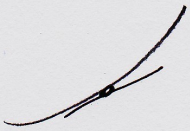
24.5 Sketching Polynomials

Will be useful for section 24.7

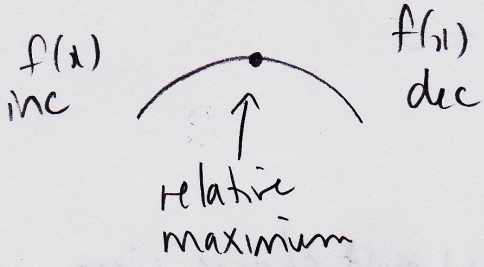


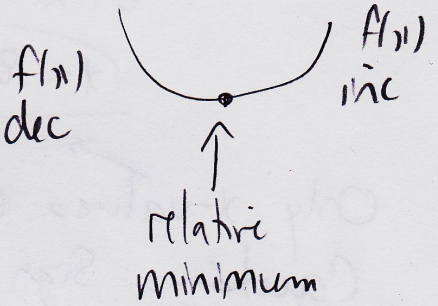
$f'(x) > 0$

$f(x)$ is increasing

$f'(x) < 0$

$f(x)$ is decreasing

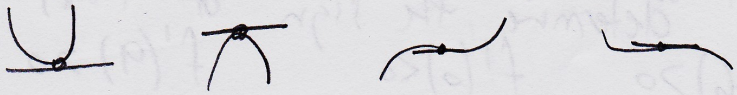




x-values where $f'(x) = 0$ are called <u>critical points</u>

They are <u>possible</u> relative max or relative min points

Critical points can look like:



Ex: Find all relative maximum and relative minimum points

$f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 240x + 5$

→ Set $f'(x) = 0$

$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 18x - 240$

$6x^2 - 18x - 240 = 0$

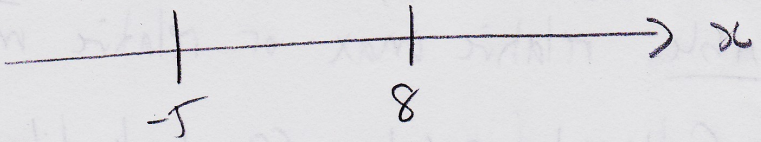
$6(x^2 - 3x - 40) = 0$

$6(x-8)(x+5) = 0$

$x = 8, -5$

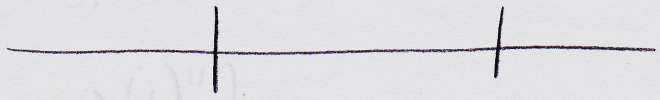
Only x-values where $f'(x)$ might change sign

Caution: Sign change is not guaranteed

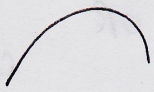


Test an x-value in each interval to determine the sign of $f'(x)$

$f'(-6) > 0$ $f'(0) < 0$ $f'(9) > 0$



$f'(x)$	$\oplus$	$\ominus$	$\oplus$
$f(x)$	INC	DEC	INC

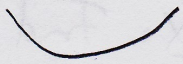


Relative maximum at $x=-5$

$(-5, 730)$

$\uparrow$

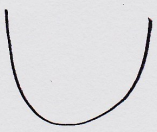
$f(-5)$

Relative minimum at $x=8$ 

$(8, -1467)$

$\uparrow$

$f(8)$



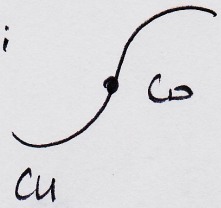
$f''(x) > 0$

$f(x)$ is "concave up"

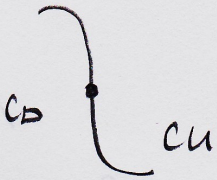
$f''(x) < 0$

$f(x)$ is "concave down"

Points of inflection:



OR



Points where $f''(x) = 0$ are <u>possible</u> points of inflection

<u>Ex</u>: Find all points of inflection for

$f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 240x + 5$

→ Set $f''(x) = 0$

$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 18x - 240$

$f''(x) = 12x - 18$

$12x - 18 = 0$

$12x = 18$

$x = \frac{18}{12}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$

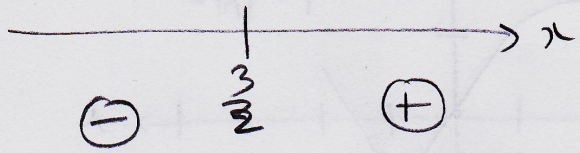
$x = \frac{3}{2}$

↗

Only x-value where $f''(x)$ might change sign

<u>Caution</u>: Sign change is not guaranteed

Test an x-value in each interval to determine the sign of $f''(x)$



$f''(x)$	$\ominus$		$\oplus$
$f(x)$	CD		CU

Point of inflection at $x = \frac{3}{2}$

$\left(\frac{3}{2}, -368.5\right)$

↑

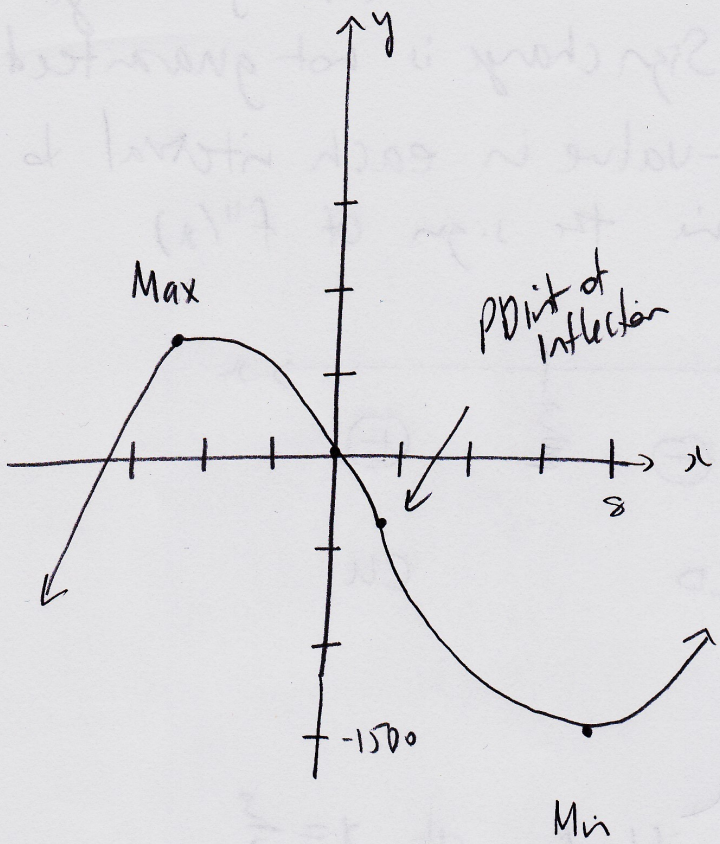
$f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

y-intrupt: $x = 0$

$f(0) = 5$

$(0, 5)$

Sketch $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 240x + 5$:



Ex: $f(x) = x^6 - 15x^4$

a) Find y-intercept
b) all relative max/min
c) all points of inflection
d) sketch

a) Set $x = 0$:

$f(0) = 0$

$(0, 0)$

b) Set $f'(x) = 0$ and make table

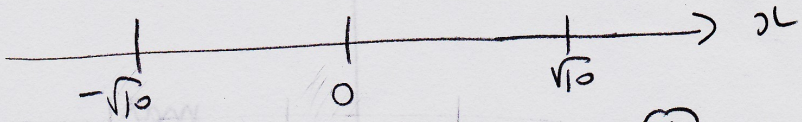
$f'(x) = 6x^5 - 60x^3$

$6x^5 - 60x^3 = 0$

$6x^3(x^2 - 10) = 0$

$x = 0$ $\quad x^2 = 10$

$x = \pm\sqrt{10}$



$f'(x)$	$\ominus$	$\oplus$	$\ominus$	$\oplus$
$f(x)$	DEC	INC	DEC	INC
⌣	relative min	$(-\sqrt{10}, -500)$		← $f(-\sqrt{10})$
⌢	relative max	$(0, 0)$		← $f(0)$
⌣	relative min	$(\sqrt{10}, -500)$		← $f(\sqrt{10})$

c) Set $f''(x)=0$ and make table

$f'(x) = 6x^5 - 60x^3$

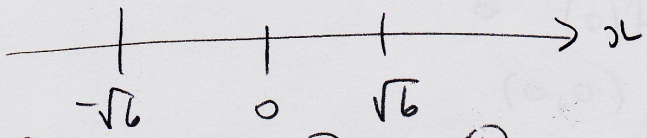
$f''(x) = 30x^4 - 180x^2$

$30x^4 - 180x^2 = 0$

$30x^2(x^2 - 6) = 0$

$x = 0$ $\quad x^2 = 6$

$x = \pm\sqrt{6}$



$f''(x)$	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕
$f(x)$	CU	CD	CD	CU

Points of inflection $(-\sqrt{6}, -324)$ ← $f(-\sqrt{6})$

$(\sqrt{6}, -324)$ ← $f(\sqrt{6})$

d) Sketch

$\sqrt{10} \approx 3.2$

$\sqrt{6} \approx 2.4$