

Info

- EMCFs and Homework will be posted for next week.
- Homework is posted and due on Monday.
- A Quiz will be given in lab today.
- An Online Quiz will be due on Monday at 11:59pm.
- Test 3 registration has already started.

The Second Derivative Test for Classifying Critical Numbers

Suppose $f'(c) = 0$ and $f''(x)$ exists in an open neighborhood containing $x = c$. \leftarrow c.n. at $x=c$

If $f''(c) > 0$ then f has a local minimum at $x = c$.

If $f''(c) < 0$ then f has a local maximum at $x = c$.

If $f''(c) = 0$ then anything is possible, and the test fails to give information.

Example: Use the second derivative test to classify the critical numbers of $f(x) = -2x^3 + 6x^2 + 18x + 2$.

$$f'(x) = -6x^2 + 12x + 18$$

exists for all x .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Set } f'(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow -6x^2 + 12x + 18 = 0 \\ &-6(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 0 \\ &(x-3)(x+1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -1, x = 3$$

2nd deriv test

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

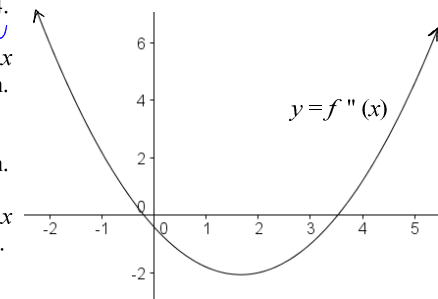
$$f''(-1) = 24 > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ has a local min at } x = -1$$

$$f''(3) = -24 < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ has a local max at } x = 3$$

Popper P18

The graph of $y = f''(x)$ is shown, and $f'(x) = 0$ for $x = -2, 3, 4$.

1. Give the smallest value of x where f has a local maximum.
2. Give the largest value of x where f has a local maximum.
3. Give the smallest value of x where f has a local minimum.
4. Give the largest value of x where f has a local minimum.



Example: $x=1$ is a critical number of $f(x) = 2x(x-1)^2 + 3(x-1)^3$. Explain why the second derivative test cannot be used to classify this critical number. Then use the first derivative test to classify the critical number $x=1$.

$f'(x) = 2 \cdot 3(x-1)^2 + (x-1)^2 \cdot 2 + 12(x-1)^2$
 $f'(x) = 6x(x-1)^2 + 14(x-1)^2$
 Note: $f'(1) = 0$.
 $f''(x) = 6x \cdot 2(x-1) + (x-1)^2 \cdot 6 + 42(x-1)^2$
 $= 12x(x-1) + 48(x-1)^2$
 $\therefore f''(1) = 0$ Test Fails!
 $f'(x) = (x-1)^2 [6x + 14(x-1)]$ *set $f'(x) = 0$ solve*
 $f'(x) = (x-1)^2 [20x - 14]$
 C.N. $x=1, x = \frac{14}{20} = \frac{7}{10}$
 $f'(x)$ sign chart:
 x : 0, $\frac{7}{10}$, 1 , 2
 $f'(x)$: -, 0, +, 0, +, +, +
 $f'(0) = -$, $f'(\frac{7}{10}) = +$, $f'(2) = +$
 f shape: \cup (local min at $x=1$), \cap (local max at $x=\frac{7}{10}$)
 within local min no local min at $x=1$.

Popper P18

The graph of $y=f''(x)$ is shown.

5. Give the left endpoint of the interval on which the function f is concave down.

6. Give the smallest inflection number for f .

Popper P18

The graph of $y=f'(x)$ is shown.

7. Give the smallest value of x where f has inflection.

8. Give the largest value of x where f has inflection.

Moving towards graphing...

Identifying ^{Vertical} Cusps and Vertical Tangents:

Cusps:

- $f'(c)$ dne
- $f(x) = x^{2/3}$

Vertical Tangents:

- $f'(c)$ dne

Cusp 1: $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f'(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f'(x) = +\infty$
 Cusp 2: $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f'(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f'(x) = -\infty$
 Vertical Tangent 1: $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f'(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f'(x) = +\infty$
 Vertical Tangent 2: $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} f'(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f'(x) = -\infty$

Determine whether or not the graph of f has a vertical tangent or a vertical cusp at c .

21. $f(x) = (x+3)^{4/3}$; $c = -3$.

Check: $f'(x) = \frac{4}{3}(x+3)^{1/3}$

$f'(-3) = 0 \leftarrow \text{WHAT??}$

Neither occurs.

28. $f(x) = 4 - (2-x)^{3/7}$; $c = 2$.

Check: $f'(x) = \frac{3}{7}(2-x)^{-4/7} = \frac{3}{7(2-x)^{4/7}}$

$f'(2)$ dne ☺

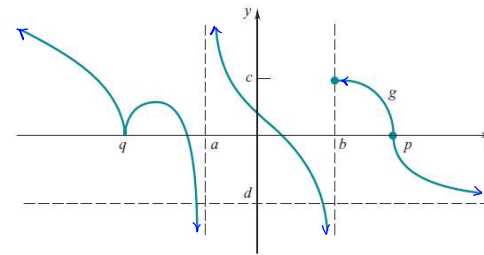
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f'(x) = \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f'(x) = \infty$

f has a vertical tangent at $x = 2$.

Book Exercise:

2. The graph of a function g is given in the figure.



- (a) As $x \rightarrow \infty, g(x) \rightarrow ?$ (b) As $x \rightarrow b^+, g(x) \rightarrow ?$
- (c) Give the equations of the vertical asymptotes, if any.
- (d) Give the equations of the horizontal asymptotes, if any.
- (e) Give the numbers c , if any, at which the graph of g has a vertical tangent line.
- (f) Give the numbers c , if any, at which the graph of g has a vertical cusp.

Moving towards graphing...

Identifying Horizontal and Vertical Asymptotes:

See the video!!

Example: Find the horizontal and vertical asymptotes for

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

See the video!!