

Curve Sketching Techniques

Exercise 1: Complete the 8 steps to sketch the graph of $f(x) = (x-2)^2(x+1)$

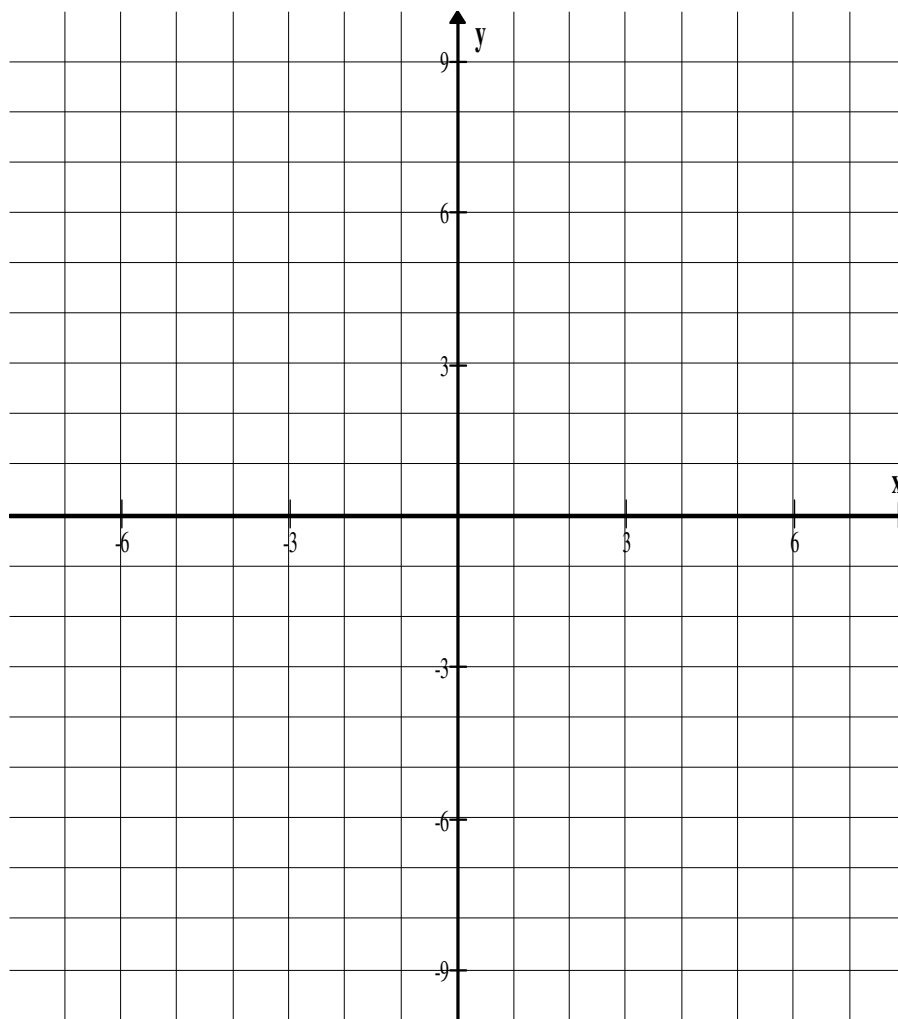
1	Determine the x and y intercepts.	
2	Determine the equations of any horizontal and vertical asymptotes.	
3	Determine the first and second derivative of the function.	
4	Complete a sign analysis of $f'(x)$ to determine the intervals where the function is increasing and/or decreasing.	
5	Determine any relative minimums or maximums.	
6	Use the second derivative to complete a sign analysis of $f''(x)$ to determine concavity.	

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7 Identify any points of inflection.

8 Complete a careful sketch of the function that supports all of the above features.



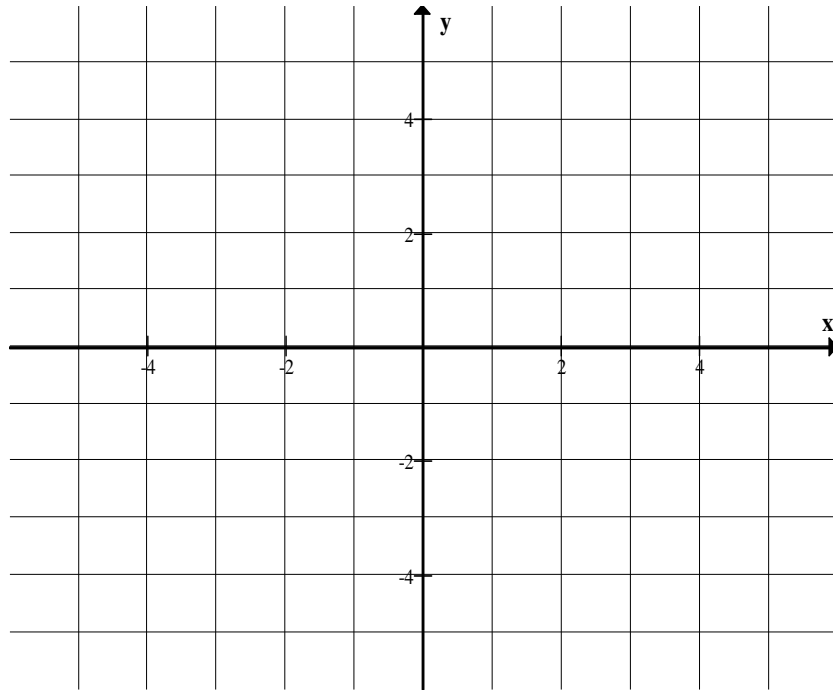
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Exercise #2:

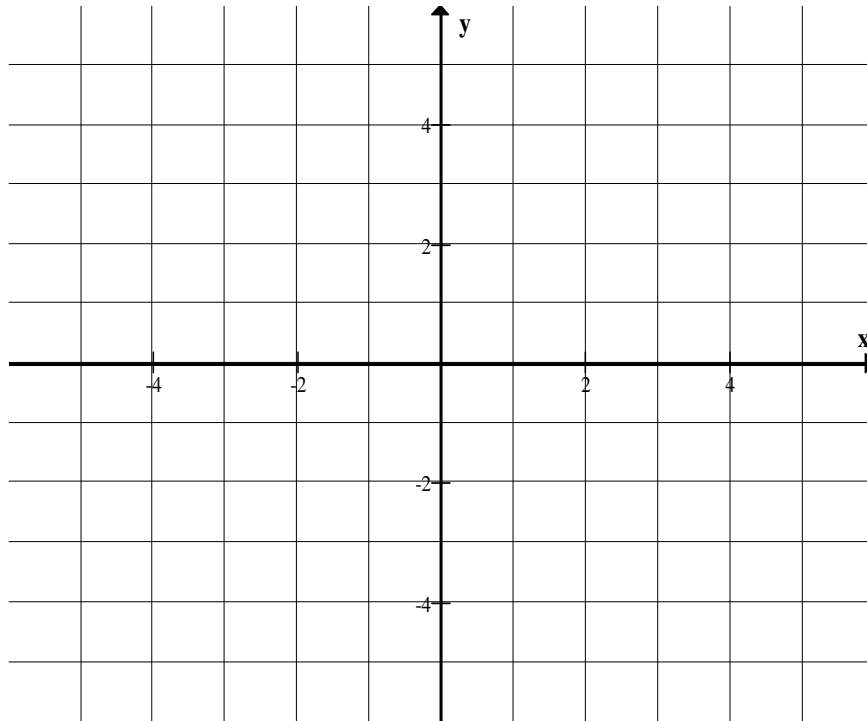
Sketch a smooth curve illustrating the following characteristics or properties:

- a) If $f(x)$ is a function such that $f'(x) > 0$ for all x , and $f''(x) < 0$ for all x .



- b) If $f(x)$ is a function such that: $f(1) = 0$,

$$f'(x) < 0, \text{ for } x < 1, \text{ and } f'(x) > 0, \text{ for } x > 1$$



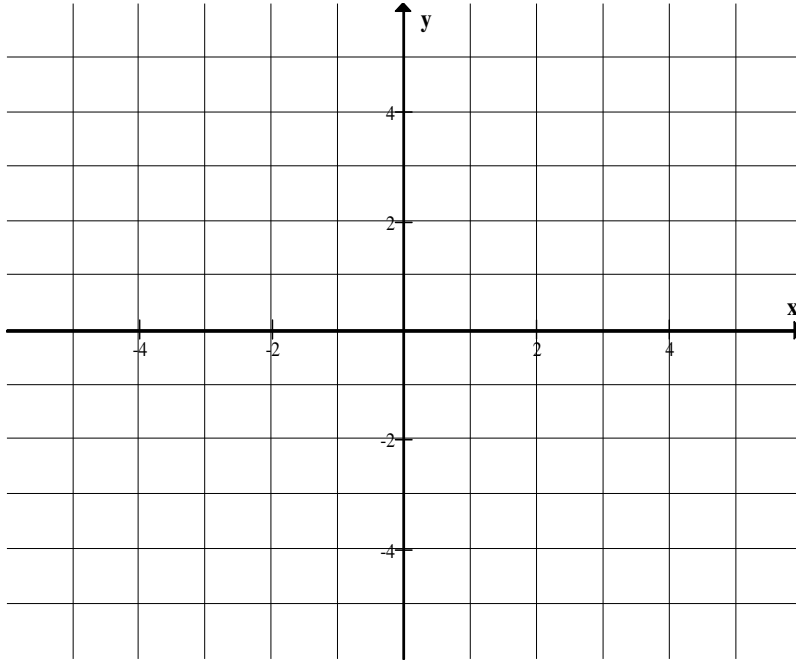
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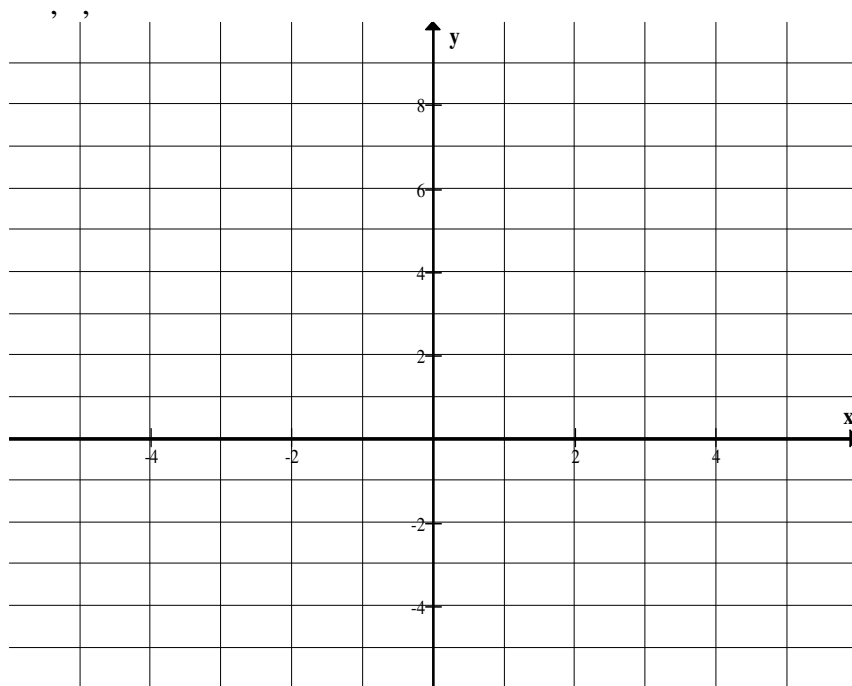
c) If $f(x)$ is a function such that: $f(1) = -2$,

$$f''(x) < 0, \text{ for } x < 1, \text{ and } f''(x) > 0, \text{ for } x > 1$$



d) If $f(x)$ is a function such that:

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= 8, & f''(x) &> 0, \text{ for } x > 0 & f''(x) &< 0 \text{ for } x < 0 \\ f(0) &= 4, & f'(2) &= f'(-2) = 0 & f'(x) &> 0 \text{ for } |x| > 2 \\ f(2) &= 0, & f'(x) &< 0 \text{ for } |x| < 2 \end{aligned}$$



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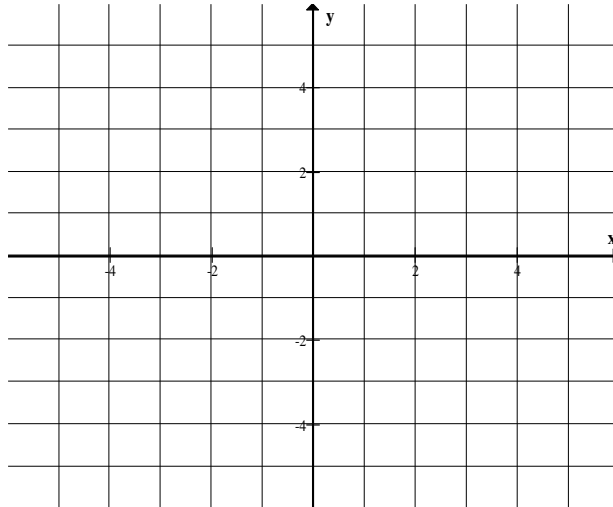
e) If $f(x)$ is a function such that:

it is increasing on $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(2, \infty)$ and decreasing on $(0, 2)$

it is concave up on $(1, \infty)$ and concave down on $(-\infty, 1)$

it has a relative maximum at $(0, 4)$ and a relative minimum at $(2, 0)$

it has a point of inflection at $(1, 1)$



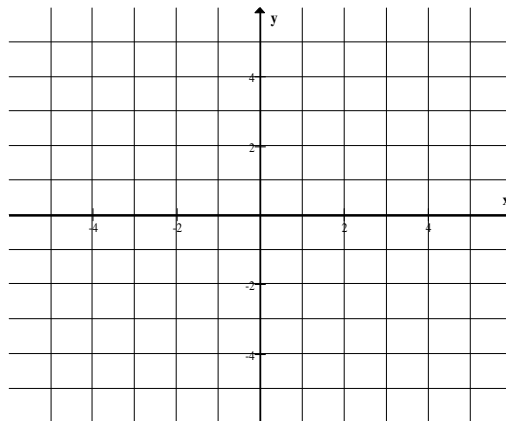
f) If $f(x)$ is a function such that:

it is symmetrical across the y-axis and $f(0) = 2$

it has a horizontal asymptote: $y = 0$ and two vertical asymptotes: $x = \pm 2$;

it is increasing on $(0, 2)$ and $(2, \infty)$ and decreasing on $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(-2, 0)$

it is concave up on $(-2, 2)$ and concave down on $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(2, \infty)$



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g) If $f(x)$ is a function such that:

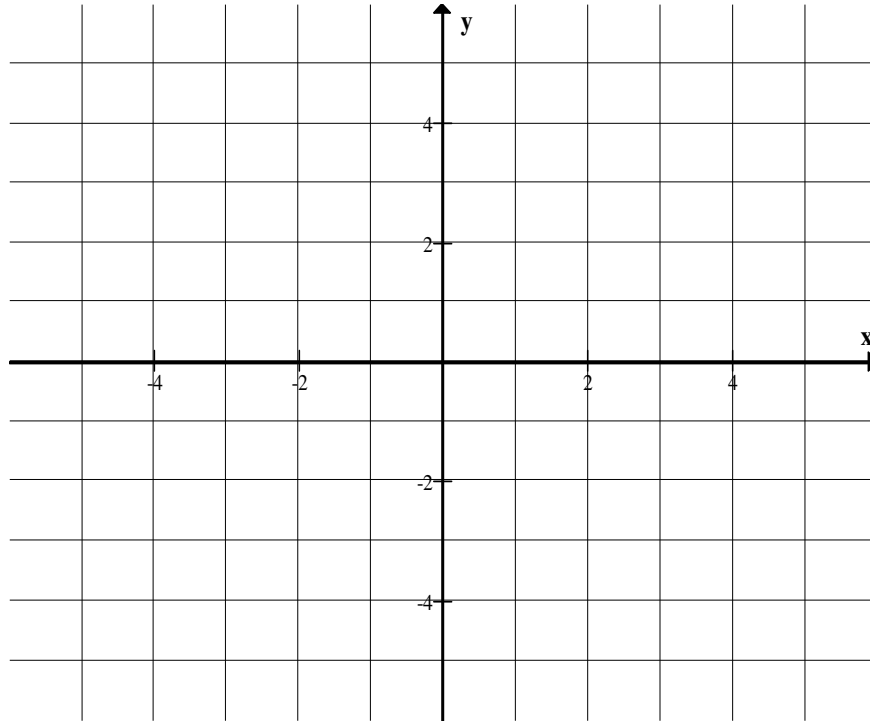
it is increasing on $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(1, \infty)$ and decreasing on $(0, 1)$;

it has a tangent with an undefined slope at the origin;

it has a horizontal tangent at $(1, -1)$;

it is concave up for all x except $x=0$;

it has no concavity at $(0, 0)$



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