

5.2 Evaluate and Graph Polynomial Functions

General Polynomial:

Common Polynomial Functions			
Degree	Type	Standard form	Example
0	constant	$f(x) = a_0$	$f(x) = 5$
1	linear	$f(x) = a_1x + a_0$ <small>$mx + b$</small>	$f(x) = 2x - 3$
2	quadratic	$f(x) = a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$ <small>$ax^2 + bx + c$</small>	$f(x) = 3x^2 - x + 7$
3	cubic	$f(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$	$f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$

4 quartic

5 quintic

EXAMPLE 1 Identify polynomial functions

Decide whether the function is a polynomial function. If so, write it in standard form and state its degree, type, and leading coefficient.

$$h(x) = x^4 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 3$$

polynomial

$$h(x) = x^4 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 3$$

deg: 4 Leading coeff.: 1

type: quartic

$$f(x) = 5x^2 + 3x^{-1} - x$$

Not a poly

$$k(x) = x + 2^x - 0.6x^5$$

Not a poly.

$$g(x) = 7x - \sqrt{3} + \pi x^2$$

Yes it's a poly.

$$g(x) = \pi x^2 + 7x - \sqrt{3}$$

deg: 2 type: Quadratic

l.c.: π

EXAMPLE 2 Evaluate by direct substitution

Use direct substitution to evaluate the polynomial function for the given value of x .

$$f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 7; x = -2$$

$$(-2)^4 + 2(-2)^3 + 3(-2)^2 - 7$$

$$16 - 16 + 12 - 7$$

$$\boxed{5}$$

EXAMPLE 2 Evaluate by direct substitution

Use direct substitution to evaluate $f(x) = 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 4x + 8$ when $x = 3$.

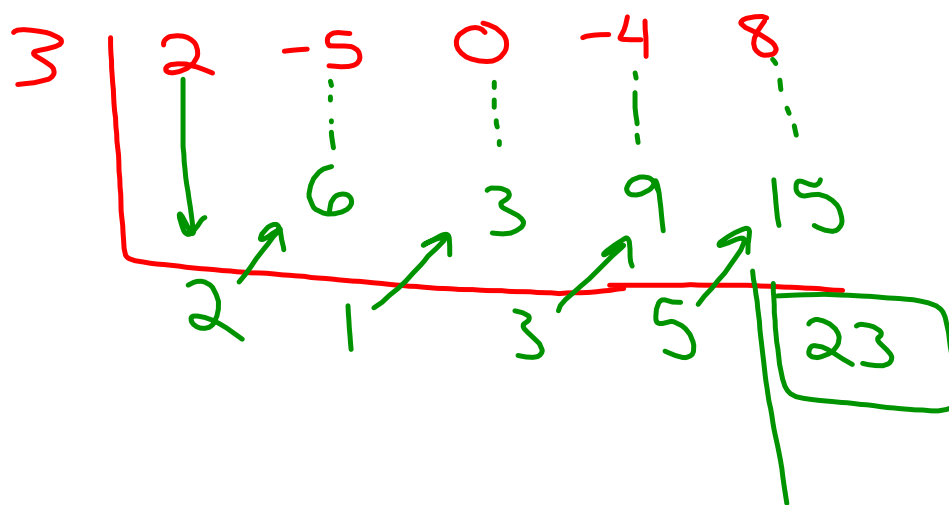
$$2(3)^4 - 5(3)^3 - 4(3) + 8$$

$$162 - 135 - 12 + 8$$

$$\boxed{23}$$

EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate by synthetic substitution

Use synthetic substitution to evaluate $f(x) = 2x^4 - 5x^3 - 4x + 8$ when $x = 3$.



EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate by synthetic substitution

Use synthetic substitution to evaluate the polynomial function for the given value of x .

$$f(x) = 5x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 7; x = 2$$

2	5	3	-1	7
	↓	⋮	⋮	⋮
		10	26	50
	5	13	25	57

57

EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate by synthetic substitution

Use synthetic substitution to evaluate the polynomial function for the given value of x .

$$g(x) = -2x^4 - x^3 + 4x - 5; x = -1$$

-1	-2	-1	0	4	-5
	↓	⋮	⋮	⋮	
	2	-1	1	-5	
	↗	↗			
	-2	1	-1	5	-10

-10