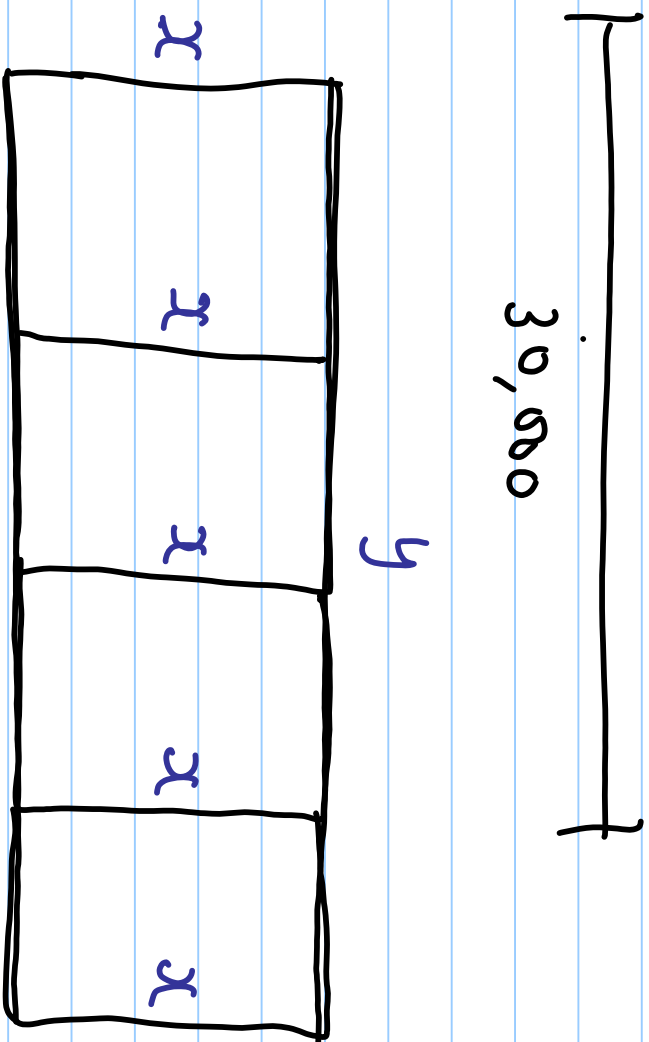


§4.1 #62

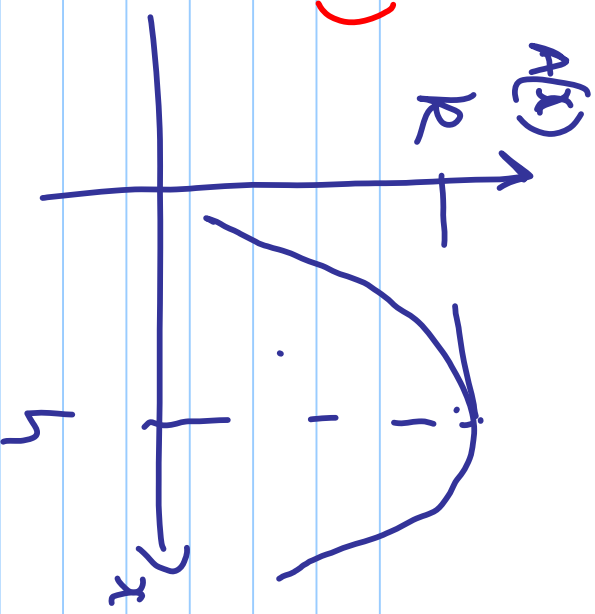


$$5x + 2y = 30000$$

$$y = \frac{30000 - 5x}{2}$$

$$\text{Area } A(x) = xy$$

$$= x \left(\frac{30,000 - 5x}{2} \right)$$

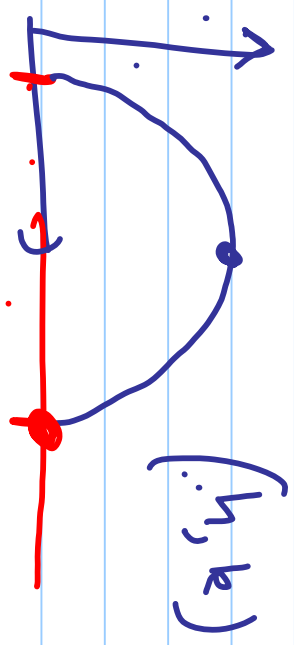


$$A(x) = 15,000x - \frac{5}{2}x^2$$

Quadratic function

parabola opens down ($a = -\frac{5}{2} < 0$)

$$\#66 \quad H(x) = -0.0128x^2 + x$$

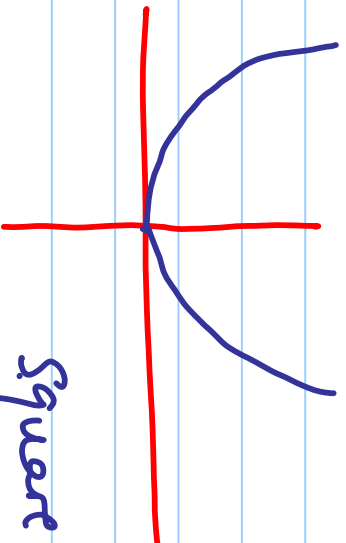


$$h = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{-1}{2(-0.0128)}$$

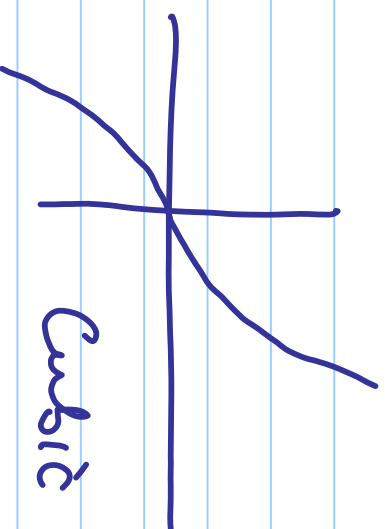
$$= 39.062$$

$$H(39.062) =$$

4.2 Polynomials of Higher Degree



Square function



Cubic

Consider $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

Here

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x+1)$$

• $x-1$ is a factor of $f(x)$.

• $x=1$ is a solution (zero) of $f(x) = 0$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

• $(1, 0)$ is an x -intercept

of the graph of $f(x)$

• $x=1$ is a zero of $f(x)$.

Example

Find the real zeros of $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 2x$

$$x^3 + x^2 - 2x = 0$$

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

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

$$= x(x+2)(x-1)$$

The zeros of $f(x)$ are $x = 0$, $x = -2$, $x = 1$

Example

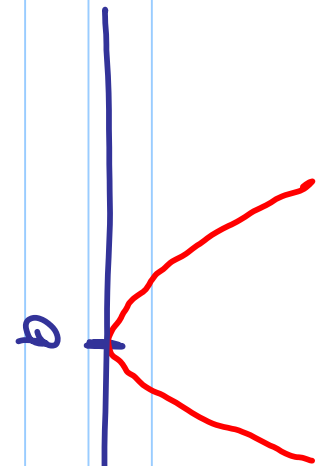
degree = 7

zeros: -2 multiplicity 2

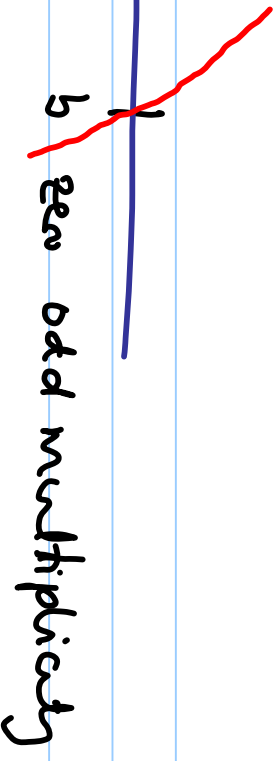
0	4
1	1

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x+2)^2 (x-0)^4 (x-1) \\ &= (x+2)^2 x^4 (x-1) \end{aligned}$$

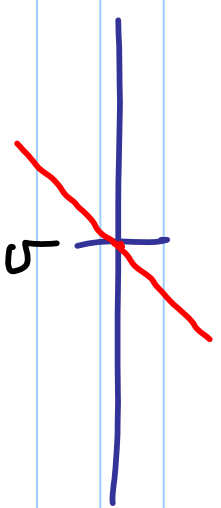
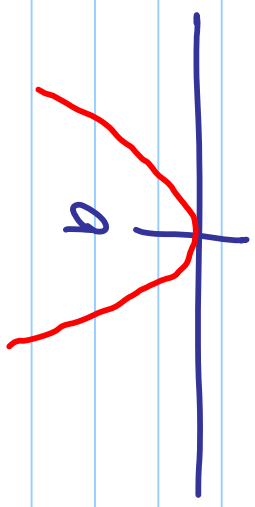
$$p(x) = 100(x+2)^2 x^4 (x-1)$$



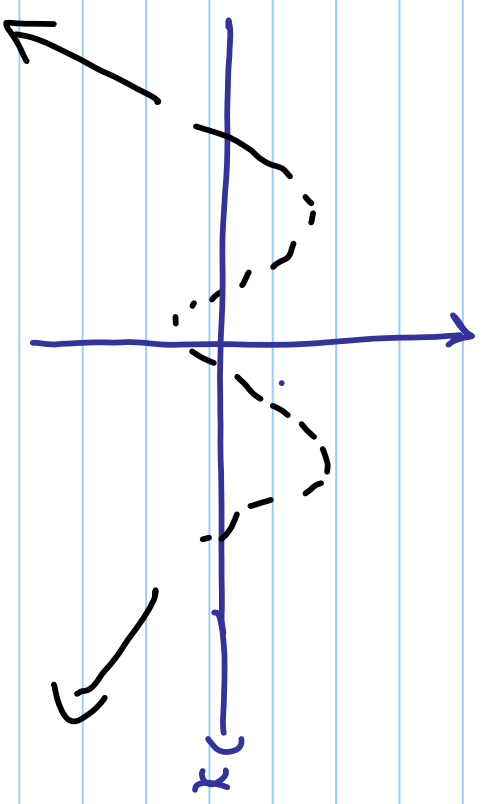
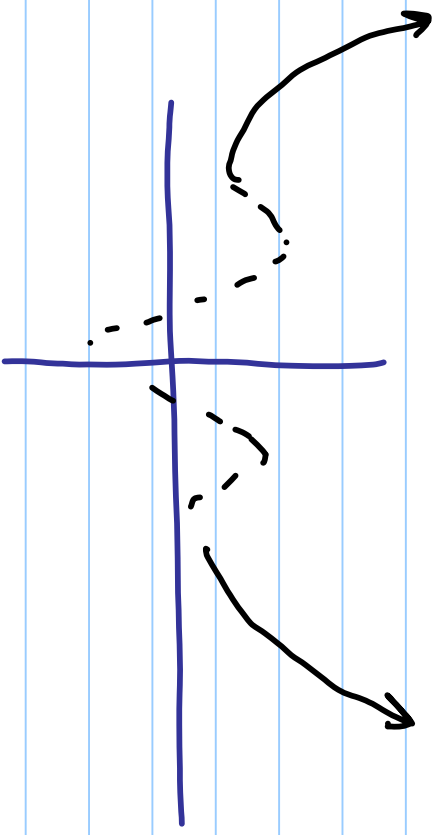
Zero even multiplicity



Zero odd multiplicity

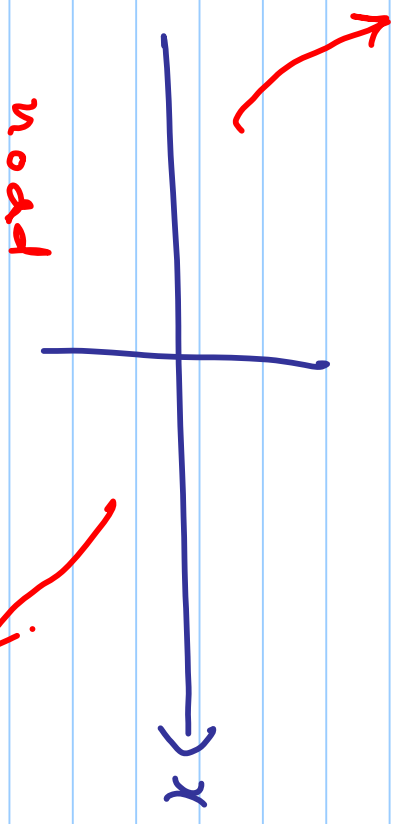
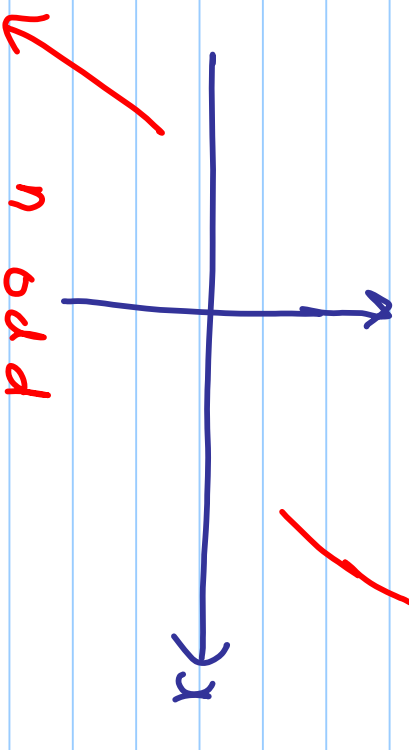


End Behavior



n even

n even



n odd

n odd

