Precalculus

Factor cubic with one rational and two real roots using its plot

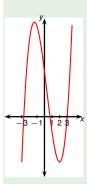
Todor Milev

2019

2019

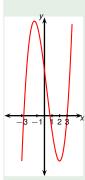
Plot the left hand side of the equation with a graphing calculator. Solve the equation.

$$x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$$



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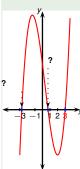
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Factor cubic with one rational and two real . . .

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

2019

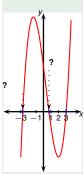


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The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

? ,? ,3.

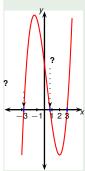


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$$x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$$

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

$$x-3$$
 x^3-x^2-8x+6

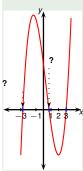


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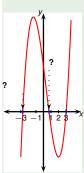


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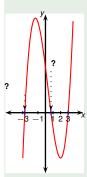
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The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

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Divide x^3 by x.



Plot the left hand side of the equation with a graphing calculator. Solve the equation.

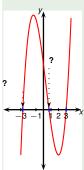
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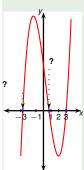
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Multiply x^2 by divisor.



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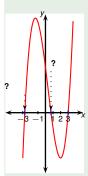
$$x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$$

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

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$$\begin{array}{c}
x^2 \\
x - 3 \quad x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 \\
x^3 - 3x^2
\end{array}$$

Multiply x^2 by divisor.



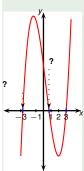
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Subtract last two polynomials.



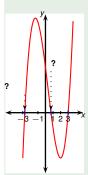
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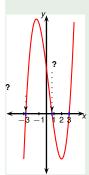
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$$\begin{array}{c|c}
x - 3 & x^2 ? \\
\hline
x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 \\
\underline{x^3 - 3x^2} \\
2x^2 - 8x + 6
\end{array}$$

Divide $2x^2$ by x.



Plot the left hand side of the equation with a graphing calculator. Solve the equation.

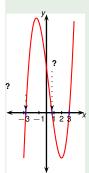
$$x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$$

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

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$$\begin{array}{c}
x^2 + 2x \\
x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 \\
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\end{array}$$

Divide $2x^2$ by x.



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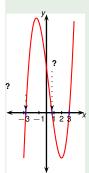
$$x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$$

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$$\begin{array}{c}
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x^{3} - x^{2} - 8x + 6 \\
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?
?
\end{array}$$

Multiply 2x by divisor.



Plot the left hand side of the equation with a graphing calculator. Solve the equation.

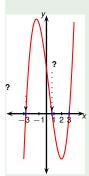
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$$\begin{array}{c}
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x - 3 & \overline{x^{3} - x^{2} - 8x + 6} \\
\underline{x^{3} - 3x^{2}} \\
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2x^{2} - 6x
\end{array}$$

Multiply 2x by divisor.



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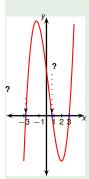
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$$\begin{array}{r}
x^2 + 2x \\
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- \quad \underline{2x^2 - 8x + 6} \\
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\end{array}$$

Subtract last two polynomials.



Plot the left hand side of the equation with a graphing calculator. Solve the equation.

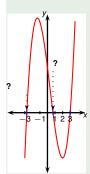
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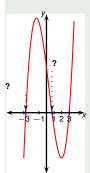
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x - 3 & x^2 + 2x & ? \\
\hline
x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6 \\
x^3 - 3x^2 \\
\hline
- & 2x^2 - 8x + 6 \\
\hline
2x^2 - 6x \\
\hline
- & -2x + 6
\end{array}$$

Divide -2x by x.



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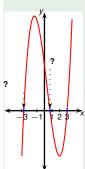
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$$\begin{array}{c}
x - 3 \\
 - 3 \\
 - 3 \\
 - 3x^{2} \\
 - 3x^{3} - 3x^{2} \\
 - 2x^{2} - 8x + 6 \\
 - 2x^{2} - 6x \\
 - 2x + 6
\end{array}$$

Divide -2x by x.



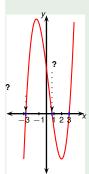
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Multiply -2 by divisor.



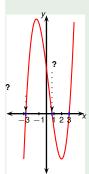
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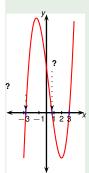
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$$\begin{array}{r}
x^2 + 2x - 2 \\
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- \quad \underline{2x^2 - 8x + 6} \\
2x^2 - 6x \\
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\end{array}$$

Subtract last two polynomials.



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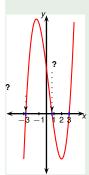
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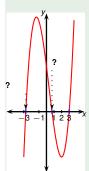


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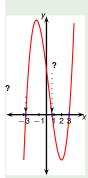


Plot the left hand side of the equation with a graphing calculator. Solve the equation.

$$x^{3} - x^{2} - 8x + 6 = 0$$
$$(x - 3)(x^{2} + 2x - 2) + 0 = 0$$

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

Quotient:	$x^2 + 2x - 2$
x - 3	$x^3 - x^2 - 8x + 6$
_	$x^3 - 3x^2$
	$2x^2 - 8x + 6$
_	$2x^{2}-6x$
	-2x+6
_	-2x+6
	0



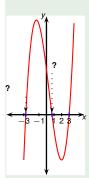
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Quotient:
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Remainder: 0



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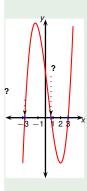
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(x - 3)(x² + 2x - 2) = 0

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

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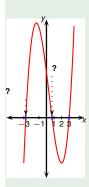
$$(x - 3)(x^2 + 2x - 2) = 0$$

$$x - 3 = 0$$
 or $x =$

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:

?

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- ,3. What are the two roots besides 3?



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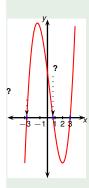
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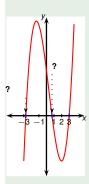
$$x^{3} - x^{2} - 8x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x^{2} + 2x - 2) = 0$$

$$x - 3 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{(2)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$x = 3$$

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:



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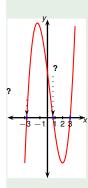
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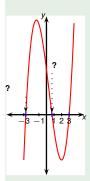
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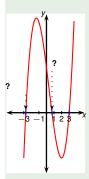
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$$x - 3 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{(2)^{2} - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2)}}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \quad x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2}$$

The graph appears to intersect the *x* axis at:



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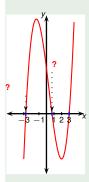
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$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

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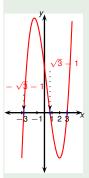
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$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}.$$

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$$x = 3 \quad x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}.$$

The graph appears to intersect the x axis at: $-\sqrt{3}-1$, $\sqrt{3}-1$, 3. What are the two roots besides 3? Final answer:

$$x = 3$$

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

$$x = 3$$
 or $x = -1 - \sqrt{3}$ or $x = -1 + \sqrt{3}$.