

OBJECTIVE: I can determine the number of zeros of a polynomial, if a binomial is a factor, and end behavior of a polynomial.

Degree of a polynomial:

Fundamental Theorem of Algebra:

the degree of a poly tells you how many zeros (solutions for  $x$ ) for given poly

EXAMPLE

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

$$7x^3 + 9x^5 - 14x^7 + 2x - 3x^2 + 1$$

Standard Form of a Polynomial:

highest exp to lowest

Write the polynomial from the example above in standard form.

$$-14x^7 + 9x^5 + 7x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 1$$

7 zeros

Remainder Theorem:

use zero, plug in for  $x$  & evaluate  
if ans is 0 then it is a factor

For the given polynomials determine which of the binomials listed are factors. Use the remainder theorem. Show work!

1.  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x - 12$

- factor
- a.  $x + 2$
  - b.  $x - 2$
  - c.  $x + 1$

$$x = -2 \quad (-2)^3 + 3(-2)^2 - 4(-2) - 12 = 0$$

$$(2)^3 + 3(2)^2 - 4(2) - 12 = 0$$

$$(-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 - 4(-1) - 12 = -6$$

For the given polynomials determine which of the given values are solutions. Use the remainder theorem. Show work!

1.  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 8$

- zeros
- a.  $x = 2$
  - b.  $x = -2$
  - c.  $x = 1$

$$2(2)^3 + 4(2)^2 + 5(2) - 8 = 34$$

