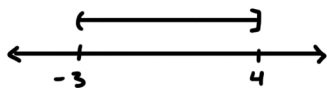


open intervals  $()$  - not equal to  
closed intervals  $[]$  - equal to

#### 4.1 inequality to interval notation

1)  $-3 < x \leq 4 \rightarrow (-3, 4]$



3)  $f(x) = -3x - 1$  on  $(-\infty, \infty)$

d) decreasing, negative slope

4)  $f(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x}$  on  $(0, \infty)$

$f'(x) = -x^{-1/2}$

$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$   $(0, \infty)$

$f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2}(1)^{-1/2}$

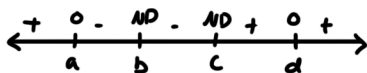
$f'(1) = -0.5$

decreasing, falls from left to right

5) Identify intervals that are decreasing

A)  $(a, b), (c, d), (e, f)$

6) Determine local maximum, minimum, or neither at each number



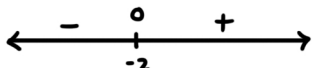
$x = a$ ) local maximum ✓

$x = b$ ) no local extremum ✓ (inflection point)

$x = c$ ) local minimum ✓

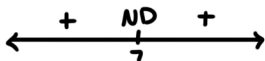
$x = d$ ) no local extremum ✓ (inflection point)

7) Match graph with correct sign chart



ND means No Derivative  
(slope is perpendicular)

8) Match graph with sign chart  
perpendicular line at  $x=7$



9)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x - 6$

$0 = 3x^2 - 3$

A)  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$

$0 = x^2 - 1$

B) partition numbers:

$(x+1)(x-1) = 0$

$x = \pm 1$

C) critical numbers:

$x = \pm 1$

Anywhere that equals 0  
or DNE is a critical number

10)  $f(x) = \frac{7}{x+8}$

(A)  $f'(x) = 7(x+8)^{-1}$

$f'(x) = -7(x+8)^{-2}$

(B) partition numbers:

$x = -8$

$\frac{7}{x+8} = x+8 = 0 = x+8 = -8 = x$

(C) critical numbers:

None

function still has to  
exist

(11) Intervals where  $f(x)$  increasing, decreasing, local extrema.

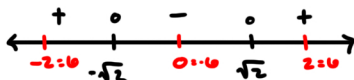
$f(x) = x^3 + 6x - 27$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6 = 0$

$x^2 - 2 = 0$

$(x - \sqrt{2})(x + \sqrt{2})$

$x = \pm \sqrt{2}$



increasing on  $(-\infty, -\sqrt{2})$  and  $(\sqrt{2}, \infty)$

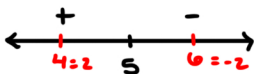
decreasing on  $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

local

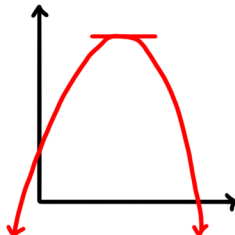
Sign was wrong.  
Preto on your  
own

13)  $f(x) = 6 + 10x - x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 10 - 2x = 0 \\ -2x &= -10 \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$



increasing on  $(-\infty, 5)$   
 decreasing on  $(5, \infty)$



14)  $f(x) = 10 - 3x + 3x^2 - x^3$

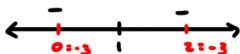
$$f'(x) = -3 + 6x - 3x^2 = 0$$

$$1 - 2x + x^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \quad x \\ \times \\ -1 \quad x \end{array}$$

$$(-1+x)(-1+x) = 0$$

$$x = 1$$



never increasing  
 decreasing on  $(-\infty, \infty)$

