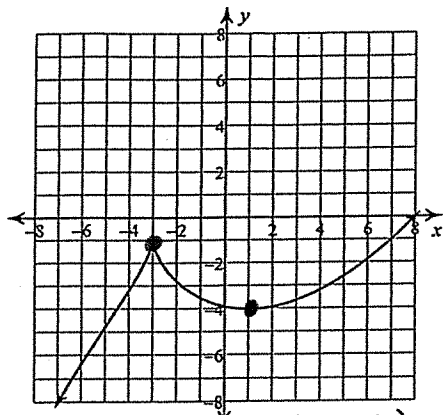


Extrema, Increase and Decrease

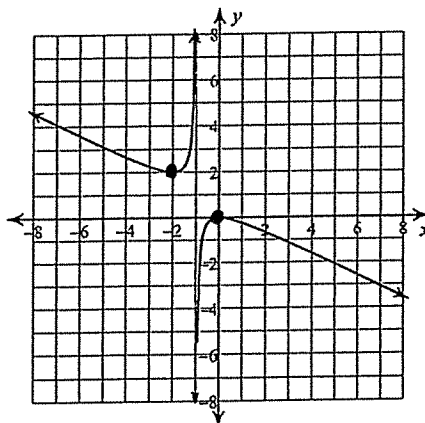
Approximate the relative extrema of each function.

1)



Local Min.: $(1, -4)$
 Max.: $(-3, -1)$

2)



Local
 Min.: $(-2, 2)$
 Max.: $(0, 0)$

Use a graphing calculator to approximate the relative extrema of each function.

3) $y = -x^3 + 4x^2 - 4$

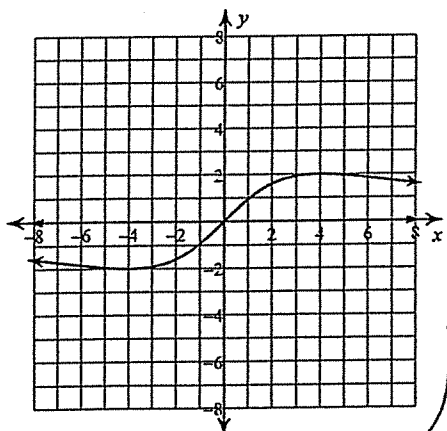
Local Min.: $(0, -4)$
 Max.: $(2.7, 5.5)$

4) $y = \frac{x^2}{4x + 4}$

Local Min.: $(0, 0)$
 Max.: $(-2, -1)$

Approximate the intervals where each function is increasing and decreasing.

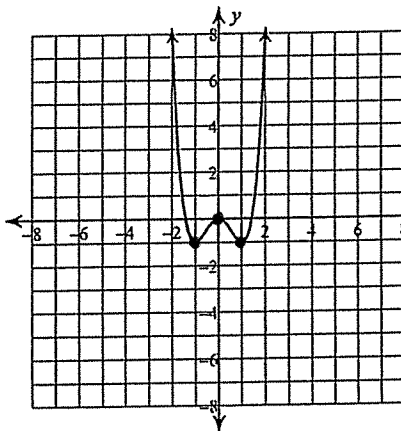
5)



$-\infty < x < -4$
 $4 < x < \infty$

I: $-4 < x < 4$ D: $x < -4$, $x > 4$

6)



I: $-1 < x < 0$,
 $x > 1$ ($1 < x < \infty$)

D: $x < -1$, $(-\infty < x < -1)$
 $0 < x < 1$

Use a graphing calculator to approximate the intervals where each function is increasing and decreasing.

7) $y = x^4 - 2x^2 - 3$

I: $-1 < x < 0$, $x > 1$ ($1 < x < \infty$)

D: $x < -1$ ($-\infty < x < -1$), $0 < x < 1$

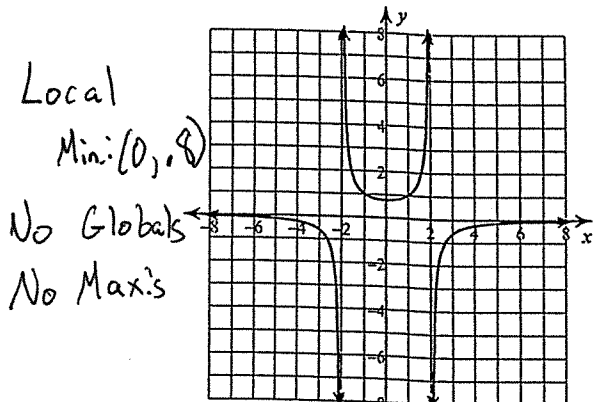
8) $y = -\frac{2}{x^2 - 1}$

I: $0 < x < 1$, $x > 1$

D: $x < -1$, $-1 < x < 0$

Approximate the relative and absolute extrema of each function. Then approximate the intervals where each function is increasing and decreasing.

9) $y = -\frac{3}{x^2 - 4}$

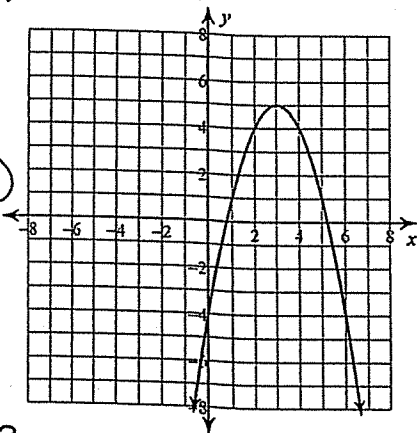


Local
Min.: (0, .75)
No Globals
No Max's

I: $0 < x < 2, x > 2$ ($2 < x < \infty$)

D: $x > -2, -2 < x < 0$
($-\infty < x < -2$)

11) $y = -x^2 + 6x - 4$



Global
Max.: (3, 5)
No Min's

I: $x < 3$

D: $x > 3$

2) $y = x^3 - 2x^2 - 2$ (.75, -2.7)

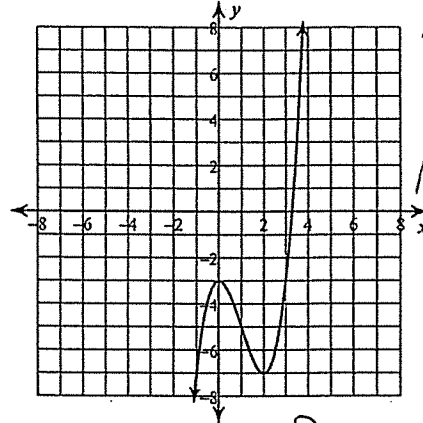
Find the x-coordinates for all points of inflection

3) $y = x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$

(.55, .35)

(-.7, -.573)

10) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 3$

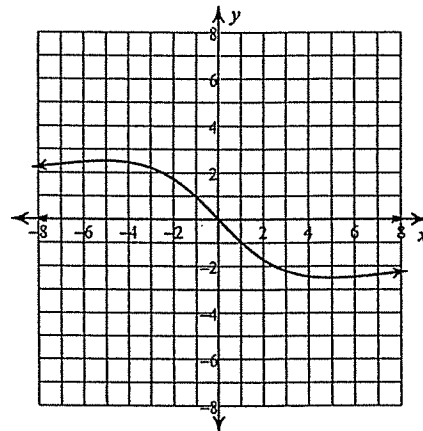


Local
Max.: (0, -3)
Min.: (2, -7)
No Globals

I: $x < 0, x > 2$

D: $0 < x < 2$

12) $y = -\frac{25x}{x^2 + 25}$



Global
Min.: (5, -2.5)
Max.: (-5, 2.5)

I: $x < -5, x > 5$

D: $-5 < x < 5$

14) Is it possible for a continuous function to have only the following extrema?

Relative max: (1, 1), (3, 3)

Relative min: (2, 2)

Explain why or why not.

No; the function can't be decreasing to the right of $x=1$ and ~~decreasing~~ decreasing just left of $x=2$, yet jump from $y=1$ to $y=2$ w/ no periods of increase w/ out being discontinuous.

