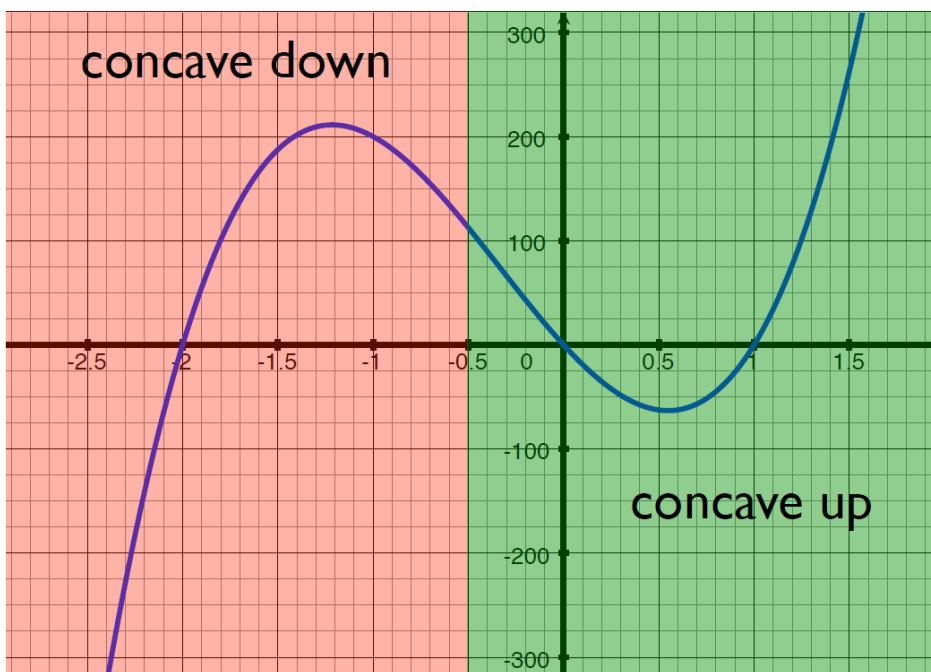


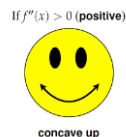
# Concavity and the Second Derivative Test



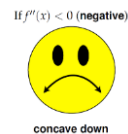
The *second derivative* of a function  $f''(x)$  can be described as the *rate of change of the slope*

(a measure of how the **slope is changing**)

If the slope is *increasing* – concave up



If the slope is *decreasing* – concave down



Look carefully at the graphs above to see if this makes sense

## Test for Concavity

Let  $f$  be a function and suppose  $f''$  exists at all points in the interval  $(a, b)$ .

Then  $f$  is **concave up** on  $(a, b)$  if  $f''(c) > 0$  for all  $c$  in  $(a, b)$

Then  $f$  is **concave down** on  $(a, b)$  if  $f''(c) < 0$  for all  $c$  in  $(a, b)$ .

If  $f''(x) > 0$  (**positive**)

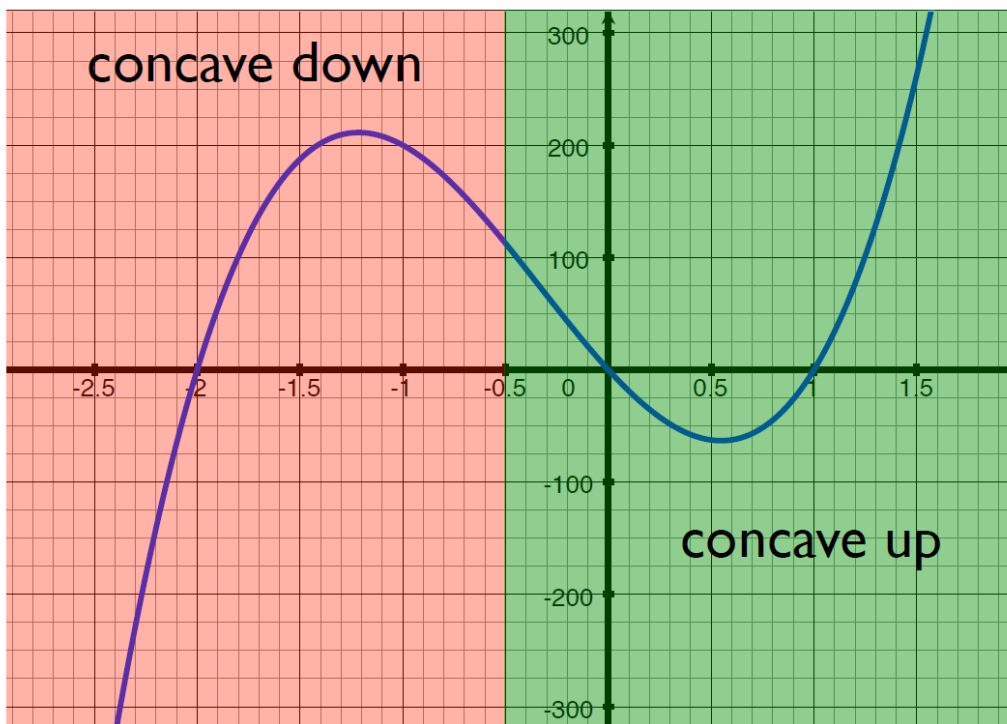


**concave up**

If  $f''(x) < 0$  (**negative**)

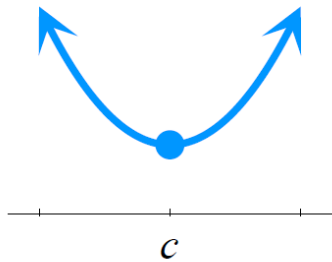


**concave down**



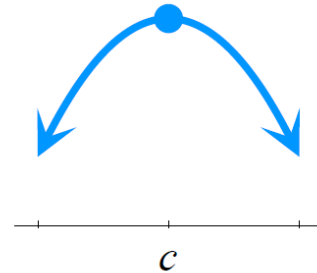
The concavity of a function can be useful in finding local extrema.

$$\begin{aligned}f'(c) &= 0 \\f''(c) &> 0\end{aligned}$$



**local minimum**

$$\begin{aligned}f'(c) &= 0 \\f''(c) &< 0\end{aligned}$$



**local maximum**

### The Second Derivative Test

Let  $f$  be a function and  $c$  a point in the domain of  $f$ , then:

$$f'(c) = 0 \text{ and } f''(c) > 0 \implies f(c) \text{ is a } \mathbf{local\ minimum}$$

$$f'(c) = 0 \text{ and } f''(c) < 0 \implies f(c) \text{ is a } \mathbf{local\ maximum}$$

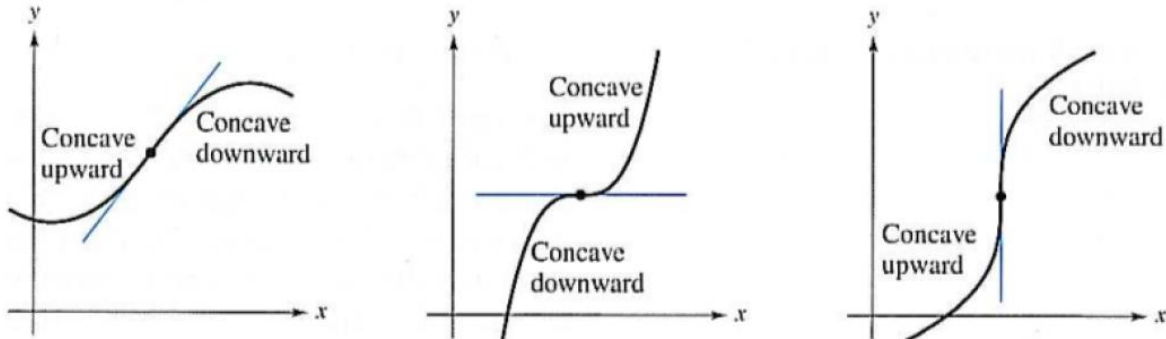
$$f'(c) = 0 \text{ and } f''(c) = 0 \implies \mathbf{NOTHING!}$$

$$f'(c) = 0 \text{ and } f''(c) \text{ is undef.} \implies \mathbf{NOTHING!}$$

# Inflection points

An inflection point is where a graph will **change** from concave up to concave down or the opposite. Inflection points occur when there is a change in concavity.

inflection point  $\Rightarrow f''(c) = 0$  or  $f''(c)$  is undefined



## Definition

An  $x$ -value where a function goes from concave up to concave down is called an **inflection point**.

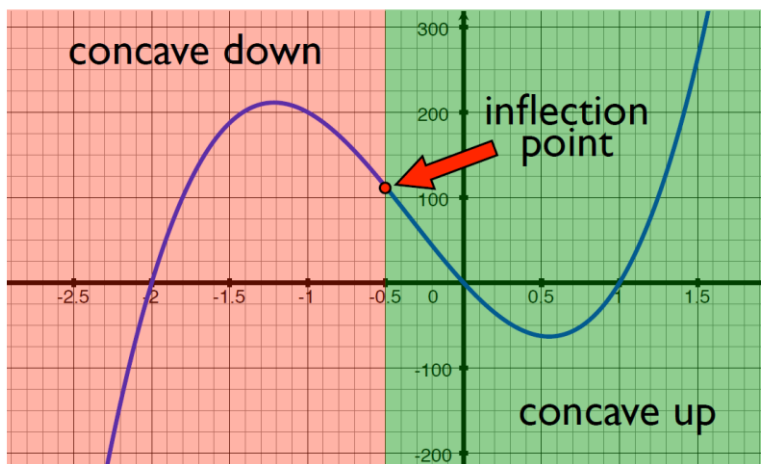
$x = c$  is an inflection point  $\Rightarrow f''(c) = 0$  or  $f''(c)$  is undefined

$x = c$  is an inflection point  $\nRightarrow f''(c) = 0$  or  $f''(c)$  is undefined

The points  $x = c$  in the domain of  $f$  where either

- (1)  $f''(c) = 0$ , or
- (2)  $f''(c)$  is undefined,

will be called **2<sup>nd</sup> critical points** of  $f$ .



Workbook Problems:

Pg. 195 1-4, try 5 and 6

Pg. 198 Ex.3

Pg. 199 1-3

Pg. 200 1-4

Pg. 203 1-2

Pg. 210 Ex.5