

## 4.8 - Analyzing Graphs of Polynomial Functions

1 of 10

Zeros, factors, solutions, and x-intercepts are closely related concepts.

### Zeros, Factors, Solutions, and Intercepts

Let  $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$  be a polynomial function. The following statements are equivalent.

**Zero:**  $k$  is a zero of the polynomial function  $f$ .

---

**Factor:**  $x - k$  is a factor of the polynomial  $f(x)$ .

---

**Solution:**  $k$  is a solution (or root) of the polynomial equation  $f(x) = 0$ .

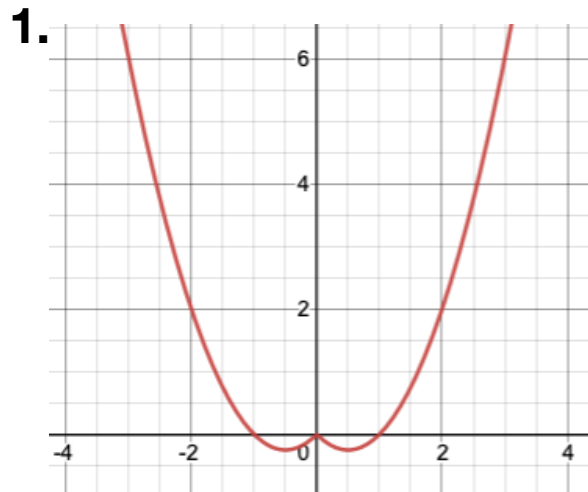
---

**x-Intercept:** If  $k$  is a real number, then  $k$  is an x-intercept of the graph of the polynomial function  $f$ . The graph of  $f$  passes through  $(k, 0)$ .

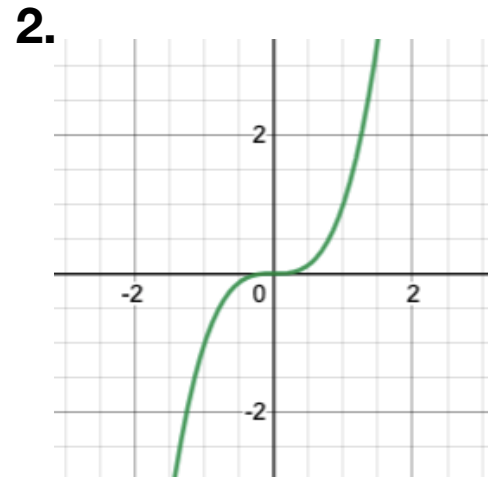
# 4.8 - Analyzing Graphs of Polynomial Functions

2 of 10

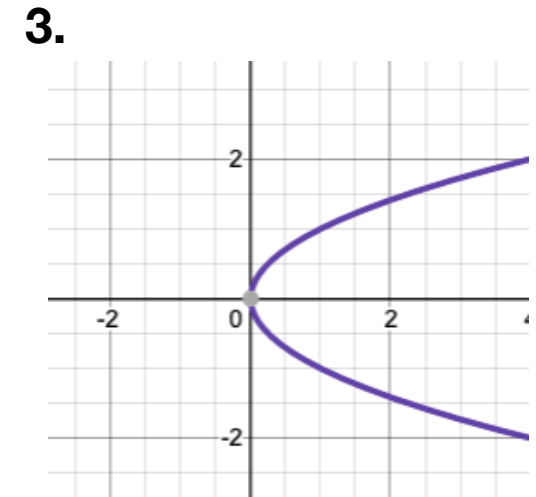
## Three Symmetries



**y-axis**  
**even**



**origin**  
**odd**



**x-axis**  
**not function**

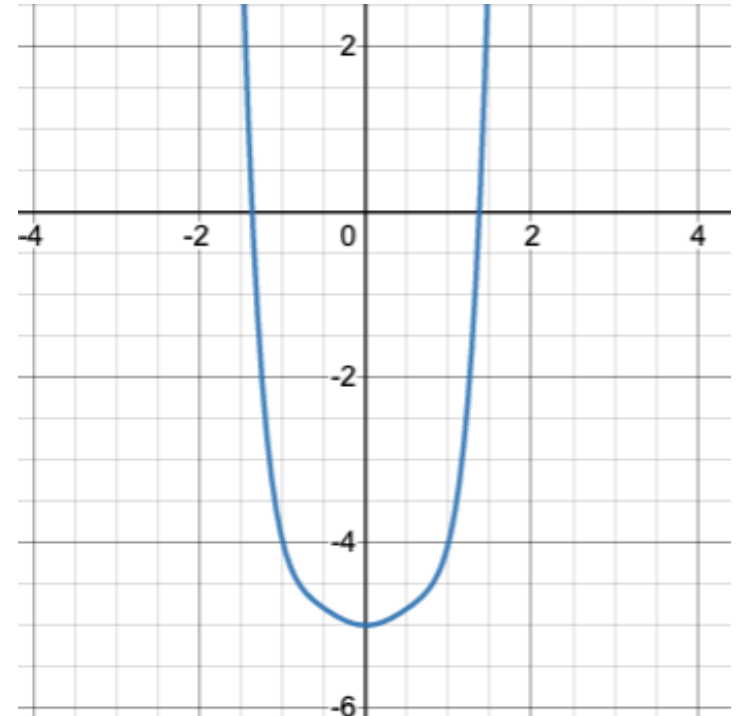
## 4.8 - Analyzing Graphs of Polynomial Functions

### Even Functions

3 of 10

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = x^6 - x^4 + x^2 - 5$$



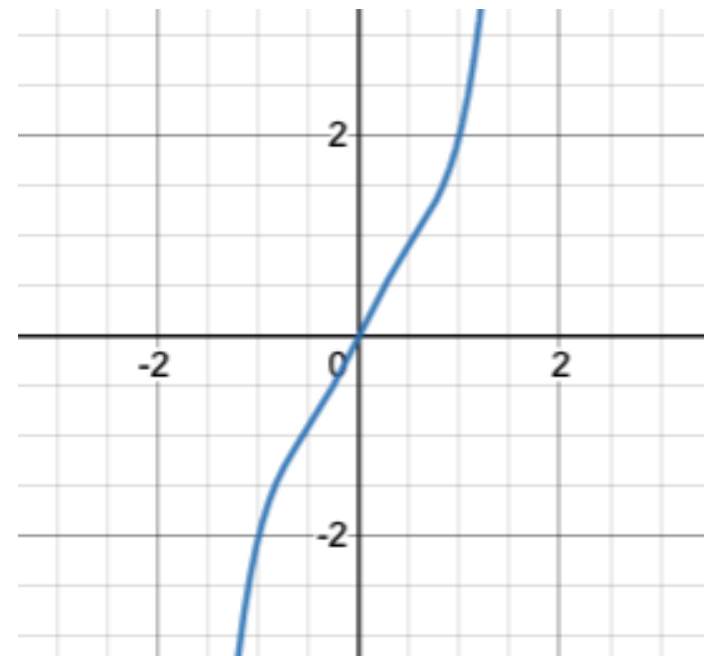
## 4.8 - Analyzing Graphs of Polynomial Functions

### Odd Functions

4 of 10

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

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



# 4.8 - Analyzing Graphs of Polynomial Functions

## Even or Odd?

5 of 10

1.  $y = x^3 - 2x$

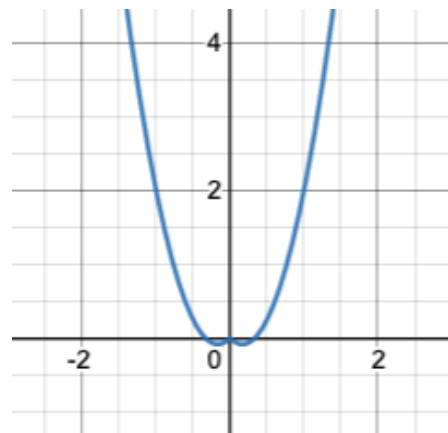
2.  $y = -|x| + 3x^2$

3.  $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4}$

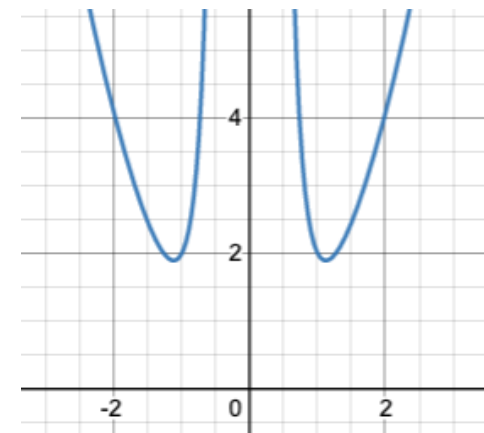
**Odd**



**Even**



**Even**



# 4.4 - Factoring Polynomials

## Practice: Factoring

6 of 10

1.  $3x^6 - 2x^3 - 1$

$(3x^3 + 1)(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$

2.  $\frac{2}{y^4} - \frac{3}{y^2} + 1$

$(\frac{2}{y^2} - 1)(\frac{1}{y} - 1)(\frac{1}{y} + 1)$

# 4.2 - Adding, Subtracting, and Multiplying Polynomials

## Practice: Binomial Theorem

7 of 10

1.  $(x + 2y)^4$

$$x^4 + 8x^3y + 24x^2y^2 + 32xy^3 + 16y^4$$

2.  $(2x - 3y)^{14}$

Find 4th term

$$-20,127,744x^{11}y^3$$

# 4.5 - Solving Polynomial Equations

## Practice: Rational Root Theorem

8 of 10

List all possible rational roots, then solve.

$$2x^4 + 9x^3 + 15x^2 + 6x - 8 = 0$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \pm \left\{ 1, 2, 4, 8, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$\text{Roots} = \left\{ -2, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-3 \pm i\sqrt{7}}{2} \right\}$$



# 4.3 - Dividing Polynomials

## Practice: Synthetic Division

9 of 10

$$(2x^4 + 9x^3 + 15x^2 + 6x - 8)/(x - 3)$$

$$2x^3 + 15x^2 + 60x + 186 + \frac{550}{x - 3}$$

# 4.3 - Dividing Polynomials

## Practice: Long Division

10 of 10

$$(2x^4 + 9x^3 + 15x^2 + 6x - 8)/(x^2 + x - 3)$$

$$2x^2 + 7x + 14 + \frac{13x + 34}{x^2 + x - 3}$$

