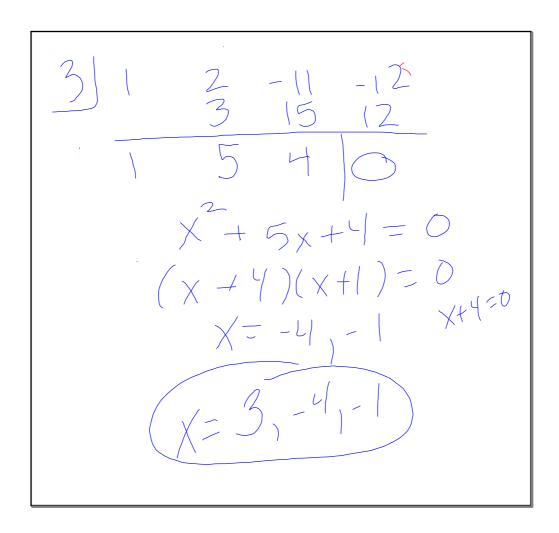
Find the zeros of the function below.

(1)
$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12$$

(1) $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12$ *To start, let's list the possible rational zeros for this function.

the function.

Now that we've found a zero, use synthetic division to divide our polynomial down to a quadratic. From there, we'll solve as usual.



Find all the zeros of the function. (2) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 5$

possible rational:
$$\frac{\pm 1, \pm 5}{\pm 1, \pm 2} = \pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm 5, \pm \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{112}{2} - \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{5} = 0$$

$$\frac{2x^{2} - 3x - 5 = 0}{2x^{2} - 3x - 5} = 0$$

$$\frac{2x^{2} - 3x - 5 = 0}{2x^{2} - 3x - 5} = 0$$

$$\frac{2x^{2} - 3x - 5 = 0}{2x^{2} - 3x - 5} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{2} - 3 - 5 \left(\frac{3}{2} \times -5 \right) \left(\frac{3}{2} \times -$$

factors of constant term \bigcirc ± 1, ± 2, ± 4 factors of leading coef

