

Calculus M211

Jörg Endrullis

Indiana University Bloomington

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Curve Sketching

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- ▶ determine the **domain**

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- ▶ find intervals of **increase** $f'(x) > 0$ and **decrease** $f'(x) < 0$
- ▶ find **local maxima and minima**
- ▶ determine **concavity** on intervals and **points of inflection**
 - ▶ $f''(x) > 0$ concave upward
 - ▶ $f''(x) < 0$ concave downward
 - ▶ inflections points where $f''(x)$ changes the sign

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Then sketch the curve:

- ▶ draw asymptotes as thin dashed lines
- ▶ mark intercepts, local extrema and inflection points
- ▶ draw the curve taking into account:
 - ▶ increase / decrease, concavity and asymptotes

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

The second derivative is:

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► concave upward on

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$12x^2 + 4 > 0$ for all x

$$f''(x) > 0 \iff (x^2-1)^3 > 0 \iff x^2-1 > 0 \iff |x| > 1$$

► concave upward on $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

Curve Sketching

Sketch the curve of $f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{x^2-1}$.

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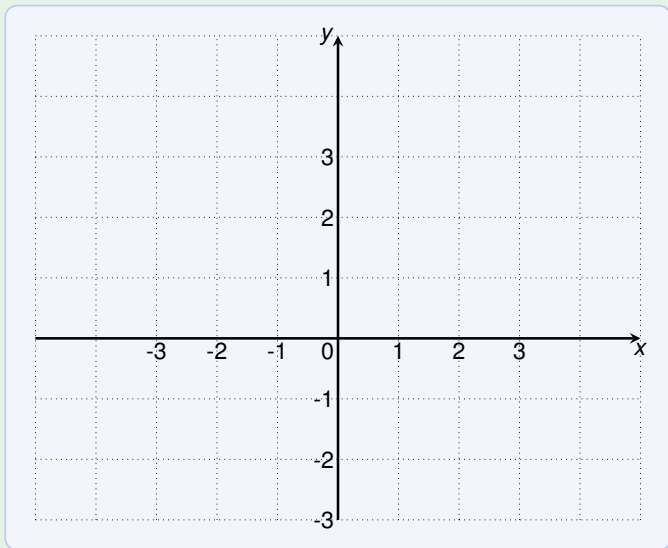
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- ▶ inflection points: none (-1 and 1 not in the domain)

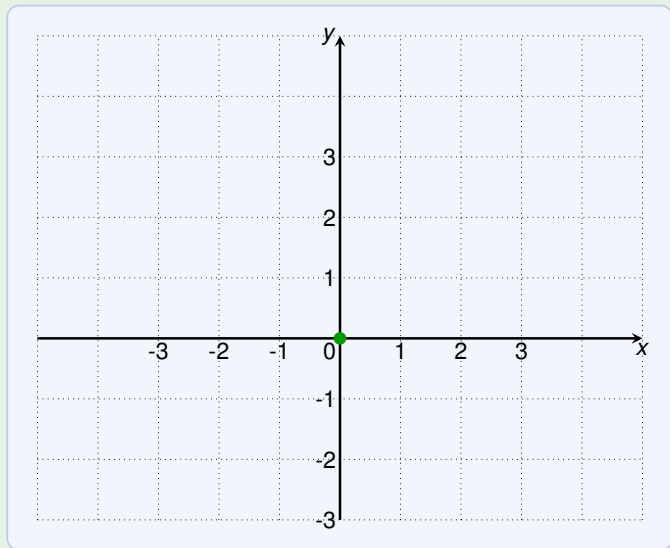
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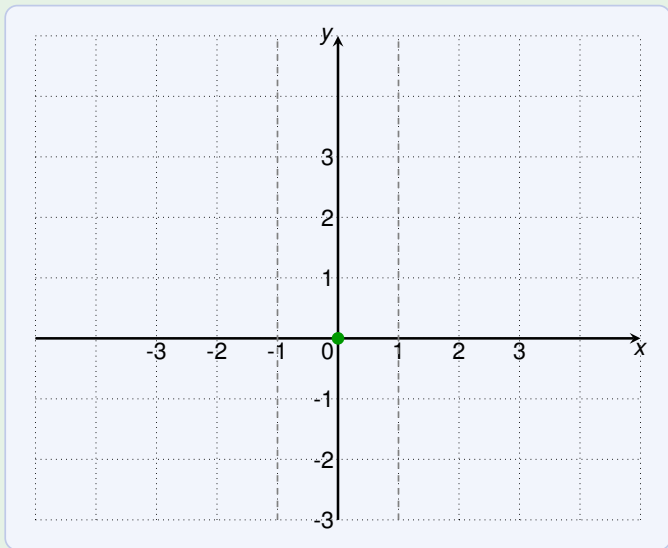
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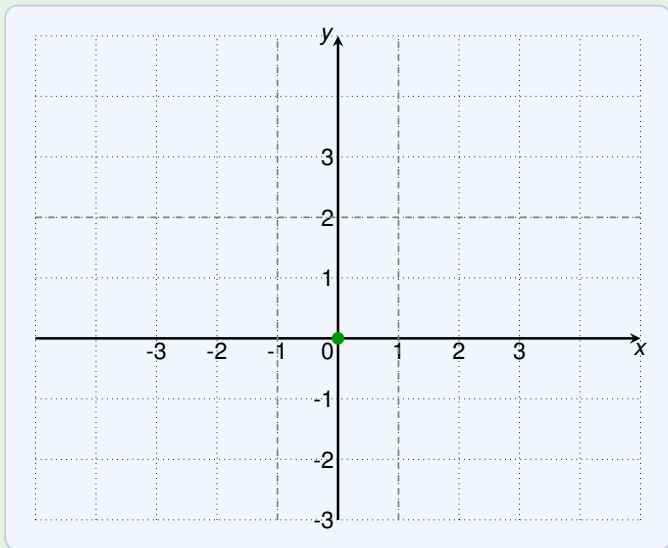
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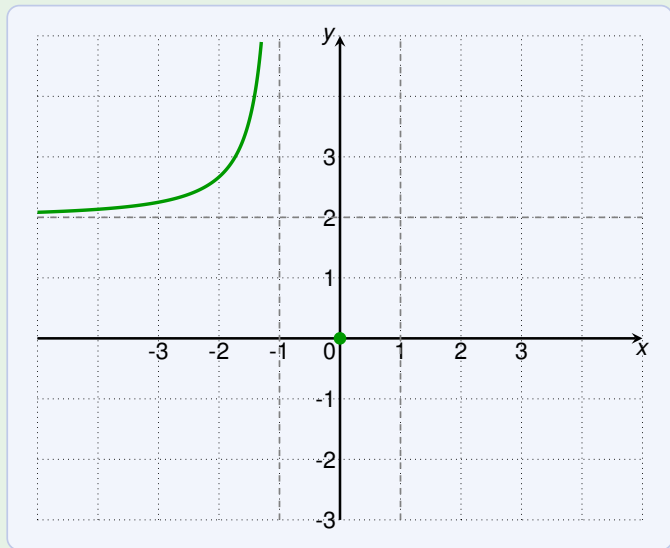
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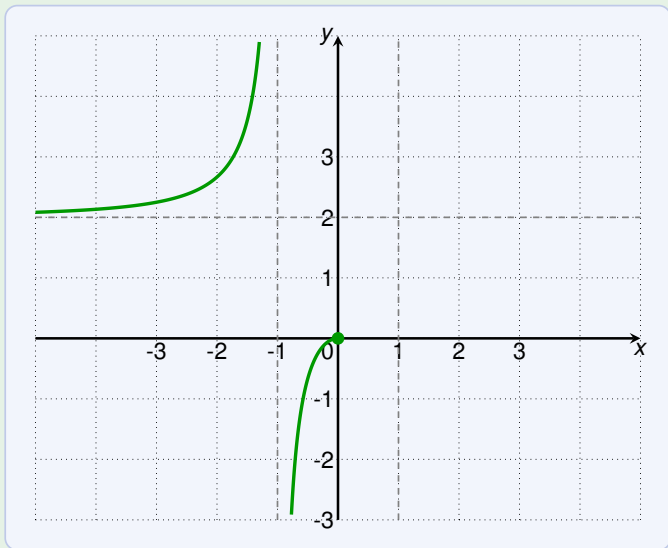
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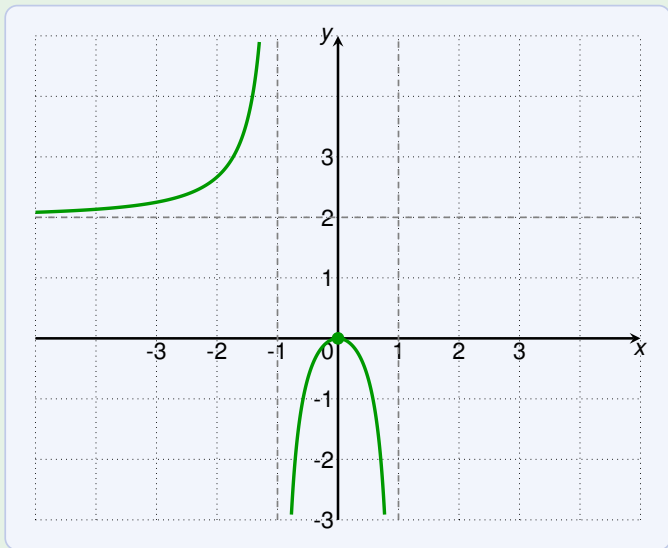
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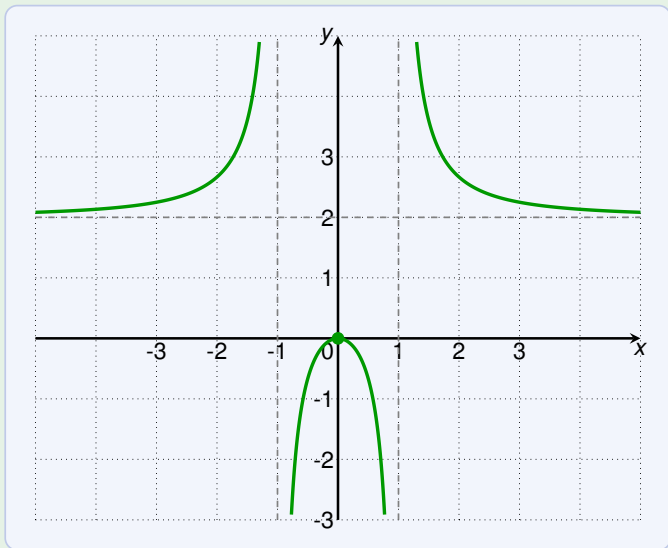
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Slant Asymptotes

Asymptotes that are neither horizontal nor vertical:

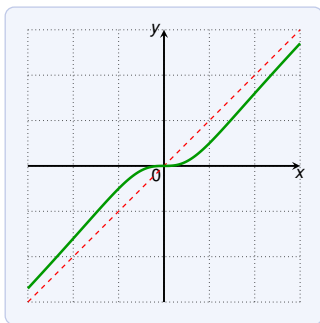
If

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - (mx + b)] = 0$$

or

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - (mx + b)] = 0$$

the the line $y = mx + b$ is called **slant asymptote**.



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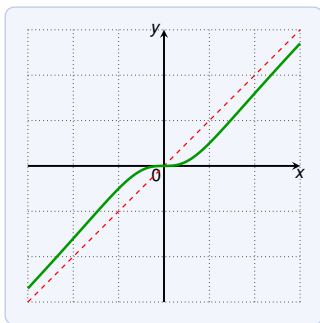
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Note that the distance between curve and line approaches 0.

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

Thus $f'(x) > 0$ for all $x \neq 0$. Hence increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Local minima, maxima: none (since f' does not change sign)

We have

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

Thus $f''(x) = 0 \iff x = 0$ or $x = \pm\sqrt{3/2}$

Interval	$f''(x)$	
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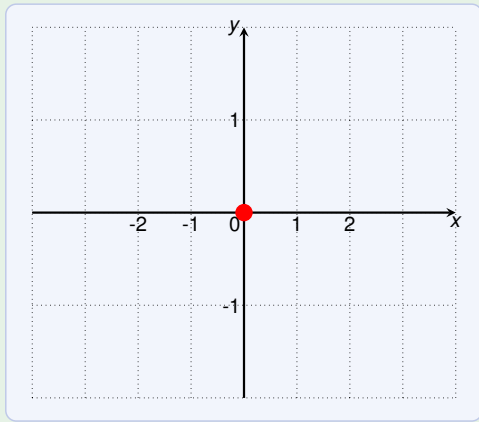
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Inflection points: $(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, -\frac{3}{8}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$, $(0, 0)$ and $(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{3}{8}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$

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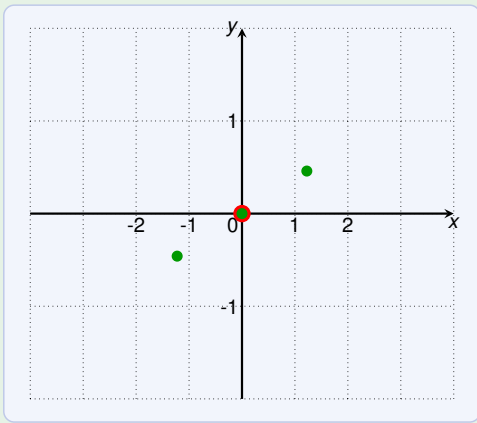
- ▶ x - and y -intercept: $(0, 0)$



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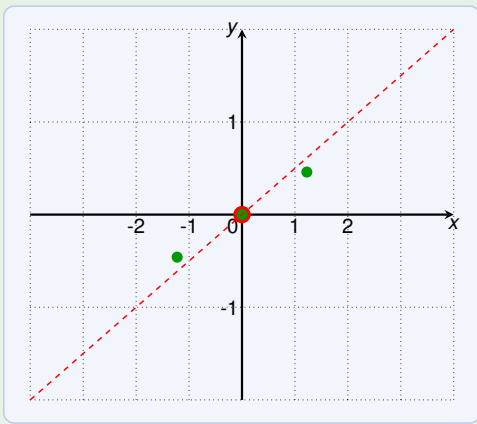
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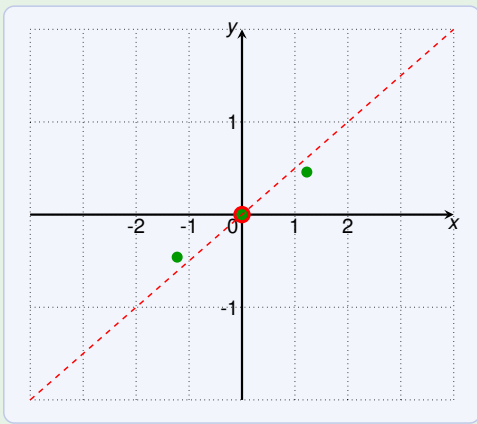
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- ▶ slant asymptote: $y = \frac{1}{2}x$



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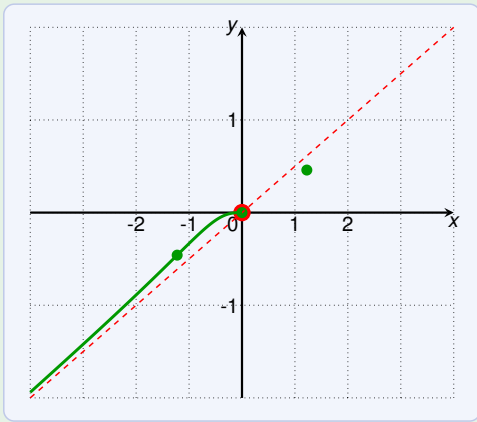
- ▶ increasing on $(-\infty, \infty)$ and $f'(0) = 0$
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