

Welcome to class! Hope you are having a terrific Tuesday!

-All cell phones in holder

Take out homework sheet.

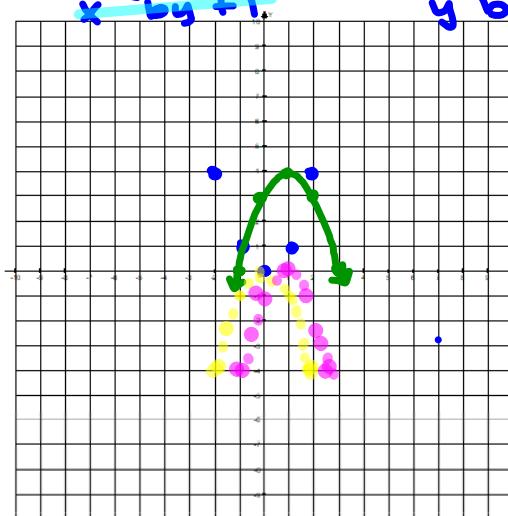
Solve

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 144 = 0 \\ -144 \quad -144 \\ \hline x^2 = -144 \end{array}$$

$$x = \pm 12i$$

Describe the transformations by completing the table and then graph the given function using the parent graph and transformations as your guide.  $f(x) = -(x - 1)^2 + 4$

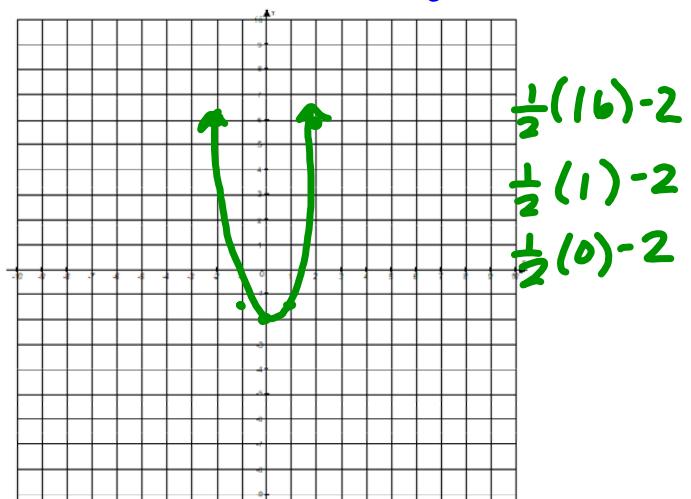
Parent Function	Reflection across x-axis?	Vertical Stretch? Shrink? What's the scale factor?	Horizontal Shift Right? Left? How many units?	Vertical shift Up? Down? How many units?																						
$y = x^2$	yes	None	Right 1	Up 4																						
<i>Change y opposite</i>			$x \rightarrow x + 1$	$y \rightarrow y + 4$																						
Key Points on parent function <table border="1"> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> <tr><td>-2</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>		x	y	-2	4	-1	1	0	0	1	1	2	4	Transformed Points to create the graph of your function <table border="1"> <tr><th>x</th><th>y</th></tr> <tr><td>-1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>			x	y	-1	0	0	3	1	4	2	3
x	y																									
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-1	0																									
0	3																									
1	4																									
2	3																									



Describe the transformations by completing the table and then graph the given function using the parent graph and transformations as your guide.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 2$

Parent Function	Reflection across x-axis?	Vertical Stretch? Shrink? What's the scale factor?	Horizontal Shift Right? Left? How many units?	Vertical shift Up? Down? How many units?
$y = x^4$	None	Compression by $\frac{1}{2}$ change $y$ $\frac{1}{2}$	None	down 2 $y - 2$

Key Points on parent function		Transformed Points to create the graph of your function	
x	y	x	y
-2	16	-2	6
-1	1	-1	-1.5
0	0	0	-2
1	1	1	-1.5
2	16	2	6

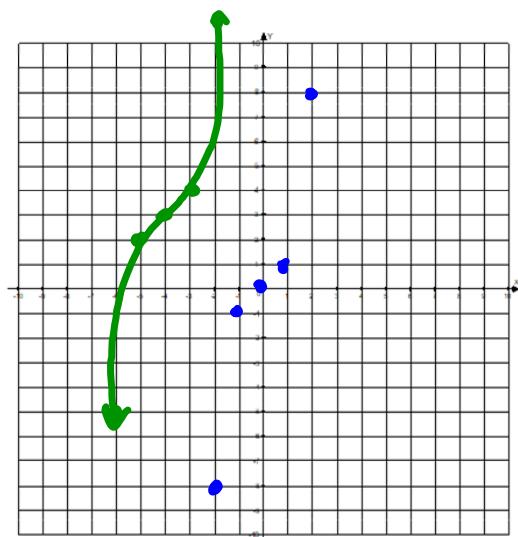


$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}(16)-2 \\ \frac{1}{2}(1)-2 \\ \frac{1}{2}(0)-2\end{aligned}$$

Describe the transformations by completing the table and then graph the given function using the parent graph and transformations as your guide.  $f(x) = (x + 4)^3 + 3$

Parent Function	Reflection across x-axis?	Vertical Stretch? Shrink? What's the scale factor?	Horizontal Shift Right? Left? How many units?	Vertical shift Up? Down? How many units?
$y =$				

Key Points on parent function		Transformed Points to create the graph of your function	
$x$	$y$	$x$	$y$
-2	-8	-6	-5
-1	-1	-5	+2
0	0	-4	3
1	1	-3	4
2	8	-2	11



## Interval notation

$$y > 5 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Bigger than } 5 \\ \text{(not including 5)} \end{array} \quad (5, \infty)$$

$$y \geq 10 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Bigger than } 10 \\ \text{(Include 10)} \end{array} \quad [10, \infty)$$

$$y < 3 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Smaller than } 3 \\ \text{excluding 3} \end{array} \quad (-\infty, 3)$$

$$y \leq -2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Smaller than } -2 \\ \text{Include } -2 \end{array} \quad (-\infty, -2]$$

Start, Stop       $[ ] =$   
 Smallest, largest       $( ) \neq$

$$3 < y \leq 15 \quad (3, 15] \quad ( ) \text{ not } = \text{the number}$$

$$2 < y < 9 \quad (2, 9) \quad \cancel{[4, 7]}$$

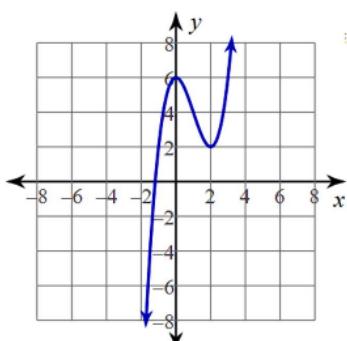
## Characteristics of Functions

x-axis

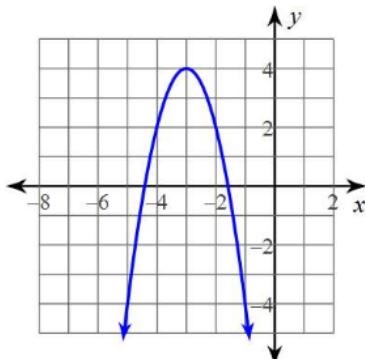
**Domain:** The set of all inputs. You look at the x-values to find the domain. You will always look left to Right.

TR or ( $-\infty, \infty$ ) means all real number.

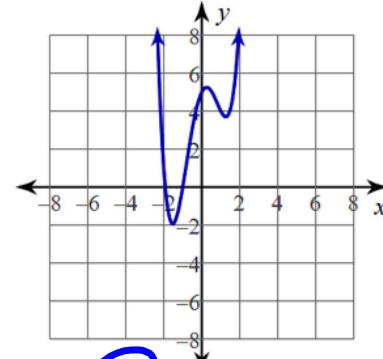
Examples:



TR



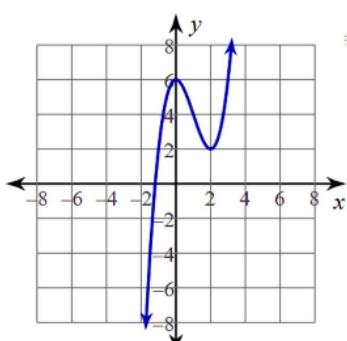
TR



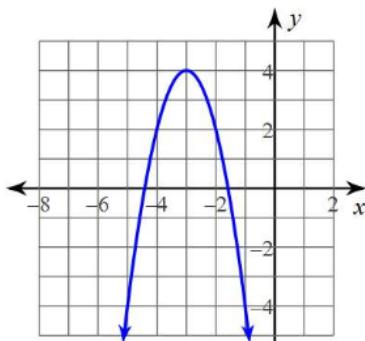
TR

**Range:** The set of all outputs. You look at the y-axis to find the range. You will always look down to up.

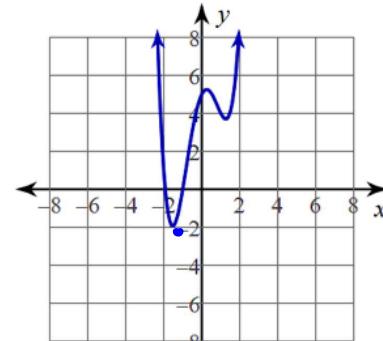
Examples:



( $-\infty, \infty$ )



( $-\infty, 4$ )



[ $-2, \infty$ )

**x-intercepts:** where the graph crosses the x-axis.

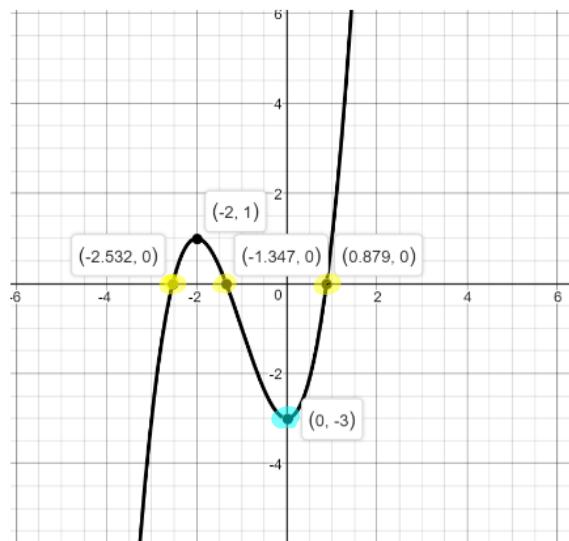
$$(x, 0)$$

**y-intercepts:** where the graph crosses the y-axis.

$$(0, y)$$

**zeros:** same as the x-intercepts but written differently.

$$x = \#$$



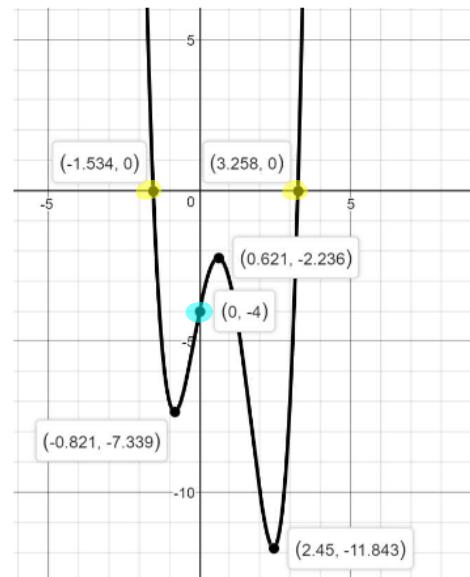
Examples 1

$$\begin{cases} (-2.532, 0) \\ (-1.347, 0) \\ (0.879, 0) \end{cases}$$

x-intercepts: (-2.532, 0)

y-intercepts: (0, -3)

zeros:  $x = -2.532$   
 $x = -1.347$   
 $x = .879$



Examples 2

$$\begin{cases} (-1.534, 0) \\ (3.258, 0) \end{cases}$$

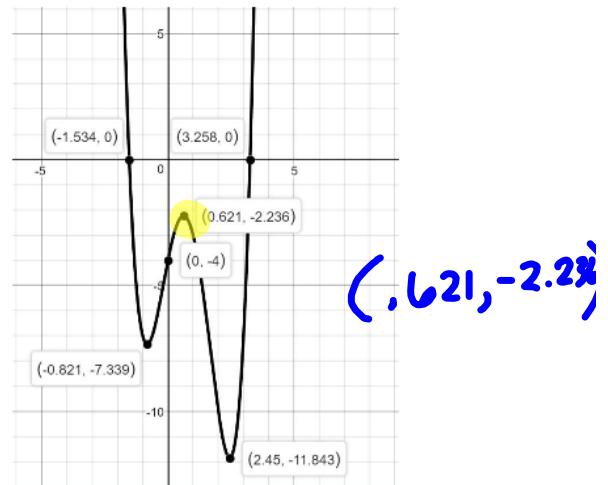
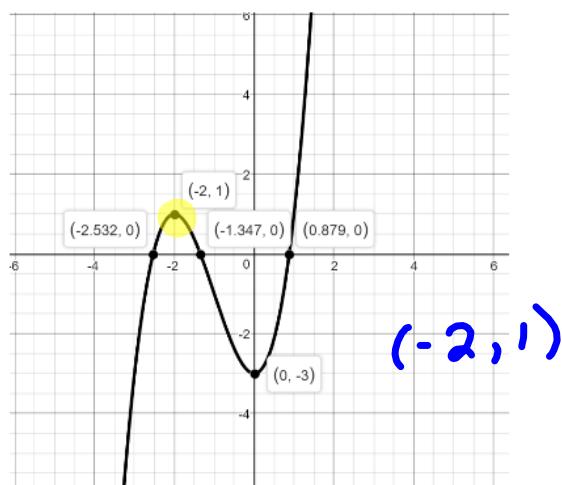
x-intercepts: (-1.534, 0)

y-intercepts: (0, -4)

zeros:  $x = -1.534$   
 $x = 3.258$

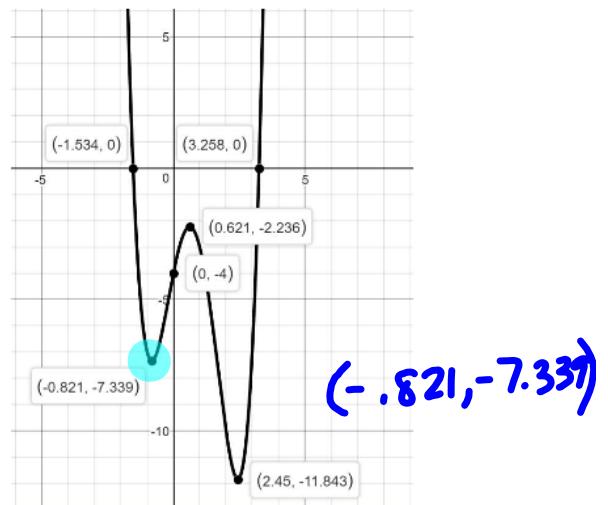
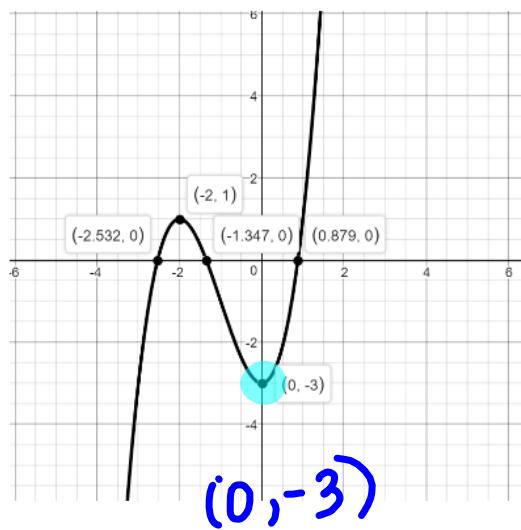
**Relative Maximum:** The highest point in a **particular section** of the graph **(peak)**

Examples:



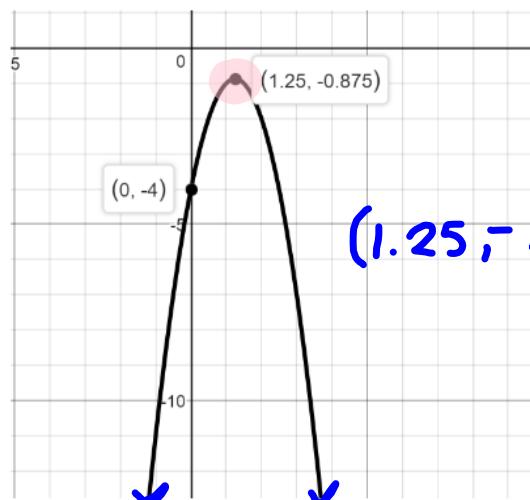
**Relative Minimum:** The lowest point in a **particular section** of the graph **(dip)**

Examples:

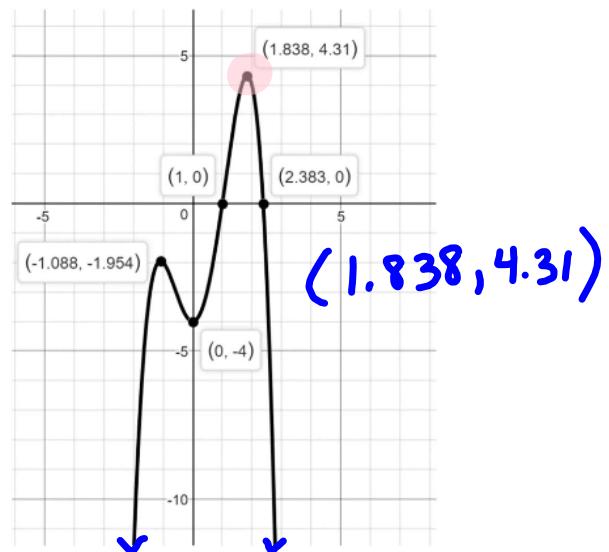


**Absolute Maximum:** The highest point over the **ENTIRE** domain of the graph.

Examples:



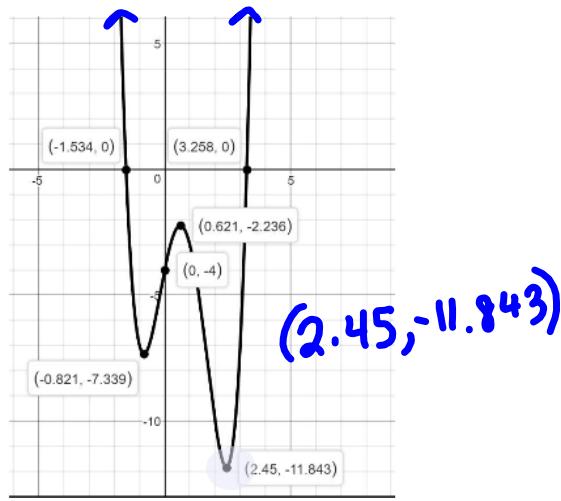
$$(1.25, -0.875)$$



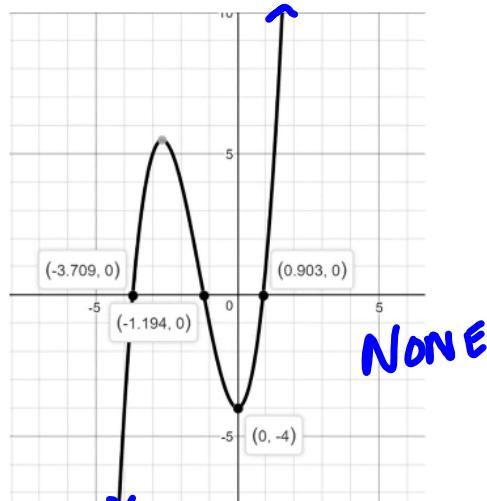
$$(1.838, 4.31)$$

**Absolute Minimum:** The lowest point over the **ENTIRE** domain of the graph.

Examples:



$$(2.45, -11.843)$$

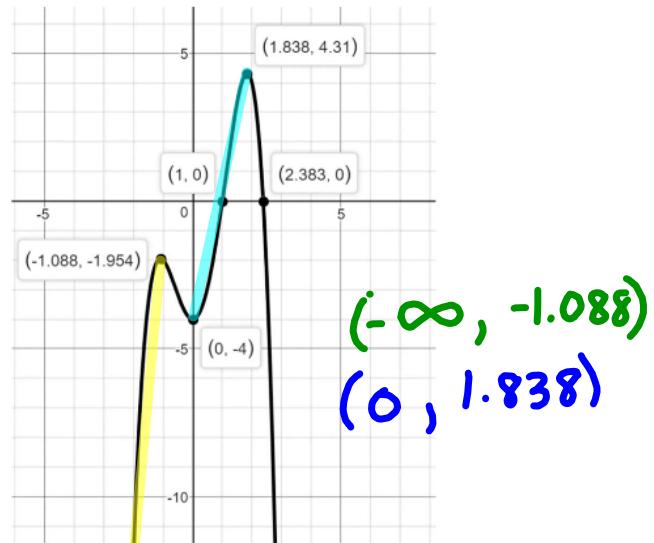
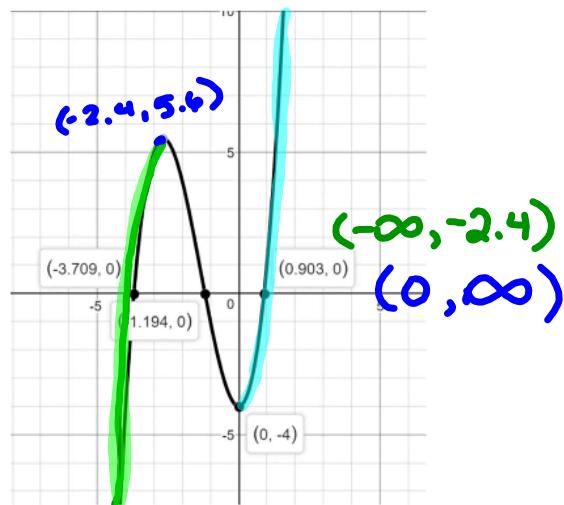


NONE

**Interval of Increase:** The set of values whereas x increases,  $f(x)$  increases.

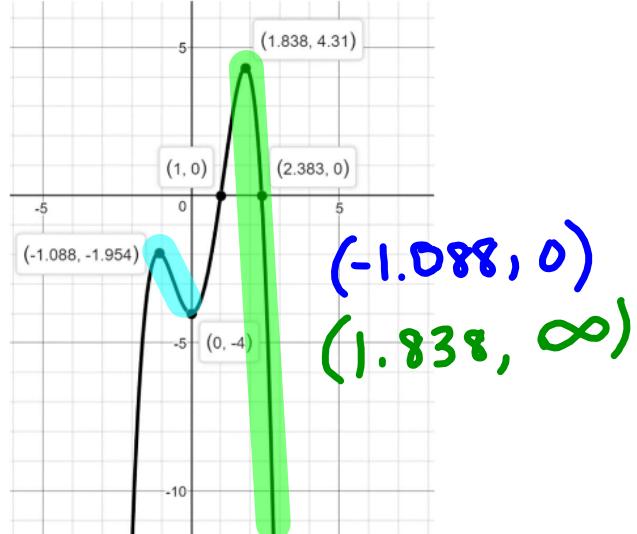
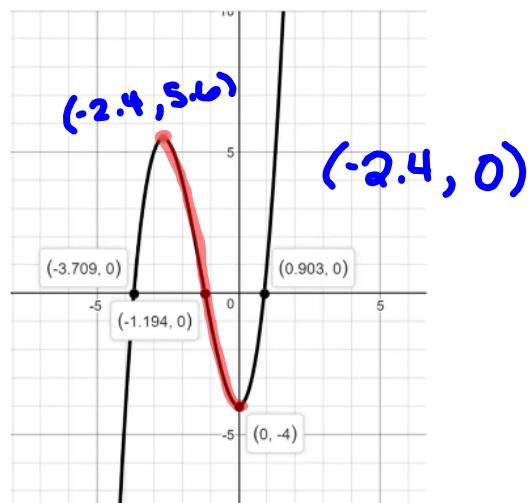
Examples:

*x-values only*



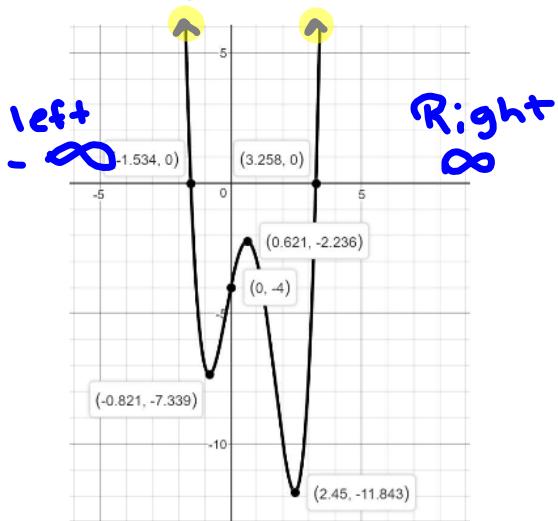
**Interval of Decrease:** The set of values whereas x increases,  $f(x)$  decreases.

Examples:



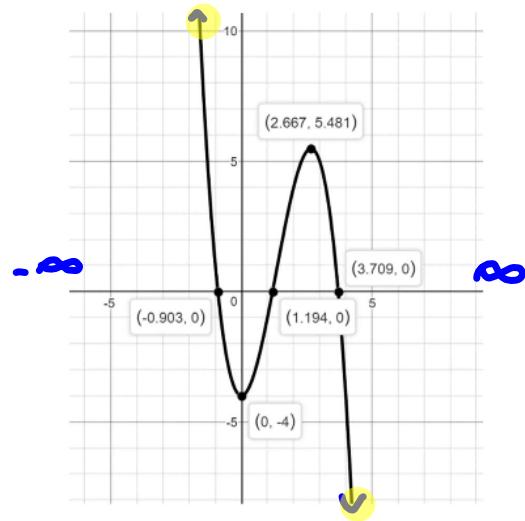
**End Behavior:** How does the graph act? Where do the arrows point?

Examples:



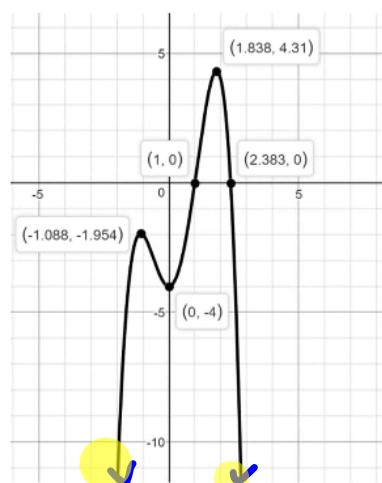
$$x \rightarrow \underline{\infty}, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\infty}$$

$$x \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\infty}$$



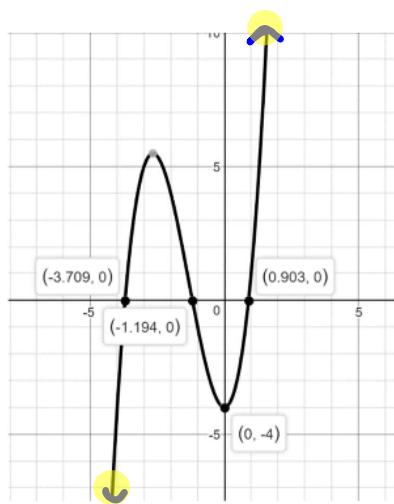
$$x \rightarrow \underline{\infty}, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}$$

$$x \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\infty}$$



$$x \rightarrow \underline{\infty}, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}$$

$$x \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}$$



$$x \rightarrow \underline{\infty}, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{\infty}$$

$$x \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}, f(x) \rightarrow \underline{-\infty}$$

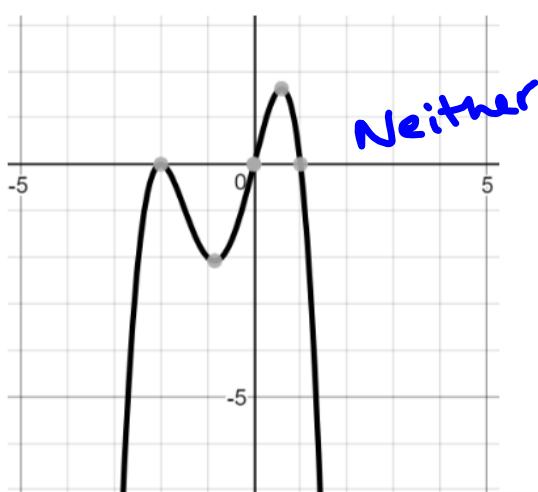
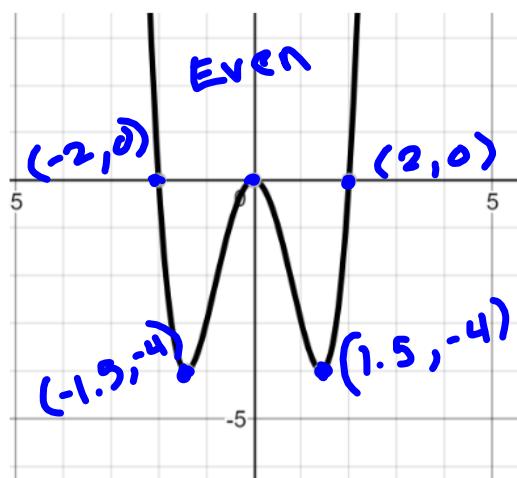
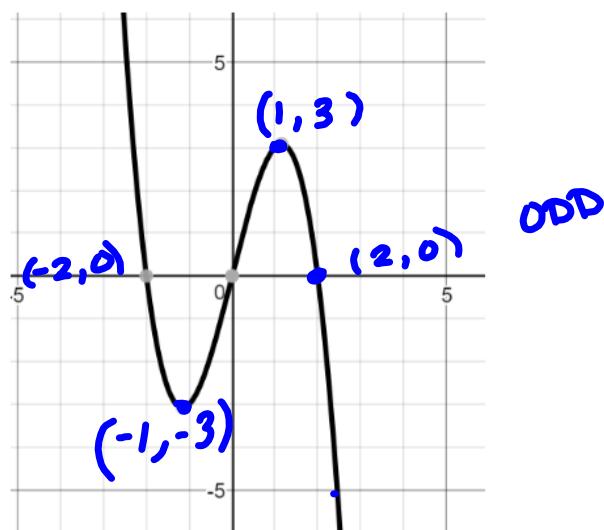
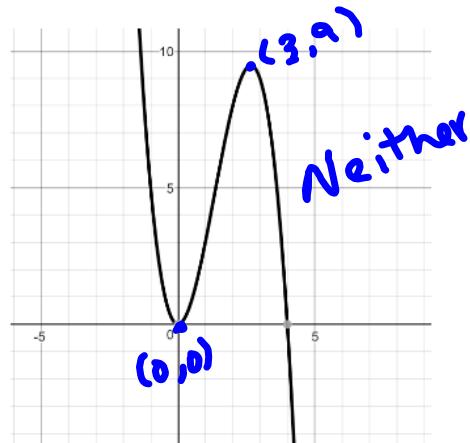
**Symmetry:**

Even - symmetric to the y-axis  $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, y)$

\* Odd - symmetric to the origin  $(x, y) \rightarrow (-x, -y)$

Neither – not symmetric to either y-axis or origin.

Examples:

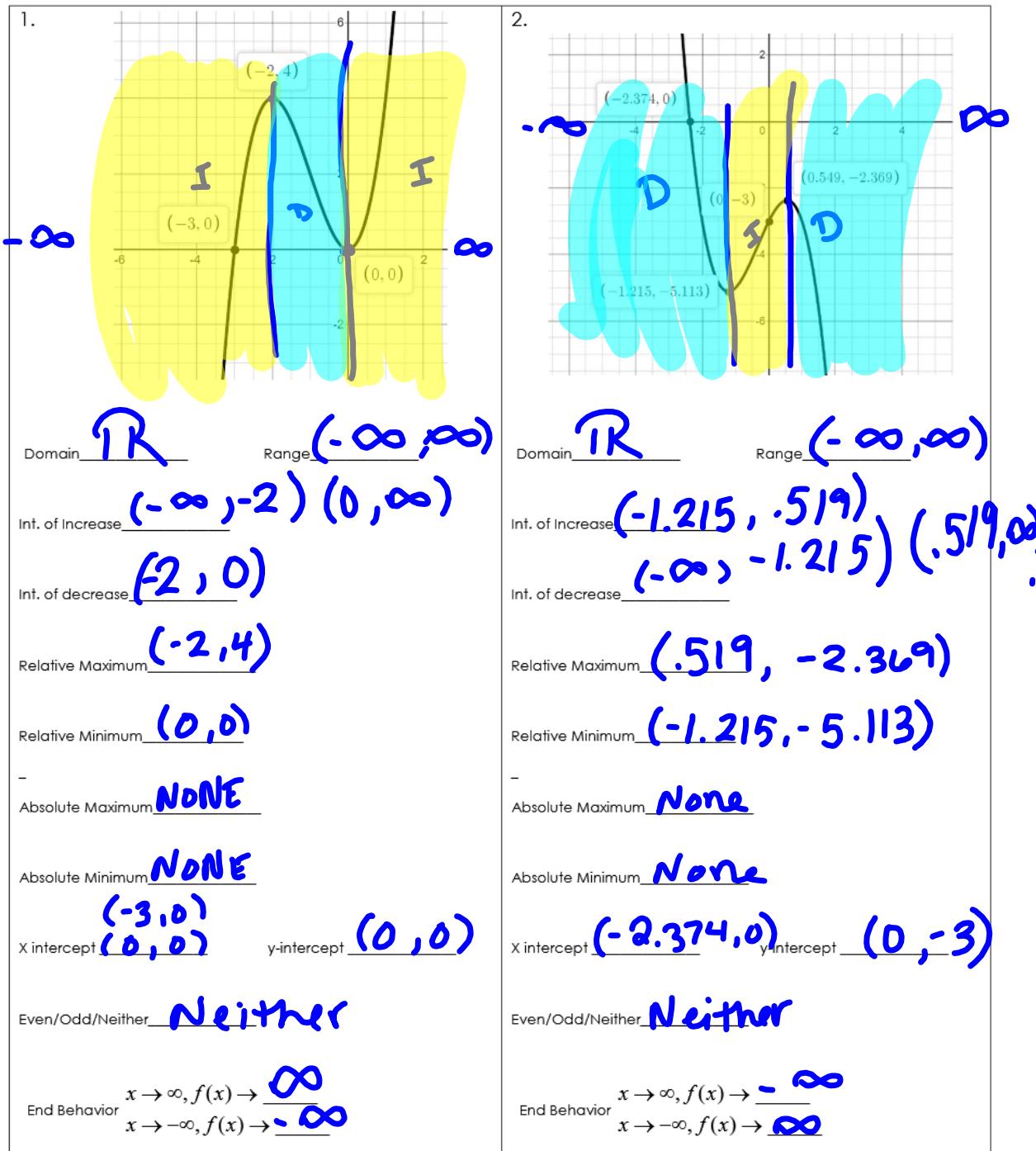


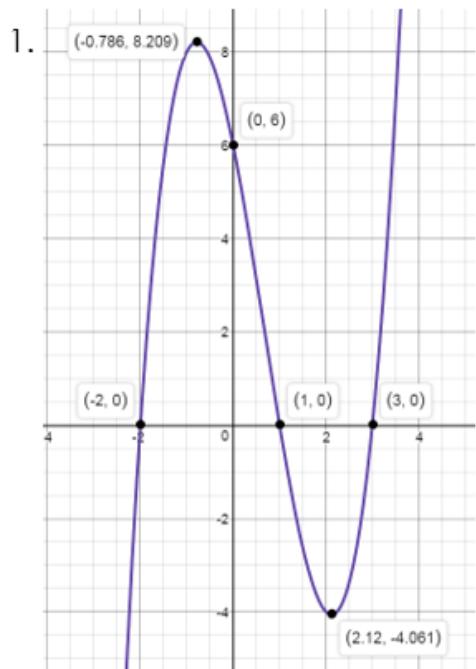
## Characteristics of Polynomials

Practice

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_





1. Domain  $\text{TR}$  Range  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
 $(-\infty, -786)$   
 Int. of Inc.  $(2.12, \infty)$  Int. of dec.  
 $(-786, 8.209)$   
 Rel. Max \_\_\_\_\_ Rel. Min  $(2.12, -4.06)$   
 Abs. Max  $N/A$  Abs. Min  $N/A$   
 X intercept  $(-2, 0) (1, 0) (3, 0)$  y-intercept  $(0, 6)$   
 Zeros:  $x = -2$   
 $x = 1$  Even/Odd/Neither  $\text{Neither}$   
 $x = 3$   
 End Behavior as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$   
 as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

