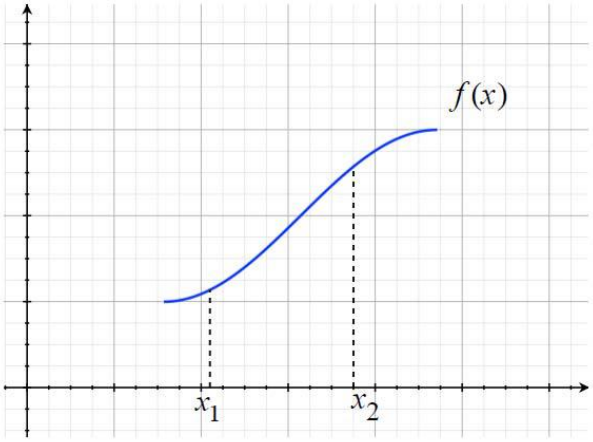
Section 3.3 – Intervals of Increase and Decrease

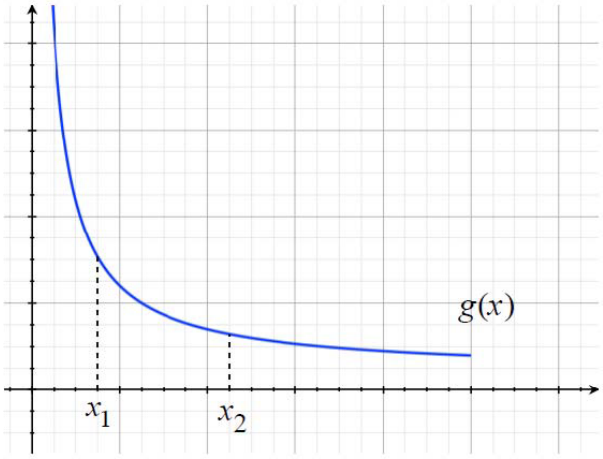
Let f be a function whose domain includes an interval I.

We say that f is **increasing** on I if for every two numbers x_1, x_2 in I, $x_1 < x_2$ implies that $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$.

We say that f is **decreasing** on I if for every two numbers x_1, x_2 in I, $x_1 < x_2$ implies that $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$.

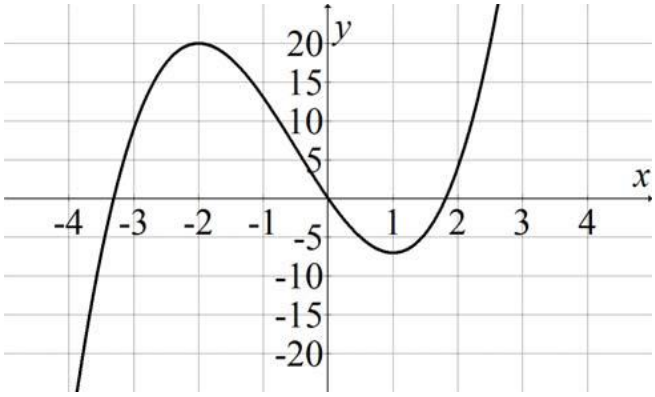


f is increasing



g is decreasing

Example 1: Given the graph of a polynomial function below, give the intervals of increase and decrease.

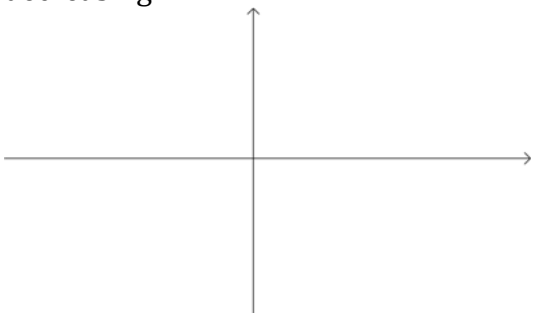


Increasing:

Decreasing:

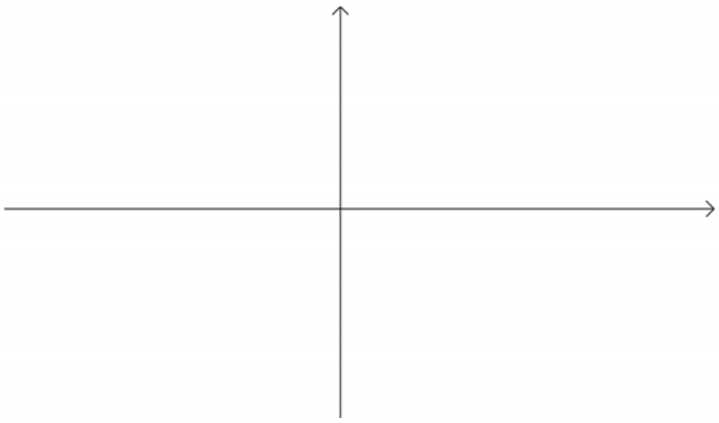
One way we can find intervals of increase and decrease is to graph the function.

Example 2: Given $f(x) = 5|x - 2| + 1$, when is this function increasing? When is it decreasing?



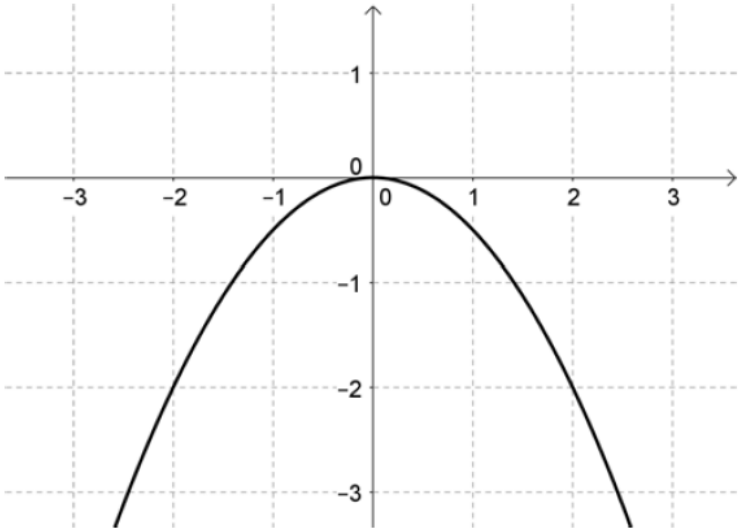
Increasing: Decreasing:

Example 3: Given $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x < 0 \\ 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ -x, & x > 5 \end{cases}$, when is this function increasing? When is it decreasing?



Increasing: Decreasing:

Let us use the graph below to observe the slopes of the tangent lines as the graph increases and decreases.



Over the intervals where the function is increasing, the tangent lines have positive slope. On the other hand, over the intervals of decrease, the tangent lines have negative slope.

Theorem: Suppose that f is differentiable on the interior of an interval I and continuous on all of I.

- If $f'(x) > 0$ for all x in I, then f increases on I.
- If $f'(x) < 0$ for all x in I, then f decreases on I.

Example 4: Given $f(x) = 6x^5 - 40x^3 + 10$, when is this function increasing? When is it decreasing?

Increasing:

Decreasing:

Example 5: Given $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-4}$, when is this function increasing? When is it decreasing?

$f'(x) = \frac{x^2-8x}{(x-4)^2}$

Increasing: Decreasing:

Example 6: Given $f(x) = 8\cos^4(x)$, when is this function increasing on $[0, \pi]$? When is it decreasing on $[0, \pi]$?

$f'(x) = -32\cos^3 x \cdot \sin x$

Increasing: Decreasing:

Example 7: Given $f(x) = (x-4)^{2/3}$, when is this function increasing? When is it decreasing?

Increasing:

Decreasing: