1. Find a bound on the real zeros of the polynomial function f(x)=x4+x3-4x-6

Every real zero of f lies between -\_\_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Use the intermediate value theorem to show that the polynomial function has a zero in the given interval.

f(x)=11x4-4x2+6x-1;[0,3] enter the value of f (0)

f(0)=\_\_\_\_\_\_ (simplify)

1. Use the intermediate value theorem to show that the polynomial function has a zero in the given interval.

f(x)=5x3+7x2-9x+7;[-4,-1] find the value of f (-4).

f(-4)=\_\_\_

1. Form a polynomial f(x) with real coefficents having the given degree and zeros

Degree 5; Zeros: 2; -i;-7+i

Enter the polynomial f(x)=a(\_\_\_\_) type expression using x as the variable

1. Find the complex zero of the polynomial function. Write f in factored form.

 f(x)=x3-5x2+16x-30

Use the complex zeros to write f in factored form f(x)=\_\_\_\_\_ (reduce fractions)

1. Use the rational theorem to find all the real zeros of the polynomial function. Use the zeros to factor f over the real numbers.

f(x)=x3-4x2-19x-14 x=\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Use the rational theorem to find all the real zeros of the polynomial function. Use the zeros to factor f over the real numbers.

f(x)=2x3-x2+2x-1 x=\_\_\_\_\_\_