

10.30 Classwork (QUIZ PRACTICE)

State the possible roots. Then find all linear factors and zeros.

1) $f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 2$

P: 2, 1
Q: 4, 2, 1

Possible Roots: $\pm \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2, \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1) 4 \ -3 \ -9 \ -2} \\ \ 4 \ 1 \ -8 \\ \hline 4 \ 1 \ -8 \ -10 \ \text{No!} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{-1) 4 \ -3 \ -9 \ -2} \\ \ -4 \ 7 \ 2 \\ \hline 4 \ -7 \ -2 \ 0 \ \text{YES!} \end{array}$$

$$(x+1)(4x^2 - 7x - 2)$$

$$(x+1) \underline{4x^2 - 8x + x - 2}$$

$$4x(x-2) + 1(x-2)$$

$(x+1)(4x+1)(x-2)$ L.F.

$\{-1, 2, -\frac{1}{4}\}$

3) $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 18x + 72$

P: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 36, 72
Q: 1

Possible Roots: $\pm 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 36, 72$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1) 1 \ -5 \ -18 \ 72} \\ \ 1 \ -4 \ -22 \\ \hline 1 \ -4 \ -22 \ 50 \ \text{NO!} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{-1) 1 \ -5 \ -18 \ 72} \\ \ -1 \ 6 \ 12 \\ \hline 1 \ -6 \ -12 \ 84 \ \text{No.} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{4) 1 \ -5 \ -18 \ 72}$$

$$4 \ -4 \ -68$$

$$\hline 1 \ -1 \ -22 \ -16 \ \text{NO!}$$

$$\underline{-4) 1 \ -5 \ -18 \ 72}$$

$$-4 \ 36 \ -72$$

$$\hline 1 \ -9 \ 18 \ 0 \ \text{YES}$$

$$(x+4)(x^2 - 9x + 18)$$

$$(x+4) \underline{x^2 - 9x + 12}$$

$$-6x + 18$$

$(x+4)(x-6)(x-3)$ L.F.
 $\{-4, 6, 3\}$

2) $f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 2x + 40$

P: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 40
Q: 1

Possible Roots: $\pm 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 40$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1) 1 \ -7 \ 2 \ 40} \\ \ 1 \ -6 \ -4 \\ \hline 1 \ -6 \ -4 \ 36 \ \text{No!} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{-2) 1 \ -7 \ 2 \ 40} \\ \ -2 \ 18 \ -40 \\ \hline 1 \ -9 \ 20 \ 0 \ \text{YES} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{2) 1 \ -7 \ 2 \ 40}$$

$$2 \ -10 \ -16$$

$$\hline 1 \ -5 \ -8 \ 24 \ \text{NO!}$$

$$(x+2)(x^2 - 9x + 20) = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x-4)(x-5) = 0$$

$\{-2, 4, 5\}$

4) $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 15x + 18$

P: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18
Q: 1, 2

Possible Roots: $\pm 1, \frac{1}{2}, 2, 3, \frac{3}{2}, 6, 9, \frac{9}{2}, 18$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{1) 2 \ -1 \ -15 \ 18} \\ \ 2 \ 1 \ -14 \\ \hline 2 \ 1 \ -14 \ 4 \ \text{No} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{-1) 2 \ -1 \ -15 \ 18} \\ \ -2 \ 3 \ 12 \\ \hline 2 \ -3 \ -12 \ 6 \ \text{No!} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{2) 2 \ -1 \ -15 \ 18}$$

$$4 \ 6 \ -18$$

$$\hline 2 \ 3 \ -9 \ 0 \ \text{YES!}$$

$$(x-2)(2x^2 + 3x - 9) = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 6x - 3x - 9$$

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

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

$\{2, \frac{3}{2}, -3\}$



Describe the end behavior of each function.

5) $f(x) = -x^5 + 4x^3 - 2x - 1$

As $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

6) $f(x) = -2x^2 - 8x - 4$

As $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

As $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

Divide Using LONG DIVISION.

7) $(2v^3 - 4v^2 - 68v - 10) \div (v - 7)$

Long division for problem 7:

$$\begin{array}{r} v-7 \overline{) 2v^3 - 4v^2 - 68v - 10} \\ \underline{-(2v^3 - 14v^2)} \\ 10v^2 - 68v \\ \underline{-(10v^2 - 70v)} \\ 2v - 10 \\ \underline{-(2v - 14)} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

Result: $2v^2 + 10v + 2 + \frac{4}{v-7}$

8) $(n^3 + 12n^2 + 32n - 21) \div (n + 7)$

Long division for problem 8:

$$\begin{array}{r} n+7 \overline{) n^3 + 12n^2 + 32n - 21} \\ \underline{-(n^3 + 7n^2)} \\ 5n^2 + 32n \\ \underline{-(5n^2 + 35n)} \\ -3n - 21 \\ \underline{-(-3n - 21)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Result: $n^2 + 5n - 3$

Evaluate each function at the given value using the REMAINDER THEOREM.

9) $f(a) = -6a^3 + 30a^2 - 19a - 15$ at $a = 4$

Remainder theorem for problem 9:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) -6 \ 30 \ -19 \ -15} \\ \underline{-24 \ 24 \ 20} \\ -6 \ 6 \ 5 \ \boxed{5} \end{array}$$

or $-6(4)^3 + 30(4)^2 - 19(4) - 15 = \boxed{5}$

$f(4) = 5$

10) $f(m) = 6m^4 - 20m^3 + 3m^2 + 9m + 8$ at $m = 3$

Remainder theorem for problem 10:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 6 \ -20 \ 3 \ 9 \ 8} \\ \underline{18 \ -6 \ -9 \ 0} \\ 6 \ -2 \ -3 \ 0 \ \boxed{8} \end{array}$$

or $6(3)^4 - 20(3)^3 + 3(3)^2 + 9(3) + 8 = \boxed{8}$

$f(3) = 8$

Using the FACTOR THEOREM, state if each is a factor of the polynomial.

11) $(x^3 - 2x^2 - 62x - 14) \div (x - 9)$

Remainder theorem for problem 11:

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 1 \ -2 \ -62 \ -14} \\ \underline{9 \ 63 \ 9} \\ 1 \ 7 \ 1 \ \boxed{-5} \end{array}$$

NO

12) $(7n^3 + 33n^2 - 63n - 54) \div (n + 6)$

Remainder theorem for problem 12:

$$\begin{array}{r} -6 \overline{) 7 \ 33 \ -63 \ -54} \\ \underline{-42 \ 54 \ 54} \\ 7 \ -9 \ -9 \ \boxed{0} \end{array}$$

YES