

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# 11-7A Lesson Master

**Questions on SPUR Objectives**  
See Student Edition pages 792–795 for objectives.

## SKILLS Objective D

In 1 and 2, complete the table of function values below and find the first three sets of finite differences.

1.  $y = 2x^3 - 4x$

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$y$						

1st differences \_\_\_\_\_

2nd differences \_\_\_\_\_

3rd differences \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $y = 4 \cdot 2^x$

$x$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$y$						

1st differences \_\_\_\_\_

2nd differences \_\_\_\_\_

3rd differences \_\_\_\_\_

3. You should have found that the third differences are equal for one of the above functions, but not for the other. Explain this result.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in the Blanks** In 4 and 5, fill in the blank so that the sentence is always true.

- If a polynomial has degree 8, the \_\_\_\_\_ differences will be the first set of differences that are equal.
- If a set of  $x$ -values form an arithmetic sequence, and the set of 5th differences of the corresponding  $y$ -values are equal and the set of 4th differences of the corresponding  $y$ -values are not equal, a polynomial of degree \_\_\_\_\_ will fit the data.

In 6–8, determine whether there is a polynomial of degree four or less that will fit the data. If so, find the degree of the polynomial.

6. 

$x$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$y$	-2	3	8	15	31	68

7. 

$x$	10	15	20	25	30	35
$y$	-12	-4	2	6	8	8

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The first six terms of an arithmetic sequence with first term 12 and a common difference of -3. \_\_\_\_\_