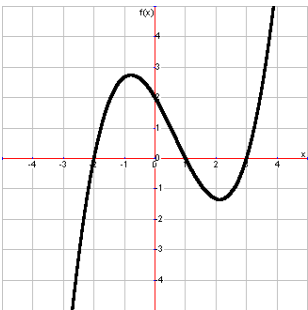
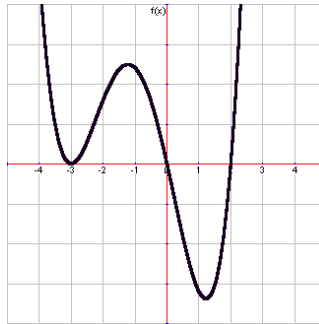
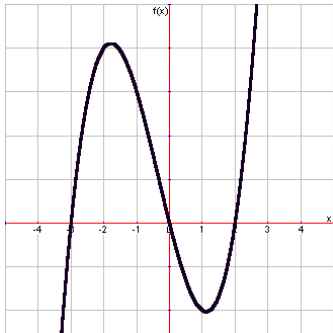


1. Find $P\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)$ and $P(5i)$ if $P(x) = 7x^3 + 9x^2 - 31x + 4$	2. Give the quotient and remainder when $5x^3 - 7x + 8$ is divided by $x - 1$
3. Without using division or synthetic substitution, determine if the following a factor of $P(x) = x^{50} - 3x^3 - 37x^2 + 27x + 12$ . Explain your answer. A: $(x - 1)$ B: $(x + 1)$	4. Find $k$ so that 2 is a zero of $P(x) = (3x^2 + kx - 8)$
5. Find the remaining roots if 2 and 5 are roots of $x^4 - 3x^3 - 14x^2 + 12x + 40 = 0$	6a. Sketch the graph of $y = x(x - 2)(x + 3)$  6b. Sketch the graph of $y = x(x - 2)(x + 3)^2$
7. When a polynomial is divided by $(x - 4)$ , the quotient is $x^2 - 3x - 1$ and the remainder is 2. Find the polynomial.	

<p>8. Give an equation of the following graph</p> 	<p>9. Find the upper and lower bound for <math>2x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0</math>?</p>
<p>10. Between what 2 consecutive integers are the real roots of <math>x^3 + 5x^2 - 3 = 0</math></p>	<p>11. Solve: <math>x^4 - 5x^2 - 36 = 0</math></p>
<p>12. Solve <math>x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x - 24 = 0</math></p>	<p>13. Solve <math>2x^3 - 5x^2 + 22x - 10 = 0</math>. List all the possible rational zeros and use synthetic division.</p>
<p>14. Show that <math>P(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 9x^2 - 2x - 11</math> have a real zero between 2 and 3.</p>	<p>15. Find a cubic equation with integral coefficients having roots <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> and <math>1 + 3i</math>.</p>
<p>16. Find the sum and product of the roots of</p> <p>a) <math>753x^2 - 2490x + 1 = 0</math></p> <p>b) <math>12x^3 - 18x^2 + 5x + 81 = 0</math></p> <p>c) <math>12x^3 + 5x + 81 = 0</math></p> <p>d) <math>12x^4 + 5x^3 + 6x = 0</math></p>	<p>17. <math>P(x) = x^5 - 9x^4 + 6x^2 - x - 7</math></p> <p>Use Descartes' Rule of Signs to fill a chart with columns Total roots, positive real, negative real, and imaginary. List all possibilities.</p>

Don't forget to review the word problems worksheet

1. -11;  $-221 - 1030i$
2.  $Q(x) = 5x^2 + 5x - 2$ ; Remainder 6
3. A. Yes because using direct substitution,  $P(1) = 0$ ;  
B. No because using direct substitution,  $P(-1) = -48$  and not zero.
4.  $k = -2$
5. -2 (double root)
- 6.



7.  $P(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 11x + 6$
8.  $y = 1/3(x+2)(x-3)(x-1)$
9. Upper bound : 3      Lower bound : -1
10. -5 and -4; -1 and 0; 0 and 1
11.  $\pm 3, \pm 2i$
12.  $-3; \pm 2\sqrt{2}$
13. Rational zeros:  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 5, \pm 10, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{2}$ . Roots:  $\frac{1}{2}, 1 \pm 3i$
14.  $P(2) = -3$ , and  $P(3) = 10$ . The y values go from -3 to 10 so there must be some number between 2 and 3 where y is 0.
15.  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + 22x - 10 = 0$
- 16a) Sum =  $\frac{2490}{753}$ ; Product =  $\frac{1}{753}$
- 16b) Sum  $-\left(-\frac{18}{12}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$ ; Product =  $-\frac{81}{12} = \frac{-27}{4}$
- 16c) Sum: 0      ; Product  $-\frac{81}{12} = \frac{-27}{4}$
- 16d) Sum:  $-\frac{5}{12}$  ; Product: 0
- 17.

Total Roots	Pos	Neg	Imaginary
5	3	2	0
5	3	0	2
5	1	2	2
5	1	0	4