

# MU ALPHA THETA CONVENTION 1991

## POLYNOMIALS TOPIC TEST

- $(x+3)$  is a factor of  $cx^3+(16+c)x^2+(3c+2)x-3$  if and only if  $c=$

A.  $-4$     B.  $-\frac{11}{3}$     C.  $\frac{11}{3}$     D.  $4$     E.  $5$
- Give the remainder when  $(x^{203}-1)$  is divided by  $x^4-1$ .

A.  $x^3-1$     B.  $x^3-x+1$     C.  $x^3+1$     D.  $x-1$     E. none of these
- The equation  $x^4-16x^3+94x^2+px+q=0$  has two double roots. Find  $p+q$ .

A.  $-15$     B.  $-20$     C.  $-24$     D.  $-25$     E. none of these
- The equation with roots  $3+\sqrt{2}$ ,  $3-\sqrt{2}$ ,  $-3+i\sqrt{2}$ , and  $-3-i\sqrt{2}$  is in the form  $x^4+Ax^3+Bx^2+Cx+d=0$ . Find  $A+B+C+D$ .

A.  $50$     B.  $24$     C.  $20$     D.  $35$     E. none of these
- For what value(s) of  $b$  will the zeros of  $x^2+bx+15$  have a difference of two?

A.  $13$     B.  $\pm 8$     C.  $\pm 4$     D.  $9$     E. none of these
- Find all  $x$  satisfying  $(x^2-4x+3)^2-2(x^2-4x+3)=-1$ .

A.  $2\pm\sqrt{2}$     B.  $3\pm\sqrt{2}$     C.  $1\pm\sqrt{2}$     D.  $\pm\sqrt{2}$     E. none of these
- The equation  $x^3+6x^2+11x+6=0$  has

A. no negative roots    B. no positive roots  
 C. no real roots    D. 1 positive and 2 negative roots  
 E. 1 negative and 2 positive roots

8. Transform the equation  $x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 = 0$  so that each of its roots will be decreased by  $\frac{1}{3}$ . If the resulting equation is in the form  $Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D = 0$ , where A, B, C, and D are relatively prime integers with  $A > 0$ , find  $A+B+C+D$ .
- A. -6    B. 29    C. -47    D. 38    E. none of these
9.  $\frac{x^3 - 0.1x^2 + 1.2x + 0.05}{x - 0.7} = Ax^2 + Bx + C + \frac{R}{x - 0.7}$ . Find  $A+B+C+R$ .
- A. 3.804    B. 4.404    C. 4.234    D. 4.454  
E. none of these
10. The roots of  $3x^3 - 14x^2 + x + 62 = 0$  are a, b, and c. Find the value of  $\frac{1}{a+3} + \frac{1}{b+3} + \frac{1}{c+3}$ .
- A.  $-\frac{13}{20}$     B.  $-\frac{63}{74}$     C.  $\frac{83}{74}$     D.  $\frac{41}{148}$     E. none of these
11. How many possibilities are there when testing for the rational roots of  $6x^3 - 7x^2 + 11x + 35 = 0$ ?
- A. 4    B. 8    C. 12    D. 32    E. none of these
12. The smallest root of the equation  $3x^3 + 11x^2 + 12x + 4 = 0$  is
- A. -1    B.  $-\frac{2}{3}$     C.  $-\frac{1}{2}$     D.  $\frac{1}{2}$     E. -2
13. If  $x^3 + cx + d = 0$  has a pair of equal roots, find  $4c^3 + 27d^2$ .
- A. -5    B. 0    C. 23    D. 31    E. none of these
14. When a polynomial "f" is divided by  $(x^2 - 4)(x + 1)$ , the remainder is  $x^2 + 3x + 5$ . What is the remainder when f is divided by  $x^2 - 4$ ?
- A.  $x + 3$     B.  $x - 3$     C.  $3x + 9$     D.  $3x - 9$     E. none of these

15. Describe the roots of  $f(x) = x^5 - x^4 + x^3 + 8x^2 + 2x - 2$ .
- 2 positive real, 1 negative real, and 2 complex roots
  - 1 positive real, 2 negative real, and 2 complex roots
  - 1 positive real and 4 complex roots
  - 1 negative real and 4 complex roots
  - none of these
16. If  $a$  and  $b$  are rational and  $1 - \sqrt{5}$  is a root of  $2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 4 = 0$ , find  $a + b$ .
- 13
  - 7
  - 7
  - 13
  - none of these
17. Transform the equation  $2x^4 - 9x^3 + 8x + 7 = 0$  to decrease each of its roots by 4.
- $2y^4 + 23y^3 + 84y^2 + 88y - 25 = 0$
  - $2y^4 - 13y^3 - 4y^2 + 4y + 3 = 0$
  - $3y^4 + 13y^3 + 13y^2 + 12y + 11 = 0$
  - $2y^4 + 21y^3 + 64y^2 + 76y - 28 = 0$
  - $2y^4 - 23y^3 - 64y^2 + 18y - 13 = 0$
18. If  $3 + \sqrt{a}$  is a root of  $2x^3 - 8x^2 - 12x + b = 0$  and  $a$  and  $b$  are rational but  $\sqrt{a}$  is not, find  $a + b$ .
- 21
  - 17
  - 21
  - 27
  - none of these
19. What is the remainder when  $x^{100} - 2x^{99} + 4$  is divided by  $x^2 - 3x + 2$ ?
- $x - 1$
  - $x + 2$
  - $x + 1$
  - $x - 2$
  - none of these
20. The sum of the roots is 3 and the product is 6 in the equation:  $ax^3 - 6x^2 + 2ax - 3b = 0$ . Find the sum of  $a$  and  $b$ .
- 4
  - 6
  - 8
  - 10
  - none of these
21. Find the sum of the irrational roots of  $6x^4 + 49x^3 + 38x^2 + 5x = 0$
- $-\frac{49}{6}$
  - 8
  - $2\sqrt{11}$
  - 8
  - none of these

22. If  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are the roots of  $2x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 5 = 0$ , evaluate  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ .

- A.  $\frac{17}{4}$     B.  $\frac{21}{4}$     C.  $\frac{25}{4}$     D.  $\frac{29}{4}$     E. none of these

23. Find the remainder when  $2x^5 - 3ix^4 + (1+i)x^2 - (3+2i)x + 1$  is divided by  $x - 1 + i$ .

- A.  $-10 + 19i$     B.  $10 - 19i$     C.  $-10 - 19i$     D.  $10 + 19i$   
E. none of these

24. Find a polynomial  $f(x)$  of degree three such that  $f(10) = 300$  and the roots of  $f(x)$  are 0, 5, and 8.

- A.  $f(x) = x^3 - 8x^2 + 10x$     B.  $f(x) = 3x^3 - 39x^2 + 120x$   
C.  $f(x) = x^3 - 13x^2 + 40x$     D.  $f(x) = x^3 - 13x^2 + 40x + 200$   
E. none of these

25. Two roots of  $3x^3 - 17x^2 + ax + b = 0$  are 2 and 4. If the third root is  $c$ , find  $abc$ .

- A.  $-48$     B.  $-24$     C.  $-8$     D.  $18$     E.  $36$