# Mini-Lab 24 End Behavior

## **Purpose**

To investigate end behavior models for polynomial functions.

## Investigations

- 1. Given  $f(x) = x^3 7x^2 9x + 5$ :
  - a. Enter the function as Y<sub>1</sub>. Complete Table 1 using the Ask feature of the TI-82 TABLE.

#### TI-82 Procedure to set table in Ask mode

- Press 2nd WINDOW to open TblSet.
- Arrow to Ask next to Indpnt and press ENTER

If you now open the table, the calculator waits for you to enter a value for x. After doing so, press **ENTER** to see the corresponding output. Use this approach to complete Table 1.

х	f(x) $x$	f(x)
10	-10	in this is agent.
100	-100	
1000	-1000	- 01
10000	-10000	
100000	-100000	

Table 1: Behavior of f(x) as the absolute value of x increases

As 
$$x \to \infty$$
,  $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and as  $x \to -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

b. Graph both the given function and  $y = x^3$  in the viewing window Xmin = -10, Xmax = 10, Ymin = -100, Ymax = 100. Set the **zoom factors** so that XFact = 2 and YFact = 10.

#### TI-82 Procedure to set zoom factors

- Press ZOOM and arrow to the MEMORY menu.
- Type 4 to select SetFactors.

Type the given values for XFact and YFact. These values control how fast you zoom in or out along the horizontal axis and along the vertical axis. In this case, we have chosen to zoom faster in the vertical direction.

Zoom out by pressing ZOOM 3 ENTER . Do this several times. Describe in words what happens to the two graphs as you zoom out.

- c. How do you think we used the original function to choose the function  $y = x^3$ ?
- 2. Given  $f(x) = -5x^3 x^2 + 4x 3$ :
  - a. Enter the function as Y<sub>1</sub>. Complete Table 2 using the Ask feature of the TI-82 TABLE.

x f	(x) $x$ $f(x)$
10	-10
100	-100
1000	-1000
10000	-10000
100000	-100000

Table 2: Behavior of f(x) as the absolute value of x increases

As 
$$x \to \infty$$
,  $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and as  $x \to -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

b. Graph both the given function and  $y = -5x^3$  in the viewing window Xmin = -5, Xmax = 5, Ymin = -10, Ymax = 10. Set the **zoom factors** so that XFact = 2 and YFact = 10.

**Zoom out** by pressing **ZOOM 3 ENTER**. Do this several times. Describe in words what happens to the two graphs as you zoom out.

c. How do you think we used the original function to choose the function  $y = -5x^3$ ?

- 3. Given  $f(x) = 2x^4 + x^3 4x^2 2x 5$ :
  - a. Enter the function as Y<sub>1</sub>. Complete Table 3 using the Ask feature of the TI-82 TABLE.

$x \qquad f(x)$	x = f(x)	1
10	-10	
100	-100	
1000	-1000	
10000	-10000	
100000	-100000	

Table 3: Behavior of f(x) as the absolute value of x increases

As 
$$x \to \infty$$
,  $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and as  $x \to -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

b. An end behavior model for a function is a function whose graph merges with the original function when you zoom out. Use the original function to write a one-term polynomial function that is an end behavior model for the given function. Give a reason for your answer.

c. Graph both the given function and the end behavior model you selected in investigation 3b. Use the viewing window Xmin = -5, Xmax = 5, Ymin = -10, Ymax = 10. Set the **zoom factors** so that XFact = 2 and YFact = 10.

Zoom out by pressing ZOOM 3 ENTER . Do this several times. Is your end behavior model correct? How can you tell? If not, revise your answer to investigation 3b.

- 4. Using the ideas of investigations 1–3:
  - a. What function acts as an end behavior for  $f(x) = 7x^3 43x + 12x^2 3x^4 + 28$ ? Give reasons for your answer.
  - b. Graph both the original function and the function from investigation 4a. Is your end behavior model correct? How can you tell? If not, revise your answer to investigation 4a.
  - c. Use the graph to answer the following:

As 
$$x \to \infty$$
,  $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and as  $x \to -\infty$ ,  $f(x) \to \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

5. Given a polynomial function f(x), state in words how to determine a function that acts as the end behavior model for f(x).