

WORKBOOK EXAMPLES

CHAPTER 4

MATH 1100

Don D. Kim

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

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

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

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

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

EXAMPLE

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:

EXAMPLE

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

EXAMPLE

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

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

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

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

EXAMPLE

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:

EXAMPLE

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

EXAMPLE

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

$$2.4x^4.$$

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

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

EXAMPLE

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:

EXAMPLE

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

EXAMPLE

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

$$x^3.$$

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

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

EXAMPLE

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:

EXAMPLE

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

EXAMPLE

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

$$9x^4.$$

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

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.

EXAMPLE

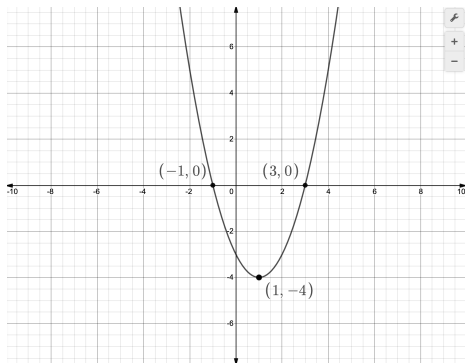
Given

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

EXAMPLE

Given

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

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

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $f(x)$:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $f(x)$:

SOLUTION: $x = -1, 3$;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $f(x)$:

SOLUTION: $x = -1, 3$;

the x -intercepts:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $f(x)$:

SOLUTION: $x = -1, 3$;

the x -intercepts:

SOLUTION: $x = -1, 3$;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $f(x)$:

SOLUTION: $x = -1, 3$;

the x -intercepts:

SOLUTION: $x = -1, 3$;

the y -intercept:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $f(x)$:

SOLUTION: $x = -1, 3$;

the x -intercepts:

SOLUTION: $x = -1, 3$;

the y -intercept:

SOLUTION: $y = -3$;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: $y = -4$;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

the domain:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

the domain:

SOLUTION: $(-\infty, \infty)$;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

the domain:

SOLUTION: $(-\infty, \infty)$;

the range:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

the domain:

SOLUTION: $(-\infty, \infty)$;

the range:

SOLUTION: $[-4, \infty)$.

EXAMPLE

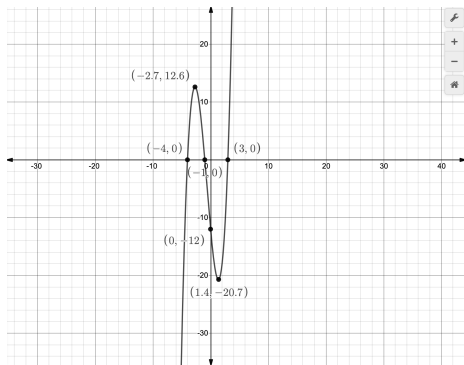
Given

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

EXAMPLE

Given

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

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

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $g(x)$:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $g(x)$:

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

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $g(x)$:

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

the x -intercepts:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $g(x)$:

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

the x -intercepts:

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

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $g(x)$:

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

the x -intercepts:

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

the y -intercept:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

find the zeros of $g(x)$:

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

the x -intercepts:

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

the y -intercept:

SOLUTION: $y = -12$;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: $-\infty$;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

the domain:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

the domain:

SOLUTION: $(-\infty, \infty)$;

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

the domain:

SOLUTION: $(-\infty, \infty)$;

the range:

EXAMPLE (CONT.)

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: ∞ ;

the domain:

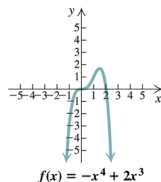
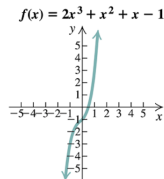
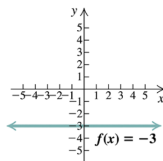
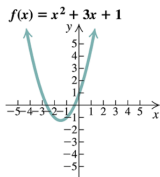
SOLUTION: $(-\infty, \infty)$;

the range:

SOLUTION: $(-\infty, \infty)$.

EXAMPLES OF POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

FIGURE: Polynomial Functions



EXAMPLES OF NONPOLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

FIGURE: Nonpolynomial Functions

