

Download Polynomial Functions Study Guide

This lesson will explain the graph of a polynomial function by identifying properties including end behavior, real and non-real zeros, odd and even degree, and relative maxima or minima. A polynomial equation, also called algebraic equation, is an equation of the form $ax^n + bx^{n-1} + \dots + c = 0$. For example, $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$ is a polynomial equation. When considering equations, the indeterminates (variables) of polynomials are also called unknowns, and the solutions are the possible values of the unknowns for which the equality is true (in general more than one solution may exist).

Course Summary Use this course to review algebraic expressions, trigonometry and geometry when studying for the Accuplacer Math: Advanced Algebra & Functions Placement Test. (Yes, "5" is a polynomial, one term is allowed, and it can be just a constant!) These are not polynomials. $3xy^{-2}$ is not, because the exponent is "-2" (exponents can only be 0,1,2,...); $2/(x+2)$ is not, because dividing by a variable is not allowed $1/x$ is not either x^{-1} is not, because the exponent is "1/2" (see fractional exponents); But these are allowed: $x/2$ is allowed, because you can ...