



QUESTION WORKBOOK

Roots of polynomials

Further algebra and series · Year FM

7 questions · 30 marks

PRINT EDITION

SECTION A · Warm-up

A1 The equation $2z^3 + 6z^2 - 4z + 10 = 0$ has roots α, β, γ . Write down $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ and $\alpha\beta\gamma$.

[2]

A2 The quadratic $z^2 - 6z + 4 = 0$ has roots α and β . Without solving, find $\alpha + \beta$, $\alpha\beta$ and $1/\alpha + 1/\beta$.

[3]

SECTION B · Standard

B1 The quadratic $z^2 - 6z + 4 = 0$ has roots α and β . Find $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$, and hence write down a quadratic equation with roots α^2 and β^2 .

[4]

- B2** Verify that $z = 2$ is a root of $z^3 - 4z^2 + z + 6 = 0$, find the other two roots, and check the sum and product against the coefficients. [5]

- B3** The equation $z^2 - 6z + 4 = 0$ has roots α, β . Find a quadratic equation with integer coefficients whose roots are $\alpha + 1$ and $\beta + 1$. [4]

- B4** A cubic with real coefficients has roots that sum to 0 and multiply to -8, and the sum of its pairwise products is -2. Write down the cubic, taking the leading coefficient as 1. [3]

SECTION C · Stretch

- C1** The equation $z^3 - 4z^2 + z + 6 = 0$ has roots α , β and γ . Without solving the equation, find $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$ and $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3$, and hence find a cubic equation with integer coefficients whose roots are α^2 , β^2 and γ^2 . [9]