

Functions F7 – More About Zeros of Polynomials

Use the Remainder theorem or long division to determine which numbers are zeros of the given polynomial.

1. $x^3 - 8x^2 + 5x + 14$; 1, 5, 7

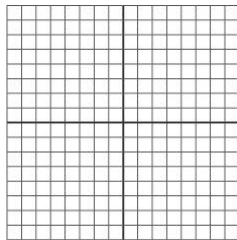
2. $x^3 - 6x^2 - x + 30$; -2, 0, 2

3. $x^3 - 12x^2 + 44x - 48$; 2, 3, 4

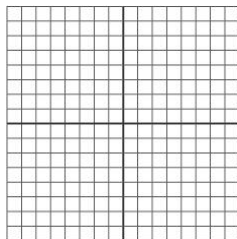
4. $x^3 - x^2 - 6x$; -1, 1, 2

Use the given zero and long division to help find the remaining zeros then sketch the polynomial.

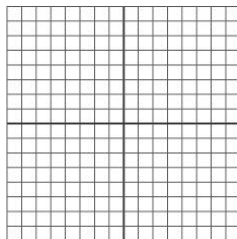
5. $x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6$; 1 is a zero



6. $x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$; 2 is a zero



7. $x^3 - 7x^2 - 4x + 28$; -2 is a zero



8. $x^3 - 9x^2 + 27x - 27$; 3 is a zero

