

Graphing Polynomials

Polynomials are used to solve real-world problems! To do this, we need to know what these polynomials look like on a graph. You have many tools you can use to sketch out graphs. These graphs are simple visuals that help to evaluate several different points on the plot.

For instance, you can determine:

- where the graph crosses the y-axis, which you can find by evaluating the polynomial at $x = 0$.

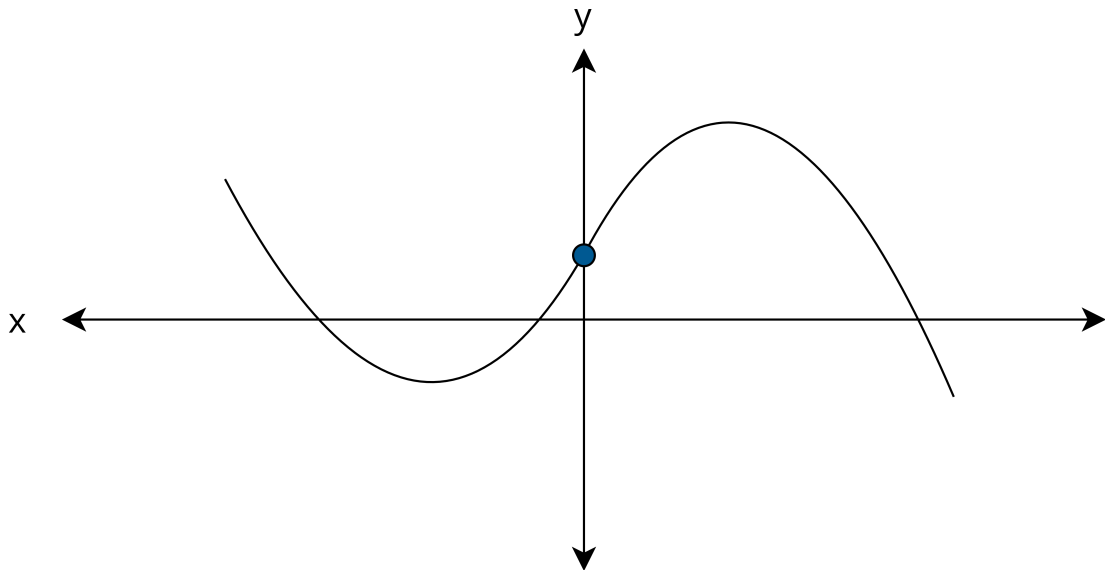


Figure 1.1: A graph showing the y-intercept of a polynomial

- where the graph crosses the x-axis, which you can find by solving for the roots of the polynomial.

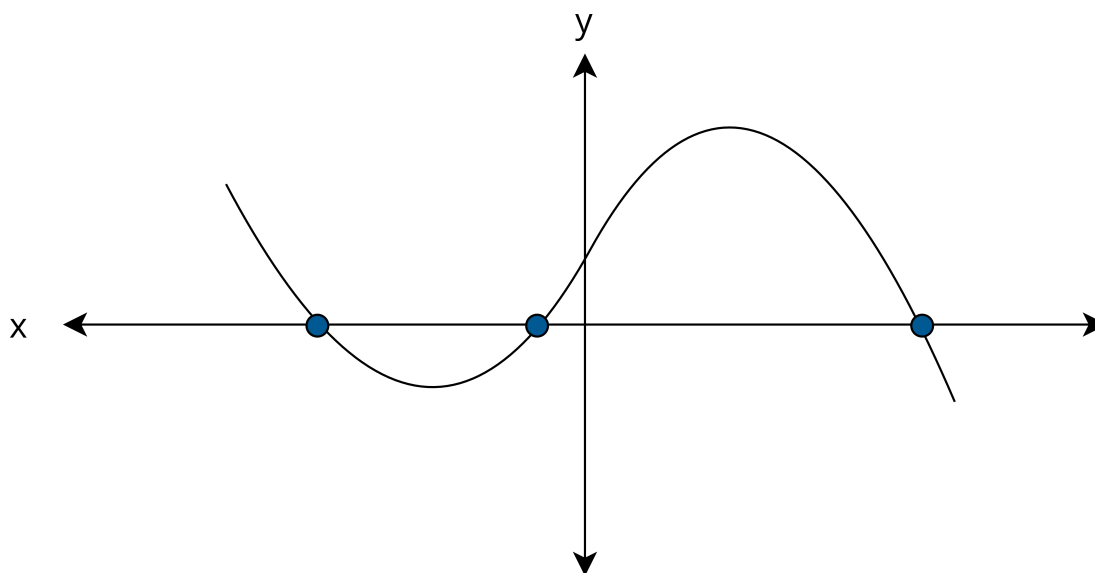


Figure 1.2: A graph showing the roots of a polynomial

- the level spots on the graph (often the top of a hump or the bottom of a dip). You can take the derivative of the polynomial (which is also a polynomial), and find the roots of that.

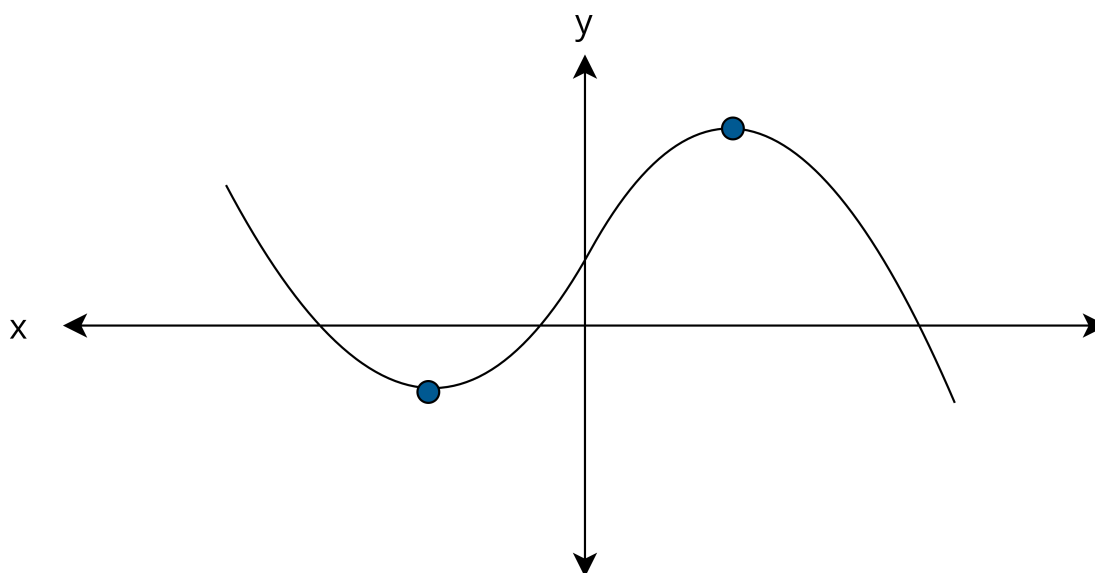


Figure 1.3: A graph showing “level spots” of a polynomial.

For example, if you wanted to graph the polynomial $f(x) = -x^3 - x^2 + 6x$, you might plug in a few values that are easy to compute:

- $f(-2) = -8$
- $f(-1) = -6$
- $f(0) = 0$
- $f(1) = 4$
- $f(2) = 0$

So, right away, we know two roots: $x = 0$ and $x = 2$. Are there others? We won't know until we factor the polynomial:

$$\begin{aligned} -x^3 - x^2 + 6x &= (-1x)(x^2 + x - 6) \\ &= (-1x)(x + 3)(x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

So, yes, there is a third root: $x = -3$

What about the level spots? $f'(x) = -3x^2 - 2x + 6$. Where is that zero?

$$\begin{aligned} -3x^2 - 2x + 6 &= 0 \\ x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

We have a formula for quadratics like this:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -\frac{b}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - 4(-2)}}{2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{4}{9} + 8}}{2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{\frac{85}{9}}}{2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{85}}{6} \\ &\approx 1.20 \text{ and } -1.87 \end{aligned}$$

Now, you might plug those numbers in:

- $f(1.2) \approx 4.0$
- $f(-1.87) \approx -8.2$

1.1 Leading term in graphing

There is one more trick you need before you can draw a good graph of a polynomial. As you go farther and farther to the left and right, where does the function go? In other words, does the graph go up on both ends (like a smile)? Or does it go down on both ends (like a frown)? Or does the negative end go down (frowny) while the positive end go up (smiley)? Or does the negative end go up (smiley) and the positive end go down (frowny)?

Assuming the polynomial is not constant, there are only those four possibilities. It is determined entirely by the leading term of the polynomial. If the degree of the leading term is even, both ends go in the same direction (both are smiley or both are frowny). If the coefficient of the leading term is positive, the positive end is smiley.

The graph we are working on has a leading term of $-1x^3$. The degree is odd, thus the ends go in different directions. The coefficient is negative, so the positive end points down. Now, you can draw the graph, which should look something like this:

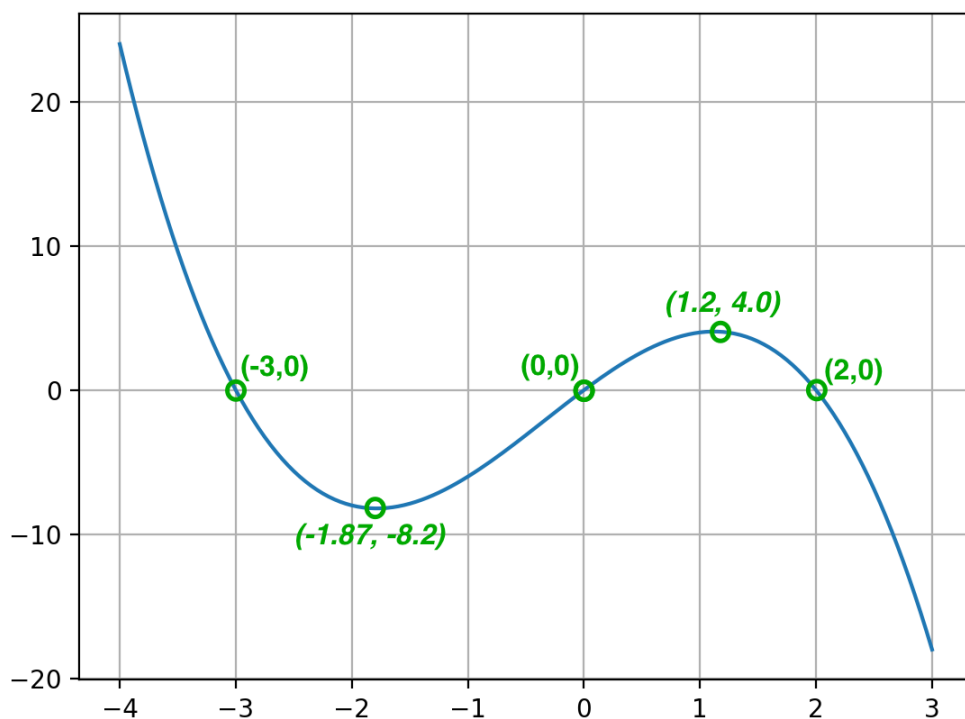


Figure 1.4: A graph with roots and significant points.

This is a draft chapter from the Kontinua Project. Please see our website (<https://kontinua.org/>) for more details.

Answers to Exercises



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