

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- $(x - a)$ is a factor of p if and only if a is a zero of p

2.2

- 4

2.3

- $x = 2$ (multiplicity 2); $x = -1$ (multiplicity 1)

3.1 B

3.2 C

3.3

(a)

- $x = 3$ and $x = -2$

(b)

- 3

(c)

- 4