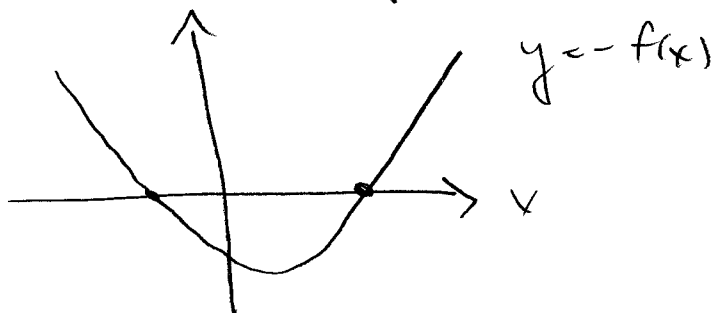
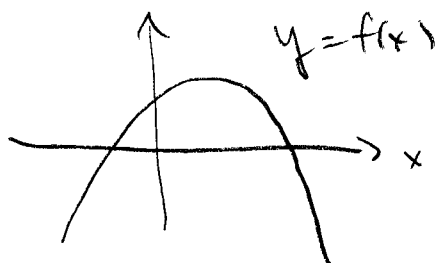


FILL IN THE BLANK

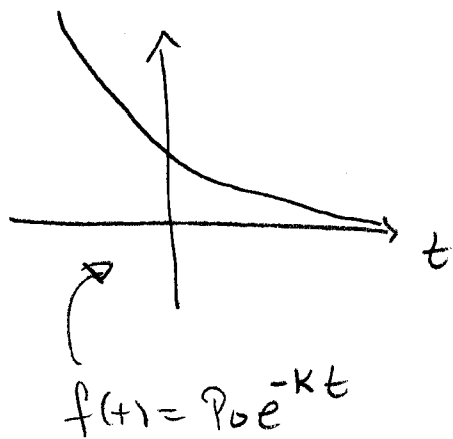
NAME Key

1. If $f(x)$ is increasing, then $f'(x)$ is positive.
2. $f'(x)$ is negative if $f(x)$ is decreasing.
3. $f''(x)$ is positive if $f(x)$ is concave up.
4. $f''(x)$ is negative if $f'(x)$ is decreasing.
5. If $f(x)$ is concave down, then $f'(x)$ is decreasing.
6. If $f'(x)$ is increasing, then $f''(x)$ is positive.
7. If $f'(x)$ is decreasing, then $f(x)$ is concave down.
8. If $f'(x) > 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$, then $f(x)$ looks like _____.
9. If $f(x)$ is an exponential decay curve, then $f'(x)$ is negative and increasing. (over)
10. If $f(x)$ has an inflection point, then $f(x)$ has a change in concavity.
11. If $f(x)$ has a horizontal tangent, then $f'(x)$ has a zero.
12. If $f'(a) = 0$, then $f(x)$ has a Horizontal tangent at $x=a$.
13. If $f'(x)$ has a change of sign and is always defined, then $f(x)$ has either a Maximum or minimum. (over)
14. If $f(x)$ has a corner at $x=a$, then $f'(a)$ is undefined ~~←~~ more later
15. If $f'(x) = 0$ for all values of x , then $f(x)$ is constant.
16. If $f''(x) = 0$ for all values of x , then $f(x)$ is a line (it has constant slope!)
17. If $f'(a) = 2$ and $g(x) = f(x) - 5$, then $g'(a) =$ $f'(a) = 2$. (over)
18. If $f(x)$ is concave down everywhere, then $-f(x)$ is concave up. (see below)

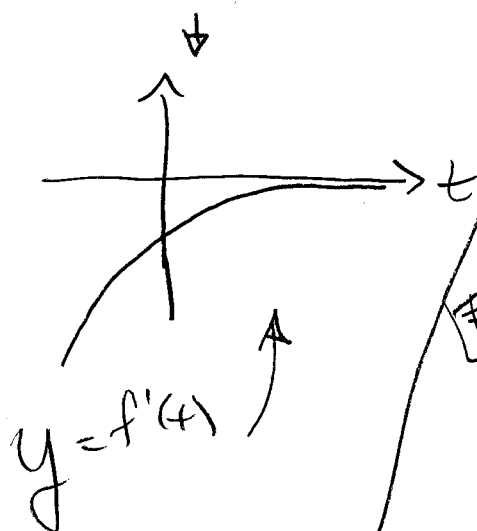


#9

An exponential decay curve looks like this:



Sketch of derivative



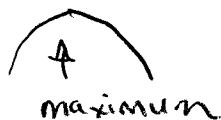
It is clear from the graph that f is decreasing (ie. f' is negative). It is also clear that the slope for $t < 0$ is a large negative number. As $t \rightarrow \infty$ this negative number approaches zero. Hence f' is increasing

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(a) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(a+h) - g(a)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - 5 - (f(a) - 5)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \\
 &= f'(a) \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

#13 If f' changes sign, then either

i) f goes from increasing to decreasing

or



ii) f goes from decreasing to increasing

