



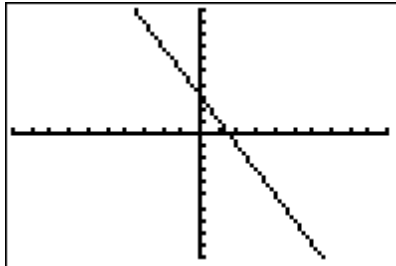
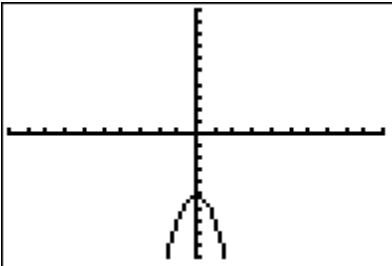
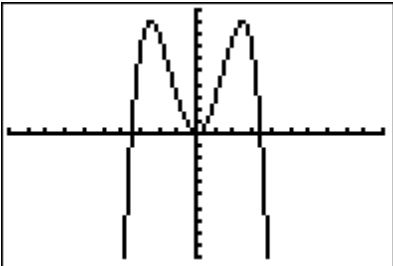
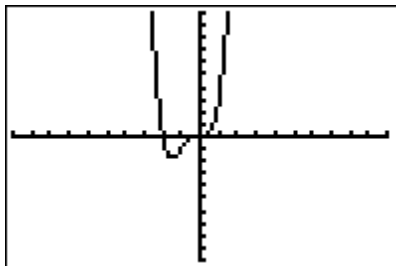
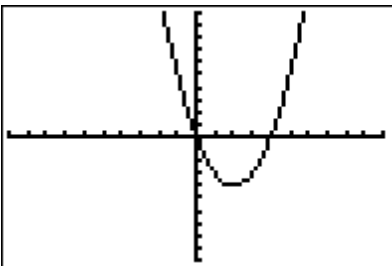
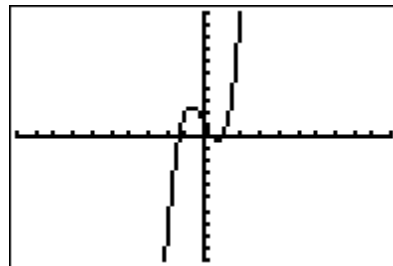
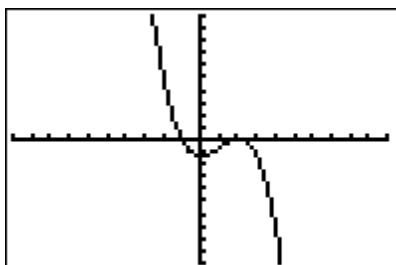

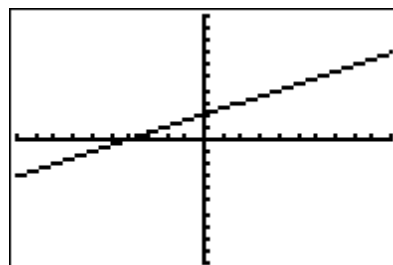
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

### ANALYZING POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS WORKSHEET

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. The graphs of polynomial functions are \_\_\_\_\_, which means that the domain of the function is a single interval with no breaks.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is used to determine the end behavior of the graph of a polynomial function.
3. A polynomial function is written in \_\_\_\_\_ if its terms are written in descending order of exponents from left to right.
4. It is possible for an \_\_\_\_\_ degree polynomial to have no real zeros.
5. An \_\_\_\_\_ degree polynomial must have at least one real zero.

**Match the polynomial function with its graph WITHOUT using a graphing calculator.**

<b>A.</b> 	<b>B.</b> 	<b>C.</b> 
<b>D.</b> 	<b>E.</b> 	<b>F.</b> 
<b>G.</b> 	<b>H.</b> 	<b>I.</b> 

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| _____ 6. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x$                             | _____ 7. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$        | _____ 8. $f(x) = -2x + 3$                               |
| _____ 9. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x + 1$                        | _____ 10. $f(x) = -2x^2 - 5$              | _____ 11. $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3$                           |
| _____ 12. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{4}{3}$ | _____ 13. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^4 + 3x^2$ | _____ 14. $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - 2x^3 + \frac{9}{5}x$ |

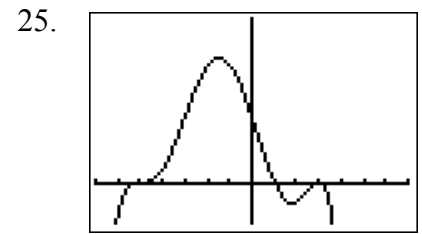
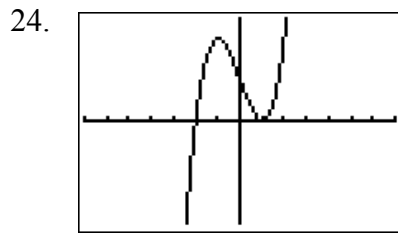
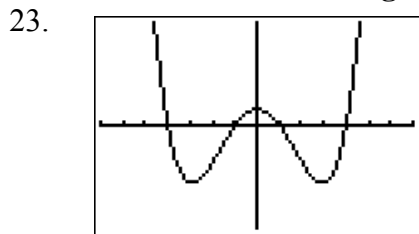
Describe the end behavior of the graph of the polynomial function **WITHOUT** graphing.

<p>15. <math>f(x) = 4x - 2 + 5x^5</math></p> <p>as <math>x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____ and as <math>x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____</p>	<p>16. <math>f(x) = -5x^3</math></p> <p>as <math>x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____ and as <math>x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____</p>	<p>17. <math>f(x) = -12x^6 - 2x + 5</math></p> <p>as <math>x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____ and as <math>x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____</p>
<p>18. <math>f(x) = 6 - 2x + 4x^2 - 5x^3</math></p> <p>as <math>x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____ and as <math>x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____</p>	<p>19. <math>f(x) = 1 + 3x^4 - x^2</math></p> <p>as <math>x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____ and as <math>x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____</p>	<p>20. <math>f(x) = 2x^5 - 7x^2 - 4x</math></p> <p>as <math>x \rightarrow -\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____ and as <math>x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow</math> _____</p>

**Complete the statement to make it true.**

21.  $f(x) = (x-1)^2(x-6)^3(x+4)$  is a degree \_\_\_\_\_ polynomial with a \_\_\_\_\_ leading coefficient. the graph will \_\_\_\_\_ at the zero of  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ at the zero of  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ at the zero of  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
22. A polynomial with a real zero with multiplicity four and two imaginary zeros must be a degree \_\_\_\_\_ polynomial.

**Write a factored form polynomial function  $f(x)$  of least degree that has a leading coefficient of 1 with the real zeros shown in the graph.**



**WITHOUT a calculator, sketch the graph of each polynomial functions using the info provided.**

26. A polynomial with a negative leading coefficient and zeros of  $x = -3$  (mult. 2) and  $x = 1$ .



27. A polynomial with a positive leading coefficient and zeros of  $x = -2$  (mult. 3),  $x = 0$ , and  $x = 3$  (mult. 2)

