

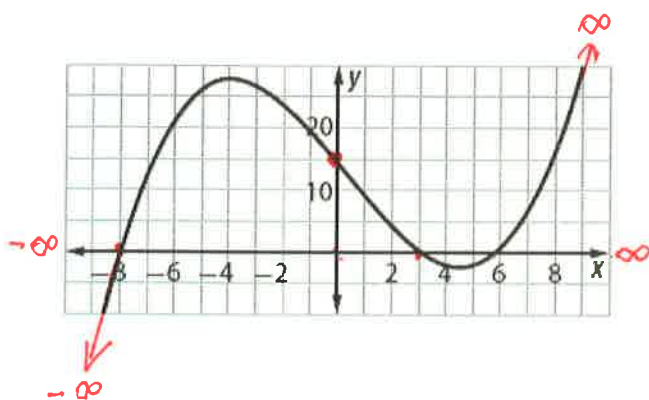
Math 3 Honors Unit 2 Day 2 Polynomial Graphs – Degree, Zeros, Local Min/Max, End Behavior

SWBAT: determine the Degree, Zeros, Local Min/Max, End Behavior of a polynomial from its graph.

ROOTS
SOL
X-int

WARM UP

Consider the graph of the polynomial function shown below.



a. Zeros: $x = 6, 3, -8$

b. End Behavior: $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$
 $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

c. Degree: 3

d. What is the smallest possible degree for this polynomial function? Explain your reasoning. *degree 3 because there are 3 real zeros x-int*

e. Use a line of best fit to find a polynomial function rule that models the graph pattern. List the points you use as the basis of your curve fitting.

Points: $(6, 0), (3, 0), (-8, 0), (0, 15)$ STAT/EDIT/L1, L2
x y

Function rule: $y = .10x^3 - .10x^2 - 5.63x + 15$ STAT/CALC/CUBIC REG
Vars
y vars.
function
y!

When finding a line of best fit, how many points will you need to determine:

A line? x^1 2

A parabola? x^2 3





A Cubic? 4

A Quartic? 5

What would you use for a general rule?

one more point than the # of the degree

Review from Math 2:

Polynomial/Graph	Domain	Range	End Behavior	Absolute Max/Min
linear $y = x$ 	all real #'s \mathbb{R}	\mathbb{R}	$x \rightarrow \infty \quad y \rightarrow \infty$ $x \rightarrow -\infty \quad y \rightarrow -\infty$	none
quadratic $y = x^2$ 	\mathbb{R}	$y \geq \text{vertex}$	$x \rightarrow \infty \quad y \rightarrow \infty$ $x \rightarrow -\infty \quad y \rightarrow \infty$	always at the vertex
cubic $y = x^3$ 	\mathbb{R}	\mathbb{R}	$x \rightarrow \infty \quad y \rightarrow \infty$ $x \rightarrow -\infty \quad y \rightarrow -\infty$	none
quartic $y = x^4$ 	\mathbb{R}	$y \geq \text{abs min}$	$x \rightarrow \infty \quad y \rightarrow \infty$ $x \rightarrow -\infty \quad y \rightarrow \infty$	always

What can we say about these polynomials in general?

even deg. polys - same \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{D} , end beh., abs m/min
odd degree - " " " " " "

Terms You Need to Know:

Polynomial: any # of alg. expressions joined by + or -

Domain: set of all possible x values

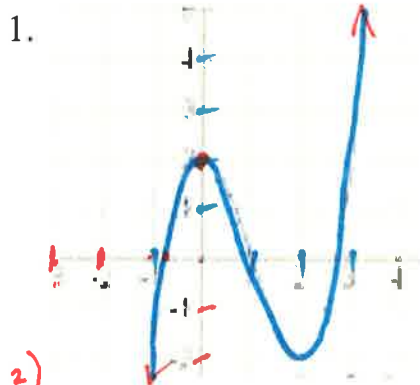
Range: " y values

End Behavior: _____

Absolute Max/Min: \geq every other point in the graph

Local Max/Min: the highest / lowest point on an interval

Given the following graphs, determine the zeros, lowest possible degree, Absolute and Local Min/Max if there are any, end behavior.



$(0, 2)$
 $(-0.8, 0)$
 $(0.8, 0)$
 $(2.7, 0)$

Zeros: $x = -0.8, 0.8, 2.7$

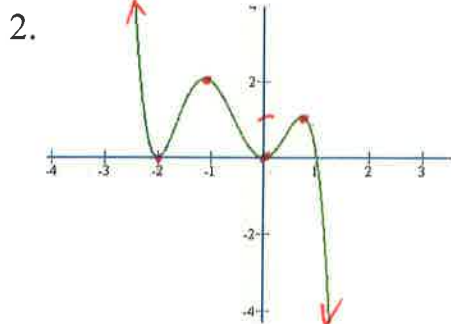
Lowest possible degree: cubic

Absolute Min/Max: none

Local Min/Max: $(0, 2)$ $(2, -2)$

End Behavior: $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$

Possible Function rule: $y = 1.16x^3 + 3.13x^2 + .74x + 2$



Zeros: $x = 0, -2, 1$

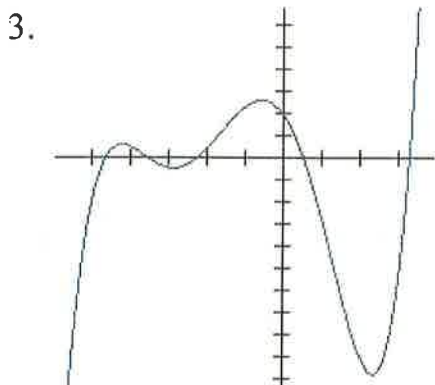
Lowest possible degree: 5 quintic

Absolute Min/Max: none

Local Min/Max: \downarrow min $(-2, 0), (0, 0)$ max $(-1, 2), (1, 1)$

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

Possible Function rule: _____



Zeros: _____

Lowest possible degree: _____

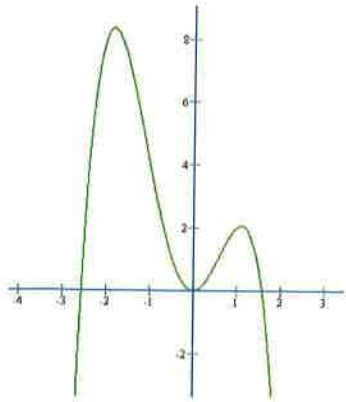
Absolute Min/Max: _____

Local Min/Max: _____

End Behavior: _____

Possible Function rule: _____

3.



Zeros: _____

Lowest possible degree: _____

Absolute Min/Max: _____

Local Min/Max: _____

End Behavior: _____

Possible Function rule: _____

In Closing:

The lowest possible degree is determined by... *# x-int, end beh*

Absolute Min/Max can occur only when ... *even degrees*

Can you have two Absolute Min/Max? *yes*

The number of Local Min/Max can be... *one less than degree*

End Behavior is determined by... *even or odd degree*

Exit Ticket: Draw a graph and write an equation of a function that has

- 1 x-intercept
- 1 local maximum
- 1 local minimum
- a degree of 3

y = _____

