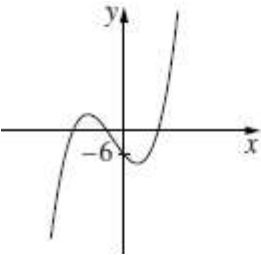
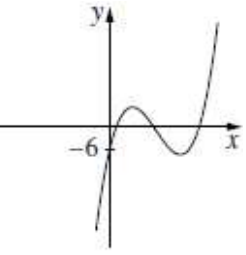
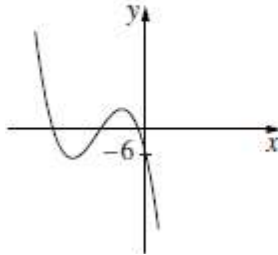
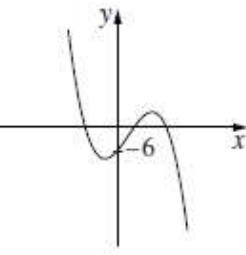
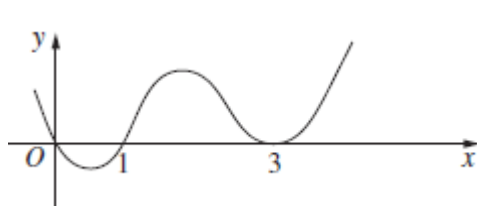


## Polynomials - Prel

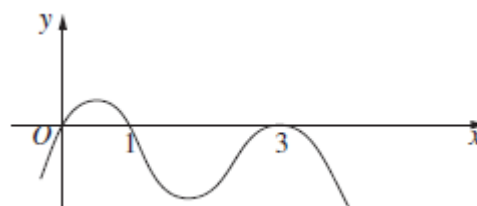
<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	Which polynomial is a factor of $x^3 - 5x^2 + 11x - 10$ ? (A) $x - 2$ (B) $x + 2$ (C) $11x - 10$ (D) $x^2 - 5x + 11$	<b>1</b>	<a href="#">Solution</a>
<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	What is the remainder when $2x^3 - 10x^2 + 6x + 2$ is divided by $x - 2$ ? (A) $-66$ (B) $-10$ (C) $-x^3 + 5x^2 - 3x - 1$ (D) $x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 1$	<b>1</b>	<a href="#">Solution</a>
<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	Consider the polynomial $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ with $a$ and $b$ positive. Which graph could represent $p(x)$ ? (A)  (B)  (C)  (D) 	<b>1</b>	<a href="#">Solution</a>
<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	What is the remainder when $x^3 - 6x$ is divided by $x + 3$ ? (A) $-9$ (B) $9$ (C) $x^2 - 2x$ (D) $x^2 - 3x + 3$	<b>1</b>	<a href="#">Solution</a>
<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	Consider the polynomials $P(x) = x^3 - kx^2 + 5x + 12$ and $A(x) = x - 3$ . <b>f</b> (i) Given that $P(x)$ is divisible by $A(x)$ , show that $k = 6$ . (ii) Find all the zeros of $P(x)$ when $k = 6$ .	<b>1</b> <b>2</b>	<a href="#">Solution</a>
<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	Which group of three numbers could be the roots of the polynomial equation $x^3 + ax^2 - 41x + 42 = 0$ ? (A) $2, 3, 7$ (B) $1, -6, 7$ (C) $-1, -2, 21$ (D) $-1, -3, -14$	<b>1</b>	<a href="#">Solution</a>
<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	The remainder when the polynomial $P(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 - 7x^2 + 3$ is divided by $x^2 + x$ is $ax + 3$ . What is the value of $a$ ? (A) $-14$ (B) $-11$ (C) $-2$ (D) $5$	<b>1</b>	<a href="#">Solution</a>
<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	The polynomial $P(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 6x + k$ has a factor $x - 2$ . What is the value of $k$ ? (A) $2$ (B) $12$ (C) $20$ (D) $36$	<b>1</b>	<a href="#">Solution</a>

**13 4** Which diagram best describe the graph of  $y = x(1 - x)^3(3 - x)^2$ ?

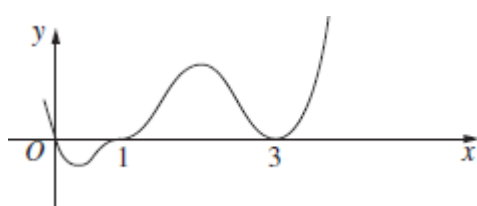
**1** [Solution](#)



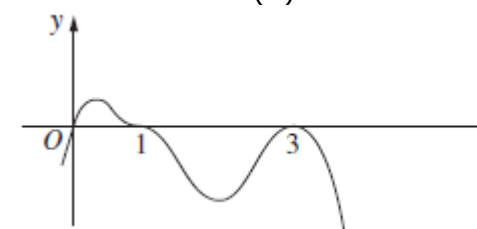
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

**13 11** The polynomial equation  $2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 7 = 0$  has roots  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ .  
**a** Find  $\alpha\beta\gamma$ .

**1** [Solution](#)

**12 8** When the polynomial  $P(x)$  is divided by  $(x + 1)(x - 3)$ , the remainder is  $2x + 7$ .  
 What is the remainder when  $P(x)$  is divided by  $x - 3$ ?  
 (A) 1 (B) 7 (C) 9 (D) 13

**1** [Solution](#)

**11 2a** Let  $P(x) = x^3 - ax^2 + x$  be a polynomial, where  $a$  is a real number. When  $P(x)$  is divided by  $x - 3$  the remainder is 12.  
 Find the remainder when  $P(x)$  is divided by  $x + 1$ .

**3** [Solution](#)

**10 2c** Let  $P(x) = (x + 1)(x - 3)Q(x) + ax + b$  where  $Q(x)$  is a polynomial and  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers. The polynomial  $P(x)$  has a factor of  $x - 3$ .  
 When  $P(x)$  is divided by  $x + 1$  the remainder is 8.  
 (i) Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .  
 (ii) Find the remainder when  $P(x)$  is divided by  $(x + 1)(x - 3)$ .

[Solution](#)

**2**

**1**

**09 2a** The polynomial  $p(x) = x^3 - ax + b$  has a remainder of 2 when divided by  $(x - 1)$  and a remainder of 5 when divided by  $(x + 2)$ .  
 Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

**3** [Solution](#)