

Homework Review

Find the product.

1. $(z - 4)(z + 4)$
 $z^2 - 16$

2. $(z + 3i)(z - 3i)$
 $z^2 + 9$

3. $(z + \sqrt{13})(z - \sqrt{13})$
 $z^2 - 13$

4. $(z + \sqrt{5}i)(z - \sqrt{5}i)$
 $z^2 + 5$

Factor

5. $z^2 - 144$
 $(z - 12)(z + 12)$

6. $y^2 + 16$
 $(y + 4i)(y - 4i)$

7. $z^2 + 15$
 $(z + \sqrt{15}i)(z - \sqrt{15}i)$

8. $t^2 - 9i$
 $(t - 3\sqrt{i})(t + 3\sqrt{i})$

9. $z^2 + 25i$
 $(z + 5\sqrt{i})(z - 5\sqrt{i})$

Examples

11. Solve each equation, and state the solutions.

a. $x^2 + 64 = 0$

$$(x + 8i)(x - 8i) = 0$$

$$x = \pm 8i$$

b. $x^2 + 10x + 25 = 0$

$$(x + 5)(x + 5) = 0$$

$$x = -5$$

12. Write the left side of each equation as a product of linear factors, and state the solutions.

a. $x^3 - 125 = 0$

$$(x-5)(x^2+5x+25)=0$$

$$(x-5)\left(x-\left[\frac{-5+\sqrt{75}i}{2}\right]\right)\left(x-\left[\frac{-5-\sqrt{75}i}{2}\right]\right)=0$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4(1)25}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{-75}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{75}i}{2}$$

and $x = 5$

b. $x^3 + 8 = 0$

c. $x^4 + 6x^2 + 8 = 0$

$$(x^2+4)(x^2+2)=0$$

$$(x+2i)(x-2i)(x+\sqrt{2}i)(x-\sqrt{2}i)=0$$

$$x = \pm 2i$$

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

d. $x^4 + 9x^2 + 8 = 0$

$$(x^2+8)(x^2+1)=0$$

$$(x+\sqrt{8}i)(x-\sqrt{8}i)(x+i)(x-i)=0$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{8}i$$

$$x = \pm i$$

Fully expand the function $(2x - y)^4$.

$$(2x)^4 + 4(2x)^3(-y) + 6(2x)^2(-y)^2 + 4(2x)(-y)^3 + (-y)^4$$

$$16x^4 - 32x^3y + 24x^2y^2 - 8xy^3 + y^4$$

What is the coefficient in front of the x^6y term in the expansion of $(x + 2y)^7$?

The term would be the 1st term of 7th row
 $6x^6(2y)$ ← can't forget the 2.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & & & 1 \\
 & & & & & & 2 \\
 & & & & & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\
 & & & & 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \\
 & & 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 \\
 1 & 6 & 15 & 20 & 15 & 6 & 1
 \end{array}$$

so $12x^6y$
 (12)

What is the maximum number of solutions that the equation $3x^6 + 5x^6 - 2x^5 + 4x^2 - 2x' + 1 = 0$ has?

6 b/c the expression is a 6th degree polynomial.

On what intervals is the function $y = (x - 3)(x + 1)^2(x + 5)$ positive?

zeros: $x = 3, -1, -5$

always +

	$x < -5$	$-5 < x < -1$	$-1 < x < 3$	$x > 3$
$x-3$	-	-	-	+
$(x+1)^2$	+	+	+	+
$x+5$	-	+	+	+

+ : $(-\infty, -5) \cup (3, \infty)$