

# Supplemental WS # 9

D Degree: 3

Lead Coefficient: 1

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

$$\pm 1, \pm 5$$

$$P(1) = 1 + 3 - 9 + 5 = 0$$

so  $x-1$  is a factor

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & 3 & -9 & 5 \\ & & 1 & 4 & -5 \\ \hline & 1 & 4 & -5 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^2 + 4x - 5)$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-1)(x+5)$$

Zeros: 1 w/ multiplicity 2  
-5 w/ multiplicity 1

y-int: 5

② Degree: 3

Lead Coefficient: 2

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 7x + 6$$

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

$$f(1) = 2 - 9 + 7 + 6 = 6$$

$$f(-1) = -2 - 9 - 7 + 6 = -12$$

$$f(2) = 2(8) - 9(4) + 7(2) + 6 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow x - 2$  is a factor

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 2 & -9 & 7 & 6 \\ & & 4 & -10 & -6 \\ \hline & 2 & -5 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x - 2)(2x^2 - 5x - 3)$$

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

zeros: 2

3

$-\frac{1}{2}$

y-int: 6

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$  all w/ multiplicity 1

③ Degree: 5.

Lead Coefficient: 1

$$f(x) = x^5 - 9x^4 + 31x^3 - 51x^2 + 40x - 12$$

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

$$P(1) = 1 - 9 + 31 - 51 + 40 - 12 = 0$$

so  $x-1$  is a factor

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 1 & 1 & -9 & 31 & -51 & 40 & -12 \\ & & 1 & -8 & 23 & -28 & 12 \\ \hline & 1 & -8 & 23 & -28 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^4 - 8x^3 + 23x^2 - 28x + 12)$$

$$P(1) = 1 - 8 + 23 - 28 + 12 = 0$$

so  $x-1$  is a factor again

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 1 & -8 & 23 & -28 & 12 \\ & & 1 & -7 & 16 & -12 \\ \hline & 1 & -7 & 16 & -12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)^2(x^3 - 7x^2 + 16x - 12)$$

$$P(1) = 1 - 7 + 16 - 12 = -2$$

$$P(-1) = -1 - 7 - 16 - 12 = -36$$

$$P(2) = 8 - 7(4) + 32 - 12 = 0$$

so  $x-2$  is a factor

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 1 & -7 & 16 & -12 \\ & & 2 & -10 & 12 \\ \hline & 1 & -5 & 6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)^2(x-2)(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$

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

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

③ continued

Zeros: 1 w/ multiplicity 2  
2 w/ multiplicity 2  
3 w/ multiplicity 1

y-int: -12

④ Degree: 3

Lead Coefficient: 1

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$$

$$P(1) = 1 - 6 + 11 - 6 = 0$$

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

so  $x-1$  is a factor

1	1	-6	11	-6
		1	-5	6
	1	-5	6	0

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

Zeros: 1

2

3

all w/ multiplicity 1

y-int: -6

⑤ Degree: 3

Lead Coefficient: 1

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

$$P(1) = 1 + 6 + 3 - 10 = 0$$

$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 5, \pm 10$

so  $x-1$  is a factor

1	1	6	3	-10
		1	7	10
	1	7	10	0

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^2+7x+10)$$

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

Zeros:

1  
-2  
-5



all w/ multiplicity 1

y-int: -10

⑥ Degree: 4

Lead coefficient: 1

$$f(x) = x^4 + 0x^3 - 8x^2 + 0x + 16 \quad \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8, \pm 16$$

$$P(1) = 1 - 8 + 16 = 9 \quad \pm 16$$

$$P(-1) = 1 - 8 + 16 = 9$$

$$P(2) = 16 - 32 + 16 = 0 \quad \text{so } x-2 \text{ is a factor}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2 & 1 & 0 & -8 & 0 & 16 \\ & & 2 & 4 & -8 & -16 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & -4 & -8 & 0 \end{array}$$

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

$$P(1) = 1 + 2 - 4 - 8 = -9$$

$$P(-1) = -1 + 2 + 4 - 8 = -3$$

$$P(2) = 8 + 8 - 8 - 8 = 0$$

so  $x-2$  is a factor again

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 1 & 2 & -4 & -8 \\ & & 2 & 8 & 8 \\ \hline & 1 & 4 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x-2)^2(x^2 + 4x + 4)$$

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

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

Zeros: 2 w/ multiplicity 2

-2 w/ multiplicity 2

y-int: 16