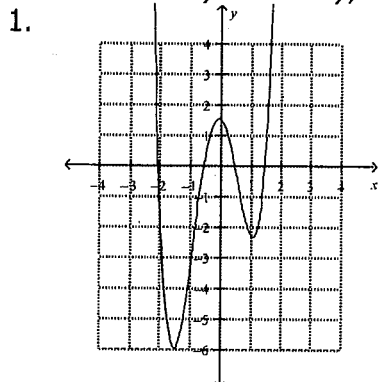


Unit 2 - Polynomials and Polynomial Functions 90% of Test

Unit 1- 10% of Test

To the best of your ability, identify the degree and describe the roots.



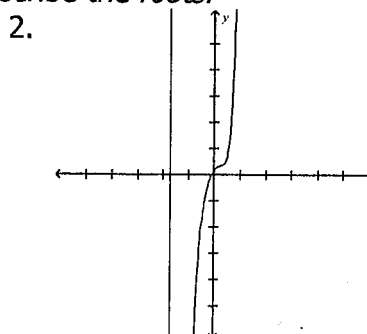
Degree: 4 Even

Total # of roots: 4

of real roots: 4

of imaginary roots: 0

Factors: $(x+2)(x-1.5)(x+0.5)(x-1.5)$



Degree: 4 EVEN

Total # of roots: 4

of real roots: 4

of imaginary roots: 0

Factors: $x^3(x+2.75)$

Polynomial Operations – Long Division and Remainder Theorem

3. Use polynomial long division to simplify each of the following ratios. There should be a zero remainder.

(a) $\frac{x^2 + 5x - 24}{x - 3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 8 \\ x - 3 \overline{) x^2 + 5x - 24} \\ \underline{-x^2 + 3x} \\ 8x - 24 \\ \underline{-8x + 24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$x + 8$

(b) $\frac{6x^2 + 11x - 10}{3x - 2}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 5 \\ 3x - 2 \overline{) 6x^2 + 11x - 10} \\ \underline{-6x^2 + 4x} \\ 15x - 10 \\ \underline{-15x + 10} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$2x + 5$

4. Use polynomial long division to write each of the following ratios in $q(x) + \frac{r}{x-a}$ form, where $q(x)$ is a polynomial and r is the remainder.

(c) $\frac{x^2 - 6x + 11}{x - 4}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x-4 \overline{) x^2 - 6x + 11} \\
 \underline{-x^2 + 4x} \\
 -2x + 11 \\
 \underline{+2x - 8} \\
 3
 \end{array}$$

(d) $\frac{x^2 + 2x - 25}{x + 7}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x+7 \overline{) x^2 + 2x - 25} \\
 \underline{-x^2 - 7x} \\
 -5x - 25 \\
 \underline{+5x + 35} \\
 10
 \end{array}$$

$x - 2 + \frac{3}{x - 4}$

$x - 5 + \frac{10}{x + 7}$

5. Is $(x + 4)$ a factor of $x^4 - 6x^3 + 3x^2 + 26x - 24$? How do you know?

$x = -4$ $(-4)^4 - 6(-4)^3 + 3(-4)^2 + 26(-4) - 24 = 560$

Not a factor, remainder must be 0.

6. Which of the following linear expressions is a factor of the cubic polynomial $x^3 + 9x^2 + 16x - 12$?

(1) $x + 6$

(3) $x - 3$

Plug in to equation

(2) $x - 1$

(4) $x + 2$

1

Polynomials and Linear Factors

Write each expression as a polynomial in standard form.

7. $x(x - 4)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &x(x - 4)(x - 4) \\
 &x(x^2 - 8x + 16) \\
 &x^3 - 8x^2 + 16x
 \end{aligned}$$

8. $(x + 3)(x - 6)(x + 2)$

$x^3 - x^2 - 24x - 36$

Write a polynomial function in standard form with the given zeros.

9. $x = -2, 0, 4$

10. $x = -4, 1, 1$

$x(x + 2)(x - 4)$
 $x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x$

$x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x + 4$

End Behavior of Polynomials

Find the right-hand and left-hand behavior of the graph of the polynomial function.

11. $f(x) = -x^4 + 6x^2 + 4$

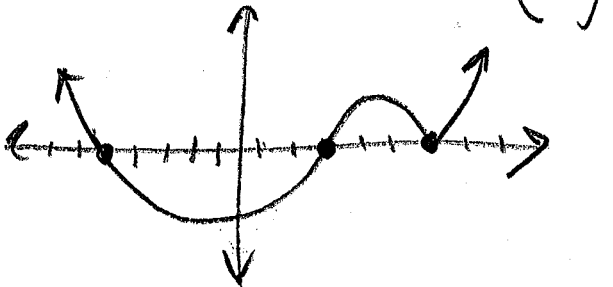
$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad y \rightarrow -\infty$
 $x \rightarrow \infty \quad y \rightarrow -\infty$

12. $f(x) = -x^3 + 3x^2 - 5$

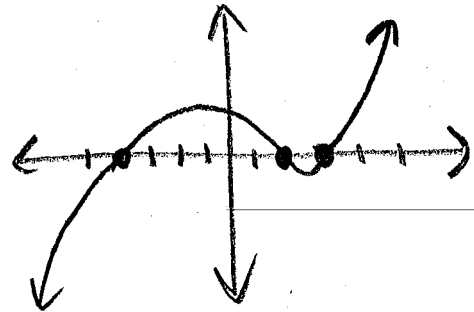
$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad y \rightarrow \infty$
 $x \rightarrow \infty \quad y \rightarrow -\infty$

Sketch the general shape of each function.

13. $f(x) = (x-3)(x+4)(x-6)^2$



14. $f(x) = (x-2)(x+4)(x-3)$

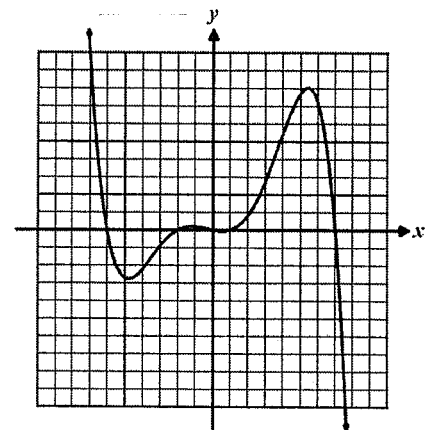


Polynomial Equations

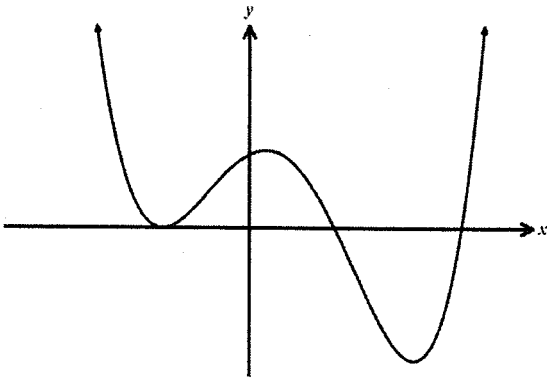
15 Given the following graph, state the factors and explain your reasoning:

$$x(x+6)(x+2)(x-1)(x-7)$$

$$\text{zeros} = 0, -6, -2, 1, 7$$



16 Given the following graph, explain what you know about the end behavior and degree:



Even degree
Positive a value



17.

Create the equation of the cubic, in standard form, that has x -intercepts of -4 , 2 , and 5 and passes through the point $(6, 20)$. Verify your answer by sketching the cubic's graph on the axes below.

$$y = a(x+4)(x-2)(x-5)$$

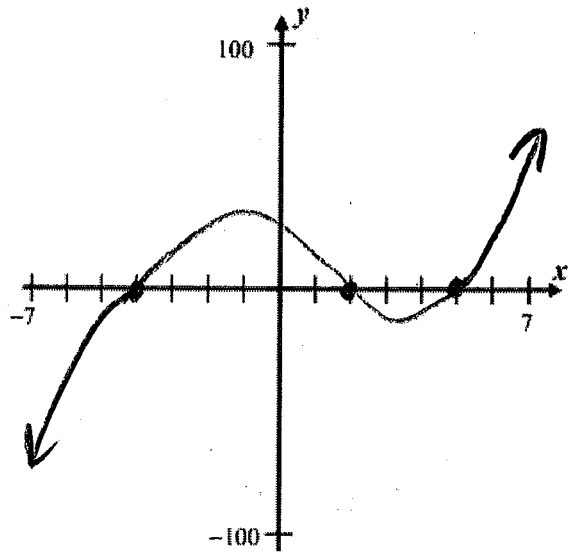
$$20 = a(6+4)(6-2)(6-5)$$

$$20 = 40a$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x+4)(x-2)(x-5)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 9x + 20$$



18.

Create an equation for a cubic function, in standard form, that has x -intercepts given by the set $\{-3, 1, 7\}$ and which passes through the point $(-2, 54)$. Sketch your result on the axes shown below.

$$y = a(x+3)(x-1)(x-7)$$

$$2 = a$$

$$y = 2x^3 - 10x^2 - 34x + 42$$

