

# Roots of Polynomial Equations

## Revision Exercise 2 (Cubic Polynomial Equations)

1. The equation

$$x^3 + x - 1 = 0$$

has roots  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ . Show that the equation with roots  $\alpha^3, \beta^3, \gamma^3$  is

$$y^3 - 3y^2 + 4y - 1 = 0. \quad [4]$$

Hence find the value of  $\alpha^6 + \beta^6 + \gamma^6$ . [3]

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2. The roots of the equation  $x^3 + 4x - 1 = 0$  are  $\alpha, \beta$  and  $\gamma$ . Use the substitution  $y = \frac{1}{1+x}$  to show that the equation  $6y^3 - 7y^2 + 3y - 1 = 0$  has roots  $\frac{1}{\alpha+1}, \frac{1}{\beta+1}$  and  $\frac{1}{\gamma+1}$ . [2]

For the cases  $n = 1$  and  $n = 2$ , find the value of

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha+1)^n} + \frac{1}{(\beta+1)^n} + \frac{1}{(\gamma+1)^n}. \quad [2]$$

Deduce the value of  $\frac{1}{(\alpha+1)^3} + \frac{1}{(\beta+1)^3} + \frac{1}{(\gamma+1)^3}$ . [2]

Hence show that  $\frac{(\beta+1)(\gamma+1)}{(\alpha+1)^2} + \frac{(\gamma+1)(\alpha+1)}{(\beta+1)^2} + \frac{(\alpha+1)(\beta+1)}{(\gamma+1)^2} = \frac{73}{36}$ . [3]

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3. The roots of the equation

$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$$

are  $\frac{\beta}{k}, \beta, k\beta$ , where  $p, q, r, k$  and  $\beta$  are non-zero real constants. Show that  $\beta = -\frac{q}{p}$ . [4]

Deduce that  $rp^3 = q^3$ . [2]

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4. The equation

$$x^3 + 5x + 3 = 0$$

has roots  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ . Use the substitution  $x = -\frac{3}{y}$  to find a cubic equation in  $y$  and show that the roots of this equation are  $\beta\gamma, \gamma\alpha, \alpha\beta$ . [4]

Find the exact values of  $\beta^2\gamma^2 + \gamma^2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2\beta^2$  and  $\beta^3\gamma^3 + \gamma^3\alpha^3 + \alpha^3\beta^3$ . [5]

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5. The equation

$$x^3 + 5x + 3 = 0$$

has roots  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ . Use the substitution  $x = -\frac{3}{y}$  to find a cubic equation in  $y$  and show that the roots of this equation are  $\beta\gamma, \gamma\alpha, \alpha\beta$ . [4]

Find the exact values of  $\beta^2\gamma^2 + \gamma^2\alpha^2 + \alpha^2\beta^2$  and  $\beta^3\gamma^3 + \gamma^3\alpha^3 + \alpha^3\beta^3$ . [5]

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6. The equation

$$x^3 + x - 1 = 0$$

has roots  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ . Use the relation  $x = \sqrt{y}$  to show that the equation

$$y^3 + 2y^2 + y - 1 = 0$$

has roots  $\alpha^2, \beta^2, \gamma^2$ . [2]

Let  $S_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n + \gamma^n$ .

(i) Write down the value of  $S_2$  and show that  $S_4 = 2$ . [3]

(ii) Find the values of  $S_6$  and  $S_8$ . [4]

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