

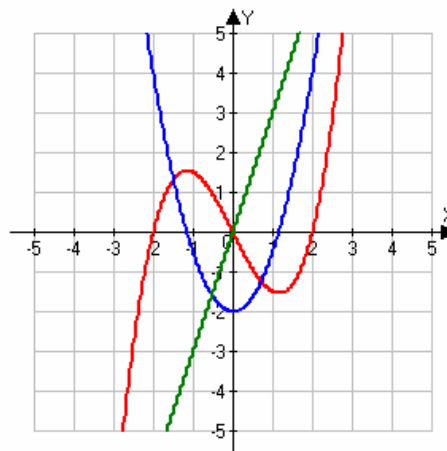
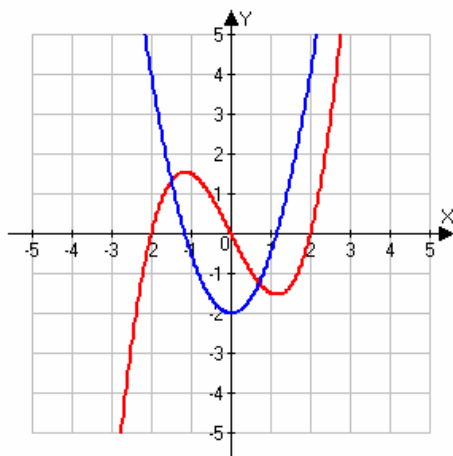
The Relationship between the Graphs of f , f' , and f''

Increasing and Decreasing Functions

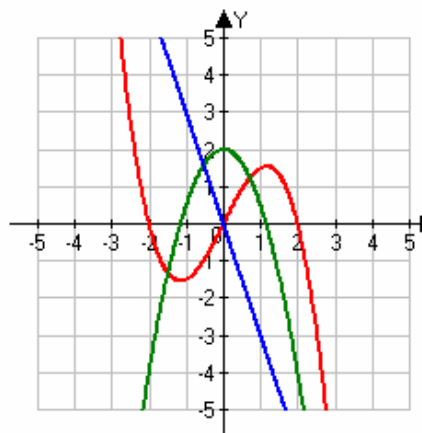
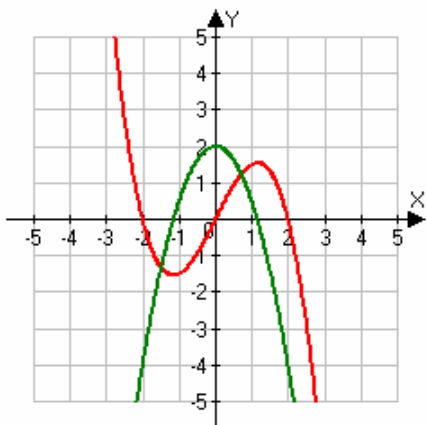
Definition: A function f is **increasing on an interval** (a,b) if $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$ whenever $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$; f is **decreasing on an interval** (a,b) if $f(x_2) < f(x_1)$ whenever $a < x_1 < x_2 < b$.

Theorem: a) If $f'(x) > 0$ on an interval (a,b) , then f is increasing on (a,b) .
b) If $f'(x) < 0$ on an interval (a,b) , then f is decreasing on (a,b) .

Example 1: The Derivative and Graphs



Example 2: The Derivative and Graphs

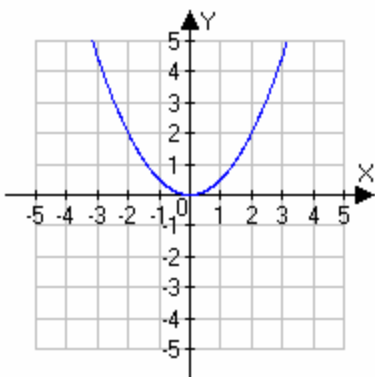


Definition:

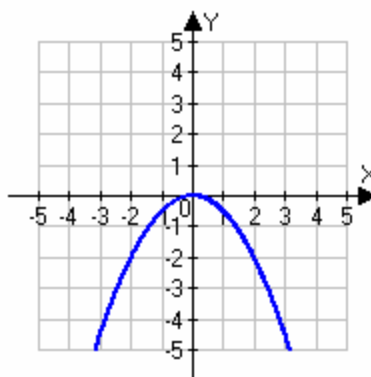
- a) If $f(c) \leq f(x)$ for all x in some interval (a,b) , then $f(c)$ is a **local** (or relative) **minimum** value for the function f .
- b) If $f(c) \geq f(x)$ on an interval (a,b) , then $f(c)$ is a **local** (or relative) **maximum** value for the function f .
- c) The **critical values** (or **critical numbers**) of f are the values of x in the domain of f where $f'(x) = 0$ or $f'(x)$ does not exist.

Concavity

Definition: If $f'(x)$ is increasing on an interval (a,b) , then the function f is said to be **concave upward** on (a,b) . : If $f'(x)$ is decreasing on an interval (a,b) , then the function f is said to be **concave downward** on (a,b) .



Concave upward
 f' is increasing

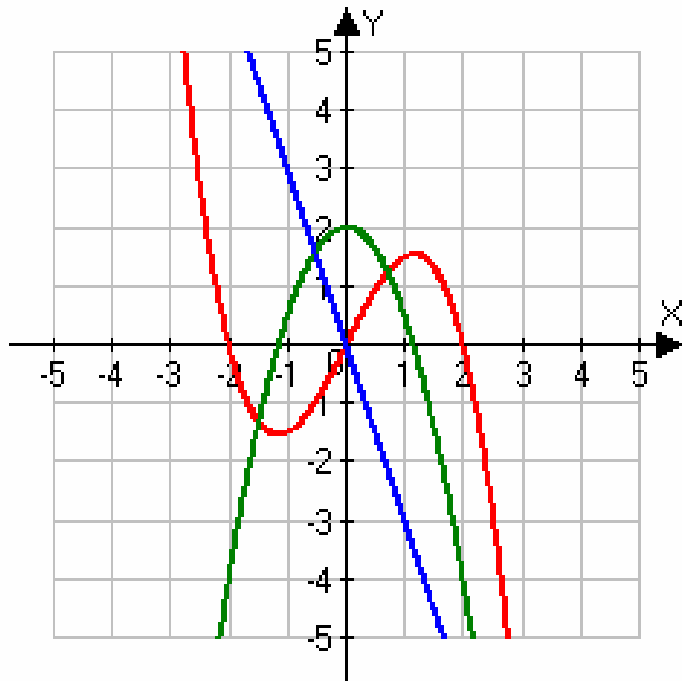
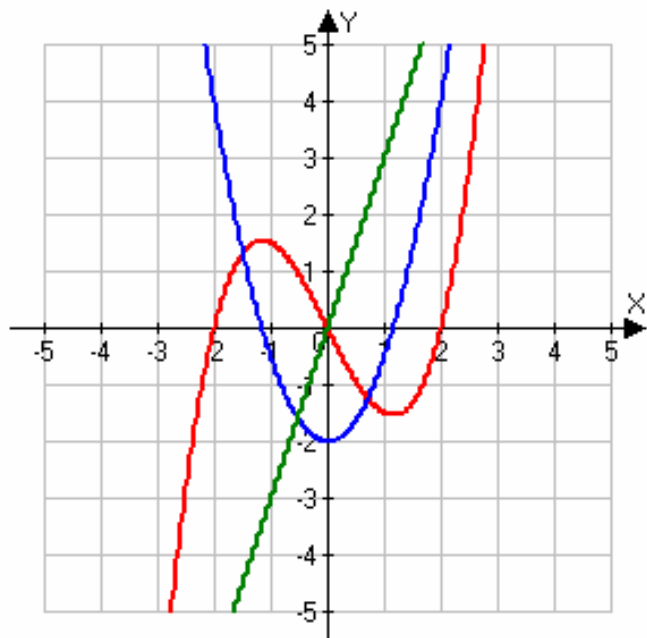


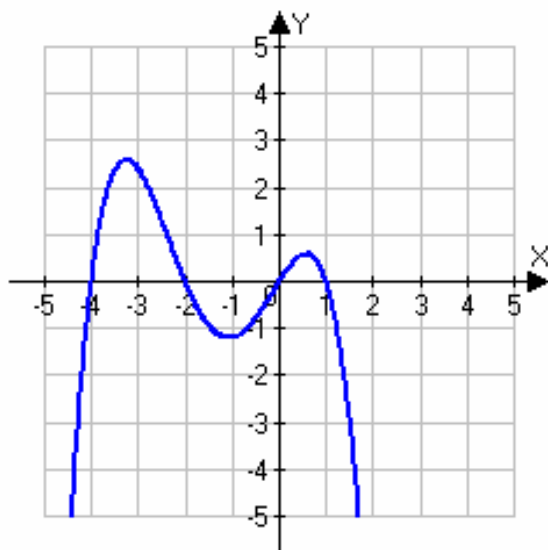
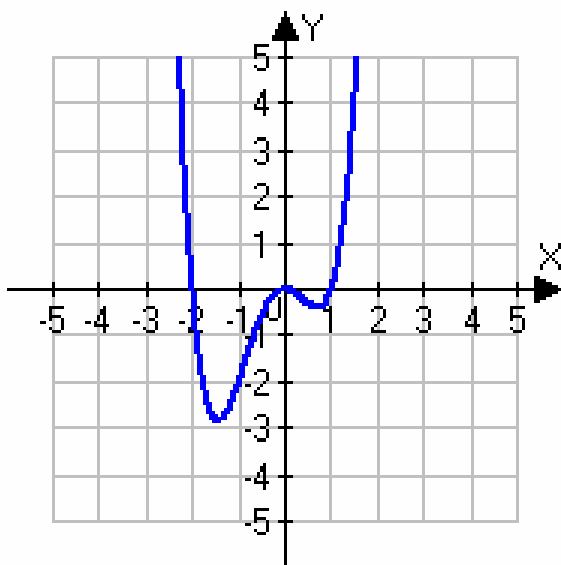
concave downward
 f' is decreasing

How do we determine if f' is increasing or decreasing? By looking at the derivative of the derivative, the second derivative, of course.

Test for Concavity: If for each $x \in (a,b)$, we have:

- a) $f''(x) > 0$, then $f'(x)$ is increasing on (a,b) and the graph of f is concave upward (smiling or bending to the left).
- b) $f''(x) < 0$, then $f'(x)$ is decreasing on (a,b) and the graph of f is concave downward (frowning or bending to the right).





Name _____ Date _____

**Calculus 1
Group Work
Mike Huff
Fall 2005**