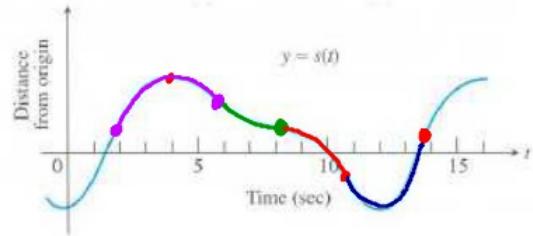


Page 4

$v(t) = 0$
Horizontal tangents
 $t = -1, 4, 12, 16$

- 30) Using the graph of the position function find the approximate values at which $v(t) = 0$ and when $a(t) = 0$.



$a(t) = 0$
changes in concavity
 $t = 2, 6, 8, 11, 14$

No Interval Local Extremes

Extreme Values

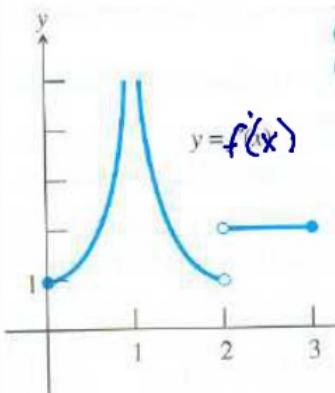
Abs Min $x=0$
Abs Max $x=3$

b/c $f' > 0$
from $[0, 3]$

Pts of Inflection

$$x=1$$

- 50) Use the graph of the function f' to estimate the intervals on which
a) f is increasing b) f is decreasing c) f is concave up d) f is concave down
and then use the graph of the function f' to find
e) any extreme values and f) any points of inflection
(Assume that the function f is continuous from $[0, 3]$)



a) f inc $f' > 0$

$$[0, 1] \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, 3]$$

b) never b/c f' never < 0

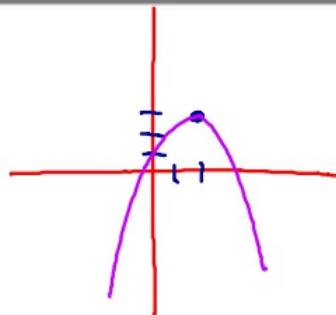
c) concave up $f'' > 0$ (slope $f' > 0$)
($0, 1$)

d) concave down $f'' < 0$ (slope $f' < 0$)
($1, 2$)

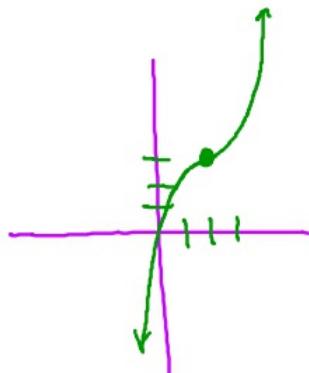
CALCULUS: Graphical, Numerical, Algebraic by Finney, Demana, Waits and Kennedy
Chapter 4: Applications of Derivatives Sketching graphs p. 203

What you'll Learn About:
 How to sketch graphs of $f(x)$, $f'(x)$, and $f''(x)$

- 40a) $f(2) = 3$ Point $(2, 3)$
 $x=2$ Critical Pt
 Possible Max/min
 f increasing $\leftarrow f'(x) > 0$ for $x < 2$
 f decreasing $\leftarrow f'(x) < 0$ for $x > 2$



- 40d) $f(2) = 3$
 $f'(2) = 0$
 $f'(x) > 0$ for $x \neq 2$
 f inc except at $x=2$

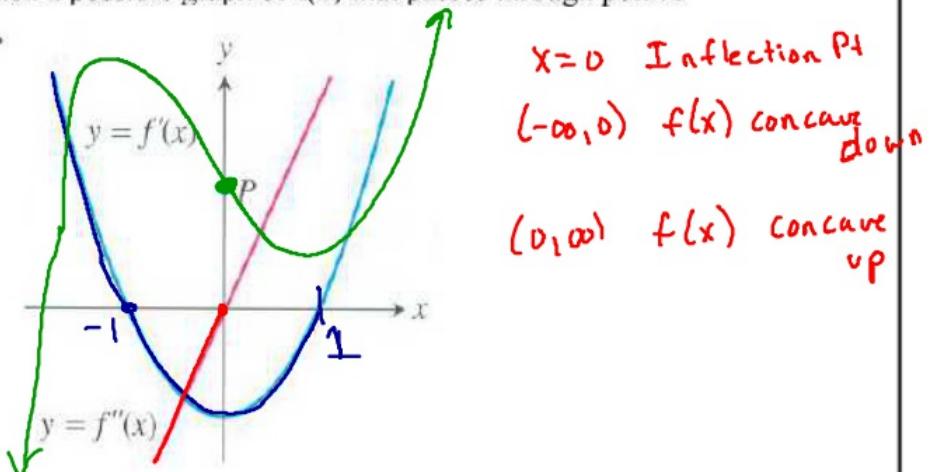


What you'll Learn About:

How to sketch graphs of $f(x)$, $f'(x)$, and $f''(x)$

Sketch a possible graph of $f(x)$ that passes through point P

41.



- $(-\infty, -1)$ $f(x)$ inc
- $(-1, 1)$ $f(x)$ dec
- $(1, \infty)$ $f(x)$ inc
- $x = -1$ Local Max
- $x = 1$ Local Min

Sketch a continuous curve with the following properties

$x = \pm 8$ C.P.

$|x| < 8$ f inc
 $-8 < x < 8$

$|x| > 8$ f dec

$x < -8$ or $x > 8$
 $(-\infty, -8) \cup (8, \infty)$

f concave up $(-\infty, 0)$

f concave down $(0, \infty)$

$$f(-8) = 0$$

$$f(-4) = 2$$

$$f(8) = 4$$

$$f'(8) = f'(-8) = 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad |x| < 8$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad |x| > 8$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \quad x < 0$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \quad x > 0$$

