

CURVES

A TANGENTS AND NORMALS

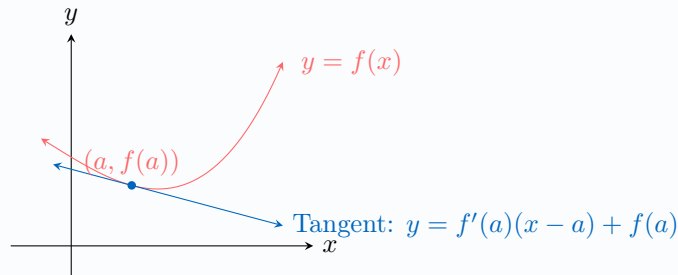
A.1 EQUATION OF THE TANGENT

The most direct geometric interpretation of the derivative is that it gives the slope of the tangent line. Finding the equation of this line is a fundamental application of differentiation.

Proposition Equation of the Tangent

Assume f is differentiable at $x = a$ and that the tangent is not vertical. Then the **equation of the tangent** to the curve $y = f(x)$ at the point $(a, f(a))$ is:

$$y = f'(a)(x - a) + f(a)$$



We assume here that $f'(a)$ exists and is finite. If instead the tangent is vertical, its equation is $x = a$.

Ex: Find the equation of the tangent to $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5}$ at $x = 2$.

Answer:

- **Step 1: Find the derivative.**

First, rewrite the function as $f(x) = (x^2 + 5)^{1/2}$. Using the chain rule:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 5)^{-1/2} \cdot (2x) \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}} \end{aligned}$$

- **Step 2: Find the coordinates of the point.**

At $x = 2$, the y -coordinate is $f(2) = \sqrt{2^2 + 5} = \sqrt{9} = 3$. The point is $(2, 3)$.

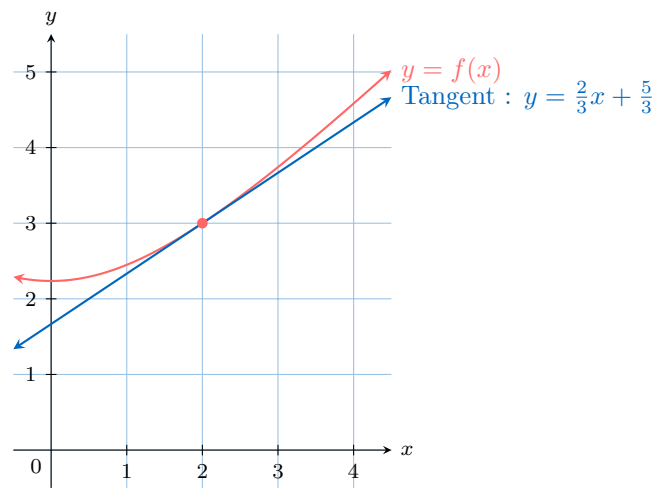
- **Step 3: Find the slope of the tangent.**

The slope is the value of the derivative at $x = 2$:

$$m = f'(2) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2 + 5}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

- **Step 4: Write the equation of the line.**

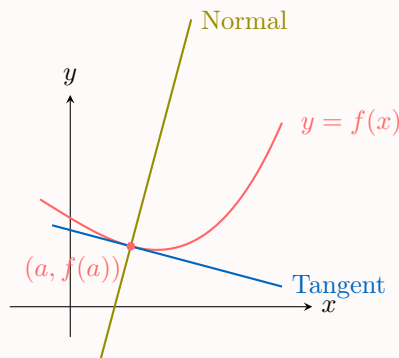
$$\begin{aligned} y &= f'(2)(x - 2) + f(2) \\ y &= \frac{2}{3}(x - 2) + 3 \\ y &= \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}. \end{aligned}$$



A.2 EQUATION OF THE NORMAL

Definition Normal Line

The **normal line** to a curve at a point is the line that is perpendicular to the tangent line at that same point.



Proposition Equation of the Normal

The **equation of the normal** to the curve $y = f(x)$ at the point $(a, f(a))$ is given by:

- if $f'(a) \neq 0$, then the normal has slope $-\frac{1}{f'(a)}$ and

$$y = -\frac{1}{f'(a)}(x - a) + f(a).$$

- if $f'(a) = 0$, then the tangent is horizontal and the normal is the vertical line $x = a$.
- if the tangent is vertical (so its equation is $x = a$), then the normal is the horizontal line $y = f(a)$.

Ex: Find the equation of the normal to $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5}$ at $x = 2$.

Answer:

- **Step 1: Find the derivative.**

Using the chain rule:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 5)^{-1/2} \cdot (2x) \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}} \end{aligned}$$

- **Step 2: Find the coordinates of the point.**

At $x = 2$, the y -coordinate is $f(2) = \sqrt{2^2 + 5} = \sqrt{9} = 3$. The point is $(2, 3)$.

- **Step 3: Find the slope of the normal.**

First, find the slope of the tangent at $x = 2$:

$$m_T = f'(2) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2^2 + 5}} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

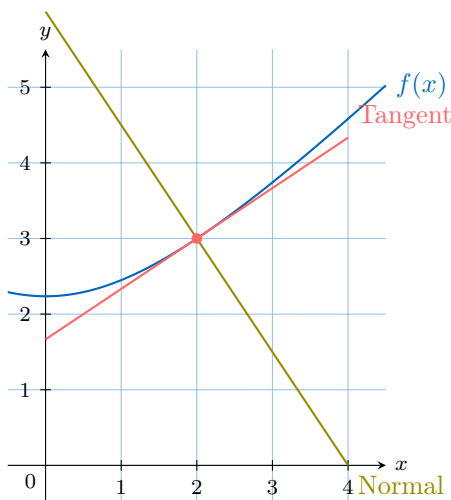
The slope of the normal is the negative reciprocal:

$$m_N = -\frac{1}{m_T} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

- **Step 4: Write the equation of the normal line.**

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 2) + 3$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 6.$$



B INCREASING AND DECREASING FUNCTIONS

B.1 DEFINITION

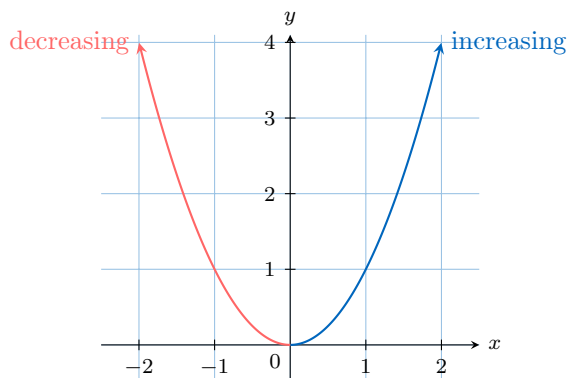
When we draw the graph of a function, we may notice that the function is **increasing** or **decreasing** over particular intervals.

Definition Increasing and Decreasing Functions

Let I be an interval contained in the domain of a function f .

- f is **increasing** on I if for all $x_1, x_2 \in I$ such that $x_1 < x_2$, we have $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$.
- f is **decreasing** on I if for all $x_1, x_2 \in I$ such that $x_1 < x_2$, we have $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$.

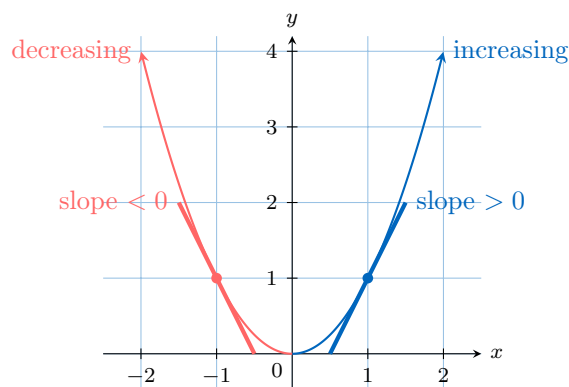
Ex: The function $f(x) = x^2$ is **decreasing** on the interval $(-\infty, 0)$ and **increasing** on the interval $(0, \infty)$.



B.2 FIRST DERIVATIVE TEST

The derivative of a function, f' , gives the slope of the tangent at any point on the curve $y = f(x)$. This allows us to determine the intervals where the function is increasing or decreasing.

A function is **increasing** where the slope of its tangent is **positive**, and **decreasing** where the slope of its tangent is **negative**.



Proposition First Derivative Test

For a function f that is differentiable on an interval I :

- If $f'(x) > 0$ for all $x \in I$, then f is **increasing** on I .
- If $f'(x) < 0$ for all $x \in I$, then f is **decreasing** on I .

Method Sign Diagram and Table of Variations

A sign diagram for the derivative, f' , shows where the function is increasing or decreasing. This information is organized in a **table of variations**.

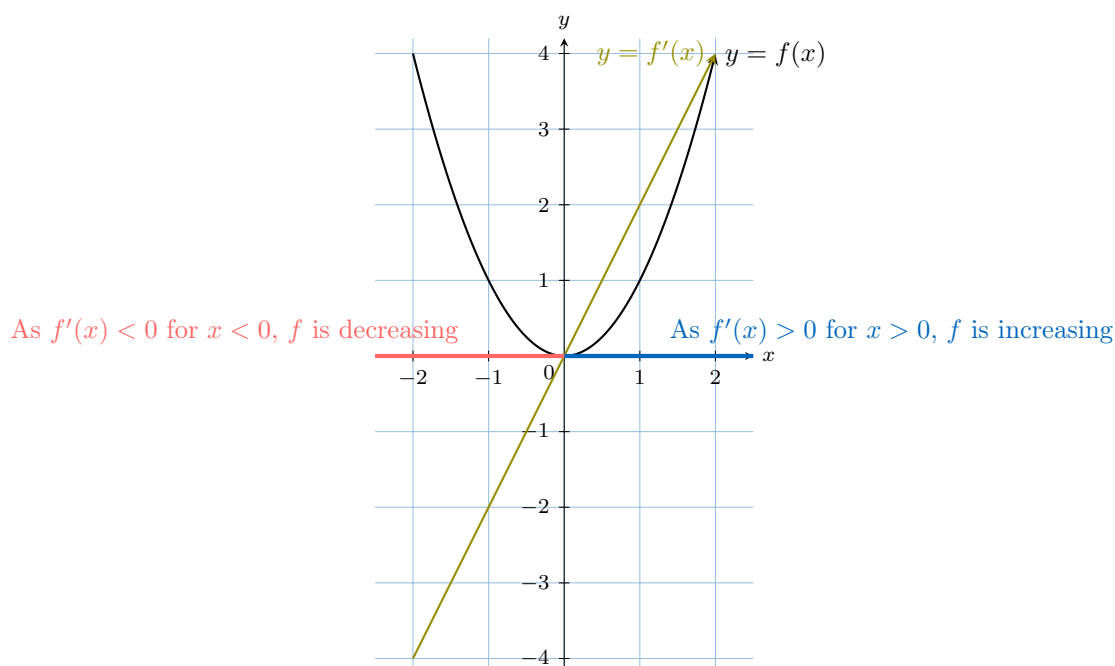
Ex: Find the variations of the function $f(x) = x^2$.

Answer: The derivative of the function $f(x) = x^2$ is $f'(x) = 2x$.

- The derivative $f'(x)$ is negative on $(-\infty, 0)$, so the function $f(x)$ is decreasing on $(-\infty, 0)$.
- The derivative $f'(x)$ is positive on $(0, +\infty)$, so the function $f(x)$ is increasing on $(0, +\infty)$.

This is summarized in the table of variations:

x	$-\infty$	0	$+\infty$
Signs of $f'(x)$	$-$	0	$+$
Variations of f			



C EXTREMA OF FUNCTIONS

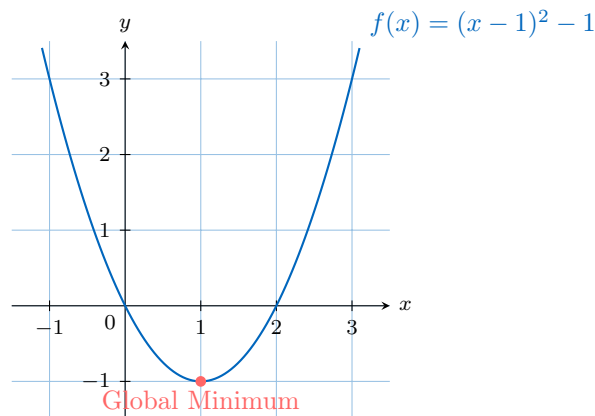
C.1 DEFINITIONS

Definition Global Extrema

Let f be a function with domain D .

- f has a **global maximum** at $x = c$ if $f(c) \geq f(x)$ for all x in D . The value $f(c)$ is the **maximum value** of f .
- f has a **global minimum** at $x = c$ if $f(c) \leq f(x)$ for all x in D . The value $f(c)$ is the **minimum value** of f .

Ex: For $f(x) = (x - 1)^2 - 1$, the point $(1, -1)$ is a global minimum, since $f(x) \geq f(1)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

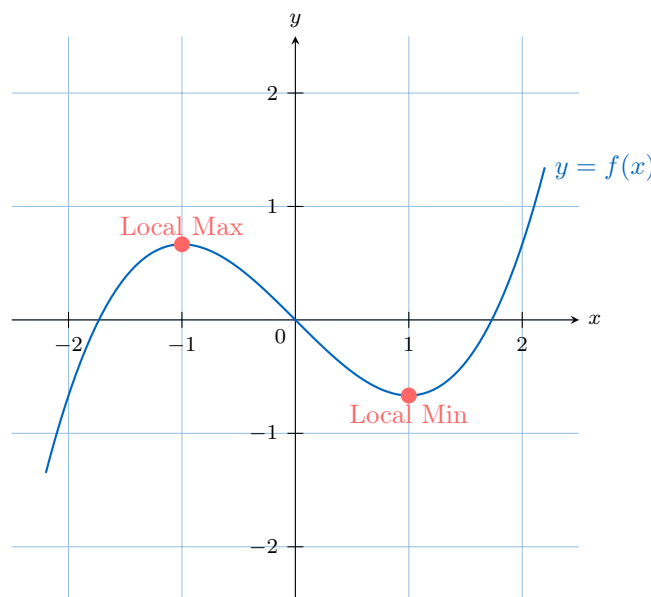


Definition Local Extrema

Let f be a function.

- f has a **local maximum** at $x = c$ if there is an open interval I containing c such that $f(c) \geq f(x)$ for all x in I .
- f has a **local minimum** at $x = c$ if there is an open interval I containing c such that $f(c) \leq f(x)$ for all x in I .

Ex: The function $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x$ has a local maximum at $x = -1$ and a local minimum at $x = 1$.



C.2 FIRST DERIVATIVE TEST FOR LOCAL EXTREMA

Definition Stationary Point

A **stationary point** of a function f is a point $(c, f(c))$ on the curve where the tangent is horizontal, which means $f'(c) = 0$.

Proposition Local Extrema and Stationary Points

Let f be a function defined on an open interval I , and let $c \in I$.

If f has a local maximum or a local minimum at $x = c$ and if f is differentiable at c , then

$$f'(c) = 0.$$

This proposition shows that any local maximum or minimum of a differentiable function (at an interior point of the interval) must occur at a stationary point, that is, a point where $f'(c) = 0$.

In practice, this means that stationary points are **candidates** for local maxima and minima:

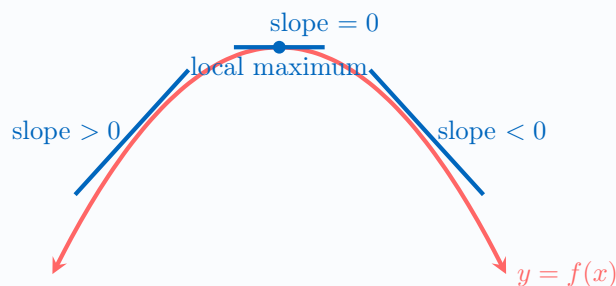
- First, solve $f'(x) = 0$ to find all stationary points.
- Then, for each stationary point, use the sign of f' (or a table of variations, or the second derivative) to decide whether it is a local maximum, a local minimum, or neither (for example, a point of inflection).

However, not every stationary point is a local maximum or minimum: a function can have $f'(c) = 0$ at a point where the curve keeps increasing (or keeps decreasing), or where the concavity simply changes.

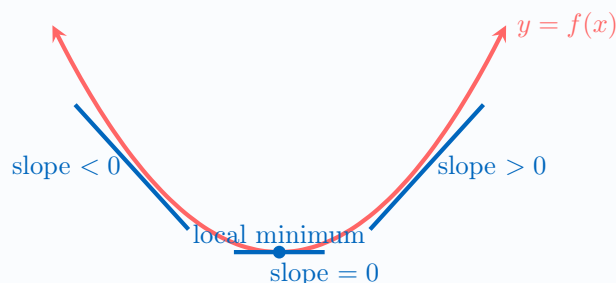
Proposition First Derivative Test for Local Extrema

Let c be a stationary point such that $f'(c) = 0$.

- If $f'(x)$ changes sign from positive to negative at $x = c$, then f has a **local maximum** at c .



- If $f'(x)$ changes sign from negative to positive at $x = c$, then f has a **local minimum** at c .



Ex: Find and classify the stationary points of $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x$.

Answer:

1. **Find the derivative:**

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 1.$$

2. **Find stationary points by solving $f'(x) = 0$:**

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

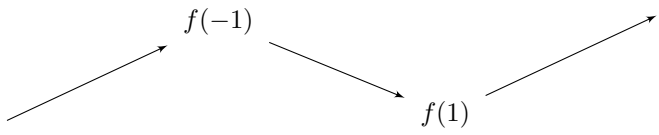
$$(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0.$$

The stationary points are at $x = -1$ and $x = 1$.

3. **Create the sign diagram for $f'(x)$:**

The derivative $f'(x) = x^2 - 1$ is an upward-opening parabola with roots at -1 and 1 . It is positive outside the roots and negative between them.

4. **Draw the table of variations and classify points:**

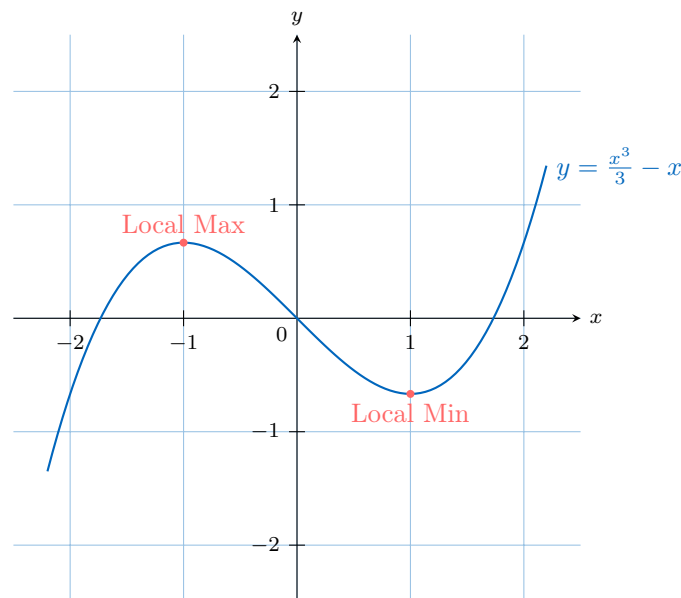
x	$-\infty$	-1	1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+$	0	0	$+$
$f(x)$	$f(-1)$ 			

- At $x = -1$, the sign of $f'(x)$ changes from $+$ to $-$. Thus, there is a **local maximum** at $x = -1$.

$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{3}(-1)^3 - (-1) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

- At $x = 1$, the sign of $f'(x)$ changes from $-$ to $+$. Thus, there is a **local minimum** at $x = 1$.

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{3}(1)^3 - 1 = -\frac{2}{3}.$$





D CONCAVITY

D.1 DEFINITION

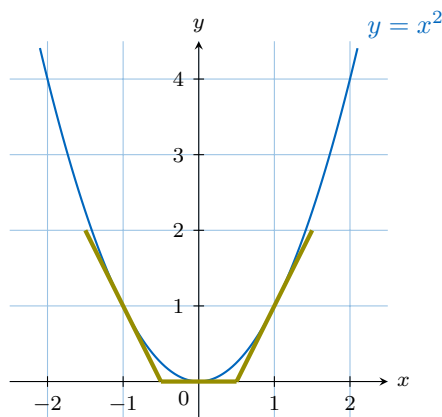
We have seen that the first derivative, $f'(x)$, gives the slope of the curve $y = f(x)$ at any value of x . The second derivative, $f''(x)$, tells us the rate of change of the slope. It therefore gives us information about the **shape** or **curvature** of the curve.

Definition Concavity

A function f is:

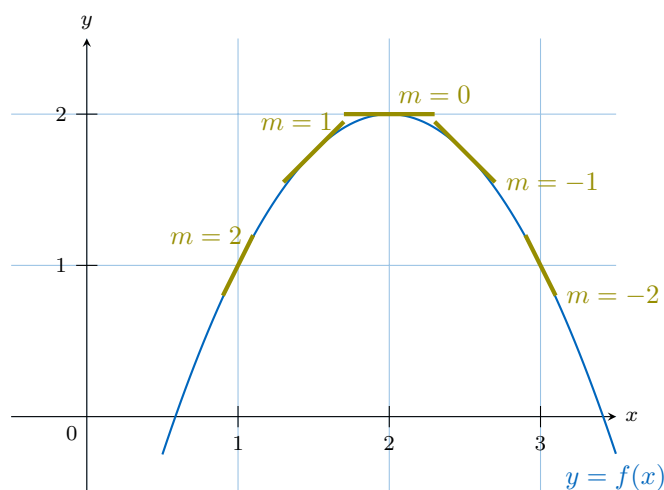
- concave up** on an interval if its graph bends upwards, like a cup . The tangents lie below the curve.
- concave down** on an interval if its graph bends downwards, like a cap . The tangents lie above the curve.

Ex: The curve $f(x) = x^2$ is always concave up. The tangents lie below the curve.



D.2 SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST FOR CONCAVITY

Consider the curve below, which is concave down.



As we move along the curve from left to right, x increases, but the slope of the tangent decreases (from 2, to 1, to 0, to -1 , etc.).

This means that the derivative function, f' , is a decreasing function. If f' is decreasing, then its own derivative satisfies $f''(x) \leq 0$ (where defined).

Proposition Second Derivative Test for Concavity

For a function f that is twice differentiable on an interval I :

- $f''(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in I$, if and only if f is **concave up** on I .
- $f''(x) \leq 0$ for all $x \in I$, if and only if f is **concave down** on I .

Ex: Show that $f(x) = \ln(x)$ is concave down on its domain.

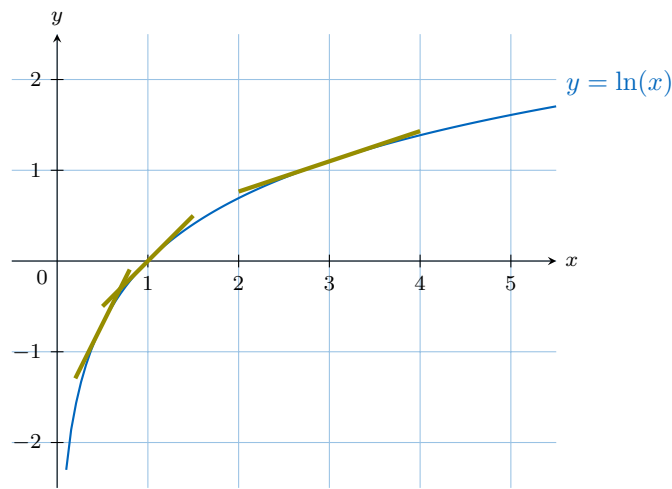
Answer: The domain of $f(x) = \ln(x)$ is $(0, +\infty)$.

We find the first and second derivatives:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{and} \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}.$$

For all x in the domain, $x^2 > 0$, which means $-\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$.

Since $f''(x) < 0$ for all $x \in (0, +\infty)$, the function is concave down on its entire domain.



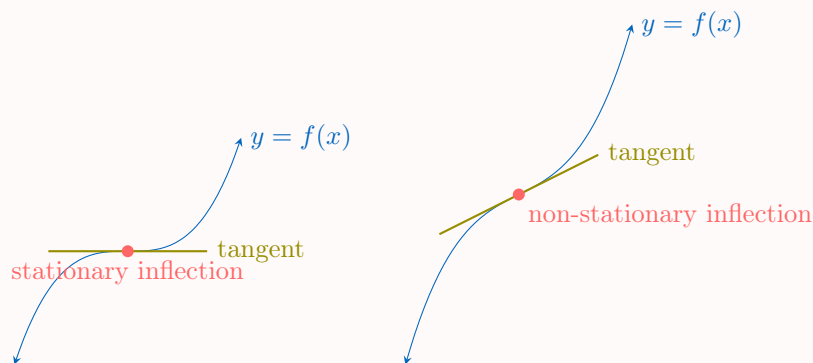
E POINTS OF INFLECTION

E.1 DEFINITION

A point of inflection marks a subtle but important change in the behavior of a function. While the function may still be increasing or decreasing, the **rate** at which it does so changes from accelerating to decelerating, or vice versa. Consider the total number of cases during the start of an epidemic. Initially, the number of new cases per day increases, meaning the curve of total cases is steepening (concave up). At some point, measures are taken and the number of new cases per day, while still positive, starts to decrease. The curve of total cases begins to flatten (concave down). The moment this transition occurs is the **point of inflection**. It is the point where the rate of growth is at its maximum.

Definition Point of Inflection

A **point of inflection** is a point on a curve where the concavity changes (from up to down, or from down to up). The tangent line crosses the curve at that point.



An inflection point is **stationary** if the tangent is horizontal. It is **non-stationary** if the tangent is not horizontal.

E.2 SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST FOR POINTS OF INFLECTION

Since concavity is determined by the sign of the second derivative $f''(x)$, a point of inflection must occur where $f''(x)$ changes sign. For this to happen, f'' must be zero at that point.

Proposition Second Derivative Test for a Point of Inflection

A point $(a, f(a))$ is a **point of inflection** if $f''(a) = 0$ and the **sign of $f''(x)$ changes at $x = a$** .
The point of inflection is:

- **stationary** if $f'(a) = 0$.
- **non-stationary** if $f'(a) \neq 0$.

Ex: For $f(x) = x^3$, find and classify the point of inflection.

Answer:

1. Find first and second derivatives:

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 6x.$$

2. Find potential inflection points by solving $f''(x) = 0$:

$$6x = 0 \implies x = 0.$$

3. Check for sign change in $f''(x)$ at $x = 0$:

- For $x < 0$, $f''(x) = 6x < 0$ (concave down).
- For $x > 0$, $f''(x) = 6x > 0$ (concave up).

Since $f''(x)$ changes sign at $x = 0$, there is a point of inflection at $x = 0$. The point is

$$(0, f(0)) = (0, 0^3) = (0, 0).$$

4. Classify the inflection point:

We check the value of the first derivative at $x = 0$:

$$f'(0) = 3(0)^2 = 0.$$

Since $f'(0) = 0$, the point $(0, 0)$ is a **stationary point of inflection**.

