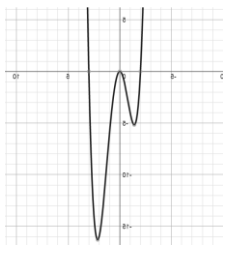
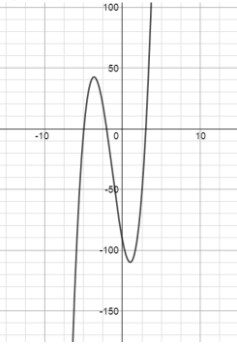
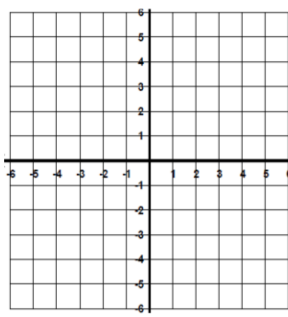
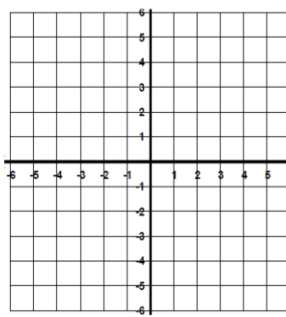


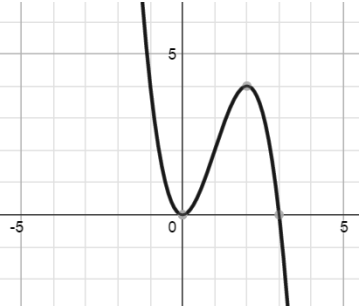
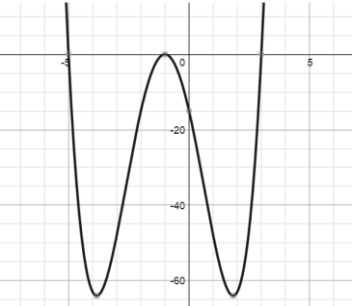
Module 5 Test Review:

Module 5.2-5.3: Identify whether the function has an odd or even degree and a positive or negative leading coefficient. Also State the number of turning points.

<p>1)</p> 	<p>Even or odd degree:</p> <p>Positive or negative leading coefficient:</p> <p>Turning Points:</p>	<p>2)</p> 	<p>Even or odd degree:</p> <p>Positive or negative leading coefficient:</p> <p>Turning Points</p>
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Graph the function. State the end behavior, and x-intercepts.

<p>3) $f(x) = -x(x - 3)(x + 3)$</p>  <p>End Behavior:</p> <p>X-Intercepts</p> <p>Above x- axis:</p> <p>Below x-axis:</p>	<p>4) $f(x) = -(x + 4)^2 (x - 1)(x - 6)$</p>  <p>End Behavior:</p> <p>X-Intercepts</p> <p>Above x- axis:</p> <p>Below x-axis:</p>
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<p>5) Write a cubic function, assume an a value of 1 or -1</p> 	<p>6) Write a quartic function, assume an a value of 1 or -1</p> 
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Other Concepts:

Factoring

Relationship Between Factors and Zero's (e.g. $(x+4)$ is a factor, -4 is the zero)

Zero's are also called _____, _____, and represent the _____, when graphing.

Distinct zero's mean unique zero's without the multiplicity

Total zero's have to be the same as the degree.