

Test

End behavior \Rightarrow deg even or odd, LC pos or neg.

Real roots \Rightarrow x-intercepts \Rightarrow "zeros"

\Rightarrow behavior with mult \Rightarrow bounce or cross

Sketch graphs using end behavior & zeros

Local max/mins \Rightarrow calculator

"turning pt" \Rightarrow $\frac{\#}{TP} = \text{one less than deg.}$

roots (incl. mult) = degree

long division

synthetic division

Give one factor, find all others (use division)

Give one zero, find all others

Find all roots \rightarrow graph to find real

Given roots \rightarrow write poly in standard form

Test Review

Solve by factoring.

1. $x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x = -36$

2. $16x^4 - 81 = 0$

3. $2x^4 - 18x^2 - 20 = 0$

Divide using long division.

4. $(10x^2 - 11x - 6) \div (2x - 3)$

5. $(12x^4 - 5x^2 - 3) \div (3x^2 + 1)$

Divide using synthetic division.

6. $(3x^4 + 12x^3 - 5x^2 - 18x + 8) \div (x + 4)$

7. $(x^3 - 2x^2 - 9) \div (x - 3)$

Given one zero of the function, find the remaining zeros.

8. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 16x + 32$; -2

9. $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 24$; 4

Use the synthetic substitution to evaluate the function at the given value.

10. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 4x - 2$ at $x = -2$

11. $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 24$ at $x = 4$

Use the remainder theorem to determine if the given binomial is a factor of the polynomial.

12. $(x + 2)$; $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x - 8$

13. $(x - 3)$; $f(x) = x^4 - 14x^2 + 9x + 18$

Given one factor of a polynomial, find the rest of the factors.

14. $x - 4$; $x^3 + x^2 - 14x - 24$

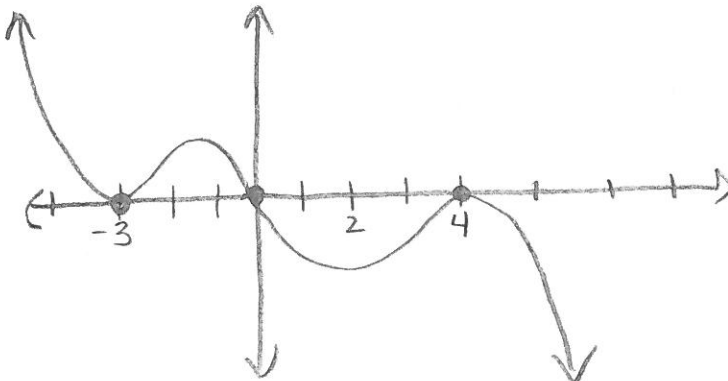
15. $x + 5$; $x^3 + 6x^2 - x - 30$

Given the following zeros determine the least possible degree polynomial, then write a polynomial function in standard form with the given zeros.

16. $3i, -2$

17. $9, 0, -1, -i$

18. For the given graph, give a possible polynomial function (in factored form):



19. Sketch (no calculator) the graphs of the polynomials considering end behavior and behavior at roots.

a) $y = -2x(x + 4)^2(x - 3)(x - 6)^3$

b) $y = 3(x + 4)^2(x - 5)(x + 1)^4(x^2 + 9)$

Test Review

① $x^3 + 4x^2 + 9x + 36 = 0$

$x^2(x+4) + 9(x+4) = 0$

$(x+4)(x^2+9) = 0$

$x = -4, \pm 3i$

② $16x^4 - 81 = 0$

$(4x^2+9)(4x^2-9) = 0 \quad 2(x^2-10)(x^2+1) = 0$

$x^2 = \frac{-9}{4} \quad x^2 = \frac{9}{4}$

$x = \pm \frac{3i}{2} \quad x = \pm \frac{3}{2}$

③ $2x^4 - 18x^2 - 20 = 0$

$x = \pm \sqrt{10} \quad x = \pm i$

④ $2x-3 \overline{) 10x^2 - 11x - 6}$
 $\underline{-10x^2 + 15x}$

$4x - 6$
 $\underline{4x - 6}$
 0

$5x+2$

⑤ $3x^2+1 \overline{) 12x^4 + 0x^3 - 5x^2 + 0x - 3}$
 $\underline{12x^4 + 0x^3 + 4x^2}$

$-9x^2 + 0x - 3$
 $\underline{-9x^2 + 0x - 3}$
 0

$4x^2 - 3$

⑥ $-4 \overline{) 3 \ 12 \ -5 \ -18 \ 8}$
 $\underline{-12 \ 0 \ 20 \ -8}$
 $3 \ 0 \ -5 \ 2 \ 0$

$3x^3 - 5x + 2$

⑦ $3 \overline{) 1 \ -2 \ 0 \ -9}$
 $\underline{3 \ 3 \ 9}$
 $1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 0$

$x^2 + x + 3$

⑧ $-2 \overline{) 1 \ 2 \ 16 \ 32}$
 $\underline{-2 \ 0 \ -32}$
 $1 \ 0 \ 16 \ 0$

$x^2 + 16 = 0$

$x = \pm \sqrt{-16}$

$x = \pm 4i$

⑨ $4 \overline{) 1 \ -5 \ -2 \ 24}$
 $\underline{4 \ -4 \ -24}$
 $1 \ -1 \ -6 \ 0$

$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$

$(x-3)(x+2) = 0$

$x = 3 \quad x = -2$

⑩ $-2 \overline{) 3 \ -7 \ 4 \ -2}$
 $\underline{-6 \ 26 \ -60}$
 $3 \ -13 \ 30 \ -62$

Ans: -62

⑪ $4 \overline{) 1 \ -5 \ -2 \ 24}$
 $\underline{4 \ -4 \ -24}$
 $1 \ -1 \ -6 \ 0$

Ans: 0

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} \textcircled{12} & -2 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 & -8 \\ & & & -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & & \boxed{-8} \end{array}$$

No Remainder $\neq 0$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} \textcircled{13} & 3 & 1 & 0 & -14 & 9 & 18 \\ & & & 3 & 9 & -15 & -18 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & -5 & -6 & & \boxed{0} \end{array}$$

Yes rem = 0

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \textcircled{14} & 4 & 1 & 1 & -14 & -24 \\ & & 4 & 20 & 24 & \\ \hline & 1 & 5 & 6 & & \boxed{0} \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 6$$

$$(x+2)(x+3)$$

"Factor completely"
 $(x-4)(x+2)(x+3)$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \textcircled{15} & -5 & 1 & 6 & -1 & -30 \\ & & -5 & -5 & 30 & \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -6 & & \boxed{0} \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x - 6$$

$$(x+3)(x-2)$$

"Factor completely"
 $(x+5)(x+3)(x-2)$

$$\textcircled{16} (x-3i)(x+3i)(x+2)$$

$$(x^2 - 3ix + 3ix - 9i^2)(x+2)$$

$$(x^2 + 9)(x+2)$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 9x + 18$$

$$\textcircled{17} (x-9)(x-0)(x+1)(x+i)(x-i)$$

$$x^2 + ix - ix - i^2$$

$$x(x-9)(x+1)(x^2+1)$$

$$(x^2-9x)(x+1)(x^2+1)$$

$$(x^3-8x^2-9x)(x^2+1)$$

$$x^5-8x^4-9x^3+x^3-8x^2-9x$$

$$= x^5-8x^4-8x^3-8x^2-9x$$

$$\textcircled{18} -x(x+3)^2(x-4)^2$$

