

**2.3 Polynomial Functions of Higher Degree w/Modeling**

Target 2B: Graph, Solve and Analyze Polynomial Functions

*Review of Prior Concepts*Find the degree and leading coefficient of:  $f(x) = 5x^2 - 4x^3 + 2 - 7x$ .End Behavior of polynomials:→ What happens to the graph of  $f(x)$  as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Notation	Meaning of the Notation

**Using a graphing calculator, describe the end behavior of the function.**

1.  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x - 1$

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

**More Practice****End Behavior**

<http://www.coolmath.com/prec calculus-review-calculus-intro/prec calculus-algebra/14-tail-behavior-limits-at-infinity-02>  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Krjd\\_vU4Uvg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Krjd_vU4Uvg)

**SAT Connection**Heart of Algebra**9.** Understand connections between algebraic and graphical representations.

Example: Line  $\ell$  in the  $xy$ -plane contains points from each of Quadrants II, III, and IV, but no points from Quadrant I. Which of the following must be true?

- A) The slope of line  $\ell$  is undefined.
- B) The slope of line  $\ell$  is zero.
- C) The slope of line  $\ell$  is positive.
- D) The slope of line  $\ell$  is negative.

[Solution](#)

## Leading Term Test for Polynomial End Behavior

For any polynomial function  $f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$ ,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

are determined by the degree  $n$  of the polynomial and its leading coefficient  $a_n$ .



		Leading Coefficients	
		$a_n > 0$	$a_n < 0$
Degree	$n$ is odd	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) =$  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) =$  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$
	$n$ is even	$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) =$  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$	 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) =$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$

## Conclusions about Leading Term Test

- When  $n$  (degree) is even, the end behaviors are \_\_\_\_\_
- When  $n$  is odd, the end behaviors are \_\_\_\_\_
- Whenever the leading coefficient is positive,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
  - In other words, the graph ends by approaching the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.
- Whenever the leading coefficient is negative,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
  - In other words, the graph ends by approaching the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.

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*Examples***Describe the end behavior of each function WITHOUT using a graphing calculator**

1.  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x$

2.  $g(x) = -4x^5$

3.  $h(x) = 7 - 3x^6$

4.  $k(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x^7$

**More Practice****Leading Term Test**[http://hotmath.com/hotmath\\_help/topics/leading-coefficient-test.html](http://hotmath.com/hotmath_help/topics/leading-coefficient-test.html)<https://www.boundless.com/algebra/textbooks/boundless-algebra-textbook/polynomials-and-rational-functions-7/graphing-polynomial-functions-346/the-leading-term-test-143-725/><https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2/polynomial-functions/polynomial-end-behavior/v/polynomial-end-behavior><http://www.math.brown.edu/UTRA/polynomials.html#graphing><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W1mSBnu61MI><https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WU4sufdUHqY>**Homework Assignment**

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## SAT Connection

## Solution

**Choice D is correct.** The quadrants of the  $xy$ -plane are defined as follows: Quadrant I is above the  $x$ -axis and to the right of the  $y$ -axis; Quadrant II is above the  $x$ -axis and to the left of the  $y$ -axis; Quadrant III is below the  $x$ -axis and to the left of the  $y$ -axis; and Quadrant IV is below the  $x$ -axis and to the right of the  $y$ -axis. It is possible for line  $\ell$  to pass through Quadrants II, III, and IV, but not Quadrant I, only if line  $\ell$  has negative  $x$ - and  $y$ -intercepts. This implies that line  $\ell$  has a negative slope, since between the negative  $x$ -intercept and the negative  $y$ -intercept the value of  $x$  increases (from negative to zero) and the value of  $y$  decreases (from zero to negative); so the quotient of the change in  $y$  over the change in  $x$ , that is, the slope of line  $\ell$ , must be negative.

Choice A is incorrect because a line with an undefined slope is a vertical line, and if a vertical line passes through Quadrant IV, it must pass through Quadrant I as well. Choice B is incorrect because a line with a slope of zero is a horizontal line and, if a horizontal line passes through Quadrant II, it must pass through Quadrant I as well. Choice C is incorrect because if a line with a positive slope passes through Quadrant IV, it must pass through Quadrant I as well.