

**5.1.D6 ~ More Zeros of Polynomial Functions**

Analyze each polynomial function for its long-run and short-run behavior. Use the appropriate method: factoring (if necessary) and the Zero Product Property, the Square Root Property, or the Quadratic Formula, to find the  $x$ -intercepts/zeros of the polynomial function. *If necessary, round to 2 decimal places.*

1.  $f(x) = -x^2(25x^2 + 15x + 2)$

DEGREE: \_\_\_\_\_

LEADING COEFFICIENT: \_\_\_\_\_

CONSTANT: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOTS/ZEROS:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2.  $f(x) = (7x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 2)$

DEGREE: \_\_\_\_\_

LEADING COEFFICIENT: \_\_\_\_\_

CONSTANT: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOTS/ZEROS:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

DEGREE: \_\_\_\_\_

LEADING COEFFICIENT: \_\_\_\_\_

CONSTANT: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOTS/ZEROS:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

DEGREE: \_\_\_\_\_

LEADING COEFFICIENT: \_\_\_\_\_

CONSTANT: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOTS/ZEROS:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Use synthetic division to determine the quotient and remainder.

5.  $(x^5 - x^4 - 46x^3 + 28x^2 + 10) \div (x - 7)$

6.  $(6x^4 + 24x^3 + 2x + 7) \div (x + 4)$

Use the given zero, synthetic division, and then factoring to write the equation of the polynomial function in factored form. Then find its zeros.

7.  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x - 9$ ;  $-3$  is a zero

Synthetic division:

Factoring:

ROOTS/ZEROS:  $-3$ ,

Complete factorization:  $(x + 3)$

8.  $f(x) = 5x^3 + 29x^2 + 19x - 5$ ;  $-5$  is a zero

Synthetic division:

Factoring:

ROOTS/ZEROS:  $-5$

Complete factorization:  $(x + 5)$

9.  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 23x + 15$ ;  $5$  is a zero

Synthetic division:

Use the Quadratic Formula to find the remaining zeros; round to 2 decimal places.

ROOTS/ZEROS:  $5$

10.  $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 - 31x - 22$ ;  $-2$  is a zero

Synthetic division:

Use the Quadratic Formula to find the remaining zeros; round to 2 decimal places.

ROOTS/ZEROS:  $-2$