

$5x^3 - xy^2 + 2y$, $2x+1$, $x^2 - 5x + 6$, $(x-2)(x-3)$,

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \quad (1)$$

$a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n$

$P(x)$, x .
 (1) $P(x)$.
 $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n$ $P(x)$.
 $P(x)$ n , $a_n \neq 0$.

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$\dots a_n = \dots = a_0 = 0$, () .

x_0 $P(x)$.
 $P(x)$ $x = x_0$, $\dots P(x_0) = 0$. $x = 2$
 $x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 6$, $2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 5 \cdot 2 - 6 = 0$, $x = 1$
 $1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 5 \cdot 1 - 6 = -3 \neq 0$.

1. $P(x)$,

x $P(x)$
 $P(x) \equiv 0$.
 $P(x)$, $a_n = a_{n-1} = \dots = a_0 = 0$,
 x , $P(x) = 0 \cdot x^n + 0 \cdot x^{n-1} + \dots + 0 \cdot x + 0 = 0$.

2.

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \quad (2)$$

$$n = 3, \dots$$

$$P(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d. \quad (3)$$

a, b, c, d

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \equiv 0. \quad (4)$$

$P(x)$ $x = 0$

$$d = 0. \quad (4)$$

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx \equiv 0, \quad x(ax^2 + bx + c) \equiv 0.$$

$x = 0$,

$$ax^2 + bx + c \equiv 0.$$

$$c = 0,$$

$$ax^2 + bx \equiv 0, \dots x(ax + b) \equiv 0.$$

$$ax + b \equiv 0, \quad b = 0$$

$a = 0$.

$$a = b = c = d = 0, \dots \quad (3)$$

3.

$$P(x) = 3x^3 + x^2 + 9x - 5 \quad Q(x) = 3(x-1)^3 + 2(4x^2 - 1).$$

$$-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3,$$

$P(x)$ $Q(x)$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$P(x)$	-104	-43	-16	-5	8	41	112
$Q(x)$	-104	-43	-16	-5	8	41	112

x , x ,

$$P(x) = Q(x),$$

$$3(x-1)^3 + 2(4x^2 - 1) = 3x^3 + x^2 + 9x - 5.$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad P(x) = Q(x), \quad \dots P(x) = Q(x).$$

4.

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \quad (5)$$

$$Q(x) = b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0$$

$$n = m, \quad a_n = b_n, \quad a_{n-1} = b_{n-1}, \dots, \quad a_1 = b_1, \quad a_0 = b_0.$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad P(x) = Q(x),$$

$$P(x) = 0, \quad Q(x) = 0,$$

$$n = m.$$

$$P(x) = Q(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a_n - b_n)x^n + (a_{n-1} - b_{n-1})x^{n-1} + \dots + (a_1 - b_1)x + (a_0 - b_0) = 0.$$

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$$(a_n - b_n)x^n + (a_{n-1} - b_{n-1})x^{n-1} + \dots + (a_1 - b_1)x + (a_0 - b_0)$$

$$a_n - b_n = 0, \dots, a_1 - b_1 = 0, a_0 - b_0 = 0, \dots, a_n = b_n, \dots, a_0 = b_0.$$

$$n > m.$$

$$Q(x)$$

$$Q(x) = 0 \cdot x^n + 0 \cdot x^{n-1} + \dots + 0 \cdot x^{m+1} + b_m x^n + b_{m-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0,$$

$$n = m,$$

$$a_n = b_n, \dots,$$

$$a_0 = b_0,$$

$$b_n = 0, b_{n-1} = 0, \dots, b_{m+1} = 0.$$

$$n < m.$$

$$n = m, \quad a_n = b_n, \quad a_{n-1} = b_{n-1}, \dots, \quad a_1 = b_1, \quad a_0 = b_0, \quad P(x)$$

$$Q(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad P(x) = Q(x), \quad \dots \quad P(x)$$

$$Q(x)$$

$$5. \quad P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \quad (2).$$

(1).

$$P(x)$$

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$P(x) = b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0.$$

$$a_0 = b_0.$$

$$n = m, \quad a_n = b_n, \dots, \quad P(x)$$

$$P(x)$$

$$1. \quad P(x) = 2x^2 + 2x + 1, \quad P(0) = 1.$$

$$P(x+1) = P(x) + 2x + 1$$

$$P(x)$$

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, \quad a \neq 0$$

$$a, b, c. \quad P(0) = 1,$$

$$P(0) = c = 1, \quad P(x) = ax^2 + bx + 1.$$

$$P(x+1) = a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) + 1 = ax^2 + (2a+b)x + a + b + 1.$$

$$P(x+1) - P(x) = P(x+1) - P(x) = 2x + 1, \quad :$$

$$ax^2 + (2a+b)x + a + b + 1 = ax^2 + (b+2)x + 2.$$

:

$$a = a, \quad 2a + b = b + 2, \quad a + b + 1 = 2,$$

$$a = 1, \quad b = 0. \quad P(x) = x^2 + 1.$$

$$2. \quad x^2 + 2$$

$$A(x^2 + x + 1) + B(x^2 - x + 1) + C(x^2 - 1).$$

$$x^2 + 2 = A(x^2 + x + 1) + B(x^2 - x + 1) + C(x^2 - 1). \quad (4)$$

$x, \quad x = -1, x = 0 \quad x = 1.$
 $x \quad (4),$

$$A + 3B = 3, \quad A + B - C = 2, \quad 3A + B = 3,$$

$$A = B = \frac{3}{4}, \quad C = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$x^2 + 2 = \frac{3}{4}(x^2 + x + 1) + \frac{3}{4}(x^2 - x + 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1).$$

3.

$$(x+2)(x+3)(x-5).$$

1, $-30.$

$$(x+2)(x+3)(x-5) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 30.$$

$4a - 2b - 38 = 0 \quad 9a - 3b - 57 = 0. \quad a = 0, b = -19. \quad x = -2 \quad x = -3.$

4.

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 14x - 9$$

$x - 2.$

$$P(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 14x - 9$$

3,

$x - 2$

$$P(x) = a(x-2)^3 + b(x-2)^2 + c(x-2) + d.$$

$$a, b, c, d$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 14x - 9 = a(x-2)^3 + b(x-2)^2 + c(x-2) + d, \dots$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 14x - 9 = ax^3 + (-6a+b)x^2 + (12a-4b+c)x + (-8a+4b-2c+d).$$

:

$$a=1, -6a+b=-6, 12a-4b+c=14, -8a+4b-2c+d=-9.$$

$$: a=1, b=0, c=2, d=3.$$

$$P(x) = (x-2)^3 + 2(x-2) + 3.$$

5.

$$P(x) = c_n x^n + c_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + c_1 x + c_0$$

$$x-a.$$

$$P(x) = A_n (x-a)^n + A_{n-1} (x-a)^{n-1} + \dots + A_1 (x-a) + A_0,$$

$$A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n$$

$$A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n,$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A_n (x-a)^n + A_{n-1} (x-a)^{n-1} + \dots + A_1 (x-a) + A_0 = c_n x^n + c_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + c_1 x + c_0. \quad (5)$$

(5)

$$A_n = c_n, -nA_n + A_{n-1} = c_{n-1}, \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} a^2 A_n - (n-1)aA_{n-1} + A_{n-2} = c_{n-2},$$

$$A_n = c_n, A_{n-1} = c_{n-1} = nac_n,$$

6.

$$a, b, c, d,$$

$$P(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + ax + b$$

$$Q(x) = x^2 + cx + d.$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + ax + b = (x^2 + cx + d)^2.$$

$$x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + ax + b = x^4 + 2cx^3 + (c^2 + 2d)x^2 + 2cdx + d^2.$$

:

$$2c = 2, c^2 + 2d = 3, 2cd = a, d^2 = b, \\ a = 2, b = 1, c = 1, d = 1.$$

$$P(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1, \quad Q(x) = x^2 + x + 1.$$

7.

$$P(x) = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e,$$

$$P(2) = 15 \quad P(2x) = 16P(x) + 15.$$

$$a, b, c, d, e \quad P(x), \\ P(2x) = 16P(x) + 15$$

:

$$16ax^4 + 8bx^3 + 4cx^2 + 2dx + e = 16ax^4 + 16bx^3 + 16cx^2 + 16dx + 16e + 15.$$

$$: 16a = 16a, 8b = 16b, 4c = 16c,$$

$$2d = 16d, e = 16e + 15.$$

$$b = c = d = 0, e = -1,$$

$$16a = 16a, a$$

$$P(x) \quad P(x) = ax^4 - 1.$$

$$P(2) = 15, \quad a \cdot 2^4 - 1 = 15, \quad \dots \quad a = 1, \quad P(x) = x^4 - 1.$$

$$x^4 - 1$$

$$x^4 - 1 = 0, \quad \dots \quad (x^2 + 1)(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0.$$

$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = -1, x_3 = i, x_4 = -i.$$

1. $P(x) \quad 3,$

$$P(0) = 4 \quad P(2x+1) - P(x) = 7x^3 - 8x - 1.$$

2. $x+1 \quad A(x-1) + B(x+2).$

3. $(x-2)(x+1)(x-3)(x-1).$

4. $P(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 7 \quad x - 1.$

5. $a, b, c, d, e \quad P(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$

$$Q(x) = dx + e.$$

6. $P(x) < 0,$

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, P(1) = 4 \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$P(2x) = P(x) + 3x^2 + 4x.$$