

Problem Set

Factor each equation and solve for the solutions.

a. $x^3 + 125 = 0$

$$(x+5)(x^2 - 5x + 25) = 0$$

$$(x+5)\left(x - \left[\frac{-5+5\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right]\right)\left(x - \left[\frac{-5-5\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right]\right) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4(1)(25)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 100}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{-75}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 5\sqrt{3}i}{2} = \boxed{\frac{-5 \pm 5\sqrt{3}i}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{x = -5}$$

b. $x^3 - 27 = 0$

$$(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 9) = 0$$

$$(x-3)\left(x - \left[\frac{-3+3\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right]\right)\left(x - \left[\frac{-3-3\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right]\right) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(1)(9)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 36}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-27}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 3\sqrt{3}i}{2} = \boxed{\frac{-3 \pm 3\sqrt{3}i}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

c. $x^4 + 9x^2 + 18 = 0$ $u = x^2$

$$u^2 + 9u + 18 = 0$$

$$(u+3)(u+6) = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 3)(x^2 + 6) = 0$$

$$(x + \sqrt{3}i)(x - \sqrt{3}i)(x + \sqrt{6}i)(x - \sqrt{6}i) = 0$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{3}i \quad x = \pm \sqrt{6}i$$

d. $x^4 - 7x^2 - 18 = 0$

$$(x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 2) = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+3)(x+\sqrt{2}i)(x-\sqrt{2}i) = 0$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{2}i$$

e. $x^4 + 6x^2 - 40 = 0$

$$(x^2 + 10)(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$(x + \sqrt{10}i)(x - \sqrt{10}i)(x + 2)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{10}i$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

6. Consider the polynomial $r(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 4$.

Factor $r(x)$ completely using the real root from the graph and what you know about complex roots.

$(x-2)$ must be a factor!
use synthetic div!

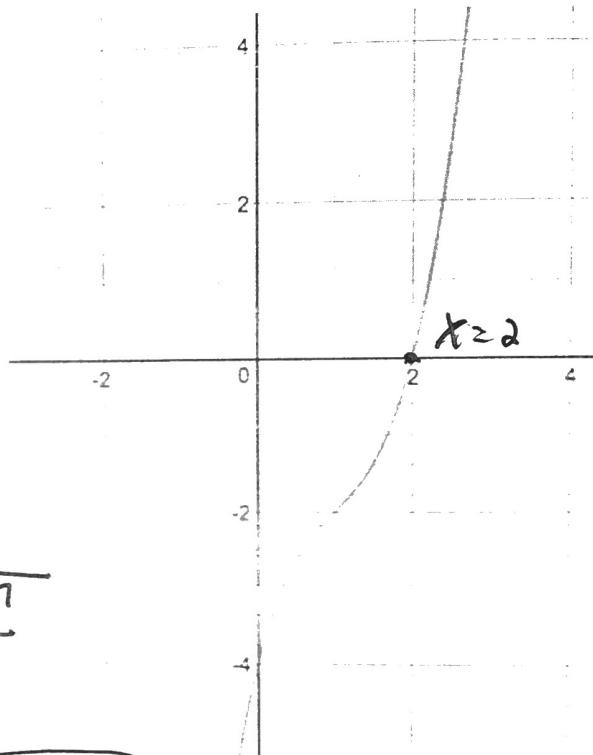
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 | 1 \ -3 \ 4 \ -4 \\ \downarrow \quad 2 \ -2 \ 4 \\ 1 \ -1 \ 2 \ \boxed{0} \end{array}$$

$$r(x) = (x-2)(x^2 - x + 2)$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4(1)(2)}}{2(1)} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{7}i}{2} \rightarrow \text{zeros}$$

$$r(x) = (x-2)\left(x - \left[\frac{1+\sqrt{7}i}{2}\right]\right)\left(x - \left[\frac{1-\sqrt{7}i}{2}\right]\right)$$



+Khan Sets listed on my website (Due 8 AM Monday 11/27)