

30 Polynomials with Real Zeros

Due:

12/14/2015 at 06:00am EST.

Students will be able to:

- Use Rational Zero Theorem to find zeros of polynomials
- Determine the maximum possible number of positive real zeros and negative real zeros of a polynomial
- Factor a polynomial using Factor Theorem
- Use Synthetic Division to divide polynomials

Functions and symbols that WeBWorK understands.

Links to some useful WeBWorK pages for students

1. (1 pt) Find all rational zeros of the polynomial

$$P(x) = 4x^4 - 12x^3 - 12x^2 - 12x - 16$$

Its rational zeros are $x_1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, $x_2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, $x_3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and $x_4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ with $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3 \leq x_4$

If the polynomial has only three rational zeros, input them at x_1, x_2 and x_3 ; If the polynomial has only two rational zeros, input them at x_1 and x_2 ; if the polynomial has only one rational zero, input it at x_1 .

2. (1 pt) Find all the real zeros of the polynomial

$$P(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 13x + 6$$

Its real zeros are $x_1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, $x_2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and $x_3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ with $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3$

If the polynomial has only two real zeros, input them at x_1 and x_2 ; if the polynomial has only one real zero, input it at x_1 .

3. (1 pt) For the function $y = x^5 + 5x^3 - 24x$, find all real zeros.

Note: If there is more than one real zero, separate the answers by commas. Also, if you want to enter the square root of a number, like two, enter sqrt(2).

The real zeros are $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

4. (1 pt) List all possible rational roots for the function

$$f(x) = 5x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x + 55.$$

Give your list in increasing order. Beside each possible rational root, type "yes" if it is a root and "no" if it is not a root. Leave any unnecessary answer blanks empty.

Possible rational root: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ Is it a root? $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

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5. (1 pt) Give all of the zeros of the polynomial

$$P(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 7x - 15.$$

as a comma separated list.

6. (1 pt) $f(x) = x^8 + 11x^7 + 20x^6 - 566x^5 - 5104x^4 - 13200x^3 + 9216x^2 + 61152x + 43264$

What is the maximum number of positive real roots for $f(x)$?

What is the maximum number of negative real roots for $f(x)$?

7. (1 pt) Find all rational zeros of the polynomial

$$P(x) = 4x^4 + 9x^3 - 5x^2 + 9x - 9.$$

Give a comma separated list of the rational zeros. If there are no rational zeros, enter the word *none*.

8. (1 pt) Factor $P(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 16$ into linear and irreducible quadratic factors with real coefficients.

Let $P(x) = (x+a)(x^2+bx+c)$. Then

$a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$c = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

9. (1 pt) Use the Factor Theorem to show that $x - 1/2$ is a factor of

$$P(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 8x - 2.$$

The function value $P(1/2) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

Thus, $x - 1/2$ is a $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ of $P(x)$.

10. (1 pt) Use synthetic division and the Remainder Theorem to evaluate $P(c)$, where

$$P(x) = x^4 + 7x^3 + 3x^2 + 25x + 35, \quad c = -7.$$

The quotient is _____

The remainder is _____

$P(c) =$ _____

11. (1 pt) Use the Factor Theorem to show that $x - 1$ is a factor of

$$P(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 14x - 8.$$

The function value $P(1) =$ _____.

Thus, $x - 1$ is a _____ of $P(x)$.

12. (1 pt) Use synthetic division and the Remainder Theorem to evaluate $P(c)$, where

$$P(x) = x^2 + 2x + 2, \quad c = -1.$$

The quotient is _____

The remainder is _____

$P(c) =$ _____

13. (1 pt) Use synthetic division and the Remainder Theorem to evaluate $P(c)$, where

$$P(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 5, \quad c = 2.$$

The quotient is _____

The remainder is _____

$P(c) =$ _____