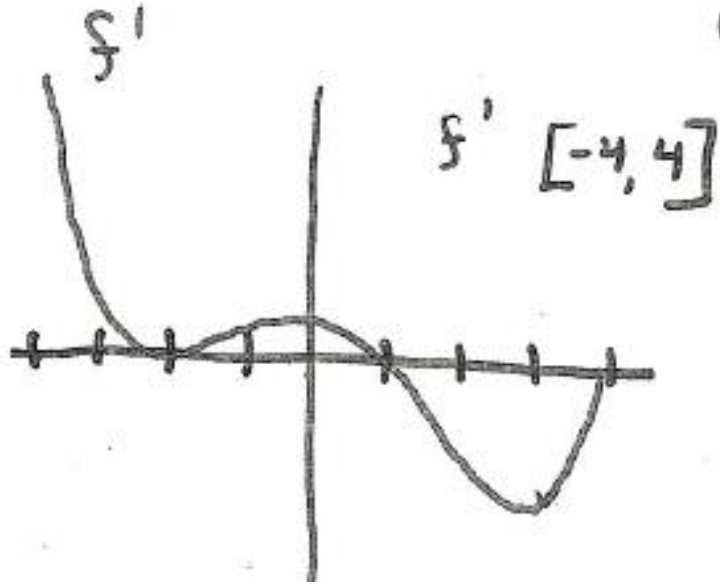


Graphs of functions and their derivatives

Connecting f' with the graph of f



#1 a) On what interval is f increasing?

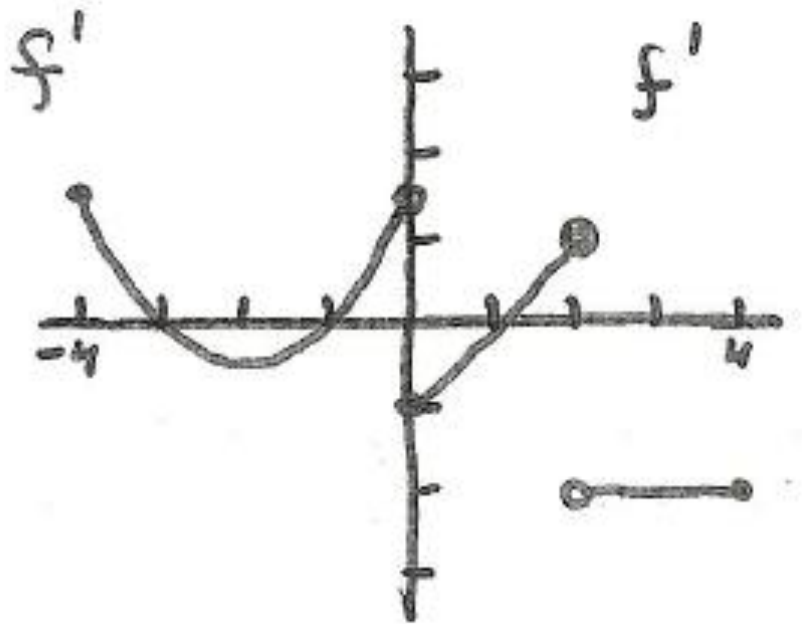
b) On what interval is the graph of f concave up?

c) At what x -coordinates does f have a local extrema?

d) What are x -coordinates of all inflection points of the graph?

e) Sketch a possible graph of f .

#2 a) Find the x-coordinates of all local extrema and points of inflection of f .

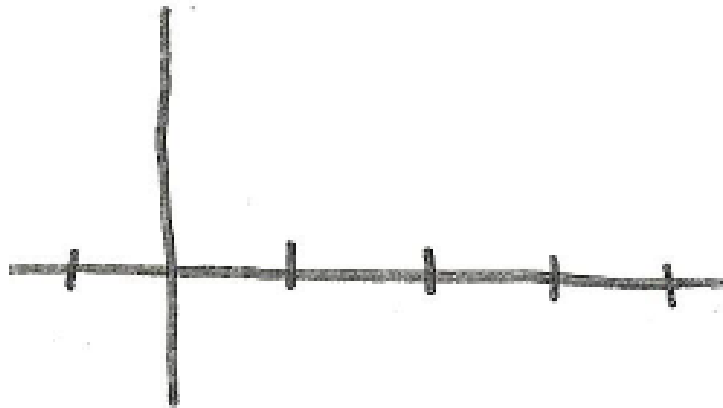


b) Sketch a possible graph of f .

#3 $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2$

- a) Identify where the extrema of f occurs.
- b) Find the intervals on which f is increasing and decreasing.
- c) Find where the graph of f is concave up and concave down.

d) Sketch a possible graph for f .



Example:

A function f is continuous on the interval $[-4, 3]$ with the following properties.

Intervals	$-4 < x < -2$	$x = -2$	$-2 < x < 1$	$x = 1$	$1 < x < 3$
f'	Neg	0	Neg	DNE	Pos
f''	Pos	0	Neg	DNE	Neg

- a. Find the x -coordinates of all relative extrema on the domain $[-4, 3]$. Classify them as relative max or relative mins. Justify your answer.

There is a relative minimum at $x = 1$ because $f'(1)$ DNE and f' changes from negative to positive, which indicates that $f(x)$ changes from decreasing to increasing at $x = 1$.

Example:

A function f is continuous on the interval $[-4, 3]$ with the following properties.

Intervals	$-4 < x < -2$	$x = -2$	$-2 < x < 1$	$x = 1$	$1 < x < 3$
f'	Neg	0	Neg	DNE	Pos
f''	Pos	0	Neg	DNE	Neg

b. Find the x -coordinates of any point of inflection on the domain $[-4, 3]$. Justify your answer.

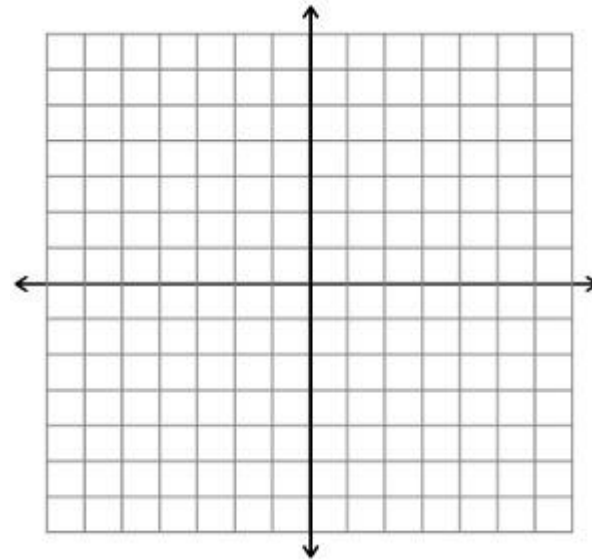
There is an inflection point at $x = -2$ because $f''(-2) = 0$ and f'' changes from positive to negative, which indicates $f(x)$ changes from concave up to concave down at $x = -2$.

Example:

A function f is continuous on the interval $[-4, 3]$ with the following properties.

Intervals	$-4 < x < -2$	$x = -2$	$-2 < x < 1$	$x = 1$	$1 < x < 3$
f'	Neg	0	Neg	DNE	Pos
f''	Pos	0	Neg	DNE	Neg

Sketch a possible graph of $f(x)$, given that $f(-4) = 6$ and $f(3) = 2$.



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