

Your Name

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Notes

Solving Polynomial Equations

Applications

Graphing
Rational
Functions

Using
Synthetic
Division

Graph: make sure to label the slant asymptote

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 11x^2 - 17x + 28}{x^2 + 5x - 14}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\cancel{(x+7)}(2x^2 - 3x + 4)}{\cancel{(x+7)}(x-2)}$$

Hole at $x = -7$ *Cancelled out factors make holes*

Vertical Asymptote at $x = 2$

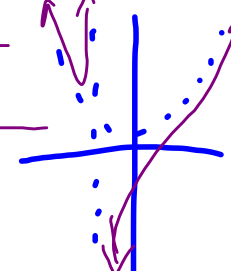
Slant Asymptote at $y = 2x + 1$



Divide leftover polynomials you may need long division

$$2 \overline{) 2x^2 - 3x + 4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2 \\ \hline y = 2x + 1 \end{array}$$



Factor and Solve: $2x^4 + x^3 + 8x^2 + 4x = 0$

$$x(2x^3 + x^2 + 8x + 4) = 0$$

$$4: 1, 4 \quad x(2x+1)(x-2i)(x+2i) = 0$$

$$2: 1, 2 \quad x=0 \quad x=-\frac{1}{2} \quad x=2i \quad x=-2i$$

$$\pm 1 \pm \frac{1}{2} \neq 2 \neq 4$$

Turn into a Factor $x = -\frac{1}{2}$

2	1	8	4
↓	-1	0	-4
2	0	8	0

$$2(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 = 0$$

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

$$2x^2 + 0x + 8 = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 8 = 0$$

$$2x^2 = -8$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-4}$$

$$x = \pm 2i$$

$$x = 2i$$

$$-2i$$

$$(x - 2i) = 0$$

$$x = -2i$$

$$+2i$$

$$(x + 2i) = 0$$

WRITING EQUATIONS Write a polynomial function g of least degree that has rational coefficients, a leading coefficient of 1, and the zeros: $x=0, x=7/3, x=-1$

$$x(x - \frac{7}{3})(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x(x^2 + x - \frac{7}{3}x - \frac{7}{3}) = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{7}{3}) = 0$$

$$x^3 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 - \frac{7}{3}x = 0$$

WRITING EQUATIONS Write a polynomial function g of least degree that has rational coefficients, a leading coefficient of 1, and the zeros: $-2 + i\sqrt{3}$

Assume conjugate solutions $x = -3 + \sqrt{5}$ and $x = 2 - i\sqrt{3}$

$$x = -3 + \sqrt{5} \quad x = 2 - i\sqrt{3}$$

$$x + 3 = \sqrt{5} \quad x - 2 = -i\sqrt{3}$$

$$- \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5} \quad + i\sqrt{3} + i\sqrt{3}$$

$$(x + 3 - \sqrt{5}) = 0 \quad (x - 2 + i\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

Distribute conjugates together first

$$0 = (x + 3 + \sqrt{5})(x + 3 - \sqrt{5})(x - 2 - i\sqrt{3})(x - 2 + i\sqrt{3})$$

$$x^2 + 3x - \sqrt{5}x + 3x + 9 - 5 + \sqrt{5}x + 3\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{5}x - 2x - 2i\sqrt{3}x + 4 - 3 + i^2 3 + 2x + 2i\sqrt{3}x - 4 + 3 - i^2 3 + 3$$

$$(x^2 + 6x + 4)(x^2 - 4x + 7)$$

$$x^4 - 4x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x^3 - 24x^2 + 42x + 4x^2 - 16x + 28$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + 17x^2 + 26x + 28$$

MODELING WITH MATHEMATICS During a 10-year period, the amount (in millions of dollars) of athletic equipment E sold domestically can be modeled by $E(t) = -20t^3 + 252t^2 - 280t + 21614$, where t is in years.

- Write a polynomial equation to find the year when about \$24,014,000,000 of athletic equipment is sold.
- List the possible whole-number solutions of the equation in part (a). Consider the domain when making your list of possible solutions.
- Use synthetic division to find when \$24,014,000,000 of athletic equipment is sold.

$$E(t) = -20t^3 + 252t^2 - 280t + 21614$$

$$24014 = -20t^3 + 252t^2 - 280t + 21614$$

$$-24014$$

$$0 = -20t^3 + 252t^2 - 280t - 2400$$

$$\frac{2400}{20} = \pm 5, \pm 10$$

year
 $x = 5$
 ↓ year
 $x = 10$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5 \overline{) -20 \quad 252 \quad -280 \quad -2400} \\
 \underline{ \quad -100 \quad 760 \quad -2400} \\
 \quad -20 \quad 152 \quad 480 \quad \underline{0} \\
 \quad \quad -200 \quad -480 \\
 \quad \quad -20 \quad -48 \quad \underline{0}
 \end{array}$$

$$-20x - 48 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -20x = 48 \\
 \underline{-20} \quad \underline{-20}
 \end{array}$$

$$x = -2.4$$

negative years doesn't make sense

COMPARING METHODS You are taking a test where calculators are not permitted. One question asks you to evaluate $g(7)$ for the function $g(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 - 4x + 28$. You use the Factor Theorem and synthetic division and your friend uses direct substitution. Whose method do you prefer? Explain your reasoning.

$g(7)$ means evaluate the function $g(x)$ when $x = 7$ and get the y coordinate $(x, g(x))$

$$g(7) = (7)^3 - 7(7)^2 - 4(7) + 28 \quad \text{use synthetic division}$$

plug in calculator

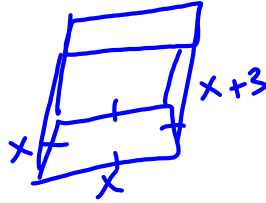
$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{or } 7 \overline{) 1 \quad -7 \quad -4 \quad 28} \\
 \underline{ \quad 7 \quad 0 \quad -28} \\
 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad -4 \quad \underline{0}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 g(7) = 343 - 343 - 28 + 28 \\
 g(7) = 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 g(7) = 0 \\
 (7, 0)
 \end{array}$$

Homework Key

1. $x = 0$, $x = 3$, and $x = 6.5$
2. 4cm, by 4cm, by 7cm
3. 4ft by 4ft by 8ft
4. $g(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 20x^2 + 39x - 21$
5. $x = 2$, $b = 2$ ft, $h = 2$ ft, and $H = 3$ ft
6. $x = 67.8$, Thus in the year 1958
7. in the 3rd year and in the 9th year
8. $x = 4.2577$



$V = l \cdot w \cdot h$
 $112 = x \cdot x \cdot (x + 3)$
 $112 = x^2(x + 3)$
 $112 = x^3 + 3x^2$
 $0 = x^3 + 3x^2 - 112$

$l = x = 4 \text{ cm}$
 $w = x = 4 \text{ cm}$
 $h = x + 3 = 7 \text{ cm}$

$112 : 1, 2, 4$
 Desmos $\frac{112}{4} = 28$

$x = 4$

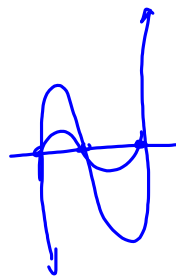
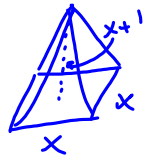
$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$$V = 2x^3 - 19x^2 + 39x$$

$$V = x(2x^2 - 19x + 39)$$

$$\frac{39}{2}$$

$x=0$	2	-19	39
$x=3$	\downarrow	6	-39
$2x + 13 = 0$			0
Solve for	$x = \frac{13}{2} = 6.5$		



$$V = \frac{1}{3}BH$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}(b \cdot h)h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}(x)(x)(x+1)$$

$$4 = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^2$$

$$3(0 = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}x^2 - 4)$$

$$0 = 1x^3 + 1x^2 - 12$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad -12$$

$$1x^2 + 3x + 6$$

$\overset{a}{1} \quad \overset{b}{3} \quad \overset{c}{6}$

Discriminant: $\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

$$(3)^2 - 4(1)(6)$$

$$9 - 24$$

$$P =$$

$$722 = .004t^3 - 0.24t^2 + 49t + 243$$

$$-722 \qquad \qquad \qquad -722$$

$$1000 \left(0 = \underbrace{0.004t^3}_{\text{w}} - \underbrace{0.24t^2}_{\text{w}} + \underbrace{49t}_{\text{w}} - 479 \right)$$

$$0 = 4t^3 - 240t^2 + 4900t - 479000$$

