**We can use the zeros of a polynomial function to work "backwards" to find the function they came from.**

**Steps:**

**1.) Set each root = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**2.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the equation so that it equals zero.**

**\*If your root contains an "\_\_\_\_," you need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ both sides of the equation first\***

**3.) Take the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together.**

**4.) Write in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form set =\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Example: Write a polynomial function, in standard form, that has the given zeros.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A.) -3, 5, 2 | B.) 3i | C.) - 4, 2i |