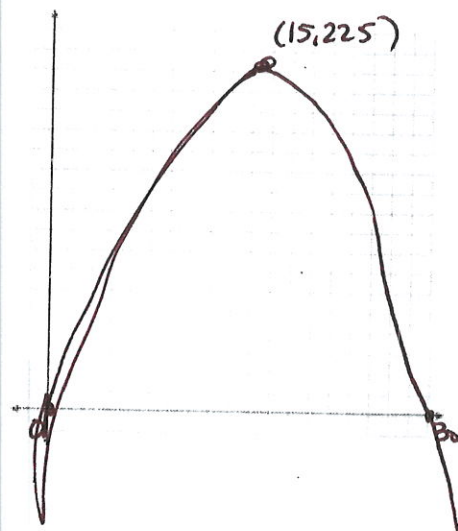


KEY

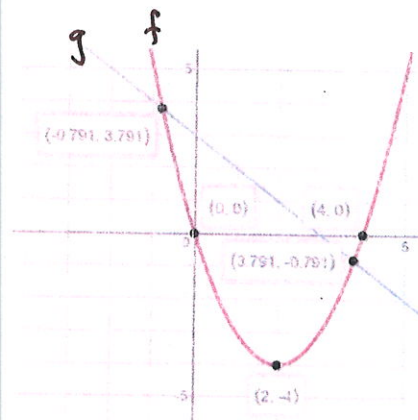
MTH 161, Practice Exam #2, Spring 2019

- Is $x = -2$ a solution to the inequality $\frac{2-3x}{x-2} > 0$? Explain. *it is not.*
- The inequality $x^2 + 1 < 0$ has no real solution. Explain why. *$x^2 + 1$ always > 0*
- Give an example of a rational function with a vertical asymptote at $x = 1$ and a horizontal asymptote at $y = 2$.
 $f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x-1}$
- Use the intermediate value theorem to show that the function $f(x) = -2x^2 + 5x + 11$ has a real zero on the interval $[2,4]$. *$f(2) = 13, f(4) = -1$ f is continuous.*
- Find the partial fraction decomposition of $\frac{2x-1}{x^2-4x-12}$. *$= \frac{1/8}{x-6} + \frac{5/8}{x+2}$*
- Given the following polynomial function, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^3(x+3)^2(x^2+4)$.
 - Identify the real zeros and multiplicity. *1 mult. 3, -3 mult. 2, $\pm 2i$ imaginary*
 - How does the function behave at each zero (touch, cross, etc.) *1 crosses w/ kink, -3 touches*
 - The graph behaves like the function $y = \frac{1}{2}x^7$ for large values of $|x|$.
- Use long division to find $\frac{x^5-4x^3+x^2+1}{x^2-2x-3}$. Write your final answer as $q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{d(x)}$.
 $x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 9 + \frac{27x+28}{x^2-2x-3}$
- A toy store has 30 meters of fencing to fence off a rectangular area for an electric train display in one corner of the store. Two sides are against the wall and will need no fence.
 - Write an equation that represents the total length of fence in terms of W and L . (Let $L = x$.)
 $A = xy = WL$
 - Write an equation that represents the area of $A(x)$.
 $A(x) = 30x - x^2$
 - Find the maximum area and give the dimensions.
max @ (15, 225) 15x15
 - Sketch the graph of $A(x)$, label and use an appropriate domain and range.
D: [0, 30] R: [0, 225]
- Solve the inequalities, showing sign charts for each.
 - $2x(x-1)^2(3-x) < 0$
 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (3, \infty)$
 - $\frac{3-x}{x+1} \geq 2$
 $(-1, 1/3]$



10. Consider the graph $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ to the right.

- a. $f(x) = g(x)$ $(-0.791, 3.791)$ or $x = -0.791$
 $(3.791, -0.791)$ $x = 3.791$
- b. $f(x) < g(x)$ $x \in (-0.791, 3.791)$
- c. $f(x) = 0$ $x = 0, x = 4$



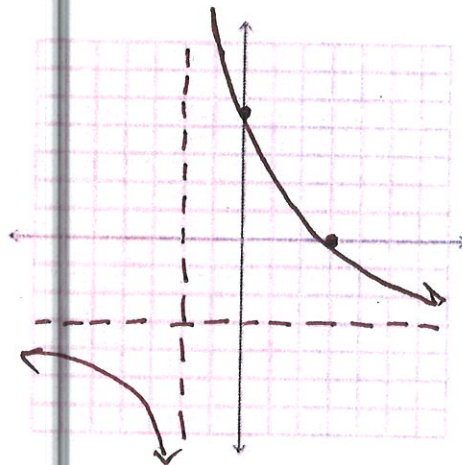
11. Consider the polynomial function

$$f(x) = x^5 + 3x^4 - 9x^3 - 21x^2 - 10x - 24$$

- a. Based on degree, how many real zeros and complex zeros does f have? **5**
- b. Using the Rational Zeros Theorem, list the possible rational zeros of f .
 $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 8, \pm 12, \pm 24$
- c. Use synthetic division to show that $x = -2$ is a zero of f .
 $(x+2)(x^4 + x^3 - 11x^2 + x - 12)$
- d. Finish factoring the polynomial. Write as a product of linear factor with complex numbers where appropriate.
 $(x+2)(x+4)(x-3)(x-i)(x+i)$
- e. List all real and imaginary zeros of the function.
 $-2, -4, 3, \pm i$

12. Consider the rational function $f(x) = \frac{9-3x}{2+x}$. Find the following properties of the function. If it does not apply, write DNE.

- a. Holes **DNE**
- b. Vertical asymptote(s) $x = -2$
- c. Horizontal asymptote $y = -3$
- d. Domain $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, \infty)$
- e. X-intercept(s) $x = 3$ $(3, 0)$
- f. Y-intercept $y = \frac{9}{2}$ $(0, \frac{9}{2})$



g. Sketch the graph, labeling each element from the list above.

13. What value should you write in the circle to check whether $(x + 4)$ is a factor of $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x + 4$?

-4 | 1 -2 3 4

14. What feature of the graph of $y = \frac{5}{x-3}$. What can you find by solving $x - 3 = 0$?

Vertical asymptote

15. Is $y = \frac{2}{3}$ a horizontal asymptote of $y = \frac{2x}{3x^2-9}$? **no, 0 is**

16. If a zero of a polynomial f is of odd multiplicity, then the graph of f Crosses the x-axis at that zero.
17. Suppose that $-2 + i$ is a zero of a polynomial function. This implies that $-2 - i$ is also a zero.
18. If $x = -3$ is a zero of a polynomial function f , then $(x+3)$ is a factor of the polynomial $f(x)$.

MT1161 Practice Exam 2 Key

work

(1)

$$1. \frac{2-3(-2)}{-2-2} = \frac{2+6}{-4} = \frac{8}{-4} = -2 \stackrel{?}{>} 0 \text{ no}$$

$$4. f(2) = -2(2)^2 - 5(2) + 11 = -8 + 10 + 11 = 13$$

$$f(4) = -2(4)^2 + 5(4) + 11 = -32 + 20 + 11 = -1$$

Since there is a sign change and function is continuous there must be a zero in interval

$$5. \frac{2x-1}{x^2-4x-12} = \frac{A}{x-6} + \frac{B}{x+2} = \frac{A(x+2) + B(x-6)}{x^2-4x-12}$$

$(x-6)(x+2)$

Method 1: $A(x+2) + B(x-6) = 2x-1$

$\checkmark x=6$ $8A + 0 = 12-1$
 $8A = 11 \Rightarrow A = 11/8$

$\checkmark x=-2$ $0 - 8B = -4-1$
 $-8B = -5 \Rightarrow B = 5/8$

Method 2:

$$Ax + 2A + Bx - 6B = 2x - 1$$

$$\therefore A + B = 2 \rightarrow B = 2 - A$$

$$2A - 6B = -1$$

$$2A - 6(2 - A) = -1$$

$$2A - 12 + 6A = -1$$

$$8A = 11$$

$$A = 11/8$$

$$B = 2 - 11/8$$

$$= \frac{16}{8} - \frac{11}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{2x-1}{x^2-4x-12} = \frac{11/8}{x-6} + \frac{5/8}{x+2}$$

$$7. \begin{array}{r} x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 9 \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 \overline{) x^5 + 0x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2 + 0x + 1} \\ \underline{-x^5 + 2x^4 + 3x^3} \\ 2x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ \underline{-2x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2} \\ 3x^3 + 7x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ \underline{-3x^3 + 2x^2 + 9x} \\ 9x^2 + 9x + 1 \\ \underline{-9x^2 + 18x + 27} \\ 27x + 28 \end{array}$$

8a.



$$x + y = 30 \rightarrow 30 - x = y$$

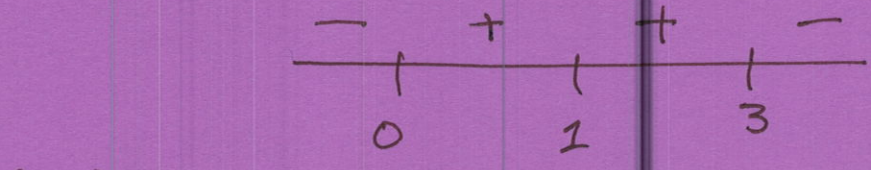
$$A = xy \rightarrow A(x) = x(30 - x) = 30x - x^2$$

9. a. $2x(x-1)^2(3-x) < 0$

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

$x = 1/2$
 $(+)(-1)^2(+)$

$x = 2$
 $(+)(+)^2(+)$



$x = 4$
 $(+)(+)^2(-)$

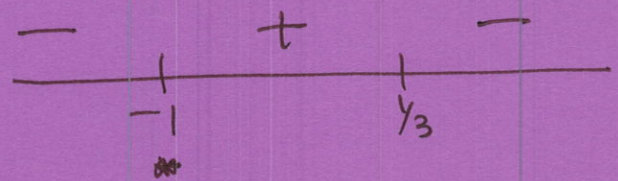
$(-\infty, 0) \cup (3, \infty)$

b. $\frac{3-x}{x+1} \geq 2 \rightarrow \frac{3-x}{x+1} - 2 \frac{(x+1)}{(x+1)} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{3-x-2x-2}{x+1} \geq 0$

$\rightarrow \frac{-3x+1}{x+1} \geq 0$

$-3x+1=0 \rightarrow x=1/3$

$x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1$



$x=0$ $\frac{+}{+}$

$(-1, 1/3]$

11c.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -2 & 1 & 3 & -9 & -21 & -10 & -24 \\ & & -2 & -2 & 22 & -2 & 24 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -11 & 1 & -12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -4 & 1 & 1 & -11 & 1 & -12 \\ & & -4 & 12 & -4 & 12 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 3 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ & & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$(x+2)(x+4)(x-3)(x^2+1)$
 $(x-i)(x+i)$

$$12. f(x) = \frac{3(3-x)}{2+x}$$

$$b. 2+x=0 \rightarrow x=-2$$

$$c. -\frac{3x}{x} = -3 = y$$

$$d. (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, \infty)$$

$$e. 3-x=0 \quad x=3$$

$$f. \frac{9}{2} = y$$