Objectives:

- Define relationships between $f(x)$, $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$.
- Use information from $f(x)$ to graph $f'(x)$.

What does $f(x)$ tell us about $f'(x)$?

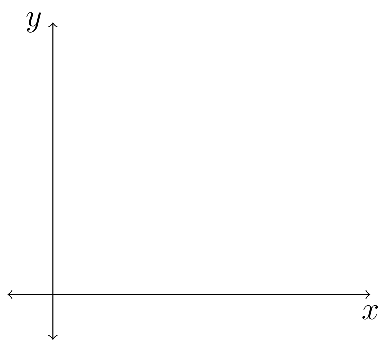
If $f(x)$ is __________ at $x = a$, then $f'(a)$ is __________ .

If $f(x)$ is __________ at $x = a$, then $f'(a)$ is __________ .

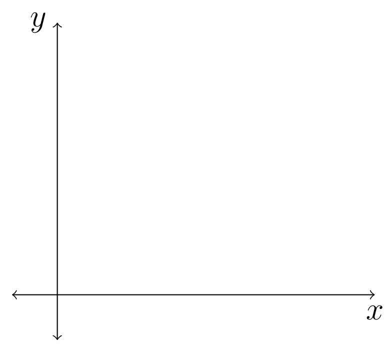
If $f(x)$ has a ______________ at $x = a$, then $f'(a) =$ ______ .

Note: If $f(x)$ is discontinuous at a, has a corner/cusp at a, or has a vertical tangent line at a, then $f'(a)$ is undefined.

What does $f(x)$ tell us about $f''(x)$?



Concave ________



Concave ________

If $f(x)$ is __________ , $f'(x)$ is ________ , so $f''(x)$ is ________ .

If $f(x)$ is __________ , $f'(x)$ is ________ , so $f''(x)$ is ________ .

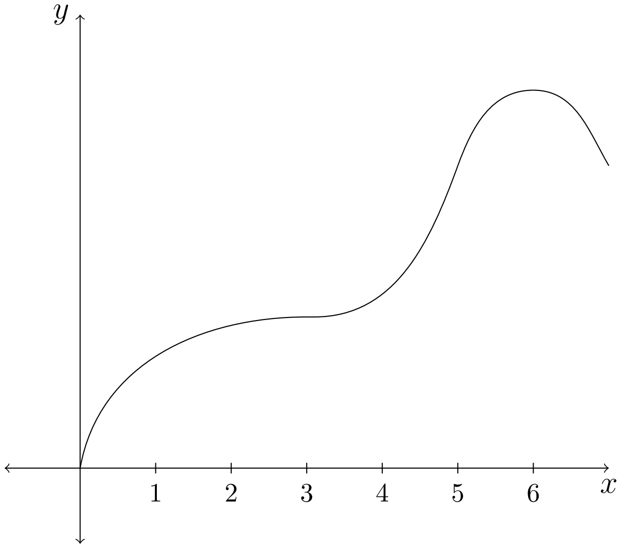
Summary

First, look for points where the derivative or second derivative is zero. Then consider where $f'(x)$ and $f''(x)$ are positive or negative, according to the following patterns:

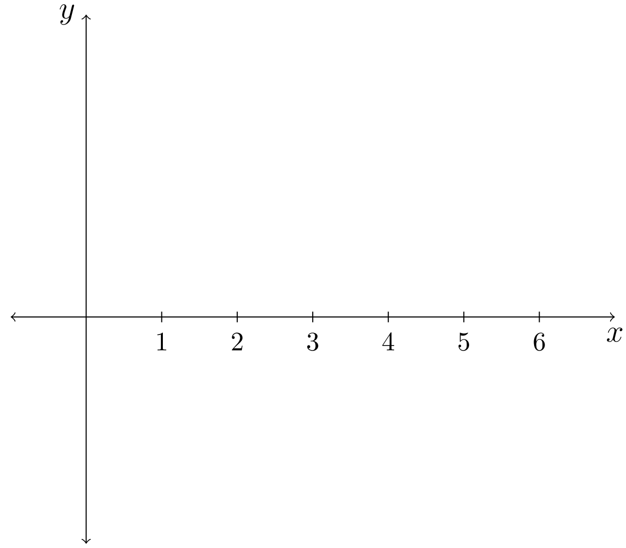
$f(x)$		
$f'(x)$		

$f(x)$		
$f'(x)$		
$f''(x)$		

Example:



$f(x)$



$f'(x)$

	$x \in (1,3)$	$x = 3$	$x \in (3,6)$	$x = 6$	$x \in (6,7)$
$f(x)$	increasing				
$f'(x)$	$+$				

	$x \in (1,3)$	$x \in (3,5)$	$x \in (5,7)$
$f(x)$	concave down		
$f'(x)$	decreasing		
$f''(x)$			

We'll use these basic rules in today's class activity. The solutions to the activity will be posted on the course website - I would recommend adding at least some of those examples to your notes.