

ALGEBRA HW ①

SOLUTIONS

①

$$\frac{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2 - 4}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1 - (x^2 - 2x + 1) - 4}{(x-1)(x+1)}$$
$$= \frac{4x - 4}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{4(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \boxed{\frac{4}{x+1}}$$

②

$$x^2 - 6x + t = x^2 + 2kx + k^2$$

$$\therefore -6 = 2k$$

$$\boxed{k = -3}$$

$$t = k^2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{t = 9}$$

③

$$\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} = \sqrt{(-4p-1)^2 - 4(1)(2p)}$$

$$= \sqrt{16p^2 + 8p + 1 - 8p} = \sqrt{16p^2 + 1} > 0$$

\therefore Real roots

④

$$x-2 \text{ factor} \Rightarrow x=2 \text{ root}$$

$$\therefore 2^3 + b(2^2) + c(2) + d = 0 \Rightarrow 8 + 4b + 2c + d = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

And

$$x+1 \text{ factor} \Rightarrow x=-1 \text{ root}$$

$$\therefore (-1)^3 + b(-1)^2 + c(-1) + d = 0 \Rightarrow -1 + b - c + d = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

① - ②

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 3b + 3c = 0$$

$$\therefore 3c = -3b - 9$$

$$\therefore \boxed{c = -b - 3}$$

Sub in ②

$$-1 + b - (-b - 3) + d = 0$$

$$\therefore -1 + 2b + 3 + d = 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{d = -2b - 2}$$