59) = \boxed{-885}$

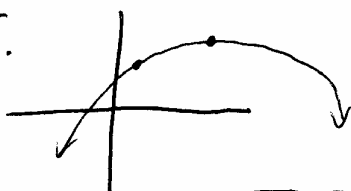
11.  $\left| \frac{(1+i)^7}{(1-i)^3} \right| = \frac{|1+i|^7}{|1-i|^3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}^7}{\sqrt{2}^3} = \sqrt{2}^4 = 4$
 $\angle \frac{(1+i)^7}{(1-i)^3} = 7\angle(1+i) - 3\angle(1-i) = 7 \cdot 45^\circ - 3 \cdot 45^\circ = 10 \cdot 45^\circ = 450^\circ = 90^\circ$
 $\Rightarrow \textcircled{4i}$

12. $432 = 2^4 \cdot 3^3 = 2^{2a+b} 3^{a+b}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a+b=4 \\ a+b=3 \\ \hline a=1 \Rightarrow b=2 \end{array}$$

13. $-1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$
 $-1 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-10) + 4 \cdot 16 = \textcircled{75}$

14. $\sum_{n=1}^{10} (n-3) \log_2 4 = \sum_{n=1}^{10} (2n-6)$
 $= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{10} n - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{10} 1$
 $= 10 \cdot 11 - 6 \cdot 10 = 5 \cdot 10 = \textcircled{50}$

15.  $y = A(x-5)^2 + 3$
 $2 = A(1-5)^2 + 3$
 $-1 = A(16)$
 $y = \textcircled{-\frac{1}{16}(x-5)^2 + 3}$

16. $\begin{array}{r} 37 \quad 37 \quad 56 \quad 57 \quad x \\ \hline \end{array}$

$187 + x = 5 \cdot 55 = 275$

$x = \textcircled{88}$

17. $x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$ axis of symmetry

$f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{9} - 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{15}{3}$

$= \frac{4}{3} - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{15}{3} = \textcircled{\frac{11}{3}}$