

Find the equation of the polynomial with the given roots. Show all work!

1. 4 and 7

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 4 & (x-4)(x-7) \\ x-4 &= 0 & = x^2 - 7x - 4x + 28 \\ x &= 7 & \\ x-7 &= 0 & \boxed{= x^2 - 11x + 28} \end{aligned}$$

3.  $2i$  and  $-7$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pm 2i & (x^2+4)(x+7) \\ &= \pm \sqrt{-4} & \\ z &= -4 & \boxed{= x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x + 28} \\ z+4 &= 0 & \\ - &= -7 & \\ +7 &= 0 & \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{7}{5}$ ,  $-2$  and  $0$  with a multiplicity of 3

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{7}{5} & (5x-7)(x+2)(x)(x)(x) \\ x &= 7 & = (5x^2+10x-7x-14)(x^3) \\ x-7 &= 0 & = (5x^2+3x-14)(x^3) \\ - &= -2 & \\ +2 &= 0 & \boxed{= 5x^5 + 3x^4 - 14x^3} \\ = 0 & & \\ = 0 & & \\ = 0 & & \end{aligned}$$

7.  $i$  and  $8i$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \pm i & x = 8i \\ &= \pm \sqrt{-1} & x = \pm \sqrt{-64} \\ z &= -1 & x^2 = -64 \\ z+1 &= 0 & x^2 + 64 = 0 \\ & & (x^2+1)(x^2+64) \\ & & = x^4 + 64x^2 + x^2 + 64 \\ & & \boxed{= x^4 + 65x^2 + 64} \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $-1$  and  $0$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{2} & \\ 2x &= 1 & (2x-1)(x-1)(x) \\ 2x-1 &= 0 & = (2x^2+2x-x-1)(x) \\ x &= -1 & = (2x^2+x-1)(x) \\ x-1 &= 0 & \\ x &= 0 & \boxed{= 2x^3 + x^2 - x} \end{aligned}$$

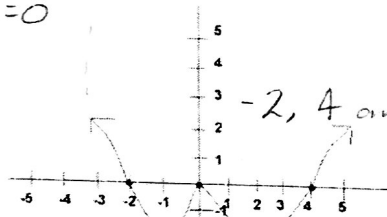
4.  $\sqrt{11}$  and  $4$  with a multiplicity of 2

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \pm \sqrt{11} & (x^2-11)(x-4)(x-4) \\ x^2 &= 11 & = (x^2-11)(x^2-4x-4x+16) \\ x^2-11 &= 0 & = (x^2-11)(x^2-8x+16) \\ x &= 4 & \\ x-4 &= 0 & = x^4 - 8x^3 + 16x^2 - 11x^2 + 88x - 176 \\ x &= 4 & \\ x-4 &= 0 & \boxed{= x^4 - 8x^3 + 5x^2 + 88x - 176} \end{aligned}$$

6.  $\sqrt{2}$  and  $6$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \pm \sqrt{2} & (x^2-2)(x-6) \\ x^2 &= 2 & \\ x^2-2 &= 0 & \boxed{= x^3 - 6x^2 - 2x + 12} \\ x &= 6 & \\ x-6 &= 0 & \end{aligned}$$

8.



$-2$ ,  $4$  and  $0$  mult. 2

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -2 & (x+2)(x-4)(x)(x) \\ x+2 &= 0 & \\ x &= 4 & \\ x-4 &= 0 & = (x^2-4x+2x-8)(x^2) \\ x &= 0 & = (x^2-2x-8)(x^2) \\ x &= 0 & \boxed{= x^4 - 2x^3 - 8x^2} \\ x &= 0 & \end{aligned}$$