

# Algebra 2 Graphing Polynomials Review KEY

SHOW ALL WORK on the worksheet

State the end behavior for each of the following polynomial functions.

1.  $f(x) = 5x^3 - 2x + 9$   
 $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

2.  $g(x) = -x^{100} + 4x^6 - 3x + 8$   
 $x \rightarrow \infty, g(x) \rightarrow -\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, g(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

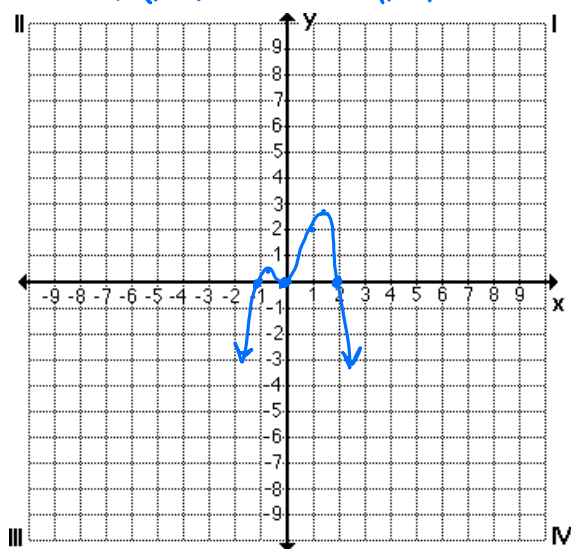
3.  $y = -x^9 + x^8 - 2x^5 + 10$   
 $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow \infty$

4.  $k(x) = x^8 - 4x^2 - 7x^{15}$   
 $x \rightarrow \infty, k(x) \rightarrow -\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, k(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

5.  $f(x) = (x+3)(2x-5)(x+6)$   
 $k = 2$   $deg = 3$   
 $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow \infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

Graph the following polynomial functions and state the key characteristics listed below.

6.  $y = -x^4 + x^3 + 2x^2$   
 $= -x^2(x^2 - x - 2) = -x^2(x-2)(x+1)$



End behavior:  $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

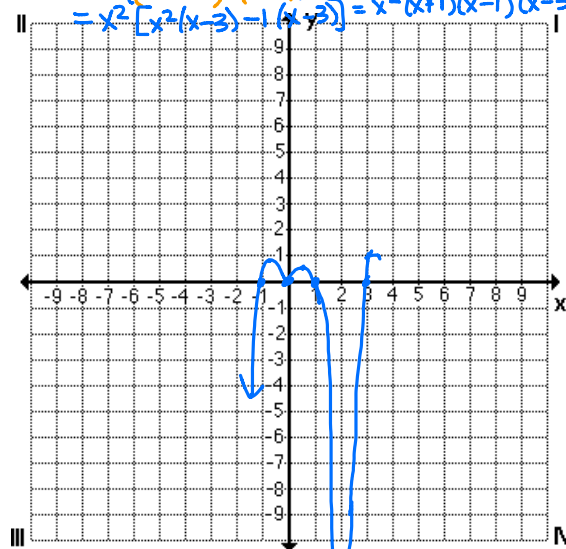
x-intercept(s):  $-1, 0, 2$

y-intercept(s):  $0$

Domain:  $\mathbb{R}$

Range:  $[-\infty, 2.8]$

7.  $y = x^5 - 3x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2$   
 $= x^2(x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 3)$   
 $= x^2[x^2(x-3) - 1(x-3)] = x^2(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)$



End behavior:  $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

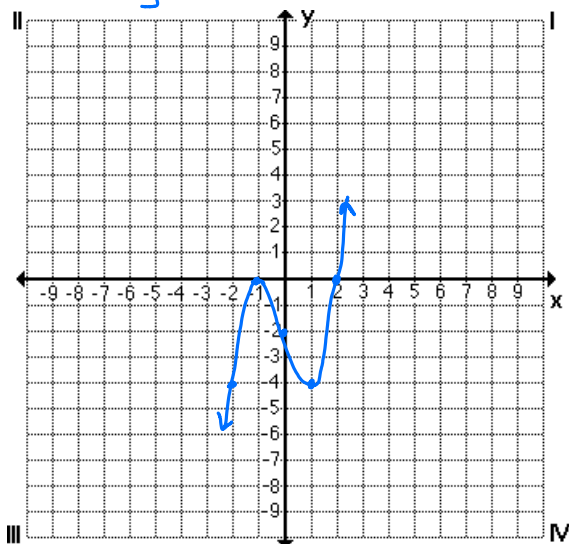
x-intercept(s):  $-1, 0, 1, 3$

y-intercept(s):  $0$

Domain:  $\mathbb{R}$

Range:  $\mathbb{R}$

8.  $y = (x-2)(x+1)^2$   
 $\text{deg} = 3 \quad |c| = 1$



End behavior:  $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

x-intercept(s):  $-1, 2$

y-intercept(s):  $-2$

Domain:  $\mathbb{R}$

Range:  $\mathbb{R}$

Find all zeros of the following polynomial functions.

8.  $f(x) = x^3 - 8x^2 + 11x + 20$   
 Poss:  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 5, \pm 10, \pm 20$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -1 & 1 & -8 & 11 & 20 \\ & & -1 & 9 & -20 \\ \hline & 1 & -9 & 20 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = (x+1)(x^2 - 9x + 20)$$

$$0 = (x+1)(x-5)(x-4)$$

$$x = -1, 5, 4$$

9.  $g(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + 8x^2 - 13x + 6$

Poss:  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -2 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 8 & -13 & 6 \\ & & -2 & 8 & -16 & 16 & -6 \\ \hline & 1 & -4 & 8 & -8 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$g(x) = (x+2)(x^4 - 4x^3 + 8x^2 - 8x + 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 1 & -4 & 8 & -8 & 3 \\ & & -1 & -3 & 5 & -3 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & 5 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$g(x) = (x+2)(x-1)(x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -3 & 5 & -3 \\ & & -1 & -2 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$g(x) = (x+2)(x-1)(x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 3)$$

$$x = -2, 1, 1 \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

10. Write an equation in standard form that would have each of the following sets of roots:

(a)  $x = -1, x = 2, x = -3$

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

$$= (x^2 - x - 2)(x+3)$$

$$= x^3 + 3x^2 - x^2 - 3x - 2x - 6$$

$$= x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$$

(b)  $x = 2, x = -2, x = -\frac{5}{2}$

$$y = (x-2)(x+2)(2x+5)$$

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

$$= 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x - 20$$