

Rational Root Thm

can be written as a fraction \uparrow X-int, soln, zeros

- If $f(x) = a_n X^n + a_{n-1} X^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$
 leading coeff. \uparrow constant

has rational roots, they are of the form $\frac{p}{q}$
 p's: factors of constant
 q's: factors of leading coeff.

- A polynomial of degree n has at most n real roots.

- Imaginary roots * irrational roots come in pairs. $a+bi \rightarrow a-bi$
 $-b \pm \sqrt{\quad}$

Ex: List the possible rational roots

$f(x) = 2x^5 + 3x^3 + 4x^2 - 6$
 6's (p) \leftarrow p's

		± 1	± 2	± 3	± 6	
(q)	25	± 1	$\pm \frac{1}{1} = \pm 1$	± 2	± 3	± 6
		± 2	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$	$\pm \frac{2}{2} = \pm 1$	$\pm \frac{3}{2}$	$\pm \frac{6}{2} = \pm 3$
			± 1			

$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}$

Ex: Factor completely. List all x-int, graph.

$$P(x) = \overset{\uparrow \text{q's}}{x^3} - 7x^2 + 14x - \overset{\uparrow \text{p's}}{8}$$

Optional Step 1: make your P/q's list

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Q's} \\ \hline \pm 1 \end{array} \bigg| \begin{array}{c} \text{P's} \\ \hline \pm 1 \quad \pm 2 \quad \pm 4 \quad \pm 8 \end{array}$$

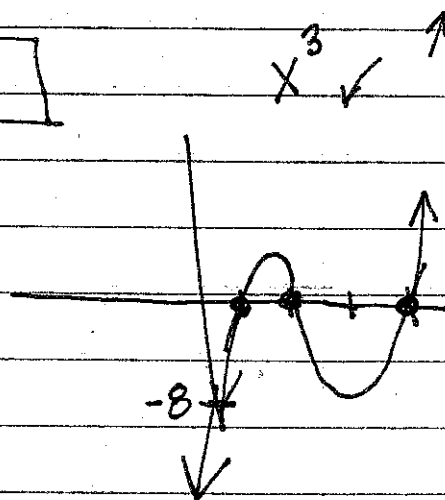
Step 2: Look for a factor:
→ Synthetic ÷ + look for remainders = 0.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -7 & 14 & -8 \\ & & 1 & -6 & 8 \\ \hline & 1 & -6 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)(x^2 - 6x + 8)$$

$$\boxed{(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)}$$

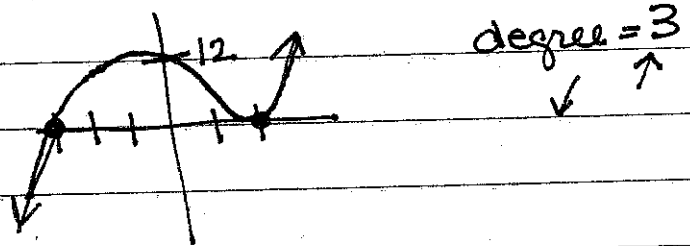
x-int: 1, 2, 4



Ex: $p(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 12$

1	1	-1	-8	12	-1	1	-1	-8	12
		1	0	-8			-1	2	6
		1	0	-8			-2	-6	

2	1	-1	-8	12	}	$(x-2)(x^2+x-6)$
	2	2	-12			$(x-2)(x+3)(x-2)$
	1	1	-6	0		$(x+3)(x-2)^2$



Ex: $p(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 8x - 4$

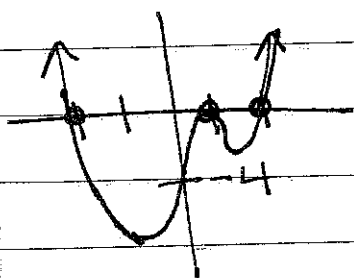
1	1	-2	-3	8	-4	$(x-1)(x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 4)$
		1	-1	-4	4	
		1	-1	-4	4	

1	1	-1	-4	4
		1	0	-4
		1	0	-4

$(x-1)^2(x^2-4)$

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

↑ ↑
Deg = 4



WS: # 5-9 list root (P/q's)

18, 21, 24, 27

factor completely +
Graph