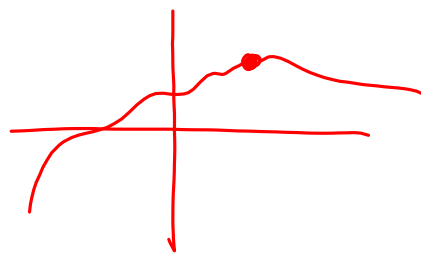
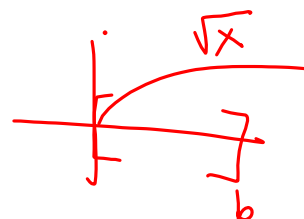


f is continuous @ c

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$



f is continuous on (a, b) if
 f is cts @ every point $c \in (a, b)$



f is continuous on $[a, b]$

if f is cts. on (a, b) and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = f(b)$$

discontinuities:

- V.A.'s & holes when $\frac{x+2}{x-3}$ or
 denominator is zero $\frac{(x+2)(x-3)}{x-3}$

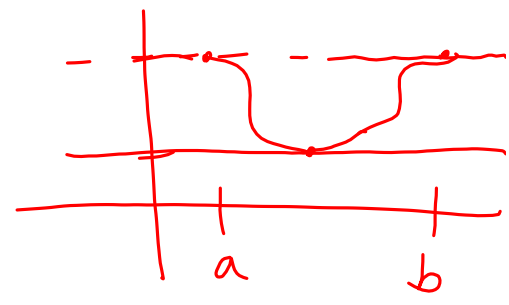
- pieces of piecewise fn don't
 line up $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-2 \\ 5, x^4 \end{array} \right.$

- \sqrt{x} on $[-3, 7]$

$$f(a) = f(b)$$

$$\left(\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \right) = 0$$

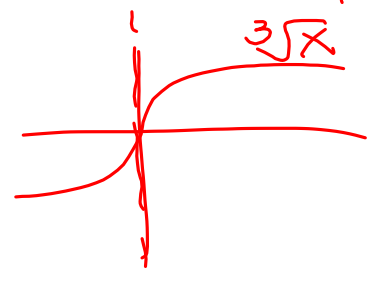
$$f'(x) = \leftarrow$$



$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

differentiability implies continuity

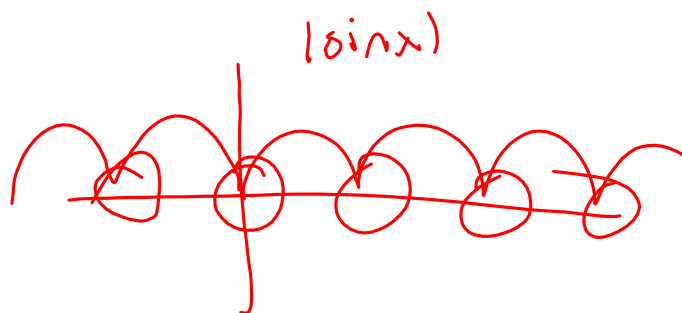
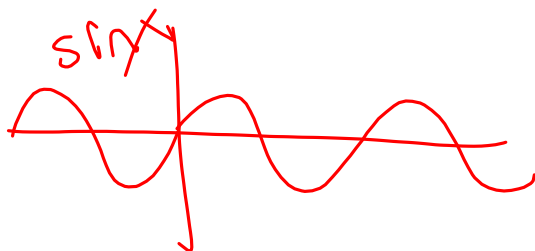
$$f'(c) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$$



$[-1, 1]$
 $[0, 1]$

$(0, 1)$

$$f(x) = |\sin x|$$



3.3-3.4 Increasing, Decreasing, Concavity, and the 1st and 2nd Derivative Tests

What do f' and f'' tell us about f ?

Recall that f' is the rate of change or slope of f ,
 f'' is the slope or rate of change of f' .

f'	f
+	↗ increasing
-	↘ decreasing

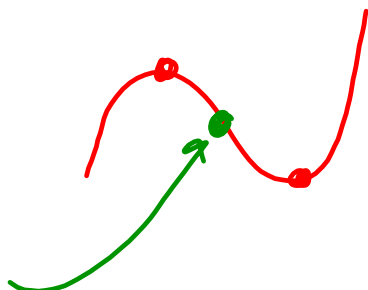
f''	f'	f
+	↗ increasing	concave up
-	↘ decreasing	concave down

$f'(x)=0$ when f has a relative maximum or minimum.

These x -values (and those where $f'(x)$ is undefined) are called critical numbers.

$f''(x)=0$ when f changes concavity.

The points where concavity changes are called inflection points.



3.4

16. $f(x) = x^3(x-4) = x^4 - 4x^3$

$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2$ $f'(-1), f'(1), f'(4)$

$4x^2(x-3) = 0$ $\begin{matrix} - & 0 & - & 3 & + \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \uparrow \end{matrix}$

critical #'s : 0, 3

f is decreasing $(-\infty, 3)$
& increasing on $(3, \infty)$

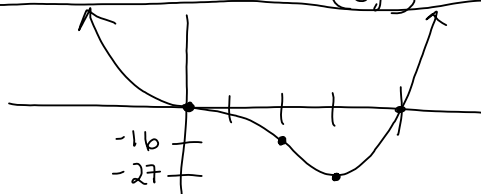
f has a relative (& absolute min) @ $(3, -27)$

$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x$ $f''(-1), f''(1), f''(3)$

$12x(x-2) = 0$ $\begin{matrix} + & 0 & - & 2 & + \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow & & \uparrow \end{matrix}$

f has inflection points @ $(0, 0)$ & $(2, -16)$

f is concave up on $(-\infty, 0) \cup (2, \infty)$
& concave down on $(0, 2)$



HW #9 (due Fri, 23 Jan)

3.1 # 17-31 odd - Absolute Extrema on an Interval

3.2 # 7-19 odd - Rolle's Theorem

3.2 # 31-37 odd - Mean Value Theorem

Quiz #6 - Mon, 26 Jan

HW #10 (due Fri, 30 Jan)

3.3 # 11-31 odd - Increasing, Decreasing, and Relative Extrema

3.4 #11-25 odd - Inflection Points and Concavity

3.5 #15-31 odd - Limits at Infinity

7.7 #11-35 odd - l'Hopital's Rule

Quiz #7 - Fri, 30 Jan

HW #11 (due Wed, 4 Feb)

7.7 #37-53 odd - l'Hopital's Rule with logs

3.7 #3,5,17,23,29 - Optimization

Test 4 - Wed, 4 Feb

Final Exam - Thurs, 12 Feb 1:00-3:00pm