

P. 270

Tonight: Graph #s 13, 20 & 21 on graph paper

12) a

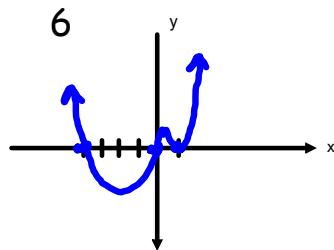
14) c

16) b

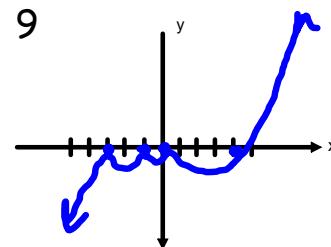
18) d

22) 1, -2 are roots, 3 is not a root

R	M	T/C
0	3	C
1	2	T
-4	1	C



R	M	T/C
0	2	T
-3	2	T
4	1	C
-1	4	T



Oct 19-7:46 PM

P. 270

$$16x^5 - x^3 + x^5 - .5x^6$$

$\curvearrowleft \curvearrowright$
 $-x$ even

12) a

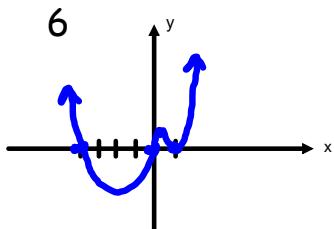
14) c

16) b

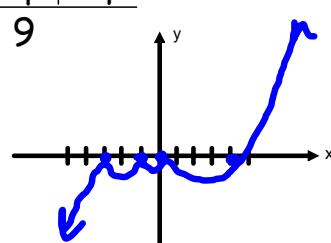
18) d

22) 1, -2 are roots, 3 is not a root

R	M	T/C
0	3	C
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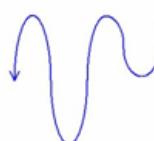
R	M	T/C
0	2	T
-3	2	T
4	1	C
-1	4	T



Oct 19-7:46 PM

Graphing Polynomial Functions

Oct 19-7:44 PM



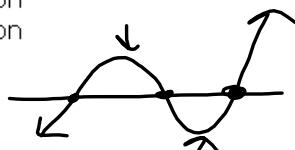
Steps:

1. determine end behavior
2. find zeros & multiplicity
(determine if tangent or cross)
3. find a point in each region
4. find y-intercept
5. sketch

For each problem:

1. Determine
 - a. maximum # of real zeros
 - b. maximum # of x-intercepts
 - c. maximum # of turning points

$= \deg$ that the graph
 $= \deg$ the function
 $\deg - 1$ can have
2. Graph using the steps outlined above.



Oct 19-7:51 PM

Examples 1 2 2 → deg = 5

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

a) $\frac{5}{R}$
b) $\frac{5}{T/C}$
c) $\frac{\text{even}}{\text{odd}}$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline R & \frac{m}{T/C} \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(3) $f(-\frac{1}{2}) = -(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}+1)^2(-\frac{1}{2}-2)^2$
 $= -\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{4})(-\frac{5}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})$
 $= \frac{25}{32}$

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

(4) $y\text{-int}, \text{set } x=0$
 $\text{root } 0, (0,0)$

Oct 19-7:53 PM

2. $f(x) = -x\underline{(x-2)^2}(x+3)$

a) max # zeros: 4
b) max # x-ints: 4
c) " " turn pts: 3

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline R & \frac{m}{T/C} \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline X & Y \\ \hline -3 & -8 \\ -2 & 32 \\ -1 & 18 \\ 1 & -4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$f(-2) = -(-2)(-2-2)^2(-2+3) = 2(-4)^2(1) = 32$
 $f(-1) = -(-1)(-1-2)^2(-1+3) = 1(9)(2) = 18$
 $f(1) = -(1-2)^2(1+3) = -1(1)(4) = -4$

$y\text{-int} = (0,0)$

Oct 19-7:54 PM

3. $f(x) = \underline{x^3} + 2x^2 - x - 2$
 $\delta(x) = x^3(x+2)-1$ ($x \neq 0$)
 $\delta(x) = (x+2)(x^2-1)$
 $f(x) = (x+2)(x+1)(x-1)$

<u>R</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>+/- C</u>
-2	1	C
-1	1	C
1	1	C

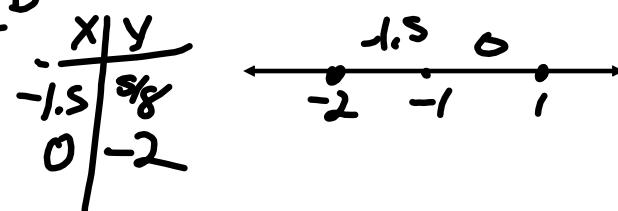
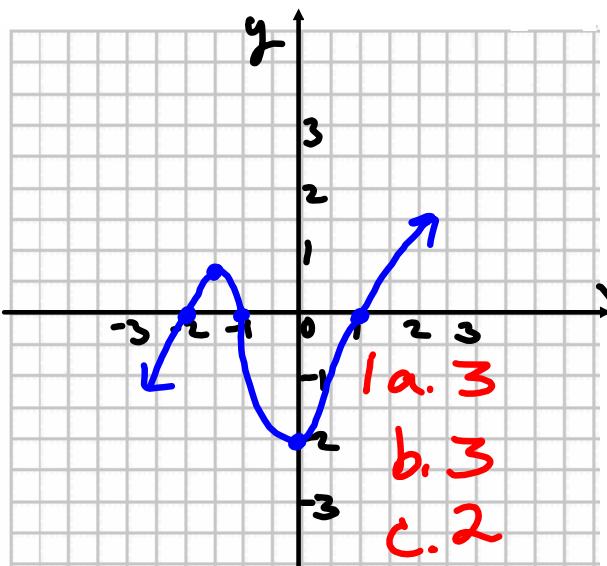
$\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow +x^{\text{odd}}$

$$\delta\left(\frac{-3}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}+2\right)\left(\frac{-3}{2}+1\right)\left(\frac{-3}{2}-1\right)$$

$$\delta\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$\delta\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = +\frac{5}{8}$$

$$f(0) = -2$$



Oct 19-7:55 PM

HW: P. 283 # 2, 4, 6, 7 - 12

(do without calculator)

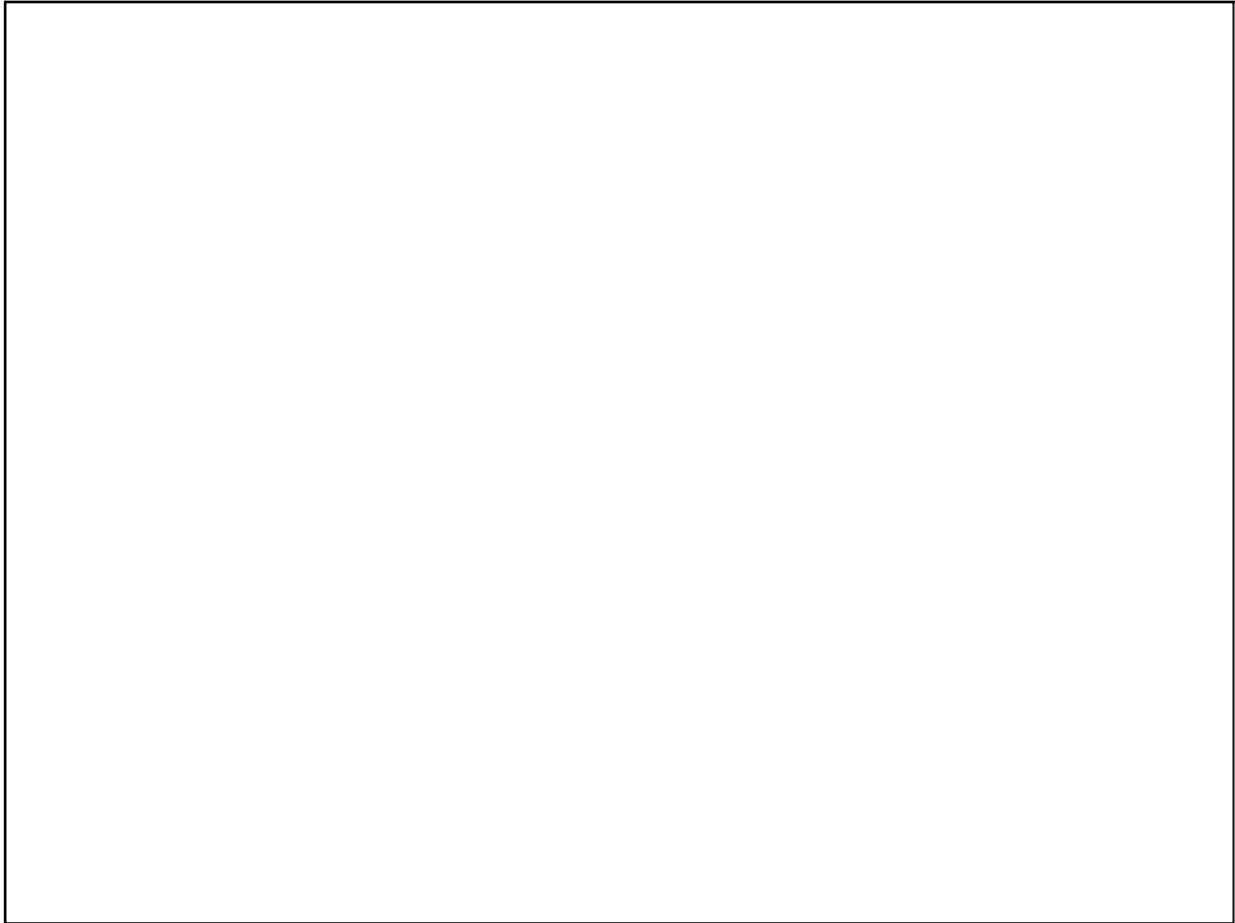
13, 20, 21 (on gr.paper)

P. 270 # 11, 13, 34

Graded due Monday

Quiz Thurs No Calc.

Oct 19-7:56 PM



Oct 15-9:41 PM