Use the rational root theorem to find all possible rational zeros. Then use synthetic division and algebra to find the remaing zeros.

1) 
$$f(x) = 4x^3 - 28x^2 - x + 7$$

Find the requested function.

2) Find the factored form and standard form of the polynomial function with degree 3; and 3,  $\frac{1}{6}$ , and  $\frac{7}{6}$  as zeros.

3) a. Find the factored form and standard form of the cubic function with the given table of values.

b. Then sketch a graph of the function using the information given and the end behavior.

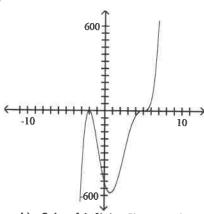
Given the zeros and their multiplicities of a function, write the function in factored form Find the y-intercept and end behavior of the function. Then sketch the graph.

4) 
$$x = -5$$
 (multiplicity of 3)

$$x = 2$$
 (multiplicity of 1)

Match the polynomial function graph to the appropriate zeros and multiplicities.

5)



- A) -2 (multiplicity 3), 5 (multiplicity 2)
- C) -2 (multiplicity 3), 5 (multiplicity 3)
- B) -2 (multiplicity 2), 5 (multiplicity 3)
- D) -2 (multiplicity 2), 5 (multiplicity 2)

Use the rational root theorem to find all possible rational zeros. Then use synthetic division and algebra to find the remaing zeros.

6) 
$$f(x) = x^3 - 8x^2 + 4x + 48$$

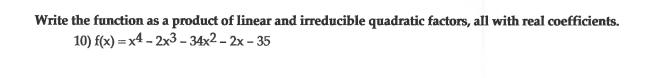
Write a polynomial function of minimum degree with real coefficients whose zeros include those listed. Write the polynomial in standard form.

7) 5i and  $\sqrt{2}$ 

8) 4 and 2 - i

Find all of the real zeros of the function. Give exact values whenever possible. Identify each zero as rational or irrational. Use the rational root theorem to find all possible rational zeros. Then use synthetic division and algebra to find the remaing zeros.

9) 
$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 28$$



Find all of the real zeros of the function given one of the irrational zeros. Give exact values whenever possible. Identify each zero as rational or irrational.

11) 
$$f(x) = x^4 + 8x^3 + 4x^2 - 88x - 165$$
  $x = \sqrt{11}$  is an irrational zero