

$$z^3 + 125 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^3 + 125 = 0 \\ -125 \quad -125 \\ \hline z^3 = -125 \\ z = -5 \end{array}$$

$$(z+5)(z^2 - 5z + 25) = 0$$

$$z+5=0$$

$$z^2 - 5z + 25 = 0$$

$$z = -5$$

$$z = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4(1)(25)}}{2(1)}$$

$$z = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{-75}}{2}$$

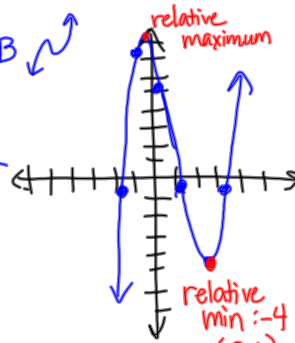
$$z = \frac{5 \pm 5i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Solve by graphing

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x = -6$$

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

x	y
0	6
1	0
2	-4
3	0
-1	8
-2	0



$$x = -2, 1, 3$$

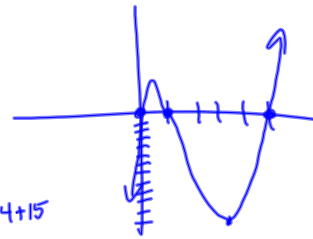
Graph to solve $x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$

$$x(x^2 - 10x + 9) = 0$$

$$x(x-1)(x-9) = 0$$

$$x = 0, 1, 9$$

$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$$



$$x^4 - 10x^2 + 9 = 0$$

Quadratic Form
 $ax^2 + bx + c$

$$(x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 9) = 0$$

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

$$x = -1, 1, -3, 3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad x^2 - 9 = 0 \\ x^2 = 1 \quad x^2 = 9 \\ x = \pm 1 \quad x = \pm 3 \end{array}$$

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

twins born one yr after sister
 product of ages is 5150 more than sum

$$\text{twins' age: } \boxed{t}$$

$$\text{sister's age: } s = \boxed{t+1}$$

$$t \cdot t \cdot (t+1) = t + t + (t+1) + 5150$$

$$t^2(t+1) = 3t + 1 + 5150$$

$$t^3 + t^2 = 3t + 5151$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3t - 5151 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$t^3 + t^2 - 3t - 5151 = 0$$

Guess & Check

$$10: \quad 10^3 + 10^2 - 3 \cdot 10 - 5151$$

$$1000 + 100 - 30 - 5151 < 0$$

$$20: \quad 20^3 + 20^2 - 3 \cdot 20 - 5151$$

$$8000 + 400 - 60 - 5151$$

$$8400 - 5211 > 0$$

$$15: \quad 15^3 + 15^2 - 3 \cdot 15 - 5151$$

$$3375 + 225 - 45 - 5151 < 0$$

$$18: \quad 18^3 + 18^2 - 3 \cdot 18 - 5151$$

$$5832 + 324 - 54 - 5151$$

$$6156 - 5205 > 0$$

$$17: \quad 17^3 + 17^2 - 3 \cdot 17 - 5151$$

$$4913 + 289 - 51 - 5151$$

$$5202 - 5202 = 0$$

Sec. 5.4 Dividing Polynomials

Divide using long division

$(3x^3 + 9x^2 + 8x + 4) \div (x + 2) \rightarrow$ Is this a factor of $3x^3 + 9x^2 + 8x + 4$?

$$\begin{array}{r} + 3x^2 + 3x + 2 \rightarrow \text{factor} \\ 3x \overline{) 3x^3 + 9x^2 + 8x + 4} \\ \underline{-3x^3 + 6x^2} \\ 3x^2 + 8x + 4 \end{array}$$

SYNTHETIC \div

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & 3 & 9 & 8 & 4 \\ & \downarrow & -6 & -6 & -4 \\ \hline & 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x^2 + 8x \\ \underline{-3x^2 + 6x} \\ 2x + 4 \\ \underline{-2x + 4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

0 \rightarrow Yes, $x+2$ is a factor.

Ex: $(5x^2 + 2x + 3) \div (x + 1)$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Quotient } \boxed{5x - 3} \\ 5x \overline{) 5x^2 + 2x + 3} \\ \underline{-5x^2 + 5x} \\ -3x + 3 \\ \underline{+3x + 3} \\ \boxed{6} \end{array}$$

$5x - 3 + \frac{6}{x+1}$ Rem. Divisor

Ex: Is $x^2 - 1$ a factor of $3x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 5$?

$$\begin{array}{r} - 4x + 15 + \frac{-4x + 20}{x^2 - 1} \\ 3x^2 \overline{) 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 0x + 5} \\ \underline{-3x^4 + 0x^3 + 3x^2} \\ -4x^3 + 15x^2 + 0x + 5 \\ \underline{+4x^3 + 0x^2 - 4x} \\ 15x^2 - 4x + 5 \\ \underline{-15x^2 + 0x + 15} \\ -4x + 20 \end{array}$$

No, not a factor