

1) a. Use synthetic division to show that $x = -4$ is a solution of $2x^3 + 9x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$.

b. Use the result from part (a) to factor the polynomial **completely**.

c. List **all** real solutions of the equation.

2) Write $\frac{8-7i}{1-2i}$ in standard form.

3) Write $\frac{4+2i}{3-i}$ in standard form.

4) Find the product $(6-\sqrt{-20})(-2+\sqrt{-45})$

5) Find the product $(4 - \sqrt{-27})(-2 + \sqrt{-12})$

6) Find all real and/or imaginary solutions of the function $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 11x - 15$

7) Find a **third** degree polynomial function with integer coefficients that has -2 and $6i$ as zeros.

Please (a) state the equations of all asymptotes of the function (horizontal, vertical and slant), (b) the coordinates of any holes, (c) decide whether the function is continuous or discontinuous, and (d) state the domain.

8) $h(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{2x^2 - 7x + 3}$

$$9) j(x) = \frac{x^2 - 15x + 56}{x - 3}$$

$$10) k(x) = \frac{x - 3}{x^2 + x - 12}$$

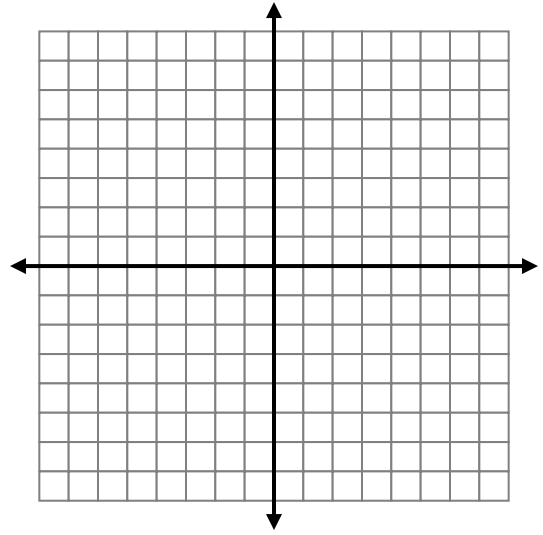
$$11) f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 11x - 4}{x^2 + 2}$$

12) Find the slant asymptote of the following function. How do you know the function has a slant asymptote?

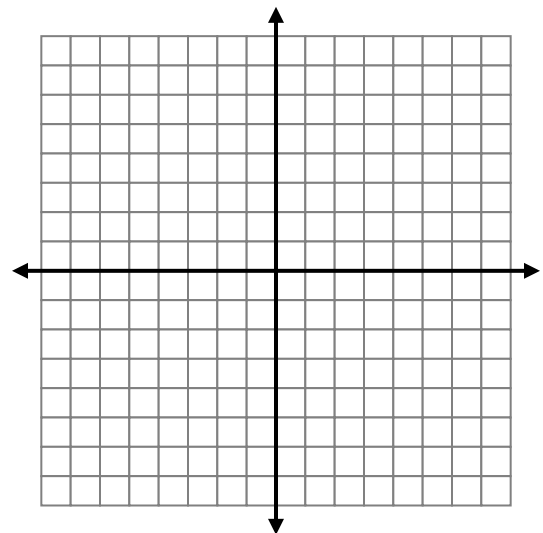
$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2 - 8}{x - 2}$$

Graph the following functions. Be sure to identify all asymptotes, coordinates of holes and x- and y-intercepts.

13) $f(x) = \frac{-3+x}{5-x}$



14) $k(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9x - 36}{x^2 + x - 12}$



Answer Key :

1. a. Show synthetic division
b. $(2x-1)(x+1)(x+4)$
c. $x = -4, x = -1, x = \frac{1}{2}$

2. $\frac{22}{5} + \frac{9}{5}i$

3. $1+i$

4. $18+22\sqrt{5}i$

5. $10+14\sqrt{3}i$

6. $x = 3, x = 1+2i, x = 1-2i$
7. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 36x + 72$
8. (a) H.A. : $y = \frac{1}{2}$, V.A. : $x = \frac{1}{2}$, Slant : None
(b) $\left(3, \frac{8}{5}\right)$
(c) Discontinuous
(d) $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{2}, 3\right) \cup (3, \infty)$

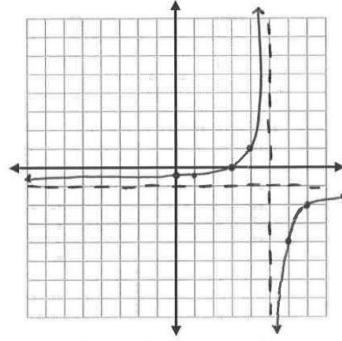
9. (a) H.A. : None , V.A. : $x = 3$, Slant : $y = x - 12$
(b) No holes
(c) Discontinuous
(d) $(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

10. (a) H.A. : $y = 0$, V.A. : $x = -4$, Slant : None
(b) $\left(3, \frac{1}{7}\right)$
(c) Discontinuous
(d) $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$

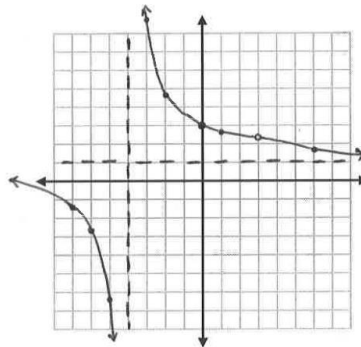
11. (a) H.A. : $y = 3$, V.A. : None , Slant : None
(b) No holes
(c) Continuous
(d) $(-\infty, \infty)$

12. The slant asymptote occurs at $y = 5x + 10$. The function has a slant asymptote because the degree of the numerator is exactly one more than the degree of the denominator.

13. H.A. : $y = -1$
 V.A. : $x = 5$
 Slant : None, Holes : None
 Y-int : $\left(0, -\frac{3}{5}\right)$
 X-int : $(3, 0)$



14. H.A. : $y = 1$
 V.A. : $x = -4$
 Slant : None
 Hole : $\left(3, \frac{15}{7}\right)$
 Y-int : $(0, 3)$
 X-int : $(-12, 0)$



15. (a) Domain : $t \geq 0$, time cannot be negative
 (b) 200 horses
 (c) $t = 5$: 666 horses , $t = 10$: 1000 horses , $t = 25$: 1600 horses
 (d) The horizontal asymptote is the cap on the amount of horses introduced. Since the horizontal asymptote occurs at $y = 3000$, the maximum number of horses introduced will be 3,000.