

Warm-Up

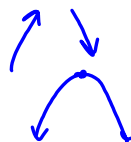
Grab a copy of the guided notes from the table. Start working on it and do as much as you can on the front and back!!

Oct 3-7:50 AM

Standard form of a polynomial – arrange the terms by degree in descending numerical order. A polynomial function $P(x)$, where n is a nonnegative integer and a_n, \dots, a_0 are real numbers.

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

Turning point – a point where the graph of a function changes direction from upwards to downwards or from downwards to upwards



End behavior – the direction of the graph of a function as you move to the left and to the right, away from the origin.

$$x \rightarrow \infty \\ f(x) \rightarrow \dots$$

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POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

VOCABULARY

Monomial – a real number, a variable, or a product of real numbers and variables with whole number exponents

8 x $8x^2$
↓

Degree of a monomial – the exponent of the variable if there is only one variable, or the sum of the exponents if there is more than one variable

$8x^3$ → degree: 3 x^2y^3 → deg?

Polynomial – a monomial or the sum of monomials
 4+ terms

Degree of a polynomial – the greatest degree among the monomial terms

$$x^3 + x^8 - 2x^2 + 7$$

Polynomial function – a polynomial in the variable x

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Classifying Polynomials

Names By Degree

Degree	Name By Degree	Polynomial Example
0	constant	5
1	linear	$8x+1$
2	quadratic	$9x^2 ; 2x^2 - 5x + 3$
3	cubic	$8x^3 + 8x^2 + 8x + 8$
4	quartic	$8x^4 + 8x^3 + 8x^2 + 8x + 8$
5	quintic	$8x^5 + 4x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 1$

6+ → 6th degree
 7th degree

$$8x^{15} + 16x^2 - 5$$

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Names By Terms

Number of Terms	Name By Terms	Polynomial Example
1	monomial	$8x^3$
2	binomial	$4x + 1; 8x^2 - 8$
3	trinomial	$3x^3 + 9x - 2$
4 +	polynomial	$4x^7 + 8x^4 + 3x^2 - 7$

Ex#1: $4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 3x^3$

- ① Write in standard form (highest power to constant)
 $3x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 4$
- ② Determine degree **Cubic = 3**
- ③ Determine number of monomial terms **4**
- ④ Name **cubic polynomial**
- ⑤ Leading Coefficient: **3**

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Classifying Polynomials

EX #1: Write each polynomial in standard form. Name the polynomial by degree and by number of terms.

- A. $4x^2 - 3x + 5x^4$
 $5x^4 + 4x^2 - 3x$
Quartic trinomial
- B. $2 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x$
 $x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x + 2$
Cubic polynomial
- C. $8 + 3x$
 $3x + 8$
Linear binomial
- D. x^7
7th degree monomial
- E. 11
Constant monomial

Determining Polynomials from equations

EX #2 Which equations are polynomial functions?

- 1. $f(x) = x^{15} + x^{10} + 7$
- 2. $f(x) = 2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 7x - 1$
- 3. $f(m) = m + 2\sqrt{m}$
- 4. $f(x) = 12$
- 5. $f(x) = x - 6.7$
- 6. $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{2}$
- 7. $f(x) = x^{-2} + 5$
- 8. $f(p) = p^2 - \frac{5}{p}$

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Determining Polynomials from graphs

Graphs of Polynomial Functions Not Graphs of Polynomial Functions

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14.

Oct 2-4:35 PM

End-Behavior of a Polynomial

The degree of a polynomial affects the shape of its graph and determines the maximum number of **turning points**. It also affects the **end behavior** of a function.

Even Degree
 Same end behavior
 L.C. tells us direction!

4 → Degree -1 = max # of turning pts

2
 End behavior: $-\infty$
 LC = -1

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ODD Degree
 Opposite end behaviors!

DOWN AND UP

UP AND DOWN

LC determines direction for right side

$y = x^3 - 2x$
 LC = +1

$y = -0.5x^3 + 4x + 1$
 LC = $-\frac{1}{2}$

Graphing Cubic Functions

EX #4: 1. $y = x^3$ Parent Function Must know!!

x	y
-2	-8
-1	-1
0	0
1	1
2	8

0 turning points

$-3x^3 + 2x +$

LC → -3
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$
 $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

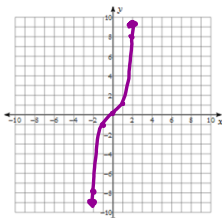
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Graphing Cubic Functions

EX #4: 1. $y = x^3$ Parent Function Must know!!

x	y
-2	-8
-1	-1
0	0
1	1
2	8



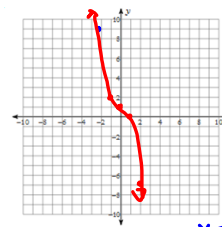
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Graphing Cubic Functions

EX #4: 2. $y = -x^3 + 1$

Use transformations to graph.

*reflects over x-axis
up*



*$x \rightarrow -\infty$
 $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$* *$x \rightarrow +\infty$
 $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$*

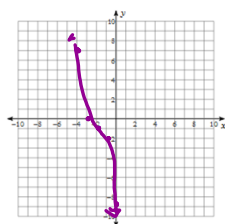
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Graphing Cubic Functions

EX #4: 3. $y = -(x + 2)^3 - 1$

Use transformations to graph.

*reflect over x-axis
left 2
down 1*



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Nov 14-3:18 PM