

Useful Guidelines:

To Graph a Polynomial function, $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$, $a_n \neq 0$

- * Step 1: Find the x -intercepts, if any (by solving the equation $f(x) = 0$), and the y -intercept, $f(0)$.
 - * Step 2: Determine whether the graph crosses (when r is a zero of odd multiplicity) or touches (when r is a zero of even multiplicity) the x -axis at each x -intercept.
 - * Step 3: Check the end behavior: For large $|x|$, the graph of f behaves like the graph of $f(x) = a_n x^n$.
 - * Step 4: Determine the degree of $f = n$ and the maximum number of turning points on the graph of $f = n - 1$.
 - * Step 5: Use the x -intercept(s) to find the intervals on which f is above the x -axis and the intervals on which f is below the x -axis. [Hint: pick a point between the zeros.]
 - * Step 6: Plot the points and connect them with a smooth and continuous curve.
- [r is called a (real) **zero of f** , or **root of f** when $f(r) = 0$]

*20 Gabe
no prob*

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

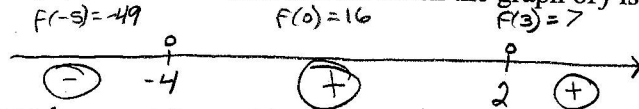
(a) Find the x -intercepts and the y -intercept of the above polynomial function f .
y-int = (0, 16) x-int (-4, 0) (2, 0)

(b) Determine whether the graph touches or crosses the x -axis at each x -intercept.
*at $x=2$, the graph touches because the zero has an even multiplicity.
 at $x=-4$, the graph crosses because the zero has an odd multiplicity.*

(c) Check end behavior: Find the power function that the graph of f resembles for large values of $|x|$.
will resemble $y = x^3$ for large value of $|x|$.

(d) Determine the maximum number of turning points of the graph of f .
since $n=3$, the max amount of turning points is 2 $n-1$
 $3-1$
 $=2$

(e) Use the x -intercept(s) to find the intervals on which the graph of f is above and below the x -axis.



(f) Plot the points and connect them with a smooth and continuous curve.

