


5.7 #35

$$\frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 6}{2x^2 - 3x + 2} = x - 3 \quad \text{Interpret!}$$

$$2x^2 - 3x + 2 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} x - 3 \quad r \quad 0 \\ 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 6 \\ - (2x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) \\ \hline -6x^2 + 9x - 6 \\ - (-6x^2 + 9x - 6) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}}$$


 $\frac{-6x^2}{2x^2} = -3$

$$\frac{2x^3}{2x^2} = x$$

Interpret

$$2x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 6 = (2x^2 - 3x + 2)(x - 3)$$

$$\frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 6}{x-7} = 2x^2 + 5x + 4 + \frac{316}{x-7}$$

$$x-7 \overline{) 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 + 5x + 46 \text{ r } 316 \\ \underline{-(2x^3 - 14x^2)} \\ 5x^2 + 11x - 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x^2 + 11x - 6 \\ \underline{-(5x^2 - 35x)} \\ 46x - 6 \end{array}$$

B. 4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 46x - 6 \\ \underline{-(46x - 322)} \\ 316 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 46 \\ \underline{ 7} \\ 322 \end{array}$$

$$3 \overline{) 29} \begin{array}{r} 9 \text{ r } 2 \\ \underline{27} \\ 2 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Divisor}} = \text{Quotient} + \frac{\text{Remainder}}{\text{Divisor}}$$

$$\frac{29}{3} = 9 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Dividend} = (\text{Divisor})(\text{Quotient}) + \text{Remainder}$$

$$29 = (3)(9) + 2$$

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$$\frac{2x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 6}{x - 7}$$

Synthetic Division.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr}
 7 & 2 & -9 & 11 & -6 \\
 & & 14 & 35 & 322 \\
 \hline
 & 2 & 5 & 46 & 316 \\
 & x^2 & x^1 & c & r \\
 & 2x^2 + 5x + 46 & & r & 316 \\
 & 2x^2 + 5x + 46 & & r & 316
 \end{array}$$

This work shows that

$$P(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 11x - 6 = (x-7)(2x^2 + 5x + 46) + 316$$

What's $P(7)$? \uparrow
7

$$= 2(7)^3 - 9(7)^2 + 11(7) - 6 = 316$$

To find $P(7)$, divide by $x-7$ &
grab the remainder.

No x^4 term!

$$11 = 10 + 1$$

$$f(x) = 3x^5 - 4x^3 + 7x^2 - 11x - 20$$

$$\text{Find } P(-3) = 469$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr}
 -3 & 3 & 0 & -4 & 7 & -11 & -20 \\
 & & -9 & 27 & -69 & 174 & -469 \\
 \hline
 & 3 & -9 & 23 & -58 & 163 & -509
 \end{array}$$

$$-977$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 58 \\
 \underline{\quad 3} \\
 174 \\
 163 \\
 \underline{\quad 3} \\
 469
 \end{array}$$

Don't forget the 0 in
the x^4 spot

SG.1 Rational Exponents

$$\sqrt[3]{.125} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{125}{1000}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{125}}{\sqrt[3]{1000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)125} \\ 5 \overline{)25} \\ 5 \overline{)5} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{)1000} \\ 2 \overline{)500} \\ 2 \overline{)250} \\ 5 \overline{)125} \\ 5 \overline{)25} \\ 5 \overline{)5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Product/Quotient of power/radical
is radical/power of quotient.

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{y} \right)^5 = \frac{(x^2)^5}{y^5}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{5^3}}{\sqrt[3]{2^3 5^3}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5^3}}{\sqrt[3]{2^3} \sqrt[3]{5^3}} = \frac{5^{\frac{3}{3}}}{2^{\frac{3}{3}} 5^{\frac{3}{3}}} = \frac{5}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{125}{1000} = \frac{5^3}{2^3 \cdot 5^3} = \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\text{So } \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{x = -3}{x = +3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = -x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = x$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{(-3)^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3 = -x$$

$\sqrt{\quad}$ is the principal square root.
Never negative.

$$|-5| = 5$$

$$|5| = 5$$

In 5.6.1, they assume the variables aren't negative & try to shine you on this very important **FACT**:

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

In 6.1, you can get away with $\sqrt{x^2} = x$, but **BEWARE.**

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 &= 1 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{1} \\ |x| &= 1 \\ x &= \pm 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}49^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \sqrt{49} \\ (7^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \sqrt{7^2} = \\ 7^{2(\frac{1}{2})} &= 7^1 = 7\end{aligned}$$

$$4^{2/5} = 4^{(\frac{1}{2})(5)} = (4^{\frac{1}{2}})^5 = 2^5 = 32$$

$$9^{3/2} = \left((9^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \left((9^{\frac{1}{2}})^3 \right)$$

$$a^{bc} = (a^b)^c$$

$$9 = 3^2$$

$$(9^{\frac{1}{2}})^3 = \left((3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^3$$

$$= \left(3^{(2)(\frac{1}{2})} \right)^3$$

$$= 3^3 = 27$$

$$(x^{\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} = x^{(\frac{2}{3})(\frac{3}{2})} = x$$

$$\frac{x^{6/5}}{x^{3/5}} = x^{6/5 - 3/5} = x^{3/5} = \sqrt[5]{x^3}$$

$$\sqrt{-144} \quad \text{ain't real}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-1)(144)} = \sqrt{-1} \sqrt{144}$$

$$= i \cdot 12$$

$$= 12i$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-1} = -1$$