

An Approach to Cubic Equations

GAURAV CHAURASIA

Suppose we have come to know one root of a cubic equation. What is the quickest way to find the other two roots? In this note, we present a formula for the other two roots. Let the given cubic equation be

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0, \quad (1)$$

where $a \neq 0$. Let its roots be u, v, w , and suppose that we have come to know one of them, say w . We derive here a formula for u and v in terms of w and the coefficients a, b, c, d .

Since u, v, w are the roots of the equation, we have

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = k(x - u)(x - v)(x - w)$$

for some $k \neq 0$. Expanding the expression on the right and equating coefficients of like powers of x , we get:

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = k(x^3 - (u + v + w)x^2 + (uv + vw + wu)x - uvw),$$

giving $k = a$, $-k(u + v + w) = b$, $k(uv + vw + wu) = c$, $-k(uvw) = d$. Hence:

$$u + v + w = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad uv + vw + wu = \frac{c}{a}, \quad uvw = -\frac{d}{a}, \quad (2)$$

so:

$$u + v = -\frac{b}{a} - w, \quad uv = -\frac{d}{aw}.$$

From these we get:

$$(u - v)^2 = (u + v)^2 - 4uv = \left(\frac{b}{a} + w\right)^2 + \frac{4d}{aw},$$

giving

$$u - v = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{a} + w\right)^2 + \frac{4d}{aw}}.$$

Keywords: Cubic equations

From the expressions for $u + v$ and $u - v$, we get by addition and subtraction,

$$u, v = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{b}{a} - w \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{a} + w\right)^2 + \frac{4d}{aw}} \right). \quad (3)$$

Thus we obtain the other two roots in terms of w and the coefficients of the equation.

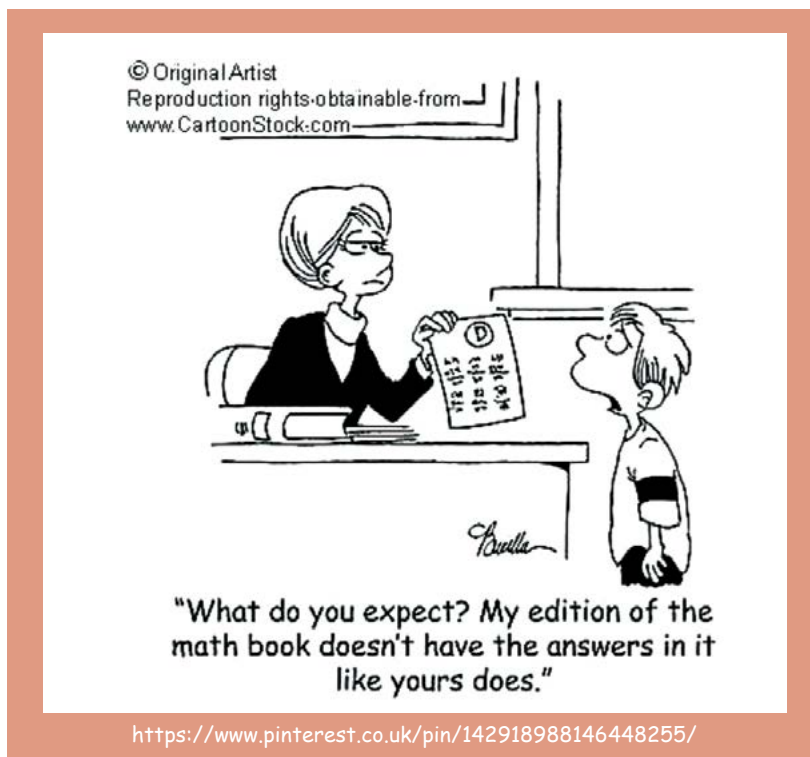
Example. Consider the equation $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$. One of its roots is $w = 1$ (check: $1 + 2 - 4 + 1 = 0$). Here we have $a = 1$, $b = 2$, $c = -4$, $d = 1$, $w = 1$. Therefore:

$$u, v = \frac{1}{2} \left(-2 - 1 \pm \sqrt{3^2 + 4} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-3 \pm \sqrt{13} \right).$$

Acknowledgment: Thanks to my parents and Prof. Dr. Shailesh Shirali for the illuminating discussions on this topic and for inspiring me to work furthermore in this field.



GAURAV CHAURASIA is currently a student in class 10 in RPS Academy School, Deoria, Uttar Pradesh. He has a particular love for algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and number theory. He may be contacted at gauravchaurasia@gmail.com.



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