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Algebra Lecture 13

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December 19, 2016

Topics

Topics for Today

- Polynomial Functions & Models of real data
- Factoring

Recall what is a function.

A relation in which each x-coordinate is

matched with only one y-coordinate is said

to describe y as a function of x.

What test is used to determine if a relation is

a function?

Vertical Line Test

What is a Polynomial Function?

A Polynomial Function is a function of the form

 $y = f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x^1 + a_0$

Examples

Types of Polynomial Functions

 $y = a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$

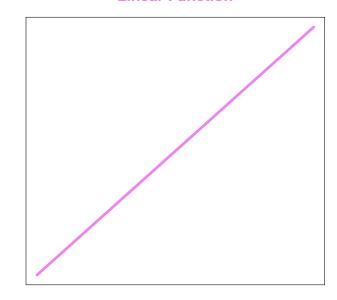
 $v = a_4 x^4 + a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$

$$y = a_0$$
 Constant Function $y = a_1x + a_0$ Linear Function $y = a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$ Quadratic Function

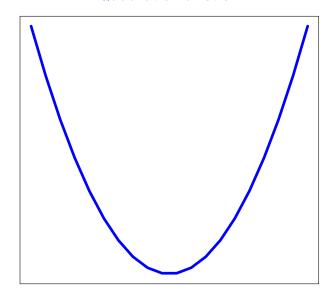
Cubic Function

Quartic Function

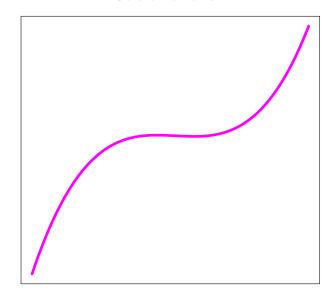
Linear Function



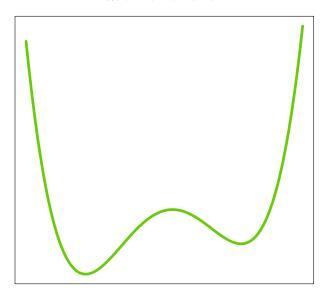
Quadratic Function



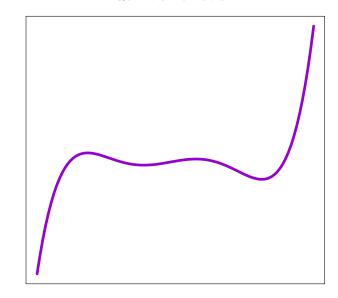
Cubic Function



Quartic Function



Quintic Function



Suppose we have the following cubic function

$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

Suppose we have the following cubic function

$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

Find the value for f(-2).

$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

 $f(-2) = -(-2)^3 - 5(-2) + 6$

$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

 $f(-2) = -(-2)^3 - 5(-2) + 6$

= -(-8) - 5(-2) + 6

$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

 $f(-2) = -(-2)^3 - 5(-2) + 6$

= -(-8) - 5(-2) + 6

= -(-8) + 10 + 6



$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

 $f(-2) = -(-2)^3 - 5(-2) + 6$

= -(-8) - 5(-2) + 6

= -(-8) + 10 + 6

= 8 + 10 + 6



$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

Substitute
$$-2$$
 for x

$$f(-2) = -(-2)^3 - 5(-2) + 6$$

$$= -(-8) - 5(-2) + 6$$

$$= -(-8) + 10 + 6$$

$$= -(-8) + 10 + 6$$
$$= 8 + 10 + 6$$

$$f(x) = -x^3 - 5x + 6$$

 $f(-2) = -(-2)^3 - 5(-2) + 6$

= -(-8) - 5(-2) + 6

= -(-8) + 10 + 6

= 8 + 10 + 6

= 24

f(-2) = 24



Modelling Real World Data

The following polynomial function

$$H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200$$

models a typical athlete's heart (\heartsuit) rate in beats per minute after exercise has stopped, where $0 \le t \le 8$.

What is the initial heart rate when the athlete stops exercising?

In other words, what is the heart rate at the

time t = 0?

Heart
$$(\heartsuit)$$
 rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

Heart
$$(\heartsuit)$$
 rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

$$H(0) = 1.875(0)^2 - 30(0) + 200$$

Heart
$$(\heartsuit)$$
 rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

$$H(0) = 1.875(0)^{2} - 30(0) + 200$$
$$- 1.875(0) - 0 + 200$$

$$= 1.875(0) - 0 + 200$$

Heart
$$(\heartsuit)$$
 rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

$$H(0) = 1.875(0)^{2} - 30(0) + 200$$
$$= 1.875(0) - 0 + 200$$

$$= 0 - 0 + 200$$

Heart (\heartsuit) rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

$$H(0) = 1.875(0)^{2} - 30(0) + 200$$
$$= 1.875(0) - 0 + 200$$

$$= 0 - 0 + 200$$

$$|H(0)=200|$$

What is the heart rate after eight minutes?

In other words, what is the heart rate at the time t = 8?

Heart (
$$\heartsuit$$
) rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

Heart
$$(\heartsuit)$$
 rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

$$H(8) = 1.875(8)^2 - 30(8) + 200$$

Heart
$$(\heartsuit)$$
 rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

$$H(8) = 1.875(8)^{2} - 30(8) + 200$$
$$= 1.875(64) - 240 + 200$$

Heart
$$(\heartsuit)$$
 rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

$$H(8) = 1.875(8)^2 - 30(8) + 200$$

$$= 1.875(64) - 240 + 200$$

= 120 - 40

Heart (\heartsuit) rate $H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200, 0 \le t \le 8$

$$H(8) = 1.875(8)^{2} - 30(8) + 200$$

$$= 1.875(64) - 240 + 200$$
$$= 120 - 40$$

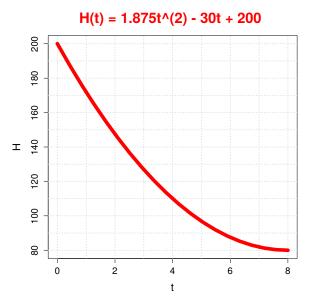
$$H(8) = 80$$

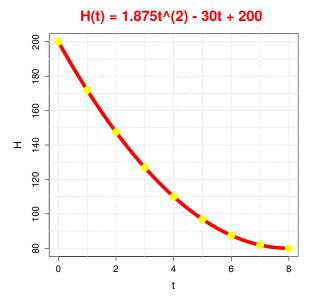
What kind of a polynomial function is the

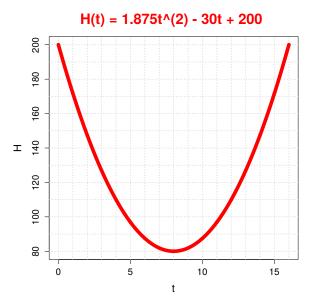
heart
$$(\heartsuit)$$
 rate model?

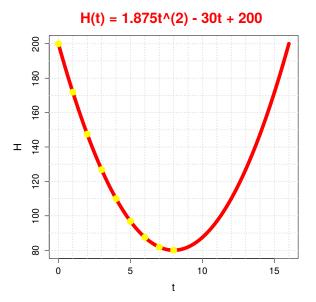
$$H(t) = 1.875t^2 - 30t + 200$$

The heart (\heartsuit) rate model is a Quadratic Polynomial Function.





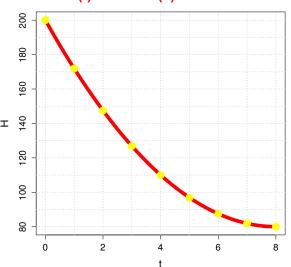




Create a table for the heart model H(t).

Begin the table at time three minutes and increment by one minute. At what time was the athlete's heart rate between 80 and 110 beats per minute, inclusive?

$H(t) = 1.875t^{(2)} - 30t + 200$



The polynomial function

$$f(x) = -0.064x^3 + 0.56x^2 + 2.9x + 61$$

models the ocean temperature in degrees

Fahrenheit at Naples, Florida. Here x=1corresponds to the month of January, x=2corresponds to February, and so on.

What is the ocean temperature in March?

In other words, what is the ocean temperature at time x = 3?

$$f(x) = -0.064x^3 + 0.56x^2 + 2.9x + 61$$

$$f(x) = -0.064x^3 + 0.56x^2 + 2.9x + 61$$

$$f(3) = -0.064(3)^3 + 0.56(3)^2 + 2.9(3) + 61$$

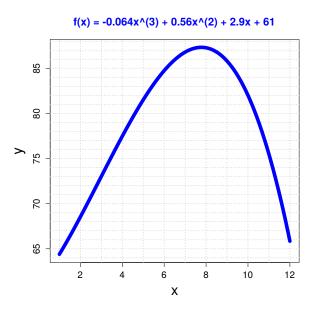
$$f(x) = -0.064x^3 + 0.56x^2 + 2.9x + 61$$

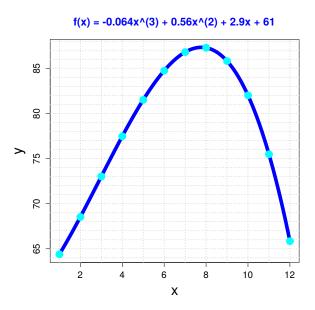
$$f(3) = -0.064(3)^3 + 0.56(3)^2 + 2.9(3) + 61$$

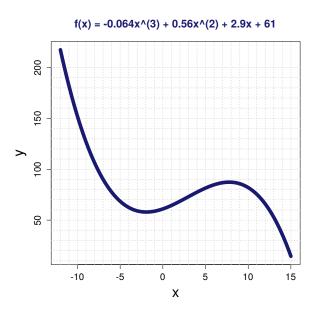
What kind of a polynomial function is the

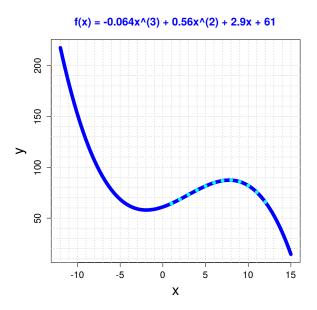
Ocean Temperature Model?
$$f(x) = -0.064x^{3} + 0.56x^{2} + 2.9x + 61$$

The Ocean Temperature Model is a Cubic Polynomial Function.









Factoring Polynomials

$$24m^2n^3 - 36m^3n^2$$

$$24m^{2}n^{3} - 36m^{3}n^{2}$$
$$= 12m^{2}n^{2}(2n - 3m)$$

$$-8z^5 - 24z^4$$

$$-8z^{5} - 24z^{4}$$
$$= -8z^{4}(z+3)$$

$$5(x-1)-2x(x-1)$$

$$5(x-1) - 2x(x-1)$$

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

$$4x^3 + 3x^2 + 8x + 6$$

$$4x^{3} + 3x^{2} + 8x + 6$$
$$= 4x^{3} + 3x^{2} + 8x + 6$$

$$4x^{3} + 3x^{2} + 8x + 6$$

$$= 4x^{3} + 3x^{2} + 8x + 6$$

$$= x^{2}(4x + 3) + 2(4x + 3)$$

$$4x^{3} + 3x^{2} + 8x + 6$$

$$= 4x^{3} + 3x^{2} + 8x + 6$$

$$= x^{2}(4x + 3) + 2(4x + 3)$$

$$= (4x + 3)(x^{2} + 2)$$

$$6x^3 - 15x^2 - 4x + 10$$

$$6x^{3} - 15x^{2} - 4x + 10$$
$$= 6x^{3} - 15x^{2} + 4x + 10$$

$$6x^{3} - 15x^{2} - 4x + 10$$

$$= 6x^{3} - 15x^{2} + -4x + 10$$

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

$$6x^{3} - 15x^{2} - 4x + 10$$

$$= 6x^{3} - 15x^{2} + -4x + 10$$

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

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

$$ax + bx - ay - by$$

$$ax + bx - ay - by$$
$$= \underbrace{ax + bx} + \underbrace{-ay - by}$$

$$ax + bx - ay - by$$

$$= \underbrace{ax + bx} + \underbrace{-ay - by}$$

$$= x(a + b) - y(a + b)$$

$$ax + bx - ay - by$$

$$= \underbrace{ax + bx} + \underbrace{-ay - by}$$

$$= x(a + b) - y(a + b)$$

$$= (a + b)(x - y)$$

$$ax + bx = c$$

$$ax + bx = c$$
$$x(a + b) = c$$

$$ax + bx = c$$

$$x(a + b) = c$$

$$x = \frac{c}{(a + b)}$$

ay - de = by

$$ay - de = by$$

 $ay - by = de$

$$ay - de = by$$

 $ay - by = de$
 $y(a - b) = de$

$$ay - de = by$$

$$ay - by = de$$

$$y(a - b) = de$$

$$y = \frac{de}{(a - b)}$$

Solving Equations

$$abc = 0$$

$$abc = 0$$

a = 0 or

$$abc = 0$$

a = 0 or b = 0 or

$$abc = 0$$

a = 0 or b = 0 or c = 0

$$4x(3x-7)=0$$

$$4x(3x-7)=0$$

 $|\{0,7/3\}|$

$$7m(3n+1)=0$$

$$7m(3n+1)=0$$

$$m=0, n=\frac{-1}{3}$$

$$(3x-5)(7x+11)=0$$

$$(3x - 5)(7x + 11) = 0$$

$$\{5/3, -11/7\}$$

$$7x^2 - x = 0$$

$$7x^2 - x = 0$$
$$x(7x - 1) = 0$$

$$7x^{2} - x = 0$$
$$x(7x - 1) = 0$$
$$\{0, 1/7\}$$

$$15x^2 = 5x$$

$$15x^2 = 5x$$
$$15x^2 - 5x = 0$$

$$15x^{2} = 5x$$
$$15x^{2} - 5x = 0$$
$$5x(3x - 1) = 0$$

$$15x^{2} = 5x$$

$$15x^{2} - 5x = 0$$

$$5x(3x - 1) = 0$$

$$\{0, 1/3\}$$

$$51x = 34x^2$$

$$51x = 34x^2$$
$$0 = 34x^2 - 51x$$

$$51x = 34x^{2}$$
$$0 = 34x^{2} - 51x$$
$$0 = 17x(2x - 3)$$

$$51x = 34x^{2}$$

$$0 = 34x^{2} - 51x$$

$$0 = 17x(2x - 3)$$

$$\{0, 3/2\}$$

$$45x^4 - 30x^3 = 0$$

$$45x^4 - 30x^3 = 0$$
$$15x^3(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$45x^{4} - 30x^{3} = 0$$
$$15x^{3}(3x - 2) = 0$$
$$\boxed{\{0, 2/3\}}$$

Topics

Next Time

Factoring Trinomials & Special Cases

of Factoring

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