

ALGEBRA

Factors and Zeros of Polynomials

Let $p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ be a polynomial. If $p(a) = 0$, then a is a *zero* of the polynomial and a solution of the equation $p(x) = 0$. Furthermore, $(x - a)$ is a *factor* of the polynomial.

Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

An n th degree polynomial has n (not necessarily distinct) zeros. Although all of these zeros may be imaginary, a real polynomial of odd degree must have at least one real zero.

Quadratic Formula

If $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, and $0 \leq b^2 - 4ac$, then the real zeros of p are $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.

Special Factors

$$x^2 - a^2 = (x + a)(x - a)$$

$$x^4 - a^4 = (x^2 + a^2)(x + a)(x - a)$$

$$x^3 - a^3 = (x - a)(x^2 + ax + a^2)$$

$$x^3 + a^3 = (x + a)(x^2 - ax + a^2)$$

Binomial Theorem

$$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$(x + y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$(x + y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4$$

$$(x + y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^{n-2}y^2 + \dots + nxy^{n-1} + y^n$$

$$(x - y)^n = x^n - nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^{n-2}y^2 - \dots \pm nxy^{n-1} \pm y^n$$

$$(x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$$

$$(x - y)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3$$

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

Rational Zero Theorem

If $p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ has integer coefficients, then every *rational zero* of p is of the form $x = \frac{r}{s}$, where r is a factor of a_0 and s is a factor of a_n .

Factoring by Grouping

$$acx^3 + adx^2 + bcx + bd = ax^2(cx + d) + b(cx + d) = (ax^2 + b)(cx + d)$$

Arithmetic Operations

$$ab + ac = a(b + c)$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \left(\frac{d}{c}\right) = \frac{ad}{bc}$$

$$a \left(\frac{b}{c}\right) = \frac{ab}{c}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \left(\frac{c}{d}\right) = \frac{ac}{bd}$$

$$\frac{a-b}{c-d} = \frac{b-a}{d-c}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\frac{a}{\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)} = \frac{ac}{b}$$

$$\frac{ab + ac}{a} = b + c$$

Exponents and Radicals

$$a^0 = 1, a \neq 0$$

$$(ab)^x = a^x b^x$$

$$a^x a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$\sqrt{a} = a^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = a^{x-y}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{1/n}$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{m/n}$$

$$a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$$