

## Odd Polynomials

### Positive Leading Coefficient:

Moves from the third quadrant  
to the first quadrant.  
Like a line with a Positive slope

### Negative Leading Coefficient:

Moves from the second quadrant  
to the fourth quadrant.  
Like a line with a Negative slope

## Even Polynomials

### Positive Leading Coefficient:

Moves from the second quadrant  
to the first quadrant.  
Like a parabola with  $a > 0$

### Negative Leading Coefficient:

Moves from the third quadrant  
to the fourth quadrant.  
Like a parabola with  $a < 0$



## END BEHAVIOR

### EVEN Functions:

Positive Leading Coefficient:	Negative Leading Coefficient:
$(\nwarrow, \nearrow)$	$(\swarrow, \searrow)$

### ODD Functions:

Positive Leading Coefficient:	Negative Leading Coefficient:
$(\swarrow, \nearrow)$	$(\nwarrow, \searrow)$

Given the equation  $y = (x + 3)(x - 2)$

Give four names for -3 and 2:

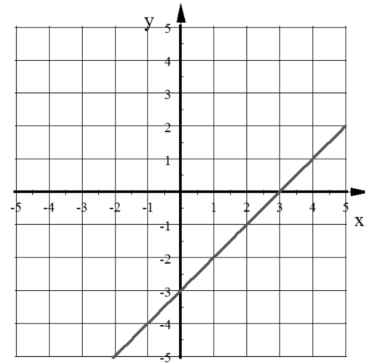
- Zeros of the function
- Solutions to the equation
- x-intercepts of the graph
- Roots of the function

What does the graph of this look like?

$$y = (x - 3)^1$$

A line that passes right through the x-axis at +3

+3 is called a single zero.

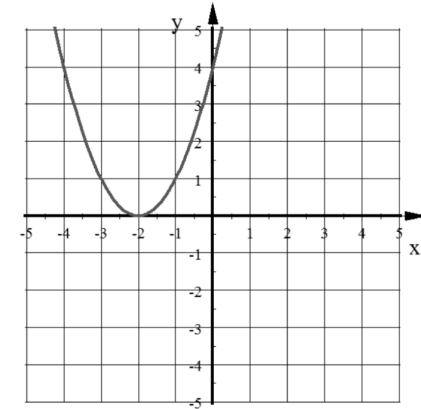


What does the graph of this look like?

$$y = (x + 2)^2$$

A parabola whose vertex is on the x-axis at -2

-2 is called a double zero.

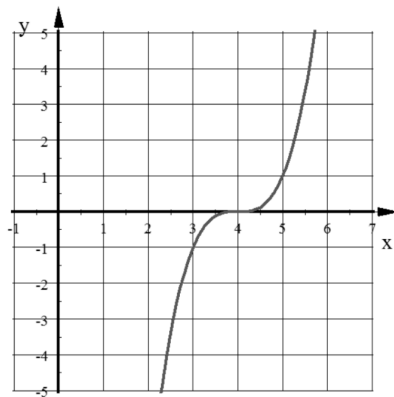


What does the graph of this look like?

$$y = (x - 4)^3$$

It passes through the x-axis at +4 but flattens out as it passes through.

+4 is called a triple zero.



$$y = (x - 3)$$

+3 is a single zero

Our textbook's vocabulary

zero = 3 with a multiplicity of 1

$$y = (x + 2)^2$$

-2 is a double zero

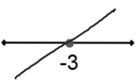
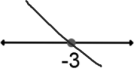
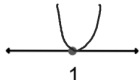
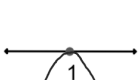
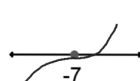

zero = -2 with a multiplicity of 2

$$y = (x - 4)^3$$

+4 is a triple zero

zero = +4 with a multiplicity of 3

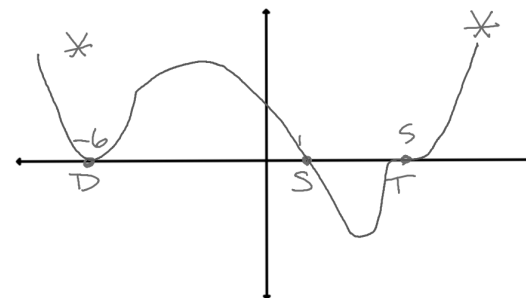
### Shapes of Zeros (graphs at x-intercepts)

	Factor	Zero	Possible Shape
Single Zeros:	$(x+3)$	-3	 or 
Double Zeros:	$(x-1)^2$	+1	 or 
Triple Zeros:	$(x+7)^3$	-7	 or 

### Sketch a graph of this function:

$$y = (x - 1)(x + 6)^2(x - 5)^3$$

- Find the Degree and LC  
Deg: EVEN LC: POS
- Determine End Behavior (↖, ↗)
- Find zeros and what kind  
+1: single zero -6: double zero  
+5: triple zero
- Place dots on the x-axis for the zeros.
- Connect Left End to Right End making sure the shape of each zero is correct.



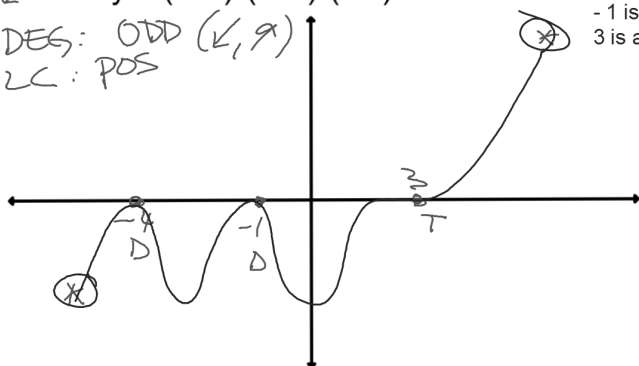
Sketch this function using the shapes of the zeros and the end-behavior

$$y = (x+4)^2(x+1)^2(x-3)^3$$

DEG: ODD (↖, ↗)  
LC: POS

Start in Quadrant III  
finish in Quadrant I

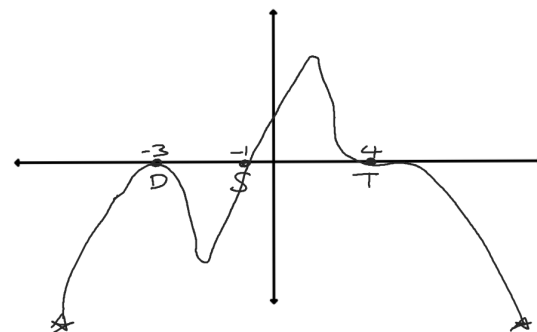
-4 is a double zero  
-1 is a double zero  
3 is a triple zero



Sketch this function using the shapes of the zeros and the end behavior.

$$y = (4 - x)^3(x + 3)^2(x + 1)$$

Even Neg (↖, ↖)



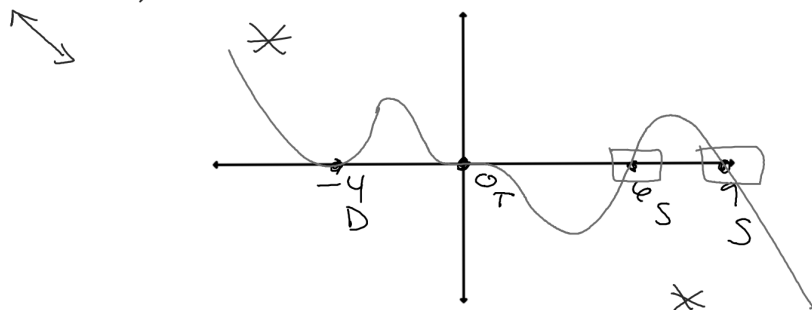
4 = T  
-3 = D  
-1 = S

Sketch a graph of this function:

$$y = -x^3(x-6)^0(x+4)^2(x-9)^1$$

- . + . + . +

ODD  
NEG



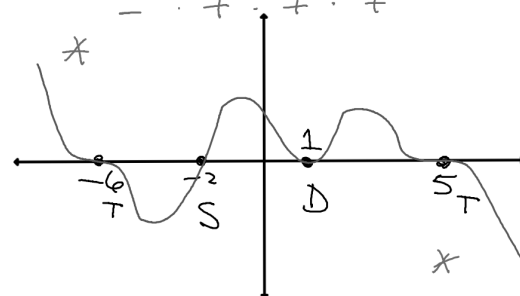
Sketch this function using the shapes of the zeros and the end behavior.

$$y = (5-x)^3(x+6)^3(x+2)(1-x)^2$$

- . + . + . +

NEG  
ODD

(↑, ↓)



Write a possible equation for the function shown in this graph.

$$y = (x+7)^2(x+4)(x-2)^3(x-8)$$

