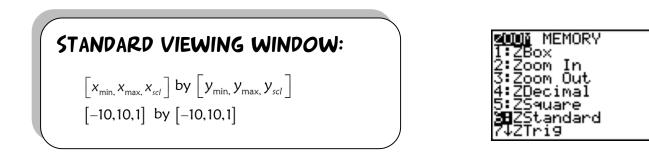
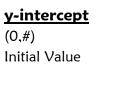
GRAPHS AND GRAPHING CALCULATOR

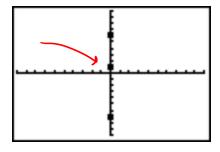
OBJECTIVES: 1) Use your graphing calculator to estimate x intercepts.



INTERCEPTS: EXACT (ALGEBRAIC) AND APPROXIMATE (CALCULATOR)

x-intercept (#,0) Root Zero

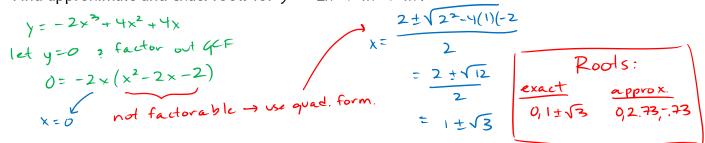




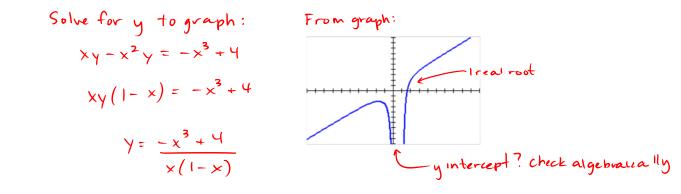
Plot the function y = 3x³ - 2x² in the given windows:
a. standard. How many roots? ?!Hard to tell!
b. [-1,1,1] by [-1,1,1]. How many roots? 3 -> verify algebraically:

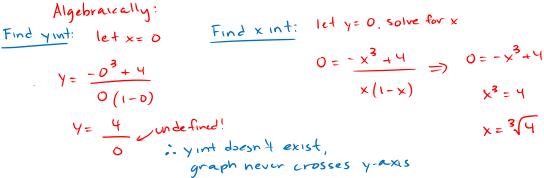
 $y = x^{2}(3x-2) \quad \text{or} \quad x \cdot x(3x-2) = 0$ $x^{2} = 0 \quad 3x - 2 = 0 \qquad x = 0 \quad 3x - 2 = 0$ $\int x = 0 \quad x = \frac{2}{3}$ Double root $x = \frac{2}{3}$ $x = 0 \quad x = \frac{2}{3}$

2. Find approximate and exact roots for $y = -2x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x$.



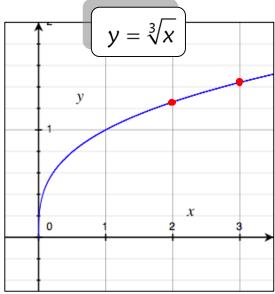
1.5 Notes 3. Estimate (from graph) and find intercepts for $xy - x^2y + x^3 = 4$.





4. Use the graph to estimate each: a. $\sqrt[3]{2} \approx 1.251$

b. ∛3 ≈ 1.442



c. $\sqrt[3]{6} \approx 1.817$ eventhough it is not on the graph we know $\sqrt[3]{2}$; $\sqrt[3]{3}$! $\sqrt[3]{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{3} = \sqrt[3]{6}$ (1.259)(21.442) = 1.81