

Find the zeros Sec. 2.7 Apply the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

$$f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x - 8$$

possible rational zeros : $\pm \frac{\text{factors of constant}}{\text{factors of LC}} = \pm \frac{p}{q}$

$$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8$$

1	4	3	2	1	0	$x=1$
	1	-6	7	6	-8	
	1	-5	2	8	8	

2	1	-5	2	8	0
	1	-5	2	8	0
	1	-4	-2	6	6

$(x-2)=0$

2	1	-5	2	8	0
	1	-5	2	8	0
	1	-3	-4	0	0

$x=2$

$$x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x+1=0$$

$$x-4=0$$

$x=-1$

$x=4$

Note: $x=1, 2, -1, 4$

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x+1)(x-4) = 0$$

$$x-1=0$$

$$x=1$$

Find the zeros

$$f(x) = \frac{\text{num}}{\text{den}} = 4x^4 - 5x^2 + 42x - 20$$

pr z: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 5, \pm 10, \pm 20$

2: $\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{5}{2}$

4: $\pm \frac{1}{4}, \pm \frac{5}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 0 & -5 & 42 & -20 \\ & 4 & 4 & -1 & 41 \\ \hline 4 & 4 & -1 & 41 & 21 \end{array} \quad \times \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 0 & -5 & 42 & -20 \\ & 8 & 16 & 22 & 128 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & 11 & 64 & 108 \end{array} \quad \times \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 0 & -5 & 42 & -20 \\ & 16 & 64 & 236 & \\ \hline 4 & 16 & 59 & 278 & \end{array} \quad \times \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}) \quad \begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 0 & -5 & 42 & -20 \\ & 2 & 1 & -2 & 20 \\ \hline 4 & 2 & -4 & 40 & 0 \\ & -10 & 20 & -40 & \\ \hline 4 & -8 & 16 & 0 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}} \\ \boxed{x = -\frac{5}{2}} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$-\frac{5}{2} \cdot 4 = -10$
 $-8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -4$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 - 8x + 16 &= 0 \\ \frac{4x^2}{4} - \frac{8x}{4} + \frac{16}{4} &= 0 \\ x^2 - 2x + 4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(4)}}{2(1)}$$

$a=1$
 $b=-2$
 $c=4$

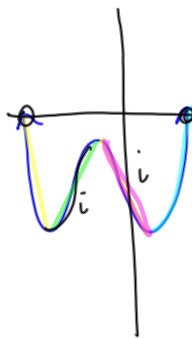
$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2i\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \pm \frac{2i\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \pm i\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x + 4 &= 0 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline x^2 - 2x + 1 &= -4 + 1 \\ (x-1)^2 &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2} = \pm \sqrt{-3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x-1 = \pm i\sqrt{3} \\ +1 \quad +1 \\ \hline x = 1 \pm i\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$



$$g(x) = x^4 - 9x^2 - 4x + 12$$

prz: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 12$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 3 & 1 & 0 & -9 & -4 & 12 \\ & & 3 & 9 & 0 & -12 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \quad \boxed{x=3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 3 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ & & 1 & 4 & 4 & \\ \hline & 1 & 4 & 4 & 0 & \end{array} \quad \boxed{x=1}$$

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$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x+2)^2 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 15x^2 - 16$$

\pm

$$-1, 1, 4i, -4i$$

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