5 Curve Sketching

Whether we are interested in a function as a purely mathematical object or in connection with some application to the real world, it is often useful to know what the graph of the function looks like. We can obtain a good picture of the graph using certain crucial information provided by derivatives of the function and certain limits.

5.1 Maxima and Minima

A local maximum point on a function is a point \((x, y)\) on the graph of the function whose \(y\) coordinate is larger than all other \(y\) coordinates on the graph at points "close to" \((x, y)\). More precisely, \((x, f(x))\) is a local maximum if there is an interval \((a, b)\) with \(a < x < b\) and \(f(x) \geq f(z)\) for every \(z\) in \((a, b)\). Similarly, \((x, y)\) is a local minimum point if it has locally the smallest \(y\) coordinate. Again being more precise: \((x, f(x))\) is a local minimum if there is an interval \((a, b)\) with \(a < x < b\) and \(f(x) \leq f(z)\) for every \(z\) in \((a, b)\).

A local extremum is either a local maximum or a local minimum.

Local maximum and minimum points are quite distinctive on the graph of a function, and are therefore useful in understanding the shape of the graph. In many applied problems we want to find the largest or smallest value that a function achieves (for example, we might want to find the minimum cost at which some task can be performed) and so identifying maximum and minimum points will be useful for applied problems as well. Some examples of local maximum and minimum points are shown in figure 5.1.1.

If \((x, f(x))\) is a point where \(f(x)\) reaches a local maximum or minimum, and if the derivative of \(f\) exists at \(x\), then the graph has a tangent line and the tangent line must be horizontal. This is important enough to state as a theorem, though we will not prove it.

![Figure 5.1.3](image-url) Testing for a maximum or minimum.

It is not always easy to compute the value of a function at a particular point. The task is made easier by the availability of calculators and computers, but they have their own drawbacks—they do not always allow us to distinguish between values that are very close together. Nevertheless, because this method is conceptually simple and sometimes easy to perform, you should always consider it.

**EXAMPLE 5.1.2** Find all local maximum and minimum points for the function \(f(x) = x^3 - x\). The derivative is \(f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1\). This is defined everywhere and is zero at \(x = \pm \sqrt[3]{1/3}\). Looking first at \(x = \sqrt[3]{1/3}\), we see that \(f(\sqrt[3]{1/3}) = -2\sqrt[3]{3}/9\). Now we test two points on either side of \(x = \sqrt[3]{1/3}\), making sure that neither is farther away than the nearest critical value; since \(\sqrt[3]{3} > 1\), we can use \(x = 0\) and \(x = 1\). Since \(f(0) = 0 > -2\sqrt[3]{3}/9\) and \(f(1) = 0 > -2\sqrt[3]{3}/9\), there must be a local minimum at \(x = \sqrt[3]{1/3}\). Since \(f(x) = \sqrt[3]{3} > 1\), we can use \(x = 0\) and \(x = 1\). Since \(f(0) = 0 > -2\sqrt[3]{3}/9\) and \(f(1) = 0 > -2\sqrt[3]{3}/9\), there must be a local minimum at \(x = \sqrt[3]{1/3}\).

**THEOREM 5.1.1** Format’s Theorem

If \(f(x)\) has a local extremum at \(x = a\) and \(f\) is differentiable at \(a\), then \(f'(a) = 0\).

Thus, the only points at which a function can have a local maximum or minimum are points at which the derivative is zero, as in the left-hand graph in figure 5.1.1, or the derivative is undefined, as in the right-hand graph. Any value of \(x\) for which \(f'(x)\) is zero or undefined is called a critical value for \(f\). When looking for local maximum and minimum points, you are likely to make two sorts of mistakes: You may forget that a maximum or minimum can occur where the derivative does not exist, and so forget to check whether the derivative exists everywhere. You might also assume that any place that the derivative is zero is a local maximum or minimum point, but this is not true. A portion of the graph of \(f(x) = x^2\) is shown in figure 5.1.2.

The derivative of \(f\) is \(f'(x) = 3x^2\), and \(f'(0) = 0\), but there is neither a maximum nor minimum at \(x = 0\).

![Figure 5.1.2](image-url) No maximum or minimum even though the derivative is zero.

Since the derivative is zero or undefined at both local maximum and local minimum points, we need a way to determine which, if either, actually occurs. The most elementary and most often used methods are to find all critical points, and then determine which, if either, actually occurs. The most elementary and most often used methods are to find all critical points, and then determine which, if either, actually occurs. The most elementary and most often used methods are to find all critical points, and then determine which, if either, actually occurs.
5.2 The first derivative test

The method of the previous section for deciding whether there is a local maximum or minimum at a critical value is not always convenient. We can instead use information about the derivative $f'(x)$ to decide: since we have already had to compute the derivative to find the critical values, there is often relatively little extra work involved in this method.

How can the derivative tell us whether there is a maximum, minimum, or neither at a point? Suppose that $f'(a) = 0$. If there is a local maximum when $x = a$, the function must be lower near $x = a$ than it is right at $x = a$. If the derivative exists near $x = a$, this means $f'(x) > 0$ when $x$ is near $a$ and $x < a$, because $f$ slopes down from the local maximum as we move to the right. Using the same reasoning, if there is a local minimum at $x = a$, the derivative of $f$ must be negative just to the left of $a$ and positive just to the right. If the derivative exists near $x = a$ but does not change from positive to negative or negative to positive, that is, it is positive on both sides or negative on both sides, then there is neither a maximum nor minimum when $x = a$. See the first graph in figure 5.11 and the graph in figure 5.12 for examples.

**EXAMPLE 5.2.1** Find all local maximum and minimum points for $f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos x$ using the first derivative test. The derivative is $f'(x) = \cos x \cdot \sin x - \sin x \cdot \cos x$. From example 5.1.3 the critical values we need to consider are $\pi/4$ and $5\pi/4$.

The graphs of $\sin x$ and $\cos x$ are shown in figure 5.21. Just to the left of $\pi/4$ the cosine is larger than the sine, so $f(x)$ is positive; just to the right the cosine is smaller than the sine, so $f'(x)$ is negative. This means there is a local maximum at $\pi/4$. Just to the left of $5\pi/4$ the cosine is smaller than the sine, and to the right the cosine is larger than the sine. This means that the derivative $f'(x)$ is negative to the left and positive to the right, so $f$ has a local minimum at $5\pi/4$. $\square$

**Exercises 5.2.**

In 1–13, find all critical points and identify them as local maximum points, local minimum points, or neither.

5.4 Concavity and inflection points

**EXAMPLE 5.3.1** Consider again $f(x) = \sin x \cdot \cos x$, with $f'(x) = \cos x \cdot \sin x$ and $f''(x) = -\sin x \cdot \cos x$. Since $f''(\pi/4) = -\sqrt{2}/2 < 0$, we know there is a local maximum at $\pi/4$. Since $f''(5\pi/4) = -\sqrt{2}/2 = \sqrt{2}/2 > 0$, there is a local minimum at $5\pi/4$. $\square$

When it works, the second derivative test is often the easiest way to identify local maxima and minimum points. Sometimes the test fails, and sometimes the second derivative is quite difficult to evaluate; in such cases we must fall back on one of the previous tests.

**EXAMPLE 5.3.2** Let $f(x) = x^4$. The derivatives are $f'(x) = 4x^3$ and $f''(x) = 12x^2$. Zero is the only critical value, but $f''(0) = 0$, so the second derivative test tells us nothing. However, $f''(x)$ is positive everywhere except at zero, so clearly $f(x)$ has a local minimum at zero. On the other hand, $f(x) = -x^4$ also has zero as its only critical value, and the second derivative is again zero, but $-x^4$ has a local maximum at zero. $\square$

**Exercises 5.3.**

Find all local maximum and minimum points by the second derivative test, when possible.

1. $f(x) = x^2 - x$ $\Rightarrow$ 2. $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2$ $\Rightarrow$
3. $f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x$ $\Rightarrow$ 4. $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 3$ $\Rightarrow$
5. $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x$ $\Rightarrow$ 6. $f(x) = \cos(2x) - x$ $\Rightarrow$
7. $f(x) = x^3 - (1/2)x^2$ $\Rightarrow$ 8. $f(x) = \sqrt{2}x^2 - x$ $\Rightarrow$
9. $f(x) = (5 - x)(x^2 + 2)$ $\Rightarrow$ 10. $f(x) = (x^2 - 12)x^2$ $\Rightarrow$
11. $f(x) = x^4(x^2 + 1)$ $\Rightarrow$ 12. $f(x) = \sqrt{2}(\sin(1/x) - x)$ $\Rightarrow$
13. $f(x) = \sin x - \sin^2 x$ $\Rightarrow$ 14. $f(x) = \sin x$ $\Rightarrow$

5.4 Concavity and inflection points

We know that the sign of the derivative tells us whether a function is increasing or decreasing; for example, when $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ is increasing. The sign of the second derivative $f''(x)$ tells us whether $f$ is increasing or decreasing; we have seen that if $f''(x)$ is zero and increasing at a point then there is a local minimum at the point, and if $f''(x)$ is zero and decreasing at a point then there is a local maximum at the point. Thus, we extracted information about $f$ from information about $f''$.

We can get information from the sign of $f''$ even when $f''(x)$ is not zero. Suppose that $f''(a) > 0$. This means that near $x = a$, $f''(x)$ is increasing. If $f''(a) > 0$, this means that $f$ slopes up and is getting steeper; if $f''(a) < 0$, this means that $f$ slopes down and is getting steeper.

5.5 The second derivative test

The basis of the first derivative test is that if the derivative changes from positive to negative at a point at which the derivative is zero then there is a local maximum at the point, and similarly for a local minimum. If $f''(x)$ changes from positive to negative it is decreasing; this means that the derivative of $f'$, $f''(x)$, might be negative, and if $f''(x)$ is negative then $f'$ is definitely decreasing, so there is a local maximum at the point to question. Note well that $f''(x)$ might change from positive to negative while $f''(x)$ is zero, in which case $f''(x)$ gives us no information about the critical value. Similarly, if $f''(x)$ changes from negative to positive there is a local minimum at the point, and $f''(x)$ is increasing.

We will study the examples in 15–22 in detail.

**EXAMPLE 5.4.1** Describe the concavity of $f(x) = x^3 - x$. $f''(x) = 3x^2 - 1$. $f''(x) = 6x$. 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 $x > 0$. $\square$

Note that we need to compute and analyze the second derivative to understand concavity, so we may as well try to use the second derivative test for maxima and minima. If for some reason this fails we can then try one of the other tests.

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![Figure 5.2.1](image-url) The sine and cosine.

1. $y = x^2 - x$ $\Rightarrow$ 2. $y = 2x^3 - x^2$ $\Rightarrow$
3. $y = x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x$ $\Rightarrow$ 4. $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 3$ $\Rightarrow$
5. $y = 3x^2 - 4x$ $\Rightarrow$ 6. $y = \cos(2x) - x$ $\Rightarrow$
7. $y = x^3 - (1/2)x^2$ $\Rightarrow$ 8. $y = \sqrt{2}x^2 - x$ $\Rightarrow$
9. $y = (5 - x)(x^2 + 2)$ $\Rightarrow$ 10. $y = (x^2 - 12)x^2$ $\Rightarrow$
11. $y = x^4(x^2 + 1)$ $\Rightarrow$ 12. $y = \sqrt{2}(\sin(1/x) - x)$ $\Rightarrow$
13. $y = \sin x - \sin^2 x$ $\Rightarrow$ 14. $y = \sin x$ $\Rightarrow$

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![Figure 5.4.2](image-url) $f'(a)$ positive and increasing, $f'(b)$ negative and increasing.

less steep. The two situations are shown in figure 5.4.1. A curve that is shaped like this is called concave up.

Now suppose that $f''(a) < 0$. This means that near $x = a$, $f''(x)$ is decreasing. If $f''(a) > 0$, this means that $f''(x)$ slopes up and is getting less steep. If $f''(a) < 0$ this means that $f''(x)$ slopes down and is getting steeper. The two situations are shown in figure 5.4.2. A curve that is shaped like this is called concave down.

![Figure 5.4.1](image-url) $f'(a)$ positive and increasing, $f'(b)$ negative and increasing.
Exercises 5.4.

Describe the concavity of the functions in 1–18.

1. \( y = x^2 - x \) →
2. \( y = 2 + 3x - x^3 \) →
3. \( y = x^2 - 9x^2 + 12x \) →
4. \( y = x^3 - 2x^2 + 3 \) →
5. \( y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 \) →
6. \( y = (x^2 - 1)/x \) →
7. \( y = 3x^2 - (1/x^2) \) →
8. \( y = \sin x + \cos x \) →
9. \( y = 4x + \sqrt{x^2 - 9} \) →
10. \( y = (x + 1)/\sqrt{3x^2 + 35} \) →
11. \( y = x^3 - x \) →
12. \( y = 6x + \sin 3x \) →
13. \( y = x + 1/x \) →
14. \( y = x^3 + 1/x \) →
15. \( y = (x + 3)^1/4 \) →
16. \( y = \tan^2 x \) →
17. \( y = \cos x - \sin^2 x \) →
18. \( y = \sin x \) →
19. Identify the intervals on which the graph of the function \( f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 10 \) is of one of these four shapes: concave up and increasing; concave up and decreasing; concave down and increasing; concave down and decreasing. You will need to consider different cases, depending on the values of the coefficients.
20. Describe the concavity of \( y = x^2 + kx^2 + cx + d \). Use the second derivative test and the fundamental theorem of algebra.

5.5 Asymptotes and Other Things to Look For

A vertical asymptote is a place where the function becomes infinite, typically because the formula for the function has a denominator that becomes zero. For example, the reciprocal function \( f(x) = 1/x \) has a vertical asymptote at \( x = 0 \), and the function \( \tan x \) has a vertical asymptote at \( x = \pi/2 \) (and also at \( x = -\pi/2, x = 3\pi/2 \), etc.). Whenever the formula for a function contains a denominator it is worth looking for a vertical asymptote by checking to see if the denominator can ever be zero, and then checking the limit at such points. Note that there is not always a vertical asymptote where the denominator is zero: \( f(x) = \sin x/x \) has a zero denominator at \( x = 0 \), but since \( \lim \sin(x)/x = 1 \) there is no asymptote there.

A horizontal asymptote is a horizontal line to which \( f(x) \) gets closer and closer as \( x \) approaches \( \pm \infty \) (as \( x \) approaches \(-\infty \)). For example, the reciprocal function has the \( x \)-axis for a horizontal asymptote. Horizontal asymptotes can be identified by computing the limits \( \lim f(x) \) and \( \lim f(x) \). Since \( \lim 1/x = \lim 1/x = 0 \), the line \( y = 0 \) (that is, the \( x \)-axis) is a horizontal asymptote in both directions.

Some functions have asymptotes that are neither horizontal nor vertical, but some other line. Such asymptotes are somewhat more difficult to identify and we will ignore them.

Exercises 5.5.

1. \( y = x^3 - 5x^3 + 3x \) →
2. \( y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 5 \) →
3. \( y = (x - 1)^2(x + 3)^1/2 \) →
4. \( y = x^3 + x^2y^2, a > 0 \) →
5. \( y = e^x \) →
6. \( y = (e^x + e^{-x})/2 \) →
7. \( y = e^{-x} \cos x \) →
8. \( y = e^x - \sin x \) →
9. \( y = x^2/x \) →
10. \( y = 4x + \sqrt{x^2 - 7} \) →
11. \( y = (x + 1)/\sqrt{3x^2 + 35} \) →
12. \( y = x^2 - x \) →
13. \( y = 6x + \sin 3x \) →
14. \( y = x + 1/x \) →
15. \( y = x^3 + 1/x \) →
16. \( y = (x + 5)^1/3 \) →
17. \( y = \tan^2 x \) →
18. \( y = \cos x - \sin^2 x \) →
19. \( y = \sin x \) →
20. \( y = x(x^2 + 1) \) →
21. \( y = x^2 + 6x^2 + 9x \) →
22. \( y = \sqrt{x^2 - 9} \) →
23. \( y = x^2/(x^2 + 9) \) →
24. \( y = 2x/\sqrt{x} \) →
25. \( y = 3\sin(x) - 2\sin^2(x), x \in [0, 2\pi] \) →
26. \( y = (x - 1)/(x^2) \) →