

What did We Learn from the Four Quartic Functions We Graphed Yesterday?

- We can identify all of our x-intercepts from the factored version of the function
- If a factor is twice repeated (ie. $(x-2)^2$ or $(x+3)^2$), then the intercept at that value will be a “touch” point
- If a factor is tripled (ie. $(x-2)^3$ or $(x+1)^3$), then there will be a point of inflection at the x-intercept
- A regular factor (ie. $(x+2)$ or $(x-4)$) will indicate that the function just crosses through the x-axis at that point
- We can determine the end behaviours from the factored version of the graph by determining the degree and looking to see if lead factor is positive or negative
- We can determine the y-intercept from factored form by setting all x's equal to zero

Examples:

- 1) $f(x) = (x-2)(x+3)(x-4)$ degree is 3 (positive lead), x-intercepts @ $x=2, x=-3, x=4$, y-intercept @ $y=24$
 - 2) $f(x) = -(x)(x+3)(x-4)$ degree is 3 (negative lead), x-intercepts @ $x=0, x=-3, x=4$, y-intercept @ $y=0$
 - 3) $f(x) = (x-1)^2(x+3)(x-4)$ degree is 4 (positive lead), x-intercepts @ $x=1, x=-3, x=4$, y-intercept @ $y=-12$
** with a touch point at $x=1$ **
 - 4) $f(x) = -(x-2)^3(x+1)^2(x-5)$ degree is 6 (neg lead), x-intercepts @ $x=2, x=-1, x=5$, y-intercept @ $y=-40$
** with a touch point at $x=-1$ and a point of inflection at $x=2$ **
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What Role do Factors Play?

Now that we have established a deeper understanding of the role that dominant terms, lead coefficients and factors have on the look of a graph, we are ready to “role”:

Each of the functions are already expressed in **factored form**.

Sketch the graph of each of the following polynomial functions. Your sketch should include proper end behaviours, correct x-intercepts (remember to consider what happens with repeated factors!) and a correct y-intercept.

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) $f(x) = (x-4)(x+3)$ | b) $f(x) = -(x-1)(x+4)(x - \frac{1}{2})$ |
| c) $f(x) = (2x-1)(x+1)^2$ | d) $f(x) = 2x(x-2)^2$ |
| e) $f(x) = -(2x-3)^2(x+2)^2$ | f) $f(x) = x(x-2)(x+1)(2x+3)$ |
| g) $f(x) = x^3(x-4)$ | h) $f(x) = -(x+3)^2(x-3)^3$ |
| i) $f(x) = x(x+2)(x-1)(x-3)(x+4)$ | |

*** solutions to the graphs are on the website