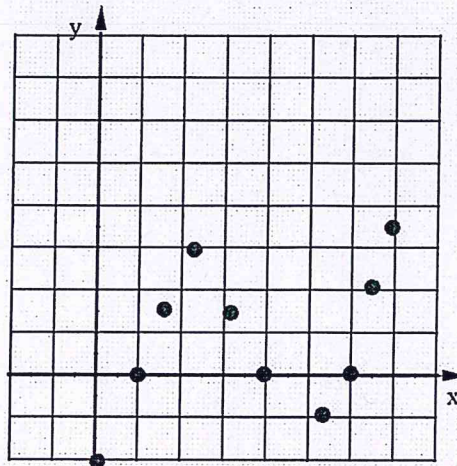


1. Write an equation for a 7th degree polynomial with the following distinct zeros: $-4, 0, 3, 5$

$f(x) =$

For 2 and 3 use the this scatter plot.



2. This function could be modeled with a _____ degree polynomial

whose leading coefficient is _____

3. Which equations seem like they could be used to model this data. Select all that apply.

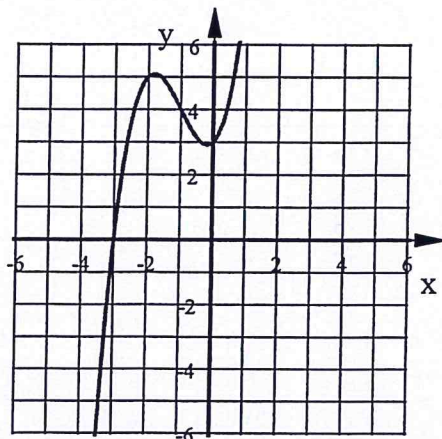
A) $y = (x + 1)(x + 4)(x + 6)$

B) $y = x^3 - 10x^2 + 33x - 2$

C) $y = (x - 1)(x - 4)(x - 6)$

D) $y = -x^3 + 8x^2 - 29x - 2$

4. Use the function graphed below:



Which could be the polynomial shown in the graph?

A) $y = -x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 3$

B) $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3$

C) $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 3$

D) $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 3$

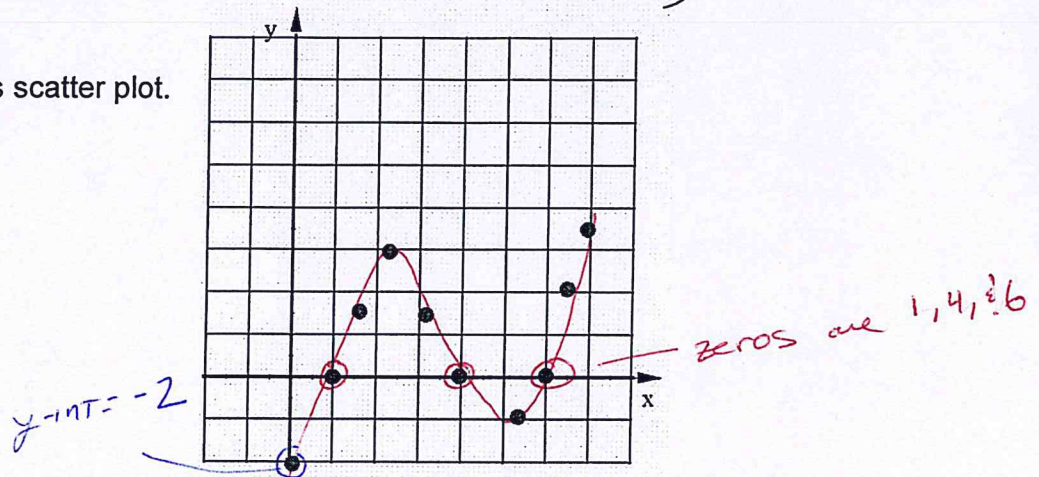
1. Write an equation for a 7th degree polynomial with the following distinct zeros: -4, 0, 3, 5

HERE ARE 2 POSSIBLE ANSWERS - THERE ARE MORE POSSIBILITIES

$f(x) =$

$x^2(x+4)^2(x-3)^2(x+5)$ or $x^4(x+4)(x-3)(x+5)$

For 2 and 3 use the this scatter plot.



2. This function could be modeled with a 3rd degree polynomial

whose leading coefficient is POSITIVE

3. Which equations seem like they could be used to model this data. Select all that apply.

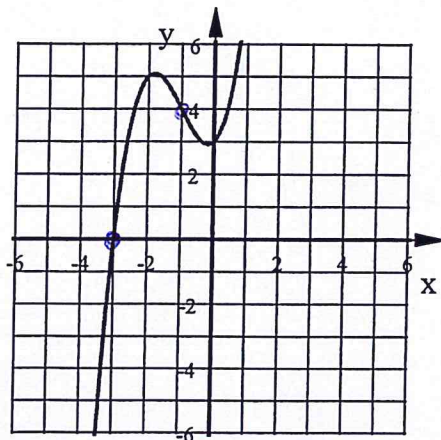
☒ A) $y = (x+1)(x+4)(x+6)$
zeros are -1, -4, -6

☒ B) $y = x^3 - 10x^2 + 33x - 2$ pos cubic with y-int of -2 ✓

☒ C) $y = (x-1)(x-4)(x-6)$
zeros are 1, 4, 6 ⇒ x-int ✓

☒ D) $y = -x^3 + 8x^2 - 29x - 2$
NEG CUBIC

4. Use the function graphed below:



• POSITIVE cubic with y-int = 3
ELIMINATES A & D

• pick a point on the graph and test the coordinates in the equation

$(-3, 0)$ or $(-1, 4)$

Which could be the polynomial shown in the graph?

☒ A) $y = -x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 3$

☒ B) $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3$

$(-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 + (-1) + 3$
 $= -1 + 3(1) - 1 + 3$

☒ C) $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 3$

☒ D) $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 3$

$= -1 + 3 - 1 + 3 = 4$ ✓

$(-1)^3 - 2(-1)^2 + (-1) + 3$

$= (-1) - 2(1) - 1 + 3$
 $= -1 - 2 - 1 + 3 = -1$ ✗