

I need to factor $f(x) = x^5 + x^4 - 10x^3 + 8x^2$ and find multiplicities of the zeros.

Factor out x^2 to get: $f(x) = x^2(x^3 + x^2 - 10x + 8)$

Note: I guessed that $x=1$ is a root using my calculator, so I will divide by $x-1$.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x^2 + 2x - 8 \\
 x-1 \overline{) x^3 + x^2 - 10x + 8} \\
 \underline{-(x^3 - x^2)} \\
 2x^2 - 10x \\
 \underline{-(2x^2 - 2x)} \\
 -8x + 8 \\
 \underline{-(-8x + 8)} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

I used the quadratic formula to factor this.

Thus, $f(x) = x^2(x-1)(x^2+2x-8) = \underbrace{x^2(x-1)(x-2)(x+4)}_{\text{ANSWER} \uparrow}$

So, the zeros are:

Zero	-4	0	1	2
multiplicity	1	2	1	1

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a) For every year, we triple the population.

So, $P(t) = 120 \cdot \underbrace{3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdots 3}_{t \text{ 3's after } t \text{ years}} = 120 \cdot 3^t$.

↑
initial population

b) After four years, we have a 3-fold increase four times:

$P(1) = 120 \cdot 3$, $P(2) = 120 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$,

$P(3) = 120 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3$, $P(4) = 120 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = 9720$.

Each year we triple the previous year.

c) We need to find t so that $5000 = 120 \cdot 3^t = P(t)$.

$5000 = 120 \cdot 3^t$ ← divide by 120

so, $5000/120 = 3^t$

← apply \log_3 to both sides.

so, $\log_3(5000/120) = t$.

The answer is $t = \log_3(5000/120) \approx 3.394$ years.

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