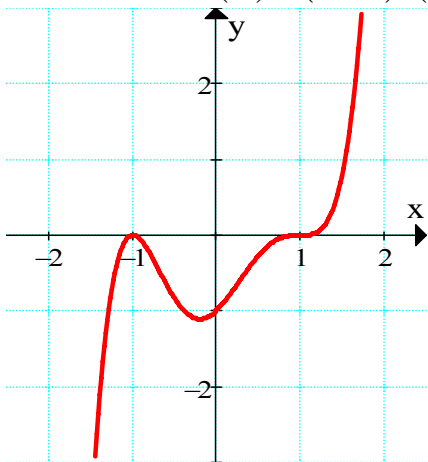


King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Prep-Year Math Program
Math 001 - Term 131
Recitation (3.4)

Question 1: Sketch the graph of the polynomial $P(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 1)(x^2 - 1)(x + 1)$

Answer: $P(x) = (x - 1)^2(x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 1) = (x - 1)^3(x + 1)^2$



Question 2: Show that $P(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 1$ has a real zero between 2 and 3

Solution:

$$P(2) = 2^3 - 2(2)^2 - 2 + 1 = 8 - 8 - 2 + 1 = -1 < 0$$

$$P(3) = 3^3 - 2(3)^2 - 3 + 1 = 27 - 18 - 3 + 1 = 28 - 21 = 7 > 0$$

By intermediate value theorem there is a zero between 2 and 3.

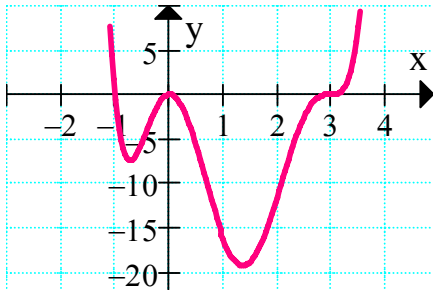
Question 3:

The function $P(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 23x - 41$ has a real zero in the interval

- a) $[0, 1]$
- b) $[1, 2]$
- c) $[2, 3]$
- d) $[3, 4]$
- e) $[4, 5]$

Question 4: The function $P(x) = x^2(x - 3)^3(x + 1)$ has

- a) Two turning points below x - axis and one turning point above x -axis
- b) Two turning points above x - axis and one turning point below x -axis
- c) Three turning points above x - axis.
- d) Two turning points above x - axis and one turning point on the x -axis
- e) Two turning points below x - axis and one turning point on the x -axis



Question 5: Which one of the following polynomial matches the graph?

- a) $p(x) = x(x + 1)(x - 2)^2$
- b) $p(x) = -x^2(x + 1)(x - 2)$
- c) $p(x) = -x(x + 1)^2(x - 2)$
- d) $p(x) = (x + 1)^2(x - 2)^2$
- e) $p(x) = -x(x + 1)(x - 2)^2$

Answer: (a)

