# On the Location of the Zeros of a Polynomial 

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ABSTRACT
In this paper, we obtain a conclusion on where all the zeros of polynomial

$$
\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{z})=a_{n} z^{n}+a_{n-3} z^{n-3}+\ldots+a_{1} \mathrm{z}+a_{0}
$$

where z is a complex variable and $a_{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ are the complex coefficients, are located. Precisely, a Ring-shaped region containing all the zeros of polynomial $p(z)$ has been given. In conclusion, along with a few other results that were based on the original Cauchy's work, sharpens some previously well-known results. Numerous results in this direction have been extended, including various known extensions and generalizations of Cauchy's classical result. This extension is achieved in a fairly uniform manner, enclosing a range of related outcomes. This research not only advances theoretical knowledge but also holds practical implications for fields where polynomial roots play a crucial role. Furthermore, through examples, we demonstrate that our findings offer more insightful information on the roots of polynomials compared to existing results.

Keywords: Polynomials; Zeros; Ring-shaped region

## How to Cite

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