



|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>8. Use synthetic substitution to evaluate <math>f(x) = x^4 + 7x^3 + 9x - 6</math> at <math>f(-4)</math> and <math>f(2)</math>.</p>   | <p>Yes    Maybe    No</p> <p>Re-assess<br/>Yes    Maybe    No<br/>Study:</p> |
| <p>9. Use the factor theorem to determine factors of polynomials and solve them.<br/>Given that 2 is a zero of <math>f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 8</math>, find the other zeros.</p>   | <p>Yes    Maybe    No</p> <p>Re-assess<br/>Yes    Maybe    No<br/>Study:</p> |
| <p>10. Use Rational Zero Theorem to list all possible rational zeros of a polynomial.<br/>a. <math>f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6</math>                      b. <math>f(x) = 2x^4 + 2x^3 - 10x^2 + 2x - 12</math></p>                            | <p>Yes    Maybe    No</p> <p>Re-assess<br/>Yes    Maybe    No<br/>Study:</p> |
| <p>11. Use the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra to determine the number of complex zeros of a polynomial function.<br/>a. <math>f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6</math>                      b. <math>f(x) = 2x^4 + 2x^3 - 10x^2 + 2x - 12</math></p> | <p>Yes    Maybe    No</p> <p>Re-assess<br/>Yes    Maybe    No<br/>Study:</p> |
| <p>12. Use Descartes's Rule of Signs to find the number of positive and negative real zeros of a polynomial.<br/>a. <math>f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6</math>                      b. <math>f(x) = 2x^4 + 2x^3 - 10x^2 + 2x - 12</math></p>     | <p>Yes    Maybe    No</p> <p>Re-assess<br/>Yes    Maybe    No<br/>Study:</p> |
| <p>13. Put it all together to find the complex zeros of the polynomial functions.<br/>a. <math>f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6</math>                      b. <math>f(x) = 2x^4 + 2x^3 - 10x^2 + 2x - 12</math></p>                                | <p>Yes    Maybe    No</p> <p>Re-assess<br/>Yes    Maybe    No<br/>Study:</p> |