

Mathematics for Economists I
Problems 9
Graph of a function

Examine completely the given function, i.e. find its domain, intercepts with axes, limits at the endpoints of D_f , the derivative of the function and its zero points, local and global extrema, intervals of monotony, intervals of convexity/concavity, asymptotes, draw the graph. Justify everything properly.

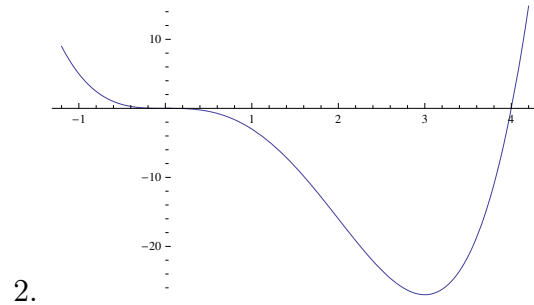
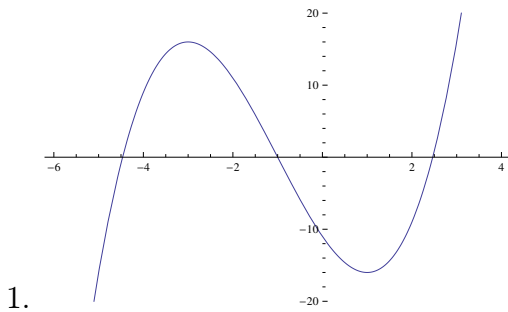
Remark: problems with an asterisk (*) are to be solved without convexity/concavity.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. $x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x - 11$ | 7*. $x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ | 13. $\sqrt{x^2 + 6x - 16}$ |
| 2. $x^4 - 4x^3$ | 8. $\frac{x^2-x-2}{x-3}$ | 14. $\frac{x^2-5x+4}{x+1}$ |
| 3. $\frac{1-2x}{3x^2}$ | 9*. $\frac{1}{x^2-x-2}$ | 15. $\ln(1-x^2)$ |
| 4. $\frac{3x-1}{1-x}$ | 10. $\log_3(3+2x-x^2)$ | 16. $\frac{5+4x-x^2}{x+3}$ |
| 5. $\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$ | 11. $(3-x)e^x$ | 17. $\frac{x^2}{2x-8} + 1$ |
| 6. e^{2-x^2} | 12. $x^3 + 2x^2 - 15x$ | 18. $\frac{9-x^2}{2x-10}$ |

Solutions:

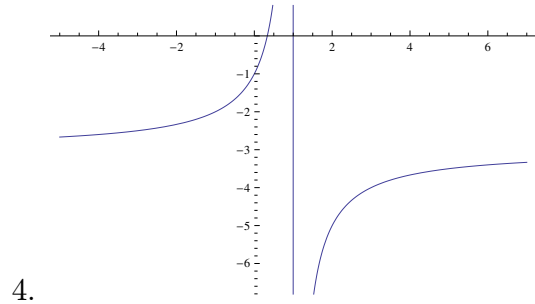
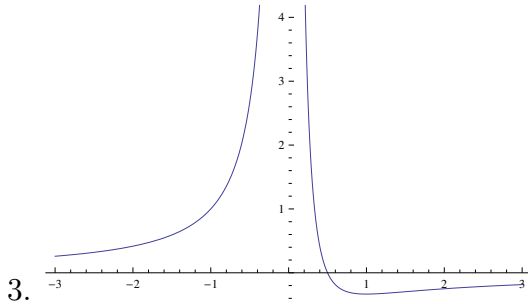
1. $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, roots: $-1, -1 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = \pm\infty$, increases in $(-\infty, -3), \langle 1, +\infty)$, decreases in $\langle -3, 1 \rangle$, convex in $\langle -1, +\infty)$, concave in $(-\infty, -1)$, no asymptotes.

2. $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, roots: 0 (triple), 4, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = +\infty$, decreases in $(-\infty, 3)$, increases in $\langle 3, +\infty)$, convex in $(-\infty, 0), \langle 2, +\infty)$, concave in $\langle 0, 2)$, no asymptotes.



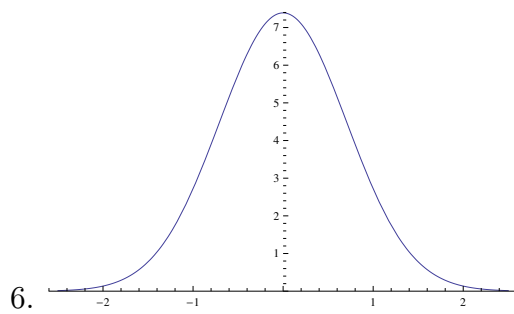
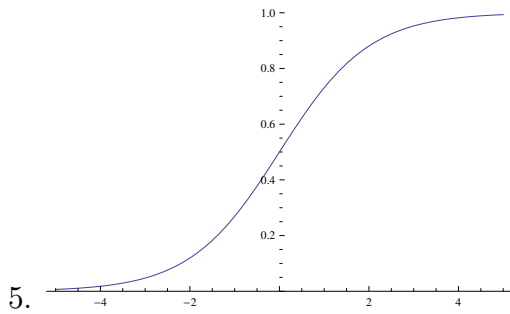
3. $D_f = \mathbb{R}_- \cup \mathbb{R}_+$, root: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = 0$, increases in $(-\infty, 0)$, $(1, +\infty)$, decreases in $(0, 1)$, convex in $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, \frac{3}{2})$, concave in $(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$, asymptotes $x = 0$, at $\pm\infty$: $y = 0$.

4. $D_f = (-\infty, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$, root: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} = \mp\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = -3$, increases in $(-\infty, 1)$, $(1, +\infty)$, convex in $(-\infty, 1)$, concave in $(1, +\infty)$, asymptotes $x = 1$, at $\pm\infty$: $y = -3$.



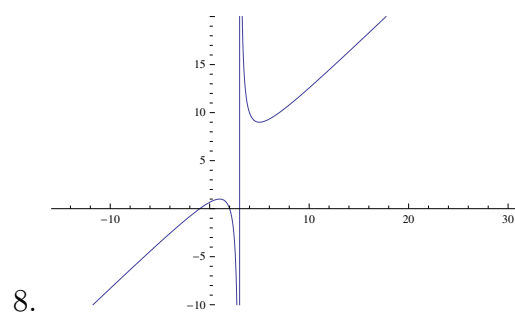
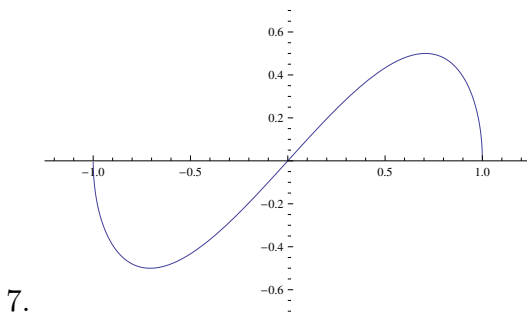
5. $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, $f(x) > 0 \forall \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = 1$, increases in \mathbb{R} , convex in \mathbb{R}_- , concave in \mathbb{R}_+ , asymptote at $-\infty$: $y = 0$, at $+\infty$: $y = 1$.

6. $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, $f(0) = e^2$, $f(x) > 0 \forall \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = 0$, increases in \mathbb{R}_- , decreases in \mathbb{R}_+ , convex in $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$, $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, +\infty)$, concave in $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$, asymptote at $\pm\infty$: $y = 0$.



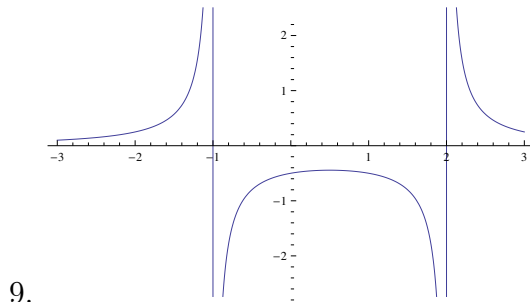
7. $D_f = \langle -1, 1 \rangle$, $f(-1) = f(0) = f(1) = 0$, decreases in $\langle -1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rangle$, $\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1 \rangle$, increases in $\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rangle$, no asymptotes.

8. $D_f = (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$, $f(0) = \frac{2}{3}$, roots: $-1, 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^\pm} = \pm\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = \pm\infty$, increases in $(-\infty, 1)$, $(5, +\infty)$, decreases in $(1, 3)$, $(3, 5)$, concave in $(-\infty, 3)$, convex in $(3, +\infty)$, asymptote at $\pm\infty$: $y = x + 2$.

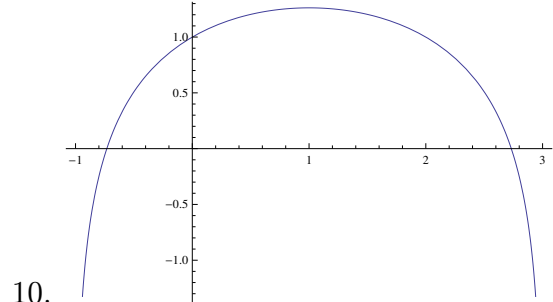


9. $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$, $f(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$, $f(x) \neq 0 \forall \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1\pm} = \mp\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2\pm} = \pm\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = 0$, increases in $(-\infty, -1)$, $(-1, \frac{1}{2})$, decreases in $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$, $(2, +\infty)$, asymptote at $\pm\infty$: $y = 0$.

10. $D_f = (-1, 3)$, $f(0) = 1$, roots $1 \pm \sqrt{3}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1+} = -\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3-} = -\infty$, increases in $(-1, 1)$, decreases in $(1, 3)$, concave in the whole D_f , asymptotes $x = -1$, $x = 3$.



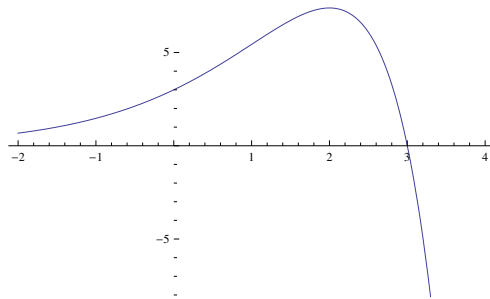
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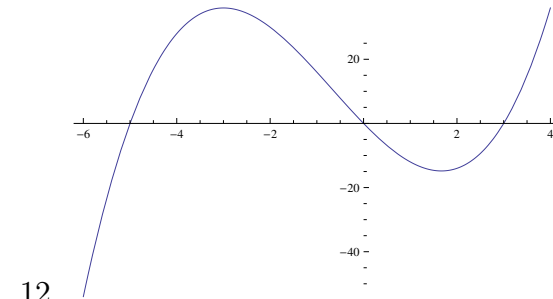
10.

11. $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, root: 3, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = -\infty$, increases in $(-\infty, 2)$, decreases in $(2, +\infty)$, convex in $(-\infty, 1)$, concave in $(1, +\infty)$, asymptote $y = 0$ at $-\infty$, no asymptote at $+\infty$.

12. $D_f = \mathbb{R}$, roots: $-5, 0, 3$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = \pm\infty$, increases in $(-\infty, -3)$, $(\frac{5}{3}, +\infty)$, decreases in $(-3, \frac{5}{3})$, convex in $(-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)$, concave in $(-\infty, -\frac{2}{3})$, no asymptotes.



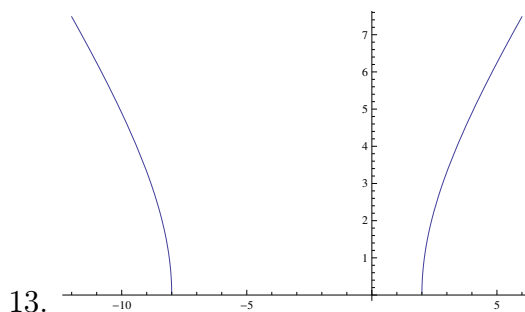
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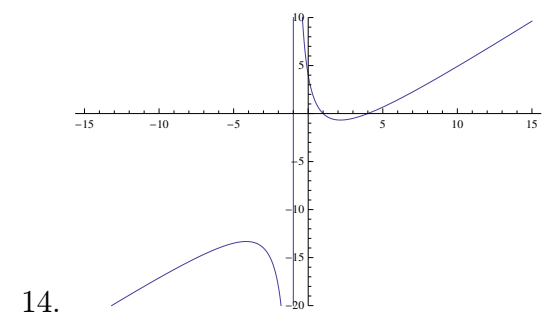
12.

13. $D_f = (-\infty, -8) \cup (2, +\infty)$, roots: $-8, 2$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = +\infty$, increases in $(2, +\infty)$, decreases in $(-\infty, -8)$, concave in $(2, +\infty)$, concave in $(-\infty, -8)$, asymptotes $y = -x - 3$ at $-\infty$, $y = x + 3$ at $+\infty$.

14. $D_f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$, roots: $1, 4$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = \pm\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1\pm} = \pm\infty$, increases in $(-\infty, -1 - \sqrt{10})$ and in $(-1 + \sqrt{10}, +\infty)$, decreases in $(-1 - \sqrt{10}, -1)$ and in $(-1, -1 + \sqrt{10})$, concave in $(-\infty, -1)$, convex in $(-1, +\infty)$, asymptote $y = x - 6$ at $\pm\infty$.



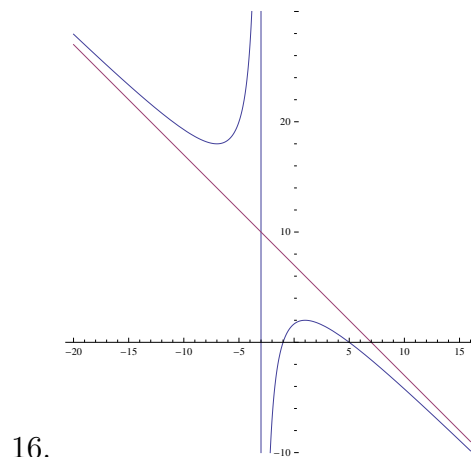
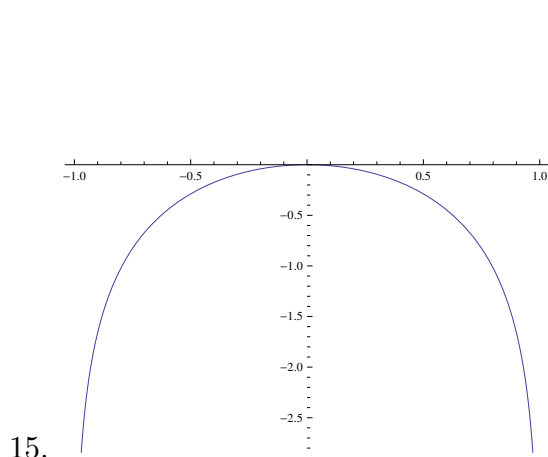
13.



14.

15. $D_f = (-1, 1)$, root: 0, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm 1} = -\infty$, increases in $(-\infty, 0)$, decreases in $(0, \infty)$, concave in $(-1, 1)$, asymptotes $x = -1$, $x = 1$.

16. locmin $[-7, 18]$, locmax $[1, 2]$, convex in $(-\infty, -3)$, concave in $(-3, +\infty)$, asymptotes $x = -3$, $y = -x + 7$.



17. locmin $[8, 9]$, locmax $[0, 1]$, concave in $(-\infty, 4)$, convex in $(4, +\infty)$, asymptotes $x = 4$, $y = \frac{x}{2} + 3$.

18. locmin $[1, -1]$, locmax $[9, -9]$, convex in $(-\infty, 5)$, concave in $(5, +\infty)$, asymptotes $x = 5$, $y = \frac{-x-5}{2}$.

