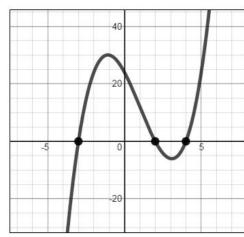


Concept

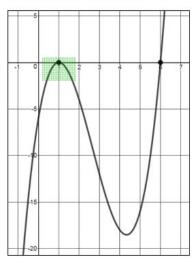
When a function has more than one of the same zero, this is called multiplicity.

An even multiplicity creates a relative maximum or minimum at that zero. An odd multiplicity greater than 1 creates a point of inflection at that zero (a curving through the zero that creates a change in concavity.

real zeros: ,-3,2,4 (no multiplicity)

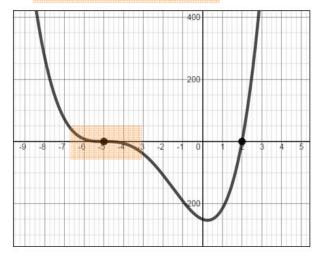


real zeros: ,1,1,6 1 (multiplicity x2), 6



real zeros: -5,-5,-5,2

-5 (multiplicity x3),2



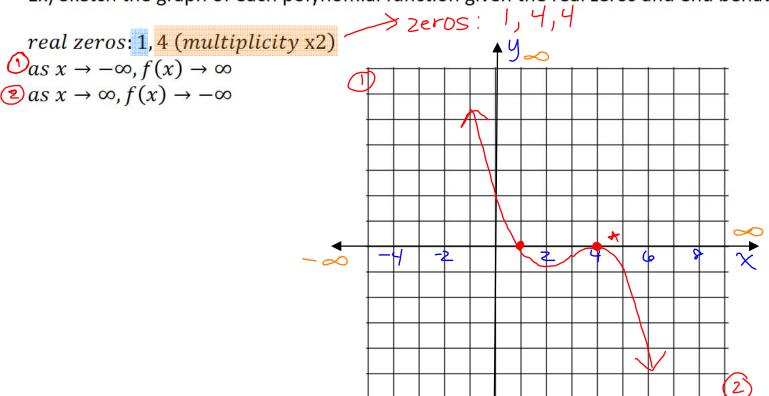
Concept

To graph a polynomial function given the real zeros and end behavior, follow these steps:

- Graph the zeros. Make note of any zero where there is multiplicity.
- 2. Mark the quadrants where the function's end behavior occurs. (QI or QIV and QII or QIII)
- 3. Draw a smooth curve that includes the zeros and estimates the relative maximums and relative minimums.



Ex) Sketch the graph of each polynomial function given the real zeros and end behavior.



Ex) Sketch the graph of each polynomial function given the real zeros and end behavior.

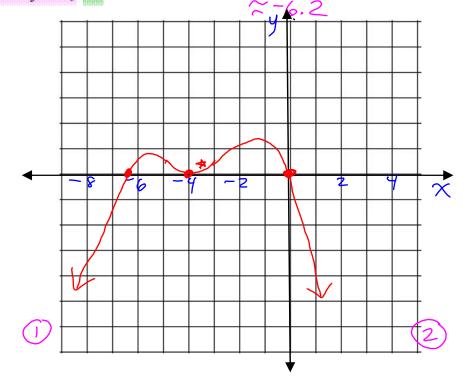
real zeros: $-\sqrt{39}$, -4 (multiplicity x2), $0 \rightarrow 2eros: -\sqrt{39}$, -4, -4, 0

 $\bigcirc as \ x \to -\infty, f(x) \to -\infty$

 $\supseteq as \ x \to \infty, f(x) \to -\infty$

- 539

J36 J39 J99 -6 ~ 6.2 -7





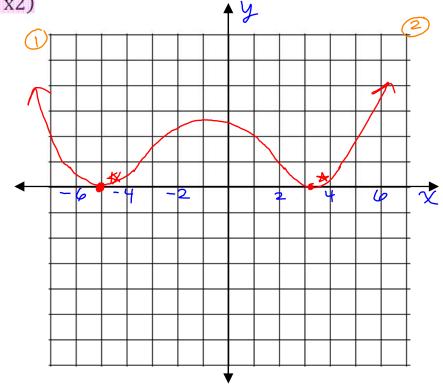
Ex) Sketch the graph of each polynomial function given the real zeros and end behavior.

real zeros: -5(multiplicity x2), $\sqrt{11}$ (multiplicity x2)

$$\bigcirc as \ x \to -\infty, f(x) \to \infty$$

$$(2)$$
 as $x \to \infty$, $f(x) \to \infty$

 $\frac{\sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{16}}{16}$





Ex) Sketch the graph of each polynomial function given the real zeros and end behavior.

real zeros: -3,1,6

(2) as
$$x \to \infty$$
, $f(x) \to \infty$

