

3-2 Graphing Polynomial Functions

(Book 5.4 pg. 293-306)

Objectives:

- I can graph a polynomial function by hand and using technology
- I can find end behavior of a polynomial function
- I can identify zeros, x-intercepts, and factors of a polynomial function
- I can determine the multiplicity of a polynomial function

*ZEROS : X-int ($y=0$)
touch x axis

End Behavior

Even functions

Using a graphing calculator find the end behavior of the following functions. Where do the ends go?

Function	Domain	Range	End Behavior
$f(x) = x^2$			As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> . As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> .
$f(x) = x^4$			As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> . As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> .
$f(x) = x^6$			As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> . As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> .

Does it change if I have a negative coefficient? How?

Negative even



End Behavior

ODD FUNCTIONS

Using a graphing calculator find the end behavior of the following functions. Where do the ends go?

Function	Domain	Range	End Behavior
$f(x) = x$			As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> . As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> .
$f(x) = x^3$			As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> . As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> .
$f(x) = x^5$			As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> . As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$ <input type="text"/> .

Does it change if I have a negative coefficient? How?

Negative ODD

Zeros, x-intercepts, and factors

Find the factors of $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 3$

$$f(x) = (x + 1)(x + 3)$$

Now find the x-intercepts of $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 3$

$$\underline{(-1, 0)} \quad \& \quad \underline{(-3, 0)}$$

Lastly find the zeros of $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 3$

$$x = -1, -3$$

What is the same between the factors, x-intercepts, and zeros of this function?

Multiplicity

The power of the factor determines the nature of the intersection at the point $x = a$.
 (This is referred to as the **multiplicity**.)

Straight intersection:

$(x - a)^1$ The power of the zero is 1.

Tangent intersection : Bounce

$(x - a)^{\text{even}}$ The power of the zero is even.

(2)

Inflection intersection: (like a slide through)

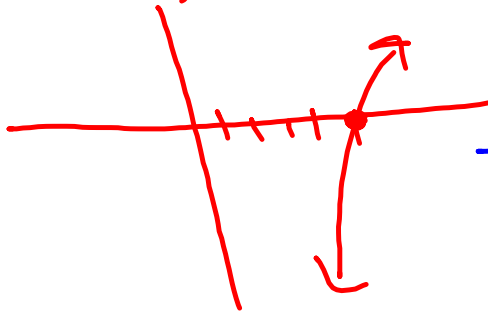
$(x - a)^{\text{odd}}$ The power of the zero is odd.

(3)

inflection (slide)

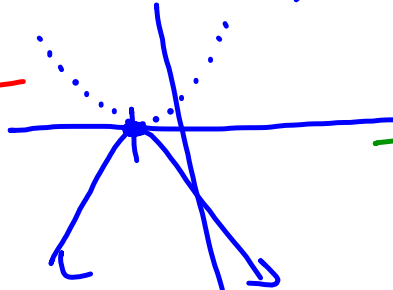
STRAIGHT

$(x-5)$

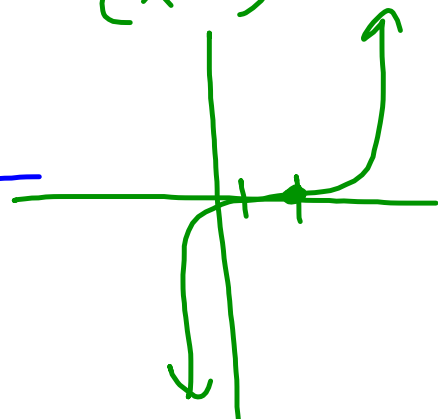


Tangent B.

$(x+1)^2$



$(x-2)^3$



- A Use a graphing calculator to graph the cubic functions $f(x) = x^3$, $f(x) = x^2(x - 2)$, and $f(x) = x(x - 2)(x + 2)$. Then use the graph of each function to answer the questions in the table.

Function	$f(x) = x^3$	$f(x) = x^2(x - 2)$	$f(x) = x(x - 2)(x + 2)$
How many distinct factors does $f(x)$ have?			
What are the graph's x -intercepts?			
Is the graph tangent to the x -axis or does it cross the x -axis at each x -intercept?			
How many turning points does the graph have?			
How many global maximum values? How many local?			
How many global minimum values? How many local?			

Sign Chart

$$f(x) = x(x+2)(x-3)$$

(x+0)

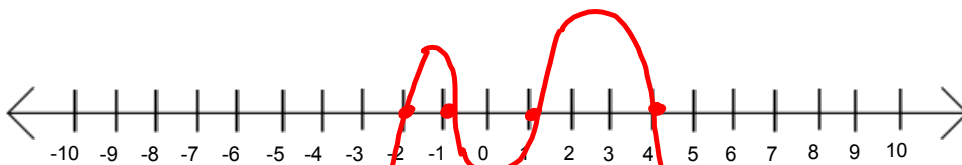


ZERO	MULT	INTERSECTION
-2	1	STR.
0	1	STR
3	1	STR

EB: x^3

Sign Chart

$$f(x) = -(x - 4)(x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 2)$$



ZERO	MULT	INT
4		STR
-		
-		
-2		
		= 4

A blue arrow points from the 'STR' entry in the 'INT' column down to the '= 4' entry in the 'INT' column.

EB: $-x^4$

A blue curve is drawn to the right of the text, starting from the bottom left, peaking, and then going down to the bottom right. A blue arrow points from the 'EB' text to this curve.

Graphing a Polynomial from factors

B $f(x) = -(x - 4)(x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 2)$

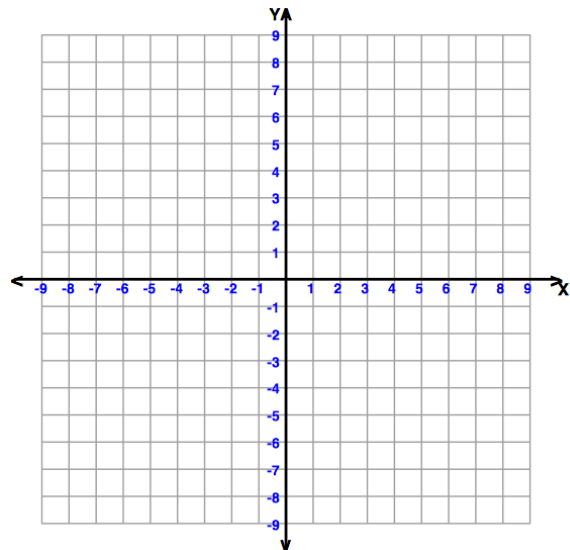
Identify the end behavior.

As $x \rightarrow +\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$.

As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow$.

Identify the graph's x -intercepts, and then use the sign of $f(x)$ on intervals determined by the x -intercepts to find where the graph is above the x -axis and where it's below the x -axis.

The x -intercepts are $x =$, $x =$, $x =$, $x =$.



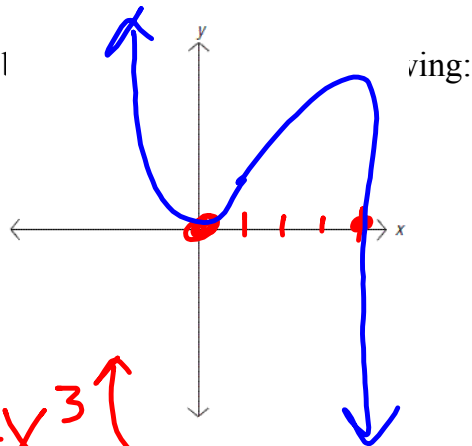
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Ex. 8 Find the zeros, the multiplicity, and the end behavior:

a. $(x+0)^2(x-4)^1$
 $f(x) = -x^2(x-4)$

zero	mult	INT
0	2	Tan B
4	1	STR

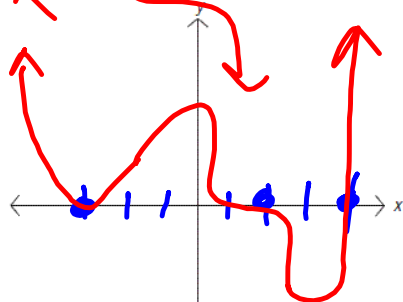
EB: $-x^3$



b. $(x+3)^2(x-2)^3(x-4)$
 $f(x) = (x+3)^2(x-2)^3(x-4)$

zero	mult	int
-3	2	Tan B
2	3	ISLIDE
4	1	STR

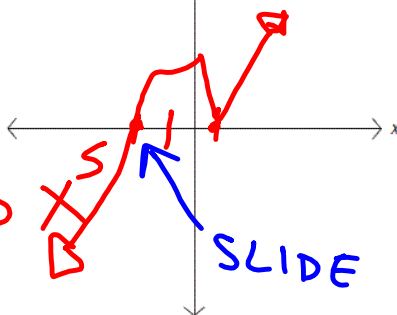
EB: x^6



c. $(x+2)^3(x-1)^2$
 $f(x) = (x+2)^3(x-1)^2$

zero	mult	int
-2	3	Tslide
1	2	Tan B

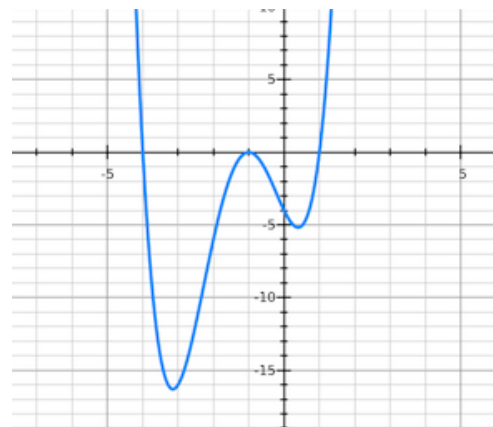
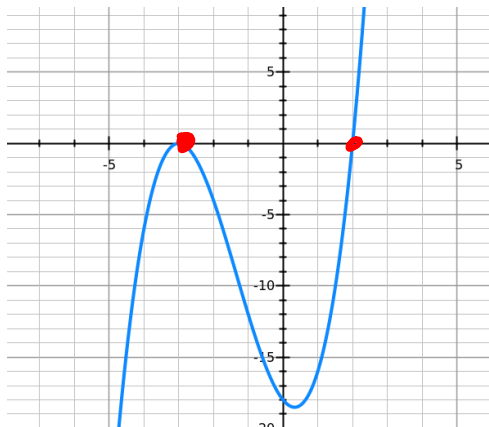
EB: x^5
 SLIDE



EB:

pg. 305

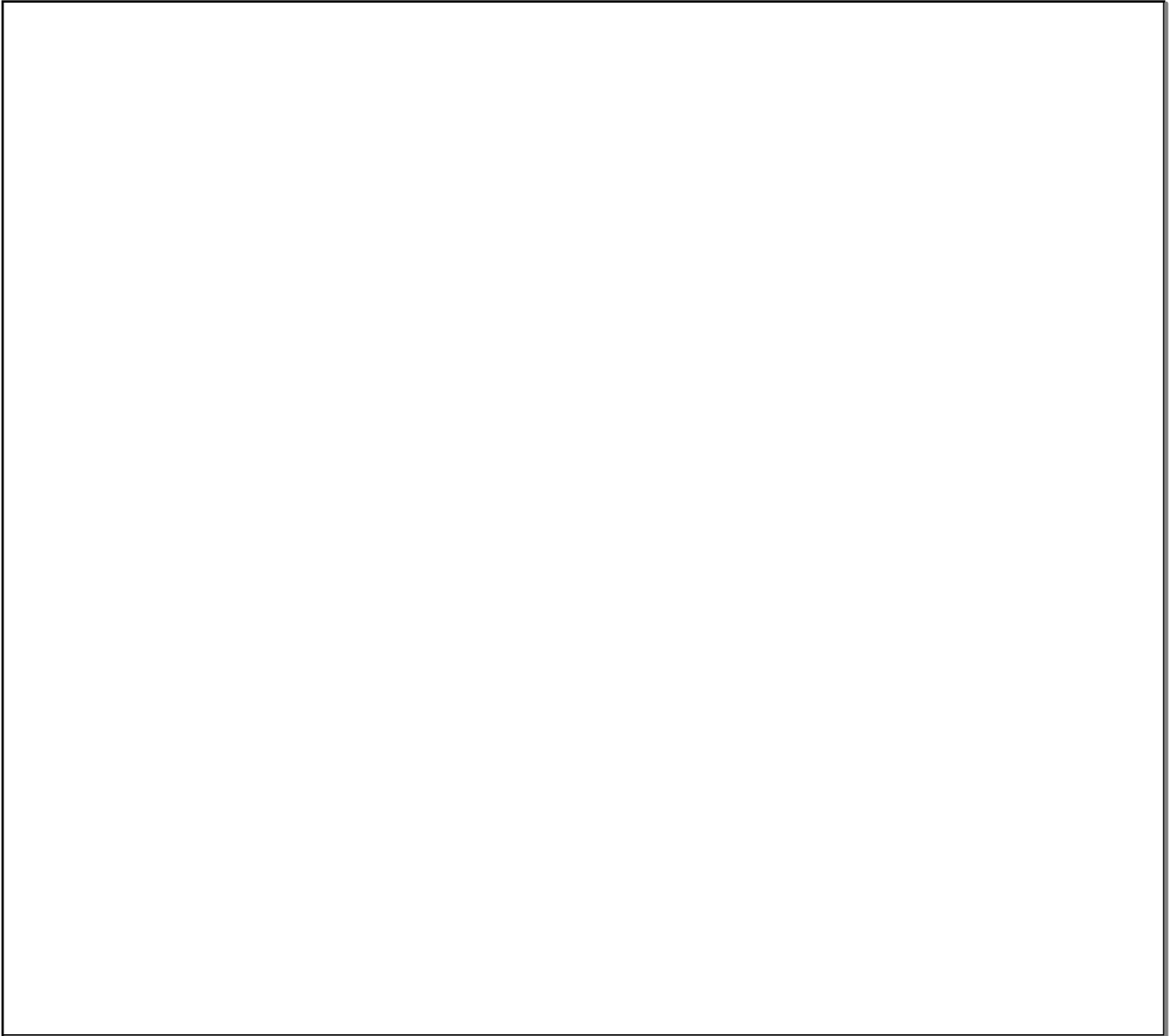
Write a function in intercept form for the given graphs whose intercepts are integers. Assume the constant factor of a is either 1 or -1.



ZERO	MULT	INT
-3	2	Tan B
2	1	STR

EB: x^3

$$f(x) = (x+3)^2(x-2)$$



Graphing Polynomials Task

