

There are important features of cubic functions and their graphs:

$$f(x) = x^3 \quad \text{Page 93}$$

- All cubic functions have a **domain** consisting of all real numbers and a **range** consisting of all real numbers.
Domain: \mathbb{R} Range: \mathbb{R}
- The graphs of cubic functions have **turning points** where the curve changes from increasing to decreasing (relative or local maximum) or from decreasing to increasing (relative or local minimum).
- A cubic function can have zero or two turning points.
- Cubic functions also always have one **point of inflection** where the function changes curvature, from hill to bowl or from bowl to hill.
- The x -intercept is the point(s) where the graph crosses the x -axis. The y -intercept is the point where the graph crosses the y -axis. There can be one, two, or three x -intercepts but only one y -intercept on the graph of a cubic function.

Leading coefficient: The number in front of the variable with highest degree.

Graph:

left

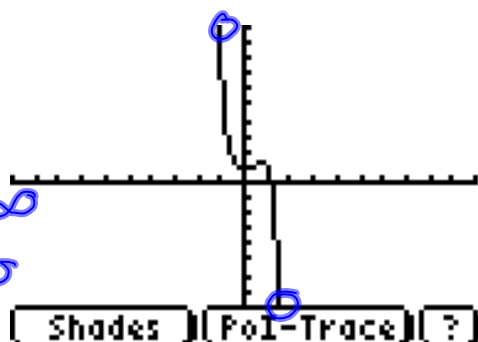
Right

y_1 $f(x) = x^4 + 2x + 3$ <i>both arrows point up</i>	$f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + x - 1$ <i>arrows point in different direction</i>
y_2 $f(x) = -x^2 + 4$ <i>both arrows point down</i>	$f(x) = -3x^5 + 3x^4 + 1$ <i>arrows point in diff. direction</i>

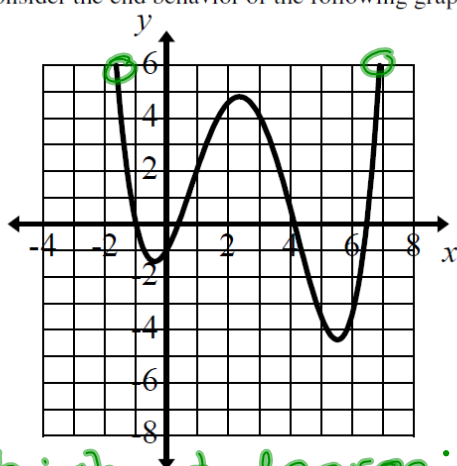
End Behavior:

$$\text{as } x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$$

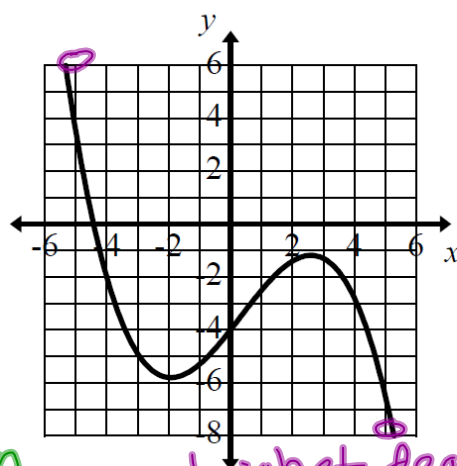
$$\text{as } x \rightarrow +\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$$



- 8) Consider the end behavior of the following graphs:

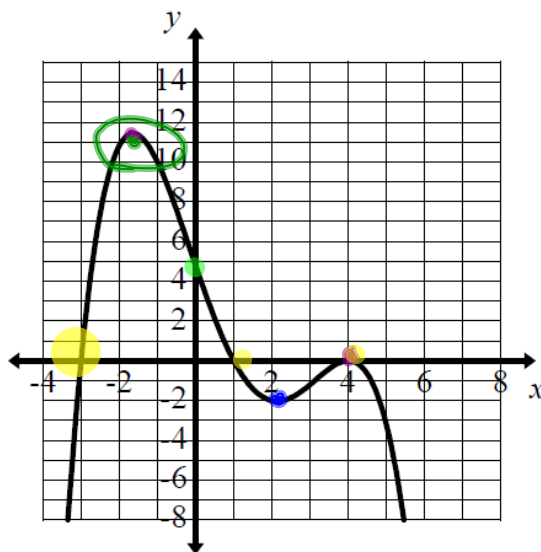


highest degree: even
 as $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$
 as $x \rightarrow +\infty, f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$



highest degree: odd
 as $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$
 as $x \rightarrow +\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

- 9) Consider the graph of the function $f(x) = -0.1x^4 + 0.6x^3 - 5.6x + 4.8$. Identify the following:



Domain: \mathbb{R}

Range: $y \leq 11.42$

local maximum: $(-1.64, 11.42) \& (4, 0)$

local minimum: $(2.14, -2.03)$

point of inflection: $(1, 0)$

x-intercept(s): $x = 1, -3, 4$
 $(1, 0), (-3, 0), (4, 0)$

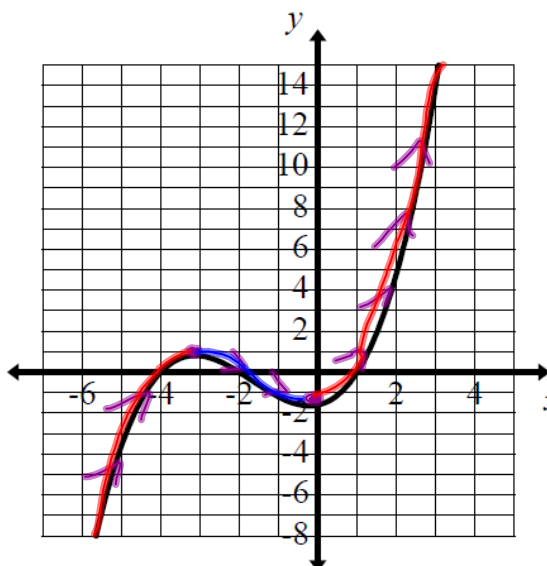
y-intercept: $y = 4.8$

Degree: 4

Lead Coefficient: -0.1

End Behavior: $x \rightarrow -\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$
 $x \rightarrow +\infty, f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$

- 10) Consider the graph of the function $f(x) = 0.2x^3 + x^2 + 0.4x - 1.6$. Identify the following:



Domain: \mathbb{R}

Range: \mathbb{R}

local maximum: $(-3.12, 0.81)$

local minimum: $(-0.21, -1.64)$

point of inflection: $(1, 0)$

x-intercept(s): $x = 1, -2, -4$

y-intercept: $y = -1.6$

Intervals of increasing:
 $x < -3.12, x > -0.21$

Intervals of decreasing:
 $-3.12 < x < -0.21$