

3.4E Complex Zeros III: Complex Zero Hint

4. Introduction

We consider examples of solving polynomial equations where a nonreal complex zero is given as a hint.

B. Examples

Example 1: Solve $x^4 - 6x^3 + 3x^2 + 42x - 70 = 0$ for x

Hint: $3+i$ is a zero

Solution

By the Conjugate Pairs Principle, $3-i$ is also a zero

By the Factor Theorem,

$(x - (3+i))(x - (3-i))$ is a factor

Thus $(x - 3 - i)(x - 3 + i)$
 $[(x-3) - i] \cdot [(x-3) + i]$

$$(x-3)^2 - i^2$$

$$(x-3)^2 + 1$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + 1$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 10 \quad \text{is a factor.}$$

Divide it out using algebraic long division:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2-6x+10 \overline{) x^4-6x^3+3x^2+42x-70} \\ \underline{-(x^4-6x^3+10x^2)} \\ -7x^2+42x-70 \\ \underline{-(-7x^2+42x-70)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Thus $x^4-6x^3+3x^2+42x-70=0$

$\Downarrow$

$$(x^2-6x+10)(x^2-7)=0$$

zeros

$3+i$ and

$3-i$

$$\rightarrow x^2-7=0$$

$$x^2=7$$

$$x=\pm\sqrt{7}$$

Ans: $\boxed{\{-\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{7}, 3-i, 3+i\}}$

Example 2: Solve $x^4 + 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 21x + 10 = 0$ for x

Hint: $1+2i$ is a zero

Solution

By the Conjugate Pairs Principle, $1-2i$ is a zero

By the Factor Theorem,

$(x-(1+2i))(x-(1-2i))$ is a factor

Thus $(x-1-2i)(x-1+2i)$

$$[(x-1)-2i] \cdot [(x-1)+2i]$$

$$(x-1)^2 - 4i^2$$

$$(x-1)^2 + 4$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + 4$$

$x^2 - 2x + 5$ is a factor.

Divide it out using algebraic long division:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x + 5 \overline{) x^4 + 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 21x + 10} \\ \underline{-(x^4 - 2x^3 + 5x^2)} \\ 5x^3 - 8x^2 + 21x \\ \underline{-(5x^3 - 10x^2 + 25x)} \\ 2x^2 - 4x + 10 \\ \underline{-(2x^2 - 4x + 10)} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Thus $x^4 + 3x^3 - 3x^2 + 21x + 10 = 0$



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

zeros

$1+2i$ and

$1-2i$

→ $x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

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

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$$

Ans: $\left\{ \frac{-5 - \sqrt{17}}{2}, \frac{-5 + \sqrt{17}}{2}, 1 - 2i, 1 + 2i \right\}$