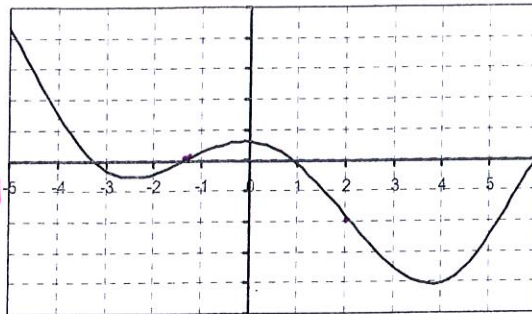


READING GRAPHS

$f'(x)$

1. A graph of $f'(x)$ is given at the right.



A. On what interval(s) is $f(x)$ increasing?

Decreasing? Explain.

$(-5, -3.2)$ } f is increasing
when $f' > 0$
 $(-1.5, 1)$

$(-3.2, -1.5)$ } f is decreasing
when $f' < 0$
 $(1, 6)$

B. On what interval(s) is $f'(x)$ increasing? Decreasing? Explain.

$(-2.5, 0)$ } f' is increasing
when f' has positive slope
 $(4, 6)$

$(-5, -2.5)$ } f' is decr.
when f'
has negative
slope
 $(0, 4)$

C. On what interval(s) is $f(x)$ concave up? Concave down? Explain.

~~$(-5, -1.5)$~~ } f is concave up
when f' is
increasing
 $(-2.5, 0)$
 $(4, 6)$

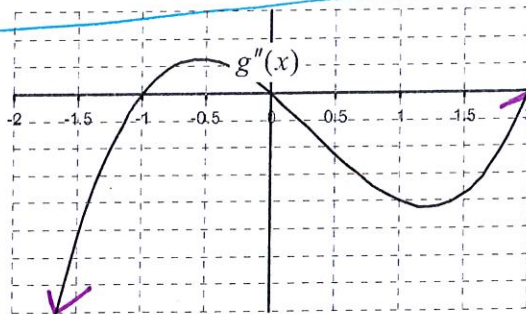
$(-5, -2.5)$ } f is concave down
when f' is
decreasing
 $(0, 4)$

D. On what interval(s) is $f'(x)$ concave up? Concave down? Explain.

$(-5, -1.5)$ } f' is concave up
when it looks
like up a cup
 $(2, 6)$

$(-1.5, 2)$ } f' is
concave down when
it looks like a
frown

2. A graph of $g''(x)$ is given at the right.



A. On what interval(s) is $g(x)$ concave up?

Concave down? Explain.

$(-1, 0)$ } g is concave up
when $g'' > 0$

$(-\infty, -1)$ } g is concave down
when $g'' < 0$
 $(0, \infty)$

B. On what interval(s) is $g'(x)$ increasing? Decreasing? Explain.

$(-1, 0)$ } g' is increasing
when $g'' > 0$

$(-\infty, -1)$ } g' is decreasing
when $g'' < 0$
 $(0, \infty)$

* note why answers are the same

* note why answers are the same

Function Analysis Using Derivatives and Curve Sketching

Part A: If possible, list all points on the function below which appear to meet the stated conditions. Note: There is a vertical tangent at k.

Part 2: Given the sketch of a function below, sketch the first and second derivatives on the axes provided.

- 1) $f'(x) > 0$ but finite **D, J, L, M**
- 2) $f'(x) > 0$ and $f''(x) > 0$ **J, M**
- 3) $f'(x) = 0$ and $f''(x) > 0$ **I, C**
- 4) $f'(x) = 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$ **A, E**
- 5) $f''(x) = 0$ **B, D, G, K, L**
- 6) $f(x) = 0$ and $f'(x) > 0$ **D, K**
- 7) $f'(x) = 0$ and $f''(x) = 0$ **none**
- 8) $f(x) = 0$ and $f'(x) > 0$ and $f''(x) > 0$ **none**
- 9) $f'(x) < 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$ **F**

