Solving Equations

Problems about solving equations.

Problem 1 Jess is solving the equation 6x + 13 = 25. Here is their work.

$$25 - 13 = 12 \div 6 = 2$$

What is the issue with this work?

Multiple Choice:

- (a) The algebra is incorrect.
- (b) The equals sign does not mean equal here. \checkmark
- (c) The solution is not related to the original equation.
- (d) There is no issue with this work.

Problem 2 Give a polynomial p(x) whose leading coefficient is 1, and which has x = 12 and x = -1 as roots (and no other roots).

$$p(x) = \boxed{(x-12)(x+1)}$$
given

Problem 3 Give a polynomial p(x) whose leading coefficient is 3, and which has $x = \frac{2}{3}$ and x = 2 as roots (and no other roots).

$$p(x) = \boxed{(3x-2)(x-2)}$$
given

Problem 4 Give a polynomial p(x) of degree 3 whose leading coefficient is 1, and which has x = -5 as a root (and no other roots).

$$p(x) = \boxed{(x+5)^3}$$
given

Problem 5 Give a polynomial p(x) of degree 4 whose leading coefficient is 1, and which has x = 8, $x = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ and $x = 1 - \sqrt{3}$ as roots (and no other roots).

$$p(x) = (x-8)^{2}(x-(1+\sqrt{3}))(x-(1-\sqrt{3}))$$
given

Problem 6 Solve the problem below by completing the square. Practice drawing a diagram to help! Enter your answers from smallest to largest.

$$x^2 + 8x = 20$$



Problem 7 Solve the problem below by completing the square. Practice drawing a diagram to help! Enter your answers from smallest to largest.

$$4x^2 + 9x = 3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{9}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{129}}{8}, & \frac{\sqrt{129}}{8} - \frac{9}{8} \\
\text{given} & \text{given}
\end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 8 According to the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, how many roots should the polynomial $p(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + x - 2$ have? 4

Hint: Remember that the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra counts real and complex roots, and also repeated roots.

Problem 9 According to the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, how many roots should the polynomial $p(x) = x^{16} - 1$ have? 16

Problem 10 The Rational Root Theorem says that if $\pm \frac{a}{b}$ is a root of a polynomial (written in lowest terms), then a must be a factor of the constant term, and b must be a factor of the leading term.

For the polynomial $p(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 8x + 4$, which of the following could be rational roots of p(x)? (Do not solve this problem by plugging in the answers to the polynomial!)

Select All Correct Answers:

- (a) 1 ✓
- (b) $-1 \checkmark$
- (c) $\frac{3}{2}$
- (d) $-\frac{2}{3}$
- (e) $-4 \checkmark$
- (f) $\frac{1}{4}$

Problem 11 The Rational Root Theorem says that if $\pm \frac{a}{b}$ is a root of a polynomial (written in lowest terms), then a must be a factor of the constant term, and b must be a factor of the leading term.

For the polynomial $p(x) = 12x^8 + 5x^7 + 3x^5 + 14x^3 - x + 20$, which of the following could be rational roots of p(x)? (Do not solve this problem by plugging in the answers to the polynomial!)

Select All Correct Answers:

- (a) 3
- (b) $-1 \checkmark$
- (c) $\frac{5}{7}$
- (d) $-\frac{5}{3}$ \checkmark
- (e) $-4 \checkmark$
- (f) $\frac{1}{4}$ \checkmark

Problem 12 Find all solutions to the equation $x^5 - 31x^4 + 310x^3 - 1240x^2 + 1984x - 1024 = 0$.

Hint: The Rational Root Theorem combined with some division of polynomials might help!

Enter your answers in order from smallest to largest.

Problem 13 Find all solutions to the equation $x^5 - 28x^4 + 288x^3 - 1358x^2 + 2927x - 2310 = 0$.

Hint: The Rational Root Theorem combined with some division of polynomials might help!

Enter your answers in order from smallest to largest.

$$\boxed{2}$$
, $\boxed{3}$, $\boxed{5}$, $\boxed{7}$, $\boxed{11}$ given given given given

Problem 14 Find all solutions to the equation $x^5 - x^4 - 25x^3 + x^2 + 168x + 144 = 0$.

Hint: The Rational Root Theorem combined with some division of polynomials might help!

Enter your answers in order from smallest to largest.

-3	-3	-1	4,	4
given	given	given	given	given