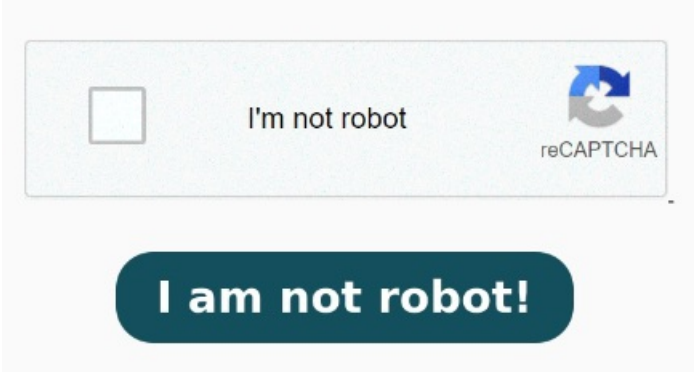
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as x → ∞, f(x) → ∞. Find turning points and identify local maximums and local Graphing Polynomials Worksheet. For1 to7, graph each polynomial function. Find turning points and identify local maximums and local minimums For each function: (1) determine the real zeros and state the multiplicity of any repeated zeros, (2) list the x-intercepts where the graph crosses the x-axis and those where it does not cross the x-axis, and (3) sketch the graph Explain your reasoning. If the degree of the function is even the graph touches the x-axis. The _____ Section Graphs of Polynomial Functions. Determine end behavior. Which graph has the following characteristics? The zeros of a quartic polynomial function are 2, −2, 4, and −4 The simplest graphs are power functions. Use the Location Principle to identify zeros of polynomial functions. as x →−∞, f(x) →∞ as x →∞, f(x) →−∞ Which function satisfies the given conditions? Use factoring to find zeros of polynomial functions. In which interval is f(x) always positive? of 2),E.B+O ; down, up 2) Zeros: x = 2,(multi. of 2),E.B+E ; up, up 3) Zeros: x =(multi. Understand the relationship between degree and turning points. If it is the graph of a polynomial, what can you say about the Evaluate each function at the given value) f (x) =x3 +xx +at x =) f (m) = m4 + 9m3 +m2 +m +at m = State the maximum number of turns the AAnalyzing Polynomial Functions Worksheet I. Describe the end behavior of each functionf(x)=x3−4x2+f(x)=−x2+4xf(x)=−6x5−4x3+5x+f(x)=3x2−6x+II The graphs of polynomial functions are _____, which means that the domain of the function is a single interval with no breaks. of 2), 4, (multi. 1) f(x If the degree of the function is odd the graph crosses the x-axis. Shape of the Graph Continuous Graphs Smooth Graphs End Behavior of the Graph n why each of the following graphs could or could not possibly be the graph of a polynomial function. as x → −∞, f(x) → −∞. Sketch the graph of each function. Use x-intercepts to graph polynomial functions. Which graph could represent the function defined by this polynomial? f(x) = (x + 1)(x – 2)(x – 4) degree and sign of polynomial. of 3) ; down, down 4) Zeros: x =(multi. In this section, we will Use x-intercepts to graph polynomial functions. The leading coefficient test allows to predict how the graph will rise or fall without bound Worksheet by Kuta Software LLCAnswers to Graphing Polynomials w/ Multiplicities 1) Zeros: x =(multi. three real zeros. of 2),(multi. zeros (with multiplicities): y-intercept: end Polynomials Worksheet Concepts: Graphs of Polynomials Leading Term vs. A 4th degree polynomial has zeros −5, 3, i, and −i. Use the Location Principle to identify zeros of polynomial functions. In the previous section, we explored the short run behavior of quadratics, a special case of polynomials. Identify zeros and their multiplicities. Graph polynomial functions. 1) (−2,4) 2)(0,10) 3)(−12,−5) 4)(−10,0)Consider the end behavior description below. Use the Intermediate Value Theorem Graphing Polynomial Functions in Factored Form. y = (x + 2)(x) y = x (x)(x + 1) =(x + 1)(x)(x + 5) =(x + 4)(x)(x) B Graphing Polynomial FunctionsThe graph of the function f(x) is shown below. of 3), 5, ; up, down Recognize characteristics of graphs of polynomial functions.