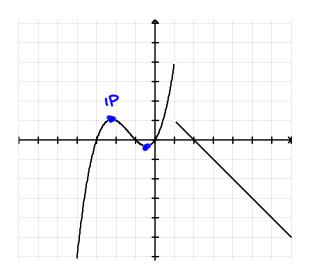
## Unit 4.7 Warmup

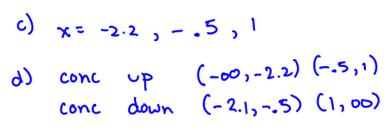
- Given the graph of y = f'(x) to the right determine for the function y = f(x) (Assume that the function y = f(x) is a continuous function)
  - a) where any critical points occur, and whether they are maximum or minimum
  - b) intervals where f(x) is increasing or decreasing
  - c) where any inflection points might occur
  - d) intervals where f(x) is concave up; concave down

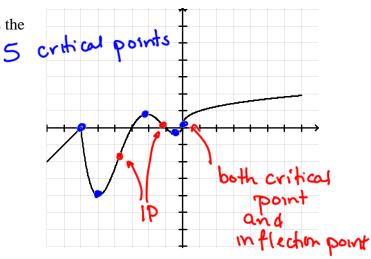
4)	X= -3	local min > ?
	x= -1	local max > >
	χ= Ο	localmin > >
	x=1	2 \
	x=2	local max

2. How many critical points and inflection point does the graph below appear to have?



b) increasing (-3,-1),(0,1),(1,2) decreasing (-00,-3) (-1,0) (2,00)

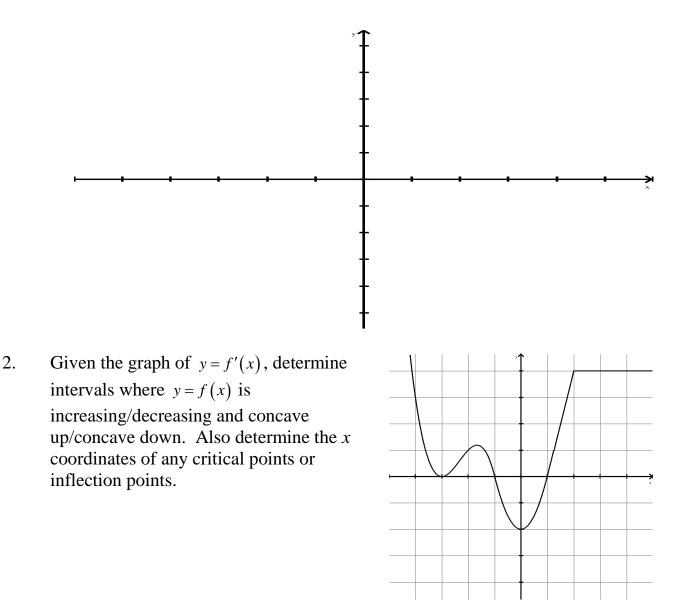




3. Must all cubic function have i) a critical point? ii) an inflection point? Explain.  $y = ax^{3} + bx^{2} + cx + d$ if is possible that  $y' = 3a \cdot x^{2} + 2bx + c$   $y' = 3a \cdot x^{2} + 2bx + c$  y' = bx + c y' = bx + c

## Unit 4.7 Warmup II

1. Sketch a graph of a function with the following properties:  $f(x), f'(x), f''(x) \text{ are defined and continuous for all } x \neq 0$   $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = -\infty \qquad \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = 2, \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \infty$   $f(-3) = f(-1) = f(2) = 0 \qquad f'(-2) = f'(-4) = f'(1) = 0$  -3, -1, 2 are the only zeros of f(x); -4, -2, 1 are the only zeros of f'(x)  $f''(x) < 0 \text{ for all } x \text{ in } (-5, -3) \cup (1, 2); f''(-5) = f''(-3) = f''(1) = f''(2) = 0$   $f''(x) > 0 \text{ for all } x \text{ in } (-\infty, -5) \cup (-3, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$ 



3. Find any extrema for the function  $y = x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}$