

Section 3.8—Polynomial Equations and Inequalities

25. Example Solve $x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$ by factoring.

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

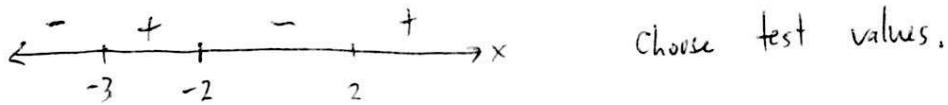
$$(x^2 - 4)(x+3) = 0$$

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

so x = -3, -2, 2

26. Example Now solve $x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12 > 0$.

we want to solve $(x+2)(x-2)(x+3) > 0$



so the solution is

$$(-3, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

let $u = x^2$, so $x^4 - 6x^2 - 40 = u^2 - 6u - 40 = 0$

$$(u-10)(u+4) = 0$$

$$u = 10 \quad u = -4$$

$$x^2 = 10 \quad x^2 = -4$$

$x = \pm\sqrt{10} \quad x = \pm 2i$

27. Example Solve $x^4 - 6x^2 - 40 = 0$.

28. Example Solve $2x^3 + 12 = 3x^2 + 8x$.

$$2x^3 - 3x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{x = -2, 2, \frac{3}{2}}$$

29. Example Show that 2 is a root of the function

$$P(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 11x + 2,$$

and use this information to solve $x^3 + 3x^2 - 11x + 2 \leq 0$.

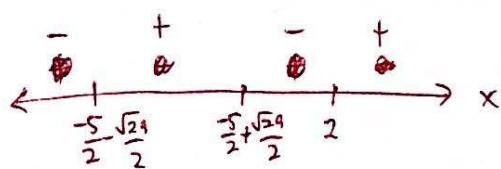
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 3 & -11 & 2 \\ \downarrow & 2 & 10 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & -1 & \boxed{0} \end{array}$$

$$P = (x-2)(x^2 + 5x - 1) = (x-2)(x + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{29}}{2})(x + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{29}}{2})$$

$$\text{Complete the square: } (x^2 + 5x + \frac{25}{4}) - 1 - \frac{25}{4} = 0$$

$$(x + \frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{29}{4} = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}$$



So, the soln is:

$$\boxed{(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}] \cup [\frac{-5 + \sqrt{29}}{2}, 2]}$$

30. Example Find all 6 complex sixth roots of 64; i.e., compute $\sqrt[6]{64}$.

$$x = \sqrt[6]{64}$$

$$x^6 = 64$$

$$x^6 - 64 = 0$$

$$(x^3 - 8)(x^3 + 8) = 0$$

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

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

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

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = -2 + 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = -2 + 1$$

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

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

$$x = -1 \pm i$$

$$x = 1 \pm i$$

So the 6 complex $\sqrt[6]{64}$ are

$$\boxed{x = 2, -2, -1+i, -1-i, 1+i, 1-i}$$

Stopping Point This is the end of the material for Exam 3.

