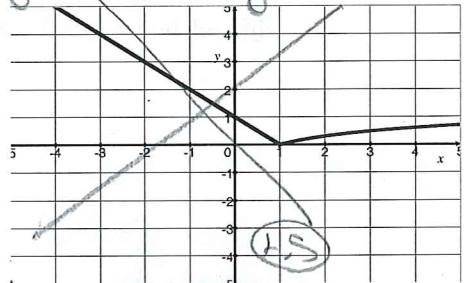
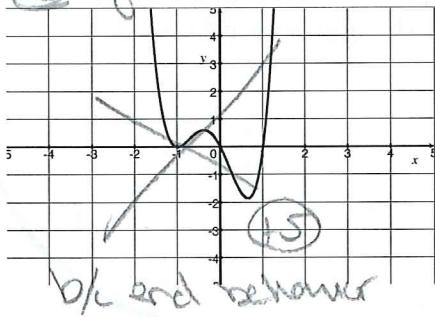
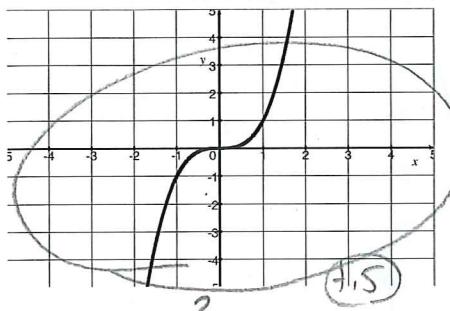


# Quiz 3

Key

Show *all* your work. No credit is given without reasonable supporting work. There are *two* sides to this quiz.

1. [2] (Polynomial Wks #3) Identify all of the following that could be a graph of a degree three polynomial.



2.  (WebHW9 #16) Divide.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8x^3 - 9x^2 + 2x \\ \hline 4x^2 - 3x + 1 \end{array}$$

(+5) (+1)

Set up (+5)

$$2x - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^2 - 3x + 1 \overline{) 8x^3 - 9x^2 + 2x} \\ \underline{- (8x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x)} \\ -3x^2 + 0 \\ \underline{- (-3x^2 + \frac{9}{4}x - \frac{3}{4})} \\ -\frac{9}{4}x + \frac{3}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} ? \cdot 4x^2 = -3x^2 \\ \hline 4x^2 \quad 4x^2 \end{array}$$

$$? = -\frac{3}{4}$$

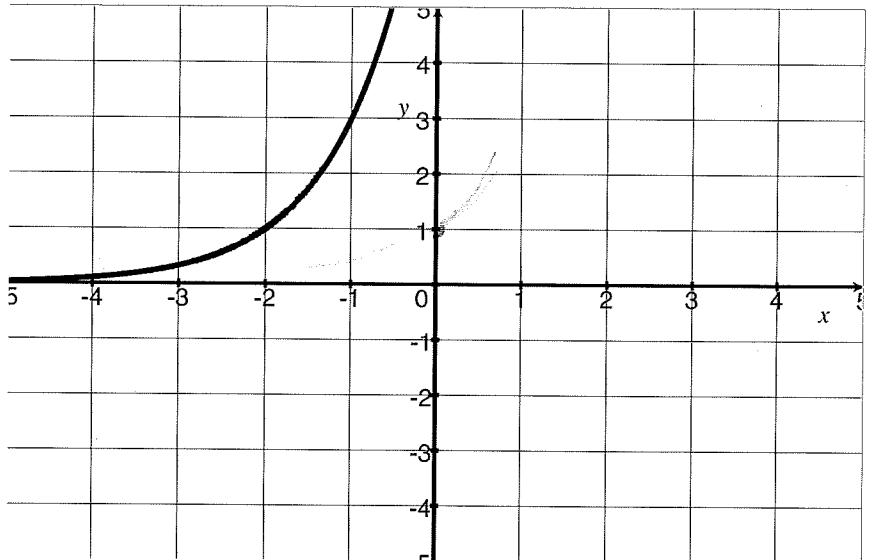
(+5) alg

$$\frac{8x^3 - 9x^2 + 2x}{4x^2 - 3x + 1} = 2x - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{-\frac{9}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}}{4x^2 - 3x + 1}$$

3. [2] ( $\S 3.2 \#48$ ) Find  $x$  given  $\log_{16} \sqrt[4]{x} = \frac{1}{4}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{divide exp.} \quad \log_{16} \sqrt[4]{x} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad \log_{16} \sqrt[4]{x} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad \cancel{\log_{16} \sqrt[4]{x}} = \frac{1}{4} \\
 & \text{divide right.} \quad \cancel{\log_{16} \sqrt[4]{x}} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad 16^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{x} \quad \text{or} \quad \cancel{16^{\frac{1}{4}}} = 16^{\frac{1}{4}} \\
 & \sqrt[4]{x} = 16^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad 16^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{x} \quad x = (16^{\frac{1}{4}})^4 \\
 & \text{back substitute.} \quad \log_{16}(x^{\frac{1}{4}}) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (16^{\frac{1}{4}})^4 = x \quad x = (16^{\frac{1}{4}})^4 \\
 & \text{get in A.S.} \quad 16^{\frac{1}{4}} = x \quad (16^{\frac{1}{4}})^4 = x \quad x = 16 \\
 & \boxed{16 = x} \quad \boxed{16 = x} \quad \boxed{x = 16}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. [3] ( $\log$  Wks #3) The graph of  $f$  shown below is an exponential function that has been shifted horizontally. Find the algebraic rule for  $f$ .



$\boxed{+5}$  looks like exp.  
 $\boxed{+5}$  function shifted  
 LEFT TWO units  
 (normal  $y=b^x$  goes thru  $(0,1)$  but ours is thru  $(-2,1)$ )  
 $\boxed{+5}$   
 So  $y = b^{x+2}$

passes thru the point  $(-1, 3)$  so  $3 = b^{-1+2}$   $\boxed{+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3 = b^1 \\
 & 3 = b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } y = 3^{x+2} \quad \boxed{+5}$$