## Sketching Polynomials

When drawing $y=P(x)$

- $y$ intercept is the constant
- $x$ intercepts are the roots
- as $x \rightarrow \pm \infty, P(x)$ acts like the leading term
- even powered roots look like
- odd powered roots look like

- If the polynomial can be written as $(x-a)^{n}$, then it is a basic curve
e.g. $y=(x+1)(x-1)^{3}(x+2)^{2}$

e.g. $y=(x-1)^{4}(x+1)^{3}(x+2)^{2}(x-2)$


Exercise 4B; 3cei, 4deghi, 6acm 7ac, 8, 11

