## 6-4 Intercepts and Roots

Name $\qquad$
In 1-5, find the $\mathbf{x}$-intercepts and the $\mathbf{y}$-intercepts of the given equations.

1. $f(x)=x^{2}+8 x-9$
x -intercept $=$ $\qquad$ $y$-intercept $=$ $\qquad$
2. $f(x)=3 x-9$
x-intercept $=$ $\qquad$ $y$-intercept $=$ $\qquad$
3. $f(x)=x^{2}+6 x-5$

$$
x \text {-intercept }=
$$

$y$-intercept $=$ $\qquad$
4. $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})=4 \mathrm{x}^{2}-7 \mathrm{x}-2 \quad \mathrm{x}$-intercept $=$ $\qquad$ $y$-intercept $=$ $\qquad$
5. $f(x)=x^{3}+2 x^{2}-x-2$
x -intercept $=$ $\qquad$ $y$-intercept $=$ $\qquad$
6. What are the roots of $x^{2}+x-20$ ? $\qquad$
7. What are the roots of $x^{2}+4 x-5$ ? $\qquad$
8. What are the roots of $x^{3}-4 x$ ? $\qquad$

In 9-12, write the polynomial of least degree for each set of roots given.
9. 2,5 $\qquad$
10. $1,4 \mathrm{i},-4 \mathrm{i}$ $\qquad$
11. $3,2,1$

12, $2,2 \mathrm{i},-2 \mathrm{i}$

