

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

There are **TWO** ways to find **ZEROS** of a polynomial.

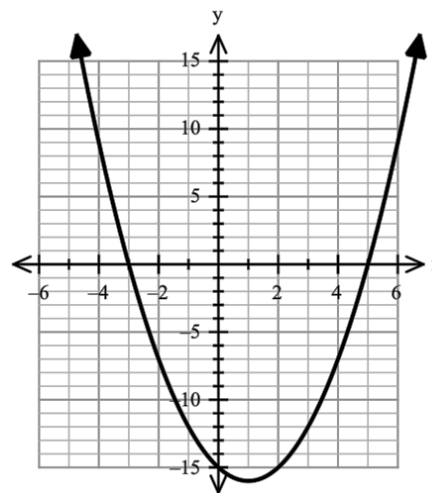
- **SOLVING POLYNOMIALS:** When solving a polynomial set  $y=0$  and solve for  $x$ .
- **GRAPHING POLYNOMIALS:** the zeros are *the  $x$ -values when  $y=0$ .... ( $x$ -intercepts)*

Find the zeros of the polynomials & compare them to the graph.

1.  $f(x) = (x - 5)(2x + 6)$

- Step 1: Set  $y=0$
- Step 2: Use zero product property and set each factor to zero
- Step 3: Solve.

Zeros: \_\_\_\_\_

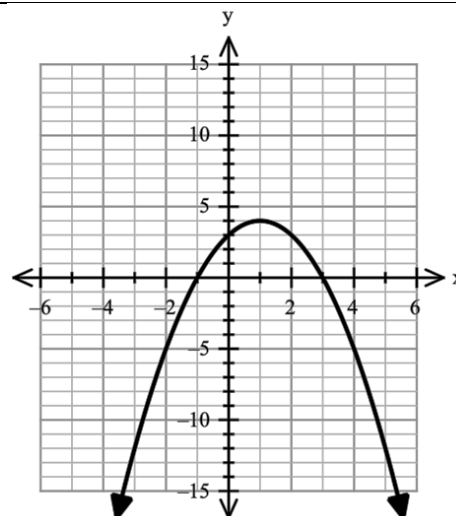


2. How are the zeros related to the graph?

3.  $f(x) = -(x + 1)(x - 3)$

- Step 1: Set  $y=0$
- Step 2: Use zero product property and set each factor to zero
- Step 3: Solve.

Zeros: \_\_\_\_\_



4. Find the zeros on the graph and circle them.

5. What makes this graph open down?

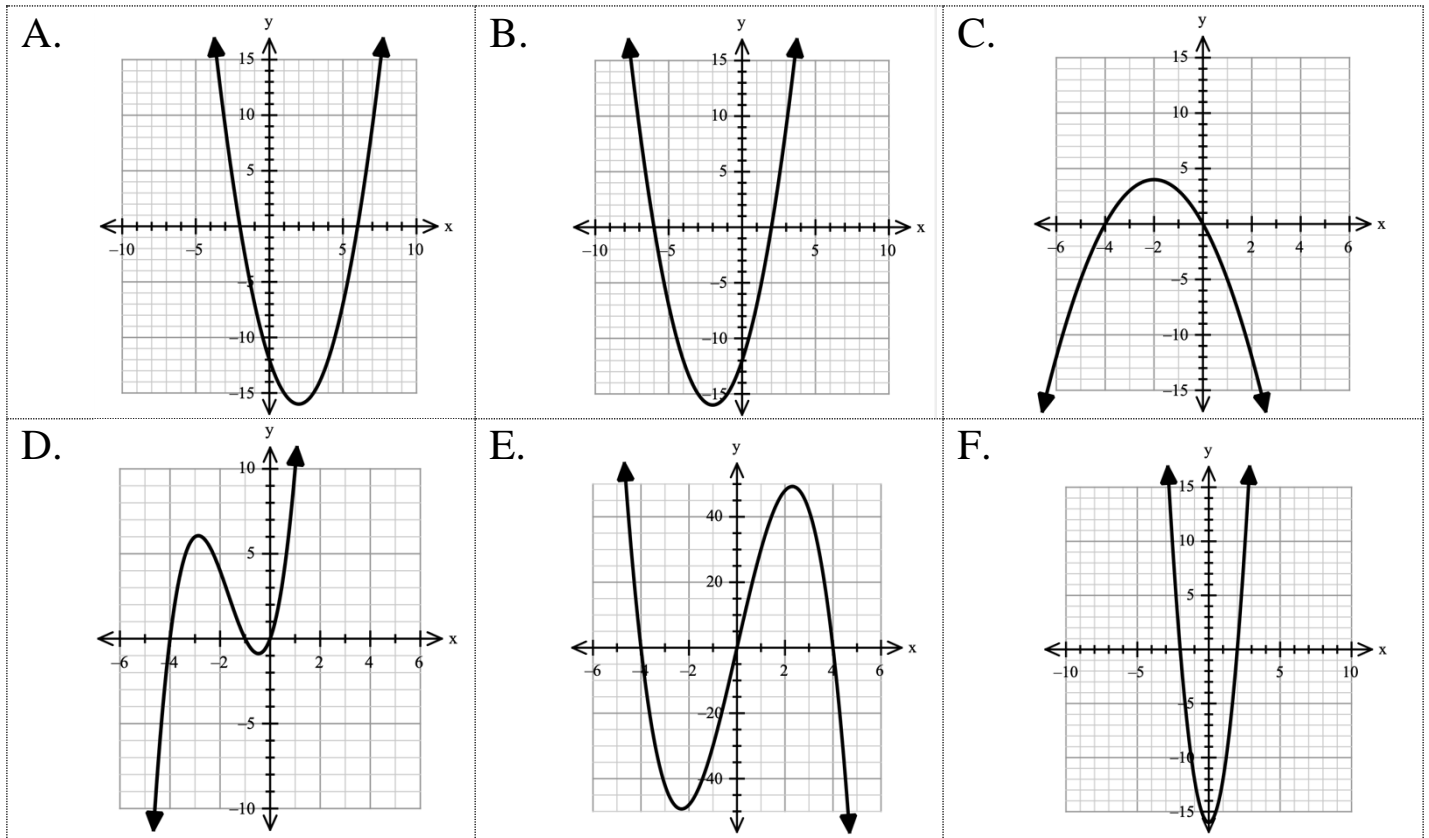
6. Explain what it means when you are asked to find the zeros of a function.

## Matching Activity

Factor & solve each equation to find the zeros. Find the matching graph.

<p>7. <math>y = -x^2 - 4x</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Graph</p>	<p>8. <math>y = x^2 - 4x - 12</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Graph</p>	<p>9. <math>y = x^2 + 4x - 12</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Graph</p>
<p>10. <math>y = 4x^2 - 16</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Graph</p>	<p>11. <math>y = -2x^3 + 32x</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Graph</p>	<p>12. <math>y = x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Graph</p>

Circle where the zeros are located on each graph and match them with the equations above.



13. How can you tell from the matching equation of graph D that the equation has three zeros?

14. Compare the graphs of D & E. What do you notice about the end behaviors of both graphs?

## Zeros

To determine the number of zeros from an equation, you need to identify the degree of the polynomial.

- Standard form: Largest exponent. Ex.  $f(x) = 7x^5 - 6x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 10$  There are 5 zeros!
- Factored form: add the exponents on the factors. Ex.  $f(x) = x(x-2)(x+3)^4$  There are 6 zeros!  
 $f(x) = x^1(x-2)^1(x+3)^4$  \*\*remember if there is no exponent on a factor, it is a 1

Without graphing, determine the **number** of zeros for each of the following polynomials.

15.  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 8x + 6$

16.  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6$

17.  $f(x) = 3x(x+2)(5x-4)$

18.  $f(x) = -x^3 - x^2 - 5x - 3$

19.  $f(x) = (x+1)(2x-3)$

20.  $f(x) = x^5 - 3x$

21.  $f(x) = 2(x-1)(x-5)^3(x-7)^5$

22.  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$

23.  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 2$

Write an equation in **factored form** for the function with the given zeros.

Ex. Zeros:  $x = 4, 7, -2$

$$f(x) = (x-4)(x-7)(x+2)$$

24.  $x = 5, 4, -8, -6$

Write an equation in **standard form** for the function with the given zeros.

Ex. Zeros:  $x = 2, -3$

$$f(x) = (x-2)(x+3)$$

Multiply:  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6$

Simplify:  $f(x) = x^2 + x - 6$

25.  $x = -5, -7$

