

Instructions
Name: _____
Section: _____

Solution by Shian

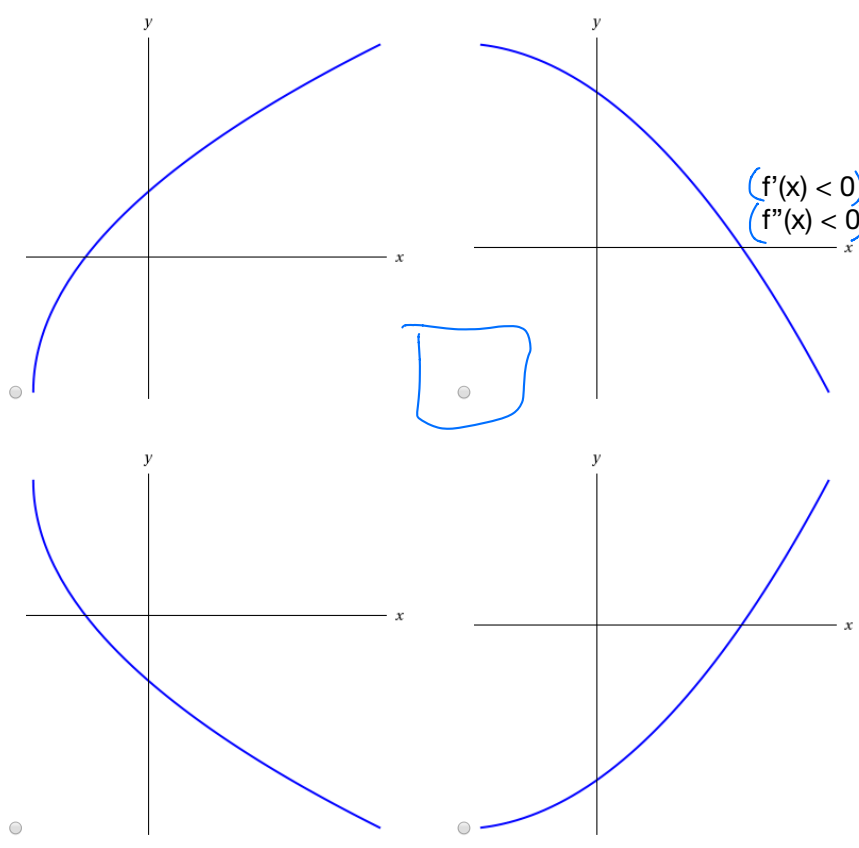
$f'(x) \leftarrow$ tells us the slope
 $f''(x) \leftarrow$ tells us the concavity

1. Question Details

SCalc8 3.3.020. [3353922]

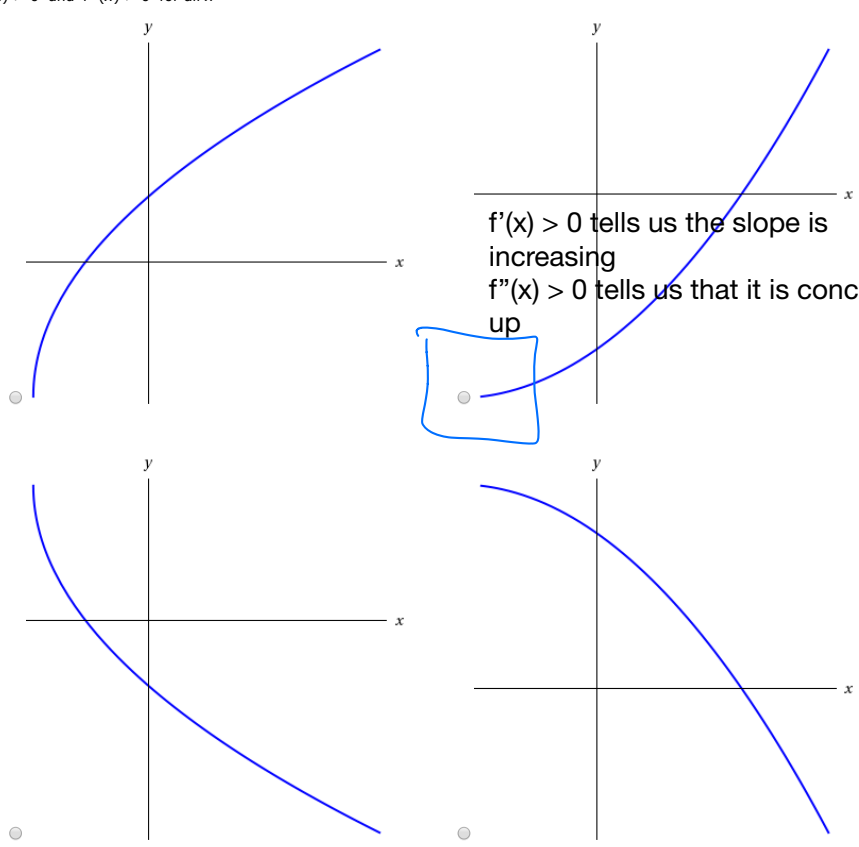
Sketch the graph of a function that satisfies all of the given conditions.

(a) $f'(x) < 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$ for all x



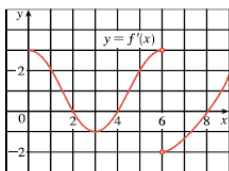
$f'(x) < 0$ tells us decreasing
 $f''(x) < 0$ tells us concave down

(b) $f'(x) > 0$ and $f''(x) > 0$ for all x



$f'(x) > 0$ tells us the slope is increasing
 $f''(x) > 0$ tells us that it is concave up

The graph of the derivative f' of a continuous function f is shown below. (Assume f' continues to ∞ .)



(a) On what interval is f increasing? (Enter your answer in interval notation.)

$[0, 2] \cup [4, 6] \cup [8, \infty)$

$[2, 4] \cup (6, 8]$

On what interval is f decreasing? (Enter your answer in interval notation.)

(b) At what value(s) of x does f have a local maximum? (Enter your answers as a comma-separated list.)

$x =$

At what value(s) of x does f have a local minimum? (Enter your answers as a comma-separated list.)

$x =$

(c) On what interval is f concave upward? (Enter your answer in interval notation.)

Concave up means that the derivative of $f'(x)$ is increasing $(3, 6) \cup (6, \infty)$

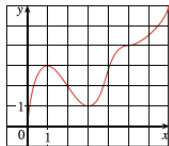
On what interval is f concave downward? (Enter your answer in interval notation.)

(d) What are the x -coordinate(s) of the inflection point(s) of f ? (Enter your answers as a comma-separated list.)

$x =$

(e) Assuming that $f(0) = 0$, sketch a graph of f . (Do this on paper. Your teacher may ask you to turn in this work.)

Use the given graph of f over the interval $(0, 7)$ to find the following.



(a) The open intervals on which f is increasing. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$(0, 1] \cup [3, 7)$

(b) The open intervals on which f is decreasing. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$[1, 3]$

(c) The open intervals on which f is concave upward. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$[2, 4] \cup [5, 7]$

(d) The open intervals on which f is concave downward. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$(0, 2) \cup (4, 5)$

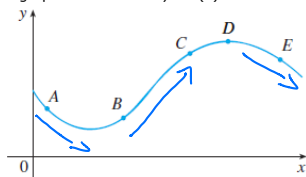
(e) The coordinates of the points of inflection.

$(x, y) = (2, 2)$ (smallest x -value)

$(x, y) = (4, 2.8)$

$(x, y) = (5, 4)$ (largest x -value)

The graph of a function $y = f(x)$ is shown. At which point(s) are the following true? (Select all that apply.)



	f'	f''
A	-	+
B	+	+
C	+	-
D	+	-
E	-	-

(a) $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ are both positive.

- ☐ A
☒ B
☐ C
☐ D
☐ E

(b) $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ are both negative.

- ☐ A
☐ B
☐ C
☐ D
☒ E

(c) $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is negative but $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is positive.

- ☒ A
☐ B
☐ C
☐ D
☐ E

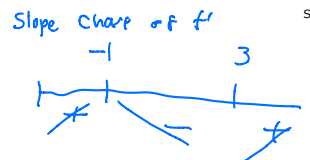
5. Question Details

Consider the equation below. (If an answer does not exist, enter DNE.)

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 4$$

(a) Find the interval on which f is increasing. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$(-\infty, -1) \cup (3, \infty)$ $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 3(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 3(x-3)(x+1)$



Find the interval on which f is decreasing. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$(-1, 3)$

(b) Find the local minimum and maximum values of f .

local minimum value -23

local maximum value 9

critical #	$f(c.#)$
-1	9
3	-23

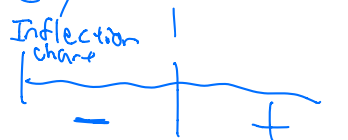
$$9 > -23$$

(c) Find the inflection point.

$(x, y) = (1, -7)$ $0 = f''(x) = 6x - 6 = 6(x - 1)$
 $x = 1$ $f(1) = -7$

Find the interval on which f is concave up. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$(1, \infty)$



Find the interval on which f is concave down. (Enter your answer using interval notation.)

$(-\infty, 1)$

Assignment Details

Name (AID): Sec 12/13 wk10 ws (15571148)
 Submissions Allowed: 5
 Category: Homework
 Code:
 Locked: No
 Author: Greuling, Jason (jlgreuling@math.hawaii.edu)
 Last Saved: Oct 24, 2019 07:11 PM HST
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