

Due Tuesday, November 16, 2021. Write all complex numbers and polynomials in standard form. Do not copy. Do not write anything you do not understand.

**Definition 1.** The *end behavior* of a polynomial  $f$  is one of the following:

- $\nwarrow \nearrow$  if  $f$  is positive on the far left and positive on the far right (or  $+|+$ )
- $\swarrow \nearrow$  if  $f$  is negative on the far left and positive on the far right (or  $-|+$ )
- $\nwarrow \searrow$  if  $f$  is positive on the far left and negative on the far right (or  $+|-$ )
- $\swarrow \searrow$  if  $f$  is negative on the far left and negative on the far right (or  $-|-$ )

**Proposition 1.** Let  $f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$  be a general polynomial of degree  $n$  (in standard form). The end behavior of  $f$  can be determined by the degree  $n$  and the leading coefficient  $a_n$ , using this chart.

	$n$ even	$n$ odd
$a_n > 0$	$\nwarrow \nearrow$	$\swarrow \nearrow$
$a_n < 0$	$\swarrow \searrow$	$\nwarrow \searrow$

**Problem 1.** Determine the end behavior of each of the following polynomials.

(a)  $x^2 - 25$

(d)  $(x - 1)(x - 3)^2(x - 5)^3$

(b)  $8x - 3x^2$

(e)  $x^5 - x^6$

(c)  $x^3 - 7x + 5$

(f)  $2x$

**Problem 2.** Solve the equation  $6x^2 + 13x - 5 = 0$ . Simplify the solutions. Write the solution set.

**Problem 3.** Consider the polynomial  $f(x) = x^3 - 8x^2 + 21x - 18$ .  
Find the multiplicity the following numbers as zeros of  $f$ .

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Multiplicity						

**Problem 4.** Let  $f$  be the unique monic polynomial with real coefficient such that  $f(3+5i) = 0$ . Write  $f(x)$  in standard form.

**Problem 5.** Let  $f(x)$  be the unique monic polynomial of minimal degree with zeros  $-3$ ,  $5$ , and  $7$ . Write  $f(x)$  in standard form.

**Remark 1.** Recall that  $(x - r_1)(x - r_2) = x^2 - (r_1 + r_2)x + r_1r_2$ .

**Problem 6.** Let  $f(x) = (x - r_1)(x - r_2)(x - r_3)$ . Multiply out this polynomial to find its coefficients.

That is: suppose we write the same  $f$  as  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ .

Find  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $d$  in terms of  $r_1$ ,  $r_2$ , and  $r_3$ .

Do not skip this problem because it is “too hard”. It is not “too” hard.  
Just do it; you will learn something.