

Zeros of Polynomials – Descartes's Rule of Signs

Rational Zero Theorem

A polynomial of degree  $n$  has  $n$  roots,

Imaginary roots and irrational roots always occur in

Descartes's Rule of Signs

The number of negative real zeroes may be found by

Possible rational roots

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x - 5$$