

Roots of polynomials 4D

1 a $\alpha + \beta = 4, \alpha\beta = 3$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} \\ = \frac{4}{3}$$

b $\alpha^2\beta^2 = (\alpha\beta)^2 = 3^2 = 9$

c $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$
 $= 4^2 - 2(3)$
 $= 10$

d $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta)$
 $= 4^3 - 3(3)(4)$
 $= 64 - 36$
 $= 28$

2 a $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{2}{3}, \alpha\beta = \frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{8}{9}$

b $\alpha^2\beta^2 = (\alpha\beta)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{16}$

c $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$
 $= \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$
 $= \frac{4}{9} - \frac{6}{4} = -\frac{38}{36} = -\frac{19}{18}$

d $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta)$
 $= \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 - 3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)$
 $= -\frac{8}{27} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{65}{54}$

3 a $\alpha + \beta = \frac{5}{4}, \alpha\beta = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $(\alpha + 2)(\beta + 2) = \alpha\beta + 2(\alpha + \beta) + 4$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} + 2\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) + 4$
 $= \frac{37}{6}$

3 b $(\alpha - 4)(\beta - 4) = \alpha\beta - 4(\alpha + \beta) + 16$
 $= -\frac{1}{3} - 4\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) + 16$
 $= \frac{32}{3}$

c $(\alpha^2 + 1)(\beta^2 + 1) = \alpha^2\beta^2 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 1$
 $\alpha^2\beta^2 = (\alpha\beta)^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta$
 $= \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - 2\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)$
 $= \frac{25}{16} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{107}{48}$

So

$$\alpha^2\beta^2 + (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 1 = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{107}{48} + 1 = \frac{481}{144}$$

4 a $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2, \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = -3$
 and $\alpha\beta\gamma = 4$
 $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = -\frac{3}{4}$

b $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$
 $= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$
 $= 2^2 - 2(-3)$
 $= 10$

c $\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3$
 $= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^3$
 $\quad - 3(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$
 $\quad + 3\alpha\beta\gamma$
 $= 2^3 - 3(2)(-3) + 3(4)$
 $= 8 + 18 + 12 = 38$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \quad d \quad & (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + (\beta\gamma)^2 \\
 &\quad + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 + \alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2(\alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha\beta\gamma^2) \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)
 \end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &\quad - 2\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\
 &= (-3)^2 - 2(4)(2) \\
 &= 9 - 16 \\
 &= -7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5 \quad a \quad \sum \alpha = \frac{3}{2}, \sum \alpha\beta = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ and } \alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{\sum \alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{(-\frac{4}{3})}{(\frac{1}{2})} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

b

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - \\
 & 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\
 &= (\sum \alpha)^2 - 2(\sum \alpha\beta) \\
 &= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) \\
 &= \frac{9}{4} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{59}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 \quad c \quad & \alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 \\
 &= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^3 \\
 &\quad - 3(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\
 &\quad + 3\alpha\beta\gamma \\
 &= (\sum \alpha)^3 - 3(\sum \alpha)(\sum \alpha\beta) + 3\alpha\beta\gamma \\
 &= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 3\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{27}{8} + 6 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{87}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$d \quad \alpha^3\beta^3\gamma^3 = (\alpha\beta\gamma)^3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$6 \quad a \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{1}{2}, \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{and } \alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\alpha + 2)(\beta + 2)(\gamma + 2) \\
 &= \alpha\beta\gamma + 2(\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma) \\
 &\quad + 4(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + 8 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) + 2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + 4\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 8 \\
 &= -\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{2} - 2 + 8 = \frac{71}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b \quad & (\alpha - 3)(\beta - 3)(\gamma - 3) \\
 &= \alpha\beta\gamma - 3(\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma) \\
 &\quad + 9(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) - 27 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) - 3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + 9\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 27 \\
 &= -\frac{2}{5} - \frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{2} - 27 = -\frac{683}{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c \quad & (1 - \alpha)(1 - \beta)(1 - \gamma) \\
 &= 1 - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + (\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma) - \alpha\beta\gamma \\
 &= 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{53}{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{6 d } (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^2 &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + (\beta\gamma)^2 \\
 &\quad + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 + \alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2(\alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha\beta\gamma^2) \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^2 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)
 \end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\alpha)^2 &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\
 &= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - 2\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 &= \frac{9}{16} - \frac{2}{5} \\
 &= \frac{45}{80} - \frac{32}{80} \\
 &= \frac{13}{80}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e } (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^3 &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \left(\begin{aligned} &(\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 \\ &+ (\gamma\alpha)^2 \\ &+ 2\alpha\beta\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \end{aligned} \right) \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^3 + (\beta\gamma)^3 + (\gamma\alpha)^3 \\
 &\quad + \alpha\beta^3\gamma^2 + \alpha^3\beta\gamma^2 + 2\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\
 &\quad + \alpha^2\beta^3\gamma + \alpha^2\beta\gamma^3 + 2\alpha\beta^2\gamma^2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\
 &\quad + \alpha^3\beta^2\gamma + \alpha\beta^2\gamma^3 + 2\alpha^2\beta\gamma^2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^3 + (\beta\gamma)^3 + (\gamma\alpha)^3 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha^3\beta\gamma^2 + 2\alpha^2\beta^3\gamma + 2\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2 + 2\alpha\beta^3\gamma^2 + 2\alpha\beta^2\gamma^3 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha^3\beta\gamma^2 + 2\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2 + 2\alpha^2\beta\gamma^3 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^3 + (\beta\gamma)^3 + (\gamma\alpha)^3 + 6(\alpha\beta\gamma)^2 \\
 &\quad + 3\alpha^2\beta^3\gamma + 3\alpha\beta^3\gamma^2 + 3\alpha\beta^2\gamma^3 \\
 &\quad + 3\alpha^3\beta^2\gamma + 3\alpha^3\beta\gamma^2 + 3\alpha^2\beta\gamma^3 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^3 + (\beta\gamma)^3 + (\gamma\alpha)^3 + 6(\alpha\beta\gamma)^2 \\
 &\quad + 3\alpha\beta\gamma \left(\begin{aligned} &\alpha\beta^2 + \beta^2\gamma + \beta\gamma^2 \\ &+ \alpha^2\beta + \alpha^2\gamma + \alpha\gamma^2 \end{aligned} \right) \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^3 + (\beta\gamma)^3 + (\gamma\alpha)^3 + 6(\alpha\beta\gamma)^2 \\
 &\quad + 3\alpha\beta\gamma \left(\begin{aligned} &\alpha(\beta^2 + \gamma^2) \\ &+ \beta(\alpha^2 + \gamma^2) \\ &+ \gamma(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \end{aligned} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

However:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) &= \alpha^2\beta + \alpha^2\gamma + \alpha\beta^2 \\
 &\quad + \beta^2\gamma + \beta\gamma^2 + \alpha\gamma^2 + 3\alpha\beta\gamma \\
 &= \alpha(\beta^2 + \gamma^2) + \beta(\alpha^2 + \gamma^2) \\
 &\quad + \gamma(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 3\alpha\beta\gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

So

$$3\alpha\beta\gamma \left(\begin{aligned} &\alpha(\beta^2 + \gamma^2) \\ &+ \beta(\alpha^2 + \gamma^2) \\ &+ \gamma(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$6 \text{ e } = 3\alpha\beta\gamma \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \times \\ (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\ -3\alpha\beta\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} & (\alpha\beta)^3 + (\beta\gamma)^3 + (\gamma\alpha)^3 \\ &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)^3 - 6(\alpha\beta\gamma)^2 \\ & \quad - 3\alpha\beta\gamma \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \times \\ (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\ -3\alpha\beta\gamma \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 - 6\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \\ & \quad - 3\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)\left(\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - 3\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{27}{64} - \frac{24}{25} + \frac{6}{5}\left(\frac{33}{40}\right) \\ &= \frac{27}{64} - \frac{24}{25} + \frac{99}{100} \\ &= \frac{675}{1600} - \frac{1536}{1600} + \frac{1584}{1600} \\ &= \frac{723}{1600} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \text{ a } & \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\delta} \\ &= \frac{\alpha\beta\gamma + \beta\gamma\delta + \gamma\delta\alpha + \delta\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \\ &= \frac{-4}{-2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \text{ b } & \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 \\ &= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta)^2 \\ & \quad - 2(\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta + \gamma\delta) \\ &= (3)^2 - 2(5) = 9 - 10 = -1. \end{aligned}$$

$$7 \text{ c } \alpha^4\beta^4\gamma^4\delta^4 = (\alpha\beta\gamma\delta)^4 = (-2)^4 = 16.$$

$$8 \text{ a } \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{\sum \alpha\beta\gamma}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)}{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} = -\frac{3}{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \text{ b } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 &= \left(\sum \alpha\right)^2 - 2\left(\sum \alpha\beta\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 2\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{4} = \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$8 \text{ c } \alpha^3\beta^3\gamma^3\delta^3 = (\alpha\beta\gamma\delta)^3 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{64}{27}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8 \text{ d } & (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \gamma\delta + \alpha\delta + \beta\delta)^2 \\ &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \gamma\delta + \alpha\delta + \beta\delta) \times \\ & \quad (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \gamma\delta + \alpha\delta + \beta\delta) \\ &= \alpha^2\beta^2 + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha^2\beta\gamma \\ & \quad + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta + \alpha^2\beta\delta + \alpha\beta^2\delta \\ & \quad + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \beta^2\gamma^2 + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 \\ & \quad + \beta\delta\gamma^2 + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta + \beta^2\gamma\delta \\ & \quad + \alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 + \alpha^2\gamma^2 \\ & \quad + \alpha\gamma^2\delta + \alpha^2\gamma\delta + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta \\ & \quad + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma^2\delta + \alpha\gamma^2\delta \\ & \quad + \gamma^2\delta^2 + \alpha\gamma\delta^2 + \beta\gamma\delta^2 \\ & \quad + \alpha^2\beta\delta + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta + \alpha^2\gamma\delta \\ & \quad + \alpha\gamma\delta^2 + \alpha^2\delta^2 + \alpha\beta\delta^2 \\ & \quad + \alpha\beta^2\delta + \beta^2\gamma\delta + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta \\ & \quad + \beta\gamma\delta^2 + \alpha\beta\delta^2 + \beta^2\delta^2 \\ &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\alpha\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\delta)^2 \\ & \quad + (\alpha\delta)^2 + (\beta\delta)^2 + 6\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \\ & \quad + \alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha^2\beta\delta + \alpha^2\beta\gamma \\ & \quad + \alpha^2\gamma\delta + \alpha^2\beta\delta + \alpha^2\gamma\delta \\ & \quad + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha\beta^2\delta + \alpha\beta^2\gamma \\ & \quad + \beta^2\gamma\delta + \alpha\beta^2\delta + \beta^2\gamma\delta \\ & \quad + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 + \alpha\gamma^2\delta \\ & \quad + \beta\gamma^2\delta + \alpha\gamma^2\delta + \beta\delta\gamma^2 \\ & \quad + \alpha\beta\delta^2 + \beta\gamma\delta^2 + \alpha\gamma\delta^2 \\ & \quad + \alpha\beta\delta^2 + \beta\gamma\delta^2 + \alpha\gamma\delta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8 \quad d \quad &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\alpha\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &+ (\alpha\delta)^2 + (\beta\delta)^2 + 6\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \\
 &+ 2\alpha^2\beta\gamma + 2\alpha^2\beta\delta + 2\alpha^2\gamma\delta \\
 &+ 2\alpha\beta^2\gamma + 2\alpha\beta^2\delta + 2\beta^2\gamma\delta \\
 &+ 2\alpha\beta\gamma^2 + 2\alpha\gamma^2\delta + 2\beta\gamma^2\delta \\
 &+ 2\alpha\beta\delta^2 + 2\alpha\gamma\delta^2 + 2\beta\gamma\delta^2
 \end{aligned}$$

However:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta)(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta) \\
 &= \alpha^2\beta\gamma + \alpha^2\beta\delta + \alpha^2\gamma\delta \\
 &\quad + \alpha\beta^2\gamma + \alpha\beta^2\delta + \beta^2\gamma\delta \\
 &\quad + \alpha\beta\gamma^2 + \alpha\gamma^2\delta + \beta\gamma^2\delta \\
 &\quad + \alpha\beta\delta^2 + \alpha\gamma\delta^2 + \beta\gamma\delta^2 + 4\alpha\beta\gamma\delta
 \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \gamma\delta + \alpha\delta + \beta\delta)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\alpha\gamma)^2 + (\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &\quad + (\alpha\delta)^2 + (\beta\delta)^2 + 6\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \\
 &\quad + 2\left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha + \beta \\ +\gamma + \delta \end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta \\ +\alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta \end{array}\right) \\
 &\quad - 8\alpha\beta\delta\delta
 \end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\alpha\beta)^2 + (\beta\gamma)^2 + (\alpha\gamma)^2 \\
 &\quad + (\gamma\delta)^2 + (\alpha\delta)^2 + (\beta\delta)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \gamma\delta + \alpha\delta + \beta\delta)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha\beta\gamma\delta \\
 &\quad - 2\left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha + \beta \\ +\gamma + \delta \end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta \\ +\alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta \end{array}\right) \\
 &= \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \\
 &= \frac{9}{16} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \\
 &= \frac{135}{240} + \frac{640}{240} + \frac{48}{240} \\
 &= \frac{823}{240}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e \quad &(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta) \\
 &\quad \times (\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta) \\
 &= (\alpha\beta\gamma)^2 + \alpha^2\beta^2\gamma\delta + \alpha^2\beta\gamma^2\delta + \alpha\beta^2\gamma^2\delta \\
 &\quad + \alpha^2\beta^2\gamma\delta + (\alpha\beta\delta)^2 + \alpha^2\beta\gamma\delta^2 + \alpha\beta^2\gamma\delta^2 \\
 &\quad + \alpha^2\beta\gamma^2\delta + \alpha^2\beta\gamma\delta^2 + (\alpha\gamma\delta)^2 + \alpha\beta\gamma^2\delta^2 \\
 &\quad + \alpha\beta^2\gamma^2\delta + \alpha\beta^2\gamma\delta^2 + \alpha\beta\gamma^2\delta^2 + (\beta\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta\gamma)^2 + (\alpha\beta\delta)^2 + (\alpha\gamma\delta)^2 + (\beta\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &\quad + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma + \alpha\beta + \alpha\delta + \beta\delta \\ +\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \gamma\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta + \gamma\delta \end{array}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{So } &(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta\gamma)^2 + (\alpha\beta\delta)^2 + (\alpha\gamma\delta)^2 + (\beta\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha\beta\gamma\delta(\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta + \gamma\delta)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\alpha\beta\gamma)^2 + (\alpha\beta\delta)^2 + (\alpha\gamma\delta)^2 + (\beta\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &= (\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta)^2 \\
 &\quad - 2\alpha\beta\gamma\delta(\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta + \gamma\delta) \\
 &= \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{25} + 2 = \frac{51}{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9 \quad a \quad &(\alpha+1)(\beta+1)(\gamma+1)(\delta+1) \\
 &= \alpha\beta\gamma\delta + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta) \\
 &\quad + (\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta + \gamma\delta) \\
 &\quad + (\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta) + 1 \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + 1 \\
 &= \frac{23}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b \quad &(2-\alpha)(2-\beta)(2-\gamma)(2-\delta) \\
 &= 16 - 8(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta) \\
 &\quad + 4(\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta + \gamma\delta) \\
 &\quad - 2(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta) + \alpha\beta\gamma\delta \\
 &= 16 - 8\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 4\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) - 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \\
 &= 16 + 4 - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{59}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

10 a $x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 15 = 0$

So $a=1, b=-6, c=9$ and $d=-15$.

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{b}{a} = 6$$

$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{c}{a} = 9$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{d}{a} = 15$$

b i $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} = \frac{\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha}{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$

ii

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 &= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - \\ &2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\ &= (6)^2 - 2(9) = 18\end{aligned}$$

iii $(\alpha-1)(\beta-1)(\gamma-1)$
 $= \alpha\beta\gamma - (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$
 $+ (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) - 1$
 $= 15 - 9 + 6 - 1 = 11.$

11 a $2x^3 + 4x^2 + 7 = 0$

So $a=2, b=4, c=0$ and $d=7$.

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{b}{a} = -2$$

$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{d}{a} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

b i $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$
 $= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$
 $= (-2)^2 - 2(0)$
 $= 4$

ii $\alpha^3\beta^3\gamma^3 = (\alpha\beta\gamma)^3 = \left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)^3 = -\frac{343}{8}$

iii $(\alpha+2)(\beta+2)(\gamma+2)$
 $= \alpha\beta\gamma + 4(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$
 $+ 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) + 8$
 $= -\frac{7}{2} + 4(-2) + 2(0) + 8 = -\frac{7}{2}$

12 $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^3$

$$\equiv (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \left(\begin{array}{l} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 \\ + 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\equiv & \alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 \\ & + \alpha(\beta^2 + \gamma^2) + \beta(\alpha^2 + \gamma^2) + \gamma(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \\ & + 2(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)\end{aligned}$$

Calculate $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$:

$$\begin{aligned}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\ \equiv & \alpha^2\beta + \beta^2\alpha + \alpha^2\gamma \\ & + \gamma^2\alpha + \beta^2\gamma + \gamma^2\beta + 3\alpha\beta\gamma \\ \equiv & \alpha(\beta^2 + \gamma^2) + \beta(\alpha^2 + \gamma^2) \\ & + \gamma(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 3\alpha\beta\gamma\end{aligned}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^3 \\ \equiv & \alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 \\ & + 3(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) - 3\alpha\beta\gamma\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 \\ \equiv & (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^3 \\ & - 3(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) + 3\alpha\beta\gamma\end{aligned}$$

13 a $3x^3 - px + 11 = 0$

So $a=3, b=0, c=-p$ and $d=11$.

$$\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \frac{c}{a} = -\frac{p}{3}$$

But $\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = 4$

So $-\frac{p}{3} = 4 \Rightarrow p = -12$

b $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{b}{a} = 0$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{d}{a} = -\frac{11}{3}$$

c $(3-\alpha)(3-\beta)(3-\gamma)$
 $= 27 - 9(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) + 3(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$
 $- \alpha\beta\gamma$
 $= 27 - 9(0) + 3(4) - \left(-\frac{11}{3}\right)$
 $= 27 + 12 + \frac{11}{3} = \frac{128}{3}$

14 a $x^4 + 2x^2 - x + 3 = 0$

So $a=1, b=0, c=2, d=-1$ and $e=3$.

$$\sum \alpha = -\frac{b}{a} = 0$$

$$\sum \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = 2$$

$$\sum \alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{d}{a} = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma\delta = \frac{e}{a} = 3$$

b i $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{\sum \alpha\beta\gamma}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{1}{3}$

ii

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 =$$

$$(\sum \alpha)^2 - 2(\sum \alpha\beta)$$

$$= 0^2 - 2(2) = -4$$

iii $(\alpha+1)(\beta+1)(\gamma+1)(\delta+1)$

$$= \alpha\beta\gamma\delta + (\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\delta)$$

$$+ (\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta + \gamma\delta)$$

$$+ (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta) + 1$$

$$= 3 + 1 + 2 + 0 + 1 = 7$$

15 a $ax^4 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 6 = 0$

So $a=a, b=3, c=2, d=1$ and $e=-6$.

$$\alpha\beta\gamma\delta = -3$$

But $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta = \frac{e}{a} = -\frac{6}{a}$

So $-\frac{6}{a} = -3 \Rightarrow a = 2$

b $\sum \alpha = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{3}{2}$

$$\sum \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$\sum \alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{d}{a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

c $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{\sum \alpha\beta\gamma}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})}{-3} = \frac{1}{6}$

16 $(\sum \alpha)^2 \equiv (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta)^2$

$$\equiv \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2$$

$$+ 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\delta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\delta + \alpha\delta)$$

Therefore:

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2$$

$$\equiv (\sum \alpha)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\delta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\delta + \alpha\delta)$$