

A polynomial of degree n has exactly n Solutions.

Some of these solutions may be Complex Solutions and wouldn't appear on a graph.

And some of the Real Solutions might repeat which means there might not be n different solutions.

Four prime numbers multiply to 4641. Two of the factors are 7 and 17. Find the other two factors.

$$4641 \div 7 = 663$$

$$663 \div 17 = 39$$

$$39 = 3 \cdot 13$$

the other two prime factors are 3 & 13

The solutions to a polynomial equation are -6, 1 and 4.

What are the factors of this polynomial?

$$(x+6)(x-1)(x-4)$$

Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Agilemind website: Exploring "Other Polynomial Equations"

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Vocabulary of division.

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 8 \overline{) 120} \end{array}$$

divisor

dividend

quotient

Do the following using long division without a calculator.

$$\begin{array}{r} 69,132 \\ 22 \end{array}$$

$$= 3142 \text{ R}=8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3142 \\ 22 \overline{) 69,132} \\ \underline{-66} \\ 31 \\ \underline{-22} \\ 93 \\ \underline{-88} \\ 52 \\ \underline{-44} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Long Division

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SAS4 - question 2 a

This animation shows how to perform polynomial long division and how it is related to long division with integers.

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SAS4 - question 2 b,c

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

To find the solutions set each factor equal to zero and solve for x.

$$x-2=0$$

$$\begin{matrix} +2 & +2 \\ \hline \end{matrix}$$

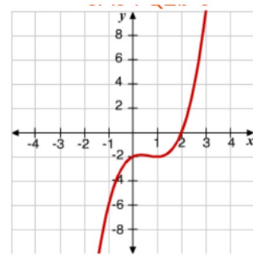
$$x=2$$

$$x^2+1=0$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & -1 \\ \hline \end{matrix}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$x = \pm i$$



Find this quotient:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 8x + 1 \\ x+3 \overline{) x^3 - 5x^2 - 23x + 5} \\ \underline{-(x^2 + 3x)} \\ -8x^2 - 23x \\ \underline{-(8x^2 + 24x)} \\ x + 5 \\ \underline{-(x + 3)} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

Remainder

Quotient: $x^2 - 8x + 1$ R=2

What must be true for a number to be considered a factor of another number?

There must be NO remainder when they are divided.

Is $x+3$ a factor of $x^3 - 5x^2 - 23x + 5$?

NO, because when $x^3 - 5x^2 - 23x + 5$ was divided by $x+3$ the remainder ISN'T ZERO.

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SAS4 - question 3

Topic 6: Polynomial Equations

Answer to SAS4 - question 3

3. Use long division to show that $x - 4$ is a factor of $x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 4$. Then use the result to help you solve the equation $x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 4 = 0$.

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x + 1 \\ x-4 \overline{) x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 4} \\ \underline{-(x^3 - 4x^2)} \\ +2x^2 - 7x \\ \underline{-(+2x^2 - 8x)} \\ +1x - 4 \\ \underline{-(+1x - 4)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 4 = (x-4)(x^2 + 2x + 1)$
 $= (x-4)(x+1)(x+1)$

~~$\begin{array}{c} +1 \\ +1 \\ +2 \end{array} \Rightarrow (x+1)(x+1)$~~

Solutions are $x = 4, -1$ -1 is a double zero