

### 3.7-3.10 Test Review - Answers worked out

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 2 & -16 & -24 \\ \textcircled{A} & & \downarrow & 4 & 12 & -8 \\ & 2 & 6 & -4 & \textcircled{-32} \end{array}$$

$$x-2 \quad r = -32$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \textcircled{2} & 2 & 2 & -16 & -24 \\ \textcircled{B} & & \downarrow & -4 & 4 & 24 \\ & 2 & -2 & -12 & \textcircled{0} \end{array}$$

$$x+2 \quad r = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \textcircled{3} & 5 & 2 & 2 & -16 & -24 \\ & & \downarrow & 10 & 60 & 220 \\ & 5 & 12 & -44 & \textcircled{196} \end{array}$$

$$x-5 \quad r = 196$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \textcircled{4} & -5 & 2 & 2 & -16 & -24 \\ & & \downarrow & -10 & 40 & -120 \\ & -5 & -8 & 24 & \textcircled{-144} \end{array}$$

$$x+5 \quad r = -144$$

②  $x+2$  was a factor because the remainder = 0

③ Put all Equations in the graphing calculator and find which graph crosses the x-axis at  $x = -3$  &  $x = 2$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{4} \quad 1x^3 - 2^0 + 3x^2 - 2^1 + 3x^1 - 2^2 + 1x^0 - 2^3 \\ 1 \cdot x^3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot -2 + 3 \cdot x \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot -8 \\ x^3 + -6x^2 + 12x - 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{5} \quad 1 \cdot 3a^4 \cdot 2^0 + 4 \cdot 3a^3 \cdot 2^1 + 6 \cdot 3a^2 \cdot 2^2 + 4 \cdot 3a^1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 3a^0 \cdot 2^4 \\ 1 \cdot 81a^4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 27a^3 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 9a^2 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 3a \cdot 8 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 16 \\ 81a^4 + 216a^3 + 216a^2 + 96a + 16 \end{array}$$

⑥

$$x^2 + 5x + 10 + \frac{24}{x-3}$$

$$x \cdot x^2 = x^3$$

$$x-3 \mid x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$x \cdot 5x = 5x^2$$

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

$$x \cdot 10 = 10x$$

~~5x(x-3)~~

$$5x^2 - 5x$$

$$5x(x-3) \implies \underline{-5x^2 + 15x}$$

$$10x - 6$$

$$10(x-3) \implies \underline{-10x + 30}$$

②④

$$\textcircled{7} \quad x+2 \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 5} \quad x^2 + x - 3 + \frac{11}{x+2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 5 \\ -x^3 - 2x^2 \\ \hline x^2 - x + 5 \\ -x^2 - 2x \\ \hline -3x + 5 \\ + 3x + 6 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 5 \overline{) 1 \ 2 \ -5 \ -6} \quad x^2 + 7x + 30 + \frac{144}{x-5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 2 \ -5 \ -6 \\ 5 \ 35 \ 150 \\ \hline 1 \ 7 \ 30 \ 144 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad -3 \overline{) 1 \ 4 \ -5 \ 1} \quad x^2 + x - 8 + \frac{25}{x+3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 4 \ -5 \ 1 \\ -3 \ -3 \ 24 \\ \hline 1 \ 1 \ -8 \ 25 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad -1 \overline{) 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1} \quad x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1 \\ -1 \ -2 \ -1 \\ \hline 1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \ 1 \\ 1 \ 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

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

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \sqrt{x^4 = 16} \quad \sqrt{x^2 = 4} \quad \sqrt{x^2 = -4}$$

$$x = 2 \quad x = 2i$$

$$x = -2 \quad x = -2i$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x+2)(x-2i)(x+2i)$$

$\textcircled{12}$  A: 4 Zeros    2 real + 2 complex Zeros

$$B: \sqrt{x^4 = 81} \quad \sqrt{x^2 = 9} \quad \sqrt{x^2 = -9}$$

$$x = 3 \quad x = 3i$$

$$x = -3 \quad x = -3i$$

used the square root method twice to find the Zeros.

C:  $x^4 + 81$  will have 4 Complex Zeros because the graph will never cross the x-axis