

Key

Divide using **LONG DIVISION**

1.  $\frac{2x^4 - 7x^3 + 120x + 9}{x+3}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x^3 - 13x^2 + 39x + 3 \\
 x+3 \overline{) 2x^4 - 7x^3 + 0x^2 + 120x + 9} \\
 \underline{-2x^4 + 6x^3} \phantom{+ 0x^2 + 120x + 9} \\
 -13x^3 + 0x^2 \phantom{+ 120x + 9} \\
 \underline{+13x^3 + 39x^2} \phantom{+ 120x + 9} \\
 39x^2 + 120x \phantom{+ 9} \\
 \underline{-39x^2 + 117x} \phantom{+ 9} \\
 3x + 9 \\
 \underline{-3x - 9} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$2x^3 - 13x^2 + 39x + 3$

2.  $\frac{4x^4 - 14x^3 - 14x^2 + 110x - 84}{2x^2 + x - 12}$

$2x^2 - 8x + 9 + \frac{5x + 24}{2x^2 + x - 12}$

Divide using **SYNTHETIC DIVISION**

3.  $\frac{x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x - 6}{x-2}$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr}
 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -6 & -6 \\
 & & 2 & 2 & 10 & 8 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 4 & 2
 \end{array}$$

$x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 4 + \frac{2}{x-2}$

4.  $\frac{3x^4 - 9x^3 - 24x - 48}{x+4}$

$3x^3 - 21x^2 + 84x - 360 + \frac{1392}{x+4}$

5.  $\frac{12x^5 + 10x^4 - 18x^3 - 12x^2 - 6}{2x-3}$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr}
 \frac{3}{2} & 12 & 10 & -18 & -12 & 0 & -6 \\
 & & 18 & 42 & 36 & 36 & 54 \\
 \hline
 & 12 & 28 & 24 & 24 & 36 & 48 \\
 & & & & & & 2
 \end{array}$$

6. Use synthetic substitution to evaluate

$f(x) = 20x^4 - 8x^3 + 25x^2 + 50x - 16$   
for  $f(-5)$ .

$f(-5) = -61,141$

7. Find  $h(-2.3)$  using synthetic substitution

$h(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 7x + 1$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr}
 -2.3 & 2 & 3 & -7 & 1 \\
 & & -4.6 & 3.68 & 7.636 \\
 \hline
 & 2 & -1.6 & -3.32 & 8.636
 \end{array}$$

$h(-2.3) = 8.636$

8. Use synthetic division to determine if  $(x-2)$  is a factor of the polynomial  $(3x^3 - 5x^2 + x - 2)$ .

Why or why not?

No.

9. Use synthetic division to determine if  $(3x-2)$  is a factor of the polynomial  $(3x^4 + 7x^3 - 10x + 4)$ .

Why or why not?

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2/3 & 3 & 7 & 0 & -10 & 4 \\ & & 2 & 6 & 4 & -4 \\ \hline & 3 & 9 & 6 & -6 & 0 \end{array}$$

yes, because the remainder is zero.

10. Determine  $k$  so that the function  $h(x) = 2x^3 + 5x^2 + kx - 16$  has the binomial factor  $x-2$ .

$$k = -10$$

11. Determine  $k$  so that the function  $h(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - kx + 6$  has the binomial factor  $x+3$ .

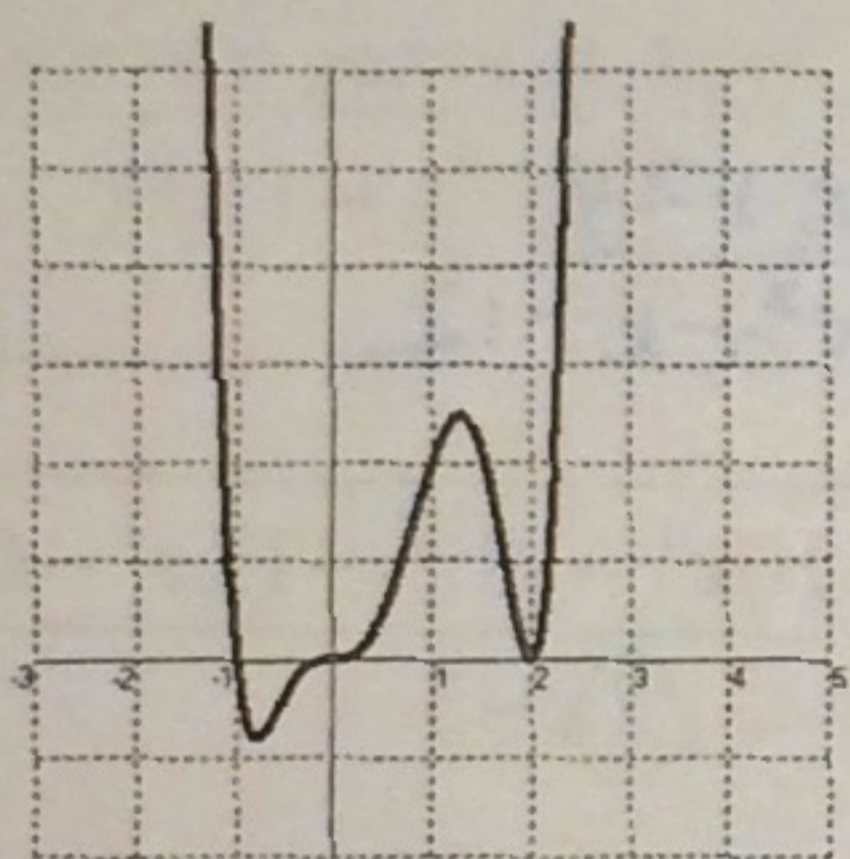
$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -3 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -k & 6 \\ & & -3 & 15 & -45 & 3k+135 \\ \hline & 1 & -5 & 15 & (-k-45) & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3k+135+6 &= 0 \\ 3k &= -141 \\ k &= -47 \end{aligned}$$

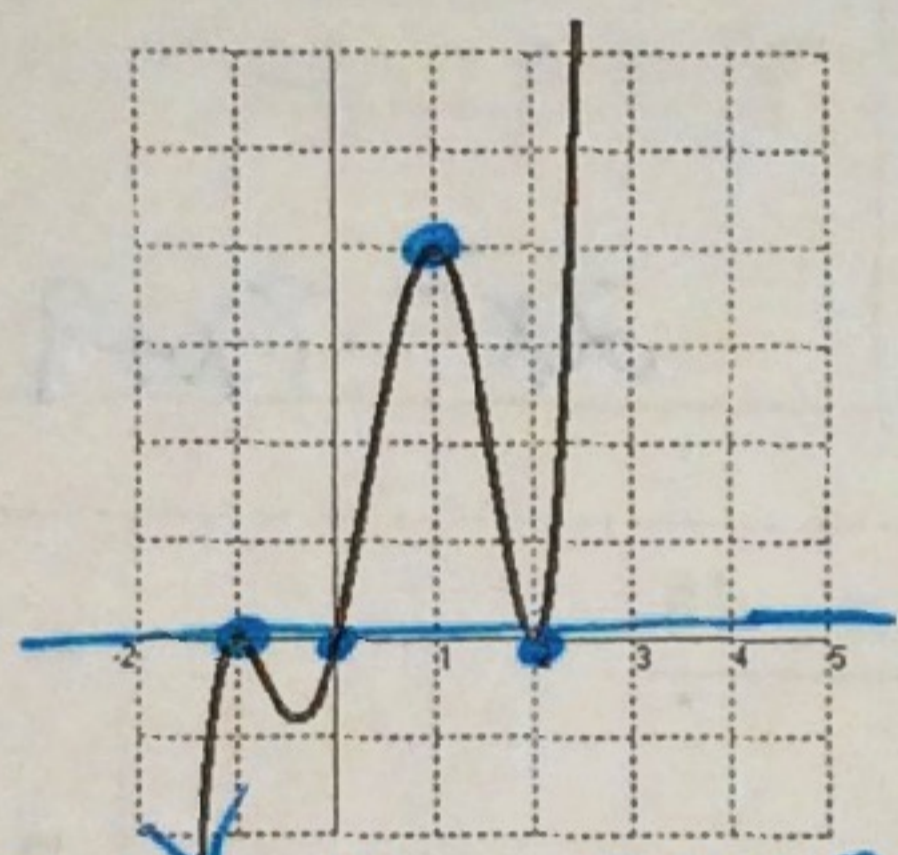
Determine an equation for the polynomial graph.

Graph each function **WITHOUT** using a graphing utility.

12. Degree 6



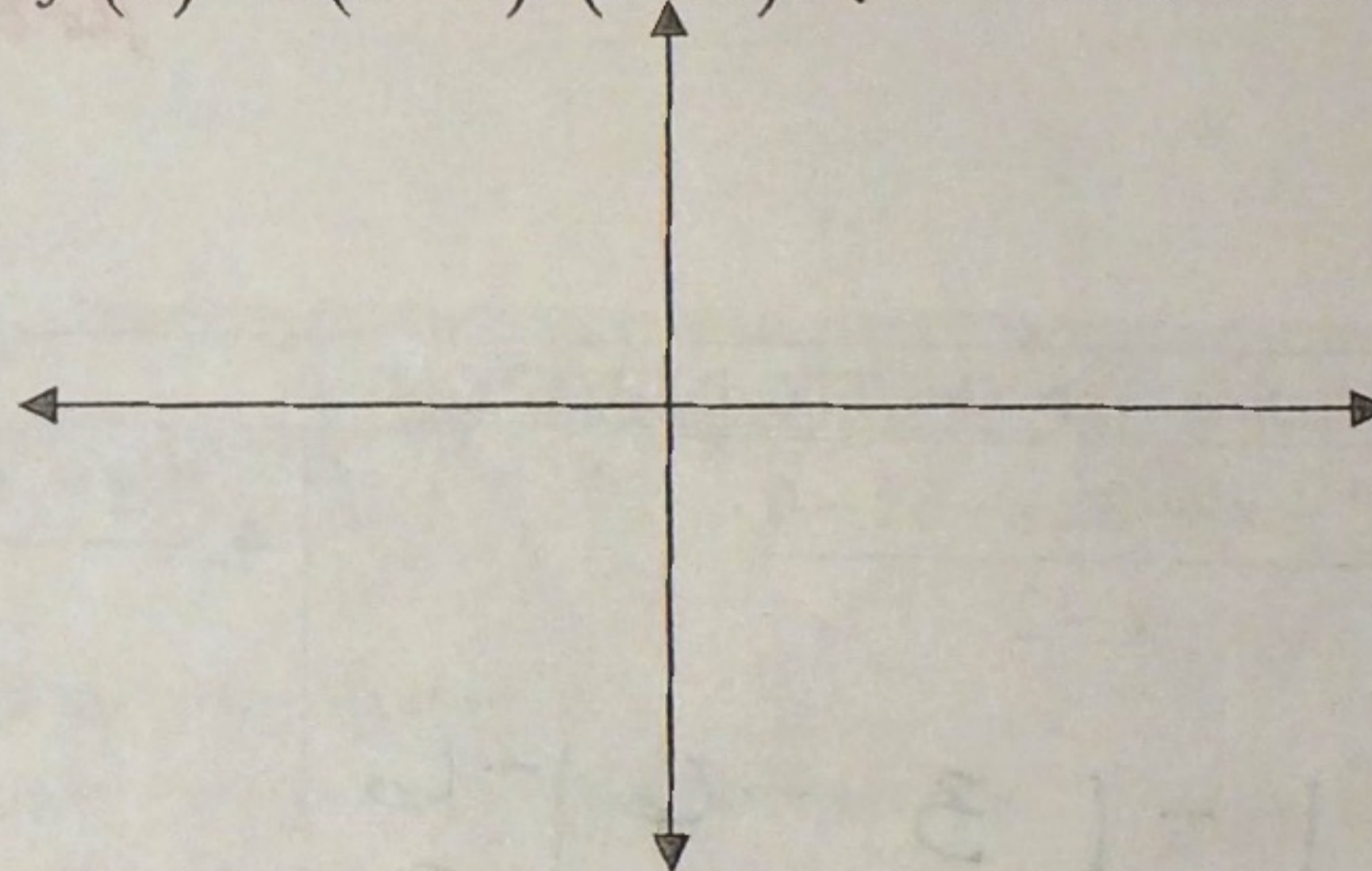
13. Degree 5



Roots M EB:  $\downarrow \uparrow$   
 $-1$  2 odd +  
 $2$  2  
 $0$  1

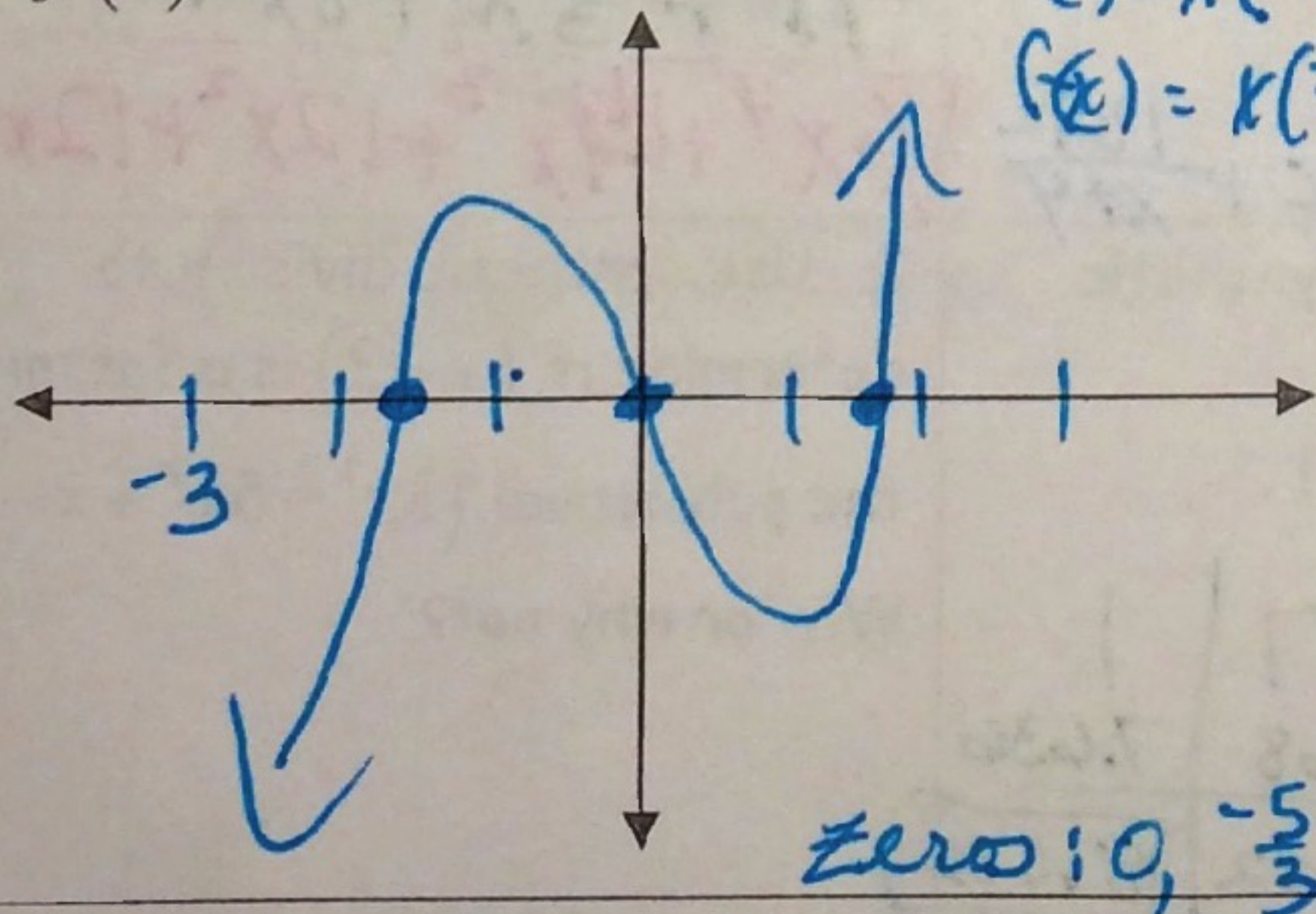
$$f(x) = x(x+1)^2(x-2)^2$$

14.  $f(x) = x(x-2)^2(x-4)$  (NO CALCULATOR)



Graph each function **WITHOUT** using a graphing utility.

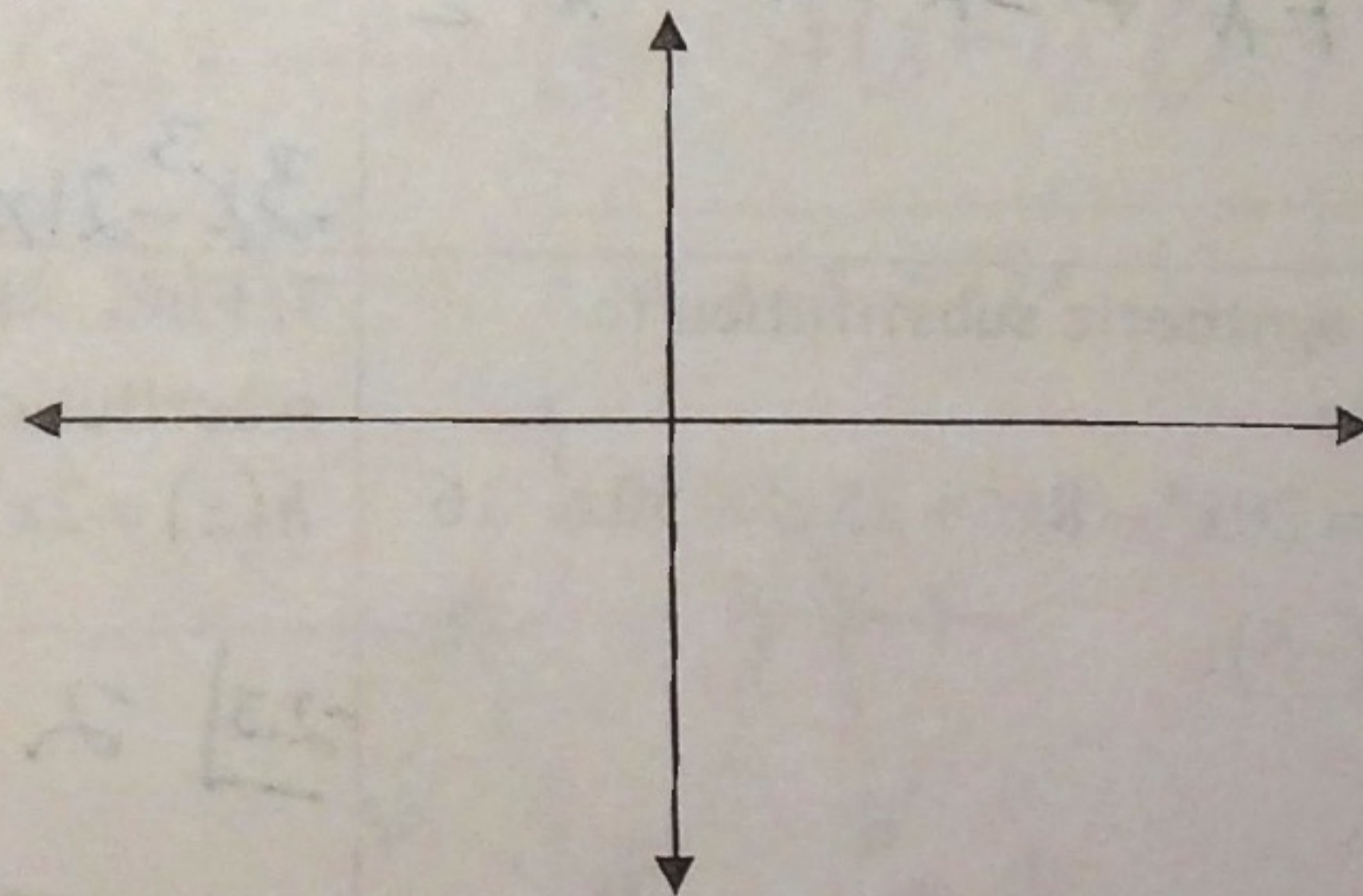
15.  $f(x) = 9x^3 - 25x$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x(9x^2 - 25) \\ f(x) &= x(3x+5)(3x-5) \end{aligned}$$

zero:  $0, -\frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$

16.  $y = -4x^3 + 4x^2 + 15x$



Use a graphing utility to graph each function. Determine each zero and the number of relative extrema. Then express the function as a product of linear factors.

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

Real zeroes: 3 Roots: -2, 2, +3  
 Number of Relative Extrema: 2  
 Factored Form of Equation:  
 $f(x) = -(x+2)(x-2)(x-3)$

18.  $f(x) = x^4 + 6x^3 + 9x^2$

Real zeroes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of Relative Extrema: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Factored Form of Equation: \_\_\_\_\_