

PC 2-0 (Quadratics Review/General Review)

Let $f(x) = 3x^2 - 10x - 8$

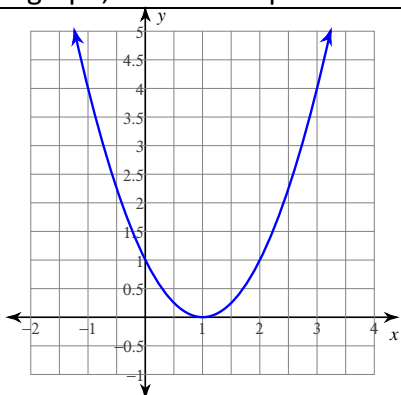
1) Factor $f(x)$. Show all steps.

2) Evaluate $f(0)$

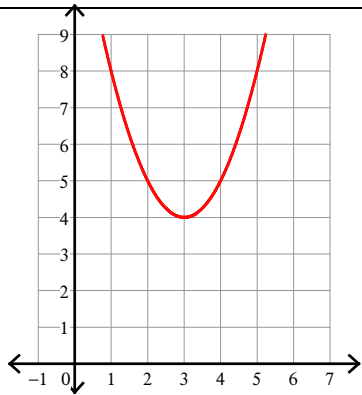
3) Solve $f(x) = 0$

Given the graph, write the equation.

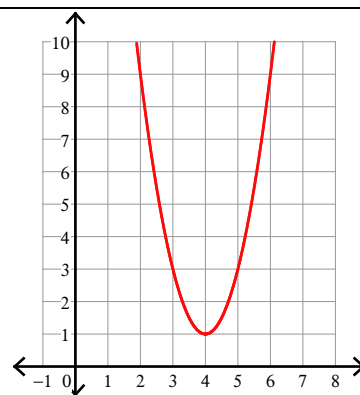
4)



5)



6)



Multiply the given polynomials.

7) $(x + 4)(x^2 - 7x + 10)$

8) $(x^2 + 4x)(x^2 - 10x + 15)$

9) $(x^2 + 3x - 5)(x - 9)$

Factor.

10) $x^2 - 2x - 63$

11) $3x^2 - 11x + 6$

12) $x^2 + 8x - 33$

Example:

Given $(x-2)$ is a factor of $x^3 - 6x^2 - 37x + 90$, factor completely.

$(x-2)(\quad\quad\quad) = x^3 - 6x^2 - 37x + 90$

| | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| -2 | $2x^2$ | $8x$ | 90 |
| \times | x^3 | $-4x^2$ | $-45x$ |
| | x^2 | $-4x$ | -45 |

I know these are from the boxes

$(x-2)(x^2 - 4x - 45)$

| | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| -9 | $-9x$ | -45 |
| \times | x^2 | $5x$ |
| | x | 5 |

$(x-2)(x-9)(x+5)$

Factored Form: $(x-2)(x-9)(x+5)$

1) Given $(x+9)$ is a factor of $x^3 + 7x^2 - 21x - 27$, factor completely.

2) Given one factor of $x^3 + 12x^2 + 44x + 48$ is $(x+2)$, factor completely.

3) Given one factor of $x^3 + 8x^2 - 13x - 140$ is $(x-4)$, factor completely.

4) Given one factor of $x^3 - 8x^2 - 23x + 210$ is $(x+5)$, factor completely.

5) Given one factor of $x^3 - 14x^2 + 28x + 120$ is $(x-6)$, factor completely.

6) Given one factor of $x^3 - 6x^2 - x + 30$ is $(x-3)$, factor completely.

7) Given one factor of $x^3 - 13x^2 + 14x + 88$ is $(x-11)$, factor completely.

