

2.4 Day 2

- Obj: 1. Rational Zeros Thm
 2. Find Real & Rational Zeros

Rational #s: any # whose decimal part terminates or repeats (any # that can be written as a fraction).

$$.333\overline{3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \neq$$

$$\pi \approx 3.14159\dots$$

Oct 10-9:44 AM

Rational Zeros Thm:

Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial of degree $n \geq 1$.

p is the constant term

q is the leading coefficient

If the fnc has a rational zero it will be

$$x = \frac{p}{q}$$

- if p is an integer factor of the constant
 & q is an integer factor of the lead. coef.

Oct 10-9:47 AM

Find the potential rational zeros:

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

$$p = 1$$

$$q = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pm 1}{\pm 1}$$

$$x = -1, 1$$

Oct 10-9:50 AM

Find the rational zeros:

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

$$x = \frac{p}{q} = \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2}{\pm 1, \pm 3} = \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm 2, \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

graph it! looks like: $(x+2)(x-1)$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ or $-\frac{2}{3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \overline{) 3 \ 4 \ -5 \ -2} \\ \underline{3 \ 4 \ -6 \ -2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\frac{1}{3} \overline{) 3 \ 4 \ -5 \ -2} \\ \underline{3 \ 4 \ -1 \ -2} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\frac{1}{3} \overline{) 3 \ -1 \ 0} \\ \underline{3 \ -1 \ 0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Oct 10-9:52 AM

Find the zeros:

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 6x - 14$$

$$x = \frac{p}{q} = \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 7, \pm 14}{\pm 1, \pm 3}$$

$$= \pm 1, \frac{1}{3}, 2, \frac{2}{3}, 7, \frac{7}{3}, 14, \frac{14}{3}$$

looks like: between 2 & 3 : $\frac{7}{3}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{7}{3} \overline{) 3 \quad -7 \quad 6 \quad -14} \\ \underline{3 \quad \quad \quad } \\ \quad 0 \quad 6 \quad -14 \\ \quad \quad \underline{6} \quad \\ \quad \quad \quad 0^* \end{array}$$

Oct 10-9:59 AM

$$f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 6$$

$$(x+3)(x^2-2x-2)$$

$$x = \frac{p}{q} = \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6}{\pm 1}$$

looks like: -3 others (not rational)

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \overline{) 1 \quad 1 \quad -8 \quad -6} \\ \underline{1 \quad -3 \quad \quad } \\ \quad 4 \quad -8 \quad -6 \\ \quad \underline{4} \quad \underline{-6} \quad \\ \quad \quad \quad 0 \end{array}$$

If k is a zero, then $x-k$ is a factor.

$$x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(-2)}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

Oct 10-10:07 AM

$$f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x + 8$$

$$x = \frac{p}{q} = \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8}{\pm 1}$$

$$x^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$\pm 2 \quad +2$$

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

looks like: -1, 4 (2 others not rational)

$$x = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

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

Oct 10-10:14 AM