

March Polynomial-a-Day

<p>Answer each polynomial themed question.</p>	<p>1) Expand $(3x + 2)(4x + 5)^2$</p>	<p>2) Factorise $y = 2x^2 + 7x + 6$</p>	<p>3) Divide $x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 - 16x - 12$ by $(x - 2)$</p>
<p>4) $(5x - 4)$ is a factor of $f(x) = ax^2 + 42x - 40$. Find a.</p>	<p>5) Find the coefficient of x^4 in the expansion of $(2 - 3x)^6$.</p>	<p>6) What is the quotient when dividing $6x^3 + 17x^2 + 14x + 10$ by $(2x + 3)$</p>	<p>7) Given that $(x + 3)$ and $(x + 2)$ are factors of $x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 24$. Find a and b.</p>
<p>8) Sketch the quadratic $y = x^2 - 3x - 10$</p>	<p>9) Show that $(x - 3)$ is a factor of $f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 15x - 18$</p>	<p>10) Sketch $y = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6$ showing all intersection points.</p>	<p>11) Expand $(1 + x)(2 - 3x)^3$</p>
<p>12) $f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 0$ for $f(x) = 2x^2 + 5x - 12$ means</p>	<p>13) Find the values of k for the quadratic $y = 2x^2 + kx + 2k$ to have real roots.</p>	<p>14) What are the coordinates of the turning point of $y = x^2 + x - 12$?</p>	<p>15) Solve the inequality $2x^2 - x - 10 \leq 0$</p>
<p>16) Simplify $\frac{3x^3 + 10x^2 + 9x + 2}{3x^2 + 9x + 6}$</p>	<p>17) Expand $(4 - 2x)^5$</p>	<p>18) For $f(x) = ax^2 + bx - 18$, the point $(2, -12)$ lies on $f(x)$ and the gradient here is 6. Find a and b.</p>	<p>19) Find the point of inflection for $y = 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 6x + 6$</p>
<p>20) Solve, by completing the square $2x^2 + 10x - 7 = 0$.</p>	<p>21) Simplify $(x - 2)^2(x + 3) + (x^2 - 4)(x + 2)$</p>	<p>22) For $f(x) = 3x^2 + bx + 2$, $f(-2) = 0$. Find b.</p>	<p>23) Expand $(2x + 1)(x + 2)^3(x - 3)$</p>
<p>24) Simplify $\frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2}$</p>	<p>25) Find the line of symmetry for the quadratic $y = 3x^2 + 7x - 2$.</p>	<p>26) Divide $x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 - 16x - 12$ by $(x + 2)$</p>	<p>27) Divide $2x^3 + 4x^2 - 7x - 3$ by $(x - 2)$.</p>
<p>28) Shade the region satisfying $2x^2 - 9x + 9 \geq 0$ and $3x + 1 \geq 5$.</p>	<p>29) Find the stationary points (and classify them) for $y = 4x^3 - 15x^2 - 18x + 7$.</p>	<p>30) Derive the quadratic formula for $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.</p>	<p>31) Show that the quadratic $kx^2 + (k + 3)x + 2 = 0$ cannot have real roots.</p>

Polynomial-a-Day Solutions

	1) $48x^3 + 152x^2 + 155x + 50$	2) $(2x + 3)(x + 2)$	3) $(x - 2)(x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6)$
4) $a = 10$	5) 4860	6) $3x^2 + 4x + 1$	7) $a = 1, b = -14$
8) Sketch	9) $f(3) = 2 \times 3^3 + 3^2 - 15 \times 3 - 18 = 0$	10) Sketch	11) $-27x^4 + 27x^3 + 18x^2 - 28x + 8$
12) That $(2x - 3)$ is a factor of $2x^2 + 5x - 12$.	13) $k < 0$ and $k > 16$	14) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{49}{4}\right)$	15) $-2 \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2}$
16) $\frac{3x + 1}{3}$	17) $-32x^5 + 320x^4 - 1280x^3 + 2560x^2 - 2560x + 1024$	18)	19)
20)	21)		22) 23)
24)	25)	26)	27)
28)	29)	30)	31)