

Algebra 2

Chapter 5 – Polynomials

5.2 – Worksheet – Graphing Polynomials

Poly - \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Part One – Identifying End Behavior

For each of the following identify the Lead Degree, the Lead Coefficient, and the End Behavior.

1.)  $t(x) = 2x - 5$

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

Leading Degree: Even or Odd

Leading Coefficient: Positive or Negative

End Behavior:

$as x \rightarrow \infty, t(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$as x \rightarrow -\infty, t(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.)  $a(x) = -3x^2 + 5x$

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

Leading Degree: Even or Odd

Leading Coefficient: Positive or Negative

End Behavior:

$as x \rightarrow \infty, a(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$as x \rightarrow -\infty, a(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

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3.)  $g(x) = -x^4 + 5x^3 + 7$

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

Leading Degree: Even or Odd

Leading Coefficient: Positive or Negative

End Behavior:

$as x \rightarrow \infty, g(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$as x \rightarrow -\infty, g(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Leading Degree: Even or Odd

Leading Coefficient: Positive or Negative

End Behavior:

$as x \rightarrow \infty, m(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$as x \rightarrow -\infty, m(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

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5.)  $n(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^6 + 2x^2 - 3x + 4$

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

Leading Degree: Even or Odd

Leading Coefficient: Positive or Negative

End Behavior:

$as x \rightarrow \infty, n(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$as x \rightarrow -\infty, n(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Leading Degree: Even or Odd

Leading Coefficient: Positive or Negative

End Behavior:

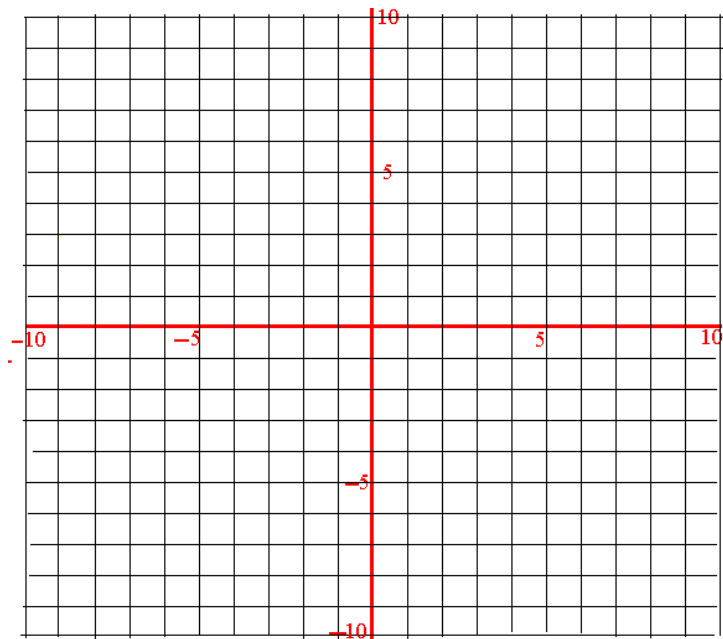
$as x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$as x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Part Two – Sketching Polynomials

7.)  $j(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 7x$

# of Solution(s): \_\_\_\_\_



Zero(s): \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

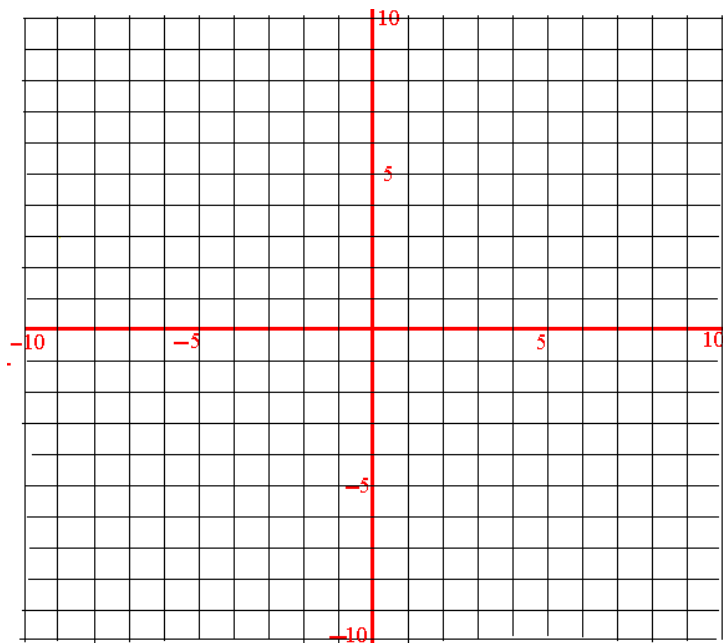
as  $x \rightarrow \infty, j(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, j(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$x$				
$j(x)$				

8.)  $h(x) = 3x^4 - 27x^2$

# of Solution(s): \_\_\_\_\_



Zero(s): \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

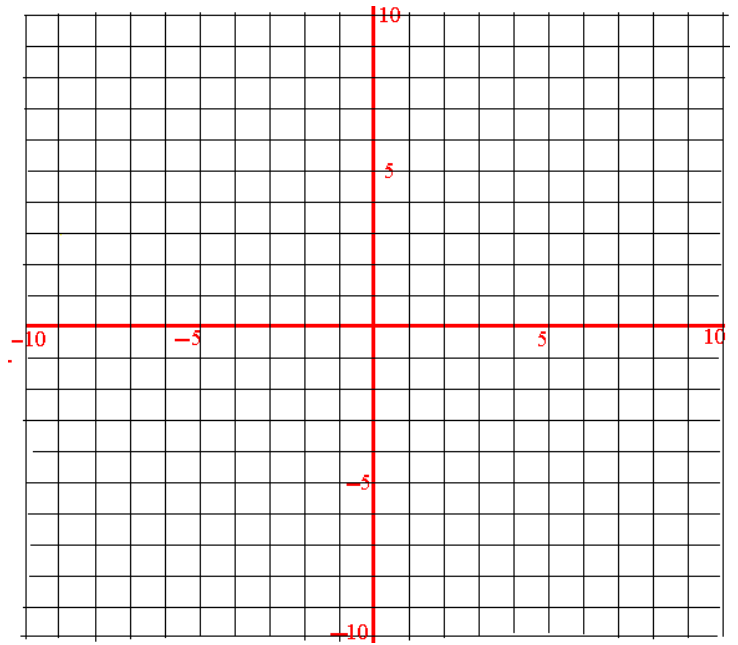
as  $x \rightarrow \infty, h(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, h(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$x$				
$h(x)$				

9.)  $b(x) = -x^4 - 16x^2$

# of Solution(s): \_\_\_\_\_



Zero(s): \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

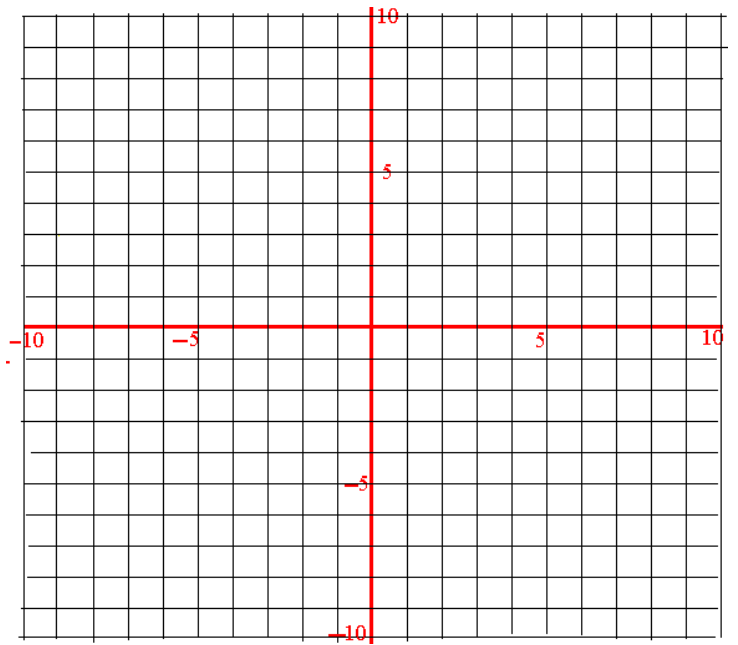
as  $x \rightarrow \infty, b(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, b(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$x$				
$b(x)$				

10.)  $f(t) = 4t^3 - 5t^2 - 6t$

# of Solution(s): \_\_\_\_\_



Zero(s): \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(t) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(t) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

$t$				
$f(t)$				

### Part Three – Identifying Relative Maximums and Minimums

Given each of the polynomial functions below, sketch and identify the key information.  
(You may use your Calculator – Some key information may be off the graph)

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

Lead Coefficient:      Positive or Negative (circle one)

Degree:              Even or Odd (Circle One)

Relative Maximum(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Relative Minimum(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Zero(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

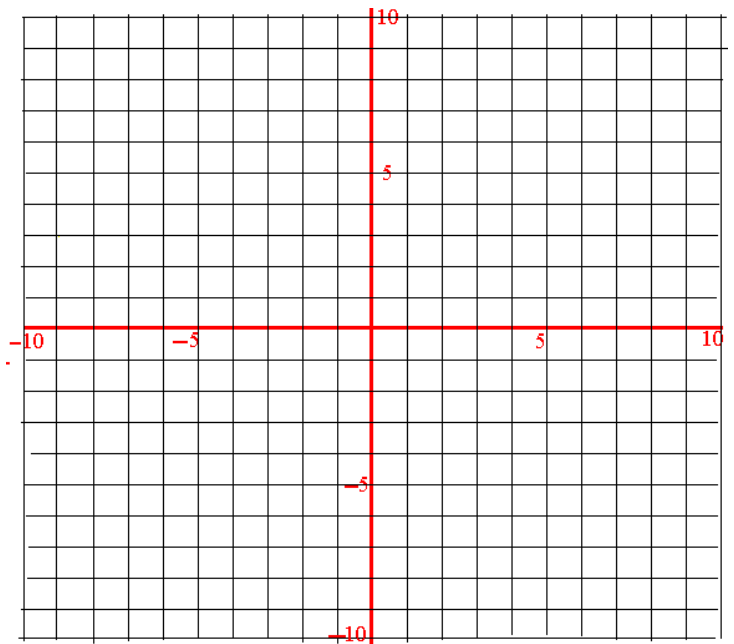
Interval Increasing: \_\_\_\_\_

Interval Decreasing: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_



12.)  $f(x) = x^4 - 13x^2 + 36$

Lead Coefficient:      Positive or Negative (circle one)

Degree:              Even or Odd (Circle One)

Relative Maximum(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Relative Minimum(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Zero(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_

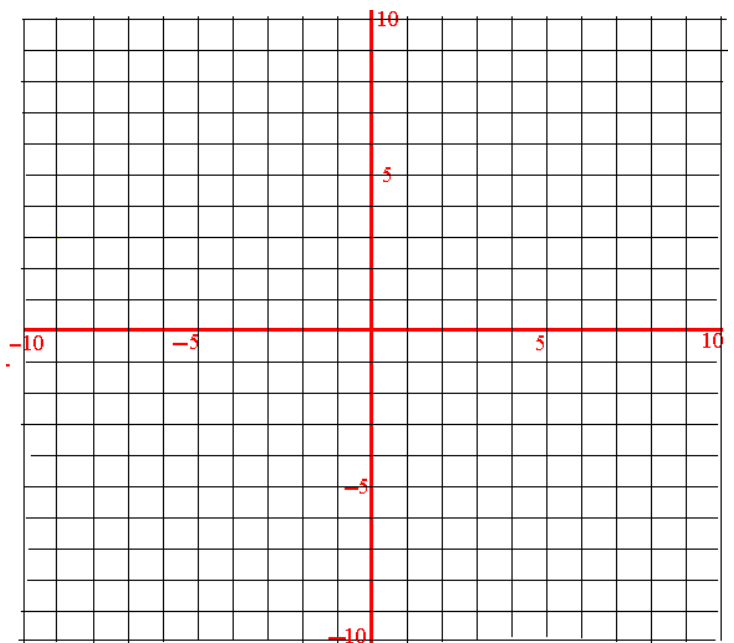
Interval Increasing: \_\_\_\_\_

Interval Decreasing: \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_



**Evaluate each of the polynomials.**

13.) If  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 2$  find  $f(-3)$ .

14.) If  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 2$  find  $f(m + 2)$ .

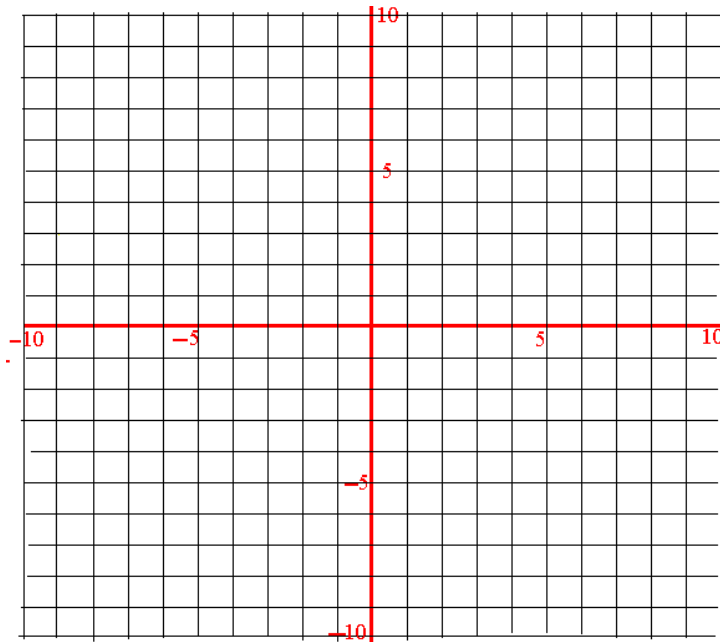
15.) If  $h(x) = -4x^{-3} + 4x^{-2}$  find  $h(-2)$ .

16.) If  $h(x) = -4x^{-3} + 4x^{-2}$  find  $h(2t^3)$ .

### Part Four – Sketching Polynomials

17.)  $f(x) = (x - 2)(x + 2)^2(x + 5)$

# of Solution(s): \_\_\_\_\_



Zero(s): \_\_\_\_\_

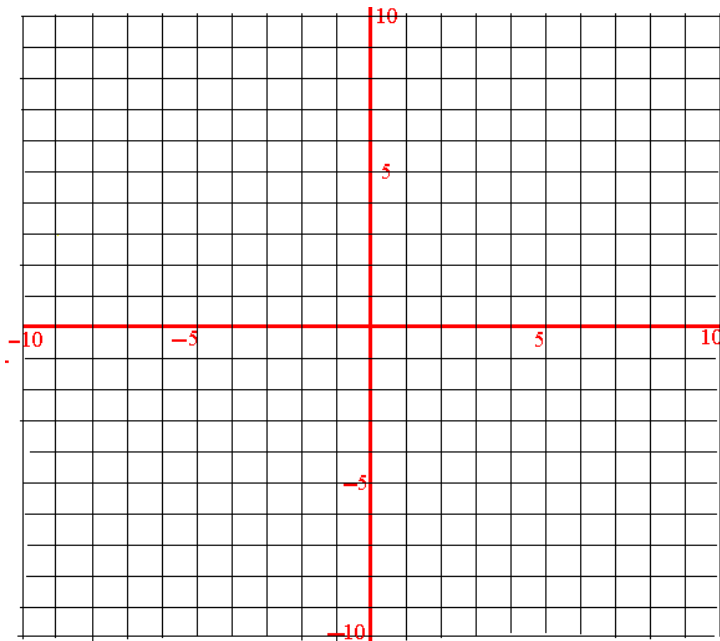
End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

18.)  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 32x$

# of Solution(s): \_\_\_\_\_



Zero(s): \_\_\_\_\_

End Behavior:

as  $x \rightarrow \infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_

as  $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_