

1. State whether the function is a polynomial or not. If not, give a reason why.

a. (5 pts) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 3} + 2x$

b. (5 pts) $f(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 + \frac{2}{3}$

2. Give a (quick) rough sketch of the following:

a. (5 pts) $f(x) = (x + 6)^3$

b. (5 pts) $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x - 6)^2}$

3. In each of the following, form a polynomial with real coefficients that has the given zeros and degree. Please do not expand the polynomial.

a. (5 pts) Zeros: -4, multiplicity 2; 2, multiplicity 3. Degree 5.

b. (5 pts) Zeros: 2, multiplicity 1; 5, multiplicity 2; $7 - 8i$, multiplicity 1.
Degree 5.

4. (5 pts) Expand $(x - (5 + 3i))(x - (5 - 3i))$

6. Solve the inequalities.

a. (5 pts) $(x-1)^2(x+3)(x-4)^3 \geq 0$ (See previous work! If you know how to graph polynomials in factored form, this one is virtually a freebie!)

b. (5 pts) $\frac{(x-1)^2(x-4)^3}{(x+3)} \geq 0$ (See previous work!)

7. (5 pts) Divide $f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + x - 3$ by $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

8. (5 pts) Use Descartes's Rule of Signs and the Rational Zeros Theorem to find all the real zeros of $f(x) = x^4 - 11x^3 + 42x^2 - 14x - 68$. Use the *real* zeros to factor f over the real numbers. This is *likely* to involve an irreducible quadratic factor.

9. (5 pts) Based on your work in #8, above, find *all* the (real *and* nonreal) zeros of $f(x) = x^4 - 11x^3 + 42x^2 - 14x - 68$. Use *all* the zeros to write $f(x)$ as the product of *linear* factors.

Bonus (5 pts) What is the domain of $\sqrt{\frac{(x-1)^2(x-4)^3}{(x+3)}}$?

(Hint: See your previous work on this test.)

10. (5 pts) Divide $f(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 + x - 3$ by $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

11. (5 pts) Graph the function $R(x) = \frac{3x^3 - 6x^2 - 27x + 54}{x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3} = \frac{3(x-2)(x^2-9)}{(x+1)^2(x-3)}$. Key features are asymptotes, holes (if any) and intercepts. I was kind enough to factor it for you.