

Group Quiz 3

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Math 115

Key**No Calculators**

*It is not enough to have a good mind.
The main thing is to use it well.*

Rene Descartes (1596 – 1650)

French philosopher and mathematician

$$\pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 15$$

$$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$$

- 1.) Find all real zeros of
- $P(x) = 6x^4 + x^3 - 21x^2 - x + 15$
- .

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 & 1 & -21 & -1 & 15 \\ \hline 1 & 6 & 7 & -14 & -15 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{P}{q}: \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{6}, \pm 3, \pm \frac{3}{2}, \pm 5 \\ \pm \frac{5}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{3}, \pm \frac{5}{6}, \pm 15, \pm \frac{15}{2}$$

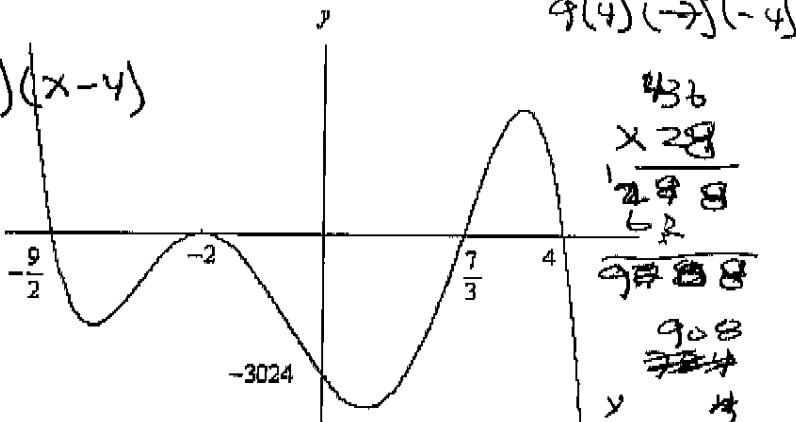
$$P(x) = (x-1)(6x^3 + 7x^2 - 14x - 15)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 & \rightarrow & -14 & -15 \\ \hline -1 & 6 & 1 & -15 \end{array}$$

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x+1)(6x^2 + x - 15)$$

- 2.) Find the equation for a polynomial that has the same zeros and x-intercepts as that on the given graph.

$$P(x) = -3(2x+9)(x+2)(3x-7)(x-4)$$



- 3.) Sketch a graph of
- $P(x) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 4$
- . Make sure to include the correct zeros, y-intercept, and end behavior.

$$P(x) = (x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 1)$$

$$= (x+2)(x-2)(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & o & & o & & & \\ & + & - & + & - & + & \\ \hline -2 & -1 & 1 & 2 & & & \end{array}$$

