

**Journal Entry:**

Write a polynomial function  $h$  in standard form that has 3 and -5 as zeros of multiplicity 2. How would you classify the polynomial? What can you tell about the graph of the function by looking at the polynomial form of it?

Aug 18-2:52 PM

## Section 5-3 Solving Polynomial Equations

Students will be able to:

- solve polynomial equations by factoring
- solve polynomial equations by graphing

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If  $(x - a)$  is a factor of a polynomial, then the polynomial has value 0 when  $x = a$ . If  $a$  is a real number, then the graph of the polynomial has  $(a, 0)$  as an x-intercept.

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To solve a polynomial equation by factoring:

1. Write the equation in the form  $P(x) = 0$
2. Factor  $P(x)$ .
3. Use the Zero Product Property to find the roots.

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What are the real and/or imaginary roots?

$$x^5 + 4x^3 = 5x^4 - 2x^3$$

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

$$x^3(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 0$$

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

$$x = 0, 3, 2$$

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What are the real and/or imaginary roots?

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

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

$$x = 1, -1, 2i, -2i$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$-4 \quad -4$$

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

$$x = \pm\sqrt{-4}$$

$$x = \pm 2i$$

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**Factoring by grouping:**

Solve:  $(2x^3 - 2x^2) + 3(x - 3) = 0$

$$2x^2(x-1) + 3(x-1) = 0$$

$$(x-1)(2x^2+3) = 0$$

$$x = 1, \pm i\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{2x^2+3}{2} = 0$$

$$x^2 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$x = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

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**Factoring Sum or Difference of Cubes:**

Solve by factoring:

$(x^3 + 27) = 0$

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

$$b = 3$$

$$x = -3$$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-36}}{2}$$

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

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A graphing calculator can also find the solutions, zeros, of a polynomial function.

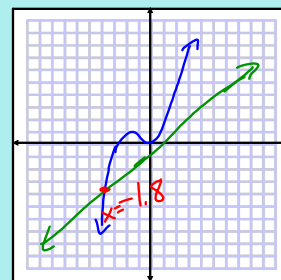
Solve by graphing  $x^4 = 16$ 

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Solve by graphing (real solutions):

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

$x = -1.8$



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What are three consecutive integers whose product is 480 more than their sum?

$$x, x+1, x+2 \quad 7, 8, 9$$

$$x(x+1)(x+2) = 480 + 3x + 3$$

$$x(x+1)(x+2) = 3x + 483$$

$$(x^2+x)$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + x^2 + 2x = 3x + 483$$

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 483 = 0$$

$$x = 7$$

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Hwk: pg. 301 - 302

#10 - 50 (4th), 52 - 56 evens

(40 - 50 use factoring)

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