## Calculus I Worksheet 3 - Polynomial Functions Paul L. Bailey

February 5, 2009

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.

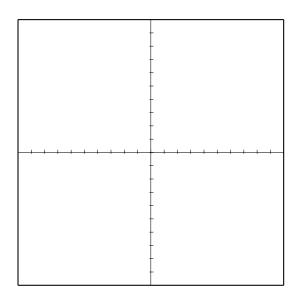
The *y-intercept* of f(x) is the point  $(0, a_0)$ .

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), which determines the behavior of the function near  $\pm \infty$ , 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:

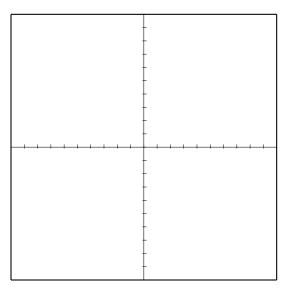
**Constant Coefficient:** 

Zeros:

y-intercept:

x-intercepts:

Shape:



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

Degree:

Leading Coefficient:

**Constant Coefficient:** 

Zeros:

y-intercept:

x-intercepts:

Shape:

