(4) Sum of given zeros $2+\sqrt{3}+2-\sqrt{3}$

$= 4$

Product of given zeros $= (2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})$

$= 2^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2$

$= 4 - 3$

$= 1$

Polynomial with given zeros $= x^2 - 4x + 1$

let $p(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 - 26x^2 + 138x - 35$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
x^2 - 2x - 35 \\
x^2 - 4x + 1 \;\overline{)\; x^4 - 6x^3 - 26x^2 + 138x - 35} \\
x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2 \\
\hline
-2x^3 - 27x^2 + 138x - 35 \\
-2x^3 + 8x^2 - 2x \\
\hline
-35x^2 + 140x - 35 \\
-35x^2 + 140x - 35 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}
$$

$\therefore p(x) = (x^2 - 4x + 1)(x^2 - 2x - 35)$

$= (x^2 - 4x + 1)(x^2 - 7x + 5x - 35)$

$= (x^2 - 4x + 1)(x - 7)(x + 5)$

For finding remain. zeros

$x - 7 = 0, \quad x + 5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 7, \quad x = -5$

$\therefore$ other zeros are $-5, 7$