

2 Power, Polynomial, and Rational Functions



Then

- In **Chapter 1**, you analyzed functions and their graphs and determined whether inverse functions existed.

Now

- In **Chapter 2**, you will:
 - Model real-world data with polynomial functions.
 - Use the Remainder and Factor Theorems.
 - Find real and complex zeros of polynomial functions.
 - Analyze and graph rational functions.
 - Solve polynomial and rational inequalities.

Why? ▲

- ARCHITECTURE** Polynomial functions are often used when designing and building a new structure. Architects use functions to determine the weight and strength of the materials, analyze costs, estimate deterioration of materials, and determine the proper labor force.

PREREAD Scan the lessons of Chapter 2, and use what you already know about functions to make a prediction of the purpose of this chapter.

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Your Digital Math Portal

Animation



Vocabulary



eGlossary



Personal Tutor



Graphing Calculator



Audio



Self-Check Practice



Worksheets



Get Ready for the Chapter

Diagnose Readiness You have two options for checking Prerequisite Skills.

1 Textbook Option Take the Quick Check below.

QuickCheck

Factor each polynomial. (Lesson 0-3)

1. $x^2 + x - 20$
2. $x^2 + 5x - 24$
3. $2x^2 - 17x + 21$
4. $3x^2 - 5x - 12$
5. $12x^2 + 13x - 35$
6. $8x^2 - 42x + 27$

7. **GEOMETRY** The area of a square can be represented by $16x^2 + 56x + 49$. Determine the expression that represents the width of the square.

Use a table to graph each function. (Lesson 0-3)

8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$
9. $f(x) = -2$
10. $f(x) = x^2 + 3$
11. $f(x) = -x^2 + x - 6$
12. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 5x - 3$
13. $f(x) = 3x^2 - x - 2$

14. **TELEVISIONS** An electronics magazine estimates that the total number of plasma televisions sold worldwide can be represented by $f(t) = 2t + 0.5t^2$, where t is the number of days after their release date. Graph this function for $0 \leq t \leq 40$.

Write each set of numbers in set-builder and interval notation, if possible. (Lesson 1-1)

15. $x \leq 6$
16. $\{-2, -1, 0, \dots\}$
17. $-2 < x < 9$
18. $1 < x \leq 4$
19. $x < -4$ or $x > 5$
20. $x < -1$ or $x \geq 7$

21. **MUSIC** At a music store, all of the compact discs are between \$9.99 and \$19.99. Describe the prices in set-builder and interval notation.

2 Online Option Take an online self-check Chapter Readiness Quiz at connectED.mcgraw-hill.com.



New Vocabulary



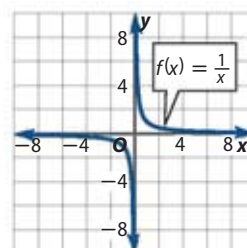
| English | | Español |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| power function | p. 5 | función potencia |
| monomial function | p. 86 | función monomio |
| radical function | p. 89 | función radical |
| extraneous solutions | p. 91 | solución extrana |
| polynomial function | p. 97 | función polinomial |
| leading coefficient | p. 97 | coeficiente líder |
| leading-term test | p. 98 | conducción de prueba de término |
| quartic function | p. 99 | función quartic |
| quadratic form | p. 100 | forma de ecuación cuadrática |
| repeated zero | p. 101 | cero repetido |
| lower bound | p. 121 | más abajo ligado |
| upper bound | p. 121 | superior ligado |
| rational function | p. 130 | función racional |
| asymptotes | p. 130 | asíntota |
| vertical asymptote | p. 131 | asíntota vertical |
| horizontal asymptote | p. 131 | asíntota horizontal |
| polynomial inequality | p. 141 | desigualdad de polinomio |
| sign chart | p. 141 | carta de signo |
| rational inequality | p. 143 | desigualdad racional |

Review Vocabulary



complex conjugates p. P7 **conjugados complejos** a pair of complex numbers in the form $a + bi$ and $a - bi$

reciprocal functions p. 45 **funciones recíprocas** functions of the form $f(x) = \frac{a}{x}$



LESSON 2-1

Power and Radical Functions



Then

- You analyzed parent functions and their families of graphs. (Lesson 1-5)

Now

- Graph and analyze power functions.
- Graph and analyze radical functions, and solve radical equations.

Why?

- Suspension bridges are used to span long distances by hanging, or suspending, the main deck using steel cables. The amount of weight that a steel cable can support is a function of the cable's diameter and can be modeled by a power function.



New Vocabulary

power function
monomial function
radical function
extraneous solution

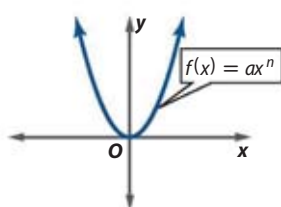
1 Power Functions In Lesson 1-5, you studied several parent functions that can be classified as power functions. A **power function** is any function of the form $f(x) = ax^n$, where a and n are nonzero constant real numbers.

A power function is also a type of monomial function. A **monomial function** is any function that can be written as $f(x) = a$ or $f(x) = ax^n$, where a and n are nonzero constant real numbers.

KeyConcept Monomial Functions

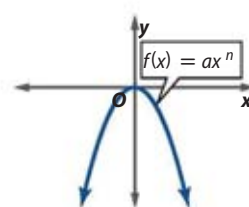
Let f be the power function $f(x) = ax^n$, where n is a positive integer.

n Even, a Positive



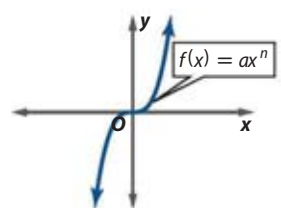
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ **Range:** $[0, \infty)$
 x - and y -Intercept: 0
Continuity: continuous for $x \in \mathbb{R}$
Symmetry: y -axis **Minimum:** $(0, 0)$
Decreasing: $(-\infty, 0)$ **Increasing:** $(0, \infty)$
End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

n Even, a Negative



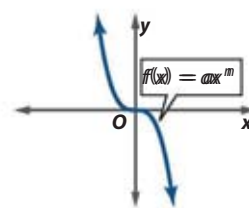
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ **Range:** $(-\infty, 0]$
 x - and y -Intercept: 0
Continuity: continuous for $x \in \mathbb{R}$
Symmetry: y -axis **Maximum:** $(0, 0)$
Decreasing: $(0, \infty)$ **Increasing:** $(-\infty, 0)$
End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$

n Odd, a Positive



Domain and Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 x - and y -Intercept: 0
Continuity: continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$
Symmetry: origin
Extrema: none **Increasing:** $(-\infty, \infty)$
End Behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

n Odd, a Negative



Domain and Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$
 x - and y -Intercept: 0
Continuity: continuous for $x \in \mathbb{R}$
Symmetry: origin
Extrema: none **Decreasing:** $(-\infty, \infty)$
End Behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$



Review Vocabulary

Degree of a Monomial The sum of the exponents of the variables of a monomial.

Monomial functions with an even degree are also *even* in the sense that $f(-x) = f(x)$. Likewise, monomial functions with an odd degree are also *odd*, or $f(-x) = -f(x)$.

Example 1 Analyze Monomial Functions

Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing.

a. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^4$

Evaluate the function for several x -values in its domain. Then use a smooth curve to connect each of these points to complete the graph.

| x | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|------|----|-----|---|-----|---|------|
| $f(x)$ | 40.5 | 8 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 8 | 40.5 |

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Range: $[0, \infty)$

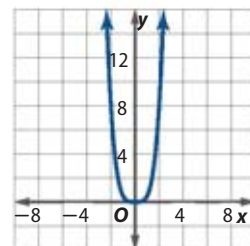
Intercept: 0

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

Continuity: continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$

Decreasing: $(-\infty, 0)$

Increasing: $(0, \infty)$



b. $f(x) = -x^7$

| x | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|------|-----|----|---|----|------|-------|
| $f(x)$ | 2187 | 128 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -128 | -2187 |

Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

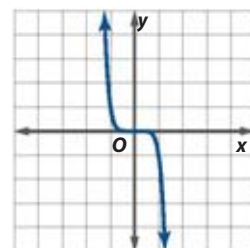
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Intercept: 0

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$

Continuity: continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$

Decreasing: $(-\infty, \infty)$



Guided Practice

1A. $f(x) = 3x^6$

1B. $f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^5$

Review Vocabulary

Reciprocal Functions Reciprocal functions have the form $f(x) = \frac{a}{x}$. (Lesson 1-5)

Recall that $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ or x^{-1} is undefined at $x = 0$. Similarly, $f(x) = x^{-2}$ and $f(x) = x^{-3}$ are undefined at $x = 0$. Because power functions can be undefined when $n < 0$, the graphs of these functions will contain discontinuities.

Example 2 Functions with Negative Exponents

Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing.

a. $f(x) = 3x^{-2}$

| x | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|-----|------|----|-----------|---|------|-----|
| $f(x)$ | 0.3 | 0.75 | 3 | undefined | 3 | 0.75 | 0.3 |

Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Range: $(0, \infty)$

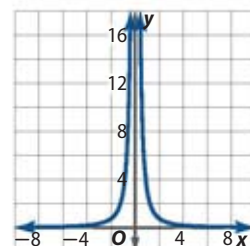
Intercepts: none

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

Continuity: infinite discontinuity at $x = 0$

Increasing: $(-\infty, 0)$

Decreasing: $(0, \infty)$



b. $f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x^{-5}$

| x | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|--------|--------|------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|
| $f(x)$ | 0.0031 | 0.0234 | 0.75 | undefined | -0.75 | -0.0234 | -0.0031 |

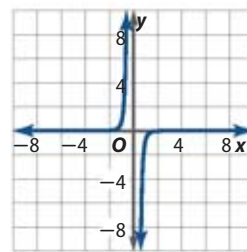
Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ Range: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Intercepts: none

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

Continuity: infinite discontinuity at $x = 0$

Increasing: $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$



Guided Practice

2A. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-4}$

2B. $f(x) = 4x^{-3}$

Review Vocabulary

Rational Exponents exponents written as fractions in simplest form. (Lesson 0-4)

Recall that $x^{\frac{1}{n}}$ indicates the n th root of x , and $x^{\frac{p}{n}}$, where $\frac{p}{n}$ is in simplest form, indicates the n th root of x^p . If n is an even integer, then the domain must be restricted to nonnegative values.

Example 3 Rational Exponents

Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing.

a. $f(x) = x^{\frac{5}{2}}$

| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------|---|---|-------|--------|----|--------|--------|
| $f(x)$ | 0 | 1 | 5.657 | 15.588 | 32 | 55.902 | 88.182 |

Domain: $[0, \infty)$

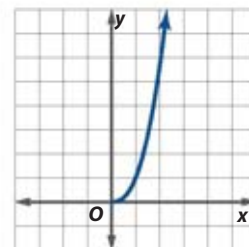
Range: $[0, \infty)$

x - and y -Intercepts: 0

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

Continuity: continuous on $[0, \infty)$

Increasing: $(0, \infty)$



b. $f(x) = 6x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$

| x | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|-------|-------|----|-----------|---|-------|-------|
| $f(x)$ | 2.884 | 3.780 | 6 | undefined | 6 | 3.780 | 2.884 |

Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Range: $(0, \infty)$

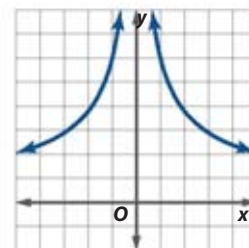
Intercepts: none

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

Continuity: infinite discontinuity at $x = 0$

Increasing: $(-\infty, 0)$

Decreasing: $(0, \infty)$



Guided Practice

3A. $f(x) = 2x^{\frac{3}{4}}$

3B. $f(x) = 10x^{\frac{5}{3}}$



Real-WorldLink

A Calorie is a unit of energy equal to the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by 1°C. One Calorie is equivalent to 4.1868 kilojoules. The average apple contains 60 Calories.

Source: *Foods & Nutrition Encyclopedia*

StudyTip

Regression Model A polynomial function with rounded coefficients will produce estimates different from values calculated using the unrounded regression equation. From this point forward, you can assume that when asked to use a model to estimate a value, you are to use the unrounded regression equation.

Example 4 Power Regression

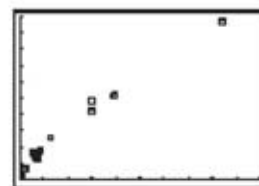
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE The following data represents the resting metabolic rate R in kilocalories per day for the mass m in kilograms of several selected animals.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| m | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.85 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6 |
| R | 28 | 35 | 54 | 66 | 46 | 135 | 143 | 331 | 293 | 292 |
| m | 7 | 7.9 | 8.41 | 8.5 | 13 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 39.5 | 83.6 | |
| R | 265 | 327 | 346 | 363 | 520 | 956 | 839 | 1036 | 1948 | |

Source: *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*

a. Create a scatter plot of the data.

The scatter plot appears to resemble the square root function, which is a power function. Therefore, test a power regression model.

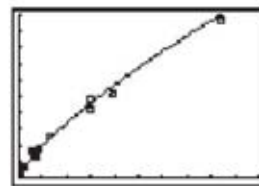


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b. Write a polynomial function to model the data set. Round each coefficient to the nearest thousandth, and state the correlation coefficient.

Using the PwrReg tool on a graphing calculator and rounding each coefficient to the nearest thousandth yields $f(x) = 69.582x^{0.759}$. The correlation coefficient r for the data, 0.995, suggests that a power regression may accurately reflect the data.

We can graph the complete (unrounded) regression by sending it to the $Y=$ menu. In the $Y=$ menu, pick up this regression equation by entering $\text{VAR}\rightarrow\text{Statistics, EQ}$. Graph this function and the scatter plot in the same viewing window. The function appears to fit the data reasonably well.



[0, 100] scl: 10 by [0, 2000] scl: 200

c. Use the equation to predict the resting metabolic rate for a 60-kilogram animal.

Use the CALC feature on the calculator to find $f(60)$. The value of $f(60)$ is about 1554, so the resting metabolic rate for a 60-kilogram animal is about 1554 kilocalories.

GuidedPractice

4. CARS

The table shows the braking distance in feet at several speeds in miles per hour for a specific car on a dry, well-paved roadway.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Speed | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| Distance | 4.2 | 16.7 | 37.6 | 66.9 | 104.5 | 150.5 | 204.9 |

- Create a scatter plot of the data.
- Determine a power function to model the data.
- Predict the braking distance of a car going 80 miles per hour.

2 Radical Functions

An expression with rational exponents can be written in radical form.

$$\text{Exponential Form} \quad x^{\frac{p}{n}} = \text{Radical Form} \quad \sqrt[n]{x^p}$$

Power functions with rational exponents represent the most basic of radical functions. A **radical function** is a function that can be written as $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x^p}$, where n and p are positive integers greater than 1 that have no common factors. Some examples of radical functions are shown below.

$$f(x) = 3\sqrt{5x^3}$$

$$f(x) = -5\sqrt[3]{x^4 + 3x^2 - 1}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[4]{x + 12} + \frac{1}{2}x - 7$$

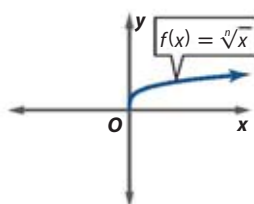


It is important to understand the characteristics of the graphs of radical functions as well.

KeyConcept Radical Functions

Let f be the radical function $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x}$ where n is a positive integer.

n Even



Domain and Range: $[0, \infty)$

x- and y-Intercept: 0

Continuity: continuous on $[0, \infty)$

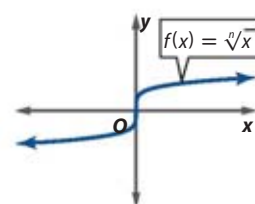
Symmetry: none

Increasing: $(0, \infty)$

Extrema: absolute minimum at $(0, 0)$

End Behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

n Odd



Domain and Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

x- and y-Intercept: 0

Continuity: continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$

Symmetry: origin

Increasing: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Extrema: none

End Behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

WatchOut!

Radical Functions Remember that when n is even, the domain and range will have restrictions.

Example 5 Graph Radical Functions

Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing.

a. $f(x) = 2\sqrt[4]{5x^3}$

| x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------|---|------|------|------|------|----|
| $f(x)$ | 0 | 2.99 | 5.03 | 6.82 | 8.46 | 10 |

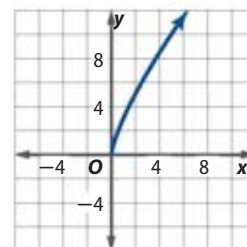
Domain and Range: $[0, \infty)$

x- and y-Intercepts: 0

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

Continuity: continuous on $[0, \infty)$

Increasing: $(0, \infty)$



b. $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[5]{6x-8}$

| x | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| $f(x)$ | -0.48 | -0.46 | -0.42 | -0.38 | -0.29 | 0.33 | 0.40 |

Domain and Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

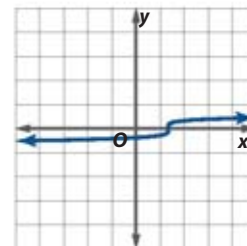
x-Intercept: $\frac{4}{3}$

y-Intercept: about -0.38

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$

Continuity: continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$

Increasing: $(-\infty, \infty)$



GuidedPractice

5A. $f(x) = -\sqrt[3]{12x^2 - 5}$

5B. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[4]{2x^3 - 16}$

Like radical functions, a radical equation is any equation in which a variable is in the radicand. To solve a radical equation, first isolate the radical expression. Then raise each side of the equation to a power equal to the index of the radical to eliminate the radical.

Raising each side of an equation to a power sometimes produces **extraneous solutions**, or solutions that do not satisfy the original equation. It is important to check for extraneous solutions.

StudyTip

Common Factors Remember that you can sometimes factor out a common multiple before using any other factoring methods.

WatchOut!

Squaring Radical Expressions Take extra care as you square $5 - \sqrt{15 - x}$. While similar to using the FOIL method with binomial expressions, there are some differences. Be sure to account for every term.

Example 6 Solve Radical Equations

Solve each equation.

a. $2x = \sqrt{100 - 12x} - 2$

$$2x = \sqrt{100 - 12x} - 2$$

Original equation

$$2x + 2 = \sqrt{100 - 12x}$$

Isolate the radical.

$$4x^2 + 8x + 4 = 100 - 12x$$

Square each side to eliminate the radical.

$$4x^2 + 20x - 96 = 0$$

Subtract $100 - 12x$ from each side.

$$4(x^2 + 5x - 24) = 0$$

Factor.

$$4(x + 8)(x - 3) = 0$$

Factor.

$$x + 8 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 3 = 0$$

Zero Product Property

$$x = -8 \quad \quad \quad x = 3$$

Solve.

CHECK $x = -8$

CHECK $x = 3$

$$2x = \sqrt{100 - 12x} - 2$$

$$2x = \sqrt{100 - 12x} - 2$$

$$-16 \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{100 - 12(-8)} - 2$$

$$6 \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{100 - 12(3)} - 2$$

$$-16 \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{196} - 2$$

$$6 \stackrel{?}{=} \sqrt{64} - 2$$

$$-16 \neq 12 \quad \times$$

$$6 = 6 \quad \checkmark$$

One solution checks and the other solution does not. Therefore, the solution is 3.

b. $\sqrt[3]{(x - 5)^2} + 14 = 50$

$$\sqrt[3]{(x - 5)^2} + 14 = 50$$

Original equation

$$\sqrt[3]{(x - 5)^2} = 36$$

Isolate the radical.

$$(x - 5)^2 = 46,656$$

Raise each side to the third power. (The index is 3.)

$$x - 5 = \pm 216$$

Take the square root of each side.

$$x = 221 \text{ or } -211$$

Add 5 to each side.

A check of the solutions in the original equation confirms that the solutions are valid.

c. $\sqrt{x - 2} = 5 - \sqrt{15 - x}$

$$\sqrt{x - 2} = 5 - \sqrt{15 - x}$$

Original equation

$$x - 2 = 25 - 10\sqrt{15 - x} + (15 - x)$$

Square each side.

$$2x - 42 = -10\sqrt{15 - x}$$

Isolate the radical.

$$4x^2 - 168x + 1764 = 100(15 - x)$$

Square each side.

$$4x^2 - 168x + 1764 = 1500 - 100x$$

Distributive Property

$$4x^2 - 68x + 264 = 0$$

Combine like terms.

$$4(x^2 - 17x + 66) = 0$$

Factor.

$$4(x - 6)(x - 11) = 0$$

Factor.

$$x - 6 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 11 = 0$$

Zero Product Property

$$x = 6 \quad \quad \quad x = 11$$

Solve.

A check of the solutions in the original equation confirms that both solutions are valid.

GuidedPractice

6A. $3x = 3 + \sqrt{18x - 18}$

6B. $\sqrt[3]{4x + 8} + 3 = 7$

6C. $\sqrt{x + 7} = 3 + \sqrt{2 - x}$



Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing. (Examples 1 and 2)

1. $f(x) = 5x^2$
2. $g(x) = 8x^5$
3. $h(x) = -x^3$
4. $f(x) = -4x^4$
5. $g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^9$
6. $f(x) = \frac{5}{8}x^8$
7. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^7$
8. $g(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^6$
9. $f(x) = 2x^{-4}$
10. $h(x) = -3x^{-7}$
11. $f(x) = -8x^{-5}$
12. $g(x) = 7x^{-2}$
13. $f(x) = -\frac{2}{5}x^{-9}$
14. $h(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^{-6}$
15. $h(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^{-3}$
16. $f(x) = -\frac{7}{10}x^{-8}$

17. **GEOMETRY** The volume of a sphere is given by $V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, where r is the radius. (Example 1)

- a. State the domain and range of the function.
- b. Graph the function.

Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing. (Example 3)

18. $f(x) = 8x^{\frac{1}{4}}$
19. $f(x) = -6x^{\frac{1}{5}}$
20. $g(x) = -\frac{1}{5}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$
21. $f(x) = 10x^{-\frac{1}{6}}$
22. $g(x) = -3x^{\frac{5}{8}}$
23. $h(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{3}{5}}$
24. $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{4}}$
25. $f(x) = x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$
26. $h(x) = 7x^{\frac{5}{3}}$
27. $h(x) = -4x^{\frac{7}{4}}$
28. $h(x) = -5x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$
29. $h(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{8}{5}}$

Complete each step.

- a. Create a scatter plot of the data.
- b. Determine a power function to model the data.
- c. Calculate the value of each model at $x = 30$. (Example 4)

30.

| x | y |
|---|------|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 22 |
| 3 | 85 |
| 4 | 190 |
| 5 | 370 |
| 6 | 650 |
| 7 | 1000 |
| 8 | 1500 |

31.

| x | y |
|---|---------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 32 |
| 3 | 360 |
| 4 | 2000 |
| 5 | 7800 |
| 6 | 25,000 |
| 7 | 60,000 |
| 8 | 130,000 |

32. **CLIFF DIVING** In the sport of cliff diving, competitors perform three dives from a height of 28 meters. Judges award divers a score from 0 to 10 points based on degree of difficulty, take-off, positions, and water entrance. The table shows the speed of a diver at various distances in the dive. (Example 4)

| Distance (m) | Speed (m/s) |
|--------------|-------------|
| 4 | 8.85 |
| 8 | 12.52 |
| 12 | 15.34 |
| 16 | 17.71 |
| 20 | 19.80 |
| 24 | 21.69 |
| 28 | 23.43 |

- a. Create a scatter plot of the data.
- b. Determine a power function to model the data.
- c. Use the function to predict the speed at which a diver would enter the water from a cliff dive of 30 meters.

33. **WEATHER** The wind chill temperature is the apparent temperature felt on exposed skin, taking into account the effect of the wind. The table shows the wind chill temperature produced at winds of various speeds when the actual temperature is 50°F . (Example 4)

| Wind Speed (mph) | Wind Chill ($^\circ\text{F}$) |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5 | 48.22 |
| 10 | 46.04 |
| 15 | 44.64 |
| 20 | 43.60 |
| 25 | 42.76 |
| 30 | 42.04 |
| 35 | 41.43 |
| 40 | 40.88 |

- a. Create a scatter plot of the data.
- b. Determine a power function to model the data.
- c. Use the function to predict the wind chill temperature when the wind speed is 65 miles per hour.

Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing. (Example 5)

34. $f(x) = 3\sqrt{6 + 3x}$
35. $g(x) = -2\sqrt[5]{1024 + 8x}$
36. $f(x) = -\frac{3}{8}\sqrt[6]{16x + 48} - 3$
37. $h(x) = 4 + \sqrt{7x - 12}$
38. $g(x) = \sqrt{(1 - 4x)^3} - 16$
39. $f(x) = -\sqrt[3]{(25x - 7)^2} - 49$
40. $h(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{27 - 2x} - 8$
41. $g(x) = \sqrt{22 - x} - \sqrt{3x - 3}$

42. **FLUID MECHANICS** The velocity of the water flowing through a hose with a nozzle can be modeled using $V(P) = 12.1\sqrt{P}$, where V is the velocity in feet per second and P is the pressure in pounds per square inch. (Example 5)

- a. Graph the velocity through a nozzle as a function of pressure.
- b. Describe the domain, range, end behavior, and continuity of the function and determine where it is increasing or decreasing.

- 43. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE** The net energy NE_m required to maintain the body weight of beef cattle, in megacalories (Mcal) per day, is estimated by the formula

$NE_m = 0.077 \sqrt[4]{m^3}$, where m is the animal's mass in kilograms. One megacalorie is equal to one million calories. (Example 6)

- Find the net energy per day required to maintain a 400-kilogram steer.
- If 0.96 megacalorie of energy is provided per pound of whole grain corn, how much corn does a 400-kilogram steer need to consume daily to maintain its body weight?

Solve each equation. (Example 6)

- $4 = \sqrt{-6 - 2x} + \sqrt{31 - 3x}$
- $0.5x = \sqrt{4 - 3x} + 2$
- $-3 = \sqrt{22 - x} - \sqrt{3x - 3}$
- $\sqrt{(2x - 5)^3} - 10 = 17$
- $\sqrt[4]{(4x + 164)^3} + 36 = 100$
- $x = \sqrt{2x - 4} + 2$
- $7 + \sqrt{(-36 - 5x)^5} = 250$
- $x = 5 + \sqrt{x + 1}$
- $\sqrt{6x - 11} + 4 = \sqrt{12x + 1}$
- $\sqrt{4x - 40} = -20$
- $\sqrt{x + 2} - 1 = \sqrt{-2 - 2x}$
- $7 + \sqrt[5]{1054 - 3x} = 11$

Determine whether each function is a monomial function given that a and b are positive integers. Explain your reasoning.

- $y = \frac{5}{b}x^{4a}$
- $G(x) = -2ax^4$
- $F(b) = 3ab^{5x}$
- $y = \frac{7}{3}t^{ab}$
- $H(t) = \frac{1}{ab}t^{\frac{4b}{2}}$
- $y = 4abx^{-2}$

- 62. CHEMISTRY** The function $r = R_0(A)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ can be used to approximate the nuclear radius of an element based on its molecular mass, where r is length of the radius in meters, R_0 is a constant (about 1.2×10^{-15} meter), and A is the molecular mass.

| Element | Molecular Mass |
|-------------|----------------|
| Carbon (C) | 12.0 |
| Helium (H) | 4.0 |
| Iodine (I) | 126.9 |
| Lead (Pb) | 207.2 |
| Sodium (Na) | ? |
| Sulfur (S) | 32.1 |

- If the nuclear radius of sodium is about 3.412×10^{-15} meter, what is its molecular mass?
- The approximate nuclear radius of an element is 6.030×10^{-15} meter. Identify the element.
- The ratio of the molecular masses of two elements is 27:8. What is the ratio of their nuclear radii?

Solve each inequality.

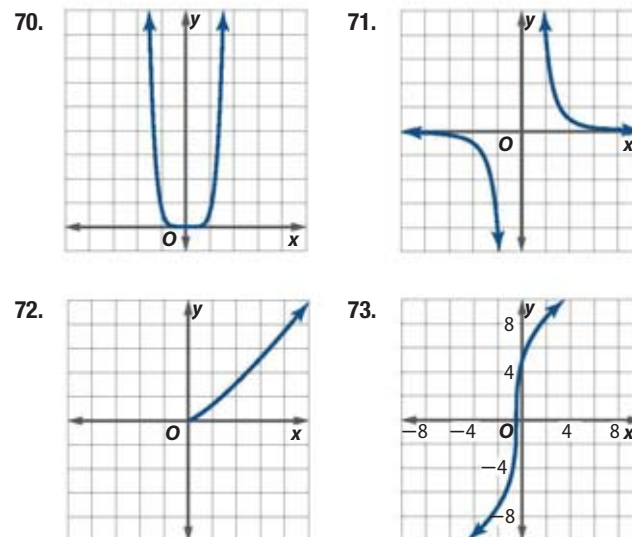
- $\sqrt[5]{1040 + 8x} \geq 4$
- $\sqrt[13]{41 - 7x} \geq -1$
- $(1 - 4x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \geq 125$
- $\sqrt{6 + 3x} \leq 9$
- $(19 - 4x)^{\frac{5}{3}} - 12 \leq -13$
- $(2x - 68)^{\frac{2}{3}} \geq 64$

- 69. CHEMISTRY** Boyle's Law states that, at constant temperature, the pressure of a gas is inversely proportional to its volume. The results of an experiment to explore Boyle's Law are shown.

| Volume (liters) | Pressure (atmospheres) |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1.0 | 3.65 |
| 1.5 | 2.41 |
| 2.0 | 1.79 |
| 2.5 | 1.46 |
| 3.0 | 1.21 |
| 3.5 | 1.02 |
| 4.0 | 0.92 |

- Create a scatter plot of the data.
- Determine a power function to model the pressure P as a function of volume v .
- Based on the information provided in the problem statement, does the function you determined in part b make sense? Explain.
- Use the model to predict the pressure of the gas if the volume is 3.25 liters.
- Use the model to predict the pressure of the gas if the volume is 6 liters.

Without using a calculator, match each graph with the appropriate function.

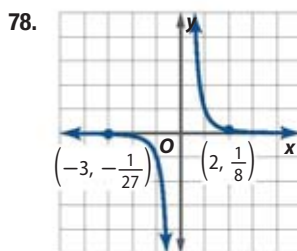
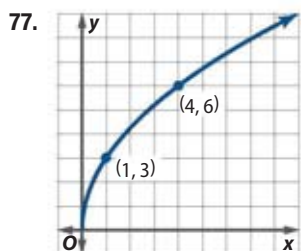
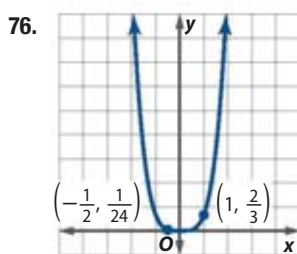
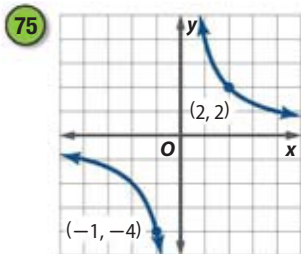


- $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[4]{3x^5}$
- $g(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^6$
- $h(x) = 4x^{-3}$
- $p(x) = 5\sqrt[3]{2x + 1}$

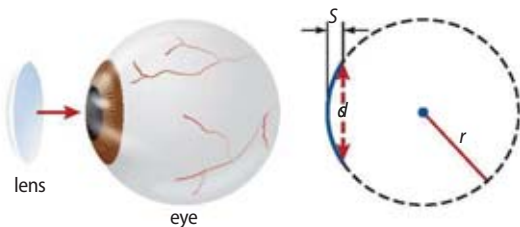
74. ELECTRICITY The voltage used by an electrical device such as a DVD player can be calculated using $V = \sqrt{PR}$, where V is the voltage in volts, P is the power in watts, and R is the resistance in ohms. The function $I = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}}$ can be used to calculate the current, where I is the current in amps.

- If a lamp uses 120 volts and has a resistance of 11 ohms, what is the power consumption of the lamp?
- If a DVD player has a current of 10 amps and consumes 1200 watts of power, what is the resistance of the DVD player?
- Ohm's Law expresses voltage in terms of current and resistance. Use the equations given above to write Ohm's Law using voltage, resistance, and amperage.

Use the points provided to determine the power function represented by the graph.



79. OPTICS A contact lens with the appropriate depth ensures proper fit and oxygen permeation. The depth of a lens can be calculated using the formula $S = r - \sqrt{r^2 - \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2}$, where S is the depth, r is the radius of curvature, and d is the diameter, with all units in millimeters.



- If the depth of the contact lens is 1.15 millimeters and the radius of curvature is 7.50 millimeters, what is the diameter of the contact lens?
- If the depth of the contact lens is increased by 0.1 millimeter and the diameter of the lens is 8.2 millimeters, what radius of curvature would be required?
- If the radius of curvature remains constant, does the depth of the contact lens increase or decrease as the diameter increases?

80. MULTIPLE REPRESENTATIONS In this problem, you will investigate the average rates of change of power functions.

- GRAPHICAL** For power functions of the form $f(x) = x^n$, graph a function for two values of n such that $0 < n < 1$, $n = 1$, and two values of n such that $n > 1$.
- TABULAR** Copy and complete the table, using your graphs from part **a** to analyze the average rates of change of the functions as x approaches infinity. Describe this rate as *increasing*, *constant*, or *decreasing*.

| n | $f(x)$ | Average Rate of Change as $x \rightarrow \infty$ |
|-------------|--------|--|
| $0 < n < 1$ | | |
| | | |
| $n = 1$ | | |
| $n > 1$ | | |
| | | |

- VERBAL** Make a conjecture about the average rate of change of a power function as x approaches infinity for the intervals $0 < n < 1$, $n = 1$, and $n > 1$.

H.O.T. Problems Use Higher-Order Thinking Skills

81. CHALLENGE Show that $\sqrt{\frac{8^n \cdot 2^7}{4^{-n}}} = 2^{2n+3} \sqrt{2^{n+1}}$.

82. REASONING Consider $y = 2^x$.

- Describe the value of y if $x < 0$.
- Describe the value of y if $0 < x < 1$.
- Describe the value of y if $x > 1$.
- Write a conjecture about the relationship between the value of the base and the value of the power if the exponent is greater than or less than 1. Justify your answer.

83. PREWRITE Your senior project is to tutor an underclassman for four sessions on power and radical functions. Make a plan for writing that addresses purpose and audience, and has a controlling idea, logical sequence, and time frame for completion.

84. REASONING Given $f(x) = x^{\frac{a}{b}}$, where a and b are integers with no common factors, determine whether each statement is *true* or *false*. Explain.

- If the value of b is even and the value of a is odd, then the function is undefined for $x < 0$.
- If the value of a is even and the value of b is odd, then the function is undefined for $x < 0$.
- If the value of a is 1, then the function is defined for all x .

85. REASONING Consider $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{n}} + 5$. How would you expect the graph of the function to change as n increases if n is odd and greater than or equal to 3?

86. WRITING IN MATH Use words, graphs, tables, and equations to show the relationship between functions in exponential form and in radical form.

Spiral Review

87. FINANCE If you deposit \$1000 in a savings account with an interest rate of r compounded annually, then the balance in the account after 3 years is given by $B(r) = 1000(1 + r)^3$, where r is written as a decimal. (Lesson 1-7)

- Find a formula for the interest rate r required to achieve a balance of B in the account after 3 years.
- What interest rate will yield a balance of \$1100 after 3 years?

Find $(f + g)(x)$, $(f - g)(x)$, $(f \cdot g)(x)$, and $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)$ for each $f(x)$ and $g(x)$. State the domain of each new function. (Lesson 1-6)

88. $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$
 $g(x) = x + 9$

89. $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$
 $g(x) = x^2 - 1$

90. $f(x) = \frac{3}{x-7}$
 $g(x) = x^2 + 5x$

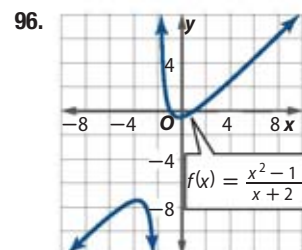
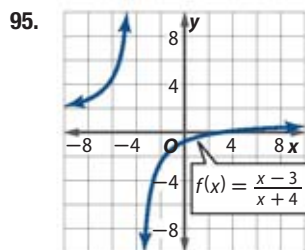
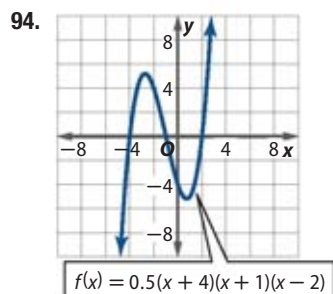
Use the graph of $f(x)$ to graph $g(x) = |f(x)|$ and $h(x) = f(|x|)$. (Lesson 1-5)

91. $f(x) = -4x + 2$

92. $f(x) = \sqrt{x+3} - 6$

93. $f(x) = x^2 - 3x - 10$

Use the graph of each function to estimate intervals to the nearest 0.5 unit on which the function is increasing, decreasing, or constant. Support the answer numerically. (Lesson 1-4)



Simplify. (Lesson 0-2)

97. $\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{3}i}{1 - \sqrt{2}i}$

98. $\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}i}{3 + \sqrt{6}i}$

99. $\frac{(1+i)^2}{(-3+2i)^2}$

Skills Review for Standardized Tests

100. SAT/ACT If m and n are both positive, then which of the following is equivalent to $\frac{2m\sqrt{18n}}{m\sqrt{2}}$?

- A $3m\sqrt{n}$ D $6\sqrt{n}$
 B $6m\sqrt{n}$ E $8\sqrt{n}$
 C $4\sqrt{n}$

101. REVIEW If $f(x, y) = x^2y^3$ and $f(a, b) = 10$, what is the value of $f(2a, 2b)$?

- F 50 J 320
 G 100 K 640
 H 160

102. REVIEW The number of minutes m it takes c children to eat p pieces of pizza varies directly as the number of pieces of pizza and inversely as the number of children. If it takes 5 children 30 minutes to eat 10 pieces of pizza, how many minutes should it take 15 children to eat 50 pieces of pizza?

- A 30 C 50
 B 40 D 60

103. If $\sqrt[3]{5m+2} = 3$, then $m = ?$

- F 3 H 5
 G 4 J 6



2-2 Graphing Technology Lab Behavior of Graphs

Objective

- Graph and analyze the behavior of polynomial functions.

StudyTip

Table of Values Be sure to use enough points to get the overall shape of the graph.

In Lesson 1-3, you analyzed the end behavior of functions by making a table of values and graphing them. For a *polynomial function*, the behavior of the graph can be determined by analyzing specific terms of the function.

Activity Graph Polynomial Functions



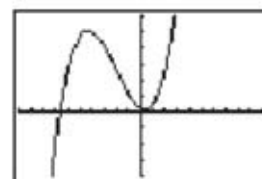
Sketch each graph, and identify the end behavior of the function.

a. $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 2$

Use a table of values to sketch the graph.

| x | -10 | -5 | -2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 10 |
|--------|------|----|----|---|----|-----|------|
| $f(x)$ | -358 | 47 | 26 | 2 | 26 | 257 | 1562 |

In the graph of $f(x)$, it appears that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$.

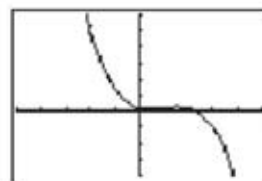


$[-10, 10]$ scl: 1 by $[-40, 60]$ scl: 10

b. $g(x) = -2x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 2$

| x | -8 | -5 | -2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
|--------|------|-----|----|---|---|------|------|
| $g(x)$ | 1442 | 422 | 50 | 2 | 2 | -118 | -670 |

In the graph of $g(x)$, it appears that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = -\infty$.

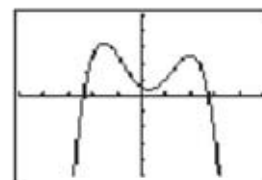


$[-5, 5]$ scl: 1 by $[-40, 60]$ scl: 10

c. $h(x) = -x^4 + x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 2$

| x | -8 | -5 | -2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
|--------|-------|------|----|---|----|------|-------|
| $h(x)$ | -4190 | -578 | 10 | 2 | 10 | -368 | -3230 |

In the graph of $h(x)$, it appears that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h(x) = -\infty$.



$[-5, 5]$ scl: 1 by $[-20, 20]$ scl: 4

Analyze the Results

- Look at the terms of each function above. What differences do you see?
- How is the end behavior of the graphs of each function affected by these differences?
- Develop a pattern for every possible type of end behavior of a polynomial function.
- Give an example of a polynomial function with a graph that approaches positive infinity when x approaches both negative infinity and positive infinity.

Exercises

Describe the end behavior of each function without making a table of values or graphing.

- $f(x) = -2x^3 + 4x$
- $f(x) = 5x^4 + 3$
- $f(x) = -x^5 + 2x - 4$
- $g(x) = 6x^6 - 2x^2 + 10x$
- $g(x) = 3x - 4x^4$
- $h(x) = 6x^2 - 3x^3 - 2x^6$

LESSON 2-2

Polynomial Functions

Then

- You analyzed graphs of functions.
(Lesson 1-2)

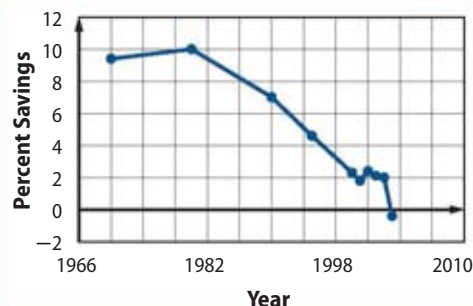
Now

- Graph polynomial functions.
- Model real-world data with polynomial functions.

Why?

- The scatter plot shows total personal savings as a percent of disposable income in the United States. Often data with multiple relative extrema are best modeled by a polynomial function.

Savings as a Percent of Disposable Income



New Vocabulary

polynomial function
polynomial function of degree n
leading coefficient
leading-term test
quartic function
turning point
quadratic form
repeated zero
multiplicity

1 Graph Polynomial Functions In Lesson 2-1, you learned about the basic characteristics of monomial functions. Monomial functions are the most basic polynomial functions. The sums and differences of monomial functions form other types of **polynomial functions**.

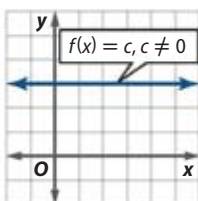
Let n be a nonnegative integer and let $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n$ be real numbers with $a_n \neq 0$. Then the function given by

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

is called a **polynomial function of degree n** . The **leading coefficient** of a polynomial function is the coefficient of the variable with the greatest exponent. The leading coefficient of $f(x)$ is a_n .

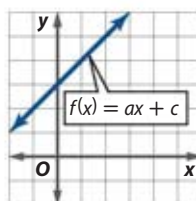
You are already familiar with the following polynomial functions.

Constant Functions



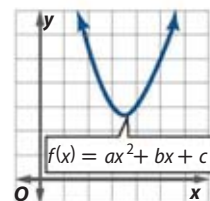
Degree: 0

Linear Functions



Degree: 1

Quadratic Functions

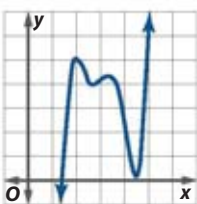


Degree: 2

The zero function is a constant function with no degree. The graphs of polynomial functions share certain characteristics.

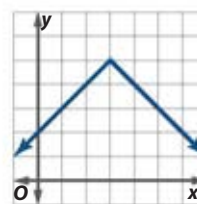
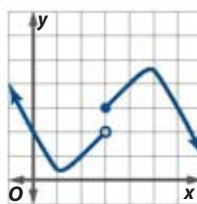
Graphs of Polynomial Functions

Example



Polynomial functions are defined and continuous for all real numbers and have smooth, rounded turns.

Nonexamples



Graphs of polynomial functions do not have breaks, holes, gaps, or sharp corners.



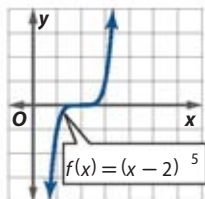
Recall that the graphs of even-degree, non-constant monomial functions resemble the graph of $f(x) = x^2$, while the graphs of odd-degree monomial functions resemble the graph of $f(x) = x^3$. You can use the basic shapes and characteristics of even- and odd-degree monomial functions and what you learned in Lesson 1-5 about transformations to transform graphs of monomial functions.

Example 1 Graph Transformations of Monomial Functions

Graph each function.

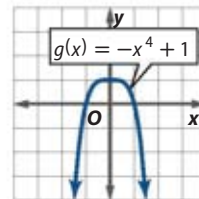
a. $f(x) = (x - 2)^5$

This is an odd-degree function, so its graph is similar to the graph of $y = x^3$. The graph of $f(x) = (x - 2)^5$ is the graph of $y = x^5$ translated 2 units to the right.



b. $g(x) = -x^4 + 1$

This is an even-degree function, so its graph is similar to the graph of $y = x^2$. The graph of $g(x) = -x^4 + 1$ is the graph of $y = x^4$ reflected in the x -axis and translated 1 unit up.



Guided Practice

1A. $f(x) = 4 - x^3$

1B. $g(x) = (x + 7)^4$

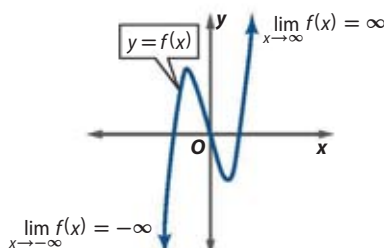
In Lesson 1-3, you learned that the end behavior of a function describes how the function behaves, rising or falling, at either end of its graph. As $x \rightarrow -\infty$ and $x \rightarrow \infty$, the end behavior of any polynomial function is determined by its leading term. The **leading term test** uses the power and coefficient of this term to determine polynomial end behavior.

KeyConcept Leading Term Test for Polynomial End Behavior

The end behavior of any non-constant polynomial function $f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ can be described in one of the following four ways, as determined by the degree n of the polynomial and its leading coefficient a_n .

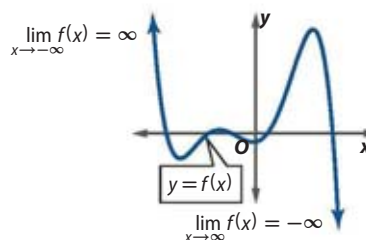
n odd, a_n positive

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$



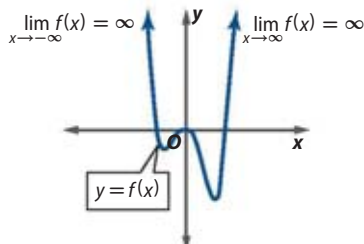
n odd, a_n negative

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$$



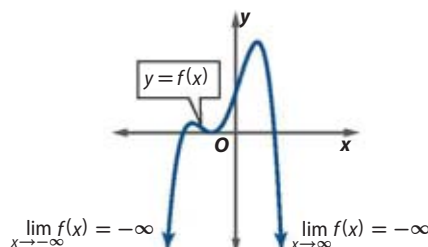
n even, a_n positive

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$



n even, a_n negative

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

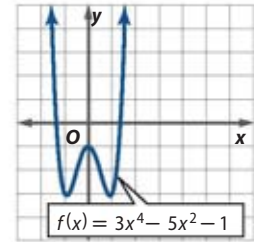


Example 2 Apply the Leading Term Test

Describe the end behavior of the graph of each polynomial function using limits. Explain your reasoning using the leading term test.

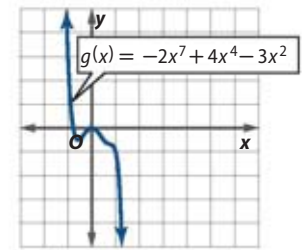
a. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 5x^2 - 1$

The degree is 4, and the leading coefficient is 3. Because the degree is even and the leading coefficient is positive, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$.



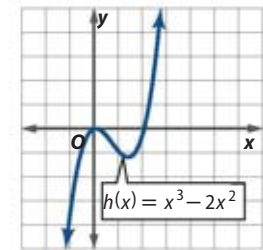
b. $g(x) = -3x^2 - 2x^7 + 4x^4$

Write in standard form as $g(x) = -2x^7 + 4x^4 - 3x^2$. The degree is 7, and the leading coefficient is -2 . Because the degree is odd and the leading coefficient is negative, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$.



c. $h(x) = x^3 - 2x^2$

The degree is 3, and the leading coefficient is 1. Because the degree is odd and the leading coefficient is positive, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$.



WatchOut!

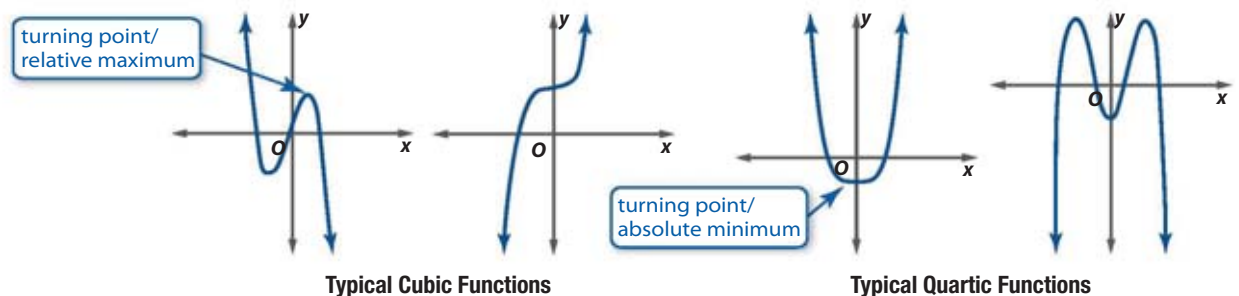
Standard Form The leading term of a polynomial function is not necessarily the first term of a polynomial. However, the leading term is *always* the first term of a polynomial when the polynomial is written in standard form. Recall that a polynomial is written in standard form if its terms are written in descending order of exponents.

Guided Practice

2A. $g(x) = 4x^5 - 8x^3 + 20$

2B. $h(x) = -2x^6 + 11x^4 + 2x^2$

Consider the shapes of a few typical third-degree polynomial or cubic functions and fourth-degree polynomial or **quartic functions** shown.



Observe the number of x -intercepts for each graph. Because an x -intercept corresponds to a real zero of the function, you can see that cubic functions have at most 3 zeros and quartic functions have at most 4 zeros.

Turning points indicate where the graph of a function changes from increasing to decreasing, and vice versa. Maxima and minima are also located at turning points. Notice that cubic functions have at most 2 turning points, and quartic functions have at most 3 turning points. These observations can be generalized as follows and shown to be true for any polynomial function.

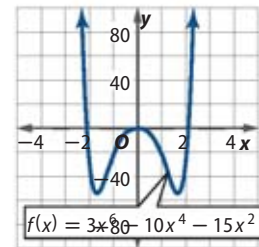
StudyTip

Look Back Recall from Lesson 1-2 that the x -intercepts of the graph of a function are also called the zeros of a function. The solutions of the corresponding equation are called the roots of the equation.

KeyConcept Zeros and Turning Points of Polynomial Functions

A polynomial function f of degree $n \geq 1$ has at most n distinct real zeros and at most $n - 1$ turning points.

Example Let $f(x) = 3x^6 - 10x^4 - 15x^2$. Then f has at most 6 distinct real zeros and at most 5 turning points. The graph of f suggests that the function has 3 real zeros and 3 turning points.



Recall that if f is a polynomial function and c is an x -intercept of the graph of f , then it is equivalent to say that:

- c is a zero of f ,
- $x = c$ is a solution of the equation $f(x) = 0$, and
- $(x - c)$ is a factor of the polynomial $f(x)$.

You can find the zeros of some polynomial functions using the same factoring techniques you used to solve quadratic equations.

Example 3 Zeros of a Polynomial Function

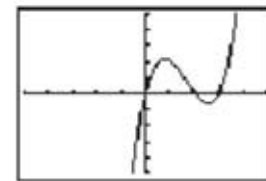
State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x$. Then determine all of the real zeros by factoring.

The degree of the function is 3, so f has at most 3 distinct real zeros and at most $3 - 1$ or 2 turning points. To find the real zeros, solve the related equation $f(x) = 0$ by factoring.

$$\begin{aligned}x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x &= 0 && \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to 0.} \\x(x^2 - 5x + 6) &= 0 && \text{Factor the greatest common factor, } x. \\x(x - 2)(x - 3) &= 0 && \text{Factor completely.}\end{aligned}$$

So, f has three distinct real zeros, 0, 2, and 3. This is consistent with a cubic function having at most 3 distinct real zeros.

CHECK You can use a graphing calculator to graph $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x$ and confirm these zeros. Additionally, you can see that the graph has 2 turning points, which is consistent with cubic functions having at most 2 turning points.



$[-5, 5]$ scl: 1 by $[-5, 5]$ scl: 1

GuidedPractice

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of each function. Then determine all of the real zeros by factoring.

3A. $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 - 27x$

3B. $f(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 + 15$

StudyTip

Look Back To review techniques for solving quadratic equations, see Lesson 0-3.

In some cases, a polynomial function can be factored using quadratic techniques if it has *quadratic form*.

KeyConcept Quadratic Form

Words A polynomial expression in x is in **quadratic form** if it is written as $au^2 + bu + c$ for any numbers a , b , and c , $a \neq 0$, where u is some expression in x .

Symbols $x^4 - 5x^2 - 14$ is in quadratic form because the expression can be written as $(x^2)^2 - 5(x^2) - 14$. If $u = x^2$, then the expression becomes $u^2 - 5u - 14$.



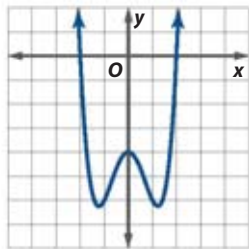


Figure 2.2.1

Example 4 Zeros of a Polynomial Function in Quadratic Form

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points for $g(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 - 4$. Then determine all of the real zeros by factoring.

The degree of the function is 4, so g has at most 4 distinct real zeros and at most $4 - 1$ or 3 turning points. This function is in quadratic form because $x^4 - 3x^2 - 4 = (x^2)^2 - 3(x^2) - 4$. Let $u = x^2$.

$$(x^2)^2 - 3(x^2) - 4 = 0 \quad \text{Set } g(x) \text{ equal to 0.}$$

$$u^2 - 3u - 4 = 0 \quad \text{Substitute } u \text{ for } x^2.$$

$$(u + 1)(u - 4) = 0 \quad \text{Factor the quadratic expression.}$$

$$(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 4) = 0 \quad \text{Substitute } x^2 \text{ for } u.$$

$$(x^2 + 1)(x + 2)(x - 2) = 0 \quad \text{Factor completely.}$$

$$x^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x + 2 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x - 2 = 0 \quad \text{Zero Product Property}$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{-1} \quad x = -2 \quad x = 2 \quad \text{Solve for } x.$$

Because $\pm\sqrt{-1}$ are not real zeros, g has two distinct real zeros, -2 and 2 . This is consistent with a quartic function. The graph of $g(x) = x^4 - 3x^2 - 4$ in Figure 2.2.1 confirms this. Notice that there are 3 turning points, which is also consistent with a quartic function.

Guided Practice

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of each function. Then determine all of the real zeros by factoring.

4A. $g(x) = x^4 - 9x^2 + 18$

4B. $h(x) = x^5 - 6x^3 - 16x$

If a factor $(x - c)$ occurs more than once in the completely factored form of $f(x)$, then its related zero c is called a **repeated zero**. When the zero occurs an even number of times, the graph will be tangent to the x -axis at that point. When the zero occurs an odd number of times, the graph will cross the x -axis at that point. A graph is tangent to an axis when it touches the axis at that point, but does not cross it.

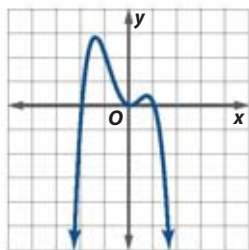


Figure 2.2.2

Example 5 Polynomial Function with Repeated Zeros

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of $h(x) = -x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2$. Then determine all of the real zeros by factoring.

The degree of the function is 4, so h has at most 4 distinct real zeros and at most $4 - 1$ or 3 turning points. Find the real zeros.

$$-x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 = 0 \quad \text{Set } h(x) \text{ equal to 0.}$$

$$-x^2(x^2 + x - 2) = 0 \quad \text{Factor the greatest common factor, } -x^2.$$

$$-x^2(x - 1)(x + 2) = 0 \quad \text{Factor completely.}$$

The expression above has 4 factors, but solving for x yields only 3 distinct real zeros, 0 , 1 , and -2 . Of the zeros, 0 occurs twice.

The graph of $h(x) = -x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2$ shown in Figure 2.2.2 confirms these zeros and shows that h has three turning points. Notice that at $x = 1$ and $x = -2$, the graph crosses the x -axis, but at $x = 0$, the graph is tangent to the x -axis.

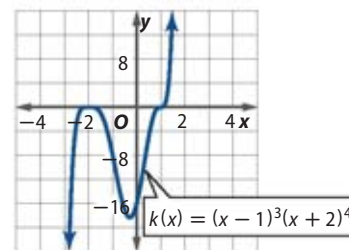
Guided Practice

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of each function. Then determine all of the real zeros by factoring.

5A. $g(x) = -2x^3 - 4x^2 + 16x$

5B. $f(x) = 3x^5 - 18x^4 + 27x^3$

In $h(x) = -x^2(x - 1)(x + 2)$ from Example 5, the zero $x = 0$ occurs 2 times. In $k(x) = (x - 1)^3(x + 2)^4$, the zero $x = 1$ occurs 3 times, while $x = -2$ occurs 4 times. Notice that in the graph of k shown, the curve crosses the x -axis at $x = 1$ but not at $x = -2$. These observations can be generalized as follows and shown to be true for all polynomial functions.



StudyTip

Nonrepeated Zeros A nonrepeated zero can be thought of as having a multiplicity of 1 or odd multiplicity. A graph crosses the x -axis and has a sign change at every nonrepeated zero.

KeyConcept Repeated Zeros of Polynomial Functions

If $(x - c)^m$ is the highest power of $(x - c)$ that is a factor of polynomial function f , then c is a zero of **multiplicity** m of f , where m is a natural number.

- If a zero c has odd multiplicity, then the graph of f crosses the x -axis at $x = c$ and the value of $f(x)$ changes signs at $x = c$.
- If a zero c has even multiplicity, then the graph of f is tangent to the x -axis at $x = c$ and the value of $f(x)$ does not change signs at $x = c$.

You now have several tests and tools to aid you in graphing polynomial functions.

Example 6 Graph a Polynomial Function

For $f(x) = x(2x + 3)(x - 1)^2$, (a) apply the leading-term test, (b) determine the zeros and state the multiplicity of any repeated zeros, (c) find a few additional points, and then (d) graph the function.

- The product $x(2x + 3)(x - 1)^2$ has a leading term of $x(2x)(x)^2$ or $2x^4$, so f has degree 4 and leading coefficient 2. Because the degree is even and the leading coefficient is positive, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$.
- The distinct real zeros are 0, -1.5 , and 1. The zero at 1 has multiplicity 2.
- Choose x -values that fall in the intervals determined by the zeros of the function.

| Interval | x -value in Interval | $f(x)$ | $(x, f(x))$ |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| $(-\infty, -1.5)$ | -2 | $f(-2) = 18$ | $(-2, 18)$ |
| $(-1.5, 0)$ | -1 | $f(-1) = -4$ | $(-1, -4)$ |
| $(0, 1)$ | 0.5 | $f(0.5) = 0.5$ | $(0.5, 0.5)$ |
| $(1, \infty)$ | 1.5 | $f(1.5) = 2.25$ | $(1.5, 2.25)$ |

- Plot the points you found (Figure 2.2.3). The end behavior of the function tells you that the graph eventually rises to the left and to the right. You also know that the graph crosses the x -axis at nonrepeated zeros -1.5 and 0, but does not cross the x -axis at repeated zero 1, because its multiplicity is even. Draw a continuous curve through the points as shown in Figure 2.2.4.

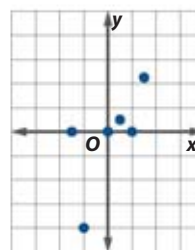


Figure 2.2.3

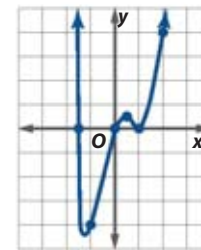


Figure 2.2.4

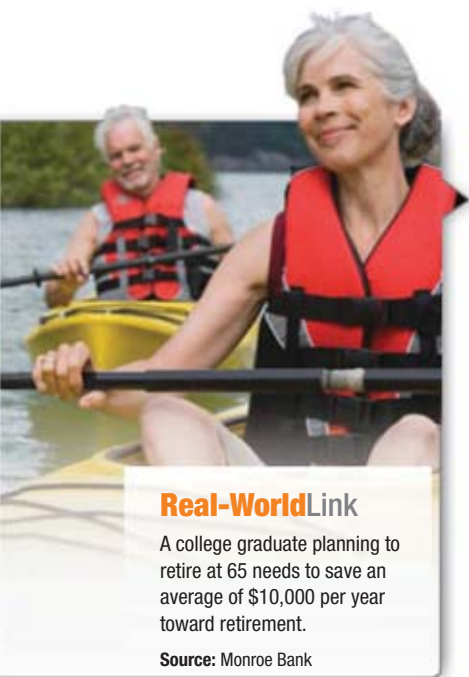
GuidedPractice

For each function, (a) apply the leading-term test, (b) determine the zeros and state the multiplicity of any repeated zeros, (c) find a few additional points, and then (d) graph the function.

6A. $f(x) = -2x(x - 4)(3x - 1)^3$

6B. $h(x) = -x^3 + 2x^2 + 8x$





Real-WorldLink

A college graduate planning to retire at 65 needs to save an average of \$10,000 per year toward retirement.

Source: Monroe Bank

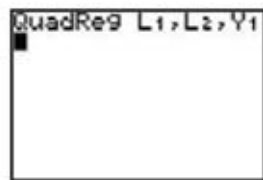


Figure 2.2.5

2 Model Data You can use a graphing calculator to model data that exhibit linear, quadratic, cubic, and quartic behavior by first examining the number of turning points suggested by a scatter plot of the data.

Real-World Example 7 Model Data Using Polynomial Functions

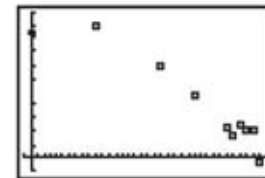
SAVINGS Refer to the beginning of the lesson. The average personal savings as a percent of disposable income in the United States is given in the table.

| Year | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| % Savings | 9.4 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | -0.4 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

- a. Create a scatter plot of the data and determine the type of polynomial function that could be used to represent the data.

Enter the data using the list feature of a graphing calculator. Let L1 be the number of years since 1970. Then create a scatter plot of the data. The curve of the scatter plot resembles the graph of a quadratic equation, so we will use a quadratic regression.

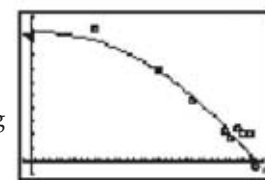


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- b. Write a polynomial function to model the data set. Round each coefficient to the nearest thousandth, and state the correlation coefficient.

Using the QuadReg tool on a graphing calculator and rounding each coefficient to the nearest thousandth yields $f(x) = -0.009x^2 + 0.033x + 9.744$. The correlation coefficient r^2 for the data is 0.96, which is close to 1, so the model is a good fit.

We can graph the complete (unrounded) regression by sending it to the $Y=$ menu. If you enter L1, L2, and Y1 after QuadReg, as shown in Figure 2.2.5, the regression equation will be entered into Y1. Graph this function and the scatter plot in the same viewing window. The function appears to fit the data reasonably well.



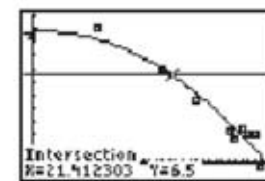
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- c. Use the model to estimate the percent savings in 1993.

Because 1993 is 23 years after 1970, use the CALC feature on a calculator to find $f(23)$. The value of $f(23)$ is 5.94, so the percent savings in 1993 was about 5.94%.

- d. Use the model to determine the approximate year in which the percent savings reached 6.5%.

Graph the line $y = 6.5$ for Y2. Then use 5: intersect on the CALC menu to find the point of intersection of $y = 6.5$ with $f(x)$. The intersection occurs when $x \approx 21$, so the approximate year in which the percent savings reached 6.5% was about $1970 + 21$ or 1991.



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GuidedPractice

7. **POPULATION** The median age of the U.S. population by year predicted through 2080 is shown.

| Year | 1900 | 1930 | 1960 | 1990 | 2020 | 2050 | 2080 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Median Age | 22.9 | 26.5 | 29.5 | 33.0 | 40.2 | 42.7 | 43.9 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Write a polynomial function to model the data. Let L1 be the number of years since 1900.
- Estimate the median age of the population in 2005.
- According to your model, in what year did the median age of the population reach 30?





Graph each function. (Example 1)

1. $f(x) = (x + 5)^2$
2. $f(x) = (x - 6)^3$
3. $f(x) = x^4 - 6$
4. $f(x) = x^5 + 7$
5. $f(x) = 16x^4$
6. $f(x) = 32x^5 - 16$
7. $f(x) = (x - 3)^4 + 6$
8. $f(x) = (x + 4)^3 - 3$
9. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x - 9)^5$
10. $f(x) = \frac{1}{8}x^3 + 8$

11. **WATER** If it takes exactly one minute to drain a 10-gallon tank of water, the volume of water remaining in the tank can be approximated by $v(t) = 10(1 - t)^2$, where t is time in minutes, $0 \leq t \leq 1$. Graph the function. (Example 1)

Describe the end behavior of the graph of each polynomial function using limits. Explain your reasoning using the leading term test. (Example 2)

12. $f(x) = -5x^7 + 6x^4 + 8$
13. $f(x) = 2x^6 + 4x^5 + 9x^2$
14. $g(x) = 5x^4 + 7x^5 - 9$
15. $g(x) = -7x^3 + 8x^4 - 6x^6$
16. $h(x) = 8x^2 + 5 - 4x^3$
17. $h(x) = 4x^2 + 5x^3 - 2x^5$
18. $f(x) = x(x + 1)(x - 3)$
19. $g(x) = x^2(x + 4)(-2x + 1)$
20. $f(x) = -x(x - 4)(x + 5)$
21. $g(x) = x^3(x + 1)(x^2 - 4)$

22. **ORGANIC FOOD** The number of acres in the United States used for organic apple production from 2000 to 2005 can be modeled by $a(x) = 43.77x^4 - 498.76x^3 + 1310.2x^2 + 1626.2x + 6821.5$, where $x = 0$ is 2000. (Example 2)

- a. Graph the function using a graphing calculator.
- b. Describe the end behavior of the graph of the function using limits. Explain using the leading term test.

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of each function. Then determine all of the real zeros by factoring. (Examples 3–5)

23. $f(x) = x^5 + 3x^4 + 2x^3$
24. $f(x) = x^6 - 8x^5 + 12x^4$
25. $f(x) = x^4 + 4x^2 - 21$
26. $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 - 32x^2$
27. $f(x) = x^6 - 6x^3 - 16$
28. $f(x) = 4x^8 + 16x^4 + 12$
29. $f(x) = 9x^6 - 36x^4$
30. $f(x) = 6x^5 - 150x^3$
31. $f(x) = 4x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x^2$
32. $f(x) = 3x^5 + 11x^4 - 20x^3$

For each function, (a) apply the leading-term test, (b) determine the zeros and state the multiplicity of any repeated zeros, (c) find a few additional points, and then (d) graph the function. (Example 6)

33. $f(x) = x(x + 4)(x - 1)^2$
34. $f(x) = x^2(x - 4)(x + 2)$
35. $f(x) = -x(x + 3)^2(x - 5)$
36. $f(x) = 2x(x + 5)^2(x - 3)$
37. $f(x) = -x(x - 3)(x + 2)^3$
38. $f(x) = -(x + 2)^2(x - 4)^2$
39. $f(x) = 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x$
40. $f(x) = -2x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x$
41. $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 20x^2$
42. $f(x) = x^5 + 3x^4 - 10x^3$

43. **RESERVOIRS** The number of feet below the maximum water level in Wisconsin's Rainbow Reservoir during ten months in 2007 is shown. (Example 7)

| Month | Level | Month | Level |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| January | 4 | July | 9 |
| February | 5.5 | August | 11 |
| March | 10 | September | 16.5 |
| April | 9 | November | 11.5 |
| May | 7.5 | December | 8.5 |

Source: Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company

- a. Write a model that best relates the water level as a function of the number of months since January.
- b. Use the model to estimate the water level in the reservoir in October.

Use a graphing calculator to write a polynomial function to model each set of data. (Example 7)

44.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|-----|------|---|------|-----|------|
| x | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| $f(x)$ | 8.75 | 7.5 | 6.25 | 5 | 3.75 | 2.5 | 1.25 |

45.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| x | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 16 |
| $f(x)$ | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | -1 | -3 | 5 | 9 |

46.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|----|------|----|------|---|-----|---|-----|
| x | -2.53 | -2 | -1.5 | -1 | -0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 |
| $f(x)$ | 23 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 |

47.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| x | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 |
| $f(x)$ | 52 | 41 | 32 | 44 | 61 | 88 | 72 | 59 | 66 | 93 |

48. **ELECTRICITY** The average retail electricity prices in the U.S. from 1970 to 2005 are shown. Projected prices for 2010 and 2020 are also shown. (Example 7)

| Year | Price (¢ / kWh) | Year | Price (¢ / kWh) |
|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| 1970 | 6.125 | 1995 | 7.5 |
| 1974 | 7 | 2000 | 6.625 |
| 1980 | 7.25 | 2005 | 6.25 |
| 1982 | 9.625 | 2010 | 6.25 |
| 1990 | 8 | 2020 | 6.375 |

Source: Energy Information Administration

- a. Write a model that relates the price as a function of the number of years since 1970.
- b. Use the model to predict the average price of electricity in 2015.
- c. According to the model, during which year was the price 7¢ for the second time?

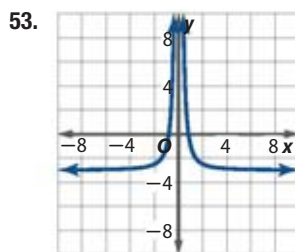
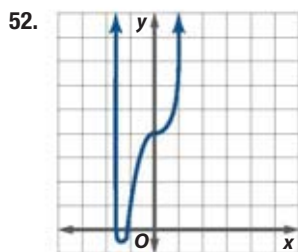
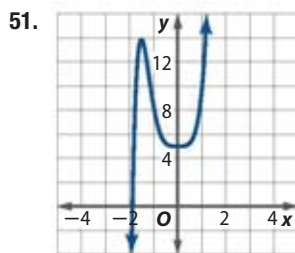
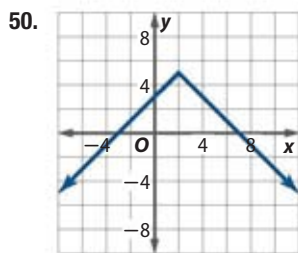


49. **COMPUTERS** The numbers of laptops sold each quarter from 2005 to 2007 are shown. Let the first quarter of 2005 be 1, and the fourth quarter of 2007 be 12.

| Quarters | Sale (Thousands) |
|----------|---------------------|
| 1 | 423 |
| 2 | 462 |
| 3 | 495 |
| 4 | 634 |
| 5 | 587 |
| 6 | 498 |
| 7 | 798 |
| 8 | 986 |
| 9 | 969 |
| 10 | 891 |
| 11 | 1130 |
| 12 | 1347 |

- Predict the end behavior of a graph of the data as x approaches infinity.
- Use a graphing calculator to graph and model the data. Is the model a good fit? Explain your reasoning.
- Describe the end behavior of the graph using limits. Was your prediction accurate? Explain your reasoning.

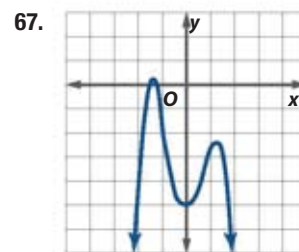
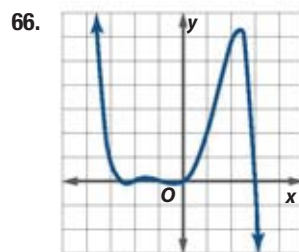
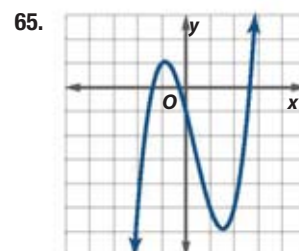
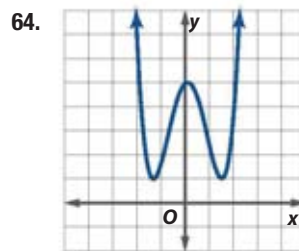
Determine whether each graph could show a polynomial function. Write *yes* or *no*. If not, explain why not.



Find a polynomial function of degree n with only the following real zeros. More than one answer is possible.

- $-1; n = 3$
- $6, -3; n = 4$
- $7; n = 4$
- $2, 1, 4; n = 5$
- no real zeros; $n = 4$
- $3; n = 3$
- $-5, 4; n = 4$
- $0, -4; n = 5$
- $0, 3, -2; n = 5$
- no real zeros; $n = 6$

Determine whether the degree n of the polynomial for each graph is *even* or *odd* and whether its leading coefficient a_n is *positive* or *negative*.



68. **MANUFACTURING** A company manufactures aluminum containers for energy drinks.

- Write an equation V that represents the volume of the container.
- Write a function A in terms of r that represents the surface area of a container with a volume of 15 cubic inches.
- Use a graphing calculator to determine the minimum possible surface area of the can.



Determine a polynomial function that has each set of zeros. More than one answer is possible.

- 5, -3, 6
- 4, -8, -2
- 3, 0, 4, -1, 3
- 1, 1, -4, 6, 0
- $\frac{3}{4}, -3, -4, -\frac{2}{3}$
- 1, -1, 5, 0, $\frac{5}{6}$

75. **POPULATION** The percent of the United States population living in metropolitan areas has increased.

| Year | Percent of Population |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1950 | 56.1 |
| 1960 | 63 |
| 1970 | 68.6 |
| 1980 | 74.8 |
| 1990 | 74.8 |
| 2000 | 79.2 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Write a model that relates the percent as a function of the number of years since 1950.
- Use the model to predict the percent of the population that will be living in metropolitan areas in 2015.
- Use the model to predict the year in which 85% of the population lives in metropolitan areas.

Create a function with the following characteristics. Graph the function.

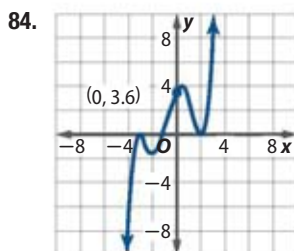
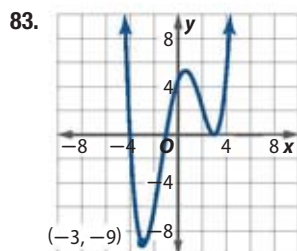
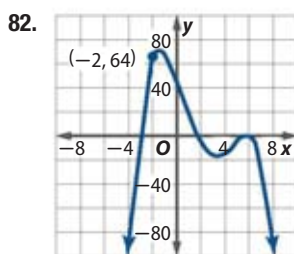
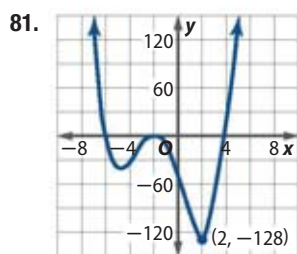
76. degree = 5, 3 real zeros, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \infty$
77. degree = 6, 4 real zeros, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = -\infty$
78. degree = 5, 2 distinct real zeros, 1 of which has a multiplicity of 2, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \infty$
79. degree = 6, 3 distinct real zeros, 1 of which has a multiplicity of 2, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = -\infty$
80. **WEATHER** The temperatures in degrees Celsius from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. during one day for a city are shown where x is the number of hours since 10 A.M.

| Time | Temp. | Time | Temp. |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| 0 | 4.1 | 5 | 10 |
| 1 | 5.7 | 6 | 7 |
| 2 | 7.2 | 7 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 7.3 | 8 | 2.3 |
| 4 | 9.4 | 9 | -0.4 |

- Graph the data.
- Use a graphing calculator to model the data using a polynomial function with a degree of 3.
- Repeat part **b** using a function with a degree of 4.
- Which function is a better model? Explain.

For each of the following graphs:

- Determine the least possible degree and end behavior.
- Locate the zeros and their multiplicity. Assume all of the zeros are integral values.
- Create a function that fits the graph and given point.



State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of each function. Then find all of the real zeros by factoring.

85. $f(x) = 16x^4 + 72x^2 + 80$ 86. $f(x) = -12x^3 - 44x^2 - 40x$

87. $f(x) = -24x^4 + 24x^3 - 6x^2$ 88. $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x - 24$

89. **MULTIPLE REPRESENTATIONS** In this problem, you will investigate the behavior of combinations of polynomial functions.

- a. **GRAPHICAL** Graph $f(x)$, $g(x)$, and $h(x)$ in each row on the same graphing calculator screen. For each graph, modify the window to observe the behavior both on a large scale and very close to the origin.

| $f(x) =$ | $g(x) =$ | $h(x) =$ |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| $x^2 + x$ | x^2 | x |
| $x^3 - x$ | x^3 | $-x$ |
| $x^3 + x^2$ | x^3 | x^2 |

- ANALYTICAL** Describe the behavior of each graph of $f(x)$ in terms of $g(x)$ or $h(x)$ near the origin.
- ANALYTICAL** Describe the behavior of each graph of $f(x)$ in terms of $g(x)$ or $h(x)$ as x approaches ∞ and $-\infty$.
- VERBAL** Predict the behavior of a function that is a combination of two functions a and b such that $f(x) = a + b$, where a is the term of higher degree.

H.O.T. Problems Use Higher-Order Thinking Skills

90. **ERROR ANALYSIS** Colleen and Martin are modeling the data shown. Colleen thinks the model should be $f(x) = 5.754x^3 + 2.912x^2 - 7.516x + 0.349$. Martin thinks it should be $f(x) = 3.697x^2 + 11.734x - 2.476$. Is either of them correct? Explain your reasoning.

| x | $f(x)$ | x | $f(x)$ |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| -2 | -19 | 0.5 | -2 |
| -1 | 5 | 1 | 1.5 |
| 0 | 0.4 | 2 | 43 |

- REASONING** Can a polynomial function have both an absolute maximum and an absolute minimum? Explain your reasoning.
- REASONING** Explain why the constant function $f(x) = c$, $c \neq 0$, has degree 0, but the zero function $f(x) = 0$ has no degree.
- CHALLENGE** Use factoring by grouping to determine the zeros of $f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - x^2 - 5x - 12x - 60$. Explain each step.
- REASONING** How is it possible for more than one function to be represented by the same degree, end behavior, and distinct real zeros? Provide an example to explain your reasoning.
- REASONING** What is the minimum degree of a polynomial function that has an absolute maximum, a relative maximum, and a relative minimum? Explain your reasoning.
- WRITING IN MATH** Explain how you determine the best polynomial function to use when modeling data.



Spiral Review

Solve each equation. (Lesson 2-1)

97. $\sqrt{z+3} = 7$

98. $d + \sqrt{d^2 - 8} = 4$

99. $\sqrt{x-8} = \sqrt{13+x}$

100. **REMODELING** An installer is replacing the carpet in a 12-foot by 15-foot living room.

The new carpet costs \$13.99 per square yard. The formula $f(x) = 9x$ converts square yards to square feet. (Lesson 1-7)

- Find the inverse $f^{-1}(x)$. What is the significance of $f^{-1}(x)$?
- How much will the new carpet cost?

Given $f(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 3$ and $g(x) = 6x + 4$, find each function. (Lesson 1-6)

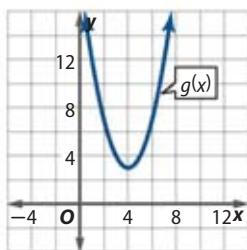
101. $(f + g)(x)$

102. $[f \circ g](x)$

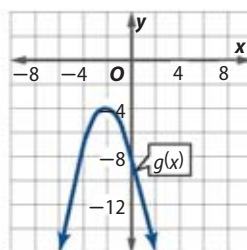
103. $[g \circ f](x)$

Describe how the graphs of $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x)$ are related. Then write an equation for $g(x)$. (Lesson 1-5)

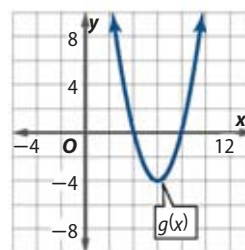
104.



105.



106.



107. **BUSINESS** A company creates a new product that costs \$25 per item to produce. They hire a marketing analyst to help determine a selling price. After collecting and analyzing data relating selling price s to yearly consumer demand d , the analyst estimates demand for the product using $d = -200s + 15,000$. (Lesson 1-4)

- If yearly profit is the difference between total revenue and production costs, determine a selling price $s \geq 25$, that will maximize the company's yearly profit P .
- What are the risks of determining a selling price using this method?

The scores for an exam given in physics class are given. (Lesson 0-8)

82, 77, 84, 98, 93, 71, 76, 64, 89, 95, 78, 89, 65, 88, 54,
96, 87, 92, 80, 85, 93, 89, 55, 62, 79, 90, 86, 75, 99, 62

108. Make a box-and-whisker plot of the test.

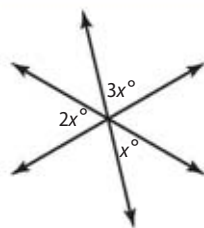
109. What is the standard deviation of the test scores?

Skills Review for Standardized Tests

110. **SAT/ACT** The figure shows the intersection of three lines. The figure is not drawn to scale.

$x =$

- | | |
|------|------|
| A 16 | D 60 |
| B 20 | E 90 |
| C 30 | |



111. Over the domain $2 < x \leq 3$, which of the following functions contains the greatest values of y ?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| F $y = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$ | H $y = x^2 - 3$ |
| G $y = \frac{x-5}{x+1}$ | J $y = 2x$ |

112. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** Which of the following equations represents the result of shifting the parent function $y = x^3$ up 4 units and right 5 units?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A $y + 4 = (x + 5)^3$ | C $y + 4 = (x - 5)^3$ |
| B $y - 4 = (x + 5)^3$ | D $y - 4 = (x - 5)^3$ |

113. **REVIEW** Which of the following describes the numbers in the domain of $h(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2x-3}}{x-5}$?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| F $x \neq 5$ | H $x \geq \frac{3}{2}, x \neq 5$ |
| G $x \geq \frac{3}{2}$ | J $x \neq \frac{3}{2}$ |



Graphing Technology Lab Hidden Behavior of Graphs



Objective

- Use TI-Nspire technology to explore the hidden behavior of graphs.

StudyTip

Window Settings You can choose values for the window based on observation of your graph, or you can use one of the zoom tools such as the Zoom - Box that allows you to zoom in on a certain area of a graph.

Using graphing technologies such as computers and calculators is an efficient way to be able to graph and evaluate functions. It is important, however, to consider the limitations of graphing technology when interpreting graphs.

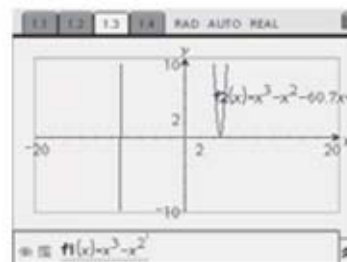
Activity Hidden Behavior of Graphs



Determine the zeros of $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 60.7x + 204$ graphically.

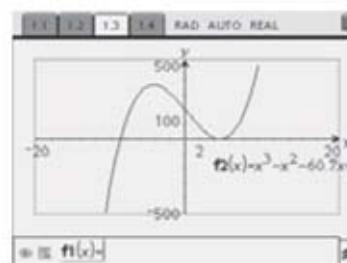
Step 1 Open a new Graphs and Geometry page, and graph the function.

In the default window, it appears that the function has two zeroes, one between -10 and -8 and one between 4 and 6 .



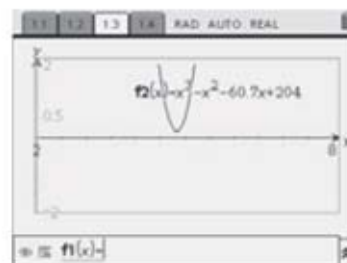
Step 2 From the Window/Zoom menu, choose Window Settings. Change the dimensions of the window as shown.

The behavior of the graph is much clearer in the larger window. It still appears that the function has two zeros, one between -8 and -10 and one between 4 and 6 .



Step 3 From the Window/Zoom menu, choose Window Settings. Change the window to $[2, 8]$ by $[-2, 2]$.

By enlarging the graph in the area where it appears that the zero occurs, it is clear that there is no zero between the values of 4 and 6 . Therefore, the graph only has one zero.



Analyze the Results

- In addition to the limitation discovered in the previous steps, how can graphing calculators limit your ability to interpret graphs?
- What are some ways to avoid these limitations?

Exercises

Determine the zeros of each polynomial graphically. Watch for hidden behavior.

- $x^3 + 6.5x^2 - 46.5x + 60$
- $x^4 - 3x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x - 7$
- $x^5 + 7x^3 + 4x^2 - x + 10.9$
- $x^4 - 19x^3 + 107.2x^2 - 162x + 73$

The Remainder and Factor Theorems

Then

- You factored quadratic expressions to solve equations.
(Lesson 0-3)

Now

- 1 Divide polynomials using long division and synthetic division.
- 2 Use the Remainder and Factor Theorems.

Why?

- The redwood trees of Redwood National Park in California are the oldest living species in the world. The trees can grow up to 350 feet and can live up to 2000 years. Synthetic division can be used to determine the height of one of the trees during a particular year.



New Vocabulary
synthetic division
depressed polynomial
synthetic substitution

1 Divide Polynomials Consider the polynomial function $f(x) = 6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9$. If you know that f has a zero at $x = 3$, then you also know that $(x - 3)$ is a factor of $f(x)$. Because $f(x)$ is a third-degree polynomial, you know that there exists a second-degree polynomial $q(x)$ such that

$$f(x) = (x - 3) \cdot q(x).$$

This implies that $q(x)$ can be found by dividing $6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9$ by $(x - 3)$ because

$$q(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x - 3}, \text{ if } x \neq 3.$$

To divide polynomials, we can use an algorithm similar to that of long division with integers.

Example 1 Use Long Division to Factor Polynomials

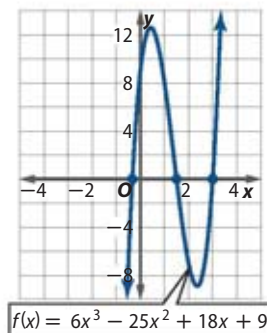
Factor $6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9$ completely using long division if $(x - 3)$ is a factor.

| | |
|---|--|
| $6x^2 - 7x - 3$ | |
| $x - 3 \overline{) 6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9}$ | |
| $(-) \underline{6x^3 - 18x^2}$ | ← Multiply divisor by $6x^2$ because $\frac{6x^3}{x} = 6x^2$. |
| $-7x^2 + 18x$ | ← Subtract and bring down next term. |
| $(-) \underline{-7x^2 + 21x}$ | ← Multiply divisor by $-7x$ because $\frac{-7x^2}{x} = -7x$. |
| $-3x + 9$ | ← Subtract and bring down next term. |
| $(-) \underline{-3x + 9}$ | ← Multiply divisor by -3 because $\frac{-3x}{x} = -3$. |
| 0 | ← Subtract. Notice that the remainder is 0. |

From this division, you can write $6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9 = (x - 3)(6x^2 - 7x - 3)$.

Factoring the quadratic expression yields $6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9 = (x - 3)(2x - 3)(3x + 1)$.

So, the zeros of the polynomial function $f(x) = 6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9$ are 3 , $\frac{3}{2}$, and $-\frac{1}{3}$. The x -intercepts of the graph of $f(x)$ shown support this conclusion.



Guided Practice

Factor each polynomial completely using the given factor and long division.

1A. $x^3 + 7x^2 + 4x - 12$; $x + 6$

1B. $6x^3 - 2x^2 - 16x - 8$; $2x - 4$



StudyTip

Proper vs. Improper A rational expression is considered improper if the degree of the numerator is greater than or equal to the degree of the denominator. So in the division algorithm, $\frac{f(x)}{d(x)}$ is an *improper* rational expression, while $\frac{r(x)}{d(x)}$ is a *proper* rational expression.

Long division of polynomials can result in a zero remainder, as in Example 1, or a nonzero remainder, as in the example below. Notice that just as with integer long division, the result of polynomial division is expressed using the quotient, remainder, and divisor.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Divisor} \rightarrow x + 2 \overline{) x^2 + 5x - 4} \\
 \quad (-) x^2 + 2x \\
 \quad \quad 3x - 4 \\
 \quad \quad (-) 3x + 6 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \text{Remainder} \rightarrow -10
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Quotient} \rightarrow x + 3 \\
 \text{Dividend} \rightarrow x^2 + 5x - 4 \\
 \text{Divisor} \rightarrow x + 2 \\
 \text{Excluded value} \rightarrow x \neq -2
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Quotient} \rightarrow x + 3 \\
 \text{Remainder} \rightarrow -10 \\
 \text{Divisor} \rightarrow x + 2 \\
 \text{Excluded value} \rightarrow x \neq -2
 \end{array}$$

Recall that a dividend can be expressed in terms of the divisor, quotient, and remainder.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{divisor} \cdot \text{quotient} + \text{remainder} &= \text{dividend} \\
 (x + 2) \cdot (x + 3) + (-10) &= x^2 + 5x - 4
 \end{aligned}$$

This leads to a definition for polynomial division.

KeyConcept Polynomial Division

Let $f(x)$ and $d(x)$ be polynomials such that the degree of $d(x)$ is less than or equal to the degree of $f(x)$ and $d(x) \neq 0$. Then there exist unique polynomials $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ such that

$$\frac{f(x)}{d(x)} = q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{d(x)} \quad \text{or} \quad f(x) = d(x) \cdot q(x) + r(x),$$

where $r(x) = 0$ or the degree of $r(x)$ is less than the degree of $d(x)$. If $r(x) = 0$, then $d(x)$ divides evenly into $f(x)$.

Before dividing, be sure that each polynomial is written in standard form and that placeholders with zero coefficients are inserted where needed for missing powers of the variable.

StudyTip

Graphical Check You can also check the result in Example 2 using a graphing calculator. The graphs of $Y_1 = 9x^3 - x - 3$ and $Y_2 = (3x^2 - 2x + 1) \cdot (3x + 2) - 5$ are identical.



$[-5, 5]$ scl: 1 by $[-8, 2]$ scl: 1

Example 2 Long Division with Nonzero Remainder

Divide $9x^3 - x - 3$ by $3x + 2$.

First rewrite $9x^3 - x - 3$ as $9x^3 + 0x^2 - x - 3$. Then divide.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^2 - 2x + 1 \\
 3x + 2 \overline{) 9x^3 + 0x^2 - x - 3} \\
 \quad (-) 9x^3 + 6x^2 \\
 \quad \quad -6x^2 - x \\
 \quad \quad (-) -6x^2 - 4x \\
 \quad \quad \quad 3x - 3 \\
 \quad \quad \quad (-) 3x + 2 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad -5
 \end{array}$$

You can write this result as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{9x^3 - x - 3}{3x + 2} &= 3x^2 - 2x + 1 + \frac{-5}{3x + 2}, x \neq -\frac{2}{3} \\
 &= 3x^2 - 2x + 1 - \frac{5}{3x + 2}, x \neq -\frac{2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

CHECK Multiply to check this result.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3x + 2)(3x^2 - 2x + 1) + (-5) &\stackrel{?}{=} 9x^3 - x - 3 \\
 9x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 6x^2 - 4x + 2 - 5 &\stackrel{?}{=} 9x^3 - x - 3 \\
 9x^3 - x - 3 &= 9x^3 - x - 3 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

GuidedPractice

Divide using long division.

2A. $(8x^3 - 18x^2 + 21x - 20) \div (2x - 3)$

2B. $(-3x^3 + x^2 + 4x - 66) \div (x - 5)$

When dividing polynomials, the divisor can have a degree higher than 1. This can sometimes result in a quotient with missing terms.

StudyTip

Division by Zero In Example 3, this division is not defined for $x^2 - 2x + 7 = 0$. From this point forward in this lesson, you can assume that x cannot take on values for which the indicated division is undefined.

Example 3 Division by Polynomial of Degree 2 or Higher

Divide $2x^4 - 4x^3 + 13x^2 + 3x - 11$ by $x^2 - 2x + 7$.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x^2 \qquad -1 \\
 x^2 - 2x + 7 \overline{) 2x^4 - 4x^3 + 13x^2 + 3x - 11} \\
 \underline{(-) 2x^4 - 4x^3 + 14x^2} \\
 -x^2 + 3x - 11 \\
 \underline{(-) -x^2 + 2x - 7} \\
 x - 4
 \end{array}$$

You can write this result as $\frac{2x^4 - 4x^3 + 13x^2 + 3x - 11}{x^2 - 2x + 7} = 2x^2 - 1 + \frac{x - 4}{x^2 - 2x + 7}$.

GuidedPractice

Divide using long division.

3A. $(2x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 6) \div (x^2 + 3x - 4)$

3B. $(6x^5 - x^4 + 12x^2 + 15x) \div (3x^3 - 2x^2 + x)$

Synthetic division is a shortcut for dividing a polynomial by a linear factor of the form $x - c$. Consider the long division from Example 1.

| Long Division | Suppress Variables | Collapse Vertically | Synthetic Division |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Notice the coefficients highlighted in colored text.</p> $ \begin{array}{r} 6x^2 - 7x - 3 \\ x - 3 \overline{) 6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9} \\ \underline{(-) 6x^3 - 18x^2} \\ -7x^2 + 18x \\ \underline{(-) -7x^2 + 21x} \\ -3x + 9 \\ \underline{(-) -3x + 9} \\ 0 \end{array} $ | <p>Suppress x and powers of x.</p> $ \begin{array}{r} 6 \quad -7 \quad -3 \\ -3 \overline{) 6 \quad -25 \quad +18 \quad +9} \\ \underline{(-) 6 \quad -18} \\ -7 \quad +18 \\ \underline{(-) -7 \quad +21} \\ -3 \quad +9 \\ \underline{(-) -3 \quad +9} \\ 0 \end{array} $ | <p>Collapse the long division vertically, eliminating duplications.</p> $ \begin{array}{r} -3 \overline{) 6 \quad -25 \quad 18 \quad 9} \\ \underline{-18 \quad 21 \quad 9} \\ 6 \quad -7 \quad -3 \quad 0 \end{array} $ | <p>Change the signs of the divisor and the numbers on the second line.</p> $ \begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 6 \quad -25 \quad 18 \quad 9} \\ \underline{18 \quad -21 \quad -9} \\ 6 \quad -7 \quad -3 \quad 0 \end{array} $ <p>The number now representing the divisor is the related zero of the binomial $x - c$. Also, by changing the signs on the second line, we are now adding instead of subtracting.</p> |

We can use the synthetic division shown in the example above to outline a procedure for synthetic division of any polynomial by a binomial.

KeyConcept Synthetic Division Algorithm

To divide a polynomial by the factor $x - c$, complete each step.

- Step 1** Write the coefficients of the dividend in standard form. Write the related zero c of the divisor $x - c$ in the box. Bring down the first coefficient.
- Step 2** Multiply the first coefficient by c . Write the product under the second coefficient.
- Step 3** Add the product and the second coefficient.
- Step 4** Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until you reach a sum in the last column. The numbers along the bottom row are the coefficients of the quotient. The power of the first term is one less than the degree of the dividend. The final number is the remainder.

Example

Divide $6x^3 - 25x^2 + 18x + 9$ by $x - 3$.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \overline{) 6 \quad -25 \quad 18 \quad 9} \\
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 6 \quad -7 \quad -3 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

coefficients of quotient
remainder

\downarrow = Add terms.

\nearrow = Multiply by c , and write the product.



As with division of polynomials by long division, remember to use zeros as placeholders for any missing terms in the dividend. When a polynomial is divided by one of its binomial factors $x - c$, the quotient is called a **depressed polynomial**.

Example 4 Synthetic Division

Divide using synthetic division.

a. $(2x^4 - 5x^2 + 5x - 2) \div (x + 2)$

Because $x + 2 = x - (-2)$, $c = -2$. Set up the synthetic division as follows, using zero as a placeholder for the missing x^3 -term in the dividend. Then follow the synthetic division procedure.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -2 & 2 & 0 & -5 & 5 & -2 \\ & & -4 & 8 & -6 & 2 \\ \hline & 2 & -4 & 3 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

= Add terms.
= Multiply by c , and write the product.

coefficients of depressed polynomial remainder

The quotient has degree one less than that of the dividend, so

$$\frac{2x^4 - 5x^2 + 5x - 2}{x + 2} = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x - 1.$$

Check this result.

b. $(10x^3 - 13x^2 + 5x - 14) \div (2x - 3)$

Rewrite the division expression so that the divisor is of the form $x - c$.

$$\frac{10x^3 - 13x^2 + 5x - 14}{2x - 3} = \frac{(10x^3 - 13x^2 + 5x - 14) \div 2}{(2x - 3) \div 2} \text{ or } \frac{5x^3 - \frac{13}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 7}{x - \frac{3}{2}}.$$

So, $c = \frac{3}{2}$. Perform the synthetic division.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \frac{3}{2} & 5 & -\frac{13}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & -7 \\ & & \frac{15}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 6 \\ \hline & 5 & 1 & 4 & -1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{So, } \frac{10x^3 - 13x^2 + 5x - 14}{2x - 3} = 5x^2 + x + 4 - \frac{1}{x - \frac{3}{2}} \text{ or } 5x^2 + x + 4 - \frac{2}{2x - 3}.$$

Check this result.

Guided Practice

4A. $(4x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 8) \div (x - 3)$

4B. $(6x^4 + 11x^3 - 15x^2 - 12x + 7) \div (3x + 1)$

2 The Remainder and Factor Theorems When $d(x)$ is the divisor $(x - c)$ with degree 1, the remainder is the real number r . So, the division algorithm simplifies to

$$f(x) = (x - c) \cdot q(x) + r.$$

Evaluating $f(x)$ for $x = c$, we find that

$$f(c) = (c - c) \cdot q(c) + r = 0 \cdot q(c) + r \text{ or } r.$$

So, $f(c) = r$, which is the remainder. This leads us to the following theorem.

KeyConcept Remainder Theorem

If a polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $x - c$, the remainder is $r = f(c)$.

TechnologyTip

Using Graphs To check your division, you can graph the polynomial division expression and the depressed polynomial with the remainder. The graphs should coincide.



Real-WorldLink

High school football rules are similar to most college and professional football rules. Two major differences are that the quarters are 12 minutes as opposed to 15 minutes and kick-offs take place at the 40-yard line instead of the 30-yard line.

Source: National Federation of State High School Associations

The Remainder Theorem indicates that to evaluate a polynomial function $f(x)$ for $x = c$, you can divide $f(x)$ by $x - c$ using synthetic division. The remainder will be $f(c)$. Using synthetic division to evaluate a function is called **synthetic substitution**.

Real-World Example 5 Use the Remainder Theorem

FOOTBALL The number of tickets sold during the Northside High School football season can be modeled by $t(x) = x^3 - 12x^2 + 48x + 74$, where x is the number of games played. Use the Remainder Theorem to find the number of tickets sold during the twelfth game of the Northside High School football season.

To find the number of tickets sold during the twelfth game, use synthetic substitution to evaluate $t(x)$ for $x = 12$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 12 & 1 & -12 & 48 & 74 \\ & & 12 & 0 & 576 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 48 & 650 \end{array}$$

The remainder is 650, so $t(12) = 650$.
Therefore, 650 tickets were sold during the twelfth game of the season.

CHECK You can check your answer using direct substitution.

$$t(x) = x^3 - 12x^2 + 48x + 74$$

Original function

$$t(12) = (12)^3 - 12(12)^2 + 48(12) + 74 \text{ or } 650 \checkmark$$

Substitute 12 for x and simplify.

GuidedPractice

5. **FOOTBALL** Use the Remainder Theorem to determine the number of tickets sold during the thirteenth game of the season.

If you use the Remainder Theorem to evaluate $f(x)$ at $x = c$ and the result is $f(c) = 0$, then you know that c is a zero of the function and $(x - c)$ is a factor. This leads us to another useful theorem that provides a test to determine whether $(x - c)$ is a factor of $f(x)$.

KeyConcept Factor Theorem

A polynomial $f(x)$ has a factor $(x - c)$ if and only if $f(c) = 0$.

You can use synthetic division to perform this test.

Example 6 Use the Factor Theorem

Use the Factor Theorem to determine if the binomials given are factors of $f(x)$. Use the binomials that are factors to write a factored form of $f(x)$.

- a. $f(x) = 4x^4 + 21x^3 + 25x^2 - 5x + 3$; $(x - 1)$, $(x + 3)$

Use synthetic division to test each factor, $(x - 1)$ and $(x + 3)$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 4 & 21 & 25 & -5 & 3 \\ & & 4 & 25 & 50 & 45 \\ \hline & 4 & 25 & 50 & 45 & 48 \end{array}$$

Because the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x - 1)$ is 48, $f(1) = 48$ and $(x - 1)$ is not a factor.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -3 & 4 & 21 & 25 & -5 & 3 \\ & & -12 & -27 & 6 & -3 \\ \hline & 4 & 9 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

Because the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x + 3)$ is 0, $f(-3) = 0$ and $(x + 3)$ is a factor.

Because $(x + 3)$ is a factor of $f(x)$, we can use the quotient of $f(x) \div (x + 3)$ to write a factored form of $f(x)$.

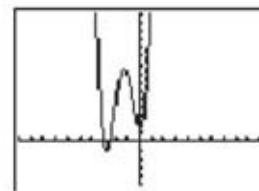
$$f(x) = (x + 3)(4x^3 + 9x^2 - 2x + 1)$$



TechnologyTip

Zeros You can confirm the zeros on the graph of a function by using the zero feature on the CALC menu of a graphing calculator.

CHECK If $(x + 3)$ is a factor of $f(x) = 4x^4 + 21x^3 + 25x^2 - 5x + 3$, then -3 is a zero of the function and $(-3, 0)$ is an x -intercept of the graph. Graph $f(x)$ using a graphing calculator and confirm that $(-3, 0)$ is a point on the graph. ✓



$[-10, 10]$ scl: 1 by $[-10, 30]$ scl: 2

b. $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 41x - 20; (x + 4), (x - 5)$

Use synthetic division to test the factor $(x + 4)$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -4 & 2 & -1 & -41 & -20 & \\ & & -8 & 36 & 20 & \\ \hline & 2 & -9 & -5 & 0 & \end{array}$$

Because the remainder when $f(x)$ is divided by $(x + 4)$ is 0, $f(-4) = 0$ and $(x + 4)$ is a factor of $f(x)$.

Next, test the second factor, $(x - 5)$, with the depressed polynomial $2x^2 - 9x - 5$.

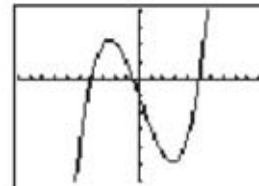
$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 5 & 2 & -9 & -5 & \\ & & 10 & 5 & \\ \hline & 2 & 1 & 0 & \end{array}$$

Because the remainder when the quotient of $f(x) \div (x + 4)$ is divided by $(x - 5)$ is 0, $f(5) = 0$ and $(x - 5)$ is a factor of $f(x)$.

Because $(x + 4)$ and $(x - 5)$ are factors of $f(x)$, we can use the final quotient to write a factored form of $f(x)$.

$$f(x) = (x + 4)(x - 5)(2x + 1)$$

CHECK The graph of $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 41x - 20$ confirms that $x = -4$, $x = 5$, and $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ are zeros of the function. ✓



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GuidedPractice

Use the Factor Theorem to determine if the binomials given are factors of $f(x)$. Use the binomials that are factors to write a factored form of $f(x)$.

6A. $f(x) = 3x^3 - x^2 - 22x + 24; (x - 2), (x + 5)$

6B. $f(x) = 4x^3 - 34x^2 + 54x + 36; (x - 6), (x - 3)$

You can see that synthetic division is a useful tool for factoring and finding the zeros of polynomial functions.

ConceptSummary Synthetic Division and Remainders

If r is the remainder obtained after a synthetic division of $f(x)$ by $(x - c)$, then the following statements are true.

- r is the value of $f(c)$.
- If $r = 0$, then $(x - c)$ is a factor of $f(x)$.
- If $r = 0$, then c is an x -intercept of the graph of f .
- If $r = 0$, then $x = c$ is a solution of $f(x) = 0$.





Factor each polynomial completely using the given factor and long division. (Example 1)

1. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 23x - 60$; $x + 4$
2. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 21x + 18$; $x - 3$
3. $x^3 + 3x^2 - 18x - 40$; $x - 4$
4. $4x^3 + 20x^2 - 8x - 96$; $x + 3$
5. $-3x^3 + 15x^2 + 108x - 540$; $x - 6$
6. $6x^3 - 7x^2 - 29x - 12$; $3x + 4$
7. $x^4 + 12x^3 + 38x^2 + 12x - 63$; $x^2 + 6x + 9$
8. $x^4 - 3x^3 - 36x^2 + 68x + 240$; $x^2 - 4x - 12$

Divide using long division. (Examples 2 and 3)

9. $(5x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 - x + 12) \div (x - 4)$
10. $(x^6 - 2x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 24) \div (x + 2)$
11. $(4x^4 - 8x^3 + 12x^2 - 6x + 12) \div (2x + 4)$
12. $(2x^4 - 7x^3 - 38x^2 + 103x + 60) \div (x - 3)$
13. $(6x^6 - 3x^5 + 6x^4 - 15x^3 + 2x^2 + 10x - 6) \div (2x - 1)$
14. $(108x^5 - 36x^4 + 75x^2 + 36x + 24) \div (3x + 2)$
15. $(x^4 + x^3 + 6x^2 + 18x - 216) \div (x^3 - 3x^2 + 18x - 54)$
16. $(4x^4 - 14x^3 - 14x^2 + 110x - 84) \div (2x^2 + x - 12)$
17. $\frac{6x^5 - 12x^4 + 10x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x + 8}{3x^3 + 2x + 3}$
18. $\frac{12x^5 + 5x^4 - 15x^3 + 19x^2 - 4x - 28}{3x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 6}$

Divide using synthetic division. (Example 4)

19. $(x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x - 6) \div (x - 2)$
20. $(2x^4 + 4x^3 - 2x^2 + 8x - 4) \div (x + 3)$
21. $(3x^4 - 9x^3 - 24x - 48) \div (x - 4)$
22. $(x^5 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x + 6) \div (x + 2)$
23. $(12x^5 + 10x^4 - 18x^3 - 12x^2 - 8) \div (2x - 3)$
24. $(36x^4 - 6x^3 + 12x^2 - 30x - 12) \div (3x + 1)$
25. $(45x^5 + 6x^4 + 3x^3 + 8x + 12) \div (3x - 2)$
26. $(48x^5 + 28x^4 + 68x^3 + 11x + 6) \div (4x + 1)$
27. $(60x^6 + 78x^5 + 9x^4 - 12x^3 - 25x - 20) \div (5x + 4)$
28. $\frac{16x^6 - 56x^5 - 24x^4 + 96x^3 - 42x^2 - 30x + 105}{2x - 7}$

29. **EDUCATION** The number of U.S. students, in thousands, that graduated with a bachelor's degree from 1970 to 2006 can be modeled by $g(x) = 0.0002x^5 - 0.016x^4 + 0.512x^3 - 7.15x^2 + 47.52x + 800.27$, where x is the number of years since 1970. Use synthetic substitution to estimate the number of students that graduated in 2005. Round to the nearest thousand. (Example 5)

30. **SKIING** The distance in meters that a person travels on skis can be modeled by $d(t) = 0.2t^2 + 3t$, where t is the time in seconds. Use the Remainder Theorem to find the distance traveled after 45 seconds. (Example 5)

Find each $f(c)$ using synthetic substitution. (Example 5)

31. $f(x) = 4x^5 - 3x^4 + x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x - 15$; $c = 3$
32. $f(x) = 3x^6 - 2x^5 + 4x^4 - 2x^3 + 8x - 3$; $c = 4$
33. $f(x) = 2x^6 + 5x^5 - 3x^4 + 6x^3 - 9x^2 + 3x - 4$; $c = 5$
34. $f(x) = 4x^6 + 8x^5 - 6x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 4$; $c = 6$
35. $f(x) = 10x^5 + 6x^4 - 8x^3 + 7x^2 - 3x + 8$; $c = -6$
36. $f(x) = -6x^7 + 4x^5 - 8x^4 + 12x^3 - 15x^2 - 9x + 64$; $c = 2$
37. $f(x) = -2x^8 + 6x^5 - 4x^4 + 12x^3 - 6x + 24$; $c = 4$

Use the Factor Theorem to determine if the binomials given are factors of $f(x)$. Use the binomials that are factors to write a factored form of $f(x)$. (Example 6)

38. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 9x^2 + x + 6$; $(x + 2)$, $(x - 1)$
39. $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 8x + 12$; $(x - 1)$, $(x + 3)$
40. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + 24x^2 + 18x + 135$; $(x - 5)$, $(x + 5)$
41. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 22x^3 + 13x^2 + 118x - 40$; $(3x - 1)$, $(x - 5)$
42. $f(x) = 4x^4 - x^3 - 36x^2 - 111x + 30$; $(4x - 1)$, $(x - 6)$
43. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 35x^3 + 38x^2 + 56x + 64$; $(3x - 2)$, $(x + 2)$
44. $f(x) = 5x^5 + 38x^4 - 68x^2 + 59x + 30$; $(5x - 2)$, $(x + 8)$
45. $f(x) = 4x^5 - 9x^4 + 39x^3 + 24x^2 + 75x + 63$; $(4x + 3)$, $(x - 1)$

46. **TREES** The height of a tree in feet at various ages in years is given in the table.

| Age | Height | Age | Height |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| 2 | 3.3 | 24 | 73.8 |
| 6 | 13.8 | 26 | 82.0 |
| 10 | 23.0 | 28 | 91.9 |
| 14 | 42.7 | 30 | 101.7 |
| 20 | 60.7 | 36 | 111.5 |

- a. Use a graphing calculator to write a quadratic equation to model the growth of the tree.
 - b. Use synthetic division to evaluate the height of the tree at 15 years.
47. **BICYCLING** Patrick is cycling at an initial speed v_0 of 4 meters per second. When he rides downhill, the bike accelerates at a rate a of 0.4 meter per second squared. The vertical distance from the top of the hill to the bottom of the hill is 25 meters. Use $d(t) = v_0t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ to find how long it will take Patrick to ride down the hill, where $d(t)$ is distance traveled and t is given in seconds.



Factor each polynomial using the given factor and long division. Assume $n > 0$.

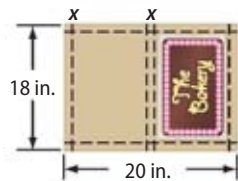
48. $x^{3n} + x^{2n} - 14x^n - 24; x^n + 2$

49. $x^{3n} + x^{2n} - 12x^n + 10; x^n - 1$

50. $4x^{3n} + 2x^{2n} - 10x^n + 4; 2x^n + 4$

51. $9x^{3n} + 24x^{2n} - 171x^n + 54; 3x^n - 1$

52. **MANUFACTURING** An 18-inch by 20-inch sheet of cardboard is cut and folded into a bakery box.



- Write a polynomial function to model the volume of the box.
- Graph the function.
- The company wants the box to have a volume of 196 cubic inches. Write an equation to model this situation.
- Find a positive integer for x that satisfies the equation found in part c.

Find the value of k so that each remainder is zero.

53. $\frac{x^3 - kx^2 + 2x - 4}{x - 2}$

54. $\frac{x^3 + 18x^2 + kx + 4}{x + 2}$

55. $\frac{x^3 + 4x^2 - kx + 1}{x + 1}$

56. $\frac{2x^3 - x^2 + x + k}{x - 1}$

57. **SCULPTING** Esteban will use a block of clay that is 3 feet by 4 feet by 5 feet to make a sculpture. He wants to reduce the volume of the clay by removing the same amount from the length, the width, and the height.

- Write a polynomial function to model the situation.
- Graph the function.
- He wants to reduce the volume of the clay to $\frac{3}{5}$ of the original volume. Write an equation to model the situation.
- How much should he take from each dimension?

Use the graphs and synthetic division to completely factor each polynomial.

58. $f(x) = 8x^4 + 26x^3 - 103x^2 - 156x + 45$ (Figure 2.3.1)

59. $f(x) = 6x^5 + 13x^4 - 153x^3 + 54x^2 + 724x - 840$ (Figure 2.3.2)

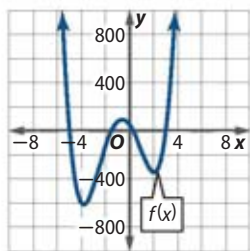


Figure 2.3.1

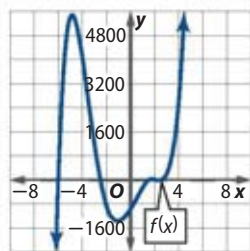


Figure 2.3.2

60. **MULTIPLE REPRESENTATIONS** In this problem, you will explore the upper and lower bounds of a function.

- a. **GRAPHICAL** Graph each related polynomial function and determine the greatest and least zeros. Then copy and complete the table.

| Polynomial | Greatest Zero | Least Zero |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|
| $x^3 - 2x^2 - 11x + 12$ | | |
| $x^4 + 6x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x$ | | |
| $x^5 - x^4 - 2x^3$ | | |

- NUMERICAL** Use synthetic division to evaluate each function in part a for three integer values greater than the greatest zero.
- VERBAL** Make a conjecture about the characteristics of the last row when synthetic division is used to evaluate a function for an integer greater than its greatest zero.
- NUMERICAL** Use synthetic division to evaluate each function in part a for three integer values less than the least zero.
- VERBAL** Make a conjecture about the characteristics of the last row when synthetic division is used to evaluate a function for a number less than its least zero.

H.O.T. Problems Use Higher-Order Thinking Skills

61. **CHALLENGE** Is $(x - 1)$ a factor of $18x^{165} - 15x^{135} + 8x^{105} - 15x^{55} + 4$? Explain your reasoning.

62. **WRITING IN MATH** Explain how you can use a graphing calculator, synthetic division, and factoring to completely factor a fifth-degree polynomial with rational coefficients, three integral zeros, and two non-integral, rational zeros.

63. **REASONING** Determine whether the statement below is true or false. Explain.

If $h(y) = (y + 2)(3y^2 + 11y - 4) - 1$, then the remainder of $\frac{h(y)}{y + 2}$ is -1 .

CHALLENGE Find k so that the quotient has a 0 remainder.

64. $\frac{x^3 + kx^2 - 34x + 56}{x + 7}$

65. $\frac{x^6 + kx^4 - 8x^3 + 173x^2 - 16x - 120}{x - 1}$

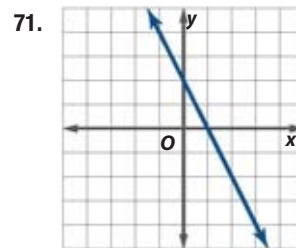
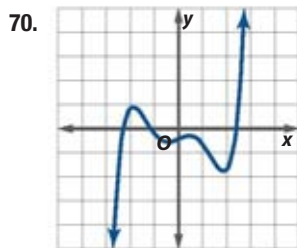
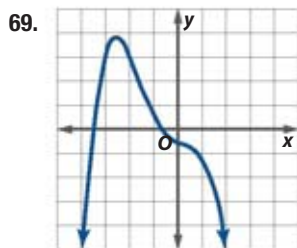
66. $\frac{kx^3 + 2x^2 - 22x - 4}{x - 2}$

67. **CHALLENGE** If $2x^2 - dx + (31 - d^2)x + 5$ has a factor $x - d$, what is the value of d if d is an integer?

68. **WRITING IN MATH** Compare and contrast polynomial division using long division and using synthetic division.

Spiral Review

Determine whether the degree n of the polynomial for each graph is *even* or *odd* and whether its leading coefficient a_n is *positive* or *negative*. (Lesson 2-2)



72. **SKYDIVING** The approximate time t in seconds that it takes an object to fall a distance of d feet is given by $t = \sqrt{\frac{d}{16}}$. Suppose a skydiver falls 11 seconds before the parachute opens. How far does the skydiver fall during this time period? (Lesson 2-1)

73. **FIRE FIGHTING** The velocity v and maximum height h of water being pumped into the air are related by $v = \sqrt{2gh}$, where g is the acceleration due to gravity (32 feet/second²). (Lesson 1-7)
- Determine an equation that will give the maximum height of the water as a function of its velocity.
 - The Mayfield Fire Department must purchase a pump that is powerful enough to propel water 80 feet into the air. Will a pump that is advertised to project water with a velocity of 75 feet/second meet the fire department's needs? Explain.

Solve each system of equations algebraically. (Lesson 0-5)

74. $5x - y = 16$
 $2x + 3y = 3$

75. $3x - 5y = -8$
 $x + 2y = 1$

76. $y = 6 - x$
 $x = 4.5 + y$

77. $2x + 5y = 4$
 $3x + 6y = 5$

78. $7x + 12y = 16$
 $5y - 4x = -21$

79. $4x + 5y = -8$
 $3x - 7y = 10$

Skills Review for Standardized Tests

80. **SAT/ACT** In the figure, an equilateral triangle is drawn with an altitude that is also the diameter of the circle. If the perimeter of the triangle is 36, what is the circumference of the circle?



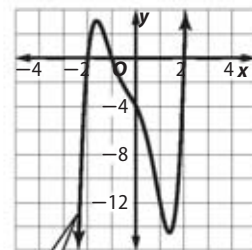
- A $6\sqrt{2}\pi$ C $12\sqrt{2}\pi$ E 36π
B $6\sqrt{3}\pi$ D $12\sqrt{3}\pi$
81. **REVIEW** If $(3, -7)$ is the center of a circle and $(8, 5)$ is on the circle, what is the circumference of the circle?
- F 13π H 18π K 26π
G 15π J 25π

82. **REVIEW** The first term in a sequence is x . Each subsequent term is three less than twice the preceding term. What is the 5th term in the sequence?

- A $8x - 21$ C $16x - 39$ E $32x - 43$
B $8x - 15$ D $16x - 45$

83. Use the graph of the polynomial function. Which is not a factor of $x^5 + x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 4$?

- F $(x - 2)$
G $(x + 2)$
H $(x - 1)$
J $(x + 1)$



$f(x) = x^5 + x^4 - 3x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x - 4$



Mid-Chapter Quiz

Lessons 2-1 through 2-3

Graph and analyze each function. Describe its domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing. (Lesson 2-1)

1. $f(x) = 2x^3$
2. $f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^4$
3. $f(x) = 3x^{-8}$
4. $f(x) = 4x^{\frac{2}{5}}$

5. **TREES** The heights of several fir trees and the areas under their branches are shown in the table. (Lesson 2-1)

| Height (m) | Area (m ²) |
|------------|------------------------|
| 4.2 | 37.95 |
| 2.1 | 7.44 |
| 3.4 | 23.54 |
| 1.7 | 4.75 |
| 4.6 | 46.48 |

- a. Create a scatter plot of the data.
- b. Determine a power function to model the data.
- c. Predict the area under the branches of a fir tree that is 7.6 meters high.

Solve each equation. (Lesson 2-1)

6. $\sqrt{5x+7} = 13$
7. $\sqrt{2x-2} + 1 = x$
8. $\sqrt{3x+10} + 1 = \sqrt{x+11}$
9. $-5 = \sqrt[4]{(6x+3)^3} - 32$

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of each function. Then find all of the real zeros by factoring. (Lesson 2-2)

10. $f(x) = x^2 - 11x - 26$
11. $f(x) = 3x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3$
12. $f(x) = x^4 + 9x^2 - 10$
13. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** Which of the following describes the possible end behavior of a polynomial of odd degree? (Lesson 2-2)

- A $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 5; \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 5$
- B $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty; \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$
- C $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty; \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$
- D $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty; \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$

Describe the end behavior of the graph of each polynomial function using limits. Explain your reasoning using the leading term test. (Lesson 2-2)

14. $f(x) = -7x^4 - 3x^3 - 8x^2 + 23x + 7$
15. $f(x) = -5x^5 + 4x^4 + 12x^2 - 8$

16. **ENERGY** Crystal's electricity consumption measured in kilowatt hours (kWh) for the past 12 months is shown below. (Lesson 2-2)

| Month | Consumption (kWh) | Month | Consumption (kWh) |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| January | 240 | July | 300 |
| February | 135 | August | 335 |
| March | 98 | September | 390 |
| April | 110 | October | 345 |
| May | 160 | November | 230 |
| June | 230 | December | 100 |

- a. Determine a model for the number of kilowatt hours Crystal used as a function of the number of months since January.
- b. Use the model to predict how many kilowatt hours Crystal will use the following January. Does this answer make sense? Explain your reasoning.

Divide using synthetic division. (Lesson 2-3)

17. $(5x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 13) \div (x - 1)$
18. $(x^4 - x^3 - 9x + 18) \div (x - 2)$
19. $(2x^3 - 11x^2 + 9x - 6) \div (2x - 1)$

Determine each $f(c)$ using synthetic substitution. (Lesson 2-3)

20. $f(x) = 9x^5 + 4x^4 - 3x^3 + 18x^2 - 16x + 8; c = 2$
21. $f(x) = 6x^6 - 3x^5 + 8x^4 + 12x^2 - 6x + 4; c = -3$
22. $f(x) = -2x^6 + 8x^5 - 12x^4 + 9x^3 - 8x^2 + 6x - 3; c = -2$

Use the Factor Theorem to determine if the binomials given are factors of $f(x)$. Use the binomials that are factors to write a factored form of $f(x)$. (Lesson 2-3)

23. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 25x - 50; (x + 5)$
24. $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x - 8; (x - 1), (x - 2)$

25. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** Find the remainder when $f(x) = x^3 - 4x + 5$ is divided by $x + 3$. (Lesson 2-3)

- | | |
|-------|------|
| F -10 | H 20 |
| G 8 | J 26 |

Zeros of Polynomial Functions

Then

- You learned that a polynomial function of degree n can have at most n real zeros. (Lesson 2-1)

Now

- Find real zeros of polynomial functions.
- Find complex zeros of polynomial functions.

Why?

- A company estimates that the profit P in thousands of dollars from a certain model of video game controller is given by $P(x) = -0.0007x^2 + 2.45x$, where x is the number of thousands of dollars spent marketing the controller. To find the number of advertising dollars the company should spend to make a profit of \$1,500,000, you can use techniques presented in this lesson to solve the polynomial equation $P(x) = 1500$.



New Vocabulary

Rational Zero Theorem
lower bound
upper bound
Descartes' Rule of Signs
Fundamental Theorem of Algebra
Linear Factorization Theorem
Conjugate Root Theorem
complex conjugates
irreducible over the reals

- Real Zeros** Recall that a polynomial function of degree n can have at most n real zeros. These real zeros are either rational or irrational.

| Rational Zeros | Irrational Zeros |
|---|--|
| $f(x) = 3x^2 + 7x - 6$ or $f(x) = (x + 3)(3x - 2)$ There are two rational zeros, -3 or $\frac{2}{3}$. | $g(x) = x^2 - 5$ or $g(x) = (x + \sqrt{5})(x - \sqrt{5})$ There are two irrational zeros, $\pm\sqrt{5}$. |

The **Rational Zero Theorem** describes how the leading coefficient and constant term of a polynomial function with integer coefficients can be used to determine a list of all possible rational zeros.

KeyConcept Rational Zero Theorem

If f is a polynomial function of the form $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$, with degree $n \geq 1$, integer coefficients, and $a_0 \neq 0$, then every rational zero of f has the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where

- p and q have no common factors other than ± 1 ,
- p is an integer factor of the constant term a_0 ,
- q is an integer factor of the leading coefficient a_n .

Corollary If the leading coefficient a_n is 1, then any rational zeros of f are integer factors of the constant term a_0 .

Once you know all of the *possible* rational zeros of a polynomial function, you can then use direct or synthetic substitution to determine which, if any, are actual zeros of the polynomial.

Example 1 Leading Coefficient Equal to 1

List all possible rational zeros of each function. Then determine which, if any, are zeros.

a. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1$

Step 1 Identify possible rational zeros.

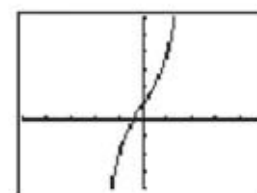
Because the leading coefficient is 1, the possible rational zeros are the integer factors of the constant term 1. Therefore, the possible rational zeros of f are 1 and -1 .

Step 2 Use direct substitution to test each possible zero.

$$f(1) = (1)^3 + 2(1) + 1 \text{ or } 4$$

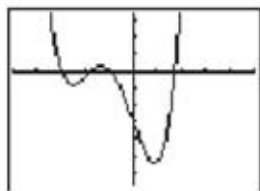
$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 + 2(-1) + 1 \text{ or } -2$$

Because $f(1) \neq 0$ and $f(-1) \neq 0$, you can conclude that f has no rational zeros. From the graph of f you can see that f has one real zero. Applying the Rational Zeros Theorem shows that this zero is irrational.



$[-5, 5]$ scl: 1 by $[-4, 6]$ scl: 1





$[-5, 5]$ scl: 1 by $[-20, 10]$ scl: 3

Figure 2.4.1

b. $g(x) = x^4 + 4x^3 - 12x - 9$

Step 1 Because the leading coefficient is 1, the possible rational zeros are the integer factors of the constant term -9 . Therefore, the possible rational zeros of g are $\pm 1, \pm 3$, and ± 9 .

Step 2 Begin by testing 1 and -1 using synthetic substitution.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -12 & -9 \\ & & 1 & 5 & 5 & -7 \\ \hline & 1 & 5 & 5 & -7 & -16 \end{array}$$

Because $g(-1) = 0$, you can conclude that -1 is a zero of g . Testing -3 on the depressed polynomial shows that -3 is another rational zero.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -12 & -9 \\ & & -1 & -3 & 3 & 9 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & -3 & -9 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -3 & 1 & 3 & -3 & -9 \\ & & -3 & 0 & 9 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

Thus, $g(x) = (x + 1)(x + 3)(x^2 - 3)$. Because the factor $(x^2 - 3)$ yields no rational zeros, we can conclude that g has only two rational zeros, -1 and -3 .

CHECK The graph of $g(x) = x^4 + 4x^3 - 12x - 9$ in Figure 2.4.1 has x -intercepts at -1 and -3 , and close to $(2, 0)$ and $(-2, 0)$. By the Rational Zeros Theorem, we know that these last two zeros must be irrational. In fact, the factor $(x^2 - 3)$ yields two irrational zeros, $\sqrt{3}$ and $-\sqrt{3}$. ✓

GuidedPractice

List all possible rational zeros of each function. Then determine which, if any, are zeros.

1A. $f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x - 2$

1B. $h(x) = x^4 + 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 9x - 30$

When the leading coefficient of a polynomial function is not 1, the list of possible rational zeros can increase significantly.

Example 2 Leading Coefficient not Equal to 1

List all possible rational zeros of $h(x) = 3x^3 - 7x^2 - 22x + 8$. Then determine which, if any, are zeros.

Step 1 The leading coefficient is 3 and the constant term is 8.

Possible rational zeros: $\frac{\text{Factors of 8}}{\text{Factors of 3}} = \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8}{\pm 1, \pm 3}$ or $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3}, \pm \frac{4}{3}, \pm \frac{8}{3}$

Step 2 By synthetic substitution, you can determine that -2 is a rational zero.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & 3 & -7 & -22 & 8 \\ & & -6 & 26 & -8 \\ \hline & 3 & -13 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

By the division algorithm, $h(x) = (x + 2)(3x^2 - 13x + 4)$. Once $3x^2 - 13x + 4$ is factored, the polynomial becomes $h(x) = (x + 2)(3x - 1)(x - 4)$, and you can conclude that the rational zeros of h are $-2, \frac{1}{3}$, and 4 . Check this result by graphing.

GuidedPractice

List all possible rational zeros of each function. Then determine which, if any, are zeros.

2A. $g(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 18x - 36$

2B. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 18x^3 + 2x - 21$





Real-WorldLink

A recent study showed that almost a third of frequent video game players are between 6 and 17 years old.

Source: NPD Group Inc

Real-World Example 3 Solve a Polynomial Equation

BUSINESS After the first half-hour, the number of video games that were sold by a company on their release date can be modeled by $g(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x$, where $g(x)$ is the number of games sold in hundreds and x is the number of hours after the release. How long did it take to sell 400 games?

Because $g(x)$ represents the number of games sold in hundreds, you need to solve $g(x) = 4$ to determine how long it will take to sell 400 games.

$$g(x) = 4 \quad \text{Write the equation.}$$

$$2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x = 4 \quad \text{Substitute } 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x \text{ for } g(x).$$

$$2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x - 4 = 0 \quad \text{Subtract 4 from each side.}$$

Apply the Rational Zeros Theorem to this new polynomial function, $f(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x - 4$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Step 1} \quad \text{Possible rational zeros: } \frac{\text{Factors of 4}}{\text{Factors of 2}} &= \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4}{\pm 1, \pm 2} \\ &= \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Step 2 By synthetic substitution, you can determine that 1 is a rational zero.

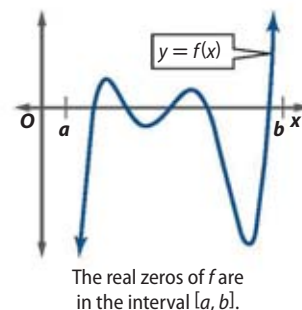
$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 1 & 2 & 4 & -2 & -4 & \\ & & 2 & 6 & 4 & \\ \hline & 2 & 6 & 4 & 0 & \end{array}$$

Because 1 is a zero of f , $x = 1$ is a solution of $f(x) = 0$. The depressed polynomial $2x^2 + 6x + 4$ can be written as $2(x + 2)(x + 1)$. The zeros of this polynomial are -2 and -1 . Because time cannot be negative, the solution is $x = 1$. So, it took 1 hour to sell 400 games.

GuidedPractice

3. **VOLLEYBALL** A volleyball that is returned after a serve with an initial speed of 40 feet per second at a height of 4 feet is given by $f(t) = 4 + 40t - 16t^2$, where $f(t)$ is the height the ball reaches in feet and t is time in seconds. At what time(s) will the ball reach a height of 20 feet?

One way to narrow the search for real zeros is to determine an interval within which all real zeros of a function are located. A real number a is a **lower bound** for the real zeros of f if $f(x) \neq 0$ for $x < a$. Similarly, b is an **upper bound** for the real zeros of f if $f(x) \neq 0$ for $x > b$.



You can test whether a given interval contains all real zeros of a function by using the following upper and lower bound tests.

ReadingMath

Nonnegative and Nonpositive

Remember that a nonnegative value is one that is either positive or zero, and a nonpositive value is one that is either negative or zero.

KeyConcept Upper and Lower Bound Tests

Let f be a polynomial function of degree $n \geq 1$, real coefficients, and a positive leading coefficient. Suppose $f(x)$ is divided by $x - c$ using synthetic division.

- If $c \leq 0$ and every number in the last line of the division is alternately nonnegative and nonpositive, then c is a **lower bound** for the real zeros of f .
- If $c \geq 0$ and every number in the last line of the division is nonnegative, then c is an **upper bound** for the real zeros of f .



To make use of the upper and lower bound tests, follow these steps.

Step 1 Graph the function to determine an interval in which the zeros lie.

Step 2 Using synthetic substitution, confirm that the upper and lower bounds of your interval are in fact upper and lower bounds of the function by applying the upper and lower bound tests.

Step 3 Use the Rational Zero Theorem to help find all the real zeros.

StudyTip

Upper and Lower Bounds

Upper and lower bounds of a function are not necessarily unique.

Example 4 Use the Upper and Lower Bound Tests

Determine an interval in which all real zeros of $h(x) = 2x^4 - 11x^3 + 2x^2 - 44x - 24$ must lie. Explain your reasoning using the upper and lower bound tests. Then find all the real zeros.

Step 1 Graph $h(x)$ using a graphing calculator. From this graph, it appears that the real zeros of this function lie in the interval $[-1, 7]$.

Step 2 Test a lower bound of $c = -1$ and an upper bound of $c = 7$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -1 & 2 & -11 & 2 & -44 & -24 \\ & & -2 & 13 & -15 & 59 \\ \hline & 2 & -13 & 15 & -59 & 35 \\ \\ 7 & 2 & -11 & 2 & -44 & -24 \\ & & 14 & 21 & 161 & 819 \\ \hline & 2 & 3 & 23 & 117 & 795 \end{array}$$

Values alternate signs in the last line, so -1 is a lower bound.

Values are all nonnegative in last line, so 7 is an upper bound.

Step 3 Use the Rational Zero Theorem.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Possible rational zeros: } \frac{\text{Factors of } 24}{\text{Factors of } 2} &= \frac{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 8, \pm 12, \pm 24}{\pm 1, \pm 2} \\ &= \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 8, \pm 12, \pm 24, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Because the real zeros are in the interval $[-1, 7]$, you can narrow this list to just $\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{3}{2}, 2, 4$, or 6 . From the graph, it appears that only 6 and $-\frac{1}{2}$ are reasonable.

Begin by testing 6 .

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 6 & 2 & -11 & 2 & -44 & -24 \\ & & 12 & 6 & 48 & 24 \\ \hline & 2 & 1 & 8 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

Now test $-\frac{1}{2}$ in the depressed polynomial.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -\frac{1}{2} & 2 & 1 & 8 & 4 \\ & & -1 & 0 & -4 \\ \hline & 2 & 0 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$$

By the division algorithm, $h(x) = 2(x - 6)\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)(x^2 + 4)$. Notice that the factor $(x^2 + 4)$ has no real zeros associated with it because $x^2 + 4 = 0$ has no real solutions. So, f has two real solutions that are both rational, 6 and $-\frac{1}{2}$. The graph of $h(x) = 2x^4 - 11x^3 + 2x^2 - 44x - 24$ supports this conclusion.

GuidedPractice

Determine an interval in which all real zeros of the given function must lie. Explain your reasoning using the upper and lower bound tests. Then find all the real zeros.

4A. $g(x) = 6x^4 + 70x^3 - 21x^2 + 35x - 12$

4B. $f(x) = 10x^5 - 50x^4 - 3x^3 + 22x^2 - 41x + 30$



ReadingMath

Variation in Sign A variation in sign occurs in a polynomial written in standard form when consecutive coefficients have opposite signs.

Another way to narrow the search for real zeros is to use **Descartes' Rule of Signs**. This rule gives us information about the number of positive and negative real zeros of a polynomial function by looking at a polynomial's variations in sign.

KeyConcept Descartes' Rule of Signs

If $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ is a polynomial function with real coefficients, then

- the number of *positive* real zeros of f is equal to the number of variations in sign of $f(x)$ or less than that number by some even number and
- the number of *negative* real zeros of f is the same as the number of variations in sign of $f(-x)$ or less than that number by some even number.

Example 5 Use Descartes' Rule of Signs

Describe the possible real zeros of $g(x) = -3x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 1$.

Examine the variations in sign for $g(x)$ and for $g(-x)$.

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

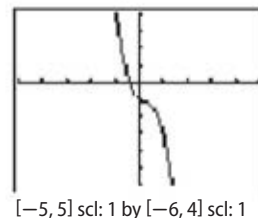
+ to -
- to +

$$\begin{aligned} g(-x) &= -3(-x)^3 + 2(-x)^2 - (-x) - 1 \\ &= 3x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

+ to -

The original function $g(x)$ has *two* variations in sign, while $g(-x)$ has *one* variation in sign. By Descartes' Rule of Signs, you know that $g(x)$ has either 2 or 0 positive real zeros and 1 negative real zero.

From the graph of $g(x)$ shown, you can see that the function has one negative real zero close to $x = -0.5$ and no positive real zeros.



GuidedPractice

Describe the possible real zeros of each function.

5A. $h(x) = 6x^5 + 8x^2 - 10x - 15$

5B. $f(x) = -11x^4 + 20x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 18$

When using Descartes' Rule of Signs, the number of real zeros indicated includes any repeated zeros. Therefore, a zero with multiplicity m should be counted as m zeros.

2 Complex Zeros Just as quadratic functions can have real or imaginary zeros, polynomials of higher degree can also have zeros in the complex number system. This fact, combined with the **Fundamental Theorem of Algebra**, allows us to improve our statement about the number of zeros for any n th-degree polynomial.

KeyConcept Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

A polynomial function of degree n , where $n > 0$, has at least one zero (real or imaginary) in the complex number system.

Corollary A polynomial function of degree n has *exactly* n zeros, including repeated zeros, in the complex number system.

Math HistoryLink

René Descartes
(1596–1650)

A French mathematician, scientist, and philosopher, Descartes wrote many philosophical works such as *Discourse on Method* and mathematical works such as *Geometry*.

By extending the Factor Theorem to include both real and imaginary zeros and applying the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, we obtain the **Linear Factorization Theorem**.

KeyConcept Linear Factorization Theorem

If $f(x)$ is a polynomial function of degree $n > 0$, then f has exactly n linear factors and

$$f(x) = a_n(x - c_1)(x - c_2) \dots (x - c_n)$$

where a_n is some nonzero real number and c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n are the complex zeros (including repeated zeros) of f .

According to the **Conjugate Root Theorem**, when a polynomial equation in one variable with real coefficients has a root of the form $a + bi$, where $b \neq 0$, then its **complex conjugate**, $a - bi$, is also a root. You can use this theorem to write a polynomial function given its complex zeros.

Example 6 Find a Polynomial Function Given Its Zeros

Write a polynomial function of least degree with real coefficients in standard form that has $-2, 4$, and $3 - i$ as zeros.

Because $3 - i$ is a zero and the polynomial is to have real coefficients, you know that $3 + i$ must also be a zero. Using the Linear Factorization Theorem and the zeros $-2, 4, 3 - i$, and $3 + i$, you can write $f(x)$ as follows.

$$f(x) = a[x - (-2)](x - 4)[x - (3 - i)][x - (3 + i)]$$

While a can be any nonzero real number, it is simplest to let $a = 1$. Then write the function in standard form.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (1)(x + 2)(x - 4)[x - (3 - i)][x - (3 + i)] && \text{Let } a = 1. \\ &= (x^2 - 2x - 8)(x^2 - 6x + 10) && \text{Multiply.} \\ &= x^4 - 8x^3 + 14x^2 + 28x - 80 && \text{Multiply.} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, a function of least degree that has $-2, 4, 3 - i$, and $3 + i$ as zeros is $f(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 + 14x^2 + 28x - 80$ or any nonzero multiple of $f(x)$.

GuidedPractice

Write a polynomial function of least degree with real coefficients in standard form with the given zeros.

6A. $-3, 1$ (multiplicity: 2), $4i$

6B. $2\sqrt{3}, -2\sqrt{3}, 1 + i$

StudyTip

Infinite Polynomials Because a can be any nonzero real number, there are an infinite number of polynomial functions that can be written for a given set of zeros.

StudyTip

Prime Polynomials Note the difference between expressions which are irreducible over the reals and expressions which are *prime*. The expression $x^2 - 8$ is prime because it cannot be factored into expressions with integral coefficients. However, $x^2 - 8$ is *not* irreducible over the reals because there are real zeros associated with it, $\sqrt{8}$ and $-\sqrt{8}$.

In Example 6, you wrote a function with real and complex zeros. A function has complex zeros when its factored form contains a quadratic factor which is irreducible over the reals. A quadratic expression is **irreducible over the reals** when it has real coefficients but no real zeros associated with it. This example illustrates the following theorem.

KeyConcept Factoring Polynomial Functions Over the Reals

Every polynomial function of degree $n > 0$ with real coefficients can be written as the product of linear factors and irreducible quadratic factors, each with real coefficients.

As indicated by the Linear Factorization Theorem, when factoring a polynomial function over the complex number system, we can write the function as the product of only linear factors.



StudyTip

Using Multiplicity Sometimes a rational zero will be a repeated zero of a function. Use the graph of the function to determine whether a rational zero should be tested using synthetic substitution in succession.

Example 7 Factor and Find the Zeros of a Polynomial Function

Consider $k(x) = x^5 - 18x^3 + 30x^2 - 19x + 30$.

a. Write $k(x)$ as the product of linear and irreducible quadratic factors.

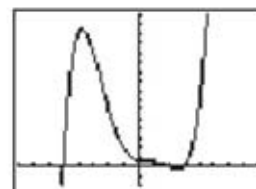
The possible rational zeros are $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 6, \pm 10, \pm 15, \pm 30$. The original polynomial has 4 sign variations.

$$\begin{aligned}k(-x) &= (-x)^5 - 18(-x)^3 + 30(-x)^2 - 19(-x) + 30 \\&= -x^5 + 18x^3 + 30x^2 + 19x + 30\end{aligned}$$

$k(-x)$ has 1 sign variation, so $k(x)$ has 4, 2, or 0 positive real zeros and 1 negative real zero.

The graph shown suggests -5 as one real zero of $k(x)$. Use synthetic substitution to test this possibility.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| -5 | 1 | 0 | -18 | 30 | -19 | 30 |
| | | -5 | 25 | -35 | 25 | -30 |
| | 1 | -5 | 7 | -5 | 6 | 0 |



$[-8, 8]$ scl: 1 by $[-100, 800]$ scl: 50

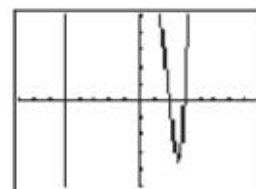
Because $k(x)$ has only 1 negative real zero, you do not need to test any other possible negative rational zeros. Zooming in on the positive real zeros in the graph suggests 2 and 3 as other rational zeros. Test these possibilities successively in the depressed quartic and then cubic polynomials.

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|----|----|----|----|
| 2 | 1 | -5 | 7 | -5 | 6 |
| | | 2 | -6 | 2 | -6 |
| | 1 | -3 | 1 | -3 | 0 |

Begin by testing 2.

| | | | | |
|----------|---|----|---|----|
| 3 | 1 | -3 | 1 | -3 |
| | | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Now test 3 on the depressed polynomial.



$[-8, 8]$ scl: 1 by $[-20, 20]$ scl: 4

The remaining quadratic factor $(x^2 + 1)$ yields no real zeros and is therefore irreducible over the reals. So, $k(x)$ written as a product of linear and irreducible quadratic factors is $k(x) = (x + 5)(x - 2)(x - 3)(x^2 + 1)$.

b. Write $k(x)$ as the product of linear factors.

You can factor $x^2 + 1$ by writing the expression first as a difference of squares $x^2 - (\sqrt{-1})^2$ or $x^2 - i^2$. Then factor this difference of squares as $(x - i)(x + i)$. So, $k(x)$ written as a product of linear factors is as follows.

$$k(x) = (x + 5)(x - 2)(x - 3)(x - i)(x + i)$$

c. List all the zeros of $k(x)$.

Because the function has degree 5, by the corollary to the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra $k(x)$ has exactly five zeros, including any that may be repeated. The linear factorization gives us these five zeros: $-5, 2, 3, i$, and $-i$.

GuidedPractice

Write each function as (a) the product of linear and irreducible quadratic factors and (b) the product of linear factors. Then (c) list all of its zeros.

7A. $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 26x^2 + 4x - 120$

7B. $f(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 - 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 99x + 108$

StudyTip

Quadratic Formula You could also use the Quadratic Formula to find the zeros of $x^2 + 1$ in order to factor the expression.

$$x = \frac{-0 \pm \sqrt{0^2 - 4(1)(1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$= \pm \frac{\sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$= \pm \frac{2i}{2} \text{ or } \pm i$$

So, i and $-i$ are zeros and $(x - i)$ and $(x + i)$ are factors.

You can use synthetic substitution with complex numbers in the same way you use it with real numbers. Doing so can help you factor a polynomial in order to find all of its zeros.

WatchOut!

Complex Numbers Recall from Lesson 0-2 that all real numbers are also complex numbers.

Example 8 Find the Zeros of a Polynomial When One is Known

Find all complex zeros of $p(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 20x^2 - 22x - 13$ given that $2 - 3i$ is a zero of p . Then write the linear factorization of $p(x)$.

Use synthetic substitution to verify that $2 - 3i$ is a zero of $p(x)$.

| | |
|--|---|
| $\begin{array}{r rrrrrr} 2-3i & 1 & -6 & 20 & -22 & -13 \\ & & 2-3i & -17+6i & & \\ \hline & 1 & -4-3i & & & \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} (2-3i)(-4-3i) &= -8+6i+9i^2 \\ &= -8+6i+9(-1) \\ &= -17+6i \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r rrrrrr} 2-3i & 1 & -6 & 20 & -22 & -13 \\ & & 2-3i & -17+6i & 24+3i & \\ \hline & 1 & -4-3i & 3+6i & & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} (2-3i)(3+6i) &= 6+3i-18i^2 \\ &= 6+3i-18(-1) \\ &= 24+3i \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r rrrrrr} 2-3i & 1 & -6 & 20 & -22 & -13 \\ & & 2-3i & -17+6i & 24+3i & 13 \\ \hline & 1 & -4-3i & 3+6i & 2+3i & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} (2-3i)(2+3i) &= 4-9i^2 \\ &= 4-9(-1) \\ &= 4+9 \text{ or } 13 \end{aligned}$ |

Because $2 - 3i$ is a zero of p , you know that $2 + 3i$ is also a zero of p . Divide the depressed polynomial by $2 + 3i$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2+3i & 1 & -4-3i & 3+6i & 2+3i \\ & & 2+3i & -4-6i & -2-3i \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

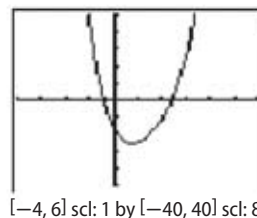
Using these two zeros and the depressed polynomial from this last division, you can write $p(x) = [x - (2 - 3i)][x - (2 + 3i)](x^2 - 2x - 1)$.

Because $p(x)$ is a quartic polynomial, you know that it has exactly 4 zeros. Having found 2, you know that 2 more remain. Find the zeros of $x^2 - 2x - 1$ by using the Quadratic Formula.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} && \text{Quadratic Formula} \\ &= \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2(1)} && a = 1, b = -2, \text{ and } c = -1 \\ &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{8}}{2} && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= 1 \pm \sqrt{2} && \text{Simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the four zeros of $p(x)$ are $2 - 3i$, $2 + 3i$, $1 + \sqrt{2}$, and $1 - \sqrt{2}$. The linear factorization of $p(x)$ is $[x - (2 - 3i)] \cdot [x - (2 + 3i)][x - (1 + \sqrt{2})][x - (1 - \sqrt{2})]$.

Using the graph of $p(x)$, you can verify that the function has two real zeros at $1 + \sqrt{2}$ or about 2.41 and $1 - \sqrt{2}$ or about -0.41.



StudyTip

Dividing Out Common Factors

Before applying any of the methods in this lesson, remember to factor out any common monomial factors.

For example, $g(x) = -2x^4 + 6x^3 - 4x^2 - 8x$ should first be factored as $g(x) = -2x(x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 4)$, which implies that 0 is a zero of g .

Guided Practice

For each function, use the given zero to find all the complex zeros of the function. Then write the linear factorization of the function.

8A. $g(x) = x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 46x + 10$; $2 + \sqrt{3}$

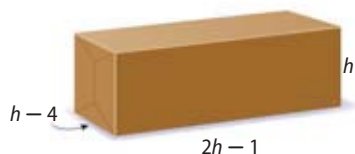
8B. $h(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 + 26x^2 - 8x - 95$; $1 - \sqrt{6}$



List all possible rational zeros of each function. Then determine which, if any, are zeros. (Examples 1 and 2)

1. $g(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 - 31x^2 + 216x - 180$
2. $f(x) = 4x^3 - 24x^2 - x + 6$
3. $g(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 31x^2 + x + 30$
4. $g(x) = -4x^4 + 35x^3 - 87x^2 + 56x + 20$
5. $h(x) = 6x^4 + 13x^3 - 67x^2 - 156x - 60$
6. $f(x) = 18x^4 + 12x^3 + 56x^2 + 48x - 64$
7. $h(x) = x^5 - 11x^4 + 49x^3 - 147x^2 + 360x - 432$
8. $g(x) = 8x^5 + 18x^4 - 5x^3 - 72x^2 - 162x + 45$

9. **MANUFACTURING** The specifications for the dimensions of a new cardboard container are shown. If the volume of the container is modeled by $V(h) = 2h^3 - 9h^2 + 4h$ and it will hold 45 cubic inches of merchandise, what are the container's dimensions? (Example 3)



Solve each equation. (Example 3)

10. $x^4 + 2x^3 - 7x^2 - 20x - 12 = 0$
11. $x^4 + 9x^3 + 23x^2 + 3x - 36 = 0$
12. $x^4 - 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x + 12 = 0$
13. $x^4 - 3x^3 - 20x^2 + 84x - 80 = 0$
14. $x^4 + 34x = 6x^3 + 21x^2 - 48$
15. $6x^4 + 41x^3 + 42x^2 - 96x + 6 = -26$
16. $-12x^4 + 77x^3 = 136x^2 - 33x - 18$
17. **SALES** The sales $S(x)$ in thousands of dollars that a store makes during one month can be approximated by $S(x) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x$, where x is the number of days after the first day of the month. How many days will it take the store to make \$16,000? (Example 3)

Determine an interval in which all real zeros of each function must lie. Explain your reasoning using the upper and lower bound tests. Then find all the real zeros. (Example 4)

18. $f(x) = x^4 - 9x^3 + 12x^2 + 44x - 48$
19. $f(x) = 2x^4 - x^3 - 29x^2 + 34x + 24$
20. $g(x) = 2x^4 + 4x^3 - 18x^2 - 4x + 16$
21. $g(x) = 6x^4 - 33x^3 - 6x^2 + 123x - 90$
22. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 17x^3 + 39x^2 - 16x - 20$
23. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 13x^3 + 21x^2 + 9x - 27$
24. $h(x) = x^5 - x^4 - 9x^3 + 5x^2 + 16x - 12$
25. $h(x) = 4x^5 - 20x^4 + 5x^3 + 80x^2 - 75x + 18$

Describe the possible real zeros of each function. (Example 5)

26. $f(x) = -2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 7$
27. $f(x) = 10x^4 - 3x^3 + 8x^2 - 4x - 8$
28. $f(x) = -3x^4 - 5x^3 + 4x^2 + 2x - 6$
29. $f(x) = 12x^4 + 6x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x + 12$
30. $g(x) = 4x^5 + 3x^4 + 9x^3 - 8x^2 + 16x - 24$
31. $h(x) = -4x^5 + x^4 - 8x^3 - 24x^2 + 64x - 124$

Write a polynomial function of least degree with real coefficients in standard form that has the given zeros. (Example 6)

32. 3, -4, 6, -1
33. -2, -4, -3, 5
34. -5, 3, 4 + i
35. -1, 8, 6 - i
36. $2\sqrt{5}$, $-2\sqrt{5}$, -3, 7
37. -5, 2, $4 - \sqrt{3}$, $4 + \sqrt{3}$
38. $\sqrt{7}$, $-\sqrt{7}$, 4i
39. $\sqrt{6}$, $-\sqrt{6}$, 3 - 4i
40. $2 + \sqrt{3}$, $2 - \sqrt{3}$, 4 + 5i
41. $6 - \sqrt{5}$, $6 + \sqrt{5}$, 8 - 3i

Write each function as (a) the product of linear and irreducible quadratic factors and (b) the product of linear factors. Then (c) list all of its zeros. (Example 7)

42. $g(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - 12x^2 + 20x + 48$
43. $g(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 - 12x^2 + 8$
44. $h(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 18x - 216$
45. $f(x) = 4x^4 - 35x^3 + 140x^2 - 295x + 156$
46. $f(x) = 4x^4 - 15x^3 + 43x^2 + 577x + 615$
47. $h(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 17x^2 + 4x + 30$
48. $g(x) = x^4 + 31x^2 - 180$

Use the given zero to find all complex zeros of each function. Then write the linear factorization of the function. (Example 8)

49. $h(x) = 2x^5 + x^4 - 7x^3 + 21x^2 - 225x + 108$; 3i
50. $h(x) = 3x^5 - 5x^4 - 13x^3 - 65x^2 - 2200x + 1500$; -5i
51. $g(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 - 13x^3 + 28x^2 + 46x - 60$; 3 - i
52. $g(x) = 4x^5 - 57x^4 + 287x^3 - 547x^2 + 83x + 510$; 4 + i
53. $f(x) = x^5 - 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x^2 - 32x + 96$; -2i
54. $g(x) = x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 46x + 10$; 3 + i

55. **ARCHITECTURE** An architect is constructing a scale model of a building that is in the shape of a pyramid.

- a. If the height of the scale model is 9 inches less than its length and its base is a square, write a polynomial function that describes the volume of the model in terms of its length.
- b. If the volume of the model is 6300 cubic inches, write an equation describing the situation.
- c. What are the dimensions of the scale model?



- 56. CONSTRUCTION** The height of a tunnel that is under construction is 1 foot more than half its width and its length is 32 feet more than 324 times its width. If the volume of the tunnel is 62,231,040 cubic feet and it is a rectangular prism, find the length, width, and height.

Write a polynomial function of least degree with integer coefficients that has the given number as a zero.

57. $\sqrt[3]{6}$

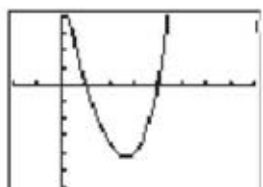
58. $\sqrt[3]{5}$

59. $-\sqrt{2}$

60. $-\sqrt[3]{7}$

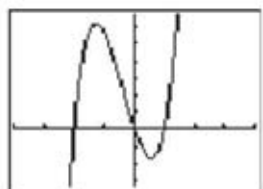
Use each graph to write g as the product of linear factors. Then list all of its zeros.

61. $g(x) = 3x^4 - 15x^3 + 87x^2 - 375x + 300$



$[-2, 8]$ scl: 1 by $[-300, 200]$ scl: 50

62. $g(x) = 2x^5 + 2x^4 + 28x^3 + 32x^2 - 64x$



$[-4, 4]$ scl: 1 by $[-40, 80]$ scl: 12

Determine all rational zeros of the function.

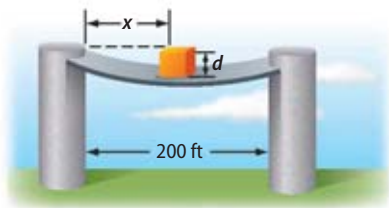
63. $h(x) = 6x^3 - 6x^2 + 12$

64. $f(y) = \frac{1}{4}y^4 + \frac{1}{2}y^3 - y^2 + 2y - 8$

65. $w(z) = z^4 - 10z^3 + 30z^2 - 10z + 29$

66. $b(a) = a^5 - \frac{5}{6}a^4 + \frac{2}{3}a^3 - \frac{2}{3}a^2 - \frac{1}{3}a + \frac{1}{6}$

- 67. ENGINEERING** A steel beam is supported by two pilings 200 feet apart. If a weight is placed x feet from the piling on the left, a vertical deflection represented by $d = 0.000008x^2(200 - x)$ occurs. How far is the weight from the piling if the vertical deflection is 0.8 feet?



Write each polynomial as the product of linear and irreducible quadratic factors.

68. $x^3 - 3$

69. $x^3 + 16$

70. $8x^3 + 9$

71. $27x^6 + 4$

- 72. MULTIPLE REPRESENTATIONS** In this problem, you will explore even- and odd-degree polynomial functions.

- a. ANALYTICAL** Identify the degree and number of zeros of each polynomial function.

i. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 9x - 9$

ii. $g(x) = 2x^5 + x^4 - 32x - 16$

iii. $h(x) = 5x^3 + 2x^2 - 13x + 6$

iv. $f(x) = x^4 + 25x^2 + 144$

v. $h(x) = 3x^6 + 5x^5 + 46x^4 + 80x^3 - 32x^2$

vi. $g(x) = 4x^4 - 11x^3 + 10x^2 - 11x + 6$

- b. NUMERICAL** Find the zeros of each function.

- c. VERBAL** Does an odd-degree function have to have a minimum number of real zeros? Explain.

H.O.T. Problems Use Higher-Order Thinking Skills

- 73. ERROR ANALYSIS** Angie and Julius are using the Rational Zeros Theorem to find all the possible rational zeros of $f(x) = 7x^2 + 2x^3 - 5x - 3$. Angie thinks the possible zeros are $\pm\frac{1}{7}, \pm\frac{3}{7}, \pm 1, \pm 3$. Julius thinks they are $\pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{3}{2}, \pm 1, \pm 3$. Is either of them correct? Explain your reasoning.

- 74. REASONING** Explain why $g(x) = x^9 - x^8 + x^5 + x^3 - x^2 + 2$ must have a root between $x = -1$ and $x = 0$.

- 75. CHALLENGE** Use $f(x) = x^2 + x - 6$, $f(x) = x^3 + 8x^2 + 19x + 12$, and $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 21x^2 + 22x + 40$ to make a conjecture about the relationship between the graphs and zeros of $f(x)$ and the graphs and zeros of each of the following.

a. $-f(x)$

b. $f(-x)$

- 76. OPEN ENDED** Write a function of 4th degree with an imaginary zero and an irrational zero.

- 77. REASONING** Determine whether the statement is *true* or *false*. If false, provide a counterexample.
A third-degree polynomial with real coefficients has at least one nonreal zero.

CHALLENGE Find the zeros of each function if $h(x)$ has zeros at x_1, x_2 , and x_3 .

78. $c(x) = 7h(x)$

79. $k(x) = h(3x)$

80. $g(x) = h(x - 2)$

81. $f(x) = h(-x)$

- 82. REASONING** Given the first two terms of a polynomial $f(x) = a_1x^5 - a_2x^4 + \dots$, if $x - c$ is a factor of $f(x)$, what value must c be greater than or equal to in order to be an upper bound for the zeros of $f(x)$? Assume the given coefficients are nonnegative and $a_1 \neq 0$. Explain your reasoning.

- 83. WRITING IN MATH** Explain why a polynomial with real coefficients and one imaginary zero must have at least two imaginary zeros.

Spiral Review

Divide using synthetic division. (Lesson 2-3)

84. $(x^3 - 9x^2 + 27x - 28) \div (x - 3)$

85. $(x^4 + x^3 - 1) \div (x - 2)$

86. $(3x^4 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x - 2) \div (x + 1)$

87. $(2x^3 - 2x - 3) \div (x - 1)$

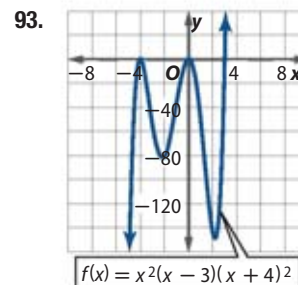
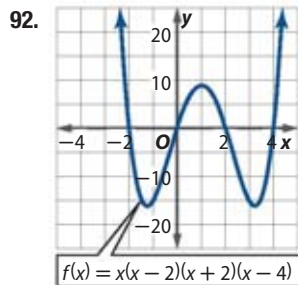
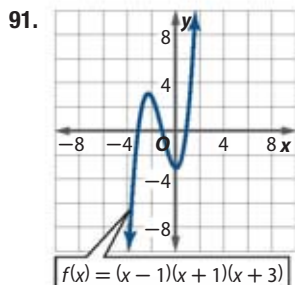
Describe the end behavior of the graph of each polynomial function using limits. Explain your reasoning using the leading term test. (Lesson 2-2)

88. $f(x) = -4x^7 + 3x^4 + 6$

89. $f(x) = 4x^6 + 2x^5 + 7x^2$

90. $g(x) = 3x^4 + 5x^5 - 11$

Estimate to the nearest 0.5 unit and classify the extrema for the graph of each function. Support the answers numerically. (Lesson 1-4)



94. **FINANCE** Investors choose different stocks to comprise a balanced portfolio. The matrices show the prices of one share of each of several stocks on the first business day of July, August, and September. (Lesson 0-6)

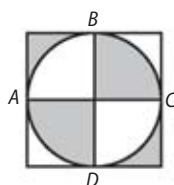
| | July | August | September |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Stock A | [33.81 | 30.94 | 27.25] |
| Stock B | [15.06 | 13.25 | 8.75] |
| Stock C | [54 | 54 | 46.44] |
| Stock D | [52.06 | 44.69 | 34.38] |

- Mrs. Rivera owns 42 shares of stock A, 59 shares of stock B, 21 shares of stock C, and 18 shares of stock D. Write a row matrix to represent Mrs. Rivera's portfolio.
- Use matrix multiplication to find the total value of Mrs. Rivera's portfolio for each month to the nearest cent.

Skills Review for Standardized Tests

95. **SAT/ACT** A circle is inscribed in a square and intersects the square at points A, B, C, and D. If $AC = 12$, what is the total area of the shaded regions?

- A 18
B 36
C 18π
D 24π
E 72



96. **REVIEW** $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ has a relative minimum located at which of the following x -values?

- F -2
G 2
H 3
J 4

97. Find all of the zeros of $p(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 20$.

- A $-4, 1 + 2i, 1 - 2i$
B $1, 4 + i, 4 - i$
C $-1, 1, 4 + i, 4 - i$
D $4, 1 + i, 1 - i$

98. **REVIEW** Which expression is equivalent to $(t^2 + 3t - 9)(5 - t)^{-1}$?

- F $t + 8 - \frac{31}{5 - t}$
G $-t - 8$
H $-t - 8 + \frac{31}{5 - t}$
J $-t - 8 - \frac{31}{5 - t}$



LESSON 2-5 Rational Functions

Then

- You identified points of discontinuity and end behavior of graphs of functions using limits.

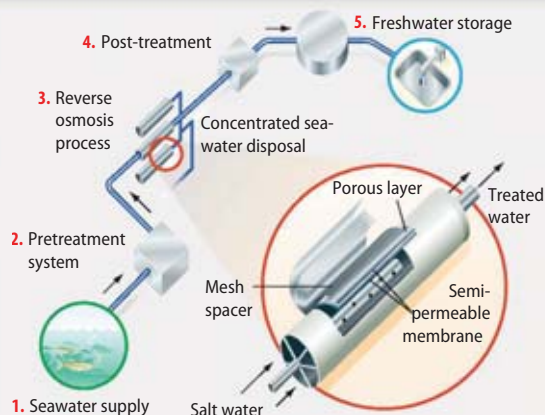
(Lesson 1-3)

Now

- 1 Analyze and graph rational functions.
- 2 Solve rational equations.

Why?

- Water desalination, or removing the salt from sea water, is currently in use in areas of the world with limited water availability and on many ships and submarines. It is also being considered as an alternative for providing water in the future. The cost for various extents of desalination can be modeled using rational functions.



New Vocabulary

rational function
asymptote
vertical asymptote
horizontal asymptote
oblique asymptote
holes

1 Rational Functions A **rational function** $f(x)$ is the quotient of two polynomial functions $a(x)$ and $b(x)$, where b is nonzero.

$$f(x) = \frac{a(x)}{b(x)}, b(x) \neq 0$$

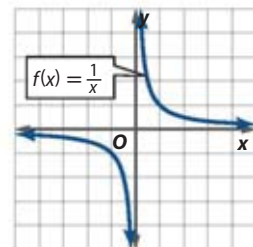
The domain of a rational function is the set of all real numbers excluding those values for which $b(x) = 0$ or the zeros of $b(x)$.

One of the simplest rational functions is the reciprocal function $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$. The graph of the reciprocal function, like many rational functions, has branches that approach specific x - and y -values. The lines representing these values are called **asymptotes**.

The reciprocal function is undefined when $x = 0$, so its domain is $(-\infty, 0)$ or $(0, \infty)$. The behavior of $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ to the left (0^-) and right (0^+) of $x = 0$ can be described using limits.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \infty$$



From Lesson 1-3, you should recognize 0 as a point of infinite discontinuity in the domain of f . The line $x = 0$ in Figure 2.5.1 is called a **vertical asymptote** of the graph of f . The end behavior of f can be also be described using limits.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

The line $y = 0$ in Figure 2.5.2 is called a **horizontal asymptote** of the graph of f .

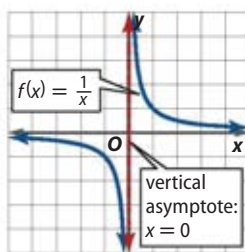


Figure 2.5.1

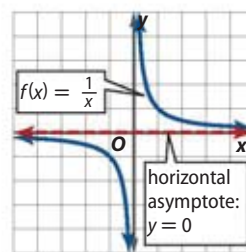


Figure 2.5.2

These definitions of vertical and horizontal asymptotes can be generalized.



You can use your knowledge of limits, discontinuity, and end behavior to determine the vertical and horizontal asymptotes, if any, of a rational function.

ReadingMath

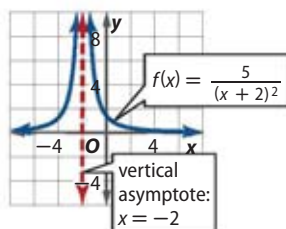
Limit Notation The expression $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x)$ is read as the *limit of f of x as x approaches c from the left* and the expression $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x)$ is read as the *limit of f of x as x approaches c from the right*.

KeyConcept Vertical and Horizontal Asymptotes

Words

The line $x = c$ is a **vertical asymptote** of the graph of f if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = \pm\infty$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = \pm\infty$.

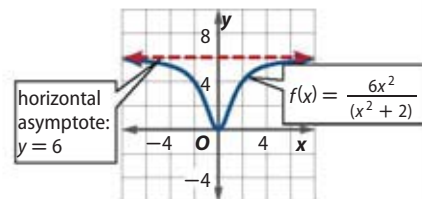
Example



Words

The line $y = c$ is a **horizontal asymptote** of the graph of f if $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = c$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = c$.

Example



Example 1 Find Vertical and Horizontal Asymptotes

Find the domain of each function and the equations of the vertical or horizontal asymptotes, if any.

a. $f(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-3}$

Step 1 Find the domain.

The function is undefined at the real zero of the denominator $b(x) = x - 3$. The real zero of $b(x)$ is 3. Therefore, the domain of f is all real numbers except $x = 3$.

Step 2 Find the asymptotes, if any.

Check for vertical asymptotes.

Determine whether $x = 3$ is a point of infinite discontinuity. Find the limit as x approaches 3 from the left and the right.

| x | 2.9 | 2.99 | 2.999 | 3 | 3.001 | 3.01 | 3.1 |
|--------|-----|------|-------|-----------|-------|------|-----|
| $f(x)$ | -69 | -699 | -6999 | undefined | 7001 | 701 | 71 |

Because $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \infty$, you know that $x = 3$ is a vertical asymptote of f .

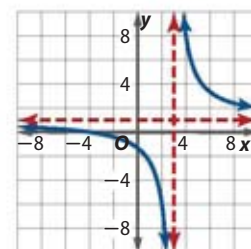
Check for horizontal asymptotes.

Use a table to examine the end behavior of $f(x)$.

| x | -10,000 | -1000 | -100 | 0 | 100 | 1000 | 10,000 |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| $f(x)$ | 0.9993 | 0.9930 | 0.9320 | -1.33 | 1.0722 | 1.0070 | 1.0007 |

The table suggests that $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1$. Therefore, you know that $y = 1$ is a horizontal asymptote of f .

CHECK The graph of $f(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-3}$ shown supports each of these findings. ✓



b. $g(x) = \frac{8x^2 + 5}{4x^2 + 1}$

Step 1 The zeros of the denominator $b(x) = 4x^2 + 1$ are imaginary, so the domain of g is all real numbers.

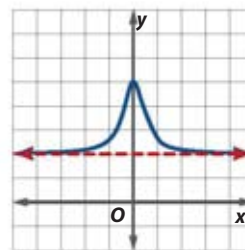
Step 2 Because the domain of g is all real numbers, the function has no vertical asymptotes. Using division, you can determine that

$$g(x) = \frac{8x^2 + 5}{4x^2 + 1} = 2 + \frac{3}{4x^2 + 1}.$$

As the value of $|x|$ increases, $4x^2 + 1$ becomes an increasing large positive number and $\frac{3}{4x^2 + 1}$ decreases, approaching 0. Therefore,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 2 + 0 \text{ or } 2.$$

CHECK You can use a table of values to support this reasoning. The graph of $g(x) = \frac{8x^2 + 5}{4x^2 + 1}$ shown also supports each of these findings. ✓



Guided Practice

Find the domain of each function and the equations of the vertical or horizontal asymptotes, if any.

1A. $m(x) = \frac{15x + 3}{x + 5}$

1B. $h(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x + 4}$

The analysis in Example 1 suggests a connection between the end behavior of a function and its horizontal asymptote. This relationship, along with other features of the graphs of rational functions, is summarized below.

KeyConcept Graphs of Rational Functions

If f is the rational function given by

$$f(x) = \frac{a(x)}{b(x)} = \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0},$$

where $b(x) \neq 0$ and $a(x)$ and $b(x)$ have no common factors other than ± 1 , then the graph of f has the following characteristics.

Vertical Asymptotes Vertical asymptotes may occur at the real zeros of $b(x)$.

Horizontal Asymptote The graph has either one or no horizontal asymptotes as determined by comparing the degree n of $a(x)$ to the degree m of $b(x)$.

- If $n < m$, the horizontal asymptote is $y = 0$.
- If $n = m$, the horizontal asymptote is $y = \frac{a_n}{b_m}$.
- If $n > m$, there is no horizontal asymptote.

Intercepts The x -intercepts, if any, occur at the real zeros of $a(x)$. The y -intercept, if it exists, is the value of f when $x = 0$.

StudyTip

Poles A vertical asymptote in the graph of a rational function is also called a *pole* of the function.

StudyTip

Test Intervals A rational function can change sign at its zeros and its undefined values, so when these x -values are ordered, they divide the domain of the function into test intervals that can help you determine if the graph lies above or below the x -axis.

StudyTip

Hyperbola The graphs of the reciprocal functions $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ and $g(x) = \frac{6}{x+3}$ are called *hyperbolas*. You will learn more about hyperbolas in Chapter 7.

To graph a rational function, simplify f , if possible, and then follow these steps.

Step 1 Find the domain.

Step 2 Find and sketch the asymptotes, if any.

Step 3 Find and plot the x -intercepts and y -intercept, if any.

Step 4 Find and plot at least one point in the *test intervals* determined by any x -intercepts and vertical asymptotes.

Example 2 Graph Rational Functions: $n < m$ and $n > m$

For each function, determine any vertical and horizontal asymptotes and intercepts. Then graph the function, and state its domain.

a. $g(x) = \frac{6}{x+3}$

Step 1 The function is undefined at $b(x) = 0$, so the domain is $\{x \mid x \neq -3, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

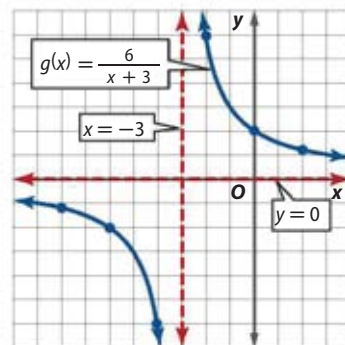
Step 2 There is a vertical asymptote at $x = -3$.

The degree of the polynomial in the numerator is 0, and the degree of the polynomial in the denominator is 1. Because $0 < 1$, the graph of g has a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$.

Step 3 The polynomial in the numerator has no real zeros, so g has no x -intercepts. Because $g(0) = 2$, the y -intercept is 2.

Step 4 Graph the asymptotes and intercepts. Then choose x -values that fall in the test intervals determined by the vertical asymptote to find additional points to plot on the graph. Use smooth curves to complete the graph.

| Interval | x | $(x, g(x))$ |
|-----------------|-----|--------------|
| $(-\infty, -3)$ | -8 | $(-8, -1.2)$ |
| | -6 | $(-6, -2)$ |
| | -4 | $(-4, -6)$ |
| $(-3, \infty)$ | -2 | $(-2, 6)$ |
| | 2 | $(2, 1.2)$ |



b. $k(x) = \frac{x^2 - 7x + 10}{x - 3}$

Factoring the numerator yields $k(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-5)}{x-3}$. Notice that the numerator and denominator have no common factors, so the expression is in simplest form.

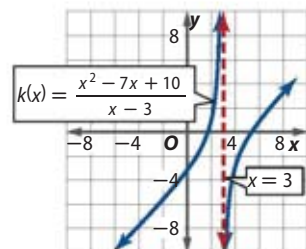
Step 1 The function is undefined at $b(x) = 0$, so the domain is $\{x \mid x \neq 3, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Step 2 There is a vertical asymptote at $x = 3$.

Compare the degrees of the numerator and denominator. Because $2 > 1$, there is no horizontal asymptote.

Step 3 The numerator has zeros at $x = 2$ and $x = 5$, so the x -intercepts are 2 and 5. $k(0) = -\frac{10}{3}$, so the y -intercept is at about -3.3 .

Step 4 Graph the asymptotes and intercepts. Then find and plot points in the test intervals determined by the intercepts and vertical asymptotes: $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, 3)$, $(3, \infty)$. Use smooth curves to complete the graph.



GuidedPractice

2A. $h(x) = \frac{2}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$

2B. $n(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + x - 2}$

In Example 3, the degree of the numerator is *equal* to the degree of the denominator.

Example 3 Graph a Rational Function: $n = m$

Determine any vertical and horizontal asymptotes and intercepts for $f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 3}{x^2 - 9}$. Then graph the function, and state its domain.

Factoring both numerator and denominator yields $f(x) = \frac{3(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-3)(x+3)}$ with no common factors.

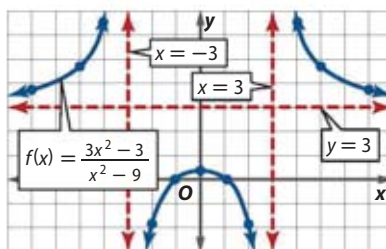
Step 1 The function is undefined at $b(x) = 0$, so the domain is $\{x \mid x \neq -3, 3, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Step 2 There are vertical asymptotes at $x = 3$ and $x = -3$.

There is a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{3}{1}$ or $y = 3$, the ratio of the leading coefficients of the numerator and denominator, because the degrees of the polynomials are equal.

Step 3 The x -intercepts are 1 and -1 , the zeros of the numerator. The y -intercept is $\frac{1}{3}$ because $f(0) = \frac{1}{3}$.

Step 4 Graph the asymptotes and intercepts. Then find and plot points in the test intervals $(-\infty, -3)$, $(-3, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, $(1, 3)$, and $(3, \infty)$.



Guided Practice

For each function, determine any vertical and horizontal asymptotes and intercepts. Then graph the function and state its domain.

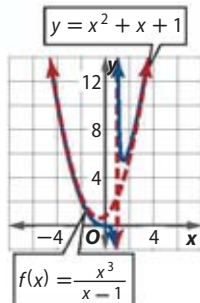
3A. $h(x) = \frac{x-6}{x+2}$

3B. $h(x) = \frac{x^2-4}{5x^2-5}$

StudyTip

Nonlinear Asymptotes

Horizontal, vertical, and oblique asymptotes are all linear. A rational function can also have a nonlinear asymptote. For example, the graph of $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x-1}$ has a quadratic asymptote.



When the degree of the numerator is *exactly one more* than the degree of the denominator, the graph has a *slant* or **oblique asymptote**.

KeyConcept Oblique Asymptotes

If f is the rational function given by

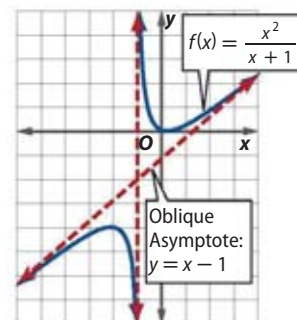
$$f(x) = \frac{a(x)}{b(x)} = \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0},$$

where $b(x)$ has a degree greater than 0 and $a(x)$ and $b(x)$ have no common factors other than 1, then the graph of f has an oblique asymptote if $n = m + 1$. The function for the oblique asymptote is the quotient polynomial $q(x)$ resulting from the division of $a(x)$ by $b(x)$.

$$f(x) = \frac{a(x)}{b(x)} = q(x) + \frac{r(x)}{b(x)}$$

function for oblique asymptote

Example



Example 4 Graph a Rational Function: $n = m + 1$

Determine any asymptotes and intercepts for $f(x) = \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + x - 12}$. Then graph the function, and state its domain.

Factoring the denominator yields $f(x) = \frac{2x^3}{(x+4)(x-3)}$.

Step 1 The function is undefined at $b(x) = 0$, so the domain is $\{x \mid x \neq -4, 3, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Step 2 There are vertical asymptotes at $x = -4$ and $x = 3$.

The degree of the numerator is greater than the degree of the denominator, so there is no horizontal asymptote.

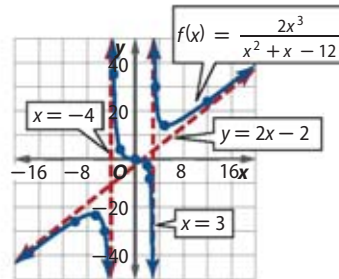
Because the degree of the numerator is exactly one more than the degree of the denominator, f has a slant asymptote. Using polynomial division, you can write the following.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + x - 12} \\ &= 2x - 2 + \frac{26x - 24}{x^2 + x - 12} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the equation of the slant asymptote is $y = 2x - 2$.

Step 3 The x - and y -intercepts are 0 because 0 is the zero of the numerator and $f(0) = 0$.

Step 4 Graph the asymptotes and intercepts. Then find and plot points in the test intervals $(-\infty, -4)$, $(-4, 0)$, $(0, 3)$, and $(3, \infty)$.



StudyTip

End-Behavior Asymptote

In Example 4, the graph of f approaches the slant asymptote $y = 2x - 2$ as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$. Between the vertical asymptotes $x = -4$ and $x = 3$, however, the graph crosses the line $y = 2x - 2$. For this reason, a slant or horizontal asymptote is sometimes referred to as an *end-behavior asymptote*.

GuidedPractice

For each function, determine any asymptotes and intercepts. Then graph the function and state its domain.

4A. $h(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x - 3}{x + 4}$

4B. $p(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 1}{2x - 3}$

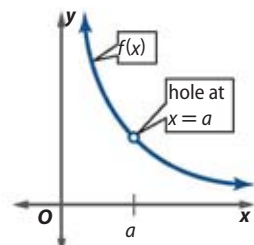
StudyTip

Removable and Nonremovable Discontinuities

If the function is not continuous at $x = a$, but could be made continuous at that point by simplifying, then the function has a *removable discontinuity* at $x = a$. Otherwise, it has a *nonremovable discontinuity* $x = a$.

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(x-a)(x-c)}$$

Divide out the common factor in the numerator and denominator. The zero of $x - a$ is a .



Example 5 Graph a Rational Function with Common Factors

Determine any vertical and horizontal asymptotes, holes, and intercepts for $h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 2x - 8}$. Then graph the function, and state its domain.

Factoring both the numerator and denominator yields $h(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x-4)(x+2)}$ or $\frac{x-2}{x-4}$, $x \neq -2$.

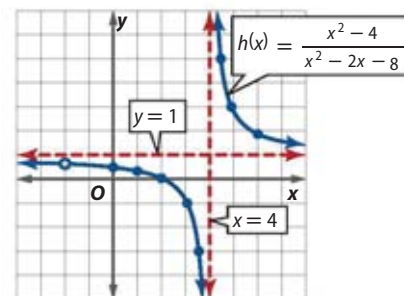
Step 1 The function is undefined at $b(x) = 0$, so the domain is $\{x \mid x \neq -2, 4, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Step 2 There is a vertical asymptote at $x = 4$, the real zero of the simplified denominator.

There is a horizontal asymptote at $y = \frac{1}{1}$ or 1, the ratio of the leading coefficients of the numerator and denominator, because the degrees of the polynomials are equal.

Step 3 The x -intercept is 2, the zero of the simplified numerator. The y -intercept is $\frac{1}{2}$ because $h(0) = \frac{1}{2}$.

Step 4 Graph the asymptotes and intercepts. Then find and plot points in the test intervals $(-\infty, 2)$, $(2, 4)$, and $(4, \infty)$. There is a hole at $(-2, \frac{2}{3})$ because the original function is undefined when $x = -2$.



StudyTip

Hole For Example 5, $x + 2$ was divided out of the original expression. Substitute -2 into the new expression.

$$h(-2) = \frac{(-2) - 2}{(-2) - 4} = \frac{-4}{-6} \text{ or } \frac{2}{3}$$

There is a hole at $(-2, \frac{2}{3})$.

GuidedPractice

For each function, determine any vertical and horizontal asymptotes, holes, and intercepts. Then graph the function and state its domain.

5A. $g(x) = \frac{x^2 + 10x + 24}{x^2 + x - 12}$

5B. $c(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - 4x - 5}$

2 Rational Equations Rational equations involving fractions can be solved by multiplying each term in the equation by the least common denominator (LCD) of all the terms of the equation.

Example 6 Solve a Rational Equation

Solve $x + \frac{6}{x-8} = 0$.

$$x + \frac{6}{x-8} = 0$$

Original equation

$$x(x-8) + \frac{6}{x-8}(x-8) = 0(x-8)$$

Multiply by the LCD, $x-8$.

$$x^2 - 8x + 6 = 0$$

Distributive Property

$$x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{(-8)^2 - 4(1)(6)}}{2(1)}$$

Quadratic Formula

$$x = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{2} \text{ or } 4 \pm \sqrt{10}$$

Simplify.

GuidedPractice

Solve each equation.

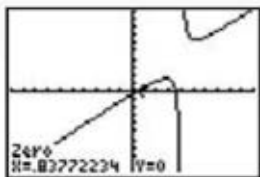
6A. $\frac{20}{x+3} - 4 = 0$

6B. $\frac{9x}{x-2} = 6$

StudyTip

Check for Reasonableness

You can also check the result in Example 6 by using a graphing calculator to graph $y = x + \frac{6}{x-8}$. Use the CALC menu to locate the zeros. Because the zeros of the graph appear to be at about $x = 7.16$ and $x = 0.84$, the solution is reasonable.



$[-20, 20]$ scl: 2 by
 $[-20, 20]$ scl: 2

StudyTip

Intersection You can use the intersection feature of your graphing calculator to solve a rational equation by graphing each side of the equation and finding all of the intersections of the two graphs.

Solving a rational equation can produce extraneous solutions. Always check your answers in the original equation.

Example 7 Solve a Rational Equation with Extraneous Solutions

Solve $\frac{4}{x^2 - 6x + 8} = \frac{3x}{x - 2} + \frac{2}{x - 4}$.

The LCD of the expressions is $(x - 2)(x - 4)$, which are the factors of $x^2 - 6x + 8$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4}{x^2 - 6x + 8} &= \frac{3x}{x - 2} + \frac{2}{x - 4} && \text{Original equation} \\ (x - 2)(x - 4) \frac{4}{x^2 - 6x + 8} &= (x - 2)(x - 4) \left(\frac{3x}{x - 2} + \frac{2}{x - 4} \right) && \text{Multiply by the LCD.} \\ 4 &= 3x(x - 4) + 2(x - 2) && \text{Distributive Property} \\ 4 &= 3x^2 - 10x - 4 && \text{Distributive Property} \\ 0 &= 3x^2 - 10x - 8 && \text{Subtract 4 from each side.} \\ 0 &= (3x + 2)(x - 4) && \text{Factor.} \\ x &= -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 4 && \text{Solve.} \end{aligned}$$

Because the original equation is not defined when $x = 4$, you can eliminate this extraneous solution. So, the only solution is $-\frac{2}{3}$.

GuidedPractice

Solve each equation.

7A. $\frac{2x}{x + 3} + \frac{3}{x - 6} = \frac{27}{x^2 - 3x - 18}$

7B. $-\frac{12}{x^2 + 6x} = \frac{2}{x + 6} + \frac{x - 2}{x}$

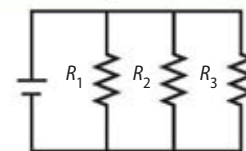


Real-World Career

Electrician Electricians install and maintain various components of electricity, such as wiring and fuses. They must maintain compliance with national, state, and local codes. Most electricians complete an apprenticeship program that includes both classroom instruction and on-the-job training.

Real-World Example 8 Solve a Rational Equation

ELECTRICITY The diagram of an electric circuit shows three parallel resistors. If R is the equivalent resistance of the three resistors, then $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$. In this circuit, R_1 is twice the resistance of R_2 , and R_3 equals 20 ohms. Suppose the equivalent resistance is equal to 10 ohms. Find R_1 and R_2 .



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{R} &= \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} && \text{Original equation} \\ \frac{1}{10} &= \frac{1}{2R_2} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{20} && R = 10, R_1 = 2R_2, \text{ and } R_3 = 20 \\ \frac{1}{20} &= \frac{1}{2R_2} + \frac{1}{R_2} && \text{Subtract } \frac{1}{20} \text{ from each side.} \\ (20R_2) \frac{1}{20} &= (20R_2) \left(\frac{1}{2R_2} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) && \text{Multiply each side by the LCD, } 20R_2. \\ R_2 &= 10 + 20 \text{ or } 30 && \text{Simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

R_2 is 30 ohms and $R_1 = 2R_2$ or 60 ohms.

GuidedPractice

8. **ELECTRONICS** Suppose the current I , in amps, in an electric circuit is given by the formula $I = t + \frac{1}{10 - t}$, where t is time in seconds. At what time is the current 1 amp?





Find the domain of each function and the equations of the vertical or horizontal asymptotes, if any. (Example 1)

1. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 - 4}$
2. $h(x) = \frac{x^3 - 8}{x + 4}$
3. $f(x) = \frac{x(x-1)(x+2)^2}{(x+3)(x-4)}$
4. $g(x) = \frac{x-6}{(x+3)(x+5)}$
5. $h(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 4x + 1}{x^2 + 2x}$
6. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 9x + 20}{x - 4}$
7. $h(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-2)^2(x+4)^2}$
8. $g(x) = \frac{(x-4)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x-3)}$

For each function, determine any asymptotes and intercepts. Then graph the function and state its domain. (Examples 2–5)

9. $f(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-3)}{(x+4)(x-5)}$
10. $g(x) = \frac{(2x+3)(x-6)}{(x+2)(x-1)}$
11. $f(x) = \frac{8}{(x-2)(x+2)}$
12. $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x(x-6)}$
13. $g(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x+5)}{(x+5)^2(x-6)}$
14. $h(x) = \frac{(x+6)(x+4)}{x(x-5)(x+2)}$
15. $h(x) = \frac{x^2(x-2)(x+5)}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$
16. $f(x) = \frac{x(x+6)^2(x-4)}{x^2 - 5x - 24}$
17. $f(x) = \frac{x-8}{x^2 + 4x + 5}$
18. $g(x) = \frac{-4}{x^2 + 6}$

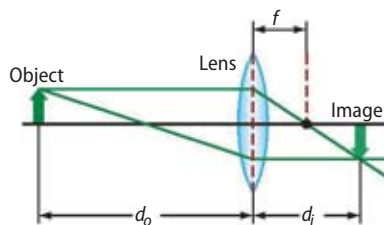
19. **SALES** The business plan for a new car wash projects that profits in thousands of dollars will be modeled by the function $p(z) = \frac{3z^2 - 3}{2z^2 + 7z + 5}$, where z is the week of operation and $z = 0$ represents opening. (Example 4)
- a. State the domain of the function.
 - b. Determine any vertical and horizontal asymptotes and intercepts for $p(z)$.
 - c. Graph the function.

For each function, determine any asymptotes, holes, and intercepts. Then graph the function and state its domain. (Examples 2–5)

20. $h(x) = \frac{3x-4}{x^3}$
21. $h(x) = \frac{4x^2 - 2x + 1}{3x^3 + 4}$
22. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$
23. $g(x) = \frac{x+7}{x-4}$
24. $h(x) = \frac{x^3}{x+3}$
25. $g(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x}{x-4}$
26. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x - 21}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6}$
27. $g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 + x^2 - 4x - 4}$
28. $f(x) = \frac{(x+4)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)}$
29. $g(x) = \frac{(2x+1)(x-5)}{(x-5)(x+4)^2}$

30. **STATISTICS** A number x is said to be the *harmonic mean* of y and z if $\frac{1}{x}$ is the average of $\frac{1}{y}$ and $\frac{1}{z}$. (Example 7)
- a. Write an equation for which the solution is the harmonic mean of 30 and 45.
 - b. Find the harmonic mean of 30 and 45.

31. **OPTICS** The lens equation is $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{d_i} + \frac{1}{d_o}$, where f is the focal length, d_i is the distance from the lens to the image, and d_o is the distance from the lens to the object. Suppose the object is 32 centimeters from the lens and the focal length is 8 centimeters. (Example 7)



- a. Write a rational equation to model the situation.
- b. Find the distance from the lens to the image.

Solve each equation. (Examples 6–8)

32. $y + \frac{6}{y} = 5$
33. $\frac{8}{z} - z = 4$
34. $\frac{x-1}{2x-4} + \frac{x+2}{3x} = 1$
35. $\frac{2}{y+2} - \frac{y}{2-y} = \frac{y^2+4}{y^2-4}$
36. $\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{23}{x^2+x}$
37. $\frac{4}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{14}{x^2-2x}$
38. $\frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{x-1}{x} = \frac{1}{20}$
39. $\frac{6}{x-3} - \frac{4}{x+2} = \frac{12}{x^2-x-6}$
40. $\frac{x-1}{x-2} + \frac{3x+6}{2x+1} = 3$
41. $\frac{2}{a+3} - \frac{3}{4-a} = \frac{2a-2}{a^2-a-12}$

42. **WATER** The cost per day to remove x percent of the salt from seawater at a desalination plant is $c(x) = \frac{994x}{100-x}$, where $0 \leq x < 100$.
- a. Graph the function using a graphing calculator.
 - b. Graph the line $y = 8000$ and find the intersection with the graph of $c(x)$ to determine what percent of salt can be removed for \$8000 per day.
 - c. According to the model, is it feasible for the plant to remove 100% of the salt? Explain your reasoning.

Write a rational function for each set of characteristics.

43. x -intercepts at $x = 0$ and $x = 4$, vertical asymptotes at $x = 1$ and $x = 6$, and a horizontal asymptote at $y = 0$
44. x -intercepts at $x = 2$ and $x = -3$, vertical asymptote at $x = 4$, and point discontinuity at $(-5, 0)$

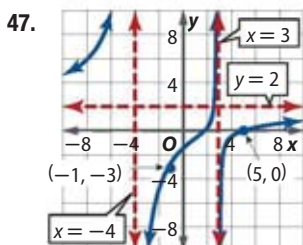
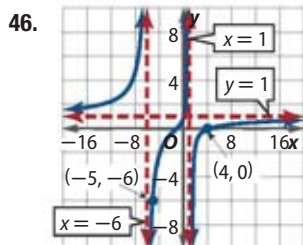
- 45. ELECTRICITY** When the total resistance of a parallel circuit is held constant, the individual resistors r_1 and r_2 can be modeled by $r_2 = \frac{30r_1}{r_1 - 30}$.

- Find the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of the function, if any. Verify your answer graphically.
- Copy and complete the table shown.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| r_1 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 |
| r_2 | | | | | | |

- Is a domain of $r_1 < 30$ reasonable for this situation? Explain your reasoning.

Use your knowledge of asymptotes and the provided points to express the function represented by each graph.



Use the intersection feature of a graphing calculator to solve each equation.

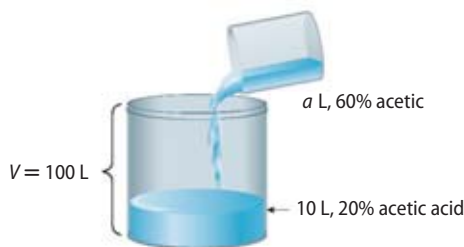
48. $\frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + 1}{x^3 + 6} = 8$

49. $\frac{2x^4 - 5x^2 + 3}{x^4 + 3x^2 - 4} = 1$

50. $\frac{3x^3 - 4x^2 + 8}{4x^4 + 2x - 1} = 2$

51. $\frac{2x^5 - 3x^3 + 5x}{4x^3 + 5x - 12} = 6$

- 52. CHEMISTRY** When a 60% acetic acid solution is added to 10 liters of a 20% acetic acid solution in a 100-liter tank, the concentration of the total solution changes.



- Show that the concentration of the solution is $f(a) = \frac{3a + 10}{5a + 50}$, where a is the volume of the 60% solution.
- Find the relevant domain of $f(a)$ and the vertical or horizontal asymptotes, if any.
- Explain the significance of any domain restrictions or asymptotes.
- Disregarding domain restrictions, are there any additional asymptotes of the function? Explain.

- 53. MULTIPLE REPRESENTATIONS** In this problem, you will investigate asymptotes of rational functions.

- TABULAR** Copy and complete the table. Determine the horizontal asymptote of each function algebraically.

| Function | Horizontal Asymptote |
|---|----------------------|
| $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2}$ | |
| $h(x) = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 12}{x^4 - 4}$ | |
| $g(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^5 + 3}$ | |

- GRAPHICAL** Graph each function and its horizontal asymptote from part a.
- TABULAR** Copy and complete the table below. Use the Rational Zero Theorem to help you find the real zeros of the numerator of each function.

| Function | Real Zeros of Numerator |
|---|-------------------------|
| $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 + 2}$ | |
| $h(x) = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 12}{x^4 - 4}$ | |
| $g(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^5 + 3}$ | |

- VERBAL** Make a conjecture about the behavior of the graph of a rational function when the degree of the denominator is greater than the degree of the numerator and the numerator has at least one real zero.

H.O.T. Problems Use Higher-Order Thinking Skills

- REASONING** Given $f(x) = \frac{ax^3 + bx^2 + c}{dx^3 + ex^2 + f}$, will $f(x)$ sometimes, always, or never have a horizontal asymptote at $y = 1$ if a , b , c , d , e , and f are constants with $a \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$. Explain.
- PREWRITE** Design a lesson plan to teach the graphing rational functions topics in this lesson. Make a plan that addresses purpose, audience, a controlling idea, logical sequence, and time frame for completion.
- CHALLENGE** Write a rational function that has vertical asymptotes at $x = -2$ and $x = 3$ and an oblique asymptote $y = 3x$.
- WRITING IN MATH** Use words, graphs, tables, and equations to show how to graph a rational function.
- CHALLENGE** Solve for k so that the rational equation has exactly one extraneous solution and one real solution.

$$\frac{2}{x^2 - 4x + k} = \frac{2x}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{x - 3}$$
- WRITING IN MATH** Explain why all of the test intervals must be used in order to get an accurate graph of a rational function.

Spiral Review

List all the possible rational zeros of each function. Then determine which, if any, are zeros. (Lesson 2-4)

60. $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 6$

61. $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 18$

62. $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 9x^2 - 7x + 2$

Use the Factor Theorem to determine if the binomials given are factors of $f(x)$. Use the binomials that are factors to write a factored form of $f(x)$. (Lesson 2-3)

63. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 13x^2 + 14x + 24$; $x - 3$, $x - 2$

64. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 11x^2 - 4x$; $x - 4$, $2x - 1$

65. $f(x) = 6x^4 + 59x^3 + 138x^2 - 45x - 50$; $3x - 2$, $x - 5$

66. $f(x) = 4x^4 - 3x^3 - 12x^2 + 17x - 6$; $4x - 3$; $x - 1$

67. $f(x) = 4x^5 + 15x^4 + 12x^3 - 4x^2$; $x + 2$, $4x + 1$

68. $f(x) = 4x^5 - 8x^4 - 5x^3 + 10x^2 + x - 2$; $x + 1$, $x - 1$

Graph each function. (Lesson 2-2)

69. $f(x) = (x + 7)^2$

70. $f(x) = (x - 4)^3$

71. $f(x) = x^4 - 5$

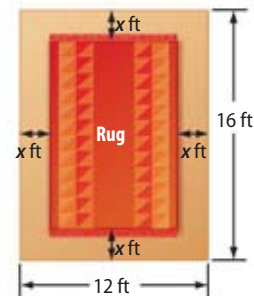
72. **RETAIL** Sara is shopping at a store that offers \$10 cash back for every \$50 spent. Let

$f(x) = \left\lfloor \frac{x}{50} \right\rfloor$ and $h(x) = 10x$, where x is the amount of money Sara spends. (Lesson 1-6)

- If Sara spends money at the store, is the cash back bonus represented by $f[h(x)]$ or $h[f(x)]$? Explain your reasoning.
- Determine the cash back bonus if Sara spends \$312.68 at the store.

73. **INTERIOR DESIGN** Adrienne Herr is an interior designer. She has been asked to locate an oriental rug for a new corporate office. The rug should cover half of the total floor area with a uniform width surrounding the rug. (Lesson 0-3)

- If the dimensions of the room are 12 feet by 16 feet, write an equation to model the area of the rug in terms of x .
- Graph the related function.
- What are the dimensions of the rug?



Simplify. (Lesson 0-2)

74. $i^{10} + i^2$

75. $(2 + 3i) + (-6 + i)$

76. $(2.3 + 4.1i) - (-1.2 - 6.3i)$

Skills Review for Standardized Tests

77. **SAT/ACT** A company sells ground coffee in two sizes of cylindrical containers. The smaller container holds 10 ounces of coffee. If the larger container has twice the radius of the smaller container and 1.5 times the height, how many ounces of coffee does the larger container hold? (The volume of a cylinder is given by the formula $V = \pi r^2 h$.)

- A 30 C 60 E 90
B 45 D 75

78. What are the solutions of $1 = \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x}$?

- F $x = 1$, $x = -2$ H $x = 1 + \sqrt{3}$, $x = 1 - \sqrt{3}$
G $x = -2$, $x = 1$ J $x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$, $x = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}$

79. **REVIEW** Alex wanted to determine the average of his 6 test scores. He added the scores correctly to get T but divided by 7 instead of 6. The result was 12 less than his actual average. Which equation could be used to determine the value of T ?

- A $6T + 12 = 7T$ C $\frac{T}{7} + 12 = \frac{T}{6}$
B $\frac{T}{7} = \frac{T - 12}{6}$ D $\frac{T}{6} = \frac{T - 12}{7}$

80. Diana can put a puzzle together in three hours. Ella can put the same puzzle together in five hours. How long will it take them if they work together?

- F $1\frac{3}{8}$ hours H $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours
G $1\frac{5}{8}$ hours J $1\frac{7}{8}$ hours



LESSON 2-6

Nonlinear Inequalities

Then

- You solved polynomial and rational equations. (Lessons 2-3 and 2-4)

Now

- Solve polynomial inequalities.
- Solve rational inequalities.

Why?

- Many factors are involved when starting a new business, including the amount of the initial investment, maintenance and labor costs, the cost of manufacturing the product being sold, and the actual selling price of the product. Nonlinear inequalities can be used to determine the price at which to sell a product in order to make a specific profit.



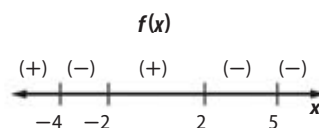
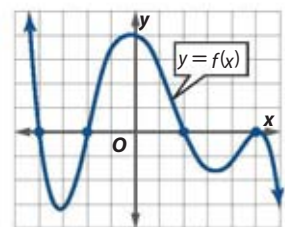
New Vocabulary
polynomial inequality
sign chart
rational inequality

1 Polynomial Inequalities If $f(x)$ is a polynomial function, then a **polynomial inequality** has the general form $f(x) \leq 0$, $f(x) < 0$, $f(x) \neq 0$, $f(x) > 0$, or $f(x) \geq 0$. The inequality $f(x) < 0$ is true when $f(x)$ is *negative*, while $f(x) > 0$ is true when $f(x)$ is *positive*.

In Lesson 1-2, you learned that the x -intercepts of a polynomial function are the real zeros of the function. When ordered, these zeros divide the x -axis into intervals for which the value of $f(x)$ is either entirely positive (above the x -axis) or entirely negative (below the x -axis).

By finding the sign of $f(x)$ for just one x -value in each interval, you can determine on which intervals the function is positive or negative. From the test intervals represented by the **sign chart** at the right, you know that:

- $f(x) < 0$ on $(-4, -2) \cup (2, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$,
- $f(x) \leq 0$ on $[-4, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$,
- $f(x) = 0$ at $x = -4, -2, 2, 5$,
- $f(x) > 0$ on $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-2, 2)$, and
- $f(x) \geq 0$ on $(-\infty, -4] \cup [-2, 2] \cup [5, 5]$.

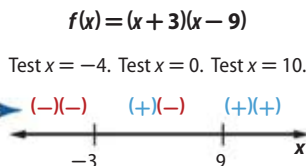


Example 1 Solve a Polynomial Inequality

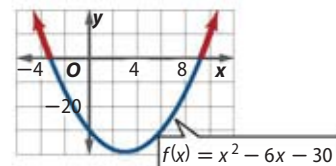
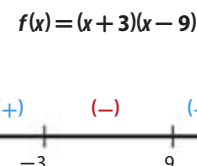
Solve $x^2 - 6x - 30 > -3$.

Adding 3 to each side, you get $x^2 - 6x - 27 > 0$. Let $f(x) = x^2 - 6x - 27$. Factoring yields $f(x) = (x + 3)(x - 9)$, so $f(x)$ has real zeros at -3 and 9 . Create a sign chart using these zeros. Then substitute an x -value in each test interval into the factored form of the polynomial to determine if $f(x)$ is positive or negative at that point.

Think: $(x + 3)$ and $(x - 9)$ are both negative when $x = -4$.



Because $f(x)$ is positive on the first and last intervals, the solution set of $x^2 - 6x - 30 > -3$ is $(-\infty, -3) \cup (9, \infty)$. The graph of $f(x)$ supports this conclusion, because $f(x)$ is above the x -axis on these same intervals.



Guided Practice

Solve each inequality.

1A. $x^2 + 5x + 6 < 20$

1B. $(x - 4)^2 > 4$



If you know the real zeros of a function, including their multiplicity, and the function's end behavior, you can create a sign chart without testing values.

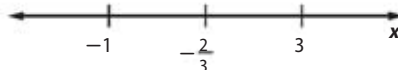
StudyTip

Polynomial Inequalities You can check the solution of a polynomial inequality by graphing the function and evaluating the truth value of the inequality for each interval of the solution.

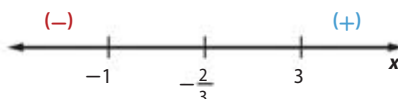
Example 2 Solve a Polynomial Inequality Using End Behavior

Solve $3x^3 - 4x^2 - 13x - 6 \leq 0$.

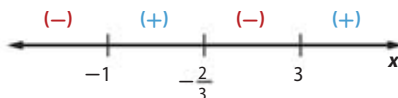
Step 1 Let $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 - 13x - 6$. Use the techniques from Lesson 2-4 to determine that f has real zeros with multiplicity 1 at -1 , $-\frac{2}{3}$, and 3 . Set up a sign chart.



Step 2 Determine the end behavior of $f(x)$. Because the degree of f is odd and its leading coefficient is positive, you know $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$. This means that the function starts off negative at the left and ends positive at the right.

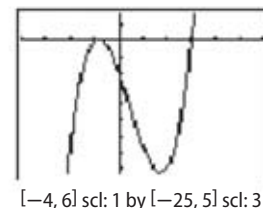


Step 3 Because each zero listed is the location of a sign change, you can complete the sign chart.



The solutions of $3x^3 - 4x^2 - 13x - 6 \leq 0$ are x -values such that $f(x)$ is negative or equal to 0. From the sign chart, you can see that the solution set is $(-\infty, -1] \cup [-\frac{2}{3}, 3]$.

CHECK The graph of $f(x) = 3x^3 - 4x^2 - 13x - 6$ is on or below the x -axis on $(-\infty, -1] \cup [-\frac{2}{3}, 3]$. ✓



$[-4, 6]$ scl: 1 by $[-25, 5]$ scl: 3

GuidedPractice

Solve each inequality.

2A. $2x^2 - 10x \leq 2x - 16$

2B. $2x^3 + 7x^2 - 12x - 45 \geq 0$

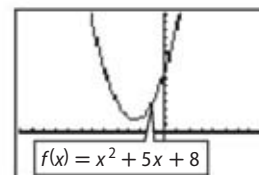
When a polynomial function does not intersect the x -axis, the related inequalities have unusual solutions.

Example 3 Polynomial Inequalities with Unusual Solution Sets

Solve each inequality.

a. $x^2 + 5x + 8 < 0$

The related function $f(x) = x^2 + 5x + 8$ has no real zeros, so there are no sign changes. This function is positive for all real values of x . Therefore, $x^2 + 5x + 8 < 0$ has no solution. The graph of $f(x)$ supports this conclusion, because the graph is never on or below the x -axis. The solution set is \emptyset .



$[-12, 8]$ scl: 1 by $[-5, 10]$ scl: 1

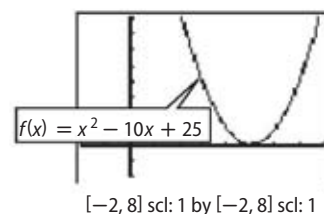
b. $x^2 + 5x + 8 \geq 0$

Because the related function $f(x) = x^2 + 5x + 8$ is positive for all real values of x , the solution set of $x^2 + 5x + 8 \geq 0$ is all real numbers or $(-\infty, \infty)$.



c. $x^2 - 10x + 25 > 0$

The related function $f(x) = x^2 - 10x + 25$ has one real zero, 5, with multiplicity 2, so the value of $f(x)$ does not change signs. This function is positive for all real values of x except $x = 5$. Therefore, the solution set of $x^2 - 10x + 25 > 0$ is $(-\infty, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$. The graph of $f(x)$ supports this conclusion.



d. $x^2 - 10x + 25 \leq 0$

The related function $f(x) = x^2 - 10x + 25$ has a zero at 5. For all other values of x , the function is positive. Therefore, the solution set of $x^2 - 10x + 25 \leq 0$ is $\{5\}$.

Guided Practice

Solve each inequality.

3A. $x^2 + 2x + 5 > 0$

3B. $x^2 + 2x + 5 \leq 0$

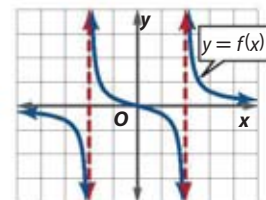
3C. $x^2 - 2x - 15 \leq -16$

3D. $x^2 - 2x - 15 > -16$

StudyTip

Rational Inequalities Remember to include all zeros and undefined points of a rational function when creating a sign chart.

2 Rational Inequalities Consider the rational function at the right. Notice the intervals on which $f(x)$ is positive and negative. While a polynomial function can change signs only at its real zeros, a rational function can change signs at its real zeros or at its points of discontinuity. For this reason, when solving a **rational inequality**, you must include the zeros of both the numerator and the denominator in your sign chart.



You can begin solving a rational inequality by first writing the inequality in general form with a single rational expression on the left and a zero on the right.

Example 4 Solve a Rational Inequality

Solve $\frac{4}{x-6} + \frac{2}{x+1} > 0$.

$\frac{4}{x-6} + \frac{2}{x+1} > 0$ Original inequality

$\frac{4x+4+2x-12}{(x-6)(x+1)} > 0$ Use the LCD, $(x-6)(x+1)$, to rewrite each fraction. Then add.

$\frac{6x-8}{(x-6)(x+1)} > 0$ Simplify.

Let $f(x) = \frac{6x-8}{(x-6)(x+1)}$. The zeros and undefined points of the inequality are the zeros of the numerator, $\frac{4}{3}$, and denominator, 6 and -1 . Create a sign chart using these numbers. Then choose and test x -values in each interval to determine if $f(x)$ is positive or negative.

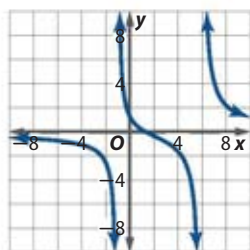
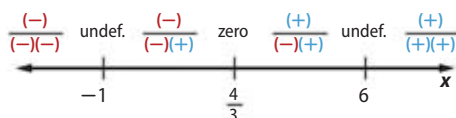


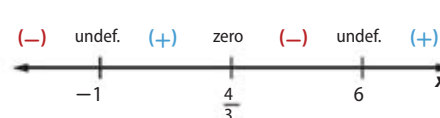
Figure 2.6.1

$f(x) = \frac{6x-8}{(x-6)(x+1)}$

Test $x = -2$. Test $x = 0$. Test $x = 2$. Test $x = 7$.



$f(x) = \frac{6x-8}{(x-6)(x+1)}$



The solution set of the original inequality is the union of those intervals for which $f(x)$ is positive, $(-1, \frac{4}{3}) \cup (6, \infty)$. The graph of $f(x) = \frac{4}{x-6} + \frac{2}{x+1}$ in Figure 2.6.1 supports this conclusion.



GuidedPractice

Solve each inequality.

4A. $\frac{x+6}{4x-3} \geq 1$

4B. $\frac{x^2-x-11}{x-2} \leq 3$

4C. $\frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{x+5}$

You can use nonlinear inequalities to solve real-world problems.

Real-World Example 5 Solve a Rational Inequality

AMUSEMENT PARKS A group of high school students is renting a bus for \$600 to take to an amusement park the day after prom. The tickets to the amusement park are \$60 less an extra \$0.50 group discount per person in the group. Write and solve an inequality that can be used to determine how many students must go on the trip for the total cost to be less than \$40 per student.

Let x represent the number of students.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Ticket cost per student | + | bus cost per student | must be less than | \$40. |
| $60 - 0.5x$ | + | $\frac{600}{x}$ | < | 40 |

$$60 - 0.5x + \frac{600}{x} < 40 \quad \text{Write the inequality.}$$

$$60 - 0.5x + \frac{600}{x} - 40 < 0 \quad \text{Subtract 40 from each side.}$$

$$\frac{60x - 0.5x^2 + 600 - 40x}{x} < 0 \quad \text{Use the LCD, } x, \text{ to rewrite each fraction. Then add.}$$

$$\frac{-0.5x^2 + 20x + 600}{x} < 0 \quad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 40x - 1200}{x} > 0 \quad \text{Multiply each side by } -2. \text{ Reverse the inequality sign.}$$

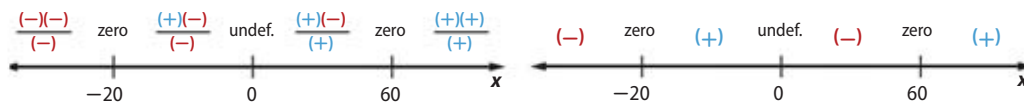
$$\frac{(x+20)(x-60)}{x} > 0 \quad \text{Factor.}$$

Let $f(x) = \frac{(x+20)(x-60)}{x}$. The zeros of this inequality are -20 , 60 , and 0 . Use these numbers to create and complete a sign chart for this function.

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+20)(x-60)}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+20)(x-60)}{x}$$

Test $x = -30$. Test $x = -10$. Test $x = 10$. Test $x = 70$.



So, the solution set of $60 - 0.5x + \frac{600}{x} < 40$ is $(-20, 0) \cup (60, \infty)$.

Because there cannot be a negative number of students, more than 60 students must go to the amusement park for the total cost to be less than \$40 per student.

GuidedPractice

5. **LANDSCAPING** A landscape architect is designing a fence that will enclose a rectangular garden that has a perimeter of 250 feet. If the area of the garden is to be at least 1000 square feet, write and solve an inequality to find the possible lengths of the fence.



Real-WorldLink

The Kingda Ka roller coaster at Six Flags Great Adventure in New Jersey is the tallest and fastest roller coaster in the world. The ride reaches a maximum height of 456 feet in the air and then plunges vertically into a 270° spiral, while reaching speeds of up to 128 miles per hour.

Source: Six Flags





Solve each inequality. (Examples 1–3)

1. $(x + 4)(x - 2) \leq 0$
3. $(3x + 1)(x - 8) \geq 0$
5. $(4 - 6y)(2y + 1) < 0$
7. $-8x^3 - 30x^2 - 18x < 0$
9. $x^2 + 6x > -10$
11. $4x^2 + 8 \leq 5 - 2x$
13. $2b^2 + 16 \leq b^2 + 8b$
15. $-a^2 \geq 4a + 4$
17. **BUSINESS** A new company projects that its first-year revenue will be $r(x) = 120x - 0.0004x^2$ and the start-up cost will be $c(x) = 40x + 1,000,000$, where x is the number of products sold. The net profit p that they will make the first year is equal to $p = r - c$. Write and solve an inequality to determine how many products the company must sell to make a profit of at least \$2,000,000. (Example 1)
2. $(x - 6)(x + 1) > 0$
4. $(x - 4)(-2x + 5) < 0$
6. $2x^3 - 9x^2 - 20x + 12 \leq 0$
8. $5x^3 - 43x^2 + 72x + 36 > 0$
10. $2x^2 \leq -x - 4$
12. $2x^2 + 8x \geq 4x - 8$
14. $c^2 + 12 \leq 3 - 6c$
16. $3d^2 + 16 \geq -d^2 + 16d$

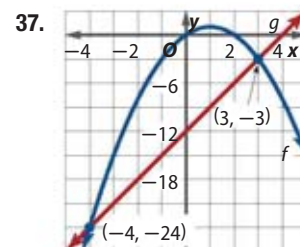
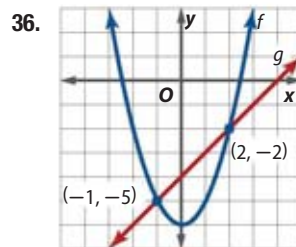
Solve each inequality. (Example 4)

18. $\frac{x-3}{x+4} > 3$
20. $\frac{2x+1}{x-6} \geq 4$
22. $\frac{3-2x}{5x+2} < 5$
24. $\frac{(x+2)(2x-3)}{(x-3)(x+1)} \leq 6$
26. $\frac{12x+65}{(x+4)^2} \geq 5$
28. **CHARITY** The Key Club at a high school is having a dinner as a fundraiser for charity. A dining hall that can accommodate 80 people will cost \$1000 to rent. If each ticket costs \$20 in advance or \$22 the day of the dinner, and the same number of people bought tickets in advance as bought the day of the dinner, write and solve an inequality to determine the minimum number of people that must attend for the club to make a profit of at least \$500. (Example 5)
29. **PROM** A group of friends decides to share a limo for prom. The rental cost is \$750 plus a \$25 fee for each occupant. There is a minimum of two passengers, and the limo can hold up to 14 people. Write and solve an inequality to determine how many people can share the limo for less than \$120 per person. (Example 5)
19. $\frac{x+6}{x-5} \leq 1$
21. $\frac{3x-2}{x+3} < 6$
23. $\frac{4x+1}{3x-5} \geq -3$
25. $\frac{(4x+1)(x-2)}{(x+3)(x-1)} \leq 4$
27. $\frac{2x+4}{(x-3)^2} < 12$

Find the domain of each expression.

30. $\sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 6}$
32. $\sqrt{16 - x^2}$
34. $\sqrt{\frac{x}{x^2 - 25}}$
31. $\sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 40}$
33. $\sqrt{x^2 - 9}$
35. $\sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{36 - x^2}}$

Find the solution set of $f(x) - g(x) \geq 0$.

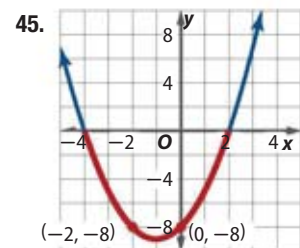
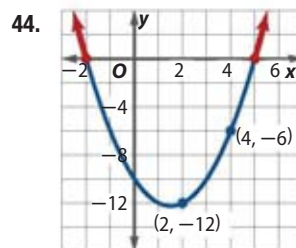


38. **SALES** A vendor sells hot dogs at each school sporting event. The cost of each hot dog is \$0.38 and the cost of each bun is \$0.12. The vendor rents the hot dog cart that he uses for \$1000. If he wants his costs to be less than his revenue after selling 400 hot dogs, what should the vendor charge for each hot dog?
39. **PARKS AND RECREATION** A rectangular playing field for a community park is to have a perimeter of 112 feet and an area of at least 588 square feet.
 - a. Write an inequality that could be used to find the possible lengths to which the field can be constructed.
 - b. Solve the inequality you wrote in part a and interpret the solution.
 - c. How does the inequality and solution change if the area of the field is to be no more than 588 square feet? Interpret the solution in the context of the situation.

Solve each inequality. (Hint: Test every possible solution interval that lies within the domain using the original inequality.)

40. $\sqrt{9y+19} - \sqrt{6y-5} > 3$
41. $\sqrt{4x+4} - \sqrt{x-4} \leq 4$
42. $\sqrt{12y+72} - \sqrt{6y-11} \geq 7$
43. $\sqrt{25-12x} - \sqrt{16-4x} < 5$

Determine the inequality shown in each graph.



Solve each inequality.

46. $2y^4 - 9y^3 - 29y^2 + 60y + 36 > 0$
47. $3a^4 + 7a^3 - 56a^2 - 80a < 0$
48. $c^5 + 6c^4 - 12c^3 - 56c^2 + 96c \geq 0$
49. $3x^5 + 13x^4 - 137x^3 - 353x^2 + 330x + 144 \leq 0$



50. **PACKAGING** A company sells cylindrical oil containers like the one shown.



- Use the volume of the container to express its surface area as a function of its radius in centimeters. (*Hint:* 1 liter = 1000 cubic centimeters)
- The company wants the surface area of the container to be less than 2400 square centimeters. Write an inequality that could be used to find the possible radii to meet this requirement.
- Use a graphing calculator to solve the inequality you wrote in part **b** and interpret the solution.

Solve each inequality.

51. $(x + 3)^2(x - 4)^3(2x + 1)^2 < 0$

52. $(y - 5)^2(y + 1)(4y - 3)^4 \geq 0$

53. $(a - 3)^3(a + 2)^3(a - 6)^2 > 0$

54. $c^2(c + 6)^3(3c - 4)^5(c - 3) \leq 0$

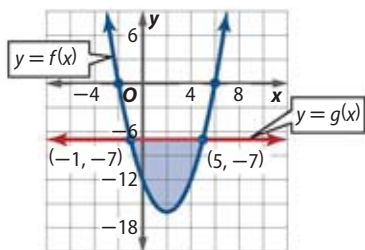
55. **STUDY TIME** Jarrick determines that with the information that he currently knows, he can achieve a score of a 75% on his test. Jarrick believes that for every 5 complete minutes he spends studying, he will raise his score by 1%.

- If Jarrick wants to obtain a score of at least 89.5%, write an inequality that could be used to find the time t that he will have to spend studying.
- Solve the inequality that you wrote in part **a** and interpret the solution.

56. **GAMES** A skee ball machine pays out 3 tickets each time a person plays and then 2 additional tickets for every 80 points the player scores.

- Write a nonlinear function to model the amount of tickets received for an x -point score.
- Write an inequality that could be used to find the score a player would need in order to receive at least 11 tickets.
- Solve the inequality in part **b** and interpret your solution.

57. The area of a region bounded by a parabola and a horizontal line is $A = \frac{2}{3}bh$, where b represents the base of the region along the horizontal line and h represents the height of the region. Find the area bounded by f and g .



If k is nonnegative, find the interval for x for which each inequality is true.

58. $x^2 + kx + c \geq c$

59. $(x + k)(x - k) < 0$

60. $x^3 - kx^2 - k^2x + k^3 > 0$

61. $x^4 - 8k^2x^2 + 16k^4 \geq 0$

62. **MULTIPLE REPRESENTATIONS** In this problem, you will investigate absolute value nonlinear inequalities.

- a. **TABULAR** Copy and complete the table below.

| Function | Zeros | Undefined Points |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{ x+2 }$ | | |
| $g(x) = \frac{ 2x-5 }{x-3}$ | | |
| $h(x) = \frac{ x+4 }{ 3x-1 }$ | | |

- b. **GRAPHICAL** Graph each function in part **a**.

- c. **SYMBOLIC** Create a sign chart for each inequality. Include zeros and undefined points and evaluate the sign of the numerators and denominators separately.

i. $\frac{x-1}{|x+2|} < 0$

ii. $\frac{|2x-5|}{x-3} \geq 0$

iii. $\frac{|x+4|}{|3x-1|} > 0$

- d. **NUMERICAL** Write the solution for each inequality in part **c**.

H.O.T. Problems Use Higher-Order Thinking Skills

63. **ERROR ANALYSIS** Ajay and Mae are solving $\frac{x^2}{(3-x)^2} \geq 0$.

Ajay thinks that the solution is $(-\infty, 0]$ or $[0, \infty)$, and Mae thinks that the solution is $(-\infty, \infty)$. Is either of them correct? Explain your reasoning.

64. **REASONING** If the solution set of a polynomial inequality is $(-3, 3)$, what will be the solution set if the inequality symbol is reversed? Explain your reasoning.

65. **CHALLENGE** Determine the values for which $(a + b)^2 > (c + d)^2$ if $a < b < c < d$.

66. **REASONING** If $0 < c < d$, find the interval on which $(x - c)(x - d) \leq 0$ is true. Explain your reasoning.

67. **CHALLENGE** What is the solution set of $(x - a)^{2n} > 0$ if n is a natural number?

68. **REASONING** What happens to the solution set of $(x + a)(x - b) < 0$ if the expression is changed to $-(x + a)(x - b) < 0$, where a and $b > 0$? Explain your reasoning.

69. **WRITING IN MATH** Explain why you cannot solve $\frac{3x+1}{x-2} < 6$ by multiplying each side by $x - 2$.

Spiral Review

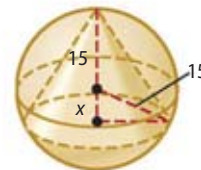
Find the domain of each function and the equations of the vertical or horizontal asymptotes, if any. (Lesson 2-5)

70. $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x+4}$

71. $h(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+6}$

72. $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{(2x+1)(x-5)}$

73. **GEOMETRY** A cone is inscribed in a sphere with a radius of 15 centimeters. If the volume of the cone is 1152π cubic centimeters, find the length represented by x . (Lesson 2-4)



Divide using long division. (Lesson 2-3)

74. $(x^2 - 10x - 24) \div (x + 2)$

75. $(3a^4 - 6a^3 - 2a^2 + a - 6) \div (a + 1)$

76. $(z^5 - 3z^2 - 20) \div (z - 2)$

77. $(x^3 + y^3) \div (x + y)$

78. **FINANCE** The closing prices in dollars for a share of stock during a one-month period are shown. (Lesson 2-2)

- Graph the data.
- Use a graphing calculator to model the data using a polynomial function with a degree of 3.
- Use the model to estimate the closing price of the stock on day 25.

| Day | Price(s) | Day | Price(s) |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 1 | 30.15 | 15 | 15.64 |
| 5 | 27.91 | 20 | 10.38 |
| 7 | 26.10 | 21 | 9.56 |
| 10 | 22.37 | 28 | 9.95 |
| 12 | 19.61 | 30 | 12.25 |

79. **HOME SECURITY** A company offers a home-security system that uses the numbers 0 through 9, inclusive, for a 5-digit security code. (Lesson 0-7)
- How many different security codes are possible?
 - If no digits can be repeated, how many security codes are available?
 - Suppose the homeowner does not want to use 0 or 9 as the first digit and wants the last digit to be 1. How many codes can be formed if the digits can be repeated? If no repetitions are allowed, how many codes are available?

Skills Review for Standardized Tests

80. **SAT/ACT** Two circles, A and B , lie in the same plane. If the center of circle B lies on circle A , then in how many points could circle A and circle B intersect?

I. 0 II. 1 III. 2

- A I only C I and III only E I, II, and III
B III only D II and III only

81. A rectangle is 6 centimeters longer than it is wide. Find the possible widths if the area of the rectangle is more than 216 square centimeters.

- F $w > 12$ H $w > 18$
G $w < 12$ J $w < 18$

82. **FREE RESPONSE** The amount of drinking water reserves in millions of gallons available for a town is modeled by $f(t) = 80 + 10t - 4t^2$. The minimum amount of water needed by the residents is

modeled by $g(t) = (2t)^{\frac{4}{3}}$, where t is the time in years.

- Identify the types of functions represented by $f(t)$ and $g(t)$.
- What is the relevant domain and range for $f(t)$ and $g(t)$? Explain.
- What is the end behavior of $f(t)$ and $g(t)$?
- Sketch $f(t)$ and $g(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq 6$ on the same graph.
- Explain why there must be a value c for $[0, 6]$ such that $f(c) = 50$.
- For what value in the relevant domain does f have a zero? What is the significance of the zero in this situation?
- If this were a true situation and these projections were accurate, when would the residents be expected to need more water than they have in reserves?



Study Guide and Review

Chapter Summary

Key Concepts

Power and Radical Functions (Lesson 2-1)

- A **power function** is any function of the form $f(x) = ax^n$, where a and n are nonzero real numbers.
- A **monomial function** is any function that can be written as $f(x) = a$ or $f(x) = ax^n$, where a and n are nonzero constant real numbers.
- A **radical function** is a function that can be written as $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{n^p}$, where n and p are positive integers greater than 1 that have no common factors.

Polynomial Functions (Lesson 2-2)

- A polynomial function is any function of the form $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$, where $a_n \neq 0$. The degree is n .
- The graph of a polynomial function has at most n distinct real zeros and at most $n - 1$ turning points.
- The behavior of a polynomial graph at its zero c depends on the multiplicity of the factor $(x - c)$.

The Remainder and Factor Theorems (Lesson 2-3)

- Synthetic division is a shortcut for dividing a polynomial by a linear factor of the form $x - c$.
- If a polynomial f is divided by $x - c$, the remainder is equal to $f(c)$.
- $x - c$ is a factor of a polynomial f if and only if $f(c) = 0$.

Zeros of Polynomial Functions (Lesson 2-4)

- If $f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ with integer coefficients, then any rational zero of $f(x)$ is of the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q have no common factors, p is a factor of a_0 , and q is a factor of a_n .
- A polynomial of degree n has n zeros, including repeated zeros, in the complex system. It also has n factors:

$$f(x) = a_n(x - c_1)(x - c_2) \dots (x - c_n).$$

Rational Functions (Lesson 2-5)

- The graph of f has a vertical asymptote $x = c$ if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f(x) = \pm\infty$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = \pm\infty$.
- The graph of f has a horizontal asymptote $y = c$ if $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = c$ or $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = c$.
- A rational function $f(x) = \frac{a(x)}{b(x)}$ may have vertical asymptotes, horizontal asymptotes, or oblique asymptotes, x -intercepts, and y -intercepts. They can all be determined algebraically.

Nonlinear Inequalities (Lesson 2-6)

- The sign chart for a rational inequality must include zeros and undefined points.

Key Vocabulary



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| complex conjugates (p. 124) | power function (p. 86) |
| extraneous solution (p. 91) | quartic function (p. 99) |
| horizontal asymptote (p. 131) | rational function (p. 130) |
| irreducible over the reals (p. 124) | repeated zero (p. 101) |
| leading coefficient (p. 97) | sign chart (p. 141) |
| leading-term test (p. 98) | synthetic division (p. 111) |
| lower bound (p. 121) | synthetic substitution (p. 113) |
| multiplicity (p. 102) | turning point (p. 99) |
| oblique asymptote (p. 134) | upper bound (p. 121) |
| polynomial function (p. 97) | vertical asymptote (p. 131) |

Vocabulary Check

Identify the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- The coefficient of the term with the greatest exponent of the variable is the (leading coefficient, degree) of the polynomial.
- A (polynomial function, power function) is a function of the form $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$, where a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are real numbers and n is a natural number.
- A function that has multiple factors of $(x - c)$ has (repeated zeros, turning points).
- (Polynomial division, Synthetic division) is a short way to divide polynomials by linear factors.
- The (Remainder Theorem, Factor Theorem) relates the linear factors of a polynomial with the zeros of its related function.
- Some of the possible zeros for a polynomial function can be listed using the (Factor, Rational Zeros) Theorem.
- (Vertical, Horizontal) asymptotes are determined by the zeros of the denominator of a rational function.
- The zeros of the (denominator, numerator) determine the x -intercepts of the graph of a rational function.
- (Horizontal, Oblique) asymptotes occur when a rational function has a denominator with a degree greater than 0 and a numerator with degree one greater than its denominator.
- A (quartic function, power function) is a function of the form $f(x) = ax^n$, where a and n are nonzero constant real numbers.

Lesson-by-Lesson Review

2-1 Power and Radical Functions (pp. 86–95)

Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing.

11. $f(x) = 5x^6$
12. $f(x) = -8x^3$
13. $f(x) = x^{-9}$
14. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-4}$
15. $f(x) = \sqrt{5x-6} - 11$
16. $f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt[3]{6x^2-1} + 2$

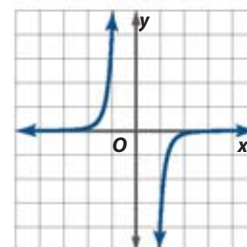
Solve each equation.

17. $2x = 4 + \sqrt{7x-12}$
18. $\sqrt{4x+5} + 1 = 4x$
19. $4 = \sqrt{6x+1} - \sqrt{17-4x}$
20. $\sqrt[4]{x^2+31} - 1 = 3$

Example 1

Graph and analyze $f(x) = -4x^{-5}$. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing.

| x | $f(x)$ |
|-----|-----------|
| -3 | 0.016 |
| -2 | 0.125 |
| -1 | 4 |
| 0 | undefined |
| 1 | -4 |
| 2 | -0.125 |
| 3 | -0.016 |



Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Range: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Intercepts: none

End behavior: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

Continuity: infinite discontinuity at $x = 0$

Increasing: $(-\infty, 0)$

Increasing: $(0, \infty)$

2-2 Polynomial Functions (pp. 97–107)

Describe the end behavior of the graph of each polynomial function using limits. Explain your reasoning using the leading term test.

21. $f(x) = -4x^4 + 7x^3 - 8x^2 + 12x - 6$
22. $f(x) = -3x^5 + 7x^4 + 3x^3 - 11x - 5$
23. $f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^2 - 8x - 3$
24. $f(x) = x^3(x-5)(x+7)$

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of each function. Then determine all of the real zeros by factoring.

25. $f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x$
26. $f(x) = x^5 + 8x^4 - 20x^3$
27. $f(x) = x^4 - 10x^2 + 9$
28. $f(x) = x^4 - 25$

For each function, (a) apply the leading term test, (b) find the zeros and state the multiplicity of any repeated zeros, (c) find a few additional points, and then (d) graph the function.

29. $f(x) = x^3(x-3)(x+4)^2$
30. $f(x) = (x-5)^2(x-1)^2$

Example 2

Describe the end behavior of the graph of $f(x) = -2x^5 + 3x^3 - 8x^2 - 6$ using limits. Explain your reasoning using the leading term test.

The degree is 5 and the leading coefficient is -2 . Because the degree is odd and the leading coefficient is negative,

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -\infty$.

Example 3

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points for $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x$. Then find all the real zeros by factoring.

The degree of f is 3, so f has at most 3 distinct real zeros and at most $3 - 1$ or 2 turning points. To find the real zeros, solve the related equation $f(x) = 0$ by factoring.

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x &= x(x^2 + 6x + 9) \\ &= x(x+3)(x+3) \text{ or } x(x+3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

The expression has 3 factors but only 2 distinct real zeros, 0 and -3 .

Study Guide and Review *Continued*

2-3 The Remainder and Factor Theorems (pp. 109–117)

Divide using long division.

31. $(x^3 + 8x^2 - 5) \div (x - 2)$
32. $(-3x^3 + 5x^2 - 22x + 5) \div (x^2 + 4)$
33. $(2x^5 + 5x^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 - 18x + 10) \div (2x - 1)$

Divide using synthetic division.

34. $(x^3 - 8x^2 + 7x - 15) \div (x - 1)$
35. $(x^4 - x^3 + 7x^2 - 9x - 18) \div (x - 2)$
36. $(2x^4 + 3x^3 - 10x^2 + 16x - 6) \div (2x - 1)$

Use the Factor Theorem to determine if the binomials given are factors of $f(x)$. Use the binomials that are factors to write a factored form of $f(x)$.

37. $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x - 24$; $(x + 3)$
38. $f(x) = 2x^4 - 9x^3 + 2x^2 + 9x - 4$; $(x - 1)$, $(x + 1)$
39. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 4$; $(x + 1)$, $(x - 2)$

Example 4

Divide $(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 4) \div (2x - 1)$ using synthetic division.

Rewrite the division expression $\frac{2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 4}{2x - 1}$ so that the denominator is of the form $x - c$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 4}{2x - 1} &= \frac{(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 4) \div 2}{(2x - 1) \div 2} \\ &= \frac{x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{2}x - 2}{x - \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $c = \frac{1}{2}$. Perform synthetic division.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & -2 \\ & & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 4)}{(2x - 1)} = x^2 - x + 2 - \frac{2}{(2x - 1)}$$

2-4 Zeros of Polynomial Functions (pp. 119–129)

List all possible rational zeros of each function. Then determine which, if any, are zeros.

40. $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$
41. $f(x) = x^3 - 14x - 15$
42. $f(x) = x^4 + 5x^2 + 4$
43. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 14x^3 - 2x^2 + 31x + 10$

Solve each equation.

44. $x^4 - 9x^3 + 29x^2 - 39x + 18 = 0$
45. $6x^3 - 23x^2 + 26x - 8 = 0$
46. $x^4 - 7x^3 + 8x^2 + 28x = 48$
47. $2x^4 - 11x^3 + 44x = -4x^2 + 48$

Use the given zero to find all complex zeros of each function. Then write the linear factorization of the function.

48. $f(x) = x^4 + x^3 - 41x^2 + x - 42$; i
49. $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 7x^2 - 16x + 12$; $-2i$

Example 5

Solve $x^3 + 2x^2 - 16x - 32 = 0$.

Because the leading coefficient is 1, the possible rational zeros are the factors of -32 . So the possible rational zeros are ± 1 , ± 2 , ± 4 , ± 8 , ± 16 , and ± 32 . Using synthetic substitution, you can determine that -2 is a rational zero.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & 1 & 2 & -16 & -32 \\ & & -2 & 0 & 32 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -16 & 0 \end{array}$$

Therefore, $f(x) = (x + 2)(x^2 - 16)$. This polynomial can be written $f(x) = (x + 2)(x - 4)(x + 4)$. The rational zeros of f are -2 , 4 , and -4 .

2-5 Rational Functions (pp. 130–140)

Find the domain of each function and the equations of the vertical or horizontal asymptotes, if any.

50. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 4}$

51. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 25}$

52. $f(x) = \frac{x(x - 3)}{(x - 5)^2(x + 3)^2}$

53. $f(x) = \frac{(x - 5)(x - 2)}{(x + 3)(x + 9)}$

For each function, determine any asymptotes and intercepts. Then graph the function and state its domain.

54. $f(x) = \frac{x}{x - 5}$

55. $f(x) = \frac{x - 2}{x + 4}$

56. $f(x) = \frac{(x + 3)(x - 4)}{(x + 5)(x - 6)}$

57. $f(x) = \frac{x(x + 7)}{(x + 6)(x - 3)}$

58. $f(x) = \frac{x + 2}{x^2 - 1}$

59. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x}$

Solve each equation.

60. $\frac{12}{x} + x - 8 = 1$

61. $\frac{2}{x + 2} + \frac{3}{x} = -\frac{x}{x + 2}$

62. $\frac{1}{d + 4} = \frac{2}{d^2 + 3d - 4} - \frac{1}{1 - d}$

63. $\frac{1}{n - 2} = \frac{2n + 1}{n^2 + 2n - 8} + \frac{2}{n + 4}$

Example 6

Find the domain of $f(x) = \frac{x + 7}{x + 1}$ and any vertical or horizontal asymptotes.

Step 1 Find the domain.

The function is undefined at the zero of the denominator $h(x) = x + 1$, which is -1 . The domain of f is all real numbers except $x = -1$.

Step 2 Find the asymptotes, if any.

Check for vertical asymptotes.

The zero of the denominator is -1 , so there is a vertical asymptote at $x = -1$.

Check for horizontal asymptotes.

The degree of the numerator is equal to the degree of the denominator. The ratio of the leading coefficient is $\frac{1}{1} = 1$. Therefore, $y = 1$ is a horizontal asymptote.

2-6 Nonlinear Inequalities (pp. 141–147)

Solve each inequality.

64. $(x + 5)(x - 3) \leq 0$

65. $x^2 - 6x - 16 > 0$

66. $x^3 + 5x^2 \leq 0$

67. $2x^2 + 13x + 15 < 0$

68. $x^2 + 12x + 36 \leq 0$

69. $x^2 + 4 < 0$

70. $x^2 + 4x + 4 > 0$

71. $\frac{x - 5}{x} < 0$

72. $\frac{x + 1}{(12x + 6)(3x + 4)} \geq 0$

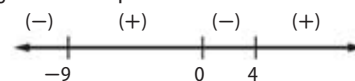
73. $\frac{5}{x - 3} + \frac{2}{x - 4} > 0$

Example 7

Solve $x^3 + 5x^2 - 36x \leq 0$.

Factoring the polynomial $f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - 36x$ yields $f(x) = x(x + 9)(x - 4)$, so $f(x)$ has real zeros at 0, -9 , and 4.

Create a sign chart using these zeros. Then substitute an x -value from each test interval into the function to determine whether $f(x)$ is positive or negative at that point.



Because $f(x)$ is negative on the first and third intervals, the solution of $x^3 + 5x^2 - 36x \leq 0$ is $(-\infty, -9] \cup [0, 4]$.

Applications and Problem Solving

74. **PHYSICS** Kepler's Third Law of Planetary Motion implies that the time T it takes for a planet to complete one revolution in its orbit about the Sun is given by $T = R^{\frac{3}{2}}$, where R is the planet's mean distance from the Sun. Time is measured in Earth years, and distance is measured in astronomical units. (Lesson 2-1)
- State the relevant domain and range of the function.
 - Graph the function.
 - The time for Mars to orbit the Sun is observed to be 1.88 Earth years. Determine Mars' average distance from the Sun in miles, given that one astronomical unit equals 93 million miles.

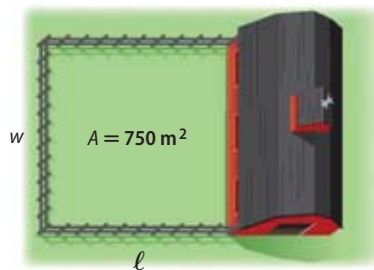
75. **PUMPKIN LAUNCH** Mr. Roberts' technology class constructed a catapult to compete in the county's annual pumpkin launch. The speed v in miles per hour of a launched pumpkin after t seconds is given. (Lesson 2-1)

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| t | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| v | 85 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 12 |

- Create a scatter plot of the data.
 - Determine a power function to model the data.
 - Use the function to predict the speed at which a pumpkin is traveling after 1.2 seconds.
 - Use the function to predict the time at which the pumpkin's speed is 47 miles per hour.
76. **AMUSEMENT PARKS** The elevation above the ground for a rider on the Big Monster roller coaster is given in the table. (Lesson 2-2)
- | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Time (seconds) | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| Elevation (feet) | 85 | 62 | 22 | 4 | 17 |
- Create a scatter plot of the data and determine the type of polynomial function that could be used to represent the data.
 - Write a polynomial function to model the data set. Round each coefficient to the nearest thousandth and state the correlation coefficient.
 - Use the model to estimate a rider's elevation at 17 seconds.
 - Use the model to determine approximately the first time a rider is 50 feet above the ground.

77. **GARDENING** Mark's parents seeded their new lawn in 2001. From 2001 until 2011, the amount of crab grass increased following the model $f(x) = 0.021x^3 - 0.336x^2 + 1.945x - 0.720$, where x is the number of years since 2001 and $f(x)$ is the number of square feet of crab grass in the lawn in 2011. Round to the nearest thousandth. (Lesson 2-3)

78. **BUSINESS** A used bookstore sells an average of 1000 books each month at an average price of \$10 per book. Due to rising costs the owner wants to raise the price of all books. She figures she will sell 50 fewer books for every \$1 she raises the prices. (Lesson 2-4)
- Write a function for her total sales after raising the price of her books x dollars.
 - How many dollars does she need to raise the price of her books so that the total amount of sales is \$11,250?
 - What is the maximum amount that she can increase prices and still achieve \$10,000 in total sales? Explain.
79. **AGRICULTURE** A farmer wants to make a rectangular enclosure using one side of her barn and 80 meters of fence material. Determine the dimensions of the enclosure. Assume that the width of the enclosure w will not be greater than the side of the barn. (Lesson 2-4)



80. **ENVIRONMENT** A pond is known to contain 0.40% acid. The pond contains 50,000 gallons of water. (Lesson 2-5)
- How many gallons of acid are in the pond?
 - Suppose x gallons of pure water was added to the pond. Write $p(x)$, the percentage of acid in the pond after x gallons of pure water are added.
 - Find the horizontal asymptote of $p(x)$.
 - Does the function have any vertical asymptotes? Explain.
81. **BUSINESS** For selling x cakes, a baker will make $b(x) = x^2 - 5x - 150$ hundreds of dollars in revenue. Determine the minimum number of cakes the baker needs to sell in order to make a profit. (Lesson 2-6)
82. **DANCE** The junior class would like to organize a school dance as a fundraiser. A hall that the class wants to rent costs \$3000 plus an additional charge of \$5 per person. (Lesson 2-6)
- Write and solve an inequality to determine how many people need to attend the dance if the junior class would like to keep the total cost per person under \$10.
 - The hall will provide a DJ for an extra \$1000. How many people would have to attend the dance to keep the total cost under \$10 per person?

2 Practice Test

Graph and analyze each function. Describe the domain, range, intercepts, end behavior, continuity, and where the function is increasing or decreasing.

1. $f(x) = 0.25x^{-3}$

2. $f(x) = 8x^{\frac{4}{3}}$

Solve each equation.

3. $x = \sqrt{4 - x} - 8$

4. $\sqrt{5x + 4} = \sqrt{9 - x} + 7$

5. $-2 + \sqrt{3x + 2} = x$

6. $56 - \sqrt[8]{7x^2 + 4} = 54$

7. $x^4 - 5x^3 - 14x^2 = 0$

8. $x^3 - 3x^2 - 10x = -24$

Describe the end behavior of the graph of each polynomial function using limits. Explain your reasoning using the leading term test.

9. $f(x) = 5x^4 - 3x^3 - 7x^2 + 11x - 8$

10. $f(x) = -3x^5 - 8x^4 + 7x^2 + 5$

State the number of possible real zeros and turning points of each function. Then find all of the real zeros by factoring.

11. $f(x) = 4x^3 + 8x^2 - 60x$

12. $f(x) = x^5 - 16x$

13. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** Which function has 3 turning points?

A $f(x) = x^4 - 4$

C $f(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 20x$

B $f(x) = x^4 - 11x^3$

D $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^2 + 4$

14. **BASEBALL** The height h in feet of a baseball after being struck by a batter is given by $h(t) = -32t^2 + 128t + 4$, where t is the time in seconds after the ball is hit. Describe the end behavior of the graph of the function using limits. Explain using the leading term test.

For each function, (a) apply the leading term test, (b) find the zeros and state the multiplicity of any repeated zeros, (c) find a few additional points, and then (d) graph the function.

15. $f(x) = x(x - 1)(x + 3)$

16. $f(x) = x^4 - 9x^2$

Use the Factor Theorem to determine if the binomials given are factors of $f(x)$. Use the binomials that are factors to write a factored form of $f(x)$.

17. $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 13x + 15$; $(x + 3)$

18. $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - 34x^2 + 4x + 120$; $(x + 5)$, $(x - 2)$

19. **WEATHER** The table shows the average high temperature in Bay Town each month.

| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 62.3° | 66.5° | 73.3° | 79.1° | 85.5° | 90.7° |
| Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| 93.6° | 93.5° | 89.3° | 82.0° | 72.0° | 64.6° |

a. Make a scatter plot for the data.

b. Use a graphing calculator to model the data using a polynomial function with a degree of 3. Use $x = 1$ for January and round each coefficient to the nearest thousandth.

c. Use the model to predict the average high temperature for the following January. Let $x = 13$.

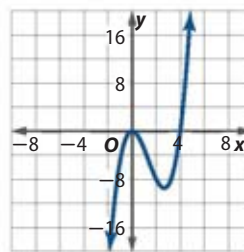
Write a polynomial function of least degree with real coefficients in standard form that has the given zeros.

20. $-1, 4, -\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}$

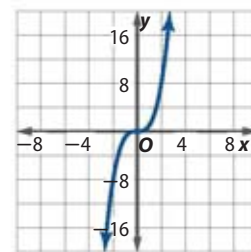
21. $5, -5, 1 - i$

22. **MULTIPLE CHOICE** Which function graphed below must have imaginary zeros?

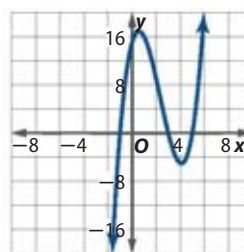
F



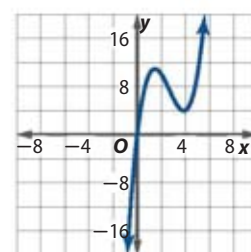
H



G



J



Divide using synthetic division.

23. $f(x) = (x^3 - 7x^2 + 13) \div (x - 2)$

24. $f(x) = (x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x + 8) \div (x + 3)$

Determine any asymptotes and intercepts. Then graph the function and state its domain.

25. $f(x) = \frac{2x - 6}{x + 5}$

26. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x - 4}$

Solve each inequality.

27. $x^2 - 5x - 14 < 0$

28. $\frac{x^2}{x - 6} \geq 0$



Connect to AP Calculus

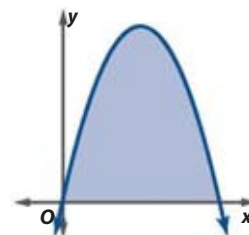
Area Under a Curve



Objective

- Approximate the area between a curve and the x -axis.

Integral calculus is a branch of calculus that focuses on the processes of finding areas, volumes, and lengths. In geometry, you learned how to calculate the perimeters, areas, and volumes of polygons, polyhedrons, and composite figures by using your knowledge of basic shapes, such as triangles, pyramids, and cones. The perimeters, areas, and volumes of irregular shapes, objects that are not a combination of basic shapes, can be found in a similar manner. Calculating the area between the curve and the x -axis, as shown to the right, is an application of integral calculus.



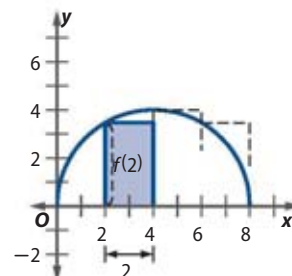
Activity 1 Approximate Area Under a Curve

Approximate the area between the curve $f(x) = \sqrt{-x^2 + 8x}$ and the x -axis using rectangles.

Step 1 Draw 4 rectangles with a width of 2 units between $f(x)$ and the x -axis. The height of the rectangle should be determined when the left endpoint of the rectangle intersects $f(x)$, as shown in the figure. Notice that the first rectangle will have a height of $f(0)$ or 0.

Step 2 Calculate the area of each rectangle.

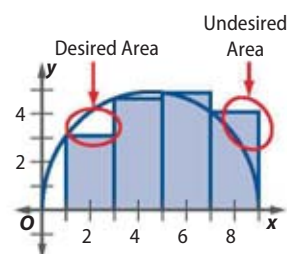
Step 3 Approximate the area of the region by taking the sum of the areas of the rectangles.



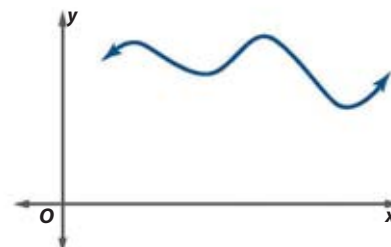
Analyze the Results

- What is the approximation for the area?
- How does the area of a rectangle that lies outside the graph affect the approximation?
- Calculate the actual area of the semicircle. How does the approximation compare to the actual area?
- How can rectangles be used to find a more accurate approximation? Explain your reasoning.

Using relatively large rectangles to estimate the area under a curve may not produce an approximation that is as accurate as 3 desired. Significant sections of area under the curve may go unaccounted for. Similarly, if the rectangles extend beyond the curve, substantial amounts of areas that lie above a curve may be included in the approximation.



In addition, regions are also not always bound by a curve intersecting the x -axis. You have studied many functions with graphs that have different end behaviors. These graphs do not necessarily have two x -intercepts that allow for obvious start and finish points. In those cases, we often estimate the area under the curve for an x -axis interval.



StudyTip

Endpoints Any point within a subinterval may be used to determine the height of the rectangles used to approximate area. The most commonly used are left endpoints, right endpoints, and midpoints.

Activity 2 Approximate Area Under a Curve

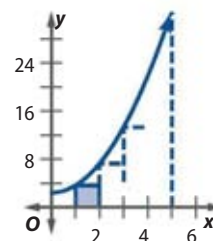
Approximate the area between the curve $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ and the x -axis on the interval $[1, 5]$ using rectangles.

Step 1 Draw 4 rectangles with a width of 1 unit between $f(x)$ and the x -axis on the interval $[1, 5]$, as shown in the figure. Use the left endpoint of each sub interval to determine the height of each rectangle.

Step 2 Calculate the area of each rectangle.

Step 3 Approximate the area of the region by determining the sum of the areas of the rectangles.

Step 4 Repeat Steps 1–3 using 8 rectangles, each with a width of 0.5 unit, and 16 rectangles, each with a width of 0.25 unit.

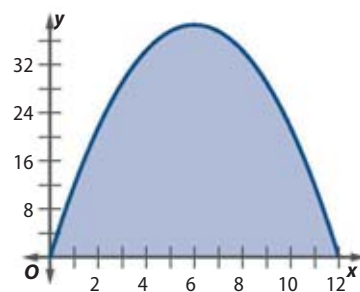


Analyze the Results

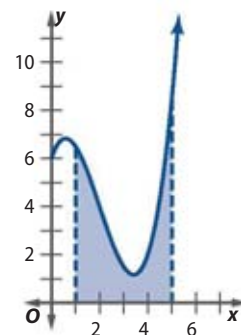
- What value for total area are the approximations approaching?
- Using left endpoints, all of the rectangles completely lie under the curve. How does this affect the approximation for the area of the region?
- Would the approximations differ if each rectangle's height was determined by its right endpoint? Is this always true? Explain your reasoning.
- What would happen to the approximations if we continued to increase the number of rectangles being used? Explain your reasoning.
- Make a conjecture about the relationship between the area under a curve and the number of rectangles used to find the approximation. Explain your answer.

Model and Apply

- In this problem, you will approximate the area between the curve $f(x) = -x^2 + 12x$ and the x -axis.
 - Approximate the area by using 6 rectangles, 12 rectangles, and 24 rectangles. Determine the height of each rectangle using the left endpoints.
 - What value for total area are the approximations approaching?
 - Does using right endpoints opposed to left endpoints for the rectangles' heights produce a different approximation? Explain your reasoning.



- In this problem, you will approximate the area between the curve $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x + 6$ and the x -axis on the interval $[1, 5]$.
 - Approximate the area by first using 4 rectangles and then using 8 rectangles. Determine the height of each rectangle using left endpoints.
 - Does estimating the area by using 4 or 8 rectangles give sufficient approximations? Explain your reasoning.
 - Does using right endpoints opposed to left endpoints for the rectangles' heights produce a different approximation? Explain your reasoning.



Exponential and Logarithmic Functions



Then

- In **Chapter 2**, you graphed and analyzed power, polynomial, and rational functions.

Now

- In **Chapter 3**, you will:
 - Evaluate, analyze, and graph exponential and logarithmic functions.
 - Apply properties of logarithms.
 - Solve exponential and logarithmic equations.
 - Model data using exponential, logarithmic, and logistic functions.

Why? ▲

- ENDANGERED SPECIES** Exponential functions are often used to model the growth and decline of populations of endangered species. For example, an exponential function can be used to model the population of the Galapagos Green Turtle since it became an endangered species.

PREREAD Use the Concept Summary Boxes in the chapter to predict the organization of Chapter 3.

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Your Digital Math Portal

Animation



Vocabulary



eGlossary



Personal Tutor



Graphing Calculator



Audio



Self-Check Practice



Worksheets

