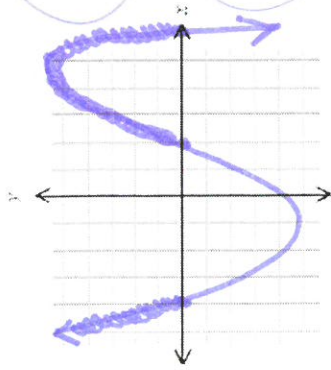


1. Find all values of x such that $f(x) > 0$ and all x such that $f(x) < 0$, and then sketch the graph of $f(x) = -\frac{1}{8}(x+4)(x-2)(x-6)$.

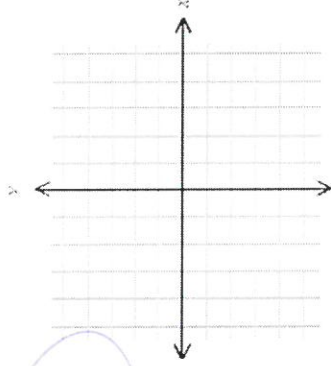


$(-\infty, -4) \cup (2, 6)$

$f(x) > 0$ if $x < -4$ or $2 < x < 6$

$f(x) < 0$ if $-4 < x < 2$ or $x > 6$

$(-4, 2) \cup (6, \infty)$



2. Use the remainder theorem to find $f(-2)$ if $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - 12$.

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \overline{) 1 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad -12} \\ \underline{-2 \quad 4 \quad -14 \quad 28} \\ -3 \quad 7 \quad -14 \quad 16 \end{array}$$

3. Use synthetic division to find the quotient and remainder if the first polynomial is divided by the second.

$-2x^4 + 10x - 3; \quad x - 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) -2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 10 \quad -3} \\ \underline{-6 \quad -18 \quad -54 \quad -132} \\ -2 \quad -6 \quad -18 \quad -44 \quad -135 \end{array}$$

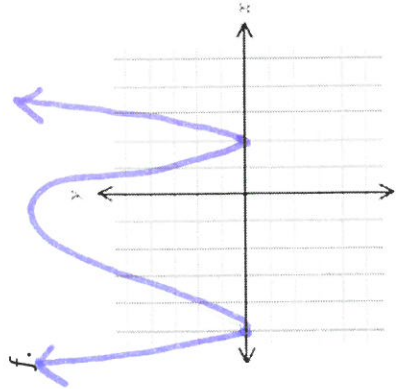
Q: $-2x^3 - 6x^2 - 18x - 44; R: -135$

2. Use the remainder theorem to find $f(-2)$ if $f(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 - 12$.

3. Use synthetic division to find the quotient and remainder if the first polynomial is divided by the second.

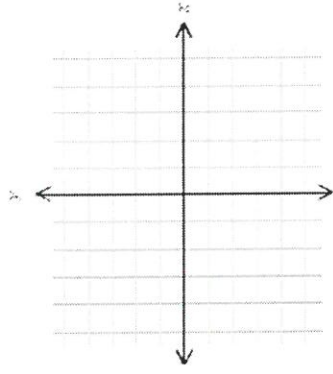
$-2x^4 + 10x - 3; \quad x - 3$

4. Find a polynomial $f(x)$ of degree 4 with leading coefficient 1 such that both -5 and 2 are zeros of multiplicity 2, and sketch the graph of f .

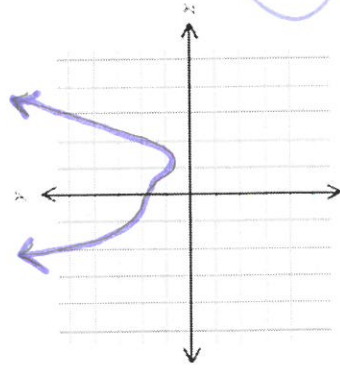


$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= a(x+5)^2(x-2)^2 \\
 \{a=1\} &= 1(x^2+10x+25)(x^2-4x+4) \\
 &= x^4 + 6x^3 - 11x^2 - 60x + 100
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Find a polynomial $f(x)$ of degree 4 with leading coefficient 1 such that both -5 and 2 are zeros of multiplicity 2, and sketch the graph of f .



5. Graph to determine the number of positive, negative, and nonreal complex solutions of the equation $2x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$.



+1

4 NR (non-real)
Solutions

5. Graph to determine the number of positive, negative, and nonreal complex solutions of the equation $2x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$.

