# Math 1A - What $f^{\prime}$ and $f^{\prime \prime}$ tell us about $f$ 

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## 1 What $f^{\prime}$ tells us about $f$

## Increasing/Decreasing Test

(a) If $f^{\prime}(x)>0$ on an interval, then $f$ is increasing on that interval
(b) If $f^{\prime}(x)<0$ on an interval, then $f$ is decreasing on that interval

## First Derivative Test

(a) If $f$ changes from increasing to decreasing at $c$, then $f$ has a local maximum at $c$
(b) If $f^{\prime}$ changes from decreasing to increasing at $c$, then $f$ has a local min at $c$

## 2 What $f^{\prime \prime}$ tells us about $f$

## Concavity Test

(a) If $f^{\prime \prime}(x)>0$ on an interval, then $f$ is concave up
(b) If $f^{\prime \prime}(x)<0$ on an interval, then $f$ is concave down
(c) If $f^{\prime \prime}(c)=0$ and $f^{\prime \prime}$ changes sign at $c$, then $(c, f(c))$ is an inflection point of $f$

## Second Derivative Test

(a) If $f^{\prime}(c)=0$ and $f^{\prime \prime}(c)>0$, then $f$ has a local minimum at $c$ (think of $y=x^{2}$ )
(b) If $f^{\prime}(c)=0$ and $f^{\prime \prime}(c)<0$, then $f$ has a local maximum at $c$ (think of $y=-x^{2}$ )
(c) If $f^{\prime}(c)=0$ and $f^{\prime \prime}(c)=0$, then the second derivative test is inconclusive (not the same as saying that $f$ has no local max/min at $c$ )

