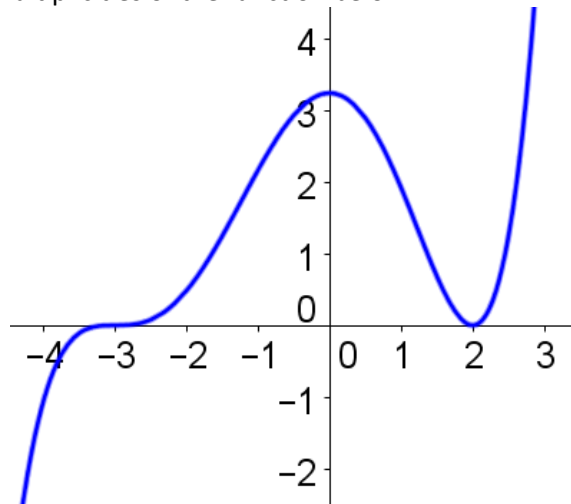
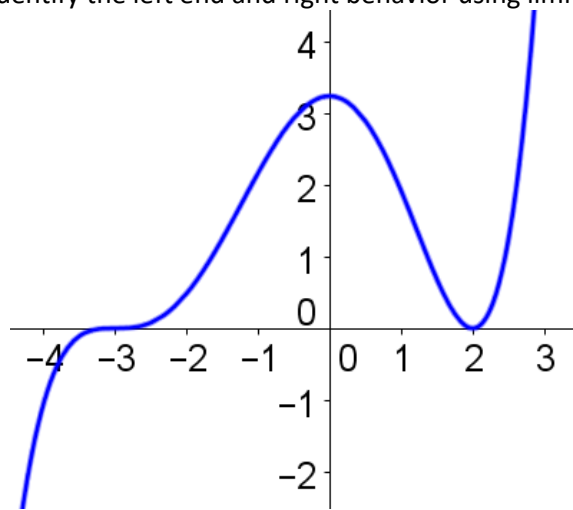


- 1) Find the linear factorization of  $x^2 + 8x + 12$ .
- 2) Given a 6<sup>th</sup> degree polynomial with complex root  $x = -4i$ , how many real roots could it have?
- 3) Find the linear factorization of  $2x^2 - 7x - 15$ .
- 4) Find the linear factorization of  $10x^3 + 25x^2 + 40x + 100$ , given that  $x - 2i$  is a factor.
- 5) How many complex factors does the polynomial  $x^5 + 4x^3 - 8x^2$  have?
- 6) List the possible rational roots of  $x^4 - 8x^2 + 12$  using the rational roots theorem.
- 7) List the possible rational roots of  $3x^4 + 5x^3 - 2x + 6$  using the rational roots theorem.
- 8) Given  $x = 2i$  is a complex root of  $x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 12$  what are the remaining roots?
- 9) Sketch the graph below that represents the function,  $f(x) = (x + 3)^2(x - 1)(x + 4)$ ?
- 10) Describe the roots with multiplicities of the function below.



- 11) Given the graph below, identify the left end and right behavior using limit notation.



- 12) Identify the **right** end behavior of the given function of  $k(x) = -3(x - 4)^2(x + 5)^6$
- 13) How many relative minima does  $p(x) = (x - 2)(x + 1)(x - 4)(x + 5)$  have?
- 14) State the multiplicity of the roots of  $q(x) = -4x^2(x + 1)^6(x - 9)^9$ .
- 15) Given  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} v(x) = \infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} v(x) = \infty$ ,  $v(4) = v(-1) = 0$   
Write a second degree polynomial that could be  $v(x)$  ?

Comprehensive Review (because each test includes items from each previous test)

- 16) Expand the binomial:  $(2x + 3)^3$
- 17) Find the  $a^2$  term of the binomial expansion of  $(3a - 8)^8$
- 18) Simplify using polynomial long division  $\frac{x^3+2x+18}{x^2+2x-3}$

You should consider reworking problems from homework assignments with which you struggled....