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VCE Mathematical Methods ½
Polynomials [1.5]
Test Solutions

19 Marks. 20 Minutes Writing. 1 Minute Reading.

Results:

Test Questions	_____ / 19
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Section A: Test Questions (19 Marks)

Question 1 (4 marks)

Tick whether the following statements are **True** or **False**.

Statement	True	False
a. The minimum number of roots for a cubic is three.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. The root of a polynomial that has a factor of $x + 3$ is $x = 3$.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. If $f(1) = 2$, then $f(x) \div (3x - 6)$ has a remainder of 2.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. The remainder of $(x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 2) \div (x - 2)$ is 20.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
e. To factorise a quartic, we generally need to find two roots by trial and error.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
f. The rational root theorem suggests that $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ will have roots that are factors of d divided by the factors of a .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
g. Graphs of polynomials where the highest degree is odd, both start and finish at either positive or negative infinity.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. All repeated roots correspond to turning points on the graph of a polynomial.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Question 2 (3 marks)

Consider the function $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx$. If $x - 1$ is a factor of $f(x)$ and the remainder of $f(x) \div (x + 4)$ is given by -20 , find the value(s) of a and b .

```
f[x_] := x^3 + a * x^2 + b * x
```

```
Solve[f[1] == 0 && f[-4] == -20, {a, b}]
```

```
{{a -> 2, b -> -3}}
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Question 3 (3 marks)

Solve the following equation for x .

$$2x^3 + 11x^2 = 12(x + 3)$$

Solve $[2x^3 + 11x^2 = 12(x + 3)]$

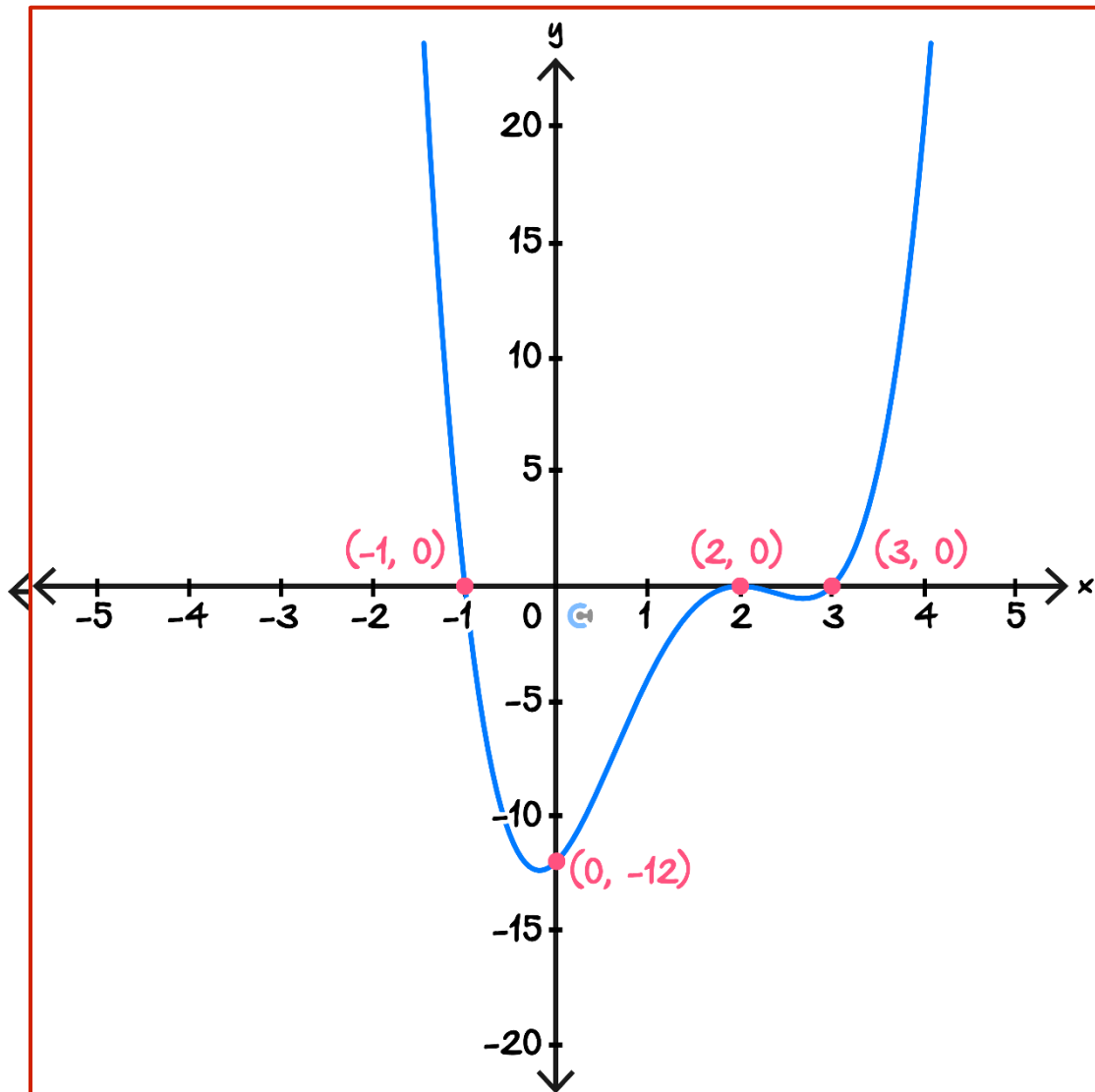
$$\left\{ \{x \rightarrow -6\}, \left\{x \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}\right\}, \{x \rightarrow 2\} \right\}$$

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Question 4 (3 marks)

Sketch the graph of the following function on the axes below. Label all axes intercepts with their coordinates.

$$y = (x - 2)^2(x - 3)(x + 1)$$



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Question 5 (6 marks)

Consider the function $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - ax + 6$.

It is known that the remainder, when $f(x)$ is divided by $x - 3$, is 12.

a. Show that $a = 1$. (1 mark)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{We have that } f(3) &= 12. \text{ Therefore,} \\ f(3) &= 54 - 45 - 3a + 6 = 12 \\ 15 - 3a &= 12 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

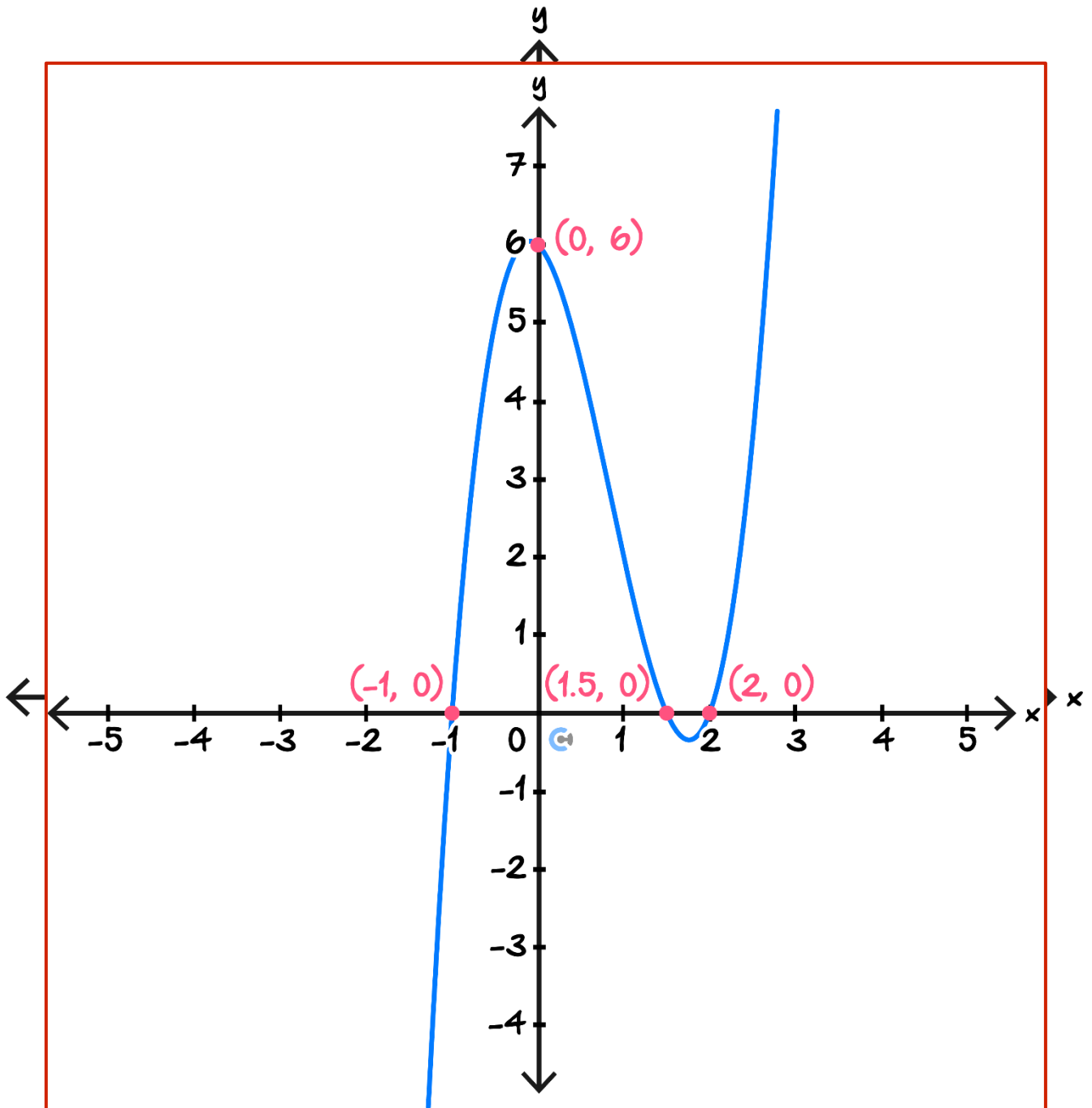
b. Hence, solve $f(x) = 0$. (3 marks)

We find that $f(-1) = 0$ and so $x + 1$ is a factor. We can then factorise $f(x)$ to be

$$f(x) = (x + 1)(2x - 3)(x - 2)$$

And so $f(x) = 0$ has solutions $x = -1, \frac{3}{2}, 2$

- c. Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ on the axes below. Label all axis intercepts with coordinates. (2 marks)



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