

Questions on 3.7 and 3.8 HW?

Remainder Theorem (pg.35):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f(a) & f(3) & \text{If } f(a)=0, \text{ then} \\ (x-a) & (x-3) & x-a \text{ is a root of} \\ & & \text{the polynomial.} \end{array}$$

⑨ $f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x - 8$; $f(1)$ $(x-1)$

$$f(1) = (1)^3 + 5(1)^2 + 2(1) - 8 = 1 + 5 + 2 - 8$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

yes, $x-1$ is a factor
OR
yes, 1 is a root

Polynomial Division

Just like with whole numbers, we can divide polynomials too!

Practice.

484/4

$484 \div 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 4 \overline{) 484} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 08 \\ \underline{-8} \\ 04 \\ \underline{-4} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 121 \\ R:0 \\ 121 \frac{0}{4} \end{array}$$

$(3k^4 + 40k^3 + 5k^2) \div 10k^2$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{3k^4}{10k^2} \\ \frac{40k^3}{10k^2} \\ \frac{5k^2}{10k^2} \\ \hline \frac{3}{10}k^2 + 4k + \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$10k^2 \overline{) 3k^4 + 40k^3 + 5k^2}$
 $\underline{-3k^4} + 40k^3$
 $ + 40k^3$
 $\underline{-40k^3} + 5k^2$
 $ + 5k^2$
 $\underline{-5k^2}$
 $ + 0$

$\frac{3}{10}k^2 + 4k + \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{3}{10}k^2 \cdot 10k^2 = 3k^4$
 $4k \cdot 10k^2 = 40k^3$
 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10k^2 = 5k^2$

$10 \cdot \frac{3}{10} = 3$

Quotient: $\frac{3}{10}k^2 + 4k + \frac{1}{2}$

$(m^3 + m^2 - 28m - 19) \div (m - 5)$

$$\begin{array}{r} m^2 + 6m + 2 \\ m-5 \overline{) m^3 + m^2 - 28m - 19} \end{array}$$

Practice.

$$(x^3 - x^2 - 32x + 62) \div (x + 6)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 - 7x + 10 \\
 x+6 \overline{) x^3 - x^2 - 32x + 62} \\
 \underline{-(x^3 + 6x^2)} \\
 -7x^2 - 32x \\
 \underline{-(-7x^2 - 42x)} \\
 10x + 62 \\
 \underline{-(10x + 60)} \\
 2
 \end{array}$$

$-x^2 + 7x^2$
 $-32x - -42x$

Answer: $x^2 - 7x + 10 + \frac{2}{x+6}$

$$(b^3 - 5b^2 - 8) \div (b - 5)$$

$$b^3 - 5b^2 + 0b - 8 \div (b - 5)$$

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

Answer: $b^2 - \frac{8}{b-5}$

$$(3x^3 - 15x^2 - 13x - 25) \div (x - 6)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^2 + 3x + 5 \\
 x-6 \overline{) 3x^3 - 15x^2 - 13x - 25} \\
 \underline{-(3x^3 - 18x^2)} \\
 3x^2 - 13x \\
 \underline{-(3x^2 - 18x)} \\
 5x - 25 \\
 \underline{-(5x - 30)} \\
 5
 \end{array}$$

$-15x^2 - -18x^2$
 $-13x - -18x$
 $-25 - -30$

Answer: $3x^2 + 3x + 5 + \frac{5}{x-6}$

Practice.

$$\textcircled{1} (3n^3 - 14n^2 - 45n - 37) \div (3n + 4)$$

$$\textcircled{2} (6p^3 - 7p^2 + 5) \div (6p - 7)$$

$$\textcircled{3} (2x^3 - x^2 - 8) \div (2x - 1)$$

$$\textcircled{4} (8a^3 + 7a^2 - 15a + 3) \div (a + 2)$$

$$\textcircled{5} (9n^3 + 10n^2 + 6) \div (9n + 10)$$

$$\textcircled{6} (v^3 - 4v^2 - 29v - 19) \div (v - 8)$$

Rational Root Theorem:

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0 = 0$$

-Possible rational roots are p/q , where p is an integer factor of the constant term (a_0) and q is an integer factor of the leading coefficient (a_n).

Practice.

State the possible rational zeros for each function. Then find all rational zeros.

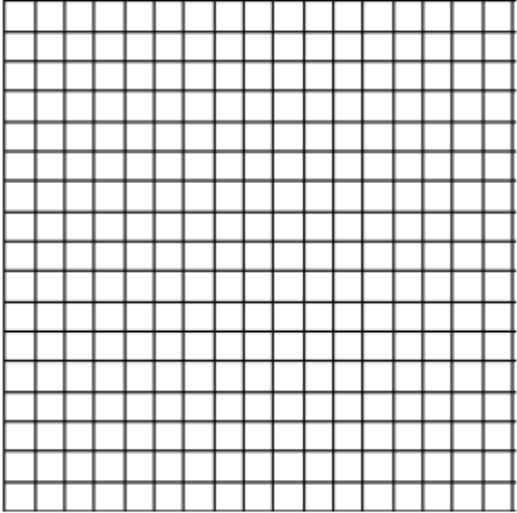
$$f(x) = 9x^3 - 6x^2 + 34x - 11$$

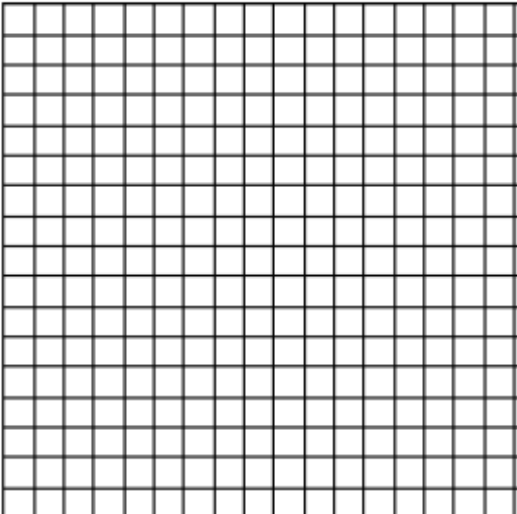
$$f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$$

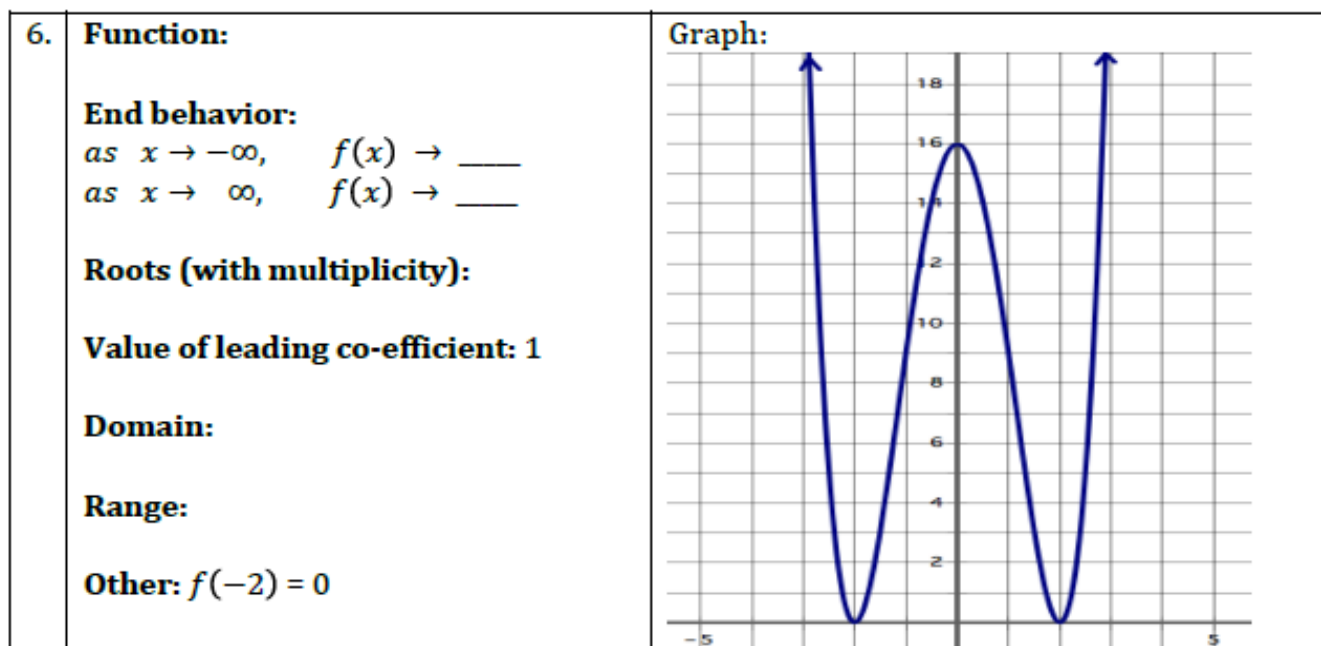
$$f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 15x + 27$$

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

From 3.8...turn to page 37

<p>4. Function: $f(x) = 2(x - 1)(x + 3)^2$</p> <p>End behavior: as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>Roots (with multiplicity):</p> <p>Value of leading co-efficient:</p> <p>Domain:</p> <p>Range: All Real numbers</p>	<p>Graph:</p> 
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<p>5. Function:</p> <p>End behavior: as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p> <p>Roots (with multiplicity): (3,0) m: 1; (-1,0) m: 2 (0,0) m: 2</p> <p>Value of leading co-efficient: -1</p> <p>Domain:</p> <p>Range:</p>	<p>Graph:</p> 
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Without using technology, sketch the graph of the polynomial function described. The term “imaginary roots” means complex zeros.

7. A cubic function with a leading coefficient of -2, with two negative zeros and one positive.

8. A quartic function with a leading coefficient of 1, with two negative zeros and one positive double zero.

9. A cubic function with a leading coefficient of -3, with an imaginary root and one positive double root.

10. A quartic function with a leading coefficient of -2, with two negative zeros and one positive double root.

Find all factors and sketch the graph of the polynomial functions.

11. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$

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

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

14. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 9x - 9$