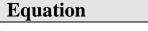
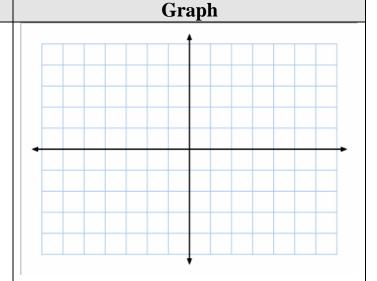
$1) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^3 - 2\mathbf{x}$

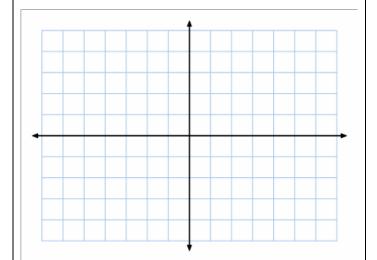


- a) The degree is _____
- b) End behavior:
 - as $x \to \infty$, $f(x) \to$ ____
 - as $x \to -\infty$, $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- c) The real roots occur when x = _____
 - Roots bounce at x = _____
 - Roots cross the x-axis at x = _____



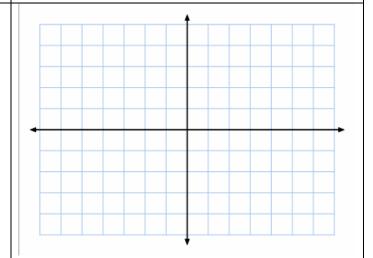
2) f(x) = -(x+1)(x-2)(x-3)

- a) The degree is _____
- b) End behavior:
 - as $x \to \infty$, $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 - as $x \to -\infty$, $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- c) The real roots occur when x = _____
 - Roots bounce at x = _____
 - Roots cross the x-axis at x = _____



3)
$$f(x) = x^5 - 37x^3 + 36x$$

- a) The degree is _____
- b) End behavior:
 - as $x \to \infty$, $f(x) \to$ ____
 - as $x \to -\infty$, $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- c) The real roots occur when x = _____
 - Roots bounce at x = _____
 - Roots cross the x-axis at x = _____



Equation	Graph
$4) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = -9\mathbf{x}^3 - 12\mathbf{x}^2 - 4\mathbf{x}$	•
	•
$5) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = -4\mathbf{x}^4 - 6\mathbf{x}^3 + 40\mathbf{x}^2$	
3) 1(x) = -4x - 0x + 40x	
	+
6) $f(x) = 5(x-2)^2(x+2)(x+2)$	

Equation	Graph
7) $f(x) = -4x(5x - 3)(2x + 5)^3(x - 1)$	
	+
8) $f(x) = -(x+1)^2(x-1)^3$	
	*
9) $f(x) = -5x^4 - x^5$	↑

Equation	Graph
10) $f(x) = x(x+1)(x^2-4)(x-3)$	<u>+</u>
	-
	
$11) f(x) = -5x^2 + 30x - 45$	
	1
12) $f(x) = (x^2 - 9)^2(x - 1)^3(x - 3)^4(x - 5)^5$	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	