Precalculus Worsheet 3 - Polynomial Functions Paul L. Bailey

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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 of f(x) are the real and complex solutions to the equation f(x) = 0.

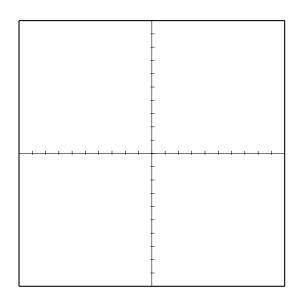
The *y-intercept* of f(x) is the point $(0, a_0)$.

The x-intercepts of f(x) are the points (r,0), where r is a real zero 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, constant coefficient, zeros, intercepts, and shape of f(x) = y. Use the intercepts and the shape to sketch the graph of f(x).



Polynomial: $y = \sqrt{5} - 2$

Degree:

Leading Coefficient:

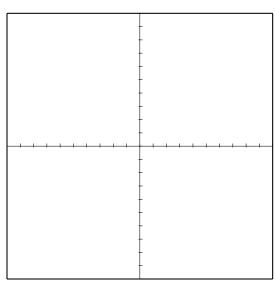
Constant Coefficient:

Zeros:

y-intercept:

x-intercepts:

Shape:



Polynomial: $y = 8 - 2x^2$

Degree:

Leading Coefficient:

Constant Coefficient:

Zeros:

y-intercept:

x-intercepts:

Shape:

