

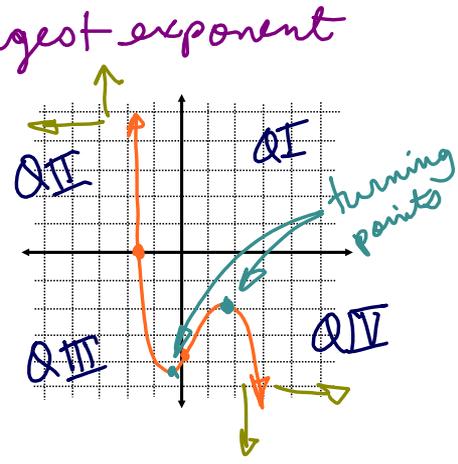
9/6
6.1 Graphs of Polynomial Functions

end behaviour: the shape or **direction** of a graph as x gets either very **large** or very **small**

cubic function: a polynomial of **degree** 3

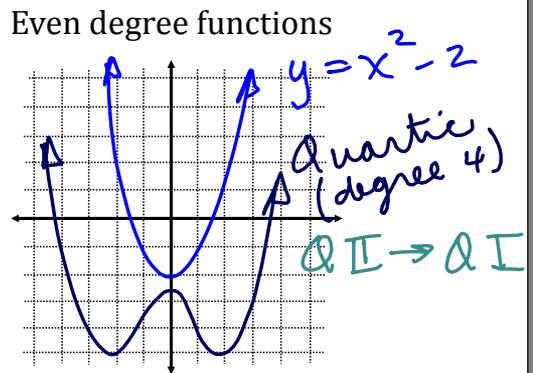
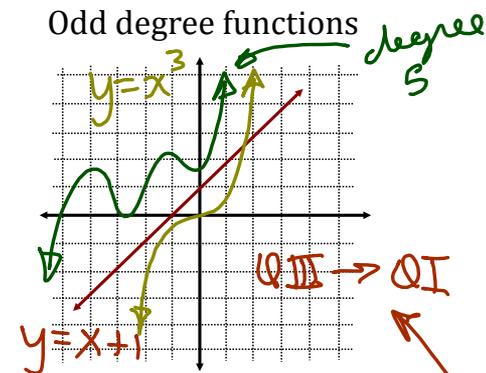
ex. $f(x) = -2x^3 + 3x - 5$

- Leading Coefficient*
- features:
- only one **y-intercept**
 - up to **3** x-intercepts
 - domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 - range: $y \in \mathbb{R}$
 - end behaviour (EB) for positive $f(x)$:
from QIII \rightarrow QI

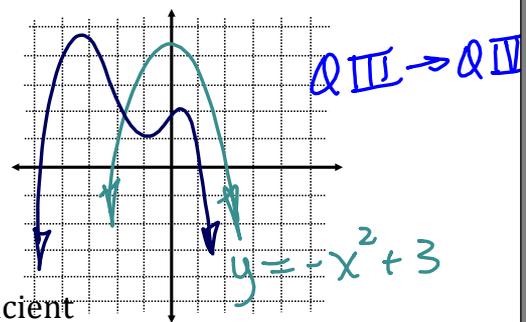
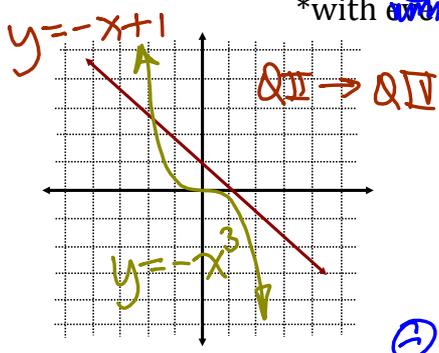


turning point: point where a function changes from **increasing** to **decreasing** (or vice versa)... the maximum number of turning points is always one less than the **degree**

End Behaviour is similar for...



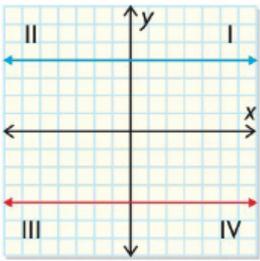
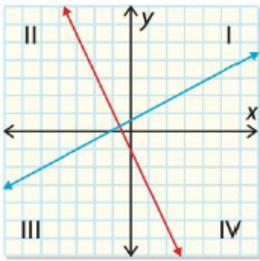
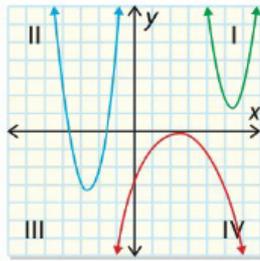
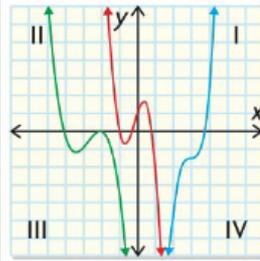
*with **+** leading coefficient



*with **-** leading coefficient

Need to Know

- The graphs of polynomial functions of the same degree have common characteristics.
- The chart below shows sample sketches of functions and displays all the possibilities for the x-intercepts, y-intercepts, end behaviour, range, and number of turning points for each type of function.

| Type of Function | constant | linear | quadratic | cubic |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Degree, n | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Sketch |  |  |  |  |
| Number of x-Intercepts | 0, except for $y = 0$, for which every point is on the x-axis | 1 | 0, 1, or 2 | 1, 2, or 3 |
| Number of y-Intercepts | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| End Behaviour | Line extends from quadrant II to quadrant I or from quadrant III to quadrant IV. | Line extends from quadrant III to quadrant I or from quadrant II to quadrant IV. | Curve extends from quadrant II to quadrant I or from quadrant III to quadrant IV. | Curve extends from quadrant III to quadrant I or from quadrant II to quadrant IV. |
| Domain | $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ | $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ | $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ | $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ |
| Range | $\{y \mid y = \text{constant}, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ | $\{y \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ | $\{y \mid y \leq \text{maximum}, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ or $\{y \mid y \geq \text{minimum}, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ | $\{y \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$ |
| Number of Turning Points | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 or 2 |

Homefun: pg. 383 #1-4