

## 2.4-2.6 Quiz Review

## Algebra 2 with Trigonometry

Factor the polynomial completely.

1.  $27y^3 - 8$

$$(3y)^3 - (2)^3$$

$$\underline{(3y-2)(9y^2+6y+4)}$$

2.  $1000x^3 + y^3$

$$(10x)^3 + (y)^3$$

$$\underline{(10x+y)(100x^2-10xy+y^2)}$$

3.  $7x^9 - 63x^5$

$$7x^5(x^4-9)$$
$$7x^5(x^2+3)(x^2-3)$$

.

4.  $2x^8 - 32x^4$

$$2x^4(x^4-16)$$
$$2x^4(x^2+4)(x^2-4)$$
$$\underline{2x^4(x^2+4)(x+2)(x-2)}$$

5.  $3x^3 + 21x^2 + 2x + 14$

$$3x^2(x+7) + 2(x+7)$$

$$\underline{(3x^2+2)(x+7)}$$

6.  $10x^4 - 15x^3 + 4x - 6$

$$5x^3(2x-3) + 2(2x-3)$$

$$\underline{(5x^3+2)(2x-3)}$$

7.  $6x^7 - 48x^5 + 72x^3$

$$6x^3(x^4-8x^2+12)$$
$$6x^3(x^2-6)(x^2-2)$$

8.  $3x^6 - 33x^3 - 78$

$$3(x^6-11x^3-26)$$
$$3(x^3-13)(x^3+2)$$

Use a graphing calculator to graph the function. Approximate the real zeros of the function. Round to the nearest 2 decimal places.

9. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 5$  <u>-2.68, .61, 3.07</u>	10. $f(x) = 3x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 3$  <u>-1.39, .72, 1</u>
11. $f(x) = x^4 - 9x^2 - 4x + 12$  <u>-2, 1, 3</u>	12. $f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x - 20$  <u>-5, -2, 2</u>

Divide. (using either polynomial long division or synthetic division)

13. $(x^3 + 4x^2 - x - 1) \div (x + 3)$ $\begin{array}{r} -3 \overline{) 1 \ 4 \ -1 \ -1} \\ \underline{1 \ 1 \ -4 \ 11} \end{array}$  <u><math>x^2 + x - 4 + \frac{11}{x+3}</math></u>	14. $(4x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 7) \div (x - 1)$ $\begin{array}{r} 1 \overline{) 4 \ 2 \ -3 \ 7} \\ \underline{4 \ 6 \ 3 \ 10} \end{array}$  <u><math>4x^2 + 6x + 3 + \frac{10}{x-1}</math></u>
15. $(4x + 2x^3 + 7x^2 - 1) \div (x + 1)$ $\begin{array}{r} -1 \overline{) 2 \ 7 \ 4 \ -1} \\ \underline{2 \ 5 \ -1 \ 0} \end{array}$  <u><math>2x^2 + 5x - 1</math></u>	16. $(x^3 + 9x^2 - 37x - 165) \div (x - 5)$ $\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 1 \ 9 \ -37 \ -165} \\ \underline{5 \ 45 \ -165} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 14 \ 33 \ 0 \end{array}$  <u><math>x^2 + 14x + 33</math></u>
17. $(4x^3 + 8x^2 - 25x - 50) \div (x + 2)$ $\begin{array}{r} -2 \overline{) 4 \ 8 \ -25 \ -50} \\ \underline{4 \ 8 \ 0 \ 50} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 4 \ 0 \ -25 \ 0 \end{array}$  <u><math>4x^2 - 25</math></u>	18. $(x^4 - 4x^3 + 8x - 32) \div (x - 4)$ $\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 1 \ -4 \ 0 \ 8 \ -32} \\ \underline{4 \ -16 \ 0 \ 32} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 8 \ 0 \end{array}$  <u><math>x^3 + 8</math></u>

A polynomial  $f(x)$  and a factor of  $f(x)$  are given. Factor  $f(x)$  completely.

19.  $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x + 12$  given  $x - 4$  is a factor

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 4 & 1 & -6 & 5 & 12 \\ & \downarrow & 4 & -8 & -12 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x-4)(x^2-2x-3)$$

$$(x-3)(x+1)$$

$$(x-4)(x-3)(x+1)$$

20.  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 11x^2 + 3x + 36$  given  $x - 3$  is a factor

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 3 & 2 & -11 & 3 & 36 \\ & \downarrow & 6 & -15 & -36 \\ \hline & 2 & -5 & -12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x-3)(2x^2-5x-12)$$

$$(2x+3)(x-4)$$

$$(x-3)(2x+3)(x-4)$$

21.  $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 16x - 16$  given  $x - 4$  is a factor

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 4 & 1 & 1 & -16 & -16 \\ & \downarrow & 4 & 20 & 16 \\ \hline & 1 & 5 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x-4)(x^2+5x+4)$$

$$(x+1)(x+4)$$

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