

Secondary 3 Honors

2-4 Notes: Polynomial Functions of Higher Degree

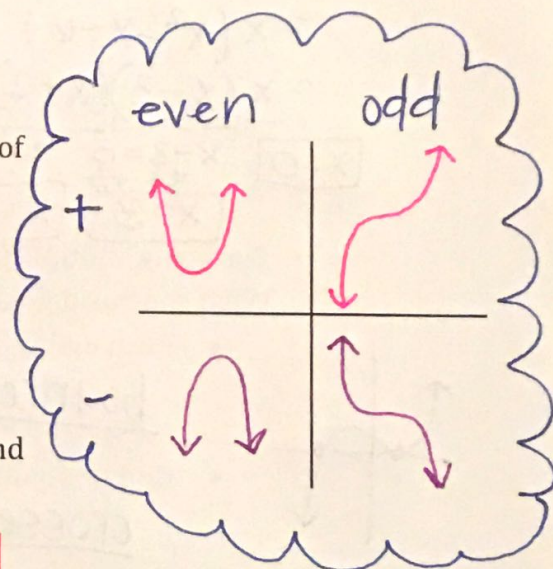
- **Group Graphing Activity:** everyone needs to choose 2 functions to graph on your calculator. Then draw a rough sketch of the graph in the space provided below the function. When everyone is finished lay out all 8 functions so you can see them and answer the following questions.

- What do you notice about the "end behavior" of functions with ...

- even powers?
same direction
- odd powers?
opposite directions
- with negative leading coefficients?
finishes down
- with positive leading coefficients?
finishes up

- What conclusion can we make about the "end behavior" of polynomial functions?

end behavior is determined by leading coefficient AND power

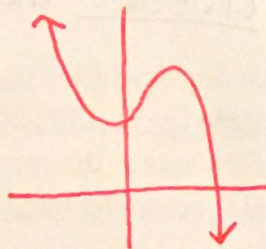


- Graph the following functions in a viewing window that shows all of its extrema and x-intercepts. Describe the end behavior using limits

$$f(x) = -x^3 + 5x^2 + 6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$$

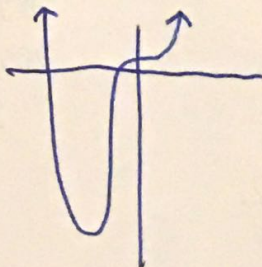
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$$



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$$

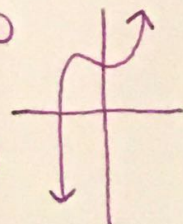
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$



$$f(x) = x^5 + 6x^3 + 2x^2 + 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$



- Finding Zeros (X-intercepts) of a polynomial algebraically.

- Steps to factoring:

1. find any GCF

$$f(x) = \cancel{3x^3} - \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{2x}$$

2. use a factoring method

- Guess and check
- AC Method
- Grouping
- Special patterns

3. SIMPLIFY!! set factored parts each equal to zero, solve for x.

- See if you can find the zeros by using the factoring methods above.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^3 - x^2 - 6x \\ &= x(x^2 - x - 6) \\ &= x(x-3)(x+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \boxed{x=0} & \begin{array}{l} x-3=0 \\ +3 \quad +3 \\ \hline x=3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} x+2=0 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline x=-2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x^3 + 20x^2 + 42x \\ &= 2x(x^2 + 10x + 21) \\ &= 2x(x+7)(x+3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{l} 2x=0 \\ \hline x=0 \end{array} & \boxed{x=-7} & \boxed{x=-3} \end{array}$$

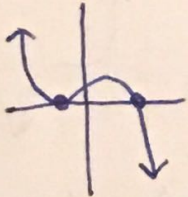
- Exploring Multiplicity: how many times a factor occurs.
- What conclusions can we make about the multiplicity of a factor?

- Even multiplicity:

bounces of the x-axis at its zero.

- Odd multiplicity:

crosses the x-axis at its zero.



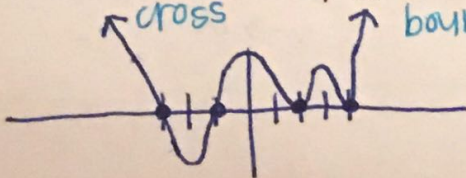
- In the following examples state the degree and list the zeros of the polynomial function. State the multiplicity of each zero and whether the graph crosses or bounces the x-axis at the corresponding x-intercept. Then sketch the graph of the polynomial function by hand.

$$f(x) = (x-4)^2(x+3)^3(x+1)^5(x-2)^2$$

degree: 12 even, + ↻

zeros: $x=4$, -3 , -1 , 2

4 mult. 2, bounce, -3 mult. 3, cross
 -1 mult. 5, cross, 2 mult. 2, bounce



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

degree: 5 odd, + ↻

zeros: 2 , -3

2 mult. 3, cross, -3 mult. 2, bounce

