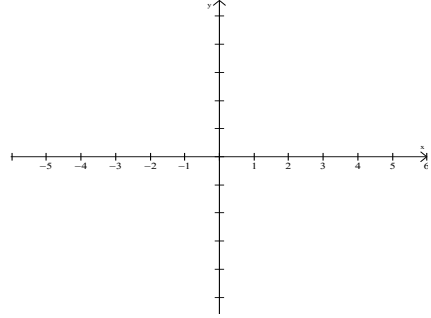
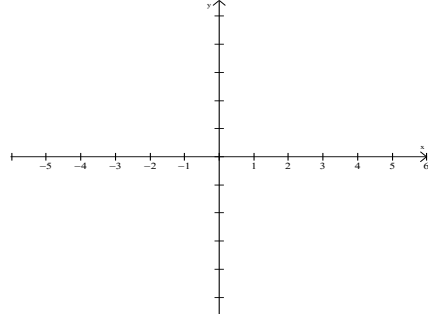
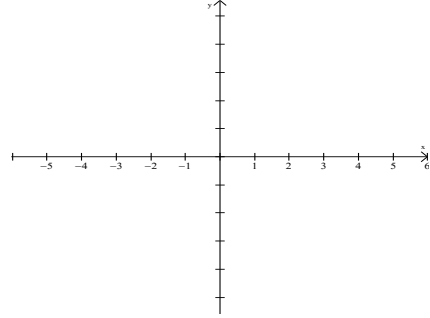
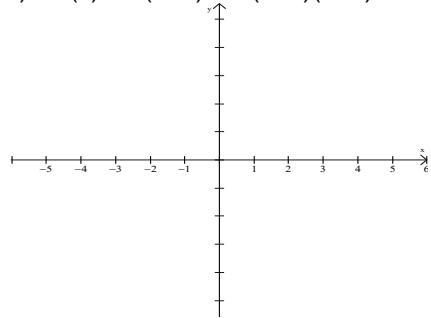
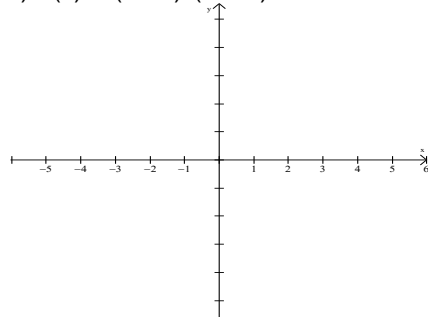
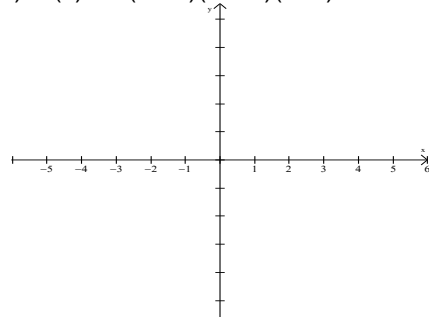
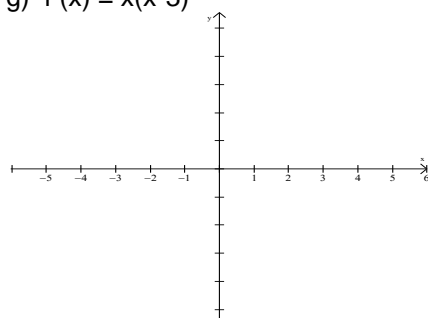
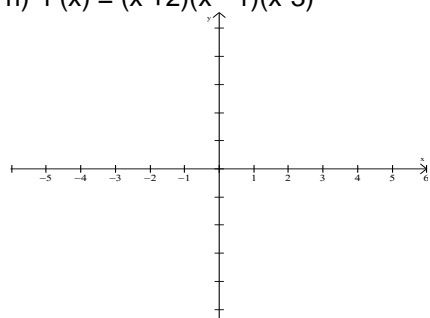
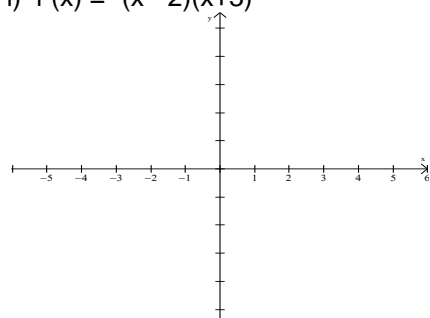


## 1.7.1: What Role Do Factors Play?

1. Use technology (graphing calculator, software, GSP\_Gr12\_U1D7) to determine the graph of each polynomial function. Sketch the graph, clearly identifying the x-intercepts.

<p>a) <math>f(x) = (x - 2)(x + 1)</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>	<p>b) <math>f(x) = (x - 2)(x + 1)(x + 3)</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>	<p>c) <math>f(x) = -(x - 2)(x + 1)(x + 3)</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>
<p>c) <math>f(x) = x(x+1)^2 = x(x+1)(x+1)</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>	<p>d) <math>f(x) = (x - 2)^2(x + 2)^2</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>	<p>f) <math>f(x) = x(x - 2)(x + 1)(x + 3)</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>
<p>g) <math>f(x) = x(x-3)^3</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>	<p>h) <math>f(x) = (x + 2)(x - 1)(x - 3)^2</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>	<p>i) <math>f(x) = -(x - 2)(x + 3)^3</math></p>  <p>Degree of the function: _____ x-intercepts: _____</p>

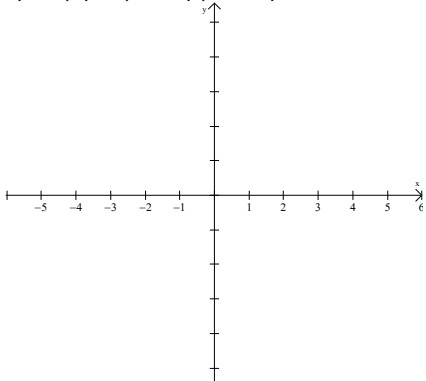
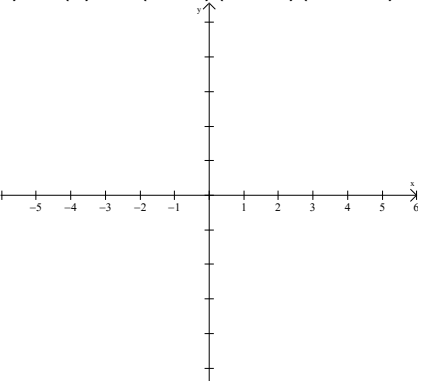
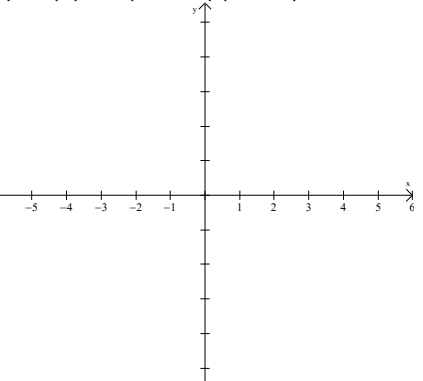
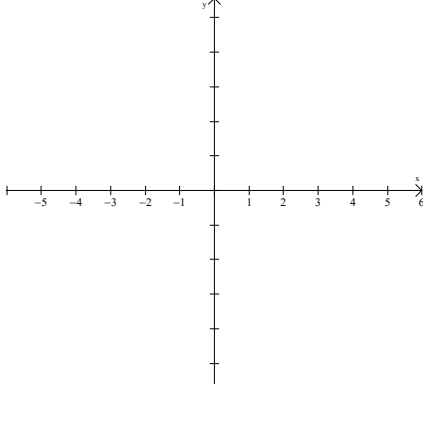
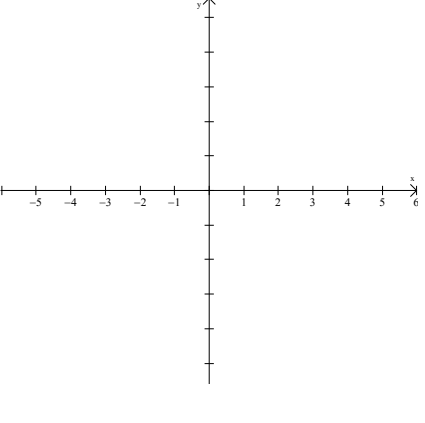
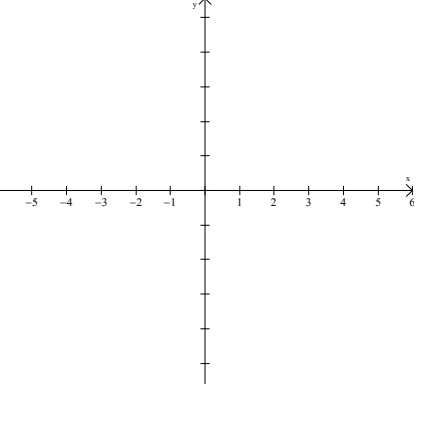
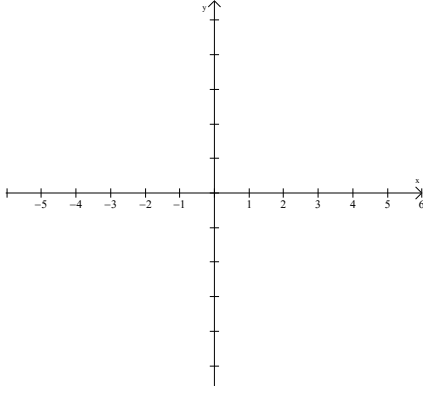
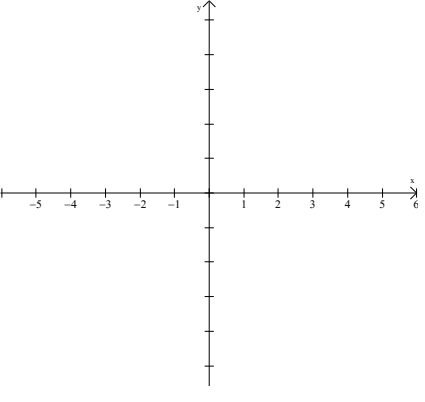
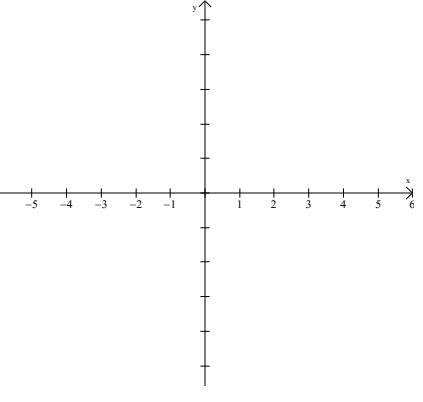
- Compare your graphs with the graphs generated on the previous day and make a conclusion about the degree of a polynomial when it is given in factored form.
- Explain how to determine the degree of a polynomial algebraically if given in factored form.
- What connection do you observe between the factors of the polynomial function and the x-intercepts? Why does this make sense? (hint: all co-ordinates on the x axis have  $y = 0$ ).
- Use your conclusions from #4 to state the x-intercepts of each of the following. Check by graphing with technology, and correct if necessary.

<p><math>f(x) = (x-3)(x+5)(x-1/2)</math> x-intercepts: _____ does this check? _____</p>	<p><math>f(x) = (x-3)(x+5)(2x-1)</math> x-intercepts: _____ does this check? _____</p>	<p><math>f(x) = (2x-3)(2x+5)(x-1)(3x-2)</math> x-intercepts: _____ does this check? _____</p>
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- What do you notice about the graph when the polynomial function has a factor that occurs twice? Three times?

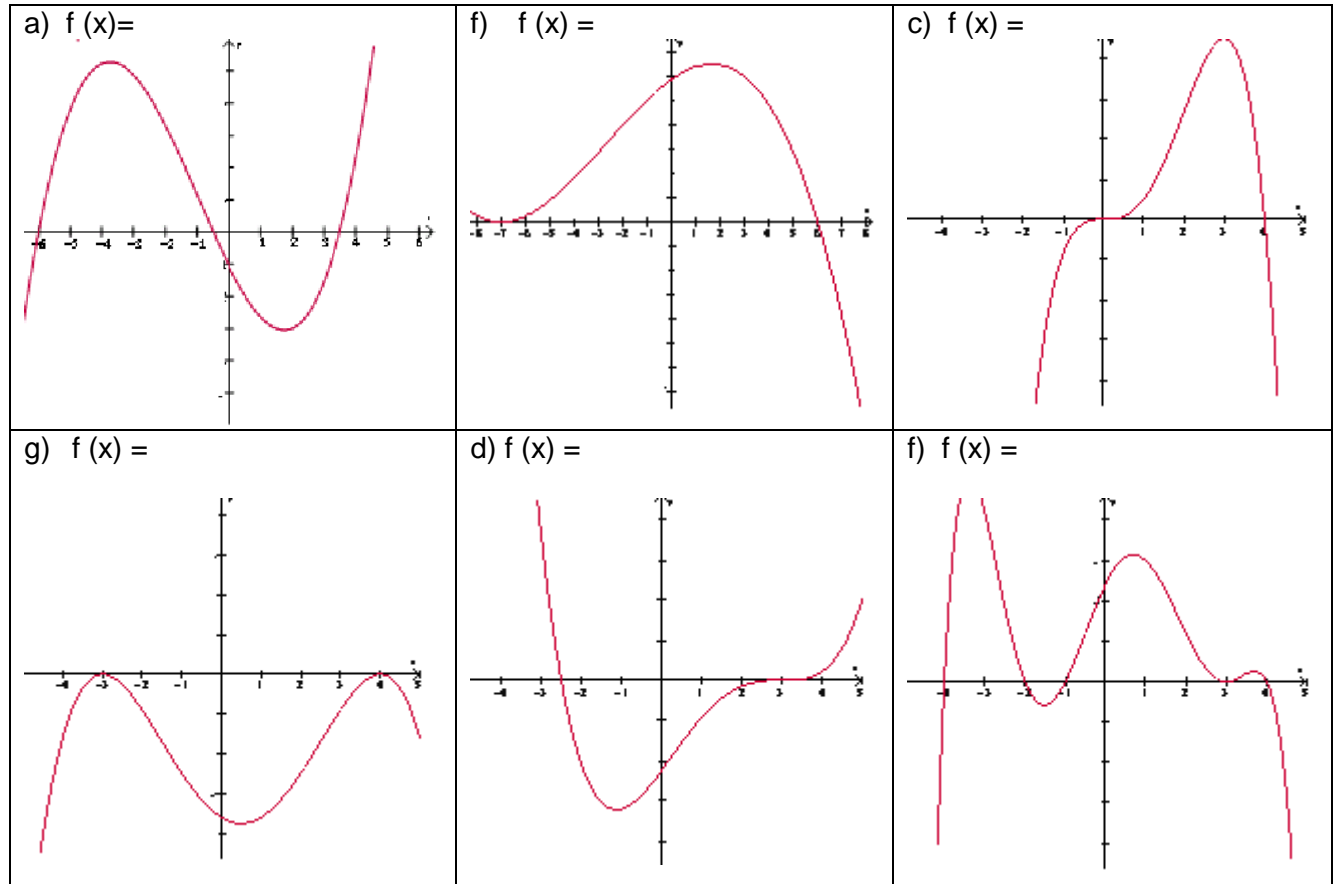
## 1.7.2: Factoring in our Graphs

Draw a sketch of each graph using the properties of polynomial functions. After you complete each sketch, check with your partner, discuss your strategies and make any corrections needed.

<p>a) <math>f(x) = (x - 4)(x + 3)</math></p> 	<p>d) <math>f(x) = -(x - 1)(x + 4)(x - \frac{1}{2})</math></p> 	<p>c) <math>f(x) = (2x - 1)(x + 1)^2</math></p> 
<p>e) <math>f(x) = 2x(x - 2)^3</math></p> 	<p>d) <math>f(x) = -(2x - 3)^2(x + 2)^2</math></p> 	<p>f) <math>f(x) = x(x - 2)(x + 1)(2x + 3)</math></p> 
<p>g) <math>f(x) = x^3(x - 4)</math></p> 	<p>h) <math>f(x) = -(x + 3)^2(x - 3)^3</math></p> 	<p>i) <math>f(x) = x(x + 2)(x - 1)(x - 3)(x + 4)</math></p> 

## 1.7.3: What's My Polynomial Name?

1. Determine a possible equation for each polynomial function.



2. Determine an example of an equation for a function with the following characteristics:

- Degree 3, a double root at 4, a root at -3 \_\_\_\_\_
- Degree 4, an inflection point at 2, a root at 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- Degree 3, roots at  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , -1 \_\_\_\_\_
- Degree 3, starting in quadrant 2, ending in quadrant 4, root at -2 and double root at 3  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Degree 4, starting in quadrant 3, ending in quadrant 4, double roots at -10 and 10  
\_\_\_\_\_