ALGEBRA II JOURNAL Polynomials & Function Operations

1.	(a) A polynomial with both ends going downward will have an (even/odd) degree and
	(+/-) leading coefficient.
	(b) A polynomial with both ends going upward will have an degree and leading coefficient.
	(c) A polynomial with its left end going upward and its right end going downward will have an
	degree and leading coefficient
	(d) A polynomial with its left end going downward and its right end going upward will have an degree and leading coefficient.
2.	To find the real zeros of a polynomial with your calculator you should enter the function in $f_1(x)$
	in your calculator and then use
3.	Relative maximums and minimums are
	while absolute maximums and minimums are
4.	When identifying the intervals where a function is increasing or decreasing, you should list the
5.	To multiply a binomial times a trinomial you should
6.	(a) The first thing which should be tried when factoring any problem is
	(b) List the methods which should be used to factor a polynomial with the given number of terms.
	3 terms
	4 terms
	(c) In order for factoring by grouping to work
	must result in the second step of the process
7.	(a) Before performing long or synthetic division, you must check for
	(b) Synthetic division can be performed when

8.	(a) The symbols $f[g(x)]$ is pronounced as
	(b) $f[g(x)]$ is found by
	(c) A second notation for $f[g(x)]$ is
9.	(a) A function is
	(b) You can determine whether the <i>graph</i> of a relation is a function by
10.	(a) An inverse function is created by
	(b) Given the <i>graph</i> of the <i>original</i> function, you can determine whether its inverse will be a function by
11.	(a) Given the <i>graphs</i> of two relations, you can determine if they are inverses of each other by
	(b) Given the <i>equations</i> of two relations, you can determine if they are inverses of each other by
12.	List the following rules, facts, or formulas. a) Rules for factoring the following:
	$a^2 - b^2 = $ $a^3 - b^3 = $
	$a^2 + b^2 = $ $a^3 + b^3 = $
	b) Steps for finding the inverse equation of a function