

Polynomials and Quadratic Functions Review

Name _____ Class _____

Factor the following expressions:

1 $y^2 - y - 30$

$$(y-6)(y+5)$$

2 $x^4 - 1$

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

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

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

$$(3x+2)(x+3)$$

4 $5x^2 + 60x + 100$

$$5(x^2+12x+20)$$

$$5(x+10)(x+2)$$

5 $2x^5y - 32xy$

$$2xy(x^4-16)$$

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

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

6 $4x^4 - 29x^2 + 25$

$$(4x^2-25)(x^2-1)$$

$$-25x^2$$

$$-4x^2$$

$$(2x-5)(2x+5)(x-1)(x+1)$$

Solve the following equations:

7 $r^2 + 2r - 3 = 4$

$$r^2 + 2r - 7 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{(2)^2 - 4(1)(-7)}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+28}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{32}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{16}\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \quad \{-1+2\sqrt{2}, -1-2\sqrt{2}\}$$

8 $r^2 + 20r + 73 = -9$

$$r^2 + 20r = -82 \quad \left(\frac{20}{2}\right)^2 = (10)^2 = 100$$

$$r^2 + 20r + 100 = -82 + 100$$

$$(r+10)^2 = 18$$

$$r+10 = \pm\sqrt{18}$$

$$r+10 = \pm\sqrt{9}\sqrt{2}$$

$$r+10 = \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$r = -10 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\{-10+3\sqrt{2}, -10-3\sqrt{2}\}$$

9 For which function defined by a polynomial are the zeros of the polynomial -4 and -6?

(1) $y = x^2 - 10x - 24$

(3) $y = x^2 + 10x - 24$

(2) $y = x^2 + 10x + 24$

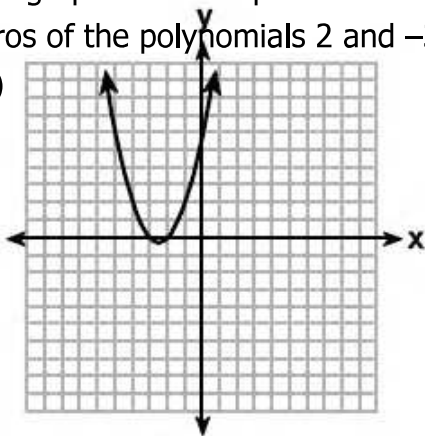
(4) $y = x^2 - 10x + 24$

$$y = (x+4)(x+6)$$

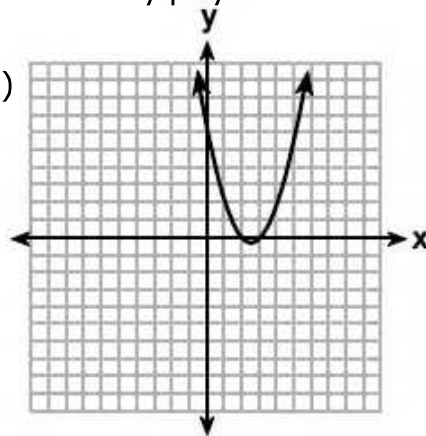
$$y = x^2 + 10x + 24$$

10 The graphs below represent functions defined by polynomials. For which function are the zeros of the polynomials 2 and -3?

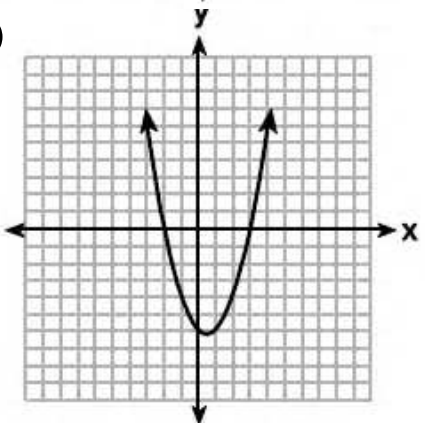
(1)



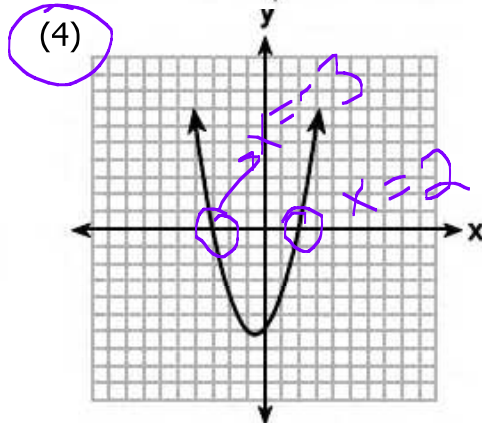
(3)



(2)



(4)



11 Which equation has roots of -3 and 5?

(1) $x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0$

(3) $x^2 + 2x + 15 = 0$

(2) $x^2 - 2x - 15 = 0$

(4) $x^2 - 2x + 15 = 0$

$(x+3)(x-5) = 0$
 $x^2 - 5x + 3x - 15 =$

12 The function $f(x)$ is given below.

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

a) Describe the effect on the graph of $f(x)$, if $g(x) = f(x - 5)$.

It gets shifted to the right 5 units

b) Show that the vertices of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ support your description.

Put $f(x)$ in vertex form:

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

$f(x) = (x+1)^2 - 4$

vertex: $(-1, -4)$

$g(x) = f(x - 5)$

$g(x) = (x-5)^2 + 2(x-5) - 3$

$g(x) = x^2 - 10x + 25 + 2x - 10 - 3$

$g(x) = x^2 - 8x + 12$

Now, put $g(x)$ in vertex form:

$g(x) = x^2 - 8x + 16 + 12 - 16$

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

vertex: $(4, -4)$

Since the vertex of $f(x)$ is $(-1, -4)$ and the vertex of $g(x)$ is $(4, -4)$, the vertex shifted 5 units right.

13 A model rocket is launched from a platform in a flat, level field and lands in the same field. The height of the rocket follows the function, $f(x) = -16x^2 + 150x + 5$, where $f(x)$ is the height, in feet, of the rocket and x is the time, in seconds, since the rocket is launched.

a) Determine the maximum height, to the *nearest tenth of a foot*, the rocket reaches.

$$f(x) = -16x^2 + 150x + 5$$

$$x = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-150}{2(-16)} = \frac{-150}{-32} = 4.6875 \quad \rightarrow \quad f(4.6875) = \boxed{356.6 \text{ ft}}$$

b) Determine the length of time, to the *nearest tenth of a second*, from when the rocket is launched until it hits the ground.

$$0 = -16x^2 + 150x + 5$$

$$x = \frac{-150 \pm \sqrt{(150)^2 - 4(-16)(5)}}{2(-16)}$$

$$x = \frac{-150 \pm \sqrt{22820}}{-32}$$

$$x \approx \cancel{-0.03} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{x \approx 9.4 \text{ s}}$$

14 Consider the equation $x^2 - 2x - 6 = y + 2x + 15$ and the function $f(x) = 4x^2 - 16x - 84$ in the following questions.

a) Show that the graph of the equation $x^2 - 2x - 6 = y + 2x + 15$ has x -intercepts at $x = -3$ and 7 .

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x - 6 = y + 2x + 15 \\ -2x - 15 \quad -2x - 15 \\ \hline x^2 - 4x - 21 = y \\ x^2 - 4x - 21 = 0 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad (x-7)(x+3) = 0$$

$$\boxed{\{7, -3\}}$$

b) Show that the zeroes of the function $f(x) = 4x^2 - 16x - 84$ are the same as the x values of the x -intercepts for the graph of the equation in part (a).

$$f(x) = 4x^2 - 16x - 84$$

$$0 = 4x^2 - 16x - 84$$

$$0 = 4(x^2 - 4x - 21)$$

$$0 = 4(x-7)(x+3)$$

$$\boxed{\{7, -3\}}$$

c) Explain how this function is different from the equation in part (a).

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = 4(x^2 - 4x - 21) \\ y = x^2 - 4x - 21 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ is } y \text{ after} \\ \text{a vertical stretch of} \\ \text{scale factor } 4. \end{array}$$

d) Identify the vertex of the graphs of each by rewriting the equation and function in the completed-square form, $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$. Show your work. What is the same about the two vertices? How are they different? Explain why there is a difference.

$$y = x^2 - 4x - 21$$

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 4 - 21 - 4$$

$$y = (x-2)^2 - 25$$

vertex: $(2, -25)$

$$f(x) = 4x^2 - 16x - 84$$

$$f(x) = 4(x^2 - 4x + 4) - 84 - 16$$

$$f(x) = 4(x-2)^2 - 100$$

$(2, -100)$

The vertex has the same x -value, but the y -value is 4 times larger, due to the vertical stretch s.f. 4

- 15 An arrow is shot into the air. A function representing the relationship between the number of seconds it is in the air, t , and the height of the arrow in meters, h , is given by:

$$h(t) = -4.9t^2 + 29.4t + 2.5$$

- a) Complete the square for this function.

$$h(t) = -4.9(t^2 - 6t + 9) + 2.5 + 44.1$$

$$h(t) = -4.9(t - 3)^2 + 46.6$$

- b) What is the maximum height of the arrow? Explain how you know.

46.6m - The vertex occurs at (3, 46.6)

- c) How long does it take the arrow to reach its maximum height? Explain how you know.

3 sec.

The vertex occurs at (3, 46.6)

- d) What is the average rate of change for the interval from $t = 1$ to $t = 2$ seconds? Compare your answer to the average rate of change for the interval from $t = 2$ to $t = 3$ seconds and explain the difference in the context of the problem.

$$h(1) = 27$$

$$h(2) = 41.7$$

$$\frac{41.7 - 27}{2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{14.7}{1} = \boxed{14.7 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$h(3) = 46.6$$

$$h(2) = 41.7$$

$$\frac{46.6 - 41.7}{3 - 2}$$

$$\frac{4.9}{1} = \boxed{4.9 \text{ m/s}}$$

The avg rate of change from 1 sec to 2 sec is faster than from 2 to 3 sec. because gravity is slowing the arrow down as it reaches its vertex.

- e) How long does it take the arrow to hit the ground? Show your work.

$$h(t) = -4.9(t - 3)^2 + 46.6$$

$$0 = -4.9(t - 3)^2 + 46.6$$

$$-46.6 = -4.9(t - 3)^2$$

$$\frac{46.6}{4.9} = (t - 3)^2$$

$$\pm \sqrt{\frac{46.6}{4.9}} = t - 3$$

$$t = 3 \pm \sqrt{\frac{46.6}{4.9}}$$

$$t = 6.085 \text{ or } t = -0.085$$

$$\boxed{6.085}$$

- f) What does the constant term in the original equation tell you about the arrow's flight?

It started at a height of 2.5m.