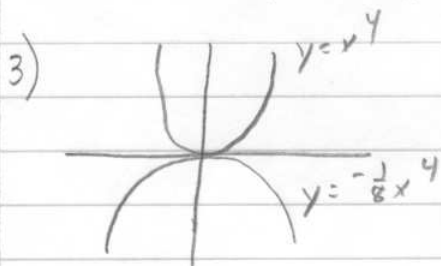


Sec. 3.1 . 3, 10, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 50, 36, 37, 41, 50, 51, 52

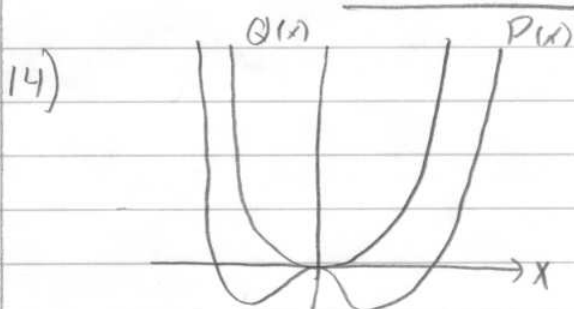


Graph of  $y = -\frac{1}{8}x^4$  is a vertical reflection and compression by  $\frac{1}{8}$  of graph of  $y = x^4$

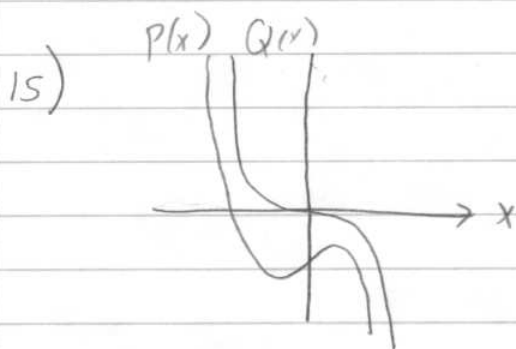
10) a) Compressed vertically by  $\frac{1}{2}$ , shifted right by 2, down by 8, as compared to  $y = x^4$ .

b)  $y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ .

c)  $\frac{1}{2}(x-2)^4 - 8 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x-2)^4 = 8 \rightarrow (x-2)^4 = 16$   
 $\rightarrow x-2 = \pm 2$   
 $\rightarrow x = 4, 0$



$y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$   
 $y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$



$y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$   
 $y \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$

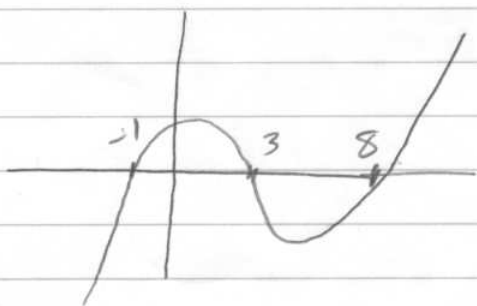
20) Could not be a polynomial. Graph does not grow without bound as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  and  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ .

21) Could not be a polynomial. The graph is not continuous.

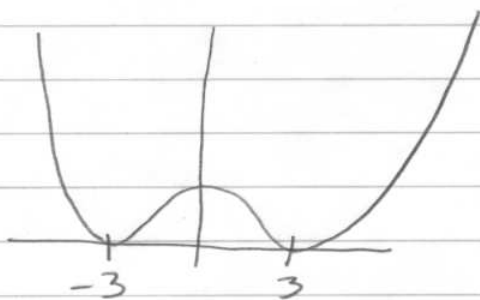
22) Could not be a polynomial. The function has a "cusp".

24) This could be a polynomial. There are 4 turning points, so it must have degree at least 5.  $y \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , so the leading term must have a negative coefficient.

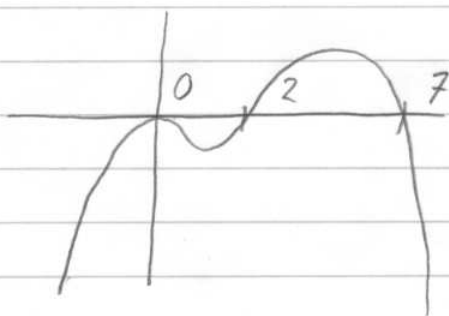
26)



29)



30)



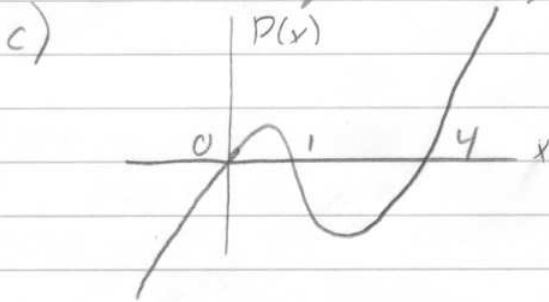
36) a)  $y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $y \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

b)  $x^3 - 5x^2 + 4x = 0$

$x(x^2 - 5x + 4) = 0$

$x(x-4)(x-1) = 0$

$\rightarrow$  x-intercepts:  $x = 0, 1, 4$



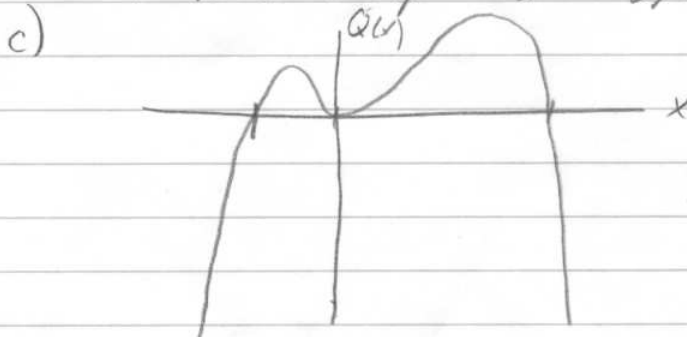
37) a)  $y \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $y \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

b)  $-x^4 + 4x^3 + 21x^2 = 0$

$-x^2(x^2 - 4x - 21) = 0$

$-x^2(x-7)(x+3) = 0$

$\rightarrow$  x-intercepts:  $x = -3, 0, 7$



41) a)  $y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

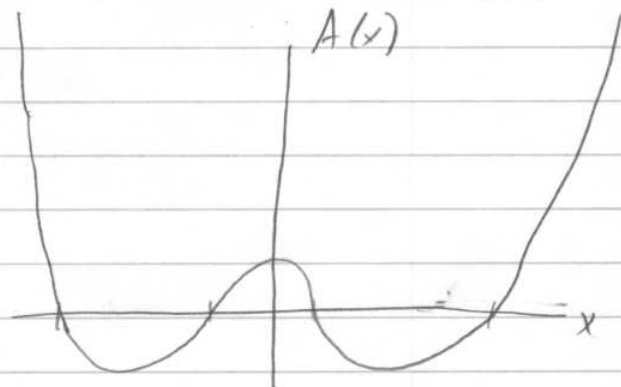
b)  $(x^2)^2 - 9(x^2) + 8 = 0$

$(x^2 - 8)(x^2 - 1) = 0$

$(x - \sqrt{8})(x + \sqrt{8})(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0$

$\rightarrow$  x-intercepts:  $x = \pm\sqrt{8}, \pm 1$

c)



50)  $x^3 - 8x^2$ . The polynomial has odd degree, so the end behavior should be opposite as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  and  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ . The graph does not show this, so it cannot be a complete graph.

51)  $x^4 + 12x^3 - 4x^2 - 48x$ . The degree is even, so the end behavior should be the same as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  and as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ . The graph does not show this, so it cannot be the complete graph.

52)  $x^4 - 25x^2 + 40$ . The leading term is positive and the degree is even, so  $y \rightarrow \infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  and as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ . The graph does not show this.