

# Chapter 1: Polynomials Test

Total:

24.25/30

1. The function  $f(x) = -(x-5)^3(x-9)^2(x+4)$  is negative in what intervals.

↳ (-∞, -4)    Deg = 6

-4, 5, 9

(2)

2

Intervals:  $(-\infty, -4)$ ,  $(5, 9)$ ,  $(9, \infty)$ Let  $x$  be  $x$  to infinity.

2. Given the function,  $f(x) = x^2(-3x+2)^2(-x-1)^3$ .

a) Determine the first term:  $-9x^7$

0.75/1

b) Determine the end behavior of  $f(x)$ .

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

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

0.5/1

(2)

3. Estimate the slope of the tangent to  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 1$  when  $x = 2$ .

Approach the value of  $x=2$  from both directions, left and right.

(3)

2

Points	Approximate Slope of tangent
From left $(1.9999, 10.9936)$ $(2, 11)$ $\frac{11 - 10.9936}{2 - 1.9999} \rightarrow \frac{0.0064}{0.0001} = 64$	Slope = 14
From right $(2, 11)$ $(2.0001, 11.0004)$ ARoc: $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \rightarrow \frac{11.0004 - 11}{2.0001 - 2} = \frac{0.0004}{0.0001} = 4$ Do not round!	Slope is 10 here 14

The slope of the tangent is  $\frac{12}{14}$

Avg Slope =  $(\frac{10+14}{2})$ 

Avg = 12

Assuming  
Avg ARoc is  
the method being requested

5.25

Determine the equation of this polynomial function in factored form, if  $f(-4) = -75$

$$\text{Zero} = -3, 0, 1$$

$$\text{Deg} = 5$$

$$\text{LC} = (-)$$

$$\text{Thus } \dots f(x) = -x(x+3)^3(x-1)^2$$

$$f(x) = -a x (x+3)^3 (x-1)^2 \quad \text{Find } a$$

$$-75 = -a(-4)(-4+3)^3(-4-1)^2$$

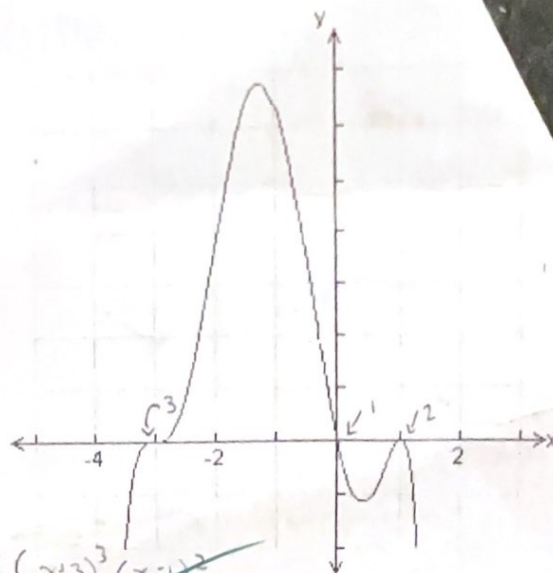
$$-75 = 4a(-1)(25)$$

$$-75 = 100a$$

$$-0.75 = a$$

$$f(x) = -0.75x(x+3)^3(x-1)^2$$

is the equation of the graph



5. The table represents a polynomial function of degree 3.

Determine the equation of this function in the form,  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ .

x	f(x)
-2	26
-1	2
0	-2
1	-4
2	-22

$$\text{Diff} = \text{LC} \cdot d$$

$$\text{needed} = \text{LC}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} = \text{LC}$$

$$-13 = \text{LC}$$

$$-3 = \text{LC}$$

$$y = -3x^3 + 6x^2 + cx + (-2)$$

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

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

The equation is  $f(x) = -3x^3 - 2$

(7.)  
Something is missing

5

She noticed that the graph of the function,  $f(x) = ax^b - cx$  is symmetrical with respect to the origin. Can it have turning points? If so, does it have an even or odd number of turning points? Explain using an example.

(2) This function could have turning points, however it would need to have an even number of turning points for this to be the case.

2 This is point symmetry with turning points

7.  $f(x)$  is a polynomial function of degree  $n$ , where  $n$  is a positive even integer. Is the following statement true or false? Give an example that illustrates your answer.

(2) Statement:  $f(x)$  will have at least one zero.

2 This statement is false,  $f(x)$  may be translated down, since exponent is even no zeros are a possible scenario.  $f(x) = ax^n$  <sup>even</sup>

$y = x^4$ , not having any zero since it is modified by a +4 vertices translation **Graphing time!!!**

8. Given the function:  $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}x + 3)^4$

$[\frac{1}{2}(x+b)]^{3\frac{1}{2}}$

a) State the transformations.

- (4) 4
- Reflection in x-axis ✓
  - Horizontal stretch by a factor of 2 ✓
  - Horizontal translation 6 left ✓
  - Vertical stretch by factor of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ✓

b) Sketch the graph using mapping rule. Graph 5 points.

$(x, y) \rightarrow (2x - 6, -\frac{y}{2})$

$(2, 16) \rightarrow (-2, -8)$

$(1, 1) \rightarrow (-4, -\frac{1}{2})$

$(0, 0) \rightarrow (-6, 0)$

$(-1, -1) \rightarrow (-8, \frac{1}{2})$

$(-2, -16) \rightarrow (-10, -8)$

$x^4$  parent

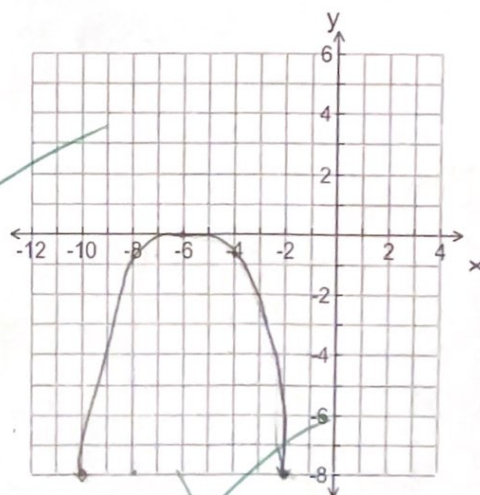
$(1, 1)$

$(2, 16)$

$(-1, 1)$

$(-2, 16)$

$(2, 16)$



derived from other side

At something is  
off here as well...



9. Graph the polynomial function,  $f(x) = (x+4)^3(2x^2-3x-14)(4x^2-4x+1)$ .  
Include 3 test points.

Test Points:

$-3 \rightarrow (-3+4)^3(-3+2)(-3-7)(-3-1)$

$-1 \rightarrow (-1+4)^3(-1+2)(-1-7)(-1-1)$

$2 \rightarrow (2+4)^3(2+2)(2-7)(2-1)$

$F(x) = (x+4)^3(x+2)(2x-7)(2x-1)^2$

Deg = 7  
LC = (+)



$2x^2 - 3x - 14$

$2x^2 - 7x + 14$

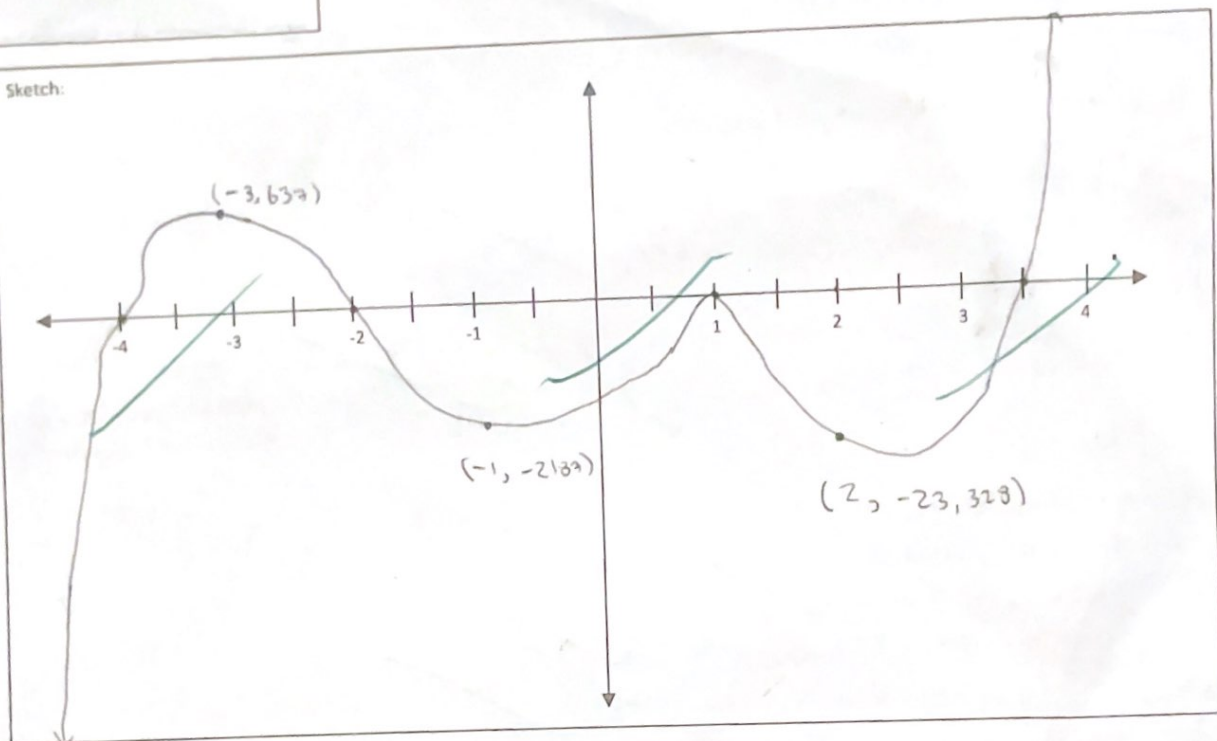
$x(2x-7) + 2(x-7)$   
 $(x+2)(2x-7)$

$dy^2 - 14x$

$dx^2 - 2x - 2x + 14$

$2x(2x-1) = (2x-1)^2$

Sketch:



10. The function  $f(x) = x(x+1)(x-2)$  is

- reflected in the x-axis  $\rightarrow (-)$
- horizontally stretched by a factor of 2 and  $1/2$
- translated 3 units to the right

state the equation of the new function in full factored form,  $f(x) = a(x-r)(x-s)(x-t)$  and determine its zeros.

3 right = -3

$x = -1, \rightarrow x = 2$

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

3 right  $f(x) = -x(x-2)(x-5)$

horizontal  $f(x) = -(\frac{1}{2}x)(\frac{1}{2}(x-2))(\frac{1}{2}(x-5))$

not quite  $x = 2, \rightarrow x = 5$

$f(x) = (x-3)(x-\frac{1}{2})(x-5)$

$f(x) = -(x-3)(x-\frac{1}{2})(x-5)$

$f(x) = -(\dots)$

Zeros:  $x = 1, x = 5/2$

OK