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.

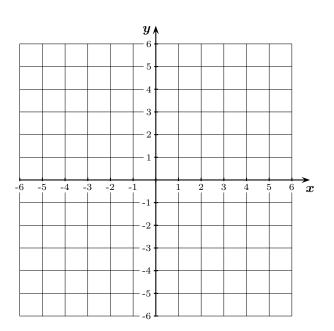
 $\frac{6x^3 - 8x^2 - 24x - 11}{2x + 2}$

[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.

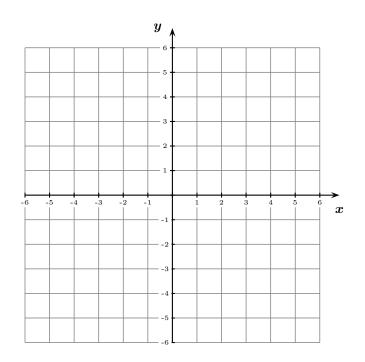


- [12] 7. For the quadratic function f(x) = -2(x 2)² + 4,
 a) Find the vertex.

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.

