

LINEAR AND POLYNOMIAL FUNCTIONS

Math 130 - Essentials of Calculus

11 September 2019

REMINDER: SLOPE OF A LINE

The slope of a line is a measure of its “steepness.” Positive indicating upward, negative indicating downward, and the greater the absolute value, the steeper the line.

REMINDER: SLOPE OF A LINE

The slope of a line is a measure of its “steepness.” Positive indicating upward, negative indicating downward, and the greater the absolute value, the steeper the line. Intuitively,

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}.$$

REMINDER: SLOPE OF A LINE

The slope of a line is a measure of its “steepness.” Positive indicating upward, negative indicating downward, and the greater the absolute value, the steeper the line. Intuitively,

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}.$$

More concretely, if a line passes through the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) , then the slope of the line is given by

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

REMINDER: SLOPE OF A LINE

The slope of a line is a measure of its “steepness.” Positive indicating upward, negative indicating downward, and the greater the absolute value, the steeper the line. Intuitively,

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}.$$

More concretely, if a line passes through the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) , then the slope of the line is given by

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}.$$

REMINDER: SLOPE OF A LINE

The slope of a line is a measure of its “steepness.” Positive indicating upward, negative indicating downward, and the greater the absolute value, the steeper the line. Intuitively,

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}.$$

More concretely, if a line passes through the points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) , then the slope of the line is given by

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}.$$

Given the slope of a line, m , and a point it passes through (x_1, y_1) , an equation for the line is

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1).$$

RATE OF CHANGE

A very important interpretation of slope is as a “rate of change.” For example, a slope of 3 would mean that making a change in input would cause a change in output that is 3 times larger.

RATE OF CHANGE

A very important interpretation of slope is as a “rate of change.” For example, a slope of 3 would mean that making a change in input would cause a change in output that is 3 times larger. A feature of lines is that they have constant, non-changing slopes, so functions whose graphs are lines (called *linear functions*) grow at a constant rate, or have a constant rate of change.

RATE OF CHANGE

A very important interpretation of slope is as a “rate of change.” For example, a slope of 3 would mean that making a change in input would cause a change in output that is 3 times larger. A feature of lines is that they have constant, non-changing slopes, so functions whose graphs are lines (called *linear functions*) grow at a constant rate, or have a constant rate of change. When writing a linear function, we will write it in *slope-intercept* form

$$f(x) = mx + b$$

where b is the y -intercept of the function.

RATE OF CHANGE

A very important interpretation of slope is as a “rate of change.” For example, a slope of 3 would mean that making a change in input would cause a change in output that is 3 times larger. A feature of lines is that they have constant, non-changing slopes, so functions whose graphs are lines (called *linear functions*) grow at a constant rate, or have a constant rate of change. When writing a linear function, we will write it in *slope-intercept* form

$$f(x) = mx + b$$

where b is the y -intercept of the function.

EXAMPLE

The weekly ratings, in millions of viewers, of a recent television program are given by $L(w)$, where w is the number of weeks since the show premiered. If L is a linear function where $L(8) = 5.32$ and $L(12) = 8.36$, compute the slope of L and explain what it represents in this context. Write a formula for $L(w)$.

NOW YOU TRY IT!

EXAMPLE

The monthly cost of driving a car depends on the number of miles driven. Lynn found that in May it cost her \$380 to drive 480 miles and in June it cost her \$460 to drive 800 miles.

- 1 Express the monthly cost C as a function of the distance driven d , assuming that there is a linear relationship.*
- 2 Use part 1 to predict the cost of driving 1500 miles per month.*
- 3 What does the slope represent?*

POLYNOMIALS

A function P is called a *polynomial* if it can be written in the form

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 \quad a_n \neq 0$$

where n is a nonnegative integer.

POLYNOMIALS

A function P is called a *polynomial* if it can be written in the form

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 \quad a_n \neq 0$$

where n is a nonnegative integer. The numbers $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ are called the *coefficients* of the polynomial.

POLYNOMIALS

A function P is called a *polynomial* if it can be written in the form

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 \quad a_n \neq 0$$

where n is a nonnegative integer. The numbers $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ are called the *coefficients* of the polynomial. The value of the largest exponent n is called the *degree* of the polynomial.

POLYNOMIALS

A function P is called a *polynomial* if it can be written in the form

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0 \quad a_n \neq 0$$

where n is a nonnegative integer. The numbers $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ are called the *coefficients* of the polynomial. The value of the largest exponent n is called the *degree* of the polynomial. The domain of any polynomial is always $\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$. (\mathbb{R} is the symbol we often use to denote “all real numbers.”)

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

Polynomials of degree 2 are called *quadratic functions*. These look like $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ($a \neq 0$). Their graphs are always parabolas and are always some transformation of $y = x^2$.

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

Polynomials of degree 2 are called *quadratic functions*. These look like $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ($a \neq 0$). Their graphs are always parabolas and are always some transformation of $y = x^2$. The point where the parabola changed direction (the top or bottom of the shape) is known as the *vertex* of the parabola.

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

Polynomials of degree 2 are called *quadratic functions*. These look like $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ($a \neq 0$). Their graphs are always parabolas and are always some transformation of $y = x^2$. The point where the parabola changed direction (the top or bottom of the shape) is known as the *vertex* of the parabola. By completing the square we can write any quadratic function in the form

$$f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k.$$

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

Polynomials of degree 2 are called *quadratic functions*. These look like $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ($a \neq 0$). Their graphs are always parabolas and are always some transformation of $y = x^2$. The point where the parabola changed direction (the top or bottom of the shape) is known as the *vertex* of the parabola. By completing the square we can write any quadratic function in the form

$$f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k.$$

Written this way, the vertex of the parabola is at the point (h, k) and the number a tells us whether the parabola opens up ($a > 0$) or down ($a < 0$) and how stretched or compressed it is (the value of $|a|$).

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

Polynomials of degree 2 are called *quadratic functions*. These look like $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ($a \neq 0$). Their graphs are always parabolas and are always some transformation of $y = x^2$. The point where the parabola changed direction (the top or bottom of the shape) is known as the *vertex* of the parabola. By completing the square we can write any quadratic function in the form

$$f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k.$$

Written this way, the vertex of the parabola is at the point (h, k) and the number a tells us whether the parabola opens up ($a > 0$) or down ($a < 0$) and how stretched or compressed it is (the value of $|a|$).

EXAMPLE

Graph the following quadratic functions.

❶ $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 - 2$

QUADRATIC FUNCTIONS

Polynomials of degree 2 are called *quadratic functions*. These look like $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ($a \neq 0$). Their graphs are always parabolas and are always some transformation of $y = x^2$. The point where the parabola changed direction (the top or bottom of the shape) is known as the *vertex* of the parabola. By completing the square we can write any quadratic function in the form

$$f(x) = a(x - h)^2 + k.$$

Written this way, the vertex of the parabola is at the point (h, k) and the number a tells us whether the parabola opens up ($a > 0$) or down ($a < 0$) and how stretched or compressed it is (the value of $|a|$).

EXAMPLE

Graph the following quadratic functions.

① $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 - 2$

② $C(x) = -2(x - 3)^2 - 4$

OTHER POLYNOMIALS

A *cubic function* is a function of the form

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \quad (a \neq 0).$$

OTHER POLYNOMIALS

A *cubic function* is a function of the form

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \quad (a \neq 0).$$

A degree four polynomial is called a *quartic function* and degree five is called a *quintic function*.

OTHER POLYNOMIALS

A *cubic function* is a function of the form

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \quad (a \neq 0).$$

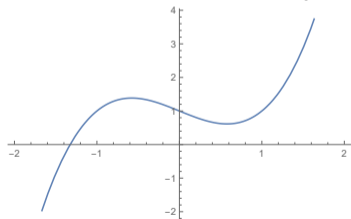
A degree four polynomial is called a *quartic function* and degree five is called a *quintic function*. Here are sample graphs of a cubic, quartic, and quintic function:

OTHER POLYNOMIALS

A *cubic function* is a function of the form

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \quad (a \neq 0).$$

A degree four polynomial is called a *quartic function* and degree five is called a *quintic function*. Here are sample graphs of a cubic, quartic, and quintic function:

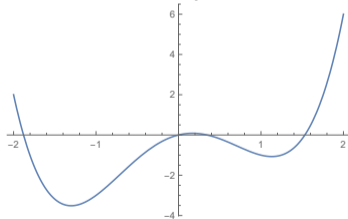
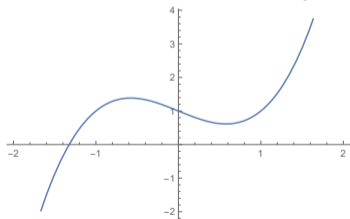


OTHER POLYNOMIALS

A *cubic function* is a function of the form

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \quad (a \neq 0).$$

A degree four polynomial is called a *quartic function* and degree five is called a *quintic function*. Here are sample graphs of a cubic, quartic, and quintic function:

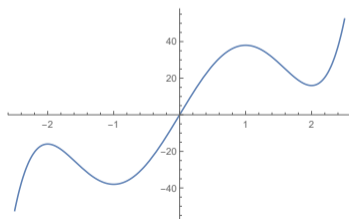
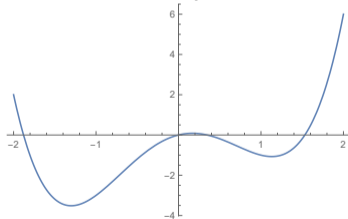
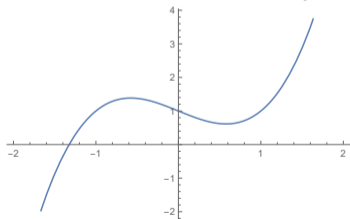


OTHER POLYNOMIALS

A *cubic function* is a function of the form

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \quad (a \neq 0).$$

A degree four polynomial is called a *quartic function* and degree five is called a *quintic function*. Here are sample graphs of a cubic, quartic, and quintic function:



INCREASING AND DECREASING

DEFINITION

A function f is said to be

- *increasing if the output values increase as the input values increase*

INCREASING AND DECREASING

DEFINITION

A function f is said to be

- *increasing if the output values increase as the input values increase*
- *decreasing if the output values decrease as the input values increase*

INCREASING AND DECREASING

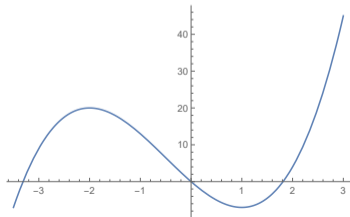
DEFINITION

A function f is said to be

- increasing if the output values increase as the input values increase
- decreasing if the output values decrease as the input values increase

EXAMPLE

Find the intervals on which the graphs below are increasing and decreasing



INCREASING AND DECREASING

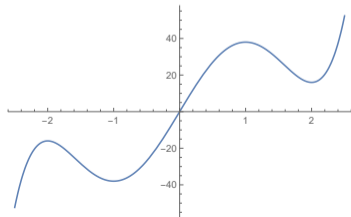
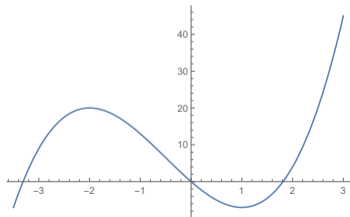
DEFINITION

A function f is said to be

- increasing if the output values increase as the input values increase
- decreasing if the output values decrease as the input values increase

EXAMPLE

Find the intervals on which the graphs below are increasing and decreasing

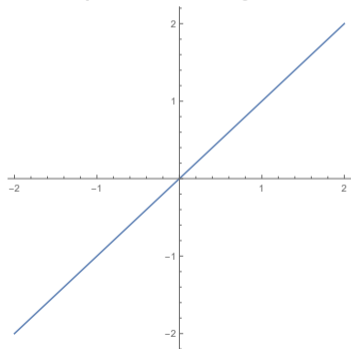


POWER FUNCTIONS

A function of the form $f(x) = x^a$, where a is a constant, is called a *power function*. When a is a positive integer, the shapes of these basically depend on whether a is even or odd

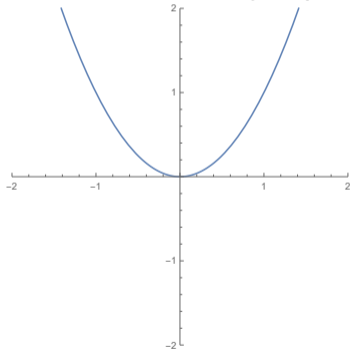
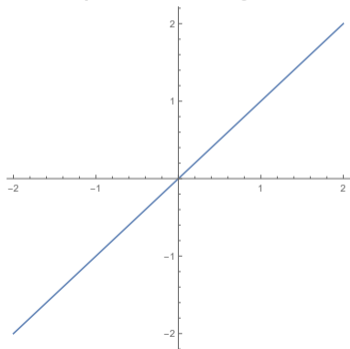
POWER FUNCTIONS

A function of the form $f(x) = x^a$, where a is a constant, is called a *power function*. When a is a positive integer, the shapes of these basically depend on whether a is even or odd



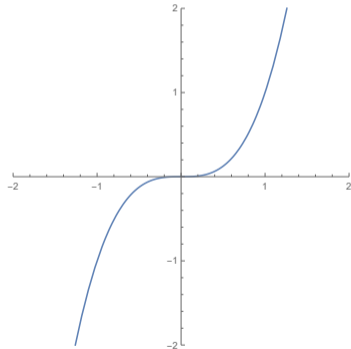
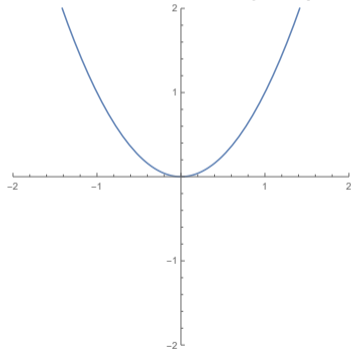
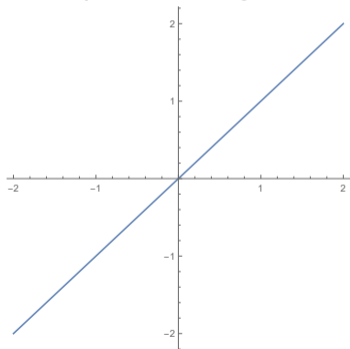
POWER FUNCTIONS

A function of the form $f(x) = x^a$, where a is a constant, is called a *power function*. When a is a positive integer, the shapes of these basically depend on whether a is even or odd



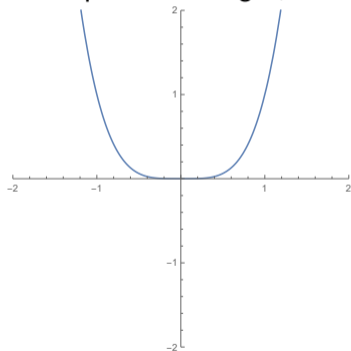
POWER FUNCTIONS

A function of the form $f(x) = x^a$, where a is a constant, is called a *power function*. When a is a positive integer, the shapes of these basically depend on whether a is even or odd



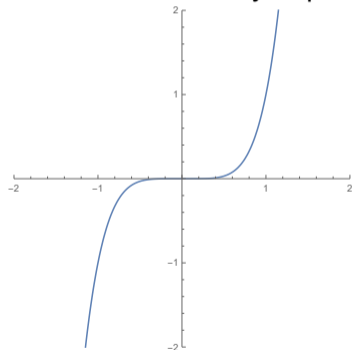
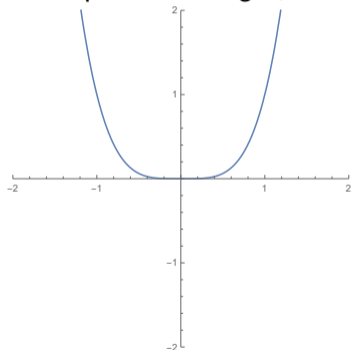
POWER FUNCTIONS

A function of the form $f(x) = x^a$, where a is a constant, is called a *power function*. When a is a positive integer, the shapes of these basically depend on whether a is even or odd



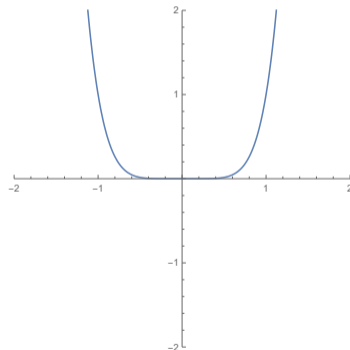
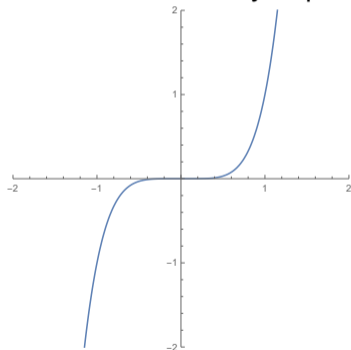
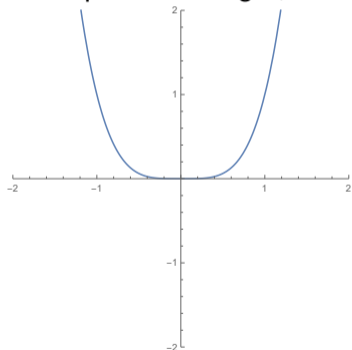
POWER FUNCTIONS

A function of the form $f(x) = x^a$, where a is a constant, is called a *power function*. When a is a positive integer, the shapes of these basically depend on whether a is even or odd



POWER FUNCTIONS

A function of the form $f(x) = x^a$, where a is a constant, is called a *power function*. When a is a positive integer, the shapes of these basically depend on whether a is even or odd

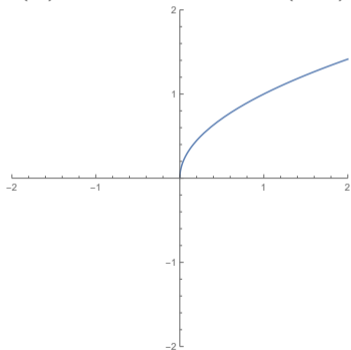


OTHER POWER FUNCTIONS

Below are graphs of $f(x) = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$, $f(x) = x^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{x}$, and $f(x) = x^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2$

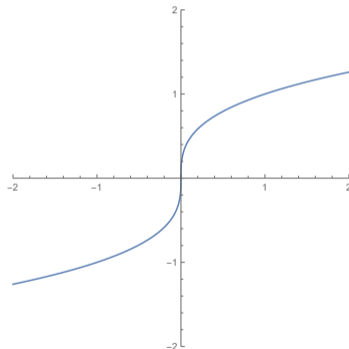
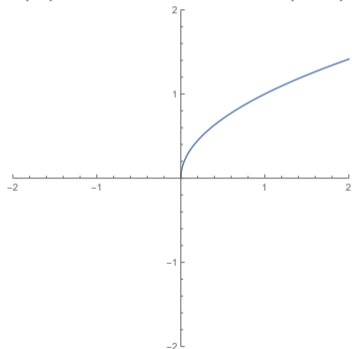
OTHER POWER FUNCTIONS

Below are graphs of $f(x) = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$, $f(x) = x^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{x}$, and $f(x) = x^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2$



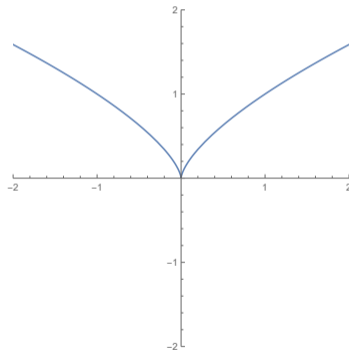
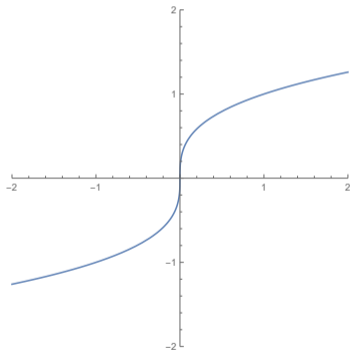
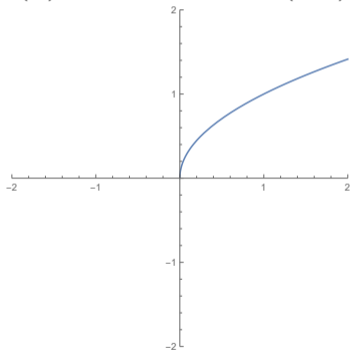
OTHER POWER FUNCTIONS

Below are graphs of $f(x) = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$, $f(x) = x^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{x}$, and $f(x) = x^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2$



OTHER POWER FUNCTIONS

Below are graphs of $f(x) = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$, $f(x) = x^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{x}$, and $f(x) = x^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2$

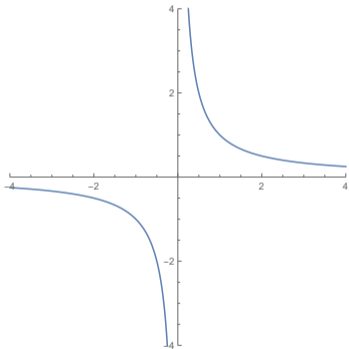


NEGATIVE POWERS

Below are graphs of $f(x) = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$ and $f(x) = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$

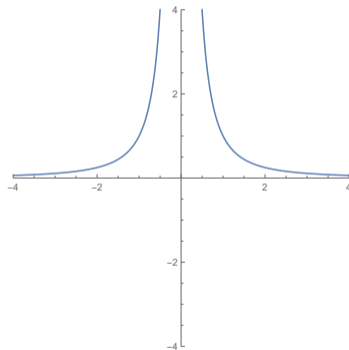
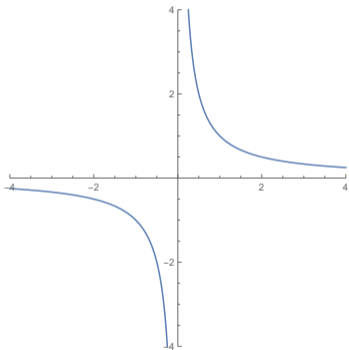
NEGATIVE POWERS

Below are graphs of $f(x) = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$ and $f(x) = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$



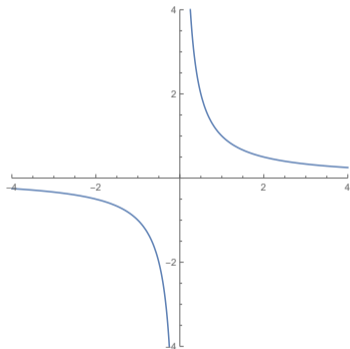
NEGATIVE POWERS

Below are graphs of $f(x) = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$ and $f(x) = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$



NEGATIVE POWERS

Below are graphs of $f(x) = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$ and $f(x) = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$



$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ is also known as the *reciprocal function*.

