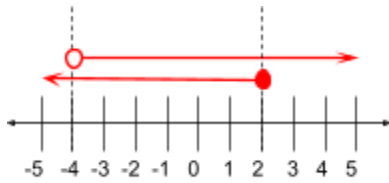
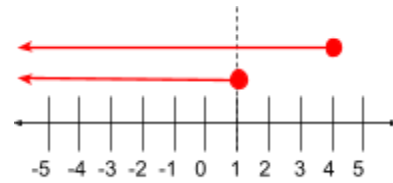


# MHF4U: Polynomial Inequalities

1. For each diagram, indicate the interval that is common to sets of values.



a.



b.

2. Solve each inequality using cases. Confirm by sketching a graph.
- $(x - 3)(x + 2) > 0$
  - $2(2x - 1)(x - 4) \leq 0$
  - $-3(x + 1)(x + 3) \geq 0$
3. Solve each inequality in Q2 using intervals.
4. Solve each inequality using either cases or intervals. Confirm by sketching a graph.
- $2x^2 + 7x - 15 < 0$
  - $x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x - 12 > 0$
  - $-2x^3 + 2x^2 + 42x - 90 > 0$
  - $4x^3 + 26x^2 + 46x + 24 \leq 0$
  - $2x^4 - x^3 - 17x^2 + 16x + 12 > 0$
  - $4x^4 - 12x^3 + x^2 + 12x + 4 < 0$
5. How many cases must be considered to solve  $(x - 1)(x + 3)(2x - 1)(3x + 1) \geq 0$ ? Would using intervals be a more effective method? Explain.
6. A rectangular cardboard box, with original dimensions of  $20 \times 12 \times 6$  cm, has its dimensions increased by the same amount. By what minimum amount should the dimensions be increased to produce a new box with a volume of at least  $3\,840$  cm<sup>3</sup>?
7. Solve  $4x^3 - 12x + 3 > 3x^3 + 5x + 7$ .

## Solutions

- a.  $(-4, 2]$  b.  $(-\infty, 1]$
- a.  $(-\infty, -2) \cup (3, \infty)$  b.  $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}] \cup [4, \infty)$  c.  $[-3, -1]$
- a.  $(-5, \frac{3}{2})$  b.  $(-4, -3) \cup (1, \infty)$  c.  $(-\infty, -5)$  d.  $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-\frac{3}{2}, -1)$   
e.  $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$  f. no solution
- 8; explanations may vary
- 4 cm
- $(-4, 2 - \sqrt{5}) \cup (2 + \sqrt{5}, \infty)$