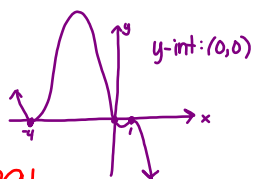


pg 283:

16.

z	m	T/C
-4	2	T
0	1	C
1	2	T



pg 291

14. $Q(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$

$R(x) = 12$

$x^2 + 2x + 1 + \frac{12}{x-2}$

pg 302

51. $\frac{p}{q} = \pm 8, \pm 4, \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm 2$

52. $\frac{p}{q} = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 9, \pm \frac{1}{3}$

55. $\{-3, \pm\sqrt{2}\}$

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

56. $\{1, \pm\sqrt{3}\}$

$f(x) = (x-1)(x+\sqrt{3})(x-\sqrt{3})$

58. $\{-2, 1 \pm i\}$

$f(x) = (x+2)(x-(1+i))(x-(1-i))$

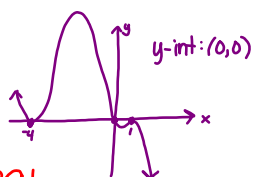
OR
 $f(x) = (x+2)(x-1-i)(x-1+i)$

Oct 19-8:33 PM

pg 283:

16.

z	m	T/C
-4	2	T
0	1	C
1	2	T



pg 291

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58. $\{-2, 1 \pm i\}$

$f(x) = (x+2)(x-(1+i))(x-(1-i))$

OR
 $f(x) = (x+2)(x-1-i)(x-1+i)$

14) $(x^3 - 3x + 10) \div (x-2)$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 10 \\ & \downarrow & & & \\ & 2 & 4 & 2 & \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 1 & 12 = R \end{array}$$

$x^2 + 2x + 1$

Oct 19-8:33 PM

58. $\frac{p}{q} = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$

Calc $\rightarrow (-2) \begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ & -2 & 4 & -4 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \quad \boxed{0 = R} \checkmark$

$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$

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

$x = \underline{1 \pm i} \quad -2$

$f(x) = (x+2)(x - (1 \pm i))$

$f(x) = (x+2)(x-1-i)(x-1+i)$

Nov 1-7:44 AM

Quiz Tomorrow No Calculator

Writing Equations of Polynomial Functions

Oct 19-8:26 PM

Write a polynomial function with the given numbers as zeros

- ❖ Write out
- ❖ Multiply out

1. -2, 4

$$P(x) = (x+2)(x-4)$$

$$P(x) = x^2 - 2x - 8$$

16 Poly EQ.

$$x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

2. -1, 2, 5

$$P(x) = (x+1)(x-2)(x-5)$$

$$= (x^2 - x - 2)(x-5)$$

$$= x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 5x^2 + 5x + 10$$

$$P(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 10$$

Oct 19-8:34 PM

Complex roots occur in conjugate pairs.

ie If a complex number $a + bi$, $b \neq 0$, is a zero of a function $f(x)$ with real coefficients then its conjugate, $a - bi$, is also a zero.

Irrational zeros also occur in conjugate pairs. $(x - 1 - \sqrt{2})(x - 1 + \sqrt{2})$

Using Sum/Product Method to write ^{quadratic} equations or factors
 $ax^2 + bx + c$

$$x^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x^2 - \text{sum } x + \text{prod}$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = -\text{sum of roots} \quad -(r_1 + r_2)$$

$$c = \text{product of roots} \quad r_1 \cdot r_2$$

Oct 19-8:37 PM

Find a polynomial function of lowest degree with rational coefficients that has the given numbers as some of its zeros.

1. ① $1+i, 1-i$ x^2+bx+c
 $x^2 - \text{sum}x + \text{prod}$ $a=1$
 $b = -\text{sum} : -(1+i+1-i) = -(2) = -2 = b$
 $c = \text{prod} : (1+i)(1-i) = 1 - \underline{i+i} - i^2 = 1 - (-1) = 2 = c$ $x^2 - 2x + 2$

$$p(x) = (x-1)(x^2-2x+2)$$

$$p(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x - x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$\boxed{p(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2}$$

Oct 19-8:41 PM

2. $0, 2, 2-\sqrt{5}, 2+\sqrt{5}$ x^2+bx+c
 $x^2 - \text{sum}x + \text{prod}$ $a=1$
 $b = -\text{sum} = -(2-\sqrt{5}+2+\sqrt{5}) = -4 = b$
 $c = \text{prod} = (2-\sqrt{5})(2+\sqrt{5}) = 4 - 5 = -1 = c$ $x^2 - 4x - 1$

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

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

$$p(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - x^2 - 2x^3 + 8x^2 + 2x$$

$$p(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 7x^2 + 2x$$

Oct 19-8:41 PM

3. $\overbrace{-\sqrt{2}, 3i, \sqrt{2}, -3i}$

Couple of review questions on next slide or add to homework.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b = -\text{sum} &= -(-\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}) = 0 = b \\ c = \text{prod} &= -\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = -2 = c \end{aligned} \right\} x^2 - 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b = -\text{sum} &= -(3i - 3i) = 0 = b \\ c = \text{prod} &= (3i)(-3i) = -9i^2 = 9 = c \end{aligned} \right\} x^2 + 9$$

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

$$\downarrow = x^4 + 9x^2 - 2x^2 - 18$$

$$P(x) = x^4 + 7x^2 - 18$$

Oct 27-10:34 AM

1. Find all of the possible rational roots for the equation
- $$3x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$$

2. $f(x) = -9x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x^5 + 4x^4$

3. $f(x) = -x(x-1)^2(x+2)^3$

- (a) degree
- (b) rational zeros (max. possible)
- (c) x-intercepts (max. possible)
- (d) turning points (max possible)
- (e) end behavior

Oct 17-8:51 AM

1. Find all of the possible rational roots for the equation
 $3x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$

$$p = \pm 1, \pm 5$$

$$q = 3: \pm 1, \pm 3$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \pm 1, \pm 5, \pm \frac{5}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

2. $f(x) = -9x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x^5 + 4x^4$

 $+x^{\text{odd}}$
 $-x^{\text{even}}$

3. $f(x) = -x(x-1)^2(x+2)^3$

(a) degree

(b) rational zeros (max. possible)

(c) x-intercepts (max. possible)

(d) turning points (max possible)

(e) end behavior

#2	#3
5	6
5	6
5	6
4	5
$\swarrow \searrow$	$\swarrow \searrow$

Oct 17-8:51 AM

Homework:

pg 270: 15, 31

pg 291: 20

pg 302: 40

QUIZ TOMORROW - NO Calculator!

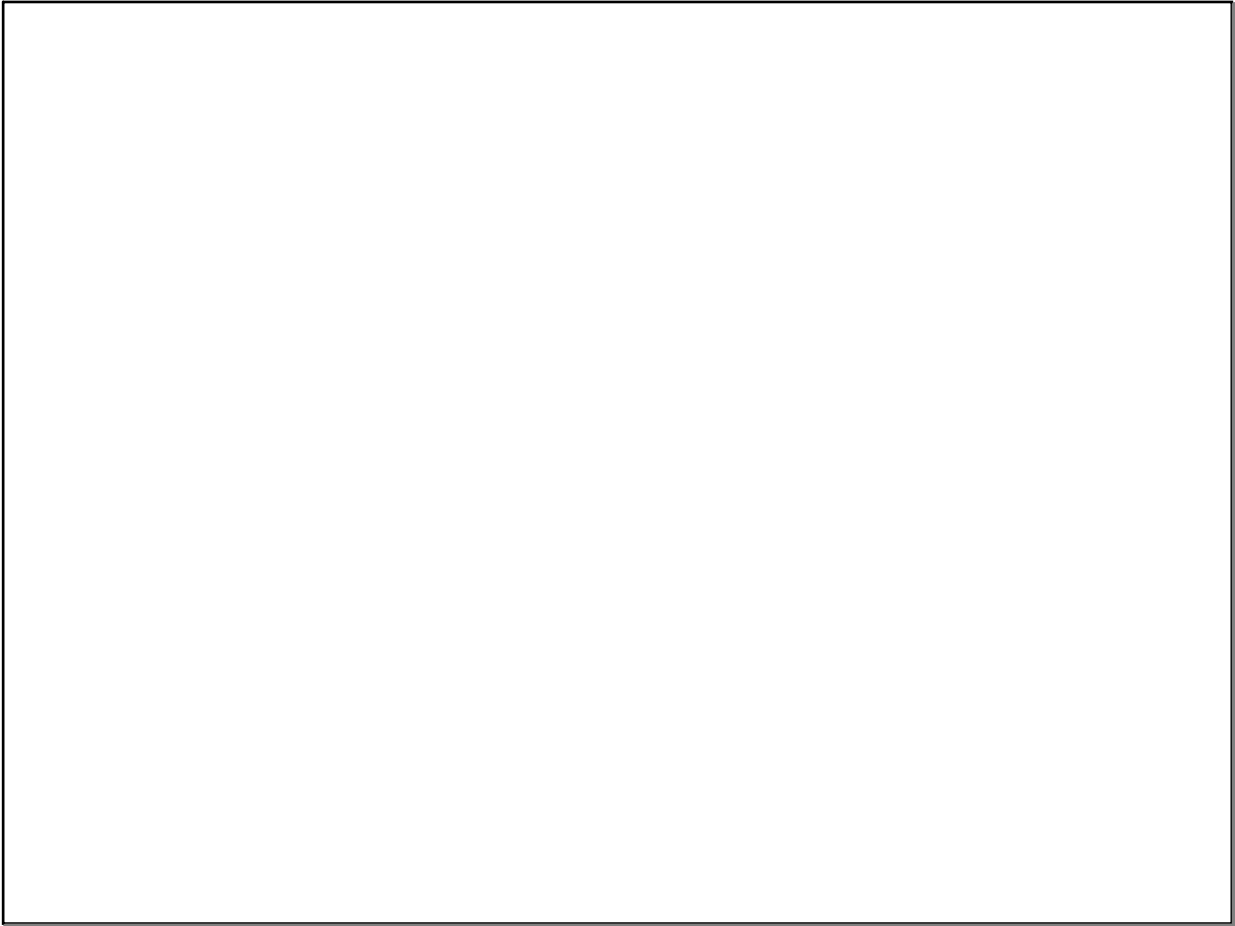
Synthetic division

End behavior

Sketch Graph - with all components

used in notes

Oct 19-8:42 PM



Oct 30-3:03 PM