WORKBOOK EXAMPLES CHAPTER 4 MATH 1100

Course Coordinator: Luiza DeSouza

21 March 2020



OUTLINE

1 §4.1: POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS AND MODELS

OBJECTIVES

Determine the behavior of the graph of a polynomial function using the leading term test.

OBJECTIVES

Determine the behavior of the graph of a polynomial function using the leading term test.

Factor polynomial functions, and find the zeros and their multiplicities.

POLYNOMIAL FUNCTION

A polynomial function P is given by

POLYNOMIAL FUNCTION

A polynomial function P is given by

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0,$$

POLYNOMIAL FUNCTION

A polynomial function P is given by

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0,$$

where the coefficients $a_n, a_{n-1}, \ldots, a_1, a_0$ are real numbers and the exponents are whole numbers.

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 - 4x + 8.$$

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 - 4x + 8.$$

SOLUTION:

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 - 4x + 8.$$

SOLUTION:

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 - 4x + 8.$$

SOLUTION:

$$\frac{1}{6}x^3$$
.

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 - 4x + 8.$$

SOLUTION:

The leading term, i.e. the term with the highest degree, is

$$\frac{1}{6}x^3$$
.

The degree of g(x) is 3.

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 - 4x + 8.$$

SOLUTION:

The leading term, i.e. the term with the highest degree, is

$$\frac{1}{6}x^3$$

The degree of g(x) is 3.

The polynomial is a cubic polynomial.

$$g(x) = 2.4x^4 + 5x^2 - x + \frac{5}{8}.$$

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = 2.4x^4 + 5x^2 - x + \frac{5}{8}.$$

SOLUTION:

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = 2.4x^4 + 5x^2 - x + \frac{5}{8}.$$

SOLUTION:

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = 2.4x^4 + 5x^2 - x + \frac{5}{8}.$$

SOLUTION:

$$2.4x^{4}$$
.

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = 2.4x^4 + 5x^2 - x + \frac{5}{8}.$$

SOLUTION:

The leading term, i.e. the term with the highest degree, is

$$2.4x^{4}$$
.

The degree of g(x) is 4.

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = 2.4x^4 + 5x^2 - x + \frac{5}{8}.$$

SOLUTION:

The leading term, i.e. the term with the highest degree, is

$$2.4x^{4}$$
.

The degree of g(x) is 4.

The polynomial is a quartic polynomial.

$$g(x) = -3x + 7x^2 + x^3.$$

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -3x + 7x^2 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -3x + 7x^2 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -3x + 7x^2 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

$$x^3$$
.

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -3x + 7x^2 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

The leading term, i.e. the term with the highest degree, is

$$x^3$$
.

The degree of g(x) is 3.

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -3x + 7x^2 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

The leading term, i.e. the term with the highest degree, is

$$x^3$$
.

The degree of g(x) is 3.

The polynomial is a cubic polynomial.



$$g(x) = -4x^2 + 9x^4 + x^3.$$

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -4x^2 + 9x^4 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -4x^2 + 9x^4 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -4x^2 + 9x^4 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

$$9x^{4}$$
.

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -4x^2 + 9x^4 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

The leading term, i.e. the term with the highest degree, is

$$9x^{4}$$
.

The degree of g(x) is 4.

Determine the leading term, the leading coefficient, and the degree of the polynomial. Then classify the polynomial as a constant, linear, quadratic, cubic or quartic.

$$g(x) = -4x^2 + 9x^4 + x^3.$$

SOLUTION:

The leading term, i.e. the term with the highest degree, is

$$9x^{4}$$
.

The degree of g(x) is 4.

The polynomial is a quartic polynomial.

Given

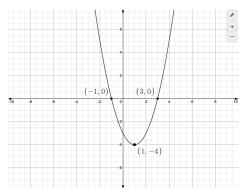
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x+1)(x-3),$$

EXAMPLE

Given

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

FIGURE:
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$$



find the zeros of f(x):

find the zeros of f(x): SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

```
find the zeros of f(x):
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):

SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

the y-intercept:

SOLUTION: y = -3;
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):

SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

the y-intercept:

SOLUTION: y = -3;

the minimum:
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):

SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

the y-intercept:

SOLUTION: y = -3;

the minimum:

SOLUTION: y = -4;
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):

SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;

the y-intercept:

SOLUTION: y = -3;

the minimum:

SOLUTION: y = -4;

the maximum:
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -3;
the minimum:
SOLUTION: y = -4;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):
Solution: x = -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -3;
the minimum:
SOLUTION: y = -4;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
the domain:
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):
Solution: x = -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -3;
the minimum:
SOLUTION: y = -4;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
the domain:
SOLUTION: (-\infty, \infty);
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):
Solution: x = -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -3;
the minimum:
SOLUTION: y = -4;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
the domain:
SOLUTION: (-\infty, \infty);
the range:
```

```
find the zeros of f(x):
Solution: x = -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -3;
the minimum:
SOLUTION: y = -4;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
the domain:
SOLUTION: (-\infty, \infty);
the range:
SOLUTION: [-4, \infty).
```

EXAMPLE

Given

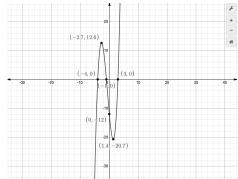
$$g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12 = (x+4)(x+1)(x-3),$$

EXAMPLE

Given

$$g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12 = (x+4)(x+1)(x-3),$$

FIGURE:
$$g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12$$



find the zeros of g(x):

find the zeros of g(x):

Solution: x = -4, -1, 3;

```
find the zeros of g(x):
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
```

find the zeros of g(x): SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

Solution: x = -4, -1, 3;

```
find the zeros of g(x):
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
```

```
find the zeros of g(x):

SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the y-intercept:

SOLUTION: y = -12;
```

```
find the zeros of g(x):

SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the y-intercept:

SOLUTION: y = -12;

the minimum:
```

```
find the zeros of g(x):

SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the y-intercept:

SOLUTION: y = -12;

the minimum:

SOLUTION: -\infty;
```

```
find the zeros of g(x):

SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the x-intercepts:

SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;

the y-intercept:

SOLUTION: y = -12;

the minimum:

SOLUTION: -\infty;

the maximum:
```

```
find the zeros of g(x):
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -12;
the minimum:
Solution: -\infty:
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
```

```
find the zeros of g(x):
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -12;
the minimum:
Solution: -\infty;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
the domain:
```

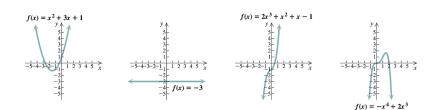
```
find the zeros of g(x):
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -12;
the minimum:
Solution: -\infty;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
the domain:
SOLUTION: (-\infty, \infty);
```

```
find the zeros of g(x):
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -12;
the minimum:
Solution: -\infty;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
the domain:
SOLUTION: (-\infty, \infty);
the range:
```

```
find the zeros of g(x):
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3:
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -12;
the minimum:
Solution: -\infty;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty:
the domain:
SOLUTION: (-\infty, \infty);
the range:
SOLUTION: (-\infty, \infty).
```

EXAMPLES OF POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

FIGURE: Polynomial Functions



Examples of Nonpolynomial Functions

FIGURE: Nonpolynomial Functions

