2.9 HW

1. In parts (a) through (d) below, for each polynomial function f(x), the graph of f(x) is shown. Based on this information, state the number of linear and quadratic factors the factored form of its equation should have and how many real and complex (non-real) solutions f(x) = 0 might have. (Assume a polynomial function of the lowest possible degree for each one.)



Example: f(x) at right will have three linear factors, therefore three real roots and no complex roots. Homework Help \checkmark



2. Make a sketch of a graph p(x) so that p(x) = 0 would have the indicated number and type of solutions. Homework Help \checkmark

- a. 5 real solutions
- b. 3 real and 2 complex
- c. 4 complex
- d. 4 complex and 2 real
- e. For parts (a) through (d), what is the lowest degree each function could have?
- **3.** Consider the function $y = x^3 9x$. Homework Help **5**.
 - a. What are the roots of the function? (Factoring will help!)
 - b. Sketch a graph of the function.

4. Make rough sketches of the graphs of each of the following polynomial functions. Be sure to label the *x*- and *y*- intercepts. Homework Help \checkmark

- a. y = x(2x+5)(2x-7)
- b. $y = (15 2x)^2(x + 3)$

Answer Key

1. See below:

- a. three real linear factors (one repeated), therefore two real (one single, one double) and zero complex (non-real) roots
- b. one linear and one quadratic factor, therefore one real and two complex (non-real) roots
- c. four linear factors, therefore four real and zero complex (non-real) roots
- d. two linear and one quadratic factor, therefore two real and two complex (non-real) roots
- **2.** See graphs below:



3. See below:

a. (3, 0), (0, 0), and (-3, 0)

b. See graph below.



4. See below:

- a. x-intercepts: $(-\frac{5}{2}, 0)$, (0, 0), and $(\frac{7}{2}, 0)$, y-intercept: (0, 0)(0, 0), and $(\frac{7}{2}, 0)$, y-intercept: (0, 0)
- **b.** x-intercepts: (-3, 0) and $(\frac{15}{2}, 0)$ (double root), y-intercept: (0, 675)

