

Graphing Polynomials II (3.4) p148 day 7

take up quiz 4

- Find the remainder when:
a) $8x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 16$ is divided by $(x-3)$
 $\begin{array}{r} 8x^2 + 21x + 68 \\ (x-3) \overline{) 8x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 16} \\ \underline{8x^3 - 24x^2} \\ 27x^2 + 5x + 16 \\ \underline{27x^2 - 81x} \\ 86x + 16 \\ \underline{86x - 258} \\ 274 \end{array}$
- What is the degree of $x^4 - 4x^2 - x^3 + 16x - 12$?
4
- Solve $3^{2x} = 5^x$
 $\log 3^{2x} = \log 5^x$
 $(2x) \log 3 = x \log 5$
 $x(2 \log 3 - \log 5) = 0$
 $x = 0$
- State the end behaviour of $y = x^3 + 5x - 12$
increasing
- Divide $4x^3 - x^2 + 16x - 12$ by $(x-2)$
 $\begin{array}{r} 4x^2 + 7x + 30 \\ (x-2) \overline{) 4x^3 - x^2 + 16x - 12} \\ \underline{4x^3 - 8x^2} \\ 7x^2 + 16x - 12 \\ \underline{7x^2 - 14x} \\ 30x - 12 \\ \underline{30x - 60} \\ 48 \end{array}$
- Factor $x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6$
 $(x-3)(x-2)(x+1)$
- The height of the tide in the harbor is modeled by $d(t) = -3 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} t + 5$ where d is the depth in feet and t is the time in hours. If $t=0$ is midnight, find the height of the water at 8 am.
 $d(8) = -3 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} (8) + 5 = -3 \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + 5 = -3(-\frac{1}{2}) + 5 = \frac{3}{2} + 5 = \frac{13}{2} = 6.5$
- Find the new co-ordinates of the point $(5, -3)$ after the transformation $y = 3f(x-5) + 2$
 $(5, -3) \rightarrow (5+5, \frac{-3-2}{3}) = (10, -\frac{5}{3})$

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Enneagram 6 The Loyalist

Committed, loyal, responsible Core longing: security & support
Deep faith, relationships Core fear: betrayal, no support
Deadly sin: fear

Inner committee
Anxious, suspicious Father-son entrepreneur

Worst Case Scenario
At their best in a network
Defend their beliefs more than themselves

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#w: p148#9abd

9. Without using technology, sketch the graph of each function. Label all intercepts.

- $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2 + 6x$
 $x(x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6)$
- $y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x - 8$
- $y = x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6$
- $h(x) = -x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 3$
 $x(x^2 - 5x + 7) + 3$
- $g(x) = (x-1)(x+2)^2(x+3)^2$
- $f(x) = -x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x - 4$
 $-(x-1)^2(x-3)^2$

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ex1: Create a polynomial function with the following roots.

- 2, 3, and -5
 $y = (x-2)(x-3)(x+5)$
 $= (x-2)(x^2 + 2x - 15)$
 $= x^3 + 2x^2 - 15x - 2x^2 - 4x + 30$
 $y = x^3 - 19x + 30$
- 2, 4, and a double root at -1
 $y = (x-2)(x-4)(x+1)^2$
 $= (x^2 - 6x + 8)(x^2 + 2x + 1)$
 $= x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 - 6x^3 - 12x^2 - 6x + 8x^2 + 6x + 8$
 $= x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 10x + 8$

10b $y = -(x+4)(x+1)(x-3)$

$y = -x^3 - 12x^2 - 11x + 12$

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ex2: A block of ice is melting in the sun. It begins with dimensions 3 ft by 5 ft by 4 ft high. As it melts, it loses the same length off each dimension. When it reaches a volume of 24 ft³, how much has it lost from each dimension?

x rep amt lost each dim.

$V = lwh$
 $24 = (5-x)(4-x)(3-x)$
 $24 = (5-x)(12-7x+x^2)$
 $24 = 60 - 35x + 5x^2 - 12x + 7x^2 - x^3$
 $24 = 60 - 47x + 12x^2 - x^3$
 $x^3 - 12x^2 + 47x - 36 = 0$
 $f(1) = 1 - 12 + 47 - 36 = 0$
 $\therefore (x-1)$
 $\begin{array}{r} 1 -12 47 -36 \\ -1 11 -36 \\ \hline 1 -11 36 0 \end{array}$
 $\therefore (x-1)(x^2 - 11x + 36) = 0$

$x = 1$ only soln
loses 1 ft from each dim.

12. $x(25x)(10x+1) = 2100$
 $250x^3 + 25x^2 - 2100 = 0 \quad \div 25$
 $10x^3 + x^2 - 84 = 0$
 $f(1) \neq 0$
 $f(-1) \neq 0$
 $f(2) = 80 + 4 - 84 = 0$
 $\therefore x-2$

-2	10	1	0	-84
		-20	-42	-84
	10	21	42	0

$\therefore (x-2)(10x^2 + 21x + 42) = 0$

$x = \frac{-21 \pm \sqrt{21^2 - 4(10)(42)}}{2(10)}$
 $= \frac{-21 \pm \sqrt{441 - 1680}}{20}$ not real
 $\therefore x = 2$
 dim are $2 \times 50 \times 21$

HW: p148#9ce, 11