# WORKBOOK EXAMPLES CHAPTER 4 MATH 1100

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29 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.

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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.

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

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.

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SOLUTION:

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

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The degree of g(x) is 3.

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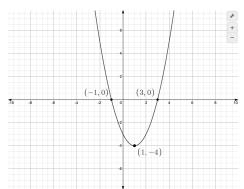
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x+1)(x-3),$$

#### EXAMPLE

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FIGURE: 
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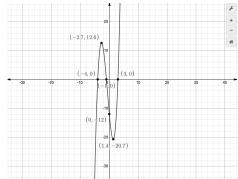
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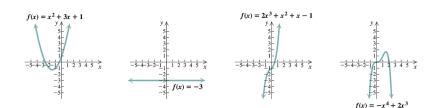
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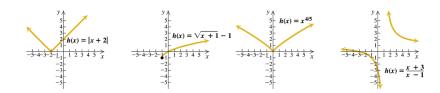
#### Examples of Polynomial Functions

#### FIGURE: Polynomial Functions



#### EXAMPLES OF NONPOLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

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It is also smooth; there are no "sharp" corners.

Furthermore, the domain of a polynomial function is the set of all real numbers.

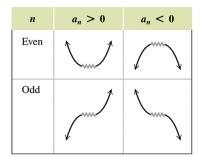
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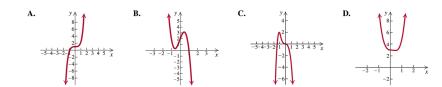
#### FIGURE:



Using the leading term test, match each of the following functions with one of the graphs  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{-D}$  that follow.

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FIGURE:



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SOLUTION: **D** 

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SOLUTION: B

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SOLUTION: **D** 

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

SOLUTION: B

c. 
$$f(x) = x^5 + \frac{1}{4}x + 1$$

a. 
$$f(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^3 + 3$$
.

SOLUTION: **D** 

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

SOLUTION: B

c. 
$$f(x) = x^5 + \frac{1}{4}x + 1$$

SOLUTION: A

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$$f(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^3 + 3$$
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SOLUTION: **D** 

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

SOLUTION: B

c. 
$$f(x) = x^5 + \frac{1}{4}x + 1$$

SOLUTION: A

d. 
$$f(x) = -x^6 + x^5 - 4x^3$$

a. 
$$f(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^3 + 3$$
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SOLUTION: **D** 

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

SOLUTION: B

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SOLUTION: C

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SOLUTION:  $\frac{3}{4}x^4$  is the leading term. So  $f(x) \to -\infty$  as  $x \to -\infty$  and as  $x \to \infty$ .

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$$f(x) = 3 - \frac{1}{10}x + x^5$$

SOLUTION:  $x^5$  is the leading term. So  $f(x) \to -\infty$  as  $x \to -\infty$ , and  $f(x) \to \infty$  as  $x \to \infty$ .

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

SOLUTION:  $-x^3$  is the leading term. So  $f(x) \to \infty$  as  $x \to -\infty$ , and  $f(x) \to -\infty$  as  $x \to \infty$ .

Choose the end behavior diagram that best describes the function  $f(x) = -3.9x^4 + x^6 + 0.1x^7$ .

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#### FIGURE:

Choose the correct diagram below.



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SOLUTION:  $f(x) \approx x^7 \Rightarrow C$ .

Choose the end behavior diagram that best describes the function  $f(x) = 5 + \frac{1}{5}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^3$ .

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SOLUTION:  $f(x) \approx x^4 \Rightarrow D$ .

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Solution:  $f(x) \approx x^5 \Rightarrow B$ .

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## FINDING ZEROS OF POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

If c is a real zero of a function (that is, f(c) = 0), then (c,0) is an x-intercept of the graph of the function.

### EVEN AND ODD MULTIPLICITY

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# EVEN AND ODD MULTIPLICITY

If  $(x-c)^k$ ,  $k \ge 1$ , is a factor of a polynomial function P(x) and  $(x-c)^{k+1}$  is not a factor and:

- (i) k is odd, then the graph crosses the x-axis at (c, 0);
- (ii) k is even, then the graph is tangent to the x-axis at (c,0).

Use substitution to determine whether 3 is a zero of

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(a) 
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SOLUTION:

$$f(3) = 3^3 - 10(3^2) + 17(3) + 12$$

$$\Rightarrow f(3) = 27 - 90 + 51 + 12 = 0$$

Thus 3 is a zero of f(x).

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(b) 
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Use substitution to determine whether 3 is a zero of

(b) 
$$f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x - 15$$
.

$$f(3) = 3^4 - 5(3^2) - 2(3) - 15$$
$$\Rightarrow f(3) = -75$$

Use substitution to determine whether 3 is a zero of

(b) 
$$f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 - 2x - 15$$
.

SOLUTION:

$$f(3) = 3^4 - 5(3^2) - 2(3) - 15$$

$$\Rightarrow f(3) = -75$$

Thus 3 is *not* a zero of f(x).

Find the zeros of f(x) = 5(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)(x+1) and determine the multiplicity of each.

Find the zeros of f(x) = 5(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)(x+1) and determine the multiplicity of each.

Find the zeros of f(x) = 5(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)(x+1) and determine the multiplicity of each.

SOLUTION:

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

Find the zeros of f(x) = 5(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)(x+1) and determine the multiplicity of each.

Rewrite 
$$f(x) = 5(x-2)^3(x+1)$$
.  
  $x = 2$  is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of f(x) = 5(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)(x+1) and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

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

$$x = 2$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 3.

Find the zeros of f(x) = 5(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)(x+1) and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

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

$$x = 2$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 3.

$$x = -1$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of f(x) = 5(x-2)(x-2)(x-2)(x+1) and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

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

$$x = 2$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 3.

$$x = -1$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 1

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = -(x-1)^2(x+2)^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = -(x-1)^2(x+2)^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = -(x-1)^2(x+2)^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

$$x = 1$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = -(x-1)^2(x+2)^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

x = 1 is a zero of f(x) with a multiplicity of 2.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = -(x-1)^2(x+2)^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

x = 1 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 2.

x = -2 is a zero of f(x)

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = -(x-1)^2(x+2)^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

x = 1 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 2.

x = -2 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 2

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

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Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-2) - 9(x-2) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3)$$
.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-2) - 9(x-2) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3)$$
.  
  $x = 2$  is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-2) - 9(x-2) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3)$$
.  
  $x = 2$  is a zero of  $f(x)$  with a multiplicity of 1.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-2) - 9(x-2) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3)$$
.

x = 2 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1.

x = 3 is a zero of f(x)

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-2) - 9(x-2) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3)$$
.

x = 2 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1.

x = 3 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-2) - 9(x-2) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3)$$
.

x = 2 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1.

x = 3 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1

x = -3 is a zero of f(x)

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-2) - 9(x-2) = (x-2)(x-3)(x+3)$$
.

x = 2 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1.

x = 3 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1

x = -3 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(2x - 1) - 7(2x - 1) = (2x - 1)(x^2 - 7)$$
.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(2x - 1) - 7(2x - 1) = (2x - 1)(x^2 - 7)$$
.  
  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(2x - 1) - 7(2x - 1) = (2x - 1)(x^2 - 7)$$
.  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$  with a multiplicity of 1.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

### SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(2x - 1) - 7(2x - 1) = (2x - 1)(x^2 - 7)$$
.  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 1.

$$x = \sqrt{7}$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

### SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(2x - 1) - 7(2x - 1) = (2x - 1)(x^2 - 7)$$
.  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 1.

$$x = \sqrt{7}$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 1

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

### SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(2x - 1) - 7(2x - 1) = (2x - 1)(x^2 - 7)$$
.  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$  with a multiplicity of 1.  $x = \sqrt{7}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 1

$$x = -\sqrt{7}$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 7$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(2x - 1) - 7(2x - 1) = (2x - 1)(x^2 - 7)$$
.  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$  with a multiplicity of 1.  $x = \sqrt{7}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$  with a multiplicity of 1  $x = -\sqrt{7}$  is a zero of  $f(x)$  with a multiplicity of 1.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-1)$$
.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-1)$$
.

x = 1 is a zero of f(x)

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-1)$$
.

$$x = 1$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 1.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x-1)$$
.

$$x = 1$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 1.

$$x = 0$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = x^3 - x^2$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

#### SOLUTION:

Factor 
$$f(x) = x^2(x - 1)$$
.

$$x = 1$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 1.

$$x = 0$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

with a multiplicity of 2

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = (x+1)^4(x-3)$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

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Find the zeros of  $f(x) = (x+1)^4(x-3)$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

$$x = -1$$
 is a zero of  $f(x)$ 

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = (x+1)^4(x-3)$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

### SOLUTION:

x = -1 is a zero of f(x) with a multiplicity of 4.

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = (x+1)^4(x-3)$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

### SOLUTION:

x = -1 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 4.

x = 3 is a zero of f(x)

Find the zeros of  $f(x) = (x+1)^4(x-3)$  and determine the multiplicity of each.

### SOLUTION:

x = -1 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 4.

x = 3 is a zero of f(x)

with a multiplicity of 1

Determine whether the following statement is true or false.

Determine whether the following statement is true or false.

"If 
$$P(x) = (x-7)^7(x+5)^2$$
, then the graph of the polynomial function  $y = P(x)$  is tangent to the  $x$ -axis at  $(-5,0)$ ."

Determine whether the following statement is true or false.

"If  $P(x) = (x-7)^7(x+5)^2$ , then the graph of the polynomial function y = P(x) is tangent to the x-axis at (-5,0)." SOLUTION:

Determine whether the following statement is true or false.

"If 
$$P(x) = (x-7)^7(x+5)^2$$
, then the graph of the polynomial function  $y = P(x)$  is tangent to the  $x$ -axis at  $(-5,0)$ ." SOLUTION:

P(x) has a zero at x = -5.

Determine whether the following statement is true or false.

"If  $P(x) = (x-7)^7(x+5)^2$ , then the graph of the polynomial function y = P(x) is tangent to the x-axis at (-5,0)."

SOLUTION:

$$P(x)$$
 has a zero at  $x = -5$ .

This zero has a multiplicty of 2, an even number.

Determine whether the following statement is true or false.

"If  $P(x) = (x-7)^7(x+5)^2$ , then the graph of the polynomial function y = P(x) is tangent to the x-axis at (-5,0)."

SOLUTION:

$$P(x)$$
 has a zero at  $x = -5$ .

This zero has a multiplicty of 2, an even number.

Thus P(x) is tangent to the x-axis at (-5,0)

Determine whether the following statement is true or false.

"If  $P(x) = (x-7)^7(x+5)^2$ , then the graph of the polynomial function y = P(x) is tangent to the x-axis at (-5,0)."

SOLUTION:

P(x) has a zero at x = -5.

This zero has a multiplicty of 2, an even number.

Thus P(x) is tangent to the x-axis at (-5,0)

The statement is true (Statement B).

Find the correct end behavior diagram for the given polynomial function.

Find the correct end behavior diagram for the given polynomial function.

$$f(x) = -2.76x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1.$$

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Find the correct end behavior diagram for the given polynomial function.

$$f(x) = -2.76x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1.$$

$$f(x) \sim -x^4$$
.

Find the correct end behavior diagram for the given polynomial function.

$$f(x) = -2.76x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 1.$$

SOLUTION:

$$f(x) \sim -x^4$$
.

Choose D.