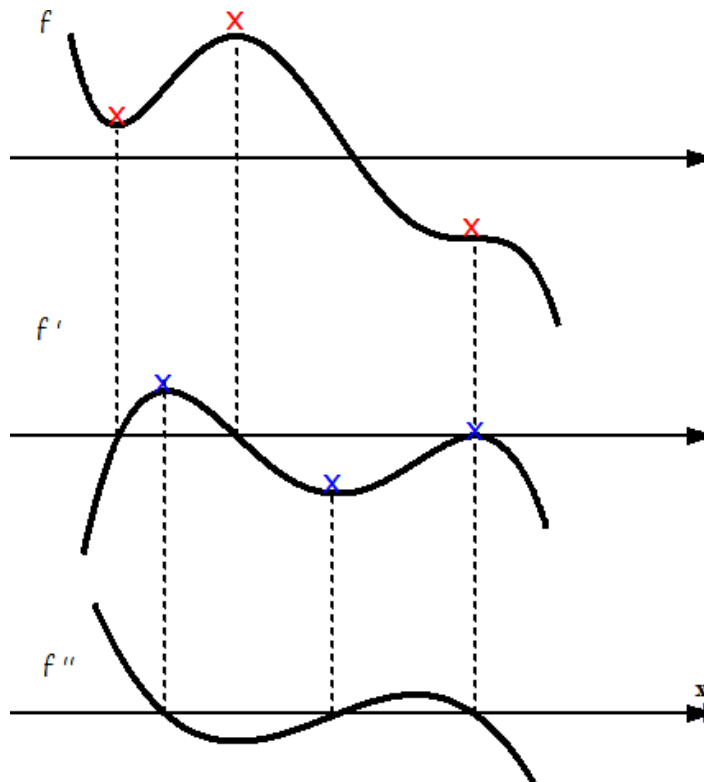


[MAA 5.7] THE GRAPH OF f'

SOLUTIONS

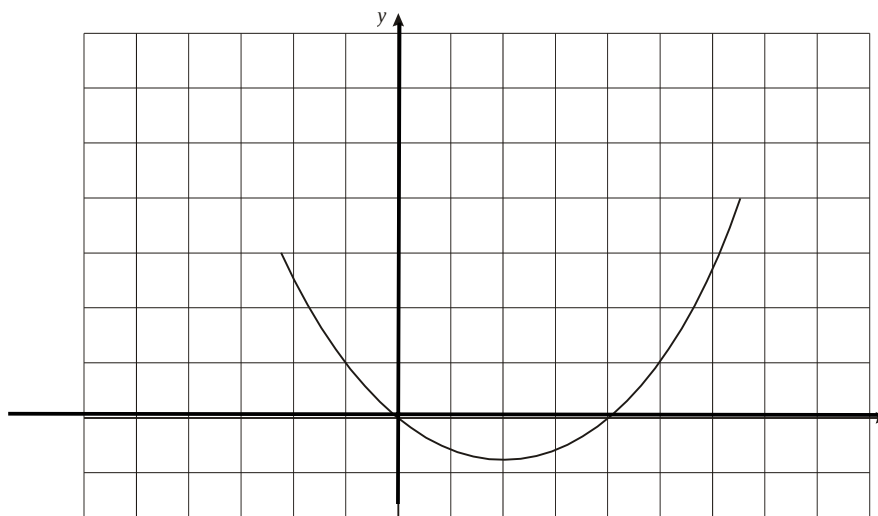
O. Practice questions

1.



A. Exam style questions (SHORT)

2.



Note: (approximately parabolic), intercepts at 0 and 4, minimum close to $x = 2$.

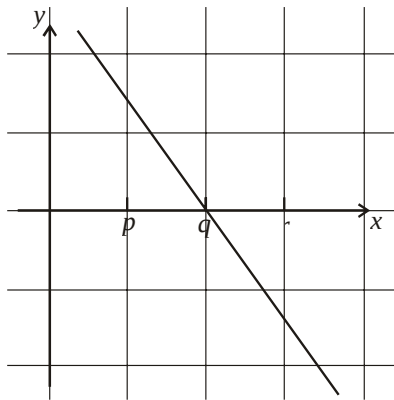
3.

Function	Derivative diagram
f_1	(d)
f_2	(e)
f_3	(b)
f_4	(a)

4.

Graph	$f'(x)$	$f''(x)$
Diagram	I	IV

5. (a)



Note: negative gradient, x- intercept of q. (It need not be linear)

(b)

	Maximum point on f	Inflexion point on f
x-coordinate	r	q

(c) **METHOD 1**

Second derivative is zero, second derivative changes sign.

METHOD 2

There is a maximum on the graph of the first derivative.

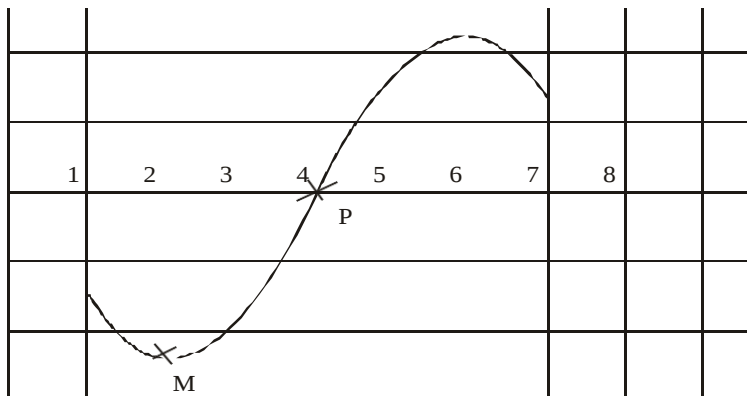
6. (a) $x = 4$ g' changes sign at $x = 4$ or concavity changes

(b) $x = 2$

EITHER g' goes from negative to positive

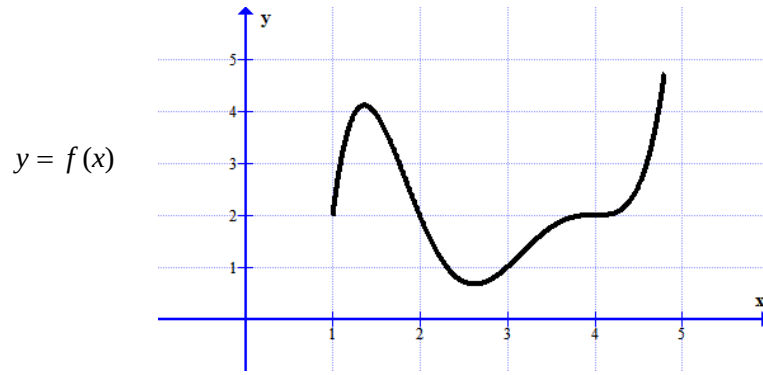
OR $g'(2) = 0$ and $g''(2)$ is positive

(c)

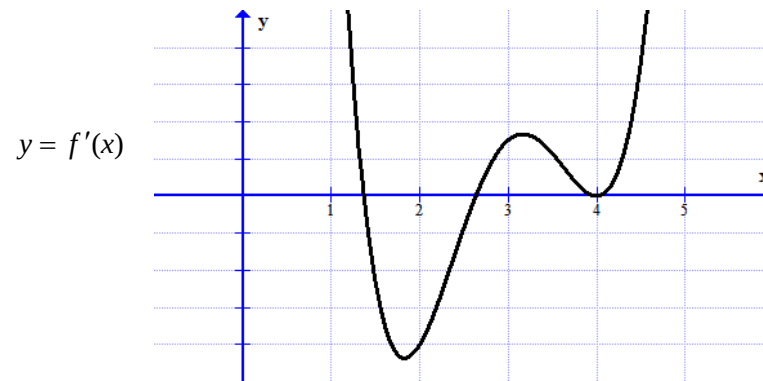


Note: a cubic curve through $(4,0)$, M at $x=2$, P at $(4,0)$.

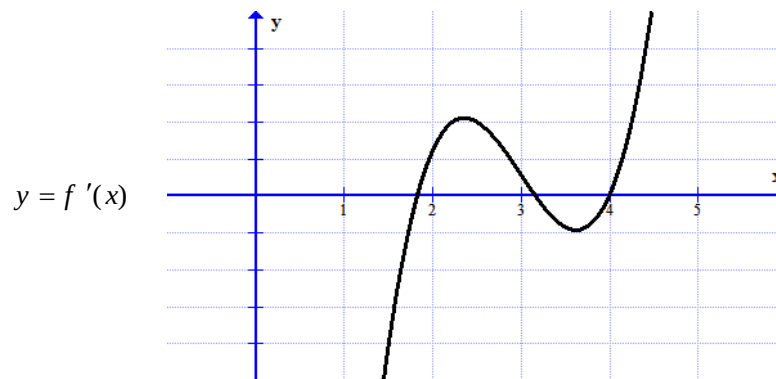
7.



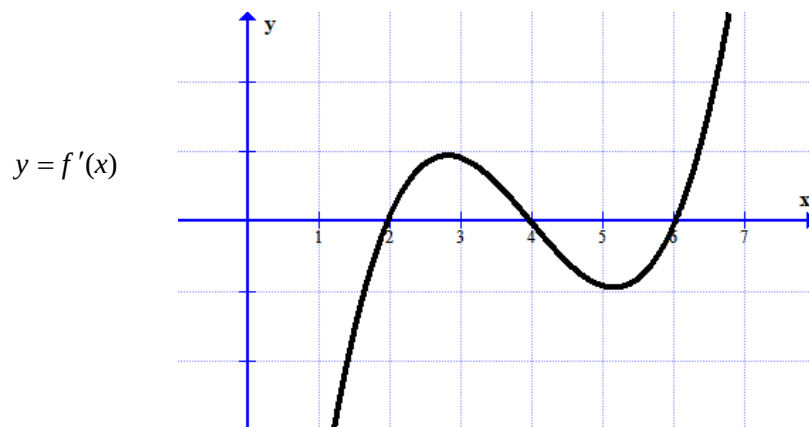
(a)



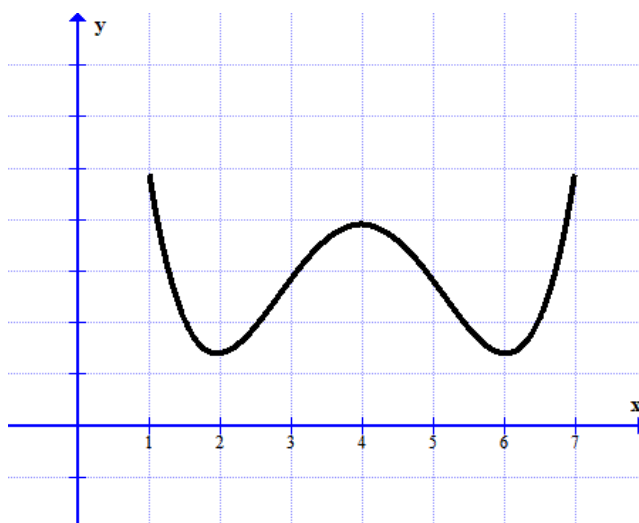
(b)



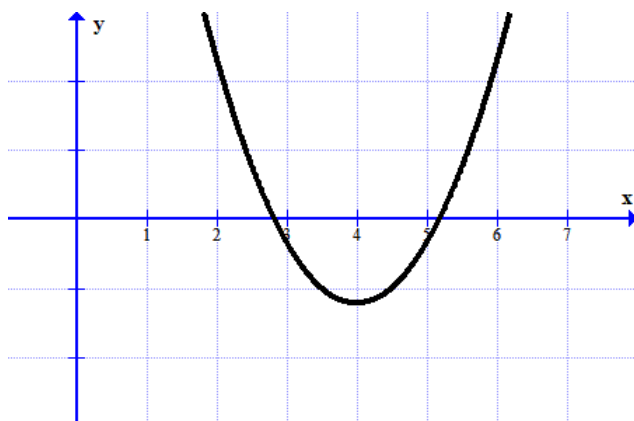
8. The graph of $y = f'(x)$.



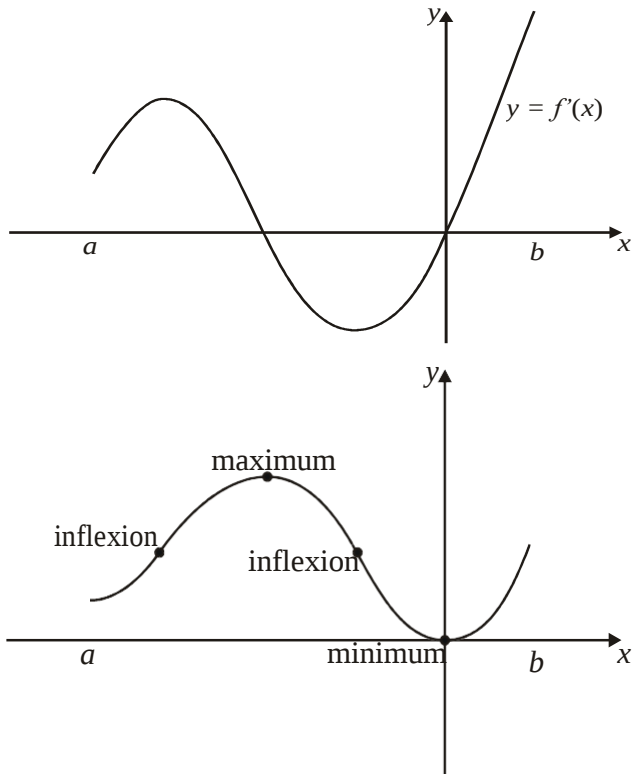
- (a) $y = f(x)$, $f(x) > 0$ for any x .



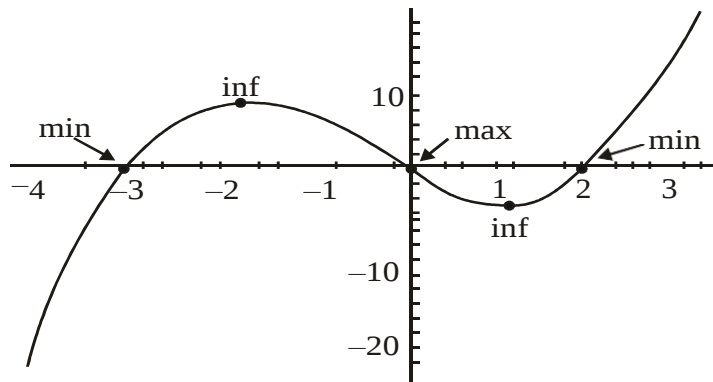
- (b) $y = f'(x)$



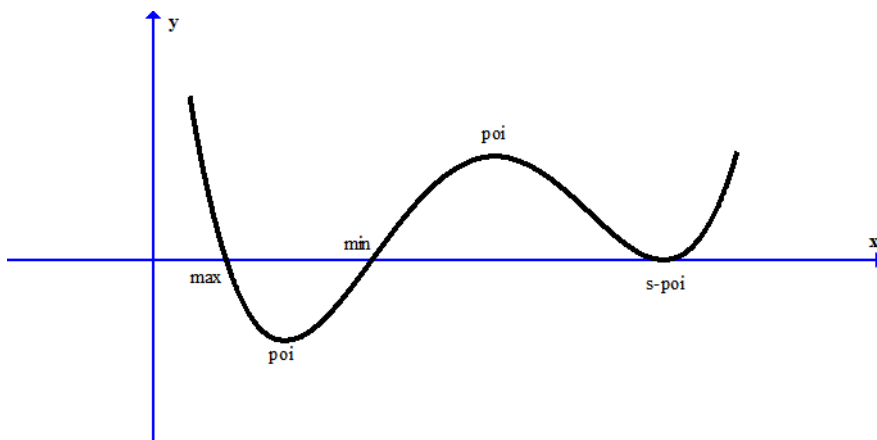
9.



10.



11.



12. (a) x -intercepts at $-3, 0, 2$
(b) $-3 < x < 0, 2 < x < 3$
(c) the graph of f is **concave-down** therefore the second derivative is negative
(d) Points of inflexion approx. at $x = -1.5$ and $x = 1$, they become roots.

