

# Graphical Analysis Techniques

- Items we can find from  $f(x)$

→ Domain / Range

→  $x$ - +  $y$ -intercepts

→ Asymptotes (Vertical / Horizontal / Slant) (End Behavior)

- Items we can find from  $f'(x)$

→ Critical #'s

→ Increasing / Decreasing Intervals

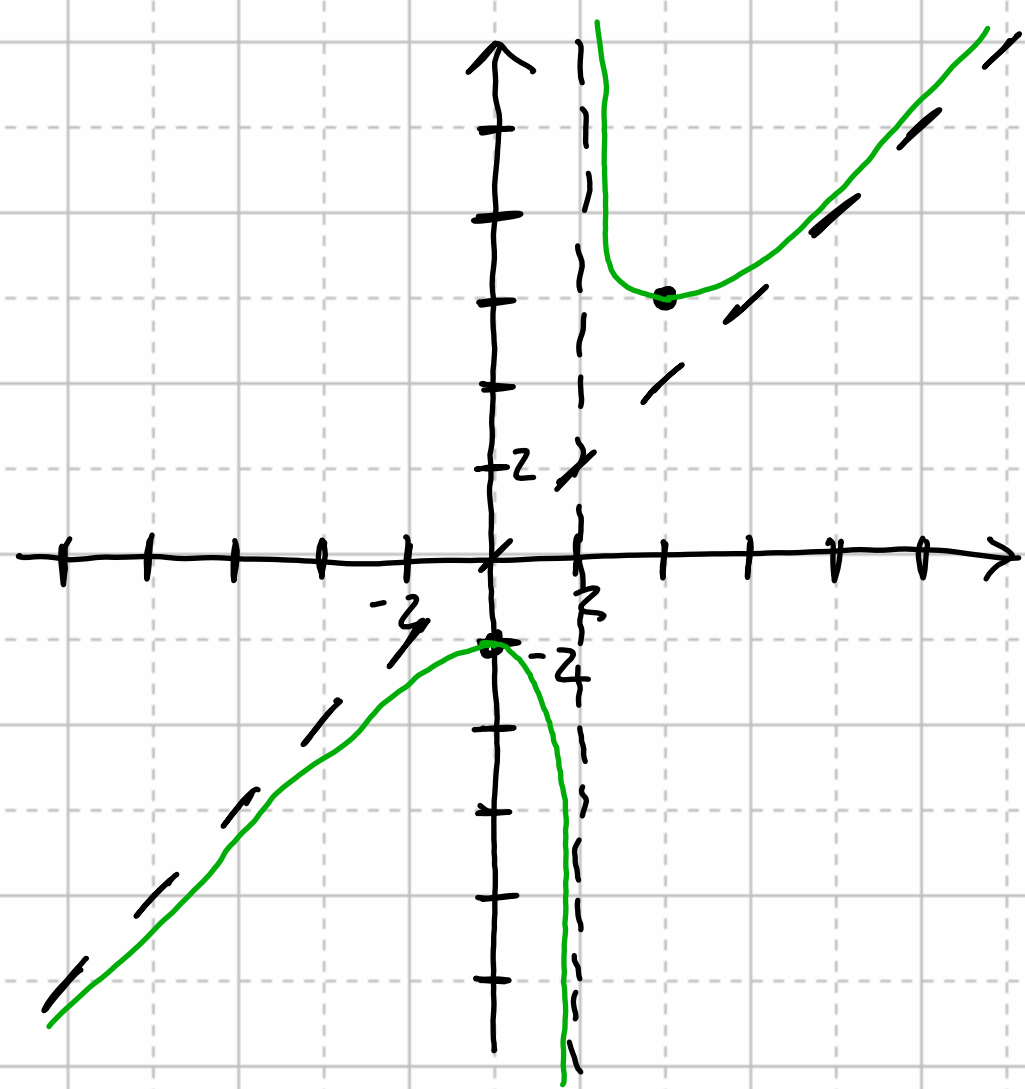
→ Relative Extrema (Maxima / Minima)

- Items we can find from  $f''(x)$

→ Concavity (Points of Inflection / Up / Down)

→ Relative Extrema

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



D: all  $x, x \neq 2$   
 x-int: NONE  
 y-int:  $(0, -2)$

V.A.:  $x=2$   
 H.A.: NONE  
 S.A.:  $x + \frac{4}{x-2} \Rightarrow y=x$

$$x - 2 \overline{\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x + 4 \\ -(x^2 - 2x) \\ \hline 0 + 4 \end{array}} \Rightarrow y = x$$

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 2x + 4 - x^2 + 2x - 4}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4x}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x(x-4)}{(x-2)^2} = 0$$

$\begin{array}{cccc} + & - & - & + \\ f'(x) & 0 & f'(x) & 2 & f'(x) & 4 & f'(x) & \end{array}$

$\uparrow$  max  $\quad \uparrow$  min  $\rightarrow f(4) = 6$

$f(x)$  inc  $(-\infty, 0), (4, \infty)$   
 dec  $(0, 2), (2, 4)$

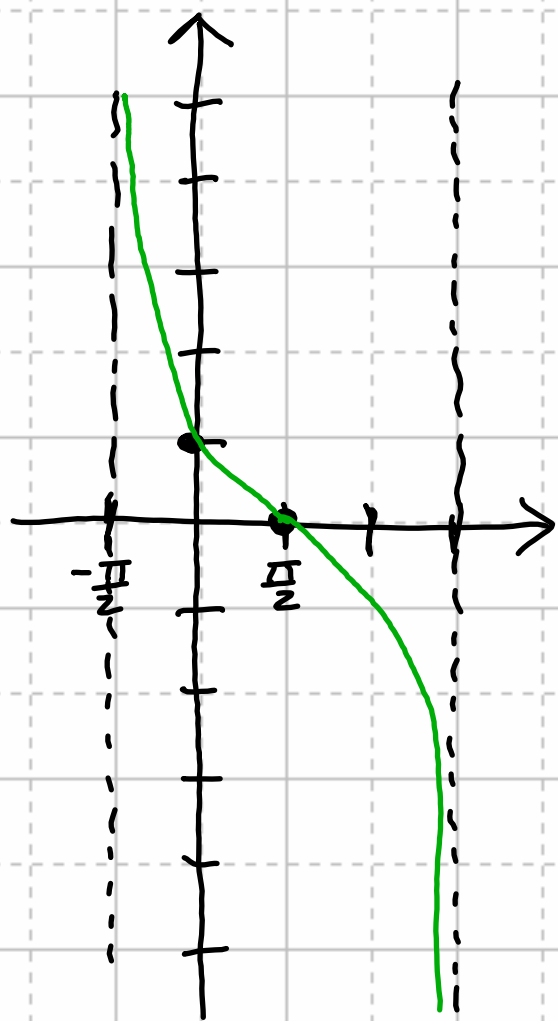
EX2  $\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x}$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$

V.A.:  $1 + \sin x = 0$

$\sin x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}$

X-int:  $\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$

Y-int:  $\frac{\cos(0)}{1 + \sin(0)} = \frac{1}{1+0} = 1 \Rightarrow (0, 1)$



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

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

$f(x)$  dec on  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(1 + \sin x)(0) - (-1)(\cos x)}{(1 + \sin x)^2} = \frac{\cos x}{(1 + \sin x)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Sign chart for  $f''(x)$ :

$-\frac{\pi}{2}$	$f''(0)$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$f''(\pi)$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
	+		-	

$f(x)$  concave up on  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$   
 concave down on  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$

HW: p. 215 → 1-6, 12-30 mult. 6