## Mathematics Methods Foundation - worksheet

Each of the questions included here can be solved using the TI-Nspire CX CAS.

Question 1

By applying the remainder theorem, find the remainder when $P(x)=-4 x^{3}+x^{2}-3 x+7$ is divided by $(x+1)$.
Response:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Question 2

Solve $x^{2}-8 x-5=0$ by completing the square. Give answers in exact values.

Response:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Question 3

Use calculus techniques to determine the gradient of $f(x)=4 x^{2}+8 x-3$ at the point where $x=-2$.

Response:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Question 4

For the function $f(x)=\frac{2}{3} x^{3}-x^{2}-4 x+2$, use calculus techniques to find any stationary points and determine their nature.

Response:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Solutions
Q1.

| 1.1 | RAD $\square \times$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| $p(x):=-4 \cdot x^{3}+x^{2}-3 \cdot x+7$ | Done |
| $p(-1)$ | 15 |
| 1 |  |
|  |  |

Q2.

| 1.1 | RDD |
| :---: | :---: |
| completeSquare $\left(x^{2}-8 \cdot x-5, x\right)$ | $(x-4)^{2}-21$ |
| $\operatorname{solve}\left((x-4)^{2}-21=0, x\right)$ |  |
| $x=-(\sqrt{21}-4)$ | or $x=\sqrt{21}+4$ |
| RAD |  |

Q3.


Q4.


Hence a local maximum turning point at $\left(-1, \frac{13}{3}\right)$ and a local minimum turning point at $\left(2, \frac{-14}{3}\right)$.

