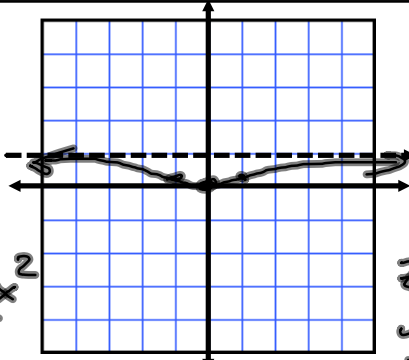


$$\rightarrow y = \frac{x^2}{x^2+3}$$



domain: \mathbb{R}

asympt:

$h \rightarrow y=1$

$v \rightarrow$ none

zeros: $\{0\}$

y-int: $(0,0)$

max: none

min: $(0,0)$

c.p.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x(x^2+3) - 2x \cdot x^2}{(x^2+3)^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{6x}{(x^2+3)^2}$$

c.p. 0

1st
Test

$F'(-1) = -$

$F'(0) = 0$

$F'(1) = +$

concave up

$(-1, 1)$

concave down

$(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

increasing

$(0, \infty)$

decreasing

$(-\infty, 0)$

points of inflection

$$F'(x) = \frac{6x}{(x^2+3)^2}$$

$$F''(x) = \frac{6(x^2+3)^2 - 6x(2(x^2+3) \cdot 2x)}{(x^2+3)^4}$$

inflection

$(-1, 1/4)$

$(1, 1/4)$

$$= \frac{6x^2+18-24x^2}{(x^2+3)^3} = \frac{-18x^2+18}{(x^2+3)^3} = \frac{-18(x^2-1)}{(x^2+3)^3}$$

$$0 = (x^2-1) = (x+1)(x-1)$$

± 1

$$11) \quad g(x) = x - \frac{8}{x^2} = \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2} \quad \text{domain: } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

range

c.p.

$$g'(x) = 1 + \frac{16}{x^3} = \frac{x^3 + 16}{x^3}$$

$$0 = x^3 + 16$$

$$-16 = x^3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-16} = x$$

asympt:

$$v \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$h \rightarrow \text{none}$$

zeros: $\{2\}$

y-int: none

max: $(-2.519, -3.782)$

min: none

increasing

$$(-\infty, -2.519) \cup$$

decreasing $(0, \infty)$

$$(-2.519, 0)$$

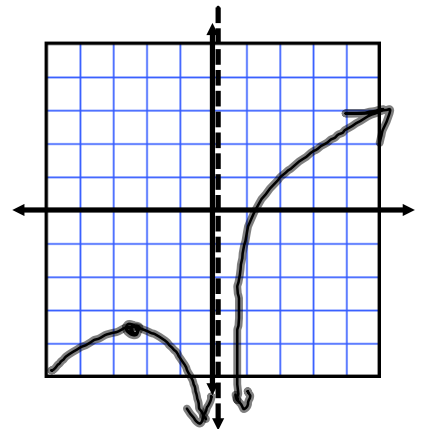
$$g''(x) = -\frac{48}{x^4}$$

$$\text{test } g''(\sqrt[3]{-16}) = \frac{-48}{(\sqrt[3]{-16})^4} < 0 \rightarrow \text{max}$$

Points of inflection

$$0 = \frac{-48}{x^4} \quad \text{undef at } x=0$$

$$g''(1) = -48$$



$$15) y = \frac{x^2 - 6x + 12}{x - 4}$$

domain: $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{4\}$

range:

asympt:

$h \rightarrow$ none

$v \rightarrow x = 4$

zeros: none

y-int: $(0, -3)$

max: $(2, -2)$

min: $(6, 6)$

inflection:

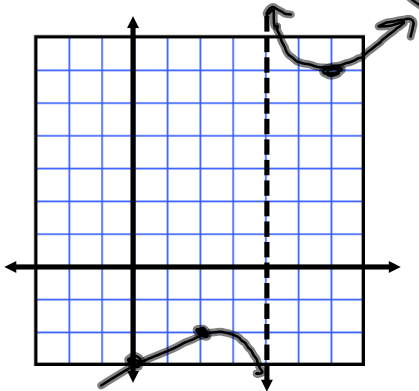
$(-2, \frac{28}{6})$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2x-6)(x-4) - (x^2-6x+12)}{(x-4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 - 14x + 24 - x^2 + 6x - 12}{(x-4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - 8x + 12}{(x-4)^2}$$

C.P.
 $0 = x^2 - 8x + 12$
 $0 = (x-6)(x-2)$
 $x = 2, 6$



$$F'(1) = +$$

$$F'(3) = -$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{(2x-8)(x-4)^2 - 2(x-4)(x^2-8x+12)}{(x-4)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 - 20x + 32 - 2x^2 + 16x - 24}{(x-4)^3} = \frac{-4x + 8}{(x-4)^3}$$

$$F''(2) = \frac{-4(2) + 8}{(2-4)^3} =$$

$$F''(6) = \frac{-4(6) + 8}{(6-4)^3} = +$$

$$F''(2) = 0$$

$$-4x - 8 = 0$$

$$-4x = 8$$

$$x = 2$$