

Problems for CAS Solution

Presented by
Lin McMullin

1. Prove that the graph of every cubic polynomial has a point of symmetry (or the graph is symmetric to its point of inflection).

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">F1</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F2</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F3</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F4</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F5</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>←</td> <td>Algebra</td> <td>Calc</td> <td>Other</td> <td>PrgmIO</td> <td>Clean Up</td> </tr> </table> <p> $a \cdot x^3 + b \cdot x^2 + c \cdot x + d \rightarrow q(x)$ Done $\text{solve}(q(p-x) - q(p) = q(p) - q(p+x), p)$ $P = \frac{-b}{3 \cdot a}$ $\text{solve}\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2}(q(x)) = 0, x\right)$ $x = \frac{-b}{3 \cdot a}$ midpt(p-x, q(p-x), p+x, q(p+x)) </p> <p style="font-size: small;">MAIN RAD AUTO FUNC 3/30</p>	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	←	Algebra	Calc	Other	PrgmIO	Clean Up	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">F1</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F2</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F3</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F4</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F5</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>←</td> <td>Algebra</td> <td>Calc</td> <td>Other</td> <td>PrgmIO</td> <td>Clean Up</td> </tr> </table> <p> $a \cdot x^3 + b \cdot x^2 + c \cdot x + d \rightarrow q(x)$ Done $\text{midpt}(p-x, q(p-x), p+x, q(p+x))$ $\left\{ p \quad (3 \cdot a \cdot p + b) \cdot x^2 + a \cdot p^3 + b \cdot p^2 + c \cdot p + d \right\}$ midpt(p-x, q(p-x), p+x, q(p+x)) </p> <p style="font-size: small;">MAIN RAD AUTO FUNC 2/30</p>	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	←	Algebra	Calc	Other	PrgmIO	Clean Up
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←	Algebra	Calc	Other	PrgmIO	Clean Up

$a \cdot x^3 + b \cdot x^2 + c \cdot x + d \rightarrow q(x)$ Done
 $q\left(x + \frac{-b}{3 \cdot a}\right) - q\left(\frac{-b}{3 \cdot a}\right) \rightarrow t(x)$ Done
 $t(x) = -t(-x)$ true
t(x) = -t(-x)

MAIN RAD AUTO FUNC 3/30

2. Prove that the tangent line drawn to a cubic polynomial at the point where $x =$ average of two of its roots, intersects the polynomial on the x -axis at the third root.

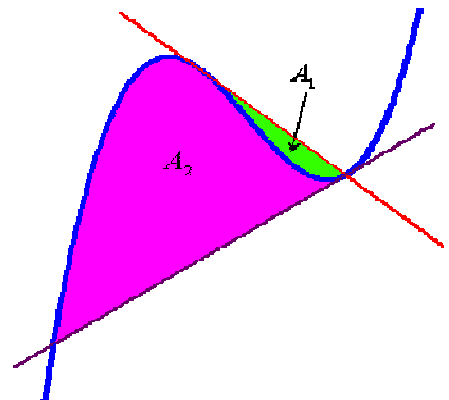
F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
←	Algebra	Calc	Other	PrgmIO	Clean Up

$(x-a) \cdot (x-b) \cdot (x-c) \rightarrow f(x)$ Done
 $\frac{a+b}{2} \rightarrow m$ $\frac{a+b}{2}$
 $\text{solve}\left(\left(\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) \mid x=m\right) \cdot (x-m) + f(m) = 0, x\right)$
 $x = c$ or $a^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b + b^2 = 0$

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Beside what we were expecting, what does the last line tell us?

3. Draw a tangent line at any point, other than the point of inflection of a cubic polynomial. This tangent will intersect the cubic at a second point; draw a tangent line at this second point. The second tangent will intersect the cubic at a third point. Let A_1 be the area of the region between the first tangent line and the cubic and let A_2 be the area of the region between the cubic and the second tangent line. A general graph is given below. The interesting result is that the ratio $A_2 : A_1$ is constant.

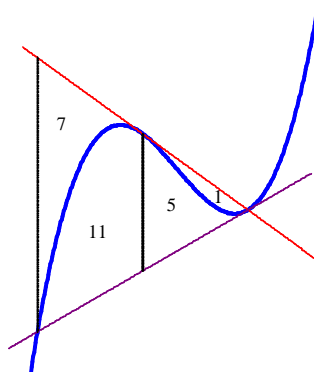


- (A) Find the ratio $A_2 : A_1$.
- (B) Prove that the ratio is constant.

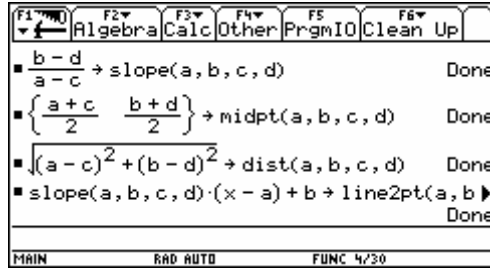
Suggested by *Algebra in Motion* by Audrey Weeks at www.calculusinmotion.com
 (A) 16:1; (B): CAS solution:

	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	
	←	Algebra	Calc	Other	PrgmIO	Clean Up	
1	■	$a \cdot x^3 + b \cdot x^2 + c \cdot x + d \rightarrow f(x)$				Done	
2	■	$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) _{x=m}$		$3 \cdot a \cdot m^2 + 2 \cdot b \cdot m + c$			
3	■	$(3 \cdot a \cdot m^2 + 2 \cdot b \cdot m + c) \cdot (x - m) + f(m) \rightarrow t1(x)$				Done	
4	■	$\text{solve}(f(x) = t1(x), x)$					
		$x = \frac{-(2 \cdot a \cdot m + b)}{a}$ or $x = m$					
5	■	$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) _{x=n}$		$\frac{-(2 \cdot a \cdot m + b)}{a}$			
6	■	$\frac{12 \cdot a^2 \cdot m^2 + a \cdot (8 \cdot b \cdot m + c) + b^2}{a} \cdot (x - n) + f(n) \rightarrow t2(x)$					
7	■	$\text{solve}(f(x) = t2(x), x)$				Done	
8	■	$x = \frac{4 \cdot a \cdot m + b}{a}$		$x = \frac{-(2 \cdot a \cdot m + b)}{a}$			
9	■	$\frac{4 \cdot a \cdot m + b}{a} \rightarrow p$		$\frac{4 \cdot a \cdot m + b}{a}$			
10	■	$\int_p^n (f(x) - t2(x)) dx$					
		$\frac{4 \cdot (81 \cdot a^4 \cdot m^4 + 108 \cdot a^3 \cdot b \cdot m^3 + 54 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot m^2 + 12 \cdot a \cdot b^3 \cdot m + b^4)}{3 \cdot a^3}$					
11	■	$\int_m^n (t1(x) - f(x)) dx$					
		$\frac{81 \cdot a^4 \cdot m^4 + 108 \cdot a^3 \cdot b \cdot m^3 + 54 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot m^2 + 12 \cdot a \cdot b^3 \cdot m + b^4}{12 \cdot a^3}$					
12	■	$\frac{4 \cdot (81 \cdot a^4 \cdot m^4 + 108 \cdot a^3 \cdot b \cdot m^3 + 54 \cdot a^2 \cdot b^2 \cdot m^2 + 12 \cdot a \cdot b^3 \cdot m + b^4)}{3 \cdot a^3}$					
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						16	
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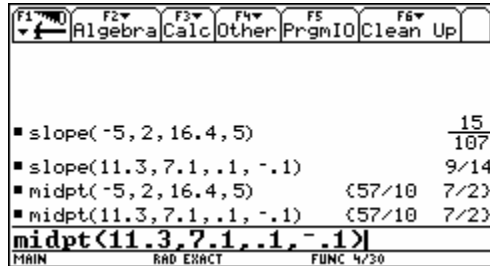
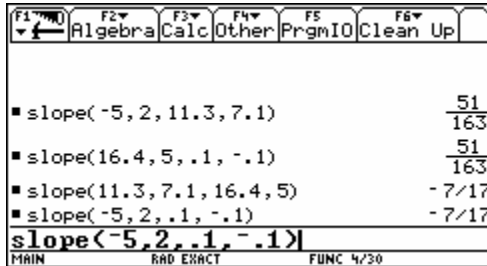
And some other Ratios:



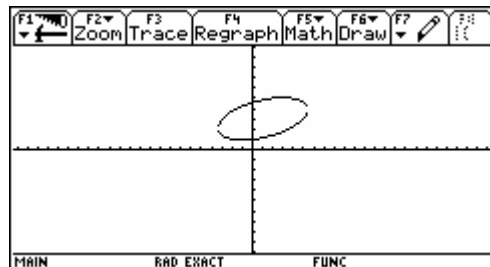
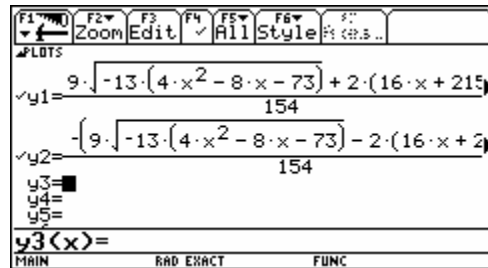
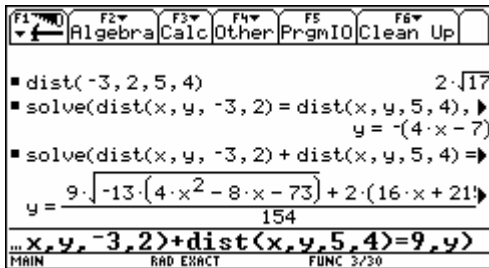
Analytic Geometry:



4. Given the quadrilateral with vertices $A(-5, 2)$, $B(11.3, 7.1)$, $C(16.4, 5.0)$ and $D(0.1, -0.1)$
- Show that $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.
 - Are the diagonals perpendicular? Show how you know.
 - Show that the diagonals bisect each other.

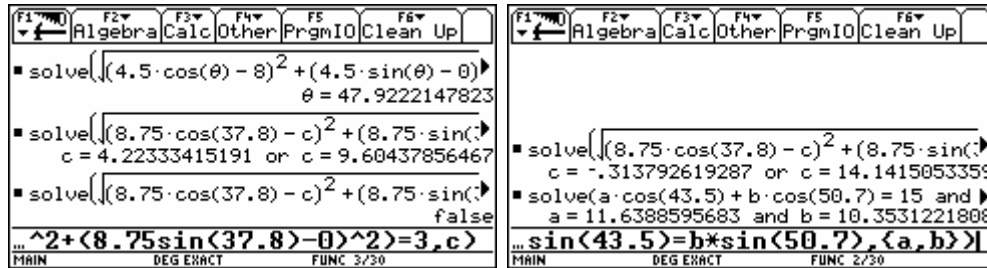


5. Given the points $A(-3, 2)$ and $B(5, 4)$
- Find the length AB .
 - Write an equation of the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} .
 - Write an equation of the set of points (x, y) such that the sum of the distances from (x, y) to A and B is 9.
 - Graph the locus found in part (c).



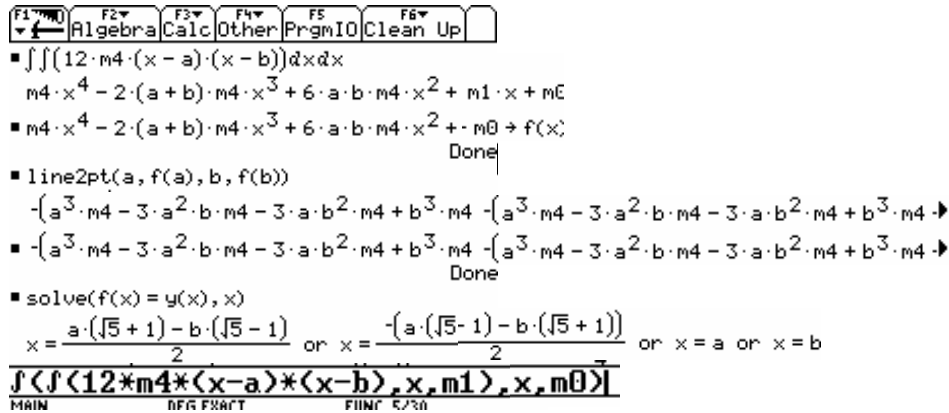
6. Trigonometry.

- SSS: A triangle has sides of 4.5, 6 and 8. Find the measure of the angle opposite the side of 6.
- SSA: In triangle ABC, angle A = 37.8°, side b = 8.75 and side a = 6. Find the measure of length of side AB = c.
- SSA: In triangle ABC, angle A = 37.8°, side b = 8.75 and side a = 3. Find the measure of length of side AB = c.
- SSA: In triangle ABC, angle A = 37.8°, side b = 8.75 and side a = 9. Find the measure of length of side AB = c.
- ASA : In triangle ABC, angle A = 50.7°, angle B = 43.5° and AB = 15. Find the lengths of the other 2 sides.



7. Where else does the line through the points of inflection of a 4th degree polynomial intersect the polynomial?

(Note: First line's entry format is shown at the bottom; this shows how to enter, + C, the constant of integration, here first m₁ then m₀.)



Why is the solution so unexpected?

8. How is doing math with a CAS different than do math without a CAS?

- CAS removes the necessity to do algebraic, so we can concentrate on the mathematics.
- Knowing how to use the CAS allows you to improve the CAS by adding routines you need to do standard problems the “usual” way.
- New approaches for doing problems appear once you stop worrying about the algebraic.
- ‘Go for the equation’ – since the CAS can solve (in closed form or not) almost any equation, you needn’t worry about how difficult it is to solve.
- A CAS will simplify just about any expression so we don’t have to avoid complicated expressions – in fact we can complicate what we have, if that makes the flow of work easier.
- One still needs to know the mathematics to do the set-up and to interpret the answers.

9. What are the implications for teaching?

Good CAS use is a new skill, not just a new tool that students must be taught and encouraged to learn.

To do this we will need

- A willingness to accept new ways of doing problems
- A willingness to accept showing a different kind of work
- A change in the meaning of “simplify.”
- A good source of (better) problems for students to attempt.