

Learning Target(s): I am able to write the equation of a higher-degree polynomial function given points that lie on the function. I am able to use a graphing calculator to find a polynomial function that fits given data points.

Notes: 5.9 Write Polynomial Functions and Models

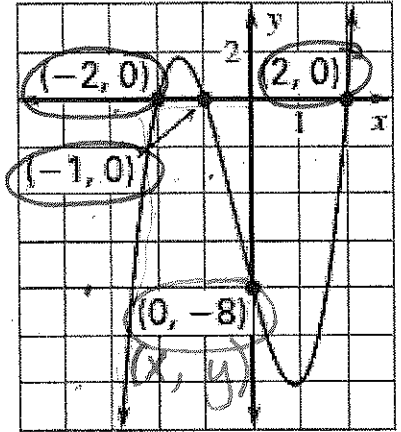
Ex 1: Write the cubic function whose graph is shown.

$$f(x) = a(x - k_1)(x - k_2)(x - k_3)$$

Step 1: Use the 3 x-intercepts

to write the function in intercept form.

$$y = a(x + 2)(x + 1)(x - 2)$$



Step 2: Find a by substituting the coordinates of the fourth point.

$$\begin{aligned} -8 &= a(0 + 2)(0 + 1)(0 - 2) \\ -8 &= a(2)(1)(-2) \rightarrow \frac{-8}{-4} = \frac{a(-4)}{-4} \end{aligned}$$

****Check the end behavior of f.**

The degree is 3 and the leading coefficient is 2 so

As $x \rightarrow -\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ and

As $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$, which matches with the graph.

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

Try it!

1. Write the cubic function whose graph is shown.

$$y = a(x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 4)$$

$$-4 = a(0 + 3)(0 - 1)(0 - 4)$$

$$-4 = a(3)(-1)(-4)$$

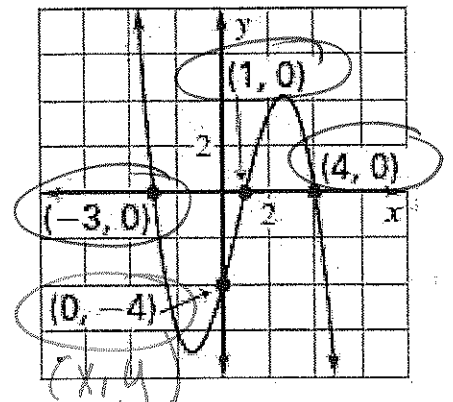
$$-4 = a(12)$$

$$\frac{-4}{12} = \frac{a \cdot 12}{12}$$

$$\frac{-1}{3} = a$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}(x + 3)(x - 1)(x - 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + 3 &= 0 \\ x &= -3 \end{aligned}$$



x^3 odd
lc: -

Ex. 2

The table shows the percent enrollment rate r in preprimary schools from years 1970 to 2000.

L1 X	Years since 1970, t	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
L2 Y	Enrollment rate, r	37.5	48.6	52.5	54.6	59.4	61.8	64

a. Use a graphing calculator to find a polynomial model for the data:

- ① **STAT** → Edit → $\frac{L1}{x} \mid \frac{L2}{y}$
- ② **Graph** → statplot on → **ZOOM** → zoomstat
- ③ **STAT** → CALC → cubic reg.

b. What was the preprimary school enrollment rate in 2005? → 35 years

$$y = .0014x^3 + -.0862x^2 + 2.1825x + 38.131$$

Type in $y =$

Table: $\frac{x}{35} \mid \frac{y}{68.949}$ rate

Try it!

Space Exploration The table shows the average speed y (in feet per second) of a space shuttle for different times t (in seconds) after launch.

t	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
y	202.4	463.4	748.2	979.3	1186.3	1421.3	1795.4	2283.5

- a. Use a graphing calculator to find a polynomial model for the data.
- b. When the space shuttle reaches a speed of approximately 4400 feet per second, its booster rockets fall off. Use the model from part (a) to determine how long after launch this happens.