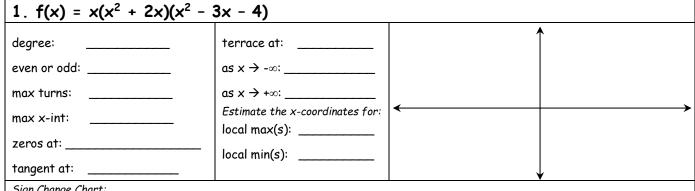
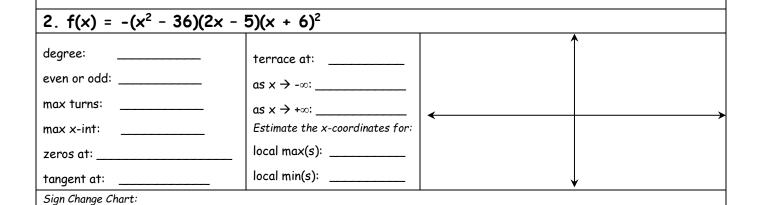
## 

1-10: For each polynomial, state the requested information & sketch the graph WITHOUT a calculator.

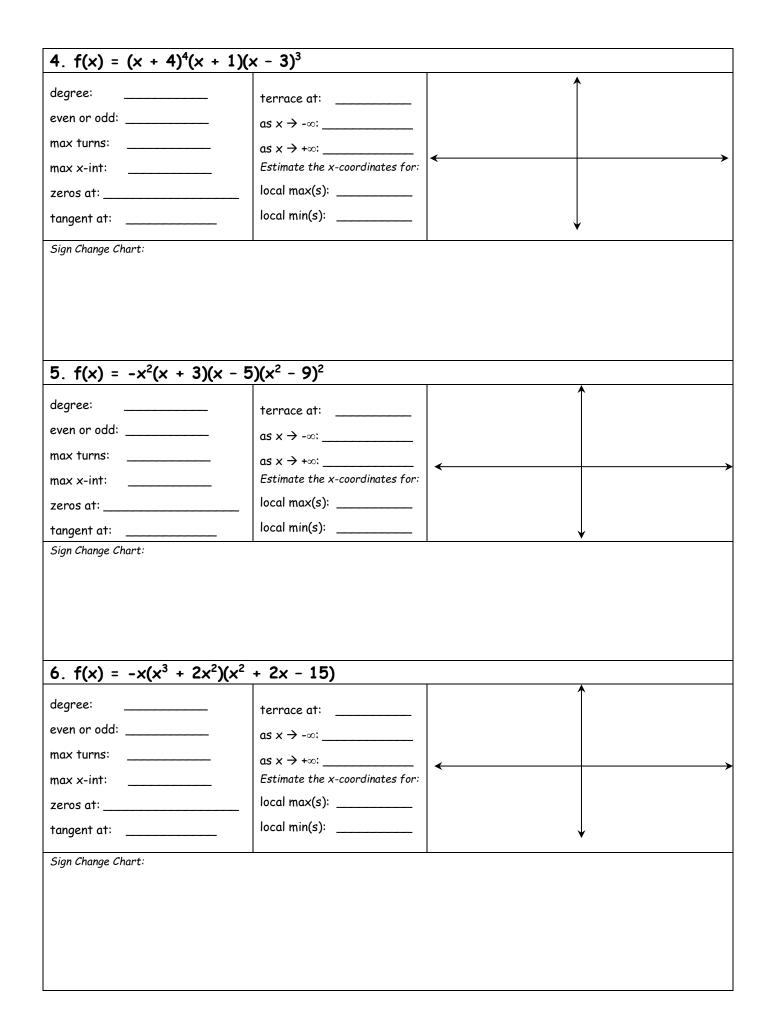


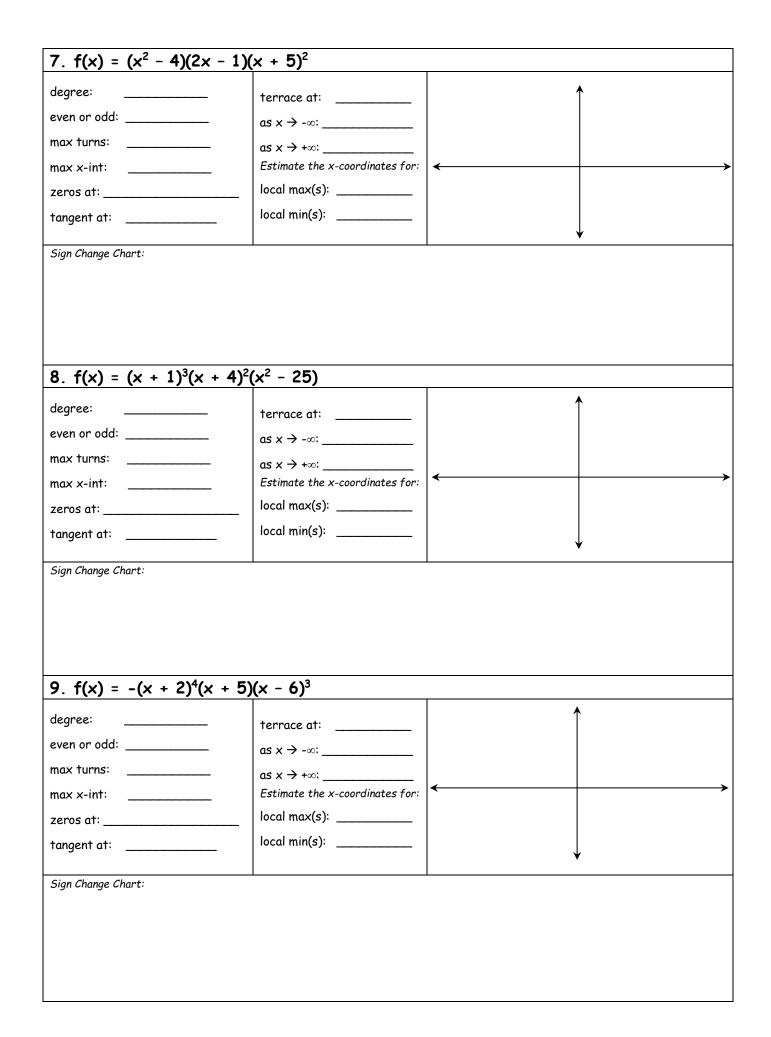
Sign Change Chart:



3.  $f(x) = (x + 2)^3(x - 3)^2(x^2 - 49)$ degree: terrace at: even or odd: as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ : max turns: Estimate the x-coordinates for: max x-int: local max(s): \_\_\_\_\_ zeros at: local min(s): tangent at: \_\_\_\_\_

Sign Change Chart:





10. $f(x) = x^3(x - 1)(x - 5)(x^2 - 16)^2$					
degree:	terrace at:  as $x \to -\infty$ :  as $x \to +\infty$ :  Estimate the x-coordinates for:  local max(s):  local min(s):				
Sign Change Chart:					

## Sign Charts & the Test Interval Technique

Consider the function  $p(x) = (x+4)(x+2)^2(x-2)(x-4)^2$ . Note that p(x) is already in factored form. The zeros of a polynomial in factored form can be read off without trouble. We have x = -4, -2, 2 and 4. The multiplicatives of -2 and 4 are two. Thus we have four branch points as shown on the chart below.



Note that the four branch points divide the number line into five test intervals,  $(-\infty, -4), (-4, -2), (-2, 2), (2, 4), (4, \infty)$ . Select a *test point* from each interval. Let's take -5, -3, 0, 3, and 5.

To determine the sign of the function at each test point, build a matrix with test points listed down the side and factors listed along the top. In the current case

test point	(x + 4)	$(x+2)^2$	(x-2)	$(x-4)^2$	p(x)
-5	_	+	_	+	+
-3	+	+	_	+	_
0	+	+	_	+	_
3	+	+	+	+	+
5	+	+	+	+	+