

Practice Worksheet 8.4
Algebra 2

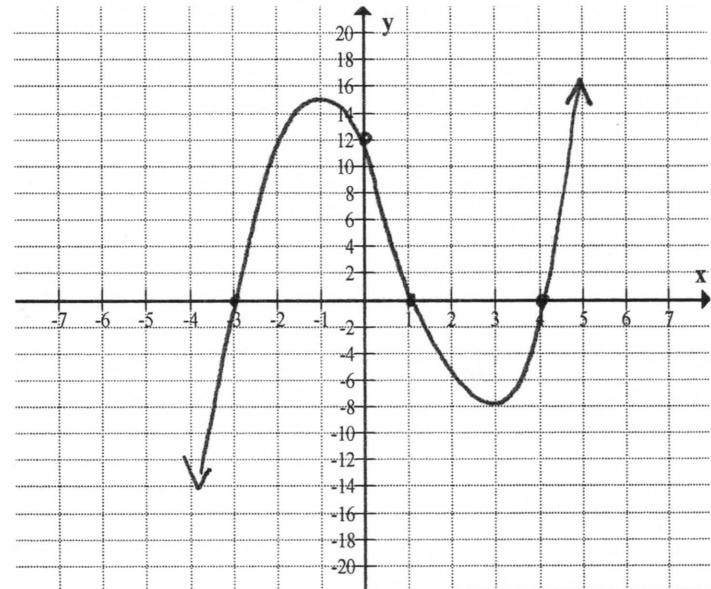
Graphing Polynomial Functions in Factored Form

For each polynomial function give below, do the following:

- Identify the leading term and determine the graph's end behavior
- Find the zeros the polynomial and identify their multiplicities
- Find the polynomial's y – intercept by substituting in $x = 0$
- Construct a sketch of the graph of the polynomial function utilizing your knowledge of end-behavior, zeros, and multiplicities

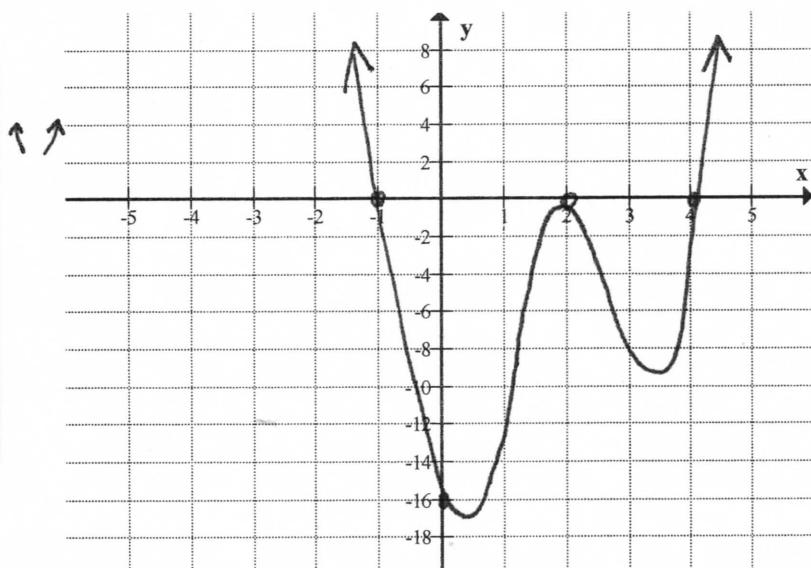
1. $f(x) = (x - 4)(x - 1)(x + 3)$

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| Leading Term $x \cdot x \cdot x = x^3$ | End-Behavior $\text{as } x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$ $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$ | | |
| Zeros | 4 | 1 | -3 |
| Multiplicities | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Y-intercept $(0, 12)$ | $(0 - 4)(0 - 1)(0 + 3)$ $= -4(-1)(3)$ $= 12$ | | |



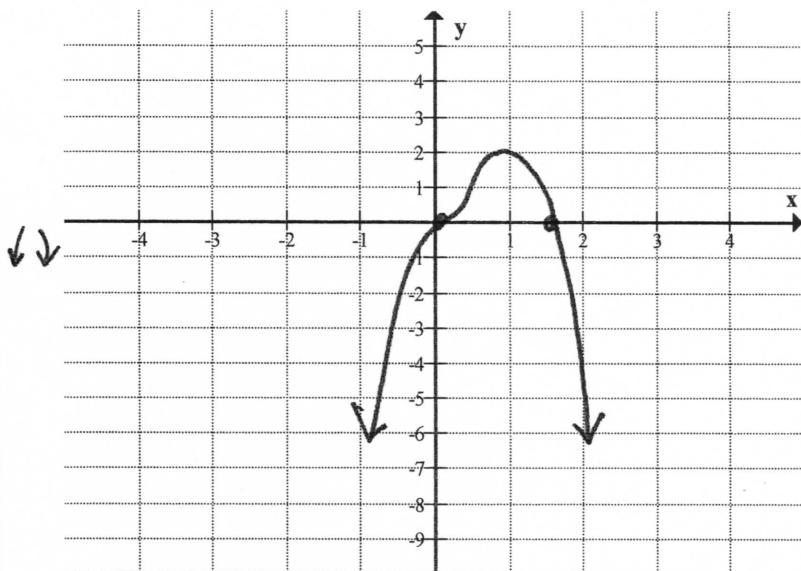
2. $g(x) = (x + 1)(x - 2)^2(x - 4)$

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Leading Term $x \cdot x^2 \cdot x = x^4$ | End-Behavior $\text{as } x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$ $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow \infty$ | | |
| Zeros | -1 | 2 | 4 |
| Multiplicities | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Y-intercept $(0, -16)$ | $(1)(-2)^2(-4)$ $= -16$ | | |



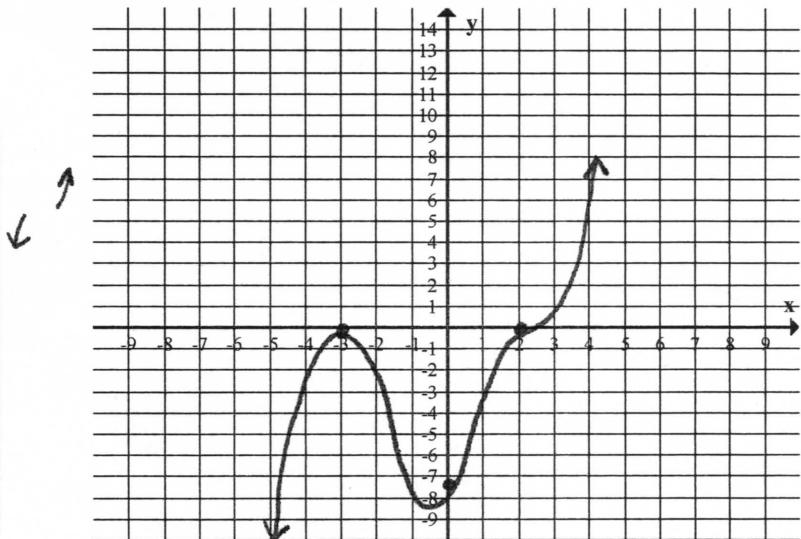
3. $g(x) = -x^3(2x - 3)$

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|
| Leading Term $-x^3(2x) = -2x^4$ | End-Behavior as $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$ $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$ | |
| Zeros | 0 | $3/2$ |
| Multiplicities | 3 | 1 |
| Y-intercept $(0,0)$ | | |



4. $f(x) = \frac{1}{10}(x-2)^3(x+3)^2$

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| Leading Term $\frac{1}{10}x^3 \cdot x^2 = \frac{1}{10}x^5$ | End-Behavior as $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$ $x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$ | |
| Zeros | 2 | -3 |
| Multiplicities | 3 | 2 |
| Y-intercept $(0, -7.2)$ | $\frac{1}{10}(-2)^3(3)^2 = -7.2$ | |



Use synthetic division to determine the values of $f(-1)$ for each function given below.

Is -1 a zero for the polynomial?

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

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 | 1 & 3 & -5 & -4 \\ & -1 & -2 & 7 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & -7 & 3 \end{array}$$

$f(-1) = 3$ / -1 is not a zero of $f(x)$

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

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

$f(-1) = 0$
-1 is a zero of $f(x)$

Use synthetic division to determine whether or not the given binomial is a factor of the polynomial. If the binomial is a factor, find the polynomial's remaining factors.

7. $x-1; 2x^3 + 17x^2 + 23x - 42$

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{1} & 2 & 17 & 23 & -42 \\ & \underline{-1} & 19 & 42 \\ \hline & 2 & 19 & 42 & 10 = R \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^3 + 17x^2 + 23x - 42 &= (2x^2 + 19x + 42)(x-1) \\ &= (2x+7)(x+6)(x-1) \end{aligned}$$

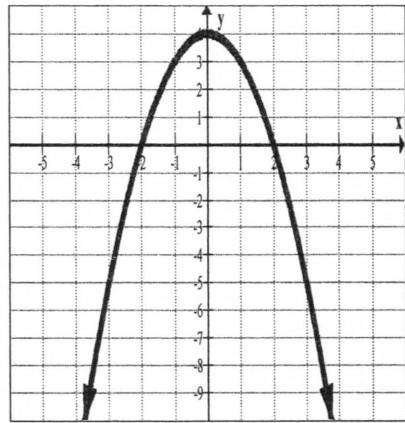
8. $x+1; x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 5$

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{-1} & 1 & 2 & 2 & -2 & -5 \\ & \underline{-1} & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2 \end{array}$$

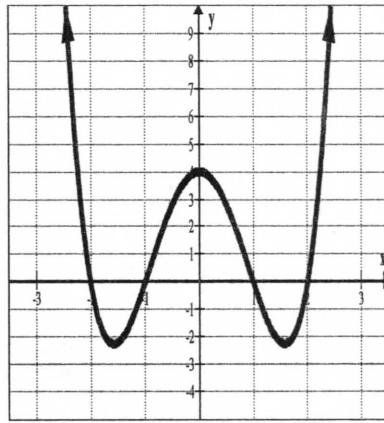
$(x+1)$ is not a factor.

For each graph below, determine whether the degree of the polynomial is even or odd; determine the number of real zeros that it has and state them; and, make statements that describe the function's end behavior.

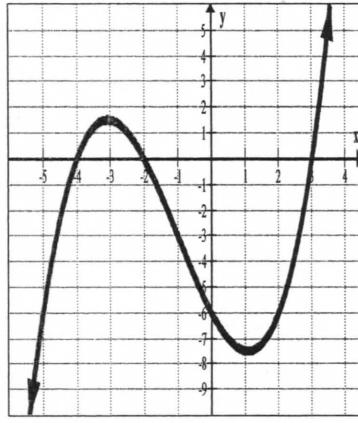
9.



10.



11.



Degree: even

Number of real zeros: 2

Zeros: -2, 2

y-intercept: (0, 4)

End Behavior:

as $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

Degree: even

Number of real zeros: 4

Zeros: -2, -1, 1, 2

y-intercept: (0, 4)

End Behavior:

as $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$

$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow \infty$

Degree: odd

Number of real zeros: 3

Zeros: -4, -2, 3

y-intercept: (0, -6)

End Behavior:

as $x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty$

$x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty$

Determine the y – intercept for each of the functions listed below.

12. $f(x) = -7x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x$

y int: (0, 0)

13. $f(x) = 8x^4 - 5x^2 + 14$

y int: (0, 14)