

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex/ } & -x + 9x^2 - 8x^3 \geq 0 \\ & -8x^3 + 9x^2 - x \geq 0 \\ & 8x^3 - 9x^2 + x \leq 0 \\ & x(8x^2 - 9x + 1) \leq 0 \\ & x(8x - 1)(x - 1) = 0 \\ \text{Roots: } & 0, \frac{1}{8}, 1 \end{aligned}$$



| TV   | x | (8x-1) | (x-1) | y |
|------|---|--------|-------|---|
| -100 | - | -      | -     | - |
| 1/8  | + | -      | -     | + |
| 1/2  | + | +      | -     | - |
| 100  | + | +      | +     | + |

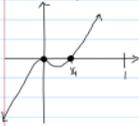


$$\{x: x < 0 \cup \frac{1}{8} \leq x \leq 1\}$$

Think about the graphs of the equations from the last two examples. How would they look on a coordinate plane? Use the signs of the y values to determine how the curve would appear. Keep in mind the curve changes from one sign to another when it crosses the x-axis.

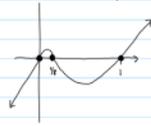
$$8x^3 - 2x^2 = 0$$

$$0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$$



$$8x^3 - 9x^2 + x = 0$$

$$0, \frac{1}{8}, 1$$



Take a look at the excel document on Moodle. It shows the graphs of these two functions. Think about the impact a double root has on the graph of a function.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk  
Page 2 of 2