## MATH 30 - Precalculus, Version A

## First Midterm. Time allowed: 2 hours, 15 minutes. Professor Luis Fernández

NAME: \_\_\_\_

[6] **1.** Carefully write down the statement of the Remainder Theorem:

[6] 2. Suppose that we divide the polynomial  $p(x) = x^{100} + 5x^{50} - 6x^{23} + 5$  by (x + 1). What remainder do we get?

[10] 3. Divide using long division and write the answer as  $D = d \cdot q + r$ , where D is the dividend, d is the divisor, q is the quotient and r is the remainder.

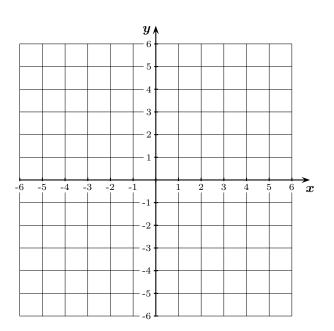
 $\frac{6x^3 - 8x^2 - 24x - 11}{2x + 2}$ 

[10] **4.** List all the possible rational roots of the polynomial  $3x^6 - 3x^2 - 15x + 4$ . NOTE: You are only asked to list them, NOT to factor the polynomial.

[12] 5. Find the equation of the line perpendicular to the line  $y = \frac{2x}{3} + 4$  and passing through the point (1, 2).

- [12] **6.** Consider the line given by the equation 2x + 3y = 6.
  - a) Find its slope and y-intercept.

**b)** Graph the line in the coordinate axes below.

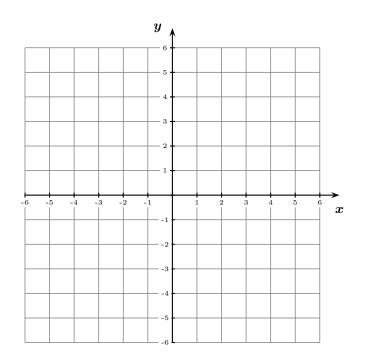


- [12] 7. For the quadratic function f(x) = -2(x 2)<sup>2</sup> + 4,
  a) Find the vertex.

**b)** Find the *x*-intercepts, if any.

c) Find the *y*-intercepts.

d) Determine whether the parabola opens up or down. Sketch the graph on the coordinate axes provided.



[12] 8. Find all the solutions of the equation  $x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2 = 0$ . [NOTE: one of the solutions is rational, so it can be found using synthetic division. The other two are irrational; to find them you need to use the quadratic formula or complete the square.] [12] 9. Factor completely the polynomial  $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 2x + 3$ .

- [12] **10.** The polynomial  $f(x) = x^3 3x + 2$  can be factored as  $f(x) = (x 1)^2(x + 2)$ .
  - **a)** Find the end behavior of f.

b) Find the x-intercepts of f and their multiplicity, and the local behavior at the intercepts.

c) Find the *y*-intercept of f.

d) Sketch the graph of f in the axes provided.

