

# MHF4U : Advanced Functions

## Assignment #2

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### Reference Declaration

Complete the Reference Declaration section below in order for your assignment to be graded.

If you used any references beyond the course text and lectures (such as other texts, discussions with colleagues or online resources), indicate this information in the space below. If you did not use any aids, state this in the space provided.

Be sure to cite appropriate theorems throughout your work. You may use shorthand for well-known theorems like the FT (Factor Theorem), RRT (Rational Root Theorem), etc.

Note: Your submitted work must be **your original work**.

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Declared References:

Used this forum answer to number the an element (Question 1):

stackexchange align\* but show one equation number at the end

Used YouTube tutorial to do long division with polynomials (Question 1):

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1. Given the volume of a rectangular box is  $V(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ , if the length of the box is  $x + 3$  cm, and its width is  $x + 2$  cm then **determine** the height of the box. Also, **determine** the domain and range of the function  $V$ .

### Solution to Question 1:

Considering  $v(x)$  has a degree of 3. We are also given the length and width,  $x + 3$  and  $x + 2$  respectively. This means that:

$$(x + 3)(x + 2)(x + a) = v(x)$$

Where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . We know that there are 3 factors because of the degree. Since:

$$v(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$$

$$\therefore (x + 3)(x + 2)(x + a) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6 \quad \text{Combining the previously listed equations} \quad (1)$$

Dividing both sides by  $(x + 3)(x + 2)$ :

$$(x + 3)(x + 2)(x + a) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$$

$$(x + a) = \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6}{(x + 3)(x + 2)}$$

$$(x + a) = \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6}{x^2 + 5x + 6} \quad \text{Expanding denominator bracket}$$

Now, using long division, find the final missing value factor,  $(x + a)$ :

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6} \overline{x + 1} \\ x^2 + 5x + 6 \phantom{+ 6} \overline{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6} \\ \phantom{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6} \underline{-x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x} \phantom{+ 6} \\ \phantom{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6} \phantom{-x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x} x^2 + 5x + 6 \\ \phantom{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6} \phantom{-x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x} \underline{-x^2 - 5x - 6} \\ \phantom{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6} \phantom{-x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x} \phantom{-x^2 - 5x - 6} 0 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\therefore \text{the height of the box is } x+1}$$

Also since this relationship is of degree 3, it is a cubic function. Cubic functions have the properties of a domain and range of all real whole numbers.

$$\boxed{\therefore D \in \mathbb{R}, R \in \mathbb{R}}$$

**Check work for question 1 by graphing and using a logical check:** From before, we stated that  $(x + 3)(x + 2)(x + a) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ . Now that we know the value of  $a$  (1), redo the operation to check the work.

$$x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6 = (x + 3)(x + 2)(x + a) \quad \text{From (1)}$$

$$x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6 = (x + 3)(x + 2)(x + 1) \quad a = 1$$

$$= (x^2 + 5x + 6)(x + 1) \quad \text{multiply first 2 factors and simplify}$$

$$= x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6 \quad \text{expand and simplify}$$

$$LHS = RHS \quad \therefore \text{height is correct}$$

From the graph, we can also see that domain and range are all real whole numbers.

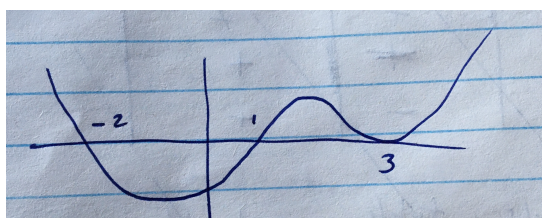




$\therefore$  in factor form  $f(x) = (x - 3)^2(x - 1)(x + 2)$ . Since  $f(x)$  is positive (no negative vertical reflection) and utilizing the x intercepts given by the factor form:

	$(-\infty, -2)$	$(-2, 1)$	$(1, 3)$	$(3, \infty)$
$x + 2$	$-$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$x - 1$	$-$	$-$	$+$	$+$
$x - 3$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$+$
$x - 3$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$+$
$f(x)$	$+$	$-$	$+$	$+$

Using the intervals from the factor table above and the known properties of linear and quadratic factors, we can create a rough diagram:



We can agree that the minimum points have the lowest values, and theoretically with a positive quadratic function there are two possible negative areas where the minimum is likely to reside within (since the negative interval sections are the lowest points). On the diagram these spots are the areas where rate of change goes from negative to positive (angled down proceeded by an angle up).

Lets check these two candidates. One of the possible minimums, where  $x=3$ , the line "skims" the x-axis. This means that this segment does not actually drop into the negative parts of the cartesian plane. This means that the only area that goes negative, at interval  $(-2, 1)$ , is where the local minimum must reside. Since the x value  $x=-1$  of the coordinate  $(-1, -32)$  is inside the previously identified interval, we can conclude that this coordinate is likely the local minimum.

### Prove question 2 answer with a secondary proof using derivatives:

If we factor the derivative of the function, the factors will produce the x values for the points of relative extreme value.

$$f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 + 21x - 18$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^{4-1} - 5 \times 3x^{3-1} + 2x^{2-1} + 21x^{1-1}$$

Get the derivative

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 15x^2 + 2x + 21$$

simplify

Now factor the derivative: From experimentation we can find that:

$$f'(-1) = 0$$

$$f'(3) = 0$$

$$f'\left(\frac{7}{4}\right) = 0$$

Therefore these are the points of extreme values, the only places where a local minimum and maximum are possible. Now, if we find the  $f(x)$  value of these numbers we can determine their  $y$  values.

$$f(-1) = -33$$

$$f(3) = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{7}{4}\right) \approx 4.395$$

From this we can see that  $(-1, -33)$  is the lowest value.  $\therefore$  this proves that  $(-1, -33)$  is indeed the local extreme value.

3. Recall that a prime number is defined as an integer  $n > 1$  such that its only positive divisors are 1 and  $n$ . Let  $\mathbb{P}$  represent the set of prime numbers. Suppose that you know that when you divide  $g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + cx + d$  by  $x - 2$  you obtain a remainder of 14, **determine** the specific values of  $c$  and  $d$  given that  $c \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $d \in \mathbb{P}$ .

**Solution:**

Your solution starts here.

4. Solve  $\frac{7}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x-2} = \frac{10x-2}{x^2-4}$ .

**Solution to question 4:**

To solve isolate all values to one side of the equal sign before simplifying. Then, when fully simplified, take the numerator and solve for x.

$$\frac{7}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x-2} = \frac{10x-2}{x^2-4}$$

$$\frac{7}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{10x-2}{x^2-4} = 0 \quad \text{subtract } \frac{10x-2}{x^2-4} \text{ from both sides}$$

$$\frac{7}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{10x-2}{(x+2)(x-2)} = 0 \quad x^2-4 = (x+2)(x-2)$$

$$\frac{7(x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} + \frac{5(x+2)}{(x-2)(x+2)} - \frac{10x-2}{(x+2)(x-2)} = 0 \quad \text{Get common denominators}$$

$$\frac{7(x-2) + 5(x+2) - (10x-2)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = 0 \quad \text{Add all fractions together}$$

$$\frac{7x-14+5x+10-10x+2}{(x+2)(x-2)} = 0 \quad \text{Expand and Simplify}$$

$$\frac{2x-2}{(x+2)(x-2)} = 0$$

Now take the numerator and solve for x:

$$\frac{2x-2}{(x+2)(x-2)} = 0$$

$$2x-2 = 0$$

$$2x = 2 \quad \text{subtract 2 from both sides}$$

$$\therefore x = 1 \quad \text{divide all by 2}$$

$\therefore \text{the solution to } \frac{7}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x-2} = \frac{10x-2}{x^2-4} \text{ is } x = 1$
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prove question 4 by substituting  $x=1$  back into the original equation:

*Proof.*

$$LHS = \frac{7}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{1+2} + \frac{5}{1-2}$$

Substitute x as 1

$$= \frac{7}{3} + \frac{5}{-1}$$

Simplify

$$= \frac{7}{3} + \frac{-15}{3}$$

$$LHS = \frac{-8}{3}$$

$$RHS = \frac{10x-2}{x^2-4}$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 1 - 2}{1^2 - 4}$$

Substitute x as 1

$$= \frac{10-2}{1-4}$$

Simplify

$$RHS = \frac{8}{-3}$$

$$RHS = LHS$$

□

∴ the answer is correct.

5. Solve  $\left| \frac{x-4}{x+5} \right| \leq 4$ .

**Solution:**

Your solution starts here.