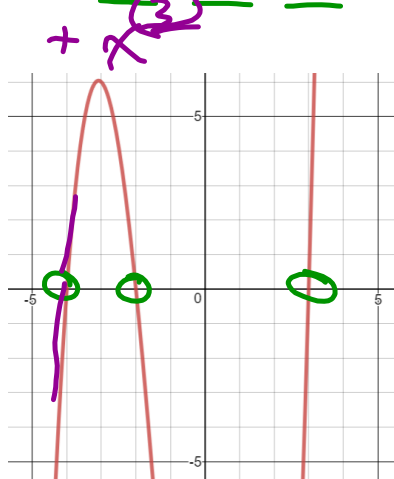
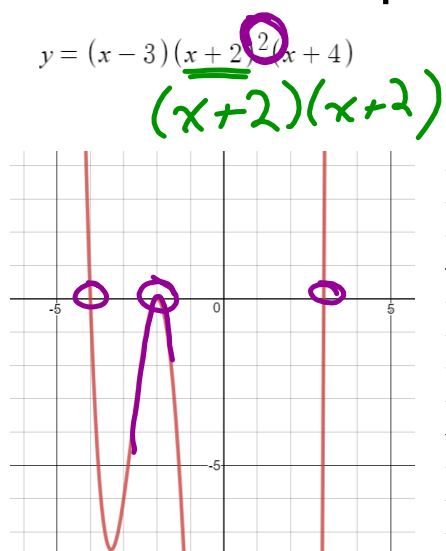


Equations and Graphs

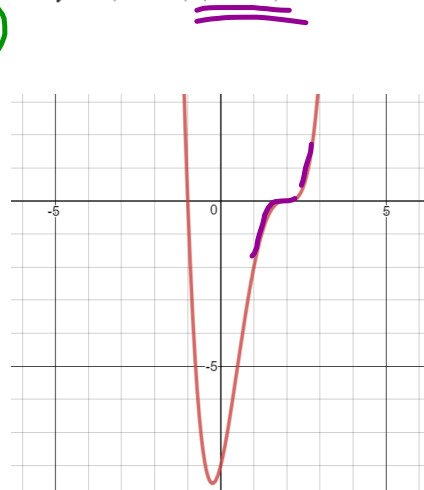
$$y = (x-3)(x+2)(x+4)$$



$$y = (x-3)(x+2)^2(x+4)$$



$$y = (x+1)(x-2)^3$$



$$x - 3 = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

Factors and x-intercepts

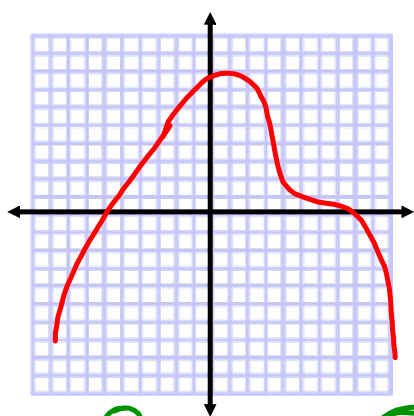
Factors of a function, $f(x)$ correspond with the x-intercepts of the graph of $f(x)$.

If $(x - a)$ is a factor of $f(x)$, then "a" is an x-int of $f(x)$

Order of an x-intercept

when a factor is repeated n times, the x-intercept is said to have order n

Odd Order Zeros

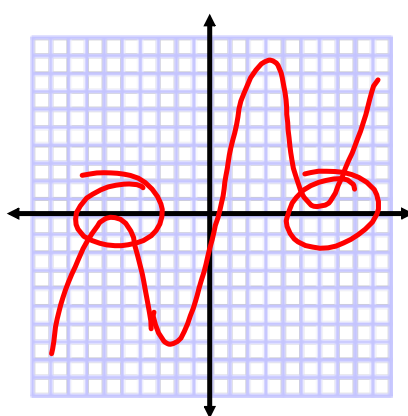


$$(x-2)^1, (x+4)^3$$

odd number

- goes through the
x-axis

Even Order Zeros



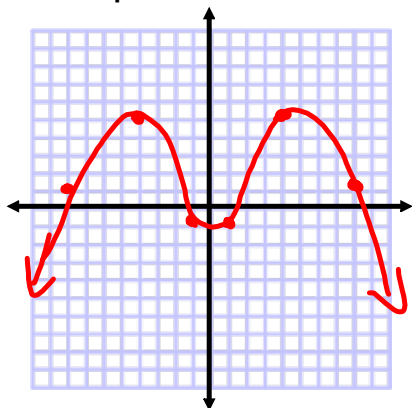
$$(x+1)^2, (x-4)^4$$

Even numbers

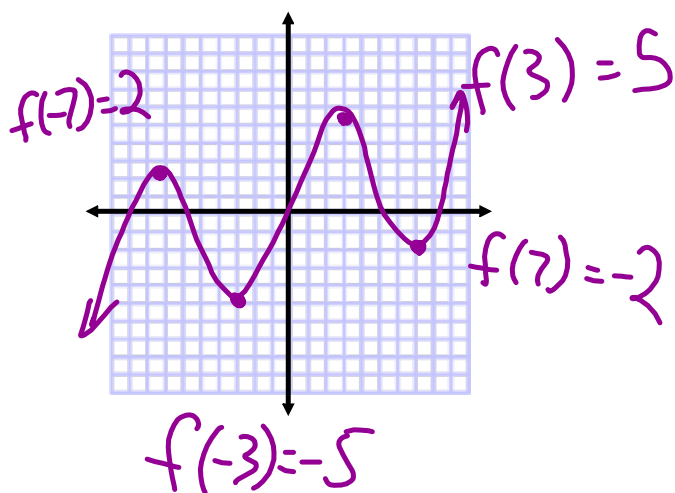
- touch but
DO NOT cross
the x-axis.

Odd and Even Functions

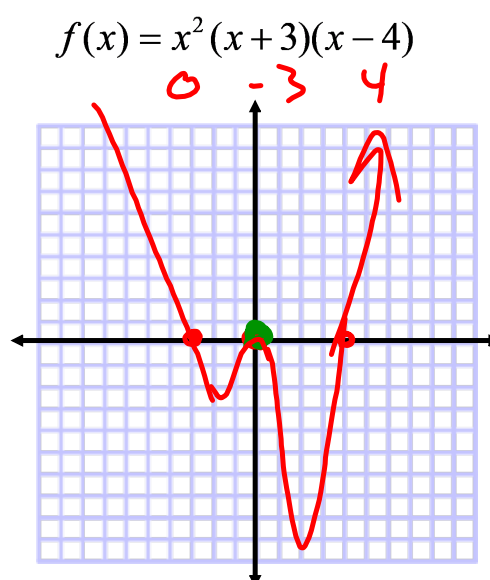
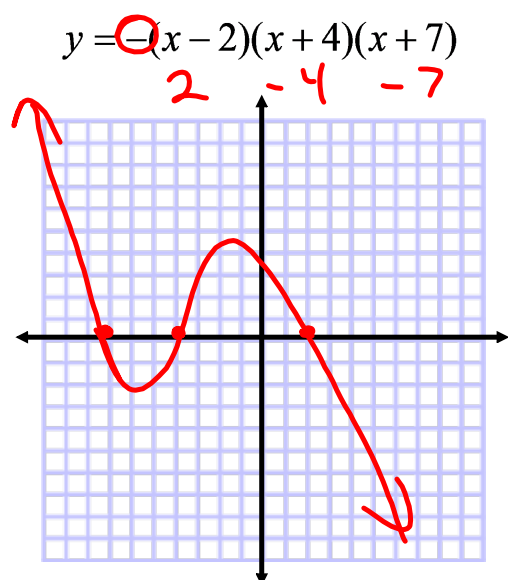
An even function satisfies the property $f(x) = f(-x)$ for all x values and has line symmetry in the y -axis. A function is an even function if the exponent of each term is an even number.



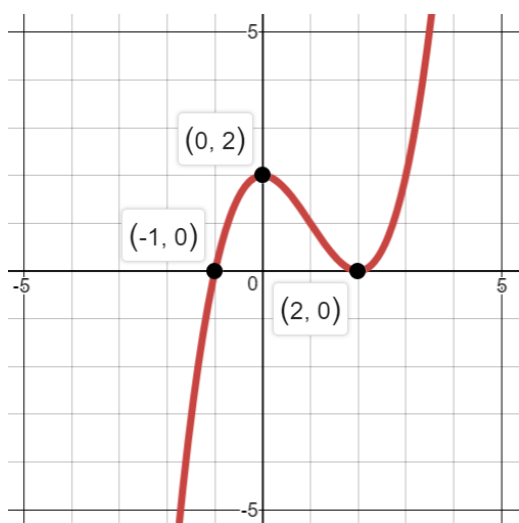
An odd function satisfies the property $f(x) = -f(-x)$ for all x values and has point symmetry at the origin. A function is an odd function if the exponent of each term is an odd number.



Sketch the graph of the following:



Determine an equation for the graph



Homework

pg. 39 # 2(i, iii), 3, 5, 6