

Week 7 Thursday Worksheet - Graphing

Instructions. Follow the instructions given by your TA. You are not expected to finish all the problems. :)

1. Steps of Graphing:

(0. if there is a square root or denominator \Rightarrow find the domain)

(a) x intercept $y=0, x= \dots$

y intercept $x=0, y= \dots$ (if any)

(b) Asymptotes:

Vertical Asymptotes:

answer looks like $x= \dots$

Horizontal Asymptotes: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x)$.

answer looks like $y= \dots$

(c) $f'(x) = 0$ critical points \dots

Intervals where $f'(x) > 0, f'(x) < 0$.

$\begin{cases} f'(x) > 0 & \nearrow \\ f'(x) < 0 & \searrow \end{cases}$

(d) $f''(x)$ changes sign inflection points \dots

Intervals where $f''(x) > 0, f''(x) < 0$.

$\begin{cases} f''(x) > 0 & \text{concave up} \\ f''(x) < 0 & \text{concave down} \end{cases}$

(e) Draw the table

(f) Draw the graph (according to the table)

2. Draw the graph of $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

(a) x intercept $x^2(x-3)=0 \Rightarrow x=0, 3$

y intercept $x=0 \Rightarrow y=0$ (if any)

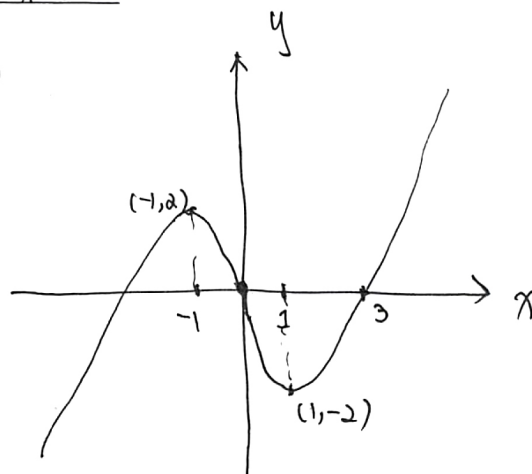
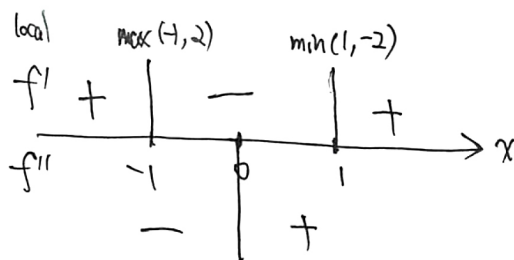
(b) Asymptotes? None

(c) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$ critical points $x = \pm 1$

(d) $f''(x) = 6x$ inflection points $x=0$

(e) Draw the table

(f) Draw the graph (according to the table)



3. Draw the graph of $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$ (Domain $x \neq 0$)

① x -int: none

y -int: none

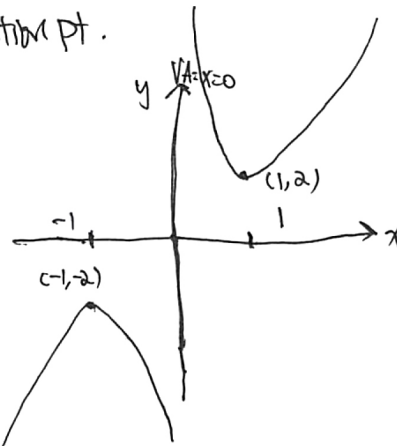
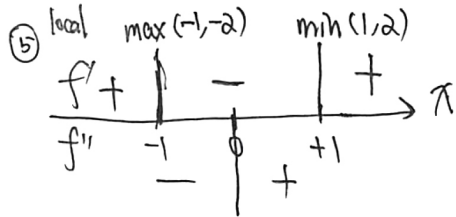
② VA: $x=0$

HA: None

③ $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$

$f(x)=0 \implies 1 = \frac{1}{x^2}, x = \pm 1$ critical pts

④ $f'(x) = 2x^{-3} = \frac{2}{x^3}$ $x=0$ inflection pt.



4. Draw the graph of $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}$ Domain: $x \neq \pm 1$

① x int: $x=0$

y int: $x=0, y=0$

② Asym.

VA: $x = \pm 1$

HA: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = 1$ $y=1$

Check: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = -\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = +\infty$

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

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

$f(x)=0$ critical pts: $x=0$

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

$= \frac{-2(x^2-1) + 8x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} = \frac{6x^2 + 2}{(x^2-1)^3}$

inflection pt $x = \pm 1$

