Polynomial Functions Test Review:

1. Solve: a. $2x^2 + 5x - 12 = 0$ by factoring

b. $3x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$ by quadratic formula

- c. $2x^2 5x + 1 = 0$ by completing the square
- 2. Without solving discuss the nature of the roots:
 - a. $2x^2 3x + 5 = 0$ b. $x^2 + 4 - 4x$
 - b. $x^2 + 4 = 4x$ c. $4x^2 - 4x = 0$
- 3. Find the sum and the product of the roots for the equation: $5x^2 20x + 4 = 0$
- 4. Write the quadratic equation whose roots are (3 + i, 3 i)
- 5. Solve using the sign chart: $2x x^2 x^3 < 0$ or knowing the nature of the graph.
- 6. Find all the real values for k for which $5x^2 10x + k = 0$ has two real roots
- 7. If $f(x) = 2x^4 2x^3 2x^2 + x 4$, find f(3) using the remainder theorem and synthetic division.
- 8. Use synthetic division to determine whether -3 is a zero for $f(x) = 2x^3 2x^2 x + 3$
- 9. Determine k so that x-3 is a factor of $f(x) = x^4 3kx^3 + x 3k$
- 10. Find a polynomial P(x) of degree 4 such that 3 of its zeros are *i*, 1, and -2 and so that P(0) = 3.
- 11. Find the zeros of the polynomial $f(x) = (x + 1)^3 (x + 2)^4$ and state the multiplicity of each.
- 12. If $P(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 3x + k$, use the remainder theorem and synthetic division to find k so that P(2) = 8
- 13. If $f(x) = 2x^4 2x^3 5$,
 - a. Sketch a graph of the function
 - b. Approximate the value of the largest zero to the nearest tenth.
- 14. If $3x^3 x^2 6x + 2 = 0$
 - a. Use Descartes Rule of Signs to give the possible number of positive, negative, or imaginary roots.b. Find all the roots of the function.
- 15. Factor completely: $2x^3 3x^2 8x 3$
- 16. If 4 + i is a root of a polynomial equation with real coefficients, then what number will also be a root?
- 17. Show that -3 is a zero of multiplicity 2 and factor completely: $x^4 + 7x^3 + 13x^2 3x 18$
- 18. Find a polynomial of degree 4 with zeros 2 + i and -2i
- 19. Find all the roots for: $3x^4 + 14x^3 + 14x^2 8x 8$
- 20. Approximate to the nearest tenth the zero between 1 and 2 in $f(x) = x^4 3x^3 2x^2 + 3x + 8$.