Name:

A polynomial function is a function of the form

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

where $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and $a_n \neq 0$. The degree of f(x) is $\deg(f) = n$. The real numbers a_i are the coefficients of f(x). The leading coefficient of f(x) is a_n . The constant coefficient of f(x) is a_0 .

The zeros, or roots, of f(x) are the complex solutions to the equation f(x) = 0.

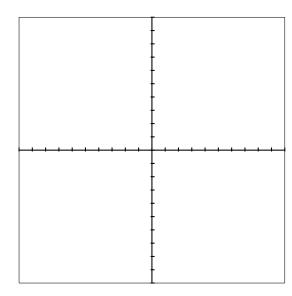
The *y-intercept* of f(x) is the point (0, f(0)).

The x-intercepts of f(x) are the points (r,0), where r is a real root of f(x).

The shape of f(x) is

- (a) +|+ if n is even and $a_n > 0$;
- (b) -|- if n is even and $a_n < 0$;
- (c) -|+ if n is odd and $a_n > 0$;
- (d) + |- if n is odd and $a_n < 0$.

Find the degree, leading coefficient, roots, intercepts, and shape of f(x). Use the intercepts and the shape to sketch the graph of f(x).



Problem 1: $f(x) = \sqrt{5} - 2x$

Degree:

Leading Coefficient:

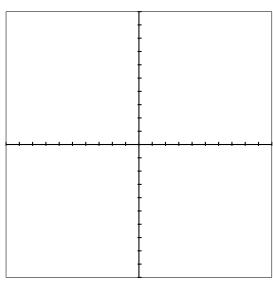
Constant Coefficient:

Roots:

y-intercept:

x-intercepts:

Shape:



Problem 2: $f(x) = 9 - x^2$

Degree:

Leading Coefficient:

Constant Coefficient:

Roots:

y-intercept:

x-intercepts:

Shape:

