Name: ____

Date:

4.6 The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra DAY ONE CYU

Use when you get it right all by yourself

 ${m {\it S}}$ Use when you did it all by yourself, but made a silly mistake

 \emph{H} Use when you could do it alone with a little help from teacher or peer

G Use when you completed the problem in a group

 \pmb{X} Use when a question was attempted but wrong (get help)

₿Use when a question was not even attempted

CONCEPTS	BASIC	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
Identifying number of solutions	1, 2		
Rational Root Theorem		3, 4	
Graphing polynomials on the calculator to sketch		3, 4	
Long/synthetic division		3, 4	
Factoring polynomials		3, 4	
Solving polynomial equations		3, 4	
Identifying number of imaginary roots		5, 6	
Writing polynomial functions of least degree			7, 8
Error Analysis with polynomials			9, 10

Identify the number of solutions or zeros.

1.
$$g(s) = 4s^5 - s^3 + 2s^7 - 2$$

2. $h(x) = 5x^4 + 7x^8 - x^{12}$

Find all zeros of the polynomial function using the 5 steps from your notes. Show all 5 steps to earn full credit.

3. $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x - 8$ 4. $h(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x - 20$ Describe the number of imaginary zeros for the function with the given degree and graph. Explain your reasoning in words.





Write a polynomial function f of least degree that has rational coefficients, a leading coefficient of 1, and the given zeros.

7. – 5, - 1, 2 8.3,4+*i*

Describe and correct the error in writing a polynomial function with rational coefficients and the given zero(s).

9. Zeros: 2, 1 + /

$$f(x) = (x - 2)[x - (1 + i)]$$

= $x(x - 1 - i) - 2(x - 1 - i)$
= $x^2 - x - ix - 2x + 2 + 2i$
= $x^2 - (3 + i)x + (2 + 2i)$

10. Zero: 2 + *i*

$$f(x) = [x - (2 + i)][x + (2 + i)]$$

= (x - 2 - i)(x + 2 + i)
= x² + 2x + ix - 2x - 4 - 2i - ix - 2i - i²
= x² - 4i - 3

4 x

CYU Reflection: How far can you go: basic, intermediate, or advanced? Rate your mastery level! How confident are you with the skills this CYU covered? Circle the score you would give yourself.

