

# Precalculus

## Polynomial inequalities

Todor Milev

2019

# Outline

## 1 Polynomial inequalities

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$$

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (?)(?) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

## Example

Solve the inequality.

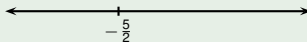
$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned}2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0\end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .

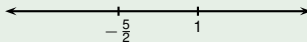


## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned}2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0\end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .

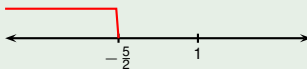


## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			

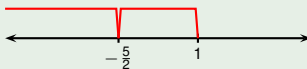


## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



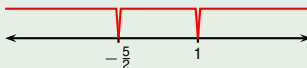
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$			

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$			
$(1, \infty)$			

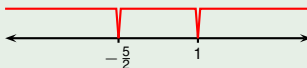
## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 5)(x - 1) \geq 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$			
$(1, \infty)$	$(?) ( ? )$		

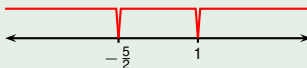
## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 5)(x - 1) \geq 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



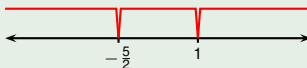
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$			
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(?)$		

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



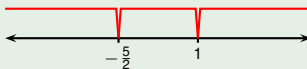
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$			
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(?)$		

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



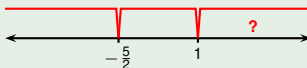
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$			
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$		

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



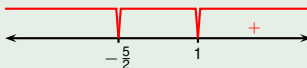
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$			
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	<b>?</b>	

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$			
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	$+$	



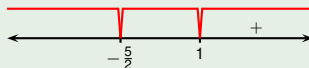
# Example

Solve the inequality.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 5)(x - 1) \geq 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(?) (?)$		
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	

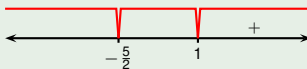
## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 5)(x - 1) \geq 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
 The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



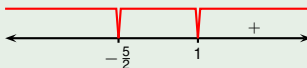
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(?)$		
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



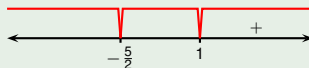
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(?)$		
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	$+$	

# Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



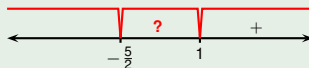
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$		
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	

# Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	<b>?</b>	
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	$+$	

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$			
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	$-$	
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	$+$	

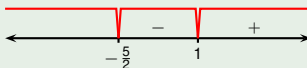
## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 5)(x - 1) \geq 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(\textcolor{red}{?})(\textcolor{red}{?})$		
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	-	
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	

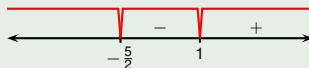
# Example

Solve the inequality.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 5)(x - 1) \geq 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(?)$		
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	-	
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	

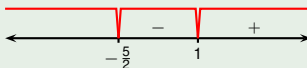


## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



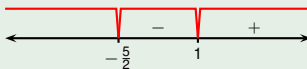
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(?)$		
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	-	
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



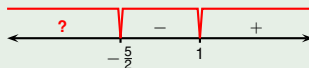
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(-)$		
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	$-$	
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	$+$	

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



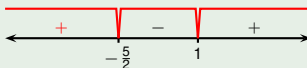
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(-)$	<b>?</b>	
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	$-$	
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	$+$	

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



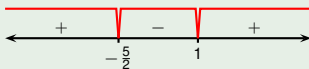
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(-)$	$+$	
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	$-$	
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	$+$	

## Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\ (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	Sample pt	Value at sample pt
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(-)$	+	-100	$f(-100) > 0$
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	-	0	$f(0) = -5 < 0$
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	100	$f(100) > 0$

# Example

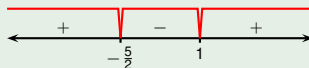
Solve the inequality.

$$2x^2 + 3x - 5 \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 5)(x - 1) \geq 0$$

$x \in ?$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



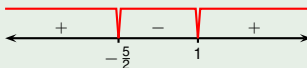
Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	Sample pt	Value at sample pt
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(-)$	+	-100	$f(-100) > 0$
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	-	0	$f(0) = -5 < 0$
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	100	$f(100) > 0$

# Example

Solve the inequality.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\
 (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \\
 x &\in (-\infty, -\frac{5}{2}] \cup [1, \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

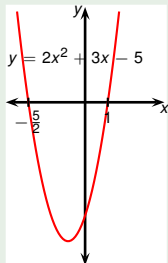
Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
 The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	Sample pt	Value at sample pt
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(-)$	+	-100	$f(-100) > 0$
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	-	0	$f(0) = -5 < 0$
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	100	$f(100) > 0$

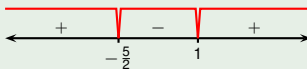
# Example

Solve the inequality.



$$\begin{aligned}
 2x^2 + 3x - 5 &\geq 0 \\
 (2x + 5)(x - 1) &\geq 0 \\
 x &\in (-\infty, -\frac{5}{2}] \cup [1, \infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$  and when  $x = 1$ .  
 The two roots split the real line into three intervals:  
 $(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign	Sample pt	Value at sample pt
$(-\infty, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(-)(-)$	+	-100	$f(-100) > 0$
$(-\frac{5}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)$	-	0	$f(0) = -5 < 0$
$(1, \infty)$	$(+)(+)$	+	100	$f(100) > 0$

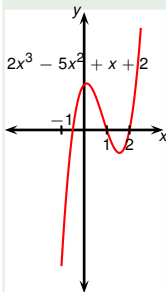


## Example

Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

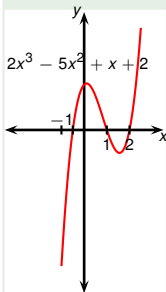
## Example



Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

## Example

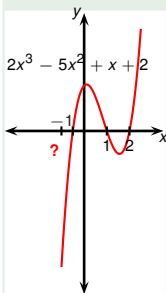


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$? (x - \quad) (x - \quad) (x - \quad) > 0$$

## Example

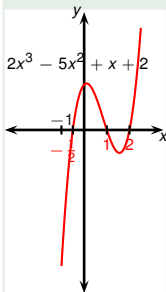


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$? (x - ?) (x - ?)(x - ?) > 0$$

## Example

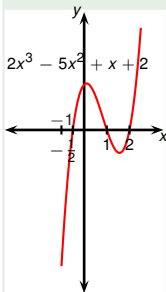


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$? (x - (-\frac{1}{2})) (x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

## Example

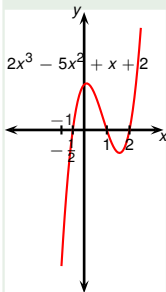


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$? (x - (-\frac{1}{2})) (x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

## Example

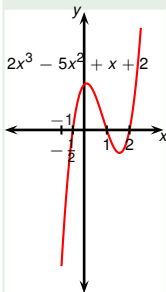


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$2(x - (-\frac{1}{2}))(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

## Example

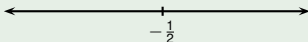


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

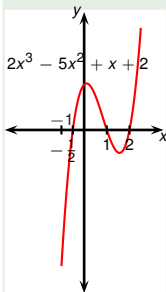
$$2(x - (-\frac{1}{2}))(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ .





## Example

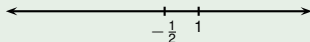


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

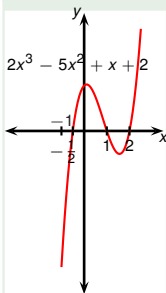
$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$2(x - (-\frac{1}{2}))(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ .



## Example

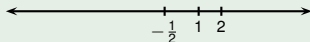


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

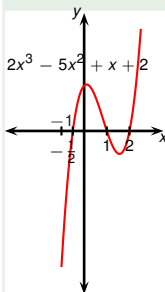
$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$2(x - (-\frac{1}{2}))(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ .



# Example

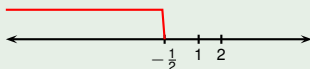


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

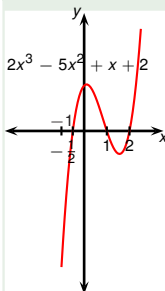
$$2(x - (-\frac{1}{2}))(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$		

# Example



Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

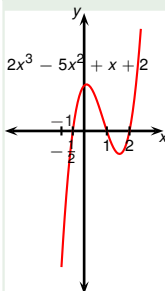
$$2\left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$		
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$		

# Example



Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

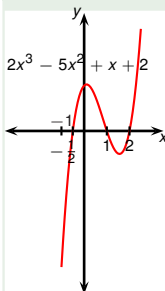
$$2(x - (-\frac{1}{2}))(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$		
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$		
$(1, 2)$		

# Example



Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

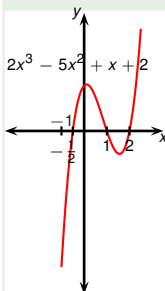
$$2(x - (-\frac{1}{2}))(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$		
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$		
$(1, 2)$		
$(2, \infty)$		

## Example

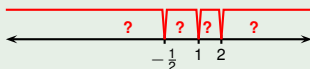


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

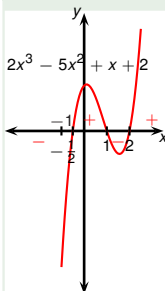
$$2\left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	?	?
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	?	?
$(1, 2)$	?	?
$(2, \infty)$	?	?

# Example

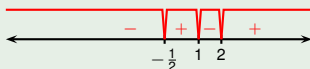


Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$2\left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

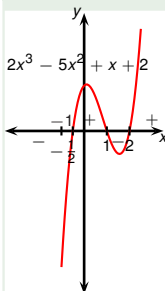
Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	$(-)(-)(-)$	$-$
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)(-)$	$+$
$(1, 2)$	$(+)(+)(-)$	$-$
$(2, \infty)$	$(+)(+)(+)$	$+$



# Example



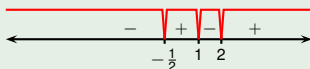
Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$2\left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

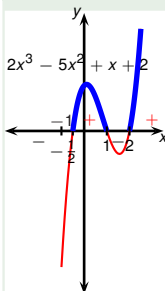
$$x \in ?$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	$(-)(-)(-)$	$-$
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)(-)$	$+$
$(1, 2)$	$(+)(+)(-)$	$-$
$(2, \infty)$	$(+)(+)(+)$	$+$

# Example



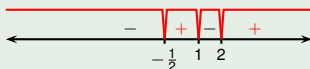
Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$2(x - (-\frac{1}{2}))(x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

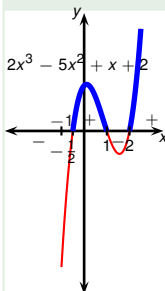
$$x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	$(-)(-)(-)$	-
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)(-)$	+
$(1, 2)$	$(+)(+)(-)$	-
$(2, \infty)$	$(+)(+)(+)$	+

# Example



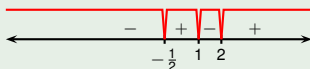
Plot the function  $2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ . Solve the inequality.

$$2x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2 > 0$$

$$2 \left( x - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) (x - 1)(x - 2) > 0$$

$$x \in \left( -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right) \cup (2, \infty)$$

Left hand side vanishes when  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , when  $x = 1$  and when  $x = 2$ . The two roots split the real line into four intervals:  $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(2, \infty)$ .



Interval	Factor signs	Final sign from plot
$(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$	$(-)(-)(-)$	-
$(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	$(+)(-)(-)$	+
$(1, 2)$	$(+)(+)(-)$	-
$(2, \infty)$	$(+)(+)(+)$	+