

Determine the intervals of concavity and the inflection points

A) $f(x) = x^{2/5}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{5} x^{-3/5}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{6}{25} x^{-8/5}$$

$$0 = \boxed{\frac{-6}{25(x)^{8/5}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f''=0 \\ -6 \neq 0 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ f'' \text{ und} \\ \{ x=0 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{P.I.P.S} \end{array} \right.$$

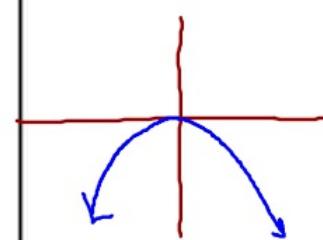
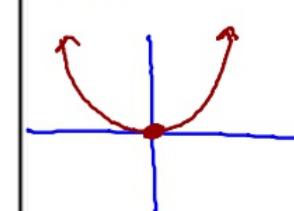
$$f''(-1) = \frac{-6}{25(-1)^{8/5}} < 0$$

$f(x)$ concave down $(-\infty, 0)$

$$f''(1) = \frac{-6}{25} < 0$$

$f(x)$ concave down $(0, \infty)$

Local Extrema and the 2nd Derivative



At a C.P.
 if $f(x)$
 concave down
 local max

 At a C.P. if
 $f(x)$ concave
 up local min

- ① Find C.P.
- ② Plug C.P. into 2nd derivative

Determine the local extrema using the second derivative test
 A) $y = x^2$

$$y' = 2x \quad y'' = 2 > 0 \quad y \text{ concave up}$$

C.P. $2x = 0$
 $x = 0$ Local min b/c $y''(0) > 0$

B) $y = -x^2$

$$y' = -2x \quad y'' = -2 < 0 \quad y \text{ concave down}$$

C.P. $-2x = 0$
 $x = 0$ Local Max b/c $y''(0) < 0$

Determine the local extrema using the second derivative test

25) $f(x) = x^3 - 12x^2 + 45x$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 24x + 45 \quad f''(x) = 6x - 24$$

$$0 = 3x^2 - 24x + 45$$

$$0 = x^2 - 8x + 15$$

$$0 = (x-5)(x-3)$$

$$x=5 \quad x=3$$

$$f''(3) = -6 < 0$$

f concave down $x=3$ local max

$$f''(5) = 6 > 0$$

f concave up $x=5$ local min

27) $f(x) = 3x^4 - 8x^3 + 6x^2$

$$f'(x) = 12x^3 - 24x^2 + 12x$$

$$0 = 12x(x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$$0 = 12x(x-1)(x-1)$$

C.P. $x=0$ $x=1$

$$f''(x) = 36x^2 - 48x + 12$$

$$f''(0) = 12 > 0$$

f concave up $x=0$ local min

$$f''(1) = 0 \quad x=1 \quad P.I.P's$$

\downarrow
 local min

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 6\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) > 0 \quad f \text{ inc } (0,1)$$

$$f'(2) = 34(1)(1) > 0 \quad f \text{ inc } (1, \infty)$$

Determine the local extrema using the second derivative test

$$31) f(x) = 6x^{3/2} - 4x^{1/2}$$

$$5) f(x) = 10x^3 - x^5$$

CALCULUS: Graphical, Numerical, Algebraic by Finney, Demana, Waits and Kennedy
Chapter 4: Applications of Derivatives Summary of features of graphs using calculus

What you'll Learn About

How to describe the key features of a graph using the 1st and 2nd derivative

Absolute Extrema

$$f(-2) = 16 + 24 - 3 = 37$$

$$f(0) = -3$$

$$f(2) = -16 + 24 - 3 = 5$$

$$f(5) = -250 + 150 - 3 = -103$$

Critical Points

$$f(-2) = 37$$

Abs Max

$$f(5) = -103$$

Abs Min

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

$$[-2, 5]$$

$$f'(x) = -6x^2 + 12x$$

$$0 = -6x^2 + 12x$$

$$0 = -6x(x-2)$$

$$(x=0) \quad (x=2)$$

$$f'(-1) = -18 < 0$$

f dec $(-\infty, 0)$

$$f'(1) = 6 > 0$$

f inc $(0, 2)$

$$f'(3) = -18 < 0$$

f dec $(2, \infty)$

$x=0$ local min b/c
 f' changes from neg to pos

$x=2$ local max b/c
 f' changes from pos to neg

$$f''(x) = -12x + 12$$

$$0 = -12x + 12$$

$$x=1$$

$$f''(0) = 12 > 0$$

f concave up $(-\infty, 1)$

$x=0$ local min

$$f''(2) = -12 < 0$$

f concave down $(1, \infty)$

$x=2$ local max