

p187 55

$$f(x) = \underline{a}x^3 + \underline{b}x^2 + cx + d$$

min @ (0,0)

$$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

max @ (2,2)

$$f'(0) = c = 0$$

$$f'(2) = 12a + 4b = 0$$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0$$

$$f(2) = 8a + 4b = 2$$

$$12a + 4b = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8a + 4b = 2 \\ 12a + 4b = 0 \\ \hline -4a = 2 \end{array}$$

$$-4a = 2$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$8\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 4b = 2$$

$$-4 + 4b = 2$$

$$4b = 6$$

$$b = \frac{3}{2}$$

Section 3.4 Concavity and Points of Inflection

Recall:



Concave
down

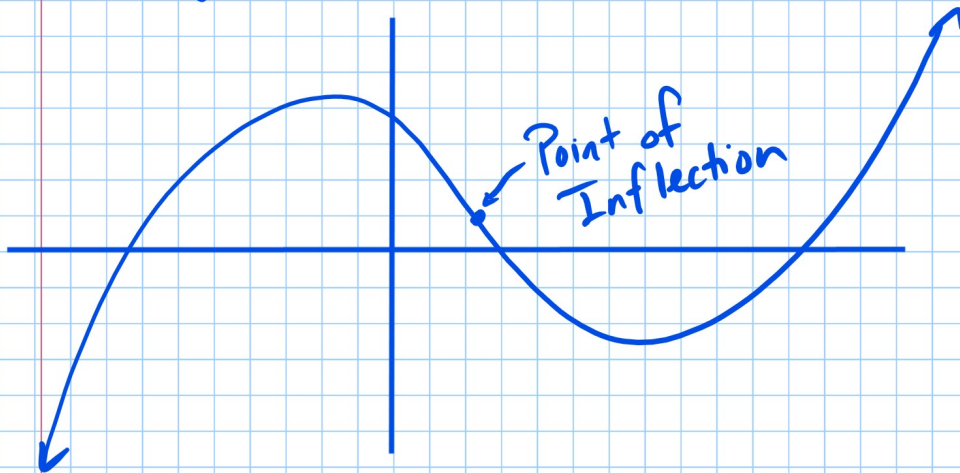
$$f'' < 0$$



Concave
up

$$f'' > 0$$

A point of inflection is a point where the graph changes concavity.



To find points of inflection we start by finding possible inflection points (PIPs) by finding domain values for which $f''(x) = 0$ or $f''(x)$ is undefined. Then we use the same number line test that we used for the first derivative.

ex: Find extrema and points of inflection for $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3$

Extrema: $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 0$

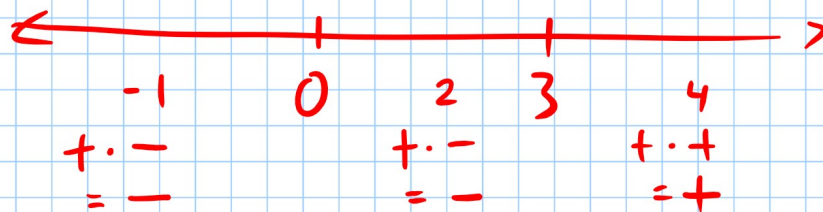
$$4x^2(x - 3) = 0$$

$$4x^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x - 3 = 0$$

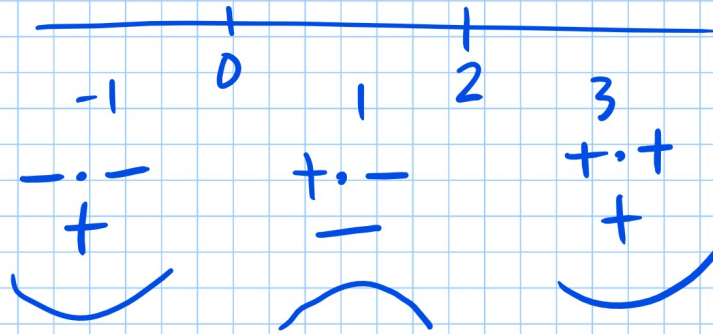
$$x = 3$$



relative min @ $(3, f(3)) = (3, -27)$

IPs: $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x$
 $= 12x(x-2) = 0$

PIPs are $x=0$ $x=2$



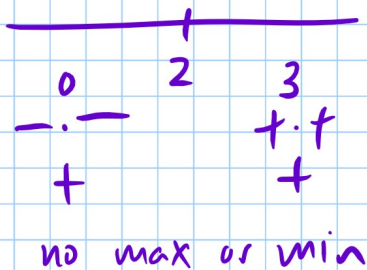
IPs @ $(0, f(0)) = (0, 0)$ $\swarrow 2^4 - 4 \cdot 2^3$
@ $(2, f(2)) = (2, -16)$

p194-195 21, 23, 25, 28, 34, 36, 43, 56

23) $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8$

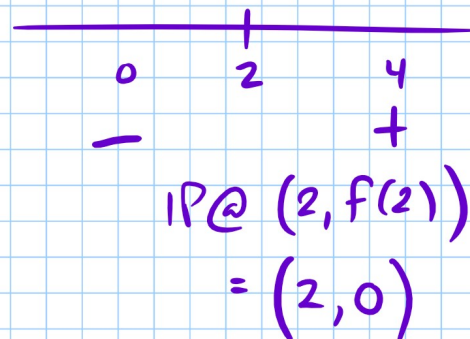
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 12$$
$$= 3(x^2 - 4x + 4)$$
$$= 3(x-2)(x-2)$$

critter: $x=2$



no max or min

$$f''(x) = 6x - 12 = 0$$
$$6x = 12$$
$$x = 2$$

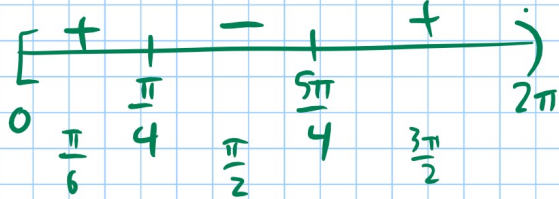


$$34) f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x = 0$$

$$\cos x = \sin x$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}$$



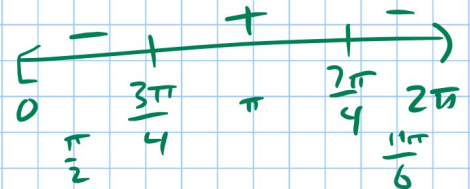
$$\text{max @ } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1.41\right)$$

$$\text{min @ } \left(\frac{5\pi}{4}, -1.41\right)$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x - \cos x = 0$$

$$\sin x = -\cos x$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$



$$\text{IPs @ } \left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, 0\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}, 0\right)$$