

Polynomial Function:

- A function in the form $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, a_n \neq 0$ where a_i is a real number.
- It has a **leading coefficient** of a_n and **degree** n .
- The graph must be **continuous** and have only smooth, rounded turns.

Examples: Find the leading coefficient and degree of each polynomial function.

Polynomial Function	Leading Coefficient	Degree
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1. $f(x) = -2x^5 + 3x^3 - 5x + 1$

2. $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 7$

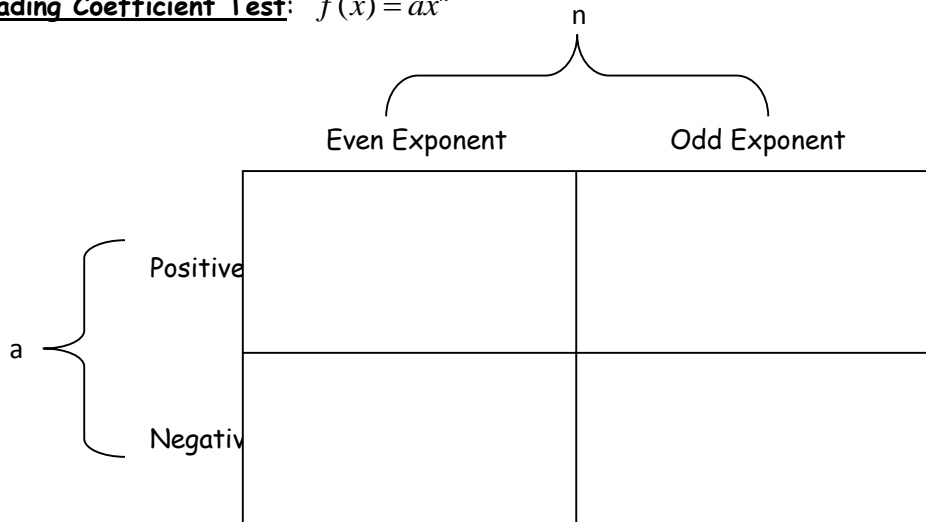
3. $f(x) = 14$

Power Function:

- Polynomial function of the form $f(x) = x^n$
- Even or Odd

Examples:	Even	Odd
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Leading Coefficient Test: $f(x) = ax^n$



Examples: Apply the leading coefficient test to describe the right-hand and left-hand behavior of the graph.

1. $f(x) = -x^3 + 4x$

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

3. $f(x) = x^5 - x$

Finding the Zeros of a Polynomial Function:

- Factor completely and solve for x .

$$f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2$$

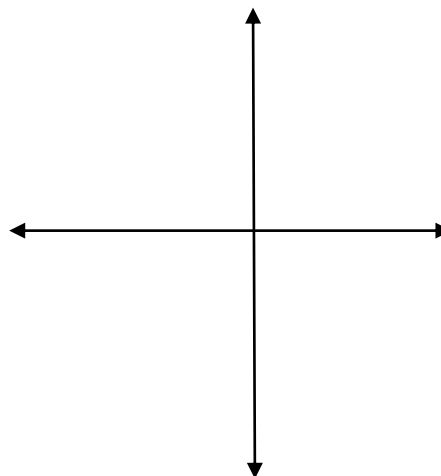
Real Zeros of Polynomial Functions:

If f is a polynomial function and a is a real number, the following statements are equivalent.

- $x = 2$ is a _____ of the function f .
- $x = 2$ is a _____ of the polynomial equation $f(x)=0$.
- $(x - 2)$ is a _____ of the polynomial $f(x)$.
- $(2,0)$ is an _____ of the graph of f .

Sketching the Graph of a Polynomial Function:

- 1. Apply the Leading Coefficient Test.
- 2. Find the Zeros of the Polynomial.
- 3. Plot a few additional points.
- 4. Draw the graph.



Examples Together:

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

2. $f(x) = x^3 - 12x^2 + 36x$

More Examples On Your Own:

3. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3$

4. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2$

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

6. $f(x) = x^3 - 5x$

7. $f(x) = -3x^5 + 8x^3 - 4x$

8. $g(x) = -x^2 + 5x - 3$