

# Solving Polynomial Inequalities

## Exercises

1. Solve each of the following polynomial inequalities using a graphical approach,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- $-2x(x+2)(x-3) < 0$
- $(x+4)(x+1)(x-2)^2 \leq 0$

2. Solve each of the following polynomial inequalities using an interval sign table,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- $2(x+3)(x-1)(x-5) \leq 0$
- $-3(x+4)(x-3)^3 > 0$

3. Solve the following polynomial inequalities,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- $x^2 - 4x + 3 < 0$
- $x^3 - 3x - 2 \geq 0$
- $x^4 - 1 \geq 0$
- $-x^2 + 3x + 1 < 0$
- $-2x^4 - 2x^3 + 16x^2 + 24x < 0$

4. Solve the following polynomial inequalities,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- $x^2 + x > 6$
- $x^3 < x$
- $x^3 + 2 \geq 2x^2 + x$
- $x^3 \geq x^2$
- $2x^2 - 2x \geq 2 - x$
- $x^4 < 22x^2 + 75$

5. An object is thrown into the air at a speed of  $v_0$  m/s from a height of  $h_0$  meters. The height  $h$ , in metres, of the object after  $t$  seconds is given by the equation

$$h(t) = -4.9t^2 + v_0 \sin(\theta)t + h_0$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between the object and the horizontal.

A 1.8 metre tall quarterback throws the ball at a speed of 5.6 m/s to his receiver, at an angle of 30 degrees above horizontal. How high is the ball above the quarterback's head?

6. Let  $f(x) = -2x + 1$ ,  $g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$  and  $h(x) = x^3 - 1$ . Determine all values of  $x$  such that

$$f(x) < g(x) < h(x)$$

and illustrate the situation graphically.

7. The number  $n$  (in hundreds), of mosquitoes in a camping area after  $t$  weeks can be modelled by the equation

$$n(t) = 2t^4 - 5t^3 - 16t^2 + 45t$$

According to this model, when will the population of mosquitoes be greater than 1800?

8. A zoo wishes to construct an aquarium in the shape of a rectangular prism such that the length is twice the width and 5 m greater than the height. If the aquarium must have a volume strictly between  $1125 \text{ m}^3$  and  $3000 \text{ m}^3$ , determine the restrictions on the length of the aquarium.

9. Determine the equation of a quintic function  $f(x)$  that satisfies the following conditions:

- o  $f(-3) = f(0) = f(4) = 0$
- o  $f(1) = -9$
- o  $f(x) > 0$  when  $x < -3$  or  $-3 < x < 0$
- o  $f(x) < 0$  when  $0 < x < 4$  or  $x > 4$

Illustrate the situation graphically.

10. The solution to  $x^2 + bx + 24 < 0$  is the set of all values of  $x$  such that  $k < x < k + 2$  for some real value of  $k$ . Determine all possible values of  $b$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Justify your answer.

11. A quartic function has turning points at  $(-3, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ , and  $(-1, -16)$ . Determine all values of  $x$  such that  $-9 < f(x) < 0$ .

# Solving Polynomial Inequalities

## Partial Solutions

1. There is no solution provided for this question.

2. a. By inspection, a zero value occurs at  $x = -3, 1, \text{ and } 5$ . This gives the following interval table:

	$x < -3$	$-3 < x < 1$	$1 < x < 5$	$x > 5$
$2(x + 3)$	-	+	+	+
$x - 1$	-	-	+	+
$x - 5$	-	-	-	+
$2(x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 5)$	-	+	-	+

Therefore,  $2(x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 5) \leq 0$  for  $\{x \mid x \leq -3 \text{ or } 1 \leq x \leq 5, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

b. By inspection, a zero value occurs at  $x = -4$  and  $3$ . This gives the following interval table:

	$x < -4$	$-4 < x < 3$	$x > 3$
$-3(x + 4)$	+	-	-
$(x - 3)^3$	-	-	+
$-3(x + 4)(x - 3)^3$	-	+	-

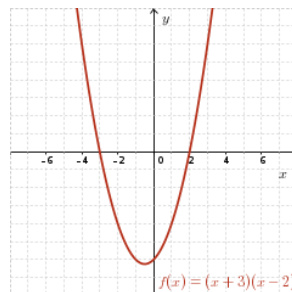
Therefore,  $-3(x + 4)(x - 3)^3 > 0$  for  $\{x \mid -4 < x < 3, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

3. There is no solution provided for this question.

4. a. Rearrange the inequality and factor.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x &> 6 \\ x^2 + x - 6 &> 0 \\ (x + 3)(x - 2) &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let  $f(x) = (x + 3)(x - 2)$ . Sketching the graph of  $f(x)$ ,



we see that  $f(x) > 0$  for  $x < -3$  or  $x > 2, x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

b. Rearrange the inequality and factor.

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 &< x \\ x^3 - x &< 0 \\ x(x^2 - 1) &< 0 \\ x(x - 1)(x + 1) &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

By inspection, a zero value occurs at  $x = -1, 0$  and  $1$ . This gives the following interval table:

	$x < -1$	$-1 < x < 0$	$0 < x < 1$	$x > 1$
$x$	-	-	+	+

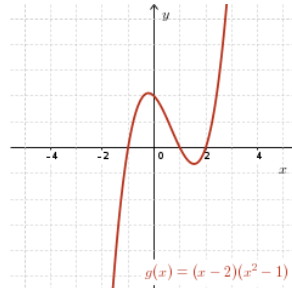
$x - 1$	-	-	-	+
$x + 1$	-	+	+	+
$x(x - 1)(x + 1)$	-	+	-	+

We see that  $x(x - 1)(x + 1) < 0$  when  $x < -1$  and  $0 < x < 1$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

c. Rearrange the inequality and factor.

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + 2 &\geq 2x^2 + x \\ x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 &\geq 0 \\ (x - 2)(x^2 - 1) &\geq 0 \\ (x - 2)(x - 1)(x + 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let  $g(x) = (x - 2)(x - 1)(x + 1)$ . Sketching the graph of  $g(x)$ ,

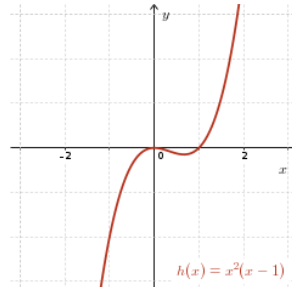


we see that  $g(x) \geq 0$  for  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  or  $x \geq 2$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

d. Rearrange the inequality and factor.

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 &\geq x^2 \\ x^3 - x^2 &\geq 0 \\ x^2(x - 1) &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let  $h(x) = x^2(x - 1)$ . Sketching the graph of  $h(x)$ ,

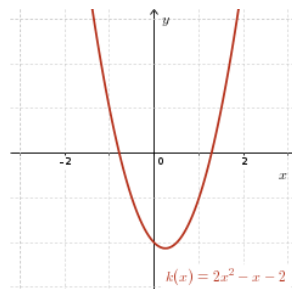


we see that  $h(x) \geq 0$  for  $x = 0$  or  $x \geq 1$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

e. Rearrange the inequality to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 2x &\geq 2 - x \\ 2x^2 - x - 2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

The zeros of  $2x^2 - x - 2 = 0$  are  $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$ . Let  $k(x) = 2x^2 - x - 2$ . Sketching the graph of  $k(x)$ ,



we see that  $k(x) \geq 0$  when  $x \leq \frac{1 - \sqrt{17}}{4}$  and  $x \geq \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{4}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

f. Rearrange the inequality and factor.

$$x^4 < 22x^2 + 75$$

$$x^4 - 22x^2 - 75 < 0$$

$$(x^2 - 25)(x^2 + 3) < 0$$

$$(x - 5)(x + 5)(x^2 + 3) < 0$$

By inspection, a zero value occurs at  $x = -5$  and  $5$ . This gives the following interval table:

	$x < -5$	$-5 < x < 5$	$x > 5$
$x - 5$	-	-	+
$x + 5$	-	+	+
$x^2 + 3$	+	+	+
$(x - 5)(x + 5)(x^2 + 3)$	+	-	+

we see that  $(x - 5)(x + 5)(x^2 + 3) < 0$  when  $-5 < x < 5$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

5. There is no solution provided for this question.

6. First, solve  $f(x) < g(x)$ :

$$-2x + 1 < x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$0 < x^2$$

Thus, the solution to  $f(x) < g(x)$  is  $\{x \mid x \neq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

Then solve  $g(x) < h(x)$ :

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 < x^3 - 1$$

$$0 < x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2$$

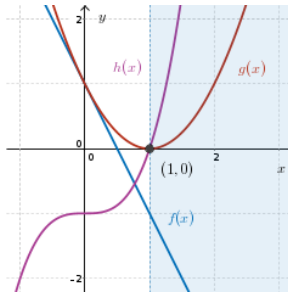
$$0 < x^2(x - 1) + 2(x - 1)$$

$$0 < (x - 1)(x^2 + 2)$$

Since  $x^2 + 2 > 0$  for all  $x$ , the right hand side is positive whenever  $x - 1 > 0$ , that is, when  $x > 1$ . Thus, the solution to  $g(x) < h(x)$  is  $\{x \mid x > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

Combining these two conditions, we see that the solution to  $f(x) < g(x) < h(x)$  is  $\{x \mid x > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .

Graphically, the solution to  $f(x) < g(x) < h(x)$  is highlighted:



7. There is no solution provided for this question.

8. Let  $x$  represent the width of the aquarium ( $x > 0$ ). Then its length is  $2x$ , its height is  $2x - 5$ , and the volume of the aquarium is

$$V(x) = x(2x)(2x - 5) = 4x^3 - 10x^2$$

We need to determine restrictions on  $x$  so that the volume  $V(x)$  is between  $1125 \text{ m}^3$  and  $3000 \text{ m}^3$ . That is, we are trying to solve the inequality

$$1125 < 4x^3 - 10x^2 < 3000$$

or equivalently,  $1125 < 4x^3 - 10x^2$  and  $4x^3 - 10x^2 < 3000$ .

Solving  $1125 < 4x^3 - 10x^2$ ,

$$1125 < 4x^3 - 10x^2$$

$$0 < 4x^3 - 10x^2 - 1125$$

$$0 < (2x - 15)(2x^2 + 10x + 75)$$

using the rational roots test and factor theorem. Since  $x > 0$ ,  $2x^2 + 10x + 75$  is always positive, the inequality holds when  $2x - 15 > 0$ , or  $x > \frac{15}{2}$ .

Solving  $4x^3 - 10x^2 < 3000$ ,

$$4x^3 - 10x^2 < 3000$$

$$4x^3 - 10x^2 - 3000 < 0$$

$$2(x - 10)(2x^2 + 15x + 150) < 0$$

using the rational roots test and factor theorem. Since  $2(2x^2 + 15x + 150)$  is always positive, the inequality holds when  $x - 10 < 0$ , or  $x < 10$ .

Combining these restrictions, the solution to  $1125 < V(x) < 3000$  is  $\{x \mid \frac{15}{2} < x < 10, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ . Since the length is  $2x$ , we see that the length must be between 15 and 20 metres to have the desired volume.

9. There is no solution provided for this question.

10. Since the solution to  $x^2 + bx + 24 < 0$  is the set of all values of  $x$  such that  $k < x < k + 2$ , the expression  $x^2 + bx + 24$  must change sign at  $k$  and  $k + 2$ . Then  $k, k + 2$  are the roots of the equation  $x^2 + bx + 24 = 0$ .

Using the general formula for quadratic equations,

$$x^2 - (\text{sum of roots})x + (\text{product of roots}) = 0$$

the quadratic with roots  $k$  and  $k + 2$  is given by  $x^2 - (2k + 2)x + k(k + 2) = x^2 + bx + 24$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} -(2k + 2) &= b & \text{and} & & k(k + 2) &= 24 \\ & & & & k^2 + 2k - 24 &= 0 \\ & & & & (k + 6)(k - 4) &= 0 \\ & & & & k &= -6 \text{ or } 4 \end{aligned}$$

When  $k = -6, b = 10$ .

When  $k = 4, b = -10$ .

Therefore,  $b = -10$  or  $10$ .

11. There is no solution provided for this question.