

$$b/ \quad (3+\sqrt{5})^4 - 6(3+\sqrt{5})^3 + 8(3+\sqrt{5})^2 - 24(3+\sqrt{5}) + 16$$

$$= 81 + 108\sqrt{5} + \cancel{270} + 60\sqrt{5} + 25$$

$$- 162 - 162\sqrt{5} - \cancel{270} - 150\sqrt{5} + \cancel{72} + 48\sqrt{5} + 40$$

$$\cancel{-72} - 24\sqrt{5} + 16$$

$$= 0$$

$$6/ \quad x^4 - 6x^3 + 8x^2 - 24x + 16$$

$$\text{roots } 2i, -2i, \alpha, \beta$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 6 \quad 4\alpha\beta = 16$$

$$\alpha\beta = 4$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$$

$$x = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$9b) \quad P(x) = x^3 + kx^2 + 6$$

$$a) \text{ show } P(2i) = (6 - 4k) - 8i$$

$$b) P(x) = (x^2 + 4)Q(x) - 4x - 6$$

$$P(2i) = -8i - 6$$

$$\therefore 6 - 4k - 8i = -8i - 6$$

$$4k = 12$$

$$k = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\parallel \quad P(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 6x - 3$$

$$P(-2i) = -7 - 4i$$

$$P(ki) = -k^3 i - k^2 + 6ki - 3 = -k^2 - 3 + i(-k^3 + 6k)$$

$$P(-ki) = k^3 i - k^2 - 6ki - 3 = -k^2 - 3 + i(k^3 - 6k)$$

$$\therefore P(2i) = -7 + 4i$$

$$x^3 + x^2 + 6x - 3 = (x^2 + 4)Q(x) + ax + b.$$

$$P(-2i) = -7 - 4i$$

$$-2ia + b = -7 - 4i$$

$$b = -7$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\therefore \underline{R(x) = 2x - 7}$$

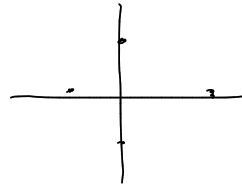
$$12b) \quad P(z) = z^8 - \frac{5}{2}z^4 + 1$$

a) $i\omega, \frac{1}{\omega}, \omega$ are roots
 $\omega, \bar{\omega}, i\omega, i\bar{\omega}, \frac{1}{\omega}, \left(\frac{1}{\omega}\right), \frac{i}{\omega}, \frac{i}{\bar{\omega}}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(z) &= \left(z^4 - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{16} \\ &= \left(z^4 - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\right)\left(z^4 - \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= \left(z^4 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(z^4 - 2\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$z^4 - 2 = 0$$

$$z^4 = 2$$



$$z^4 = 1$$

$$z = \sqrt[4]{2}, -\sqrt[4]{2}, \sqrt[4]{2}i, -\sqrt[4]{2}i, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}, -\frac{i}{\sqrt[4]{2}}, \frac{i}{\sqrt[4]{2}}$$

$$10b) \quad P(x) = x^3 - x^2 + mx + n$$

$$a) \quad P(-i) = (1+n) + i(1-m)$$

$$b) \quad P(x) = (x^2+1)Q(x) + 6x-3$$

$$P(-i) = -6i - 3$$

$$\therefore (1+n) + i(1-m) = -6i - 3$$

$$n+1 = -3 \quad 1-m = -6$$

$$n = -4$$

$$m = 7$$

13/ $P(x) = x^4 + Ax^2 + B$

$$x^4 \geq 0, \quad Ax^2 \geq 0, \quad B \neq 0$$

$$\therefore P(x) \neq 0$$

\therefore no real zeroes

b) If ic, id are zeroes $\therefore -ic$ and $-id$
are the other zeroes

as coefficients are real

\therefore solutions are conjugate pairs

$$c) \text{ Prove: } c^4 + d^4 = A^2 - 2B$$

$$P(x) = x^4 + Ax^2 + B$$

$$P(c) = 0 \quad c^4 - Ac^2 + B = 0$$

$$P(d) = 0 \quad d^4 - Ad^2 + B = 0$$

$$c^4 + d^4 - A(c^2 + d^2) + 2B = 0$$

$$\sum \alpha\beta = A$$

$$A = (ic)(-ic) + (ic)(id) + (ic)(-id) + (-ic)(id) + (-ic)(-id) + (id)(id)$$

$$A = c^2 + d^2$$

$$\therefore c^4 + d^4 - A^2 + 2B = 0$$

$$\underline{c^4 + d^4 = A^2 - 2B}$$

$$\underline{14} \quad P(x) = x^3 + cx + d$$

zeros: $k < 0, \alpha, \bar{\alpha}$

$$P'(x) = 3x^2 + c$$

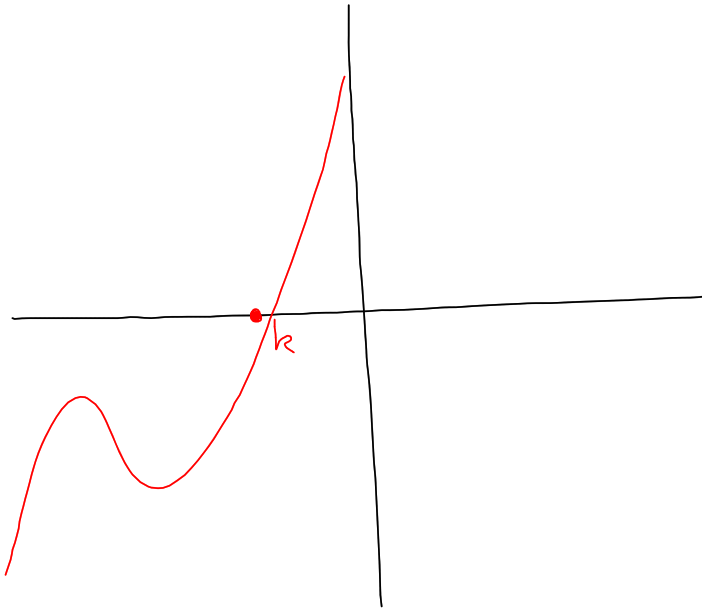
let one of the turning points be β

$$\therefore P'(\beta) = 0$$

$$3\beta^2 + c = 0$$

$$\therefore c < 0$$

c)



$$d) \sum \alpha = 0$$

$$k + a + b + a - b = 0$$

$$k + 2a = 0$$

$$2a = -k$$

$$\therefore 2a > 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{a > 0}}$$

e)

$$d = 8a^3 + 2ac$$

$$x^3 + cx + d$$

roots $k, a \pm ib$

$$(a+ib)^3 + c(a+ib) + d = 0$$

$$a^3 + 3a^2bi - 3ab^2 - b^3i + ac + bci + d = 0$$

$$a^3 - 3a^2bi - 3ab^2 + b^3i + ac - bci + d = 0$$

$$2a^3 - 6ab^2 + 2ac + 2d = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(P(x)) = 0$$

$$3a^2b - b^3 + bc = 0$$

$$3a^2 - b^2 + c = 0$$

$$b^2 = 3a^2 + c$$

$$a^3 - 3a(3a^2 + c) + ac + d = 0$$

$$a^3 - 9a^3 - 3ac + ac + d = 0$$

$$-8a^3 - 2ac + d = 0$$

$$\underline{d = 8a^3 + 2ac}$$

$$15) \quad f(x) = x^3 - 3x + k \quad , \quad k > 2$$

$$a) \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$
$$= 3(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = -1}} \quad f(-1) = 2 + k > 4$$

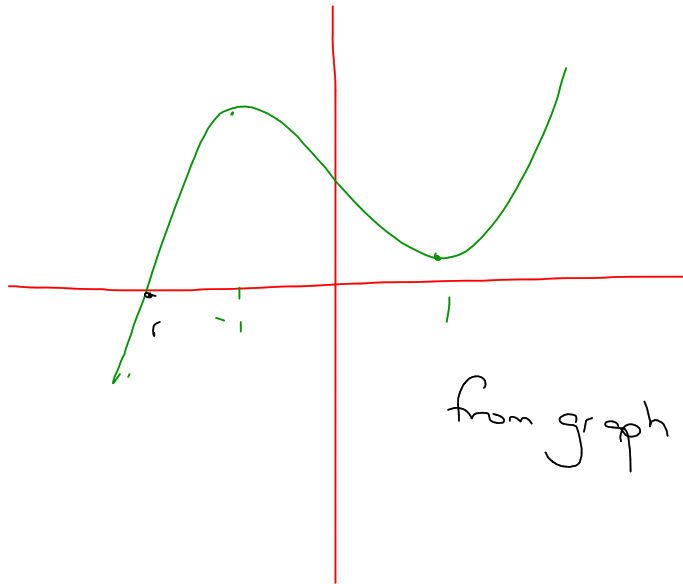
$$f''(-1) = -6 < 0$$

\therefore max tp.

$$\underline{\underline{x = 1}} \quad f(1) = -2 + k > 0$$

$$f''(1) = 6 > 0$$

\therefore min tp.



from graph $r < -1$

c) roots; $r, a \pm ib$

$$\sum \alpha\beta = -3$$

$$\sum \alpha = 0$$

$$r(a+ib) + r(a-ib) + a^2 + b^2 = -3$$

$$r + a + ib + a - ib = 0$$

$$r = -2a$$

$$2ar + a^2 + b^2 = -3$$

$$-4a^2 + a^2 + b^2 = -3$$

$$-3a^2 + b^2 = -3$$

$$\underline{b^2 = 3(a^2 - 1)}$$

$$d) k=2702$$

$$P(x) = x^3 - 3x + 2702$$

$$b^2 = 3(a^2 - 1)$$

roots $a+ib, a-ib, -2a$

$$-2a(a^2 + b^2) = 2702$$

$$-2a(a^2 + 3a^2 - 3) = -2702$$

$$-8a^3 + 6a = -2702$$

$$4a^3 - 3a - 1351 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1351 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \underline{7} \quad 193 \end{array}$$