

Graphing & Basic Optimization

5.1A – Graphing Using Derivatives

#19) $f(x) = 0.01x^5 - 0.05x$

① **CV**

$$f'(x) = 0.05x^4 - 0.05$$

$$0 = 0.05(x^4 - 1)$$

$$0 = 0.05(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)$$

$$0 = 0.05(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)$$

ZON

$$0 = 0.05(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)$$

$$0 \neq 0.05 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = x-1 \\ 1 = x \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = x+1 \\ -1 = x \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = x^2+1 \\ -1 = x^2 \\ \pm\sqrt{-1} = x \\ \text{imaginary} \end{array} \right.$$

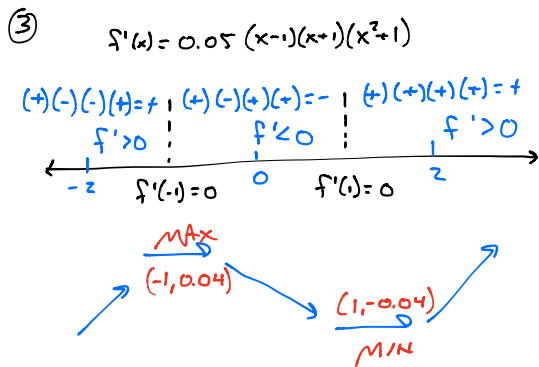
CV: $x = -1, 1$

② **CP**

$$f(-1) = 0.04$$

$$f(1) = -0.04$$

CP $(-1, 0.04)$ $(1, -0.04)$



④ $y = \ln t$
 $f(0) = 0$

④ **CV**

$$f''(x) = 0.20x^3$$

$$0 = 0.20x^3$$

ZON

$$0 = 0.20x^3$$

$$0 = x^3$$

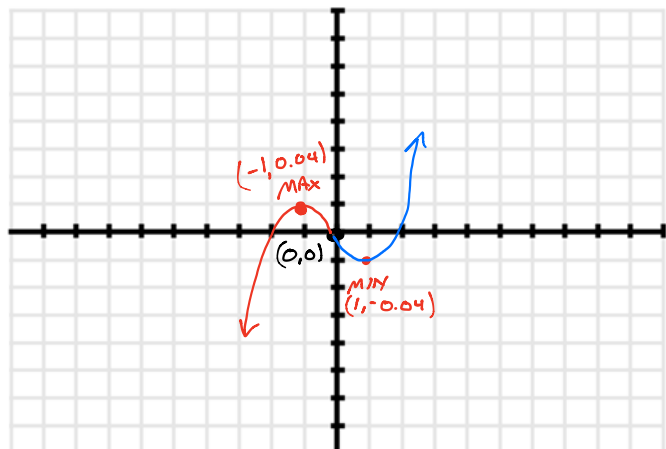
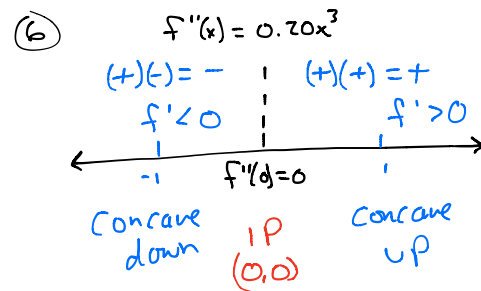
$$0 = x$$

CV: $x = 0$

⑤ **CP**

$$f(0) = 0$$

CP $(0, 0)$



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5.1A – Graphing Using Derivatives

#20) $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 11$

① **CV**

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$0 = (3x^2 - 3x) + (-x + 1)$$

$$0 = 3x(x-1) + -1(x-1)$$

$$0 = (x-1)(3x-1)$$

ZON

$0 = x-1$	}	$3x-1=0$
$1 = x$		$3x=1$
		$x = \frac{1}{3}$

CV: $x = \frac{1}{3}, 1$

④ **CV**

$$f''(x) = 6x - 4$$

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

ZON

$0 \neq 2$	}	$3x - 2 = 0$
		$3x = 2$
		$x = \frac{2}{3}$

CV: $x = \frac{2}{3}$

② **CP**

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 11.15$$

$$f(1) = 11$$

CP: $\left(\frac{1}{3}, 11.15\right), (1, 11)$

⑤ **CP**

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 11.07$$

CP: $\left(\frac{2}{3}, 11.07\right)$

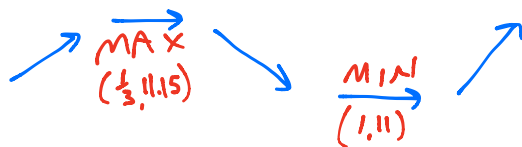
③

$$f'(x) = (x-1)(3x-1)$$

$(-)(-) = +$ | $(-)(+) = -$ | $(+)(+) = +$

$f' > 0$ | $f' < 0$ | $f' > 0$

← 0 $f'(\frac{1}{3}) = 0$ 1 $f'(1) = 0$ 2 →



⑥

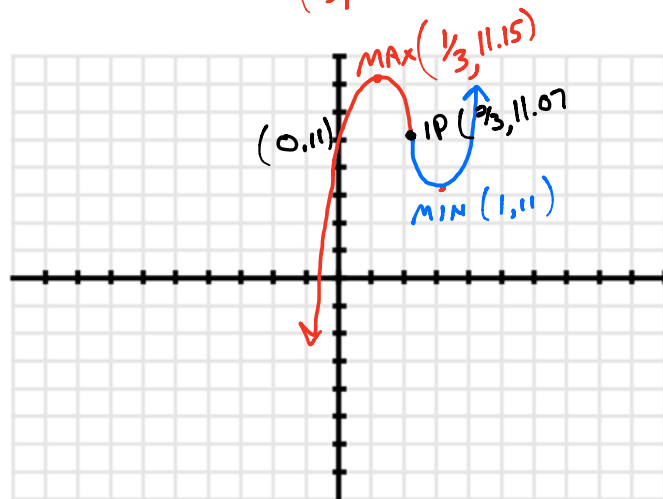
$$f''(x) = 2(3x - 2)$$

$(+)(-) = -$ | $(+)(+) = +$

$f'' < 0$ | $f'' > 0$

← 0 $f''(\frac{2}{3}) = 0$ 1 →

Concave down | IP $\left(\frac{2}{3}, 11.07\right)$ | Concave up



⑦

$y = 11$

$f(0) = 11$

Domain Restriction!

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5.1A – Graphing Using Derivatives

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[(400-x^2)^{1/2} \right]' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (400-x^2)^{-1/2} (400-x^2)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (400-x^2)^{-1/2} (-2x) \end{aligned}$$

#21) $f(x) = \sqrt{400 - x^2}$

① **CV**

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (400-x^2)^{-1/2} (-2x)$$

$$0 = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{400-x^2}}$$

ZON

$0 = -x$
 $0 = x$
CV: $x=0$

ZOD

$0 = \sqrt{400-x^2}$
 $0 = 400-x^2$
 $x^2 = 400$
 $x = \pm 20$

CV: $x = -20, 20$

④ **CV**

$$f''(x) = \frac{(-x)' \cdot \sqrt{400-x^2} - (-x) \cdot (\sqrt{400-x^2})'}{(\sqrt{400-x^2})^2}$$

Chain Rule

$$0 = \frac{-1 \cdot \sqrt{400-x^2} + x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (400-x^2)^{-1/2} (-2x)}{400-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{(400-x^2)^{1/2} [-1(400-x^2) - x^2]}{(400-x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(400-x^2)^{1/2} (-400 + x^2 - x^2)}{(400-x^2)^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{-400}{(\sqrt{400-x^2})^3}$$

ZON

$0 \neq -400$

ZOD

$0 = (\sqrt{400-x^2})^3$
 $0 = 400-x^2$
 $x^2 = 400$
CV: $x = \pm 20$

② **CP**

$$f(-20) = 0$$

$$f(0) = 20$$

$$f(20) = 0$$

CP: $(-20, 0), (0, 20), (20, 0)$

⑤ **CP**

$$f(-20) = 0$$

$$f(20) = 0$$

CP: $(-20, 0), (20, 0)$

③ $f'(x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{400-x^2}}$

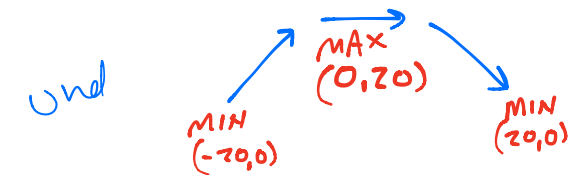
$\frac{(+)}{\sqrt{+}} = \text{und}$	$\frac{(+)}{\sqrt{+}} = +$	$\frac{(-)}{\sqrt{+}} = -$	$\frac{(-)}{\sqrt{-}} = \text{und}$
$f' = \text{und}$	$f' > 0$	$f' < 0$	$f' = \text{und}$

$\leftarrow -30 \quad f'(-20) = \text{und} \quad f'(0) = 0 \quad f'(20) = \text{und} \quad 30 \rightarrow$

⑥ $f''(x) = \frac{-400}{(\sqrt{400-x^2})^3}$

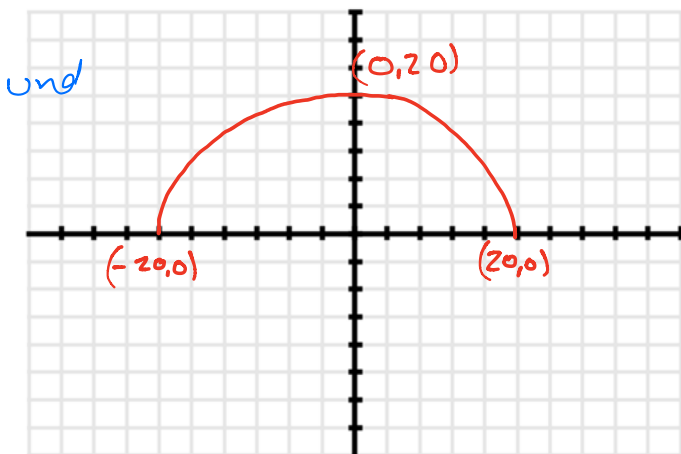
$\frac{-}{\sqrt{-}} = \text{und}$	$\frac{-}{\sqrt{+}} = -$	$\frac{-}{\sqrt{-}} = \text{und}$
$f'' = \text{und}$	$f'' < 0$	$f'' = \text{und}$

$\leftarrow -5 \text{ mill } f''(-20) = \text{und} \quad 0 \quad f''(20) = \text{und} \quad 5 \text{ mill } \rightarrow$
 und concave DN und



⑦ **y-int**

$$f(0) = 20$$



Graphing & Basic Optimization

5.1A – Graphing Using Derivatives

#22) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x - 8}$ RATIONAL!

$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-4)(x+2)}$

HOLES ← Asymptotes

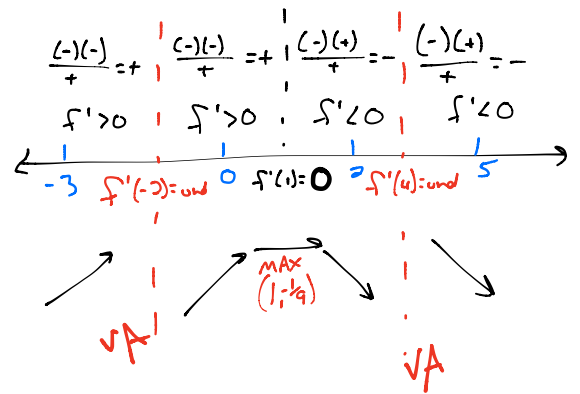
vA

 $(x-4)(x+2) = 0$
 $x-4=0 \Rightarrow x=4$
 $x+2=0 \Rightarrow x=-2$

HA

 $n \neq d$
 $0 < 2$, so HA $y=0$

③ $f'(x) = \frac{-2(x-1)}{[(x-4)(x+2)]^2}$



CV

① $f(x) = (x^2 - 2x - 8)^{-1}$
 $f'(x) = -(x^2 - 2x - 8)^{-2} (2x - 2)$
 $0 = \frac{-6x - 2}{(x^2 - 2x - 8)^2}$
 $0 = \frac{-2(x-1)}{[(x-4)(x+2)]^2}$

ZON

 $0 = -2(x-1)$
 $0 = x-1$
 $1 = x$

CV: $x=1$

ZOD

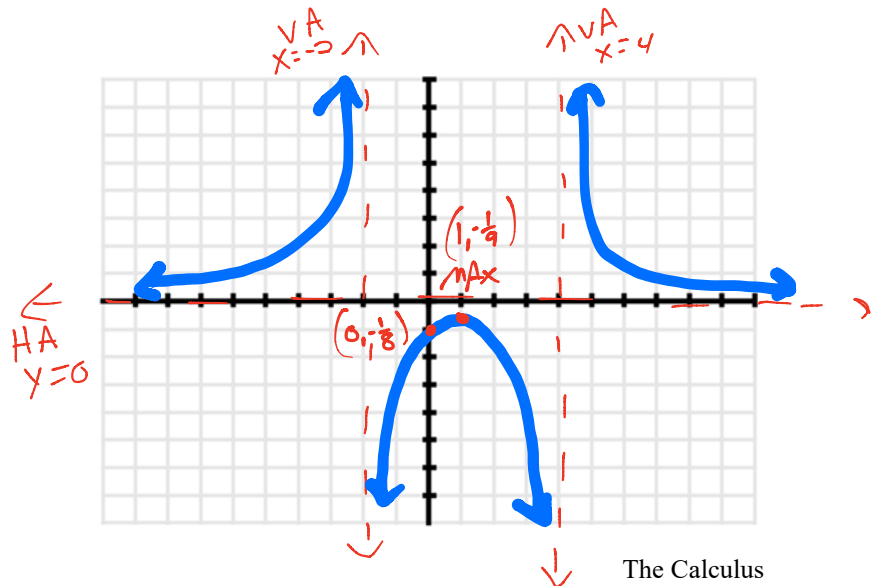
 $0 = [(x-4)(x+2)]^2$
 $0 = (x-4)(x+2)$
 $0 = x-4 \Rightarrow 4 = x$
 $0 = x+2 \Rightarrow -2 = x$

CV: $x = -2, 4$

y-int

⑦ $f(0) = -\frac{1}{8}$

② $f(-2) = \text{und}$
 $f(1) = -\frac{1}{9}$
 $f(4) = \text{und}$
 CP $(1, -\frac{1}{9})$



Graphing & Basic Optimization

5.1A – Graphing Using Derivatives

#23) $f(x) = \frac{8}{x^2+4}$ **RATIONAL!**

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

HOLES ← Asymptotes

VA
 $x^2+4=0$
 $x^2=-4$
 $x=\pm\sqrt{-4}$
 $x=i\text{mag}$
NO VA

HA
 $n \neq d$
 $0 < 2$, so HA $y=0$

3) $f' = \frac{-16x}{(x^2+4)^2}$

$\frac{(-)(-)}{+} = +$ | $\frac{(-)(+)}{+} = -$
 $f' > 0$ | $f' < 0$
 \leftarrow -1 $f'(0)=0$ 1 \rightarrow

MAX
(0,2)

CV

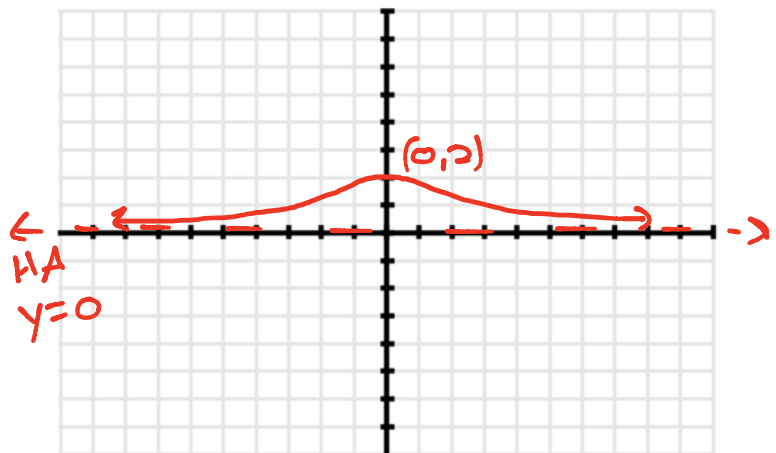
1) $f(x) = 8(x^2+4)^{-1}$
 $f'(x) = -8(x^2+4)^{-2}(x^2+4)'$
 $0 = -8(x^2+4)^{-2}(2x)$
 $0 = \frac{-16x}{(x^2+4)^2}$

ZON
 $0 = -16x$
 $0 = x$
CV: $x=0$

ZOD
 $0 = (x^2+4)^2$
 $0 = x^2+4$
 $-4 = x^2$
 $\pm\sqrt{-4} = x$
imaginary
NO CV

7) **y-int**
 $f(0) = 2$

2) **CP**
 $f(0) = 2$
CP: $(0,2)$



Graphing & Basic Optimization

5.1A – Graphing Using Derivatives

#24) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}$ **RATIONAL!**

no holes VA HA

$x^2+1=0$
 $x^2=-1$
 $x=\pm\sqrt{-1}$
 $x=dne.$

$n?d$
 $Z=Z, \text{ so HA } y=1$

① **CV**

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2)'(x^2+1) - x^2(x^2+1)'}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x(x^2+1) - x^2(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 + 2x - 2x^3}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

ZON

 $0 = 2x$
 $0 < x$
CV: $x=0$

ZOD

 $(x^2+1)^2 = 0$
 $x^2+1=0$
 $x^2=-1$
 $x=\pm\sqrt{-1}$
 $x=dne.$

③ $f'(x) = \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$

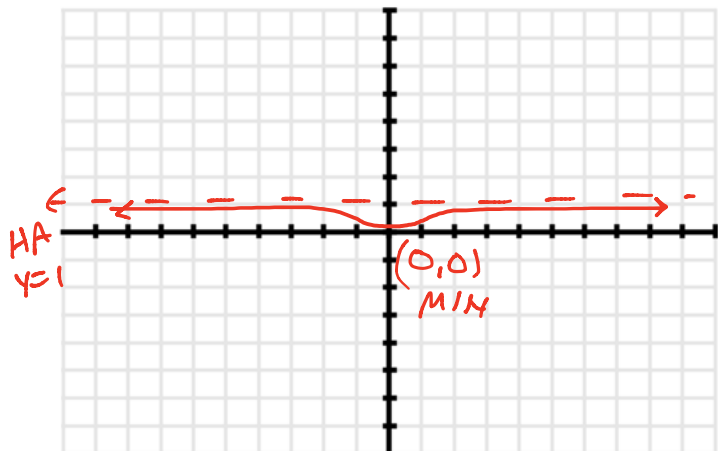
$\frac{(-)}{(+)} = -$ $\frac{+}{+} = +$

$f' < 0$ $f' > 0$

$(0,0)$
MIN

② **CP**

$f(0) = 0$
CP (0,0)



Graphing & Basic Optimization

5.1A – Graphing Using Derivatives

#25) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x-3}$ **RATIONAL!**

No Holes

VA

$$\begin{aligned} x-3 &= 0 \\ x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

HA

$n \neq d$
 $2 > 1$, so no HA

SA

$$\begin{aligned} n &\neq d+1 \\ 2 &= 1+1, \text{ so SA } y=x+3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+3 \text{ R 9} \\ x-3 \overline{) x^2} \\ +(-x^2+3x) \\ \hline 3x \\ +(-3x+9) \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

CV

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad f'(x) &= \frac{(x^2)'(x-3) - x^2(x-3)'}{(x-3)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x(x-3) - x^2(1)}{(x-3)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - 6x - x^2}{(x-3)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 6x}{(x-3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \frac{x(x-6)}{(x-3)^2}$$

ZON

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x(x-6) \\ 0 &= x \quad \} \quad 0 = x-6 \\ & \quad \quad \} \quad 6 = x \\ \text{CV: } x &= 0, 6 \end{aligned}$$

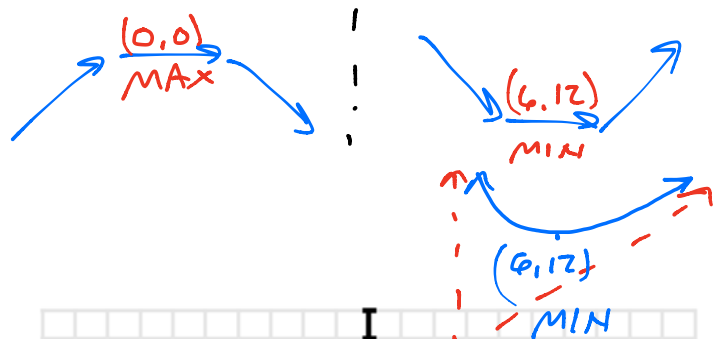
ZOD

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (x-3)^2 \\ 0 &= x-3 \\ 3 &= x \\ \text{CV: } x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{3}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x(x-6)}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \frac{(-)(-)}{+} = + & | & \frac{(+)(-)}{+} = - & | & \frac{(+)(-)}{+} = - & | & \frac{(+)(+)}{+} = + \\ f' > 0 & | & f' < 0 & | & f' < 0 & | & f' > 0 \\ \leftarrow & -1 & f'(0)=0 & 1 & f'(3)=\text{und} & 4 & f'(6)=0 & 7 \rightarrow \end{array}$$

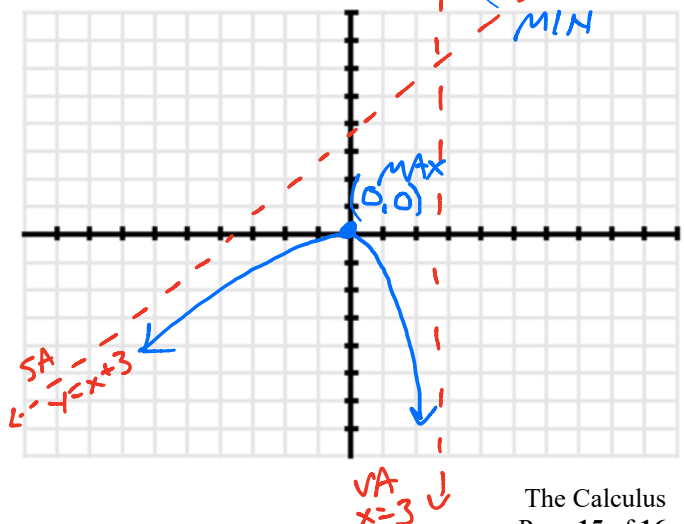


CP

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad f(0) &= 0 \\ f(3) &= \text{und} \\ f(6) &= 12 \\ \text{CP } (0,0), (6,12) \end{aligned}$$

$\textcircled{7}$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \text{int} \\ f(0) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



Graphing & Basic Optimization

5.1A – Graphing Using Derivatives

Answers

- #1) positive $(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, \infty)$ negative $(-2, 0)$
#2) positive $(0, 4)$, negative $(-\infty, 0) \cup (4, \infty)$
#3) c
#4) a
#5) d
#6) b
#7) 1st derivative cv: -4, 4 2nd derivative cv:
#8) 1st derivative cv: -1, 5 2nd derivative cv:
#9) 1st derivative cv: -4, 0, 1 2nd derivative cv:
#10) 1st derivative cv: 3 2nd derivative cv:
#11) 1st derivative cv: none 2nd derivative cv:
#12) 1st derivative cv: $-1, \frac{1}{3}$ 2nd derivative cv:

#13) - #25) Use calculator to check your graphs.