

Day 70

6.5/6.6 Notes Continued...

Find a third-degree polynomial equation with rational coefficients and the given roots.

①  $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{3i}{3i} = (x-1)(x-3i)(x+3i)$

$x=1$   $x=3i$   $x=-3i$

$x-1$   $x-3i$   $x+3i$

Conjugate

multiply 1st

$x^2 + 3ix - 3ix + 9$

$(x-1)(x^2+9)$

$x^3 + 9x - 1x^2 - 9$

$x^3 - 1x^2 + 9x - 9$

②  $-5, -2i = (x+5)(x+2i)(x-2i)$

$x=-5$   $x=-2i$

$(x+5)$   $(x+2i)$

$x^2 - 2ix + 2ix + 4$

$(x+5)(x^2+4)$

$x^3 + 4x + 5x^2 + 20$

$x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x + 20$

6.6

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+2)(x+1)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=2 \quad x=-2 \quad x=-1 \quad x=1}$$

4 real solutions (all are rational)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^4 + 7x^2 + 12 = 0$$

$$(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 3) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -4 \quad -4 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-4} \end{array}$$

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

$$x^2 + 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -3 \quad -3 \\ \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-3} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x = \pm i\sqrt{3}}$$

4 imaginary solutions

or it's possible

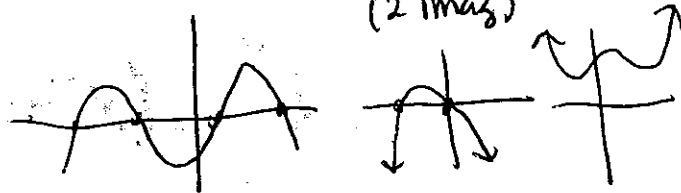
2 real, 2 imaginary if  
degree 4

6.6 State the # of complex roots, the # of possible real roots, and possible rational roots.

ex1  $x^4 + 7x^2 + 12 = 0$

degree = # of complex roots = 4

possible reals = 4, 2, 0



# of possible rational roots: 12

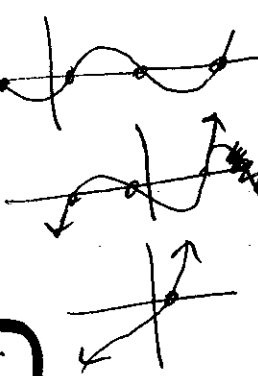
List them 1st:

$\pm \frac{\text{Factors constant}}{\text{Factors L.C.}} = \pm \underline{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12}$

$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 12$

ex2  $-2x^5 - x^4 + x - 5 = 0$

Complex = 5  
 # pos. real = 5, 3, 1  
 # pos. rational = 8



$\pm \frac{1, 5}{1, 2} = \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm 5, \pm \frac{5}{2}$

ex3  $3x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$

Complex: 3  
 # pos. real: 3, 1 (1 real, 2 imag)  
 # pos. rational: 12

list  $\pm \frac{1, 2, 3, 6}{1, 3} = \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm 2, \pm \frac{2}{3}, \pm 3, \pm 6$   
 $1, -1, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}$

Find all zeros.

$y = 2x^3 + x^2 + 1$

doesn't factor  
 ✓ calculator for any roots

$x = -1$

	$x^3$	$x^2$	$x$	constant
-1	2	1	0	1
	↓	-2	1	-1
	2	-1	1	0

$2x^2 - 1x + 1$

doesn't factor  
 quad. formula

$a = 2 \quad b = -1 \quad c = 1$

$b^2 - 4ac = (-1)^2 - 4(2)(1) = -9$

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

$x = \frac{1 \pm 3i}{4}$

Complex = 3  
 real: 1 (2 imag)

P. 339 (2, 4, 6, 21, 23)

P. 343 (3-6, 10, 12, 16, 21, 22)