

M 191

Lect #16

3-16-11

Stewart's steps A-D for graphing.

$$y = f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x}{x + 3}$$

- A. Domain
- B. Intercepts
- C. Symmetry
- D. Asymptotes

A. Domain of f

is all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ except $x = -3$

B. Intercept

x	y
0	0
...	0
-5	0

$$f(0) = \frac{0}{3} = 0 \leftarrow y \text{ intercept}$$

$$\text{Nume} \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \quad x^2 + 5x \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0$$

$$(x)(x+5) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = -5$$

are the two

x-intercepts

C. Symmetry

$$f(-x) \stackrel{\text{simplify}}{=} f(x)$$

then symm about y-axis

$$f(-x) \stackrel{\text{simplify}}{=} -f(x)$$

then sym through origin

No symmetry

D Asymptotes

$$y = f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x}{x + 3}$$

For vert asympt ^{set} Denom = 0

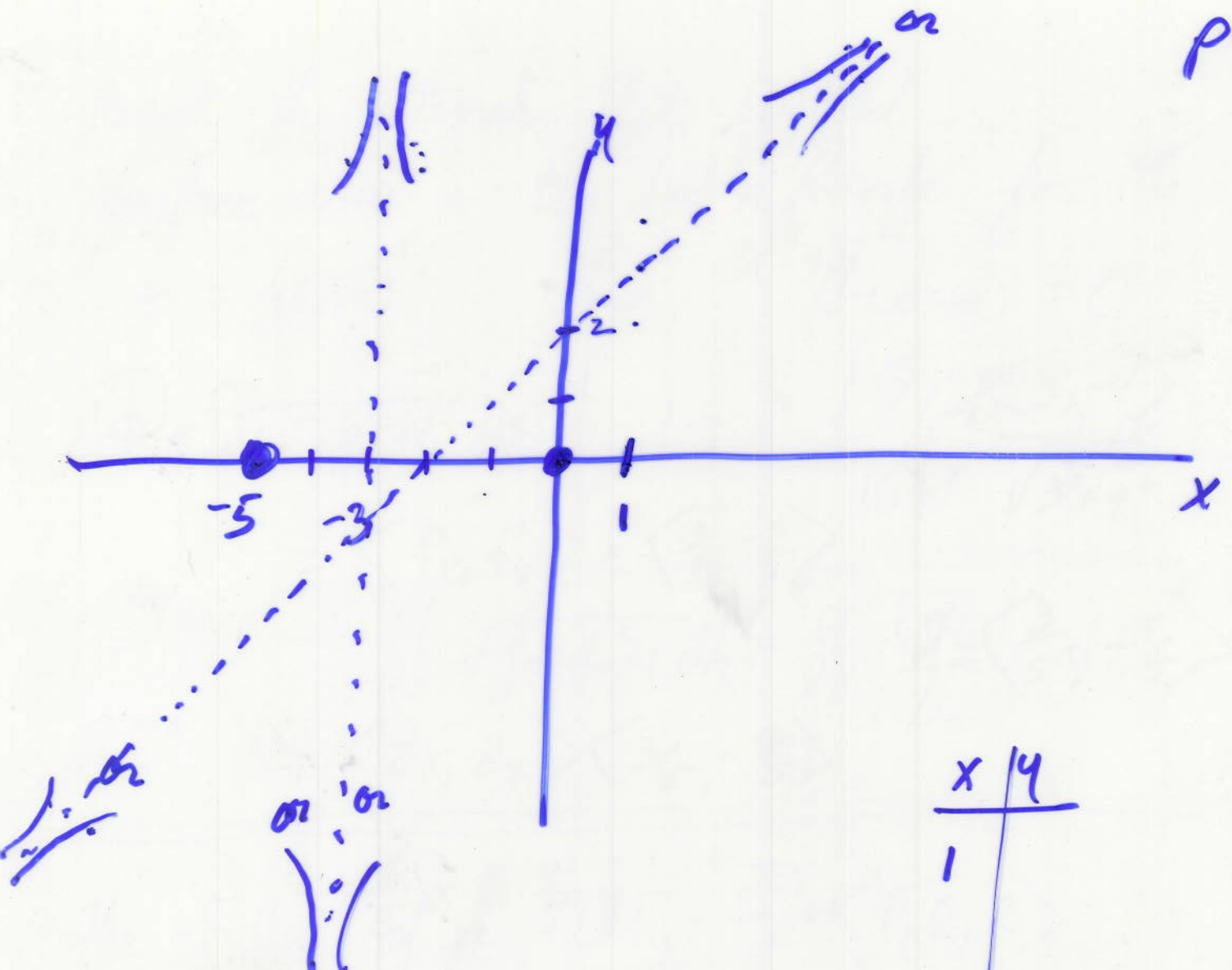
$$x + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3 \text{ is eqn of vert asympt.}$$

For non-vert asympt use long div

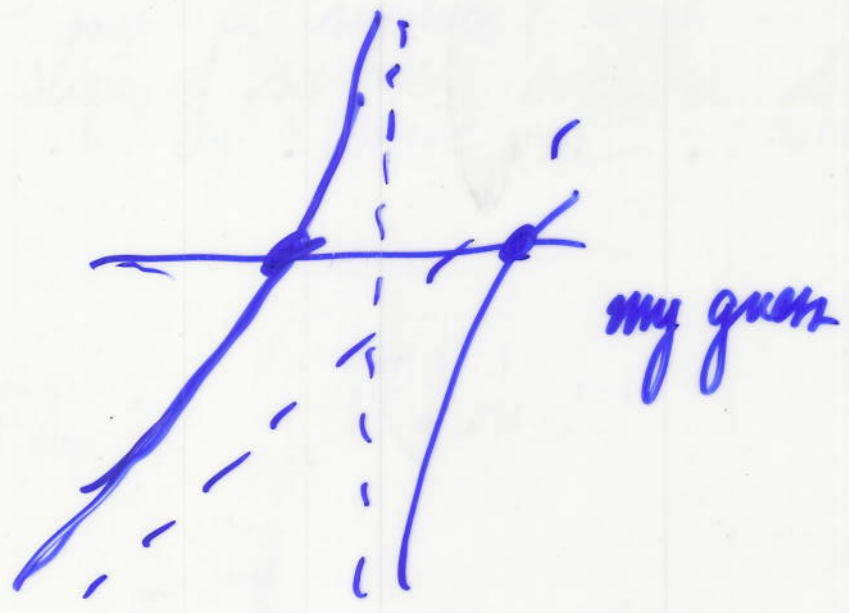
$$\begin{array}{r}
 x+2 \\
 \hline
 x+3 \overline{) x^2 + 5x + 0} \\
 \underline{x^2 + 3x} \\
 2x + 0 \\
 \underline{2x + 6} \\
 -6
 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 5x}{x + 3} = x + 2 + \frac{-6}{x + 3}$$

$y = x + 2$ is the eqn of non vert asympt



x		y
1		2



§ 4.10 Antidifferentiation

p4

f

F

Δ

f

y

F

$f = F'$

$\Delta' = 0$

f'

y'

f

$f' = F''$

$\Delta'' = a = v'$

f''

y''

$$x^4 + 5x + 7$$

$$4x^3 + 5 + 0$$

$$12x^2 + 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5}x^5 + 20 \rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5x^4 = x^4 \rightarrow$$

$$4x^3 + 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^4 - 14 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4x^3 = x^3 \rightarrow$$

$$3x^2 + 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 + C \leftarrow = x^2 \rightarrow$$

$$2x + 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{x^7}{7} + 3\frac{x^5}{5} + C \leftarrow$$

$$x^6 + 3x^4 \rightarrow$$

$$6x^5 + 12x^3 + 0 + 0$$

J ₁	F	f
$\frac{9}{8} \frac{x^9}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{x^7}{7} + C_1 x + C_2$ $= \frac{x^9}{8} + \frac{x^7}{21} + C_1 x + C_2$	$9 \frac{x^8}{8} + 2 \frac{x^6}{6} + C_1 + 0$	$9x^7 + 2x^5 + 0 + 0$

Δ

$$\Delta = 6 \frac{t^3}{3} + 8 \frac{t^2}{2} - 4 \frac{t}{1} + C_2$$

$$\Delta = 2t^3 + 4t^2 - 4t + C_2$$

+	+	+	+
↑	↑	↑	↑
1	1	1	1

$$7 = 2 + 4 - 4 + C_2$$

$$7 = 2 + C_2$$

$$5 = C_2$$

$$\Delta = 2t^3 + 4t^2 - 4t + 5$$

v

$$12 \frac{t^2}{2} + 8t + C_1$$

$$v = 6t^2 + 8t + C_1$$

↑	↑
10	1

$$10 = 14 + C_1$$

$$\text{So } C_1 = -4$$

$$v = 6t^2 + 8t - 4$$

$$t=1 \Rightarrow \Delta = 7$$

↑
Initial Condition

a

$$12t + 8$$

$$t=1 \Rightarrow v=10$$

We solved the IVP initial value problem

$$\Delta'' = 12t + 8,$$

$$v(1) = 10,$$

$$\Delta(1) = 7$$

Cheapest Can Problem

p6

$$V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$$

A can with volume 120 in^3 is to be constructed with the least value of material. $6 \frac{\text{¢}}{\text{in}^2}$ for top & bottom

$4 \frac{\text{¢}}{\text{in}^2}$ for side

$$\text{Cost} = \text{Cost}_T + \text{Cost}_B + \text{Cost}_S$$

$$\text{Cost} = 6 \frac{\text{¢}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot \pi r^2 \text{ in}^2 + 6 \pi r^2 + 4 \cdot 2\pi r \cdot h$$

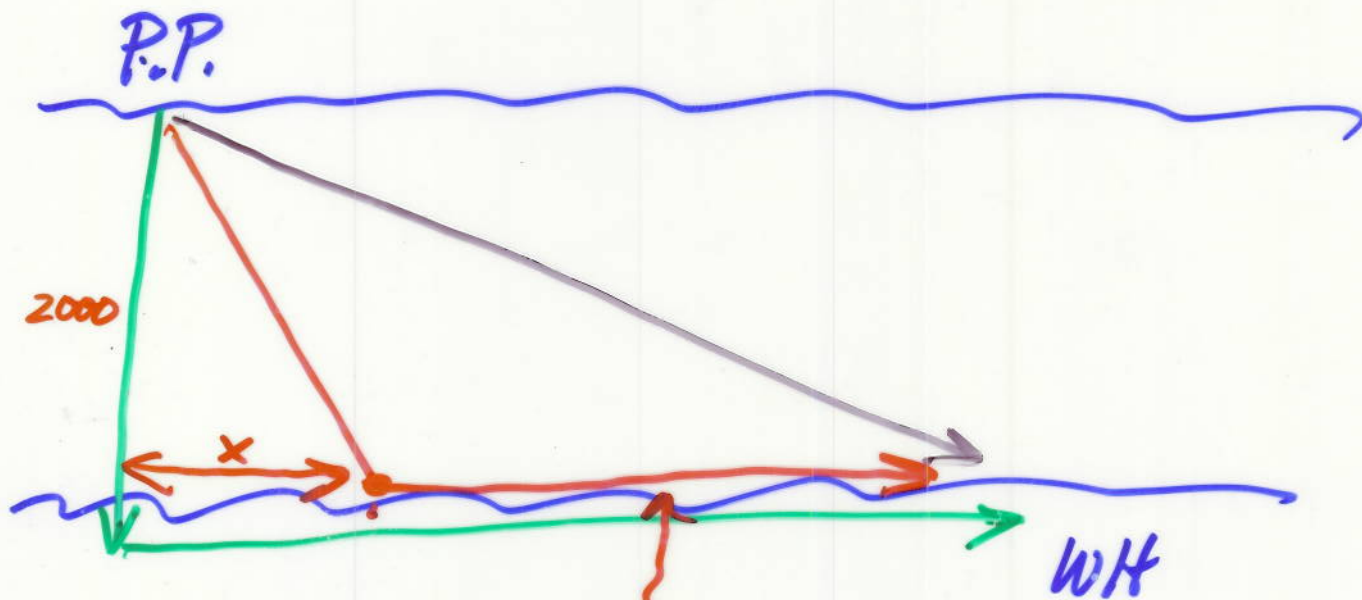
← Obj Fun

$$\text{Constraint is } 120 = \pi r^2 h$$

Solve for this h and plug into this h

Cheapest line problem

P7



Choice #1

Choice #2

Choice #3