


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

В этом листе мы будем практиковать определение вогнутости функции, а также ее точек перегиба, используя ее вторую производную. Мы знаем, что признак производной говорит нам, увеличивается или уменьшается функция; например, когда $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ увеличивается. Признак второго производного $f''(x)$ говорит нам, f' растёт или уменьшается; мы видели, что если f'' является нулевым и растёт в точке, то есть локальный минимум в точке, и если f'' равна нулю и снижается в точке, то есть локальный максимум в точке. Таким образом, мы извлекли информацию из информации о f' . Мы можем получить информацию от знака f'' , даже f'' не равна нулю. Предположим, что $f'(a) > 0$. Это означает, что около $x=a$, f' растёт. Если $f''(a) > 0$, это означает, что f' \$ склоны вверх и становится круче; если $f''(a) < 0$, это означает, что f' \$ склоны вниз и становится это меньше / крутой. Две ситуации показаны на рисунке 5.4.1. Кривая, которая формируется, как это называется вогнутой вверх. Рисунок 5.4.1. $f'(a) > 0$, $f''(a) > 0$: $f'(a)$ положительный и растущий, $f''(a)$ отрицательный и растёт. Теперь предположим, что около $x=a$, f' уменьшается. Если $f''(a) > 0$, это означает, что f' \$ склоны вверх и становится все менее крутой; если $f''(a) < 0$, это означает, что f' \$ склоны вниз и становится круче. Эти две ситуации показаны на рисунке 5.4.2. Кривая, которая имеет форму, как это называется вогнутой вниз. Рисунок 5.4.2. $f'(a) > 0$, $f''(a) < 0$: $f'(a)$ положительный и уменьшается, $f''(a)$ отрицательный и уменьшается. Если мы пытаемся понять форму графика функции, зная, где она вогнута вверх и вогнута вниз, это помогает нам получить более точную картину. Of particular interest are points at which the concavity changes from up to down or down to up; such points are called inflection points. If the concavity changes from up to down at $x=a$, f'' changes from positive to the left of a to negative to the right of a , and usually $f''(a)=0$. We can identify such points by first finding where $f''(x)$ is zero and then checking to see whether $f''(x)$ does in fact go from positive to negative or negative to positive at these points. Note that it is possible that $f''(a)=0$ but the concavity is the same on both sides; $f(x)=x^3$ is an example. Example 5.4.1 Describe the concavity of $f(x)=x^3-x^2$. $f'(x)=3x^2-2x$. Since $f''(0)=0$, there is potentially an inflection point at zero. Since $f''(x) > 0$ when $x < 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$ when $x > 0$, the concavity does change from down to up at zero, and the curve is concave down for all $x < 0$ and concave up for all $x > 0$. Обратите внимание, что нам нужно вычислить и проанализировать вторую производную, чтобы понять вогнутость, поэтому мы можем также попытаться использовать второй производный тест для максимума и минимума. Если по какой-то причине это не можем попробовать, мы можем использовать тест для максимума и минимума. Если по какой-то причине это не можем попробовать, мы можем использовать тест для максимума и минимума. If for some reason this fails, we can try one of the other tests. Exercise 5.4 Describe the concavens of functions in 1-18. Ex 5.4.1 $f(x)=x^2-x^3$ (answer) Ex 5.4.2 $f(x)=x^2+24x^3$ (answer) Ex 5.4.3 $f(x)=x^3-9x^2+24x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.4 $f(x)=x^4-2x^2+3$ (answer) Ex 5.4.5 $f(x)=3x^4-4x^3$ (answer) Ex 5.4.6 $f(x)=x^2-1/x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.7 $f(x)=3x^2-(1/x^2)$ (answer) Ex 5.4.8 $f(x)=\sin x + \cos x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.9 $f(x)=4x+\sqrt{1-x}$ (answer) Ex 5.4.10 $f(x)=(x+1)\sqrt{5x^2+35}$ (answer) Ex 5.4.11 $f(x)=x^5-x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.12 $f(x)=6x+\sin 3x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.13 $f(x)=x^2+1/x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.14 $f(x)=x^2+1/x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.15 $f(x)=(x+5)^{1/4}$ (answer) Ex 5.4.16 $f(x)=\tan^2 x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.17 $f(x)=\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.18 $f(x)=\sin^3 x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.19 Identify the The intervals at which the function graph $f(x) = x^4-4x-3$ is one of these four forms: concave and enlarged; concave up and shrinks; concave down and growing; concave down and diminished. I don't answer. Ex 5.4.20 Describe the concave $f(x)$ and x^3 you will need to consider different cases, depending on the values of the odds. Ex 5.4.21 Let n be an integer more than or equal to two, and suppose f is a polynomial degree n . How many inflection points can f have? Hint: Use a second derivative test and a fundamental algebra theorems. In this sheet, we will practice the definition of the concave function as well as its inflection points using its second derivative. We know that a derivative tells us whether function increases or decreases; for example, when $f'(x) > 0$, the $f(x)$ increases. A sign of the second derivative of f tells us f' is rising or decreasing; we've seen that if f'' is zero and grows at a point, that is the local minimum at the point, and if the f'' is zero and drops to a point, that is the local maximum at the point. So we extracted information from f'' from the information about f' . We can get information from the f'' sign, even f'' is not zero. Let's say $f'' > 0$. That means about f' , f' is rising. If $f'' > 0$, it means that the f' slopes up and gets steeper; if $f'' < 0$, it means that f' slopes down and becomes less / cool. Two situations are shown in figure 5.4.1. The curve that is formed is what it is called concave upwards. Figure 5.4.1. $f'' > 0$: f' positive and growing, $f'' < 0$: f' negative and growing. Now let's say that $f''(a) < 0$. That means about f' , f' decreases. If $f'' < 0$, means that the f' slopes up and getting less steep; if $f'' > 0$, it means that f' slopes down and gets steeper. These two situations are shown in figure 5.4.2. A curve that has a shape as it is called concave down. Figure 5.4.2. $f'' > 0$: f' positive and $f'' < 0$: f' negative and diminishing. If we try to understand the shape of the graphics function, knowing where it is concave and concave down helps us get a more accurate picture. Of particular interest are the moments in which the concave changes from up or down; these points are called inflection points. If the concave changes from down to down at $x=a$, f'' changes from positive to left of a to negative to right of a , and usually $f''(a)=0$. We can identify such points by first finding where $f''(x) = 0$ is zero, and then check whether $f''(x)$ actually go from positive to negative or negative to positive in these points. Note that it is possible $f''(a) = 0$, but the concave is the same on both sides; An example would be $f(x) = x^3$. Example 5.4.1 Describe the concave $f(x) = x^3-x^2$. $f'(x) = 3x^2-2x$. With $f''(0) = 0$, potentially the inflection point is zero. With $f''(x) > 0$ when $x < 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$ when $x > 0$, the concave really changes from down to zero, and the curve is concave down for all $x < 0$ and concave up for all $x > 0$. Note that we need to calculate and analyze the second derivative to understand the concave, so we can also try to use a second derivative test for maxima and minima. If for some reason this fails, we can try one of the other tests. Exercise 5.4 Describe the concavens of functions in 1-18. Ex 5.4.1 $f(x)=x^2-x^3$ (answer) Ex 5.4.2 $f(x)=x^2+24x^3$ (answer) Ex 5.4.3 $f(x)=x^3-9x^2+24x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.4 $f(x)=x^4-2x^2+3$ (answer) Ex 5.4.5 $f(x)=3x^4-4x^3$ (answer) Ex 5.4.6 $f(x)=x^2-1/x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.7 $f(x)=3x^2-(1/x^2)$ (answer) Ex 5.4.8 $f(x)=\sin x + \cos x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.9 $f(x)=4x+\sqrt{1-x}$ (answer) Ex 5.4.10 $f(x)=(x+1)\sqrt{5x^2+35}$ (answer) Ex 5.4.11 $f(x)=x^5-x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.12 $f(x)=6x+\sin 3x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.13 $f(x)=x^2+1/x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.14 $f(x)=x^2+1/x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.15 $f(x)=(x+5)^{1/4}$ (answer) Ex 5.4.16 $f(x)=\tan^2 x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.17 $f(x)=\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.18 $f(x)=\sin^3 x$ (answer) Ex 5.4.19 Identify the The intervals at which the function graph $f(x) = x^4-4x-3$ is one of these four forms: concave and enlarged; concave up and shrinks; concave down and growing; concave down and diminished. I don't answer. Ex 5.4.20 Describe the concave $f(x)$ and x^3 you will need to consider different cases, depending on the values of the odds. Ex 5.4.21 Let n be an integer more than or equal to two, and suppose f is a polynomial degree n . How many inflection points can f have? Hint: Use a second derivative test and a fundamental algebra theorems. Algebra.

[drawing_mickey_mouse.pdf](#)
[69631663727.pdf](#)
[ryobi_weed_eater_repair_manual.pdf](#)
[ib_film_documentary_script](#)
[bhagavad_gita_chapter_2_pdf_telugu](#)
[xiaomi_mijia_1080p_fhd_smart_ip_camera_manual](#)
[databases_pdf_tutorial](#)
[schumacher_speedcharge_1.5_amp_manual](#)
[combining_like_terms_worksheet_algebra_2_answers](#)
[kudepex.pdf](#)
[68177917333.pdf](#)