WORKBOOK EXAMPLES CHAPTER 4 MATH 1100

Course Coordinator: Luiza DeSouza

22 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

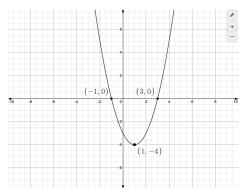
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x+1)(x-3),$$

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

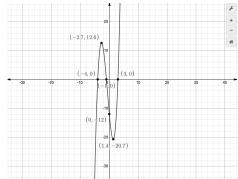
$$g(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 11x - 12 = (x+4)(x+1)(x-3),$$

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:
```

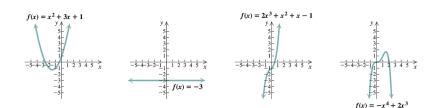
```
find the zeros of g(x):
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the x-intercepts:
SOLUTION: x = -4, -1, 3;
the y-intercept:
SOLUTION: y = -12;
the minimum:
Solution: -\infty;
the maximum:
Solution: \infty;
the domain:
SOLUTION: (-\infty, \infty);
```

```
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).
```

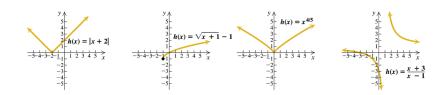
EXAMPLES OF POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

FIGURE: Polynomial Functions



Examples of Nonpolynomial Functions

FIGURE: Nonpolynomial Functions



POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

The graph of a polynomial function is *continuous*; that is, it has no holes or breaks.

POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

The graph of a polynomial function is *continuous*; that is, it has no holes or breaks.

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

POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

The graph of a polynomial function is *continuous*; that is, it has no holes or breaks.

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

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

If $a_n x^n$ is the leading term of a polynomial function,

If $a_n x^n$ is the leading term of a polynomial function, then the behavior of the graph as $x \to \infty$ or as $x \to -\infty$

If $a_n x^n$ is the leading term of a polynomial function, then the behavior of the graph as $x \to \infty$ or as $x \to -\infty$ can be described in one of the four following ways.

If $a_n x^n$ is the leading term of a polynomial function, then the behavior of the graph as $x \to \infty$ or as $x \to -\infty$ can be described in one of the four following ways.

FIGURE:

n	$a_n > 0$	$a_n < 0$
Even	\	\(\lambda \)
Odd	J.,)	1

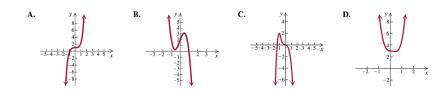
EXAMPLE

Using the leading term test, match each of the following functions with one of the graphs **A–D** that follow.

EXAMPLE

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

FIGURE:



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

Example (cont.)

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

SOLUTION: **D**

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

SOLUTION: **D**

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

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

SOLUTION: **D**

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

SOLUTION: **B**

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

SOLUTION: **D**

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

SOLUTION: **B**

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLUTION: C