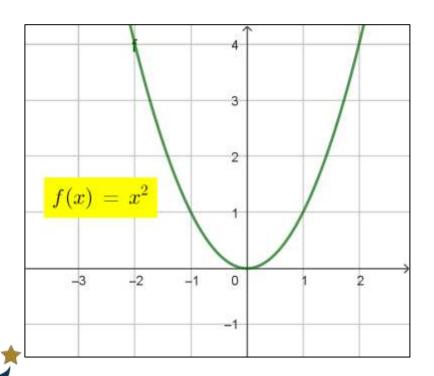
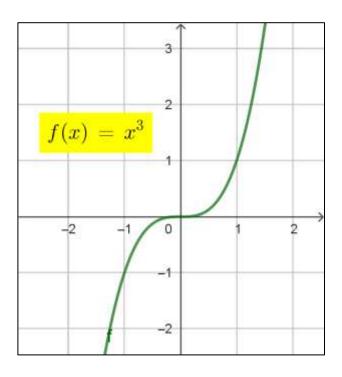


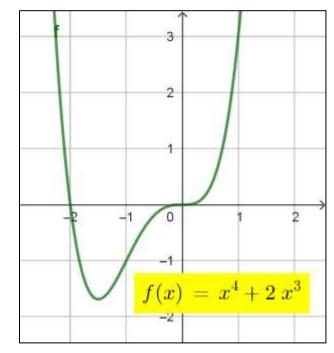
# Graph of a function

We've learned that the curve is a form of representing a function f. It is the set of points of coordinates (x; f(x)) where  $x \in D_f$ .

## Example:









### Example 1:

Consider the function f defined over IR=]- $\infty$ ;+ $\infty$ [ by  $f(x) = x^2$ . Study the variations of f and plot its curve (Cf).

1. Limits at the endpoints:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 = +\infty \quad ; \qquad \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} x^2 = +\infty$$

2. Derivative + zeroes of f'(x):

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

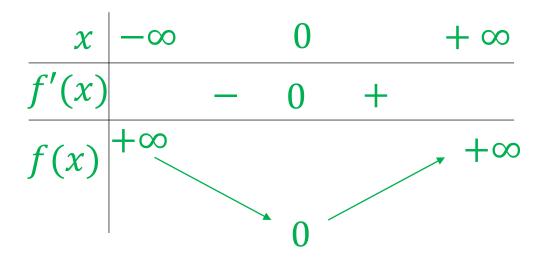
$$f'(x) = 0$$
 ;  $2x = 0$  ;  $x = \frac{0}{2} = 0$   $y = 0^2 = 0$ 





### Example 1:

3. Table of variations.



4. Particular points if they exist
The particular points are the
intersecting points with axes of
coordinates:

$$(x'x)$$
: for  $y = 0$  ;  $x^2 = 0$  ;  $x = 0$   
 $(y'y)$ : for  $x = 0$  ;  $y = 0$   
So 1 p.p.  $(0;0)$ 





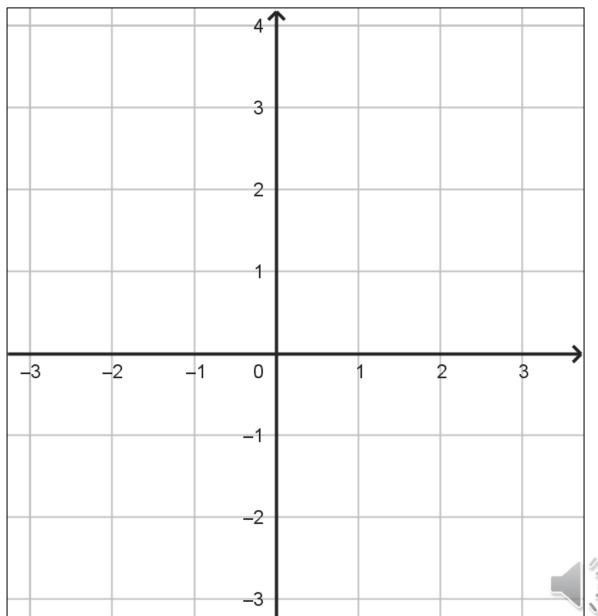
## Example 1:

### 5. Plot the curve

Note that:

The curve of f is a reflection to the table of variations of f.

$\boldsymbol{x}$	$-\infty$		0		+ ∞
f'(x)		_	0	+	
f(x)	8				, +∞
			0		





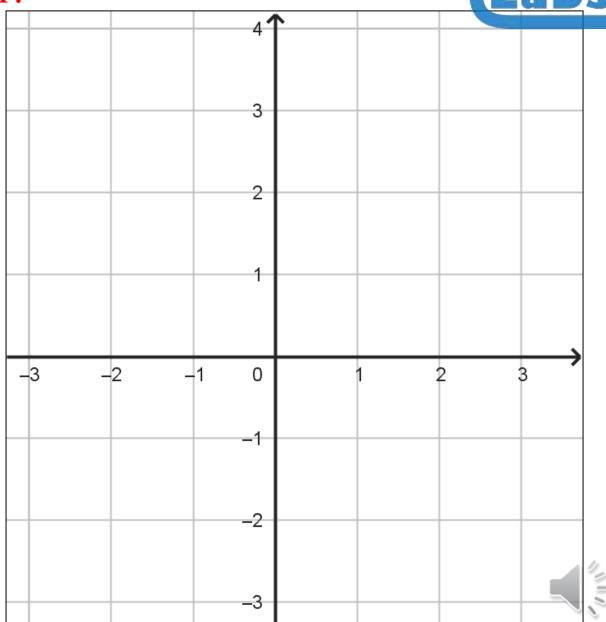
## Example 1:

### 5. Plot the curve

Note that:

The curve of f is a reflection to the table of variations of f.

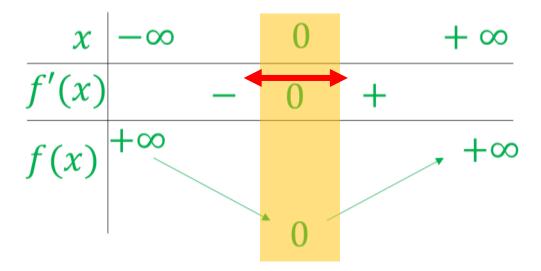
$\boldsymbol{x}$	$-\infty$		0		+ ∞
f'(x)		_	0	+	
f(x)	+8				+∞
<b>A</b>			• 0		



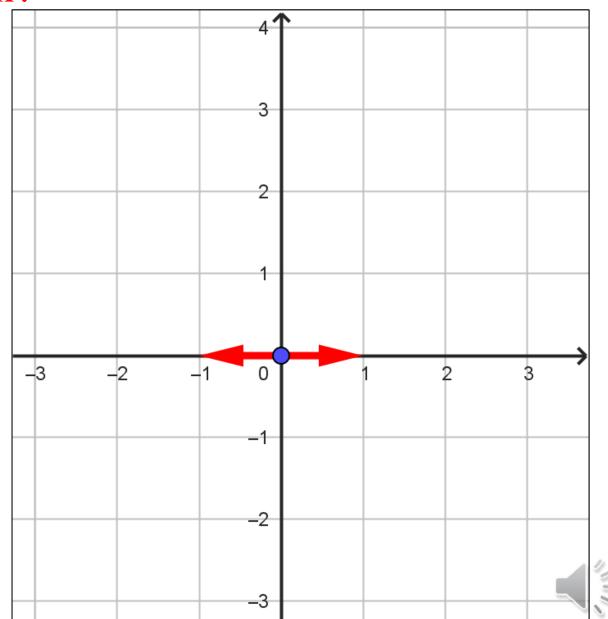
slide added by

## Example 1:

### 5. Plot the curve

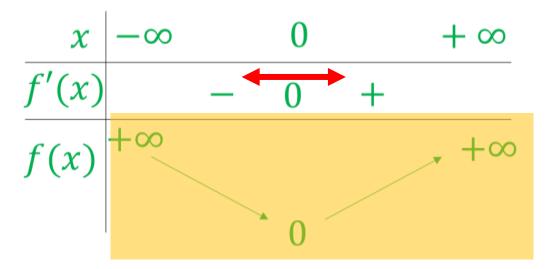


After plotting the extrema, plot the particular points. But in this case the particular is same the extremum



## Example 1:

#### 5. Plot the curve

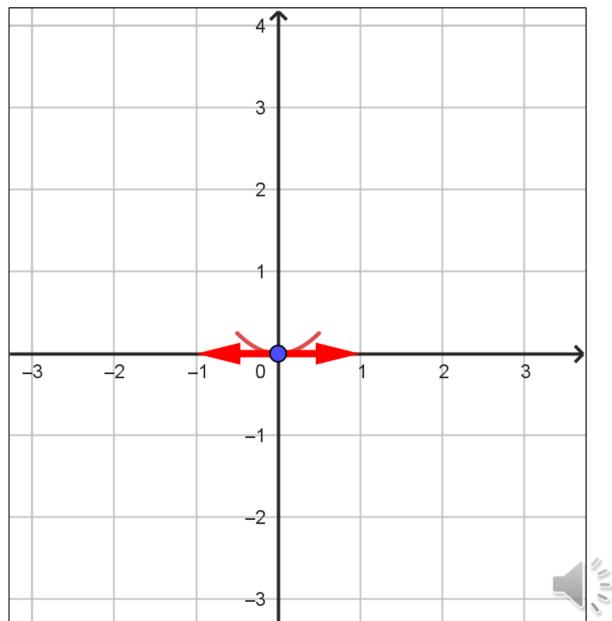


Note that at the local extremum the curve must not be sharp.



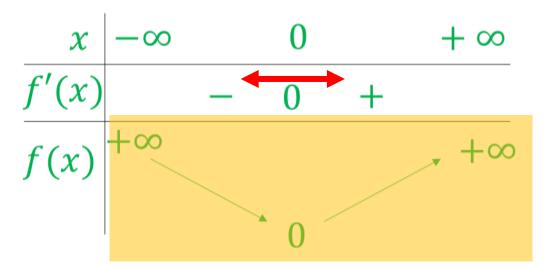






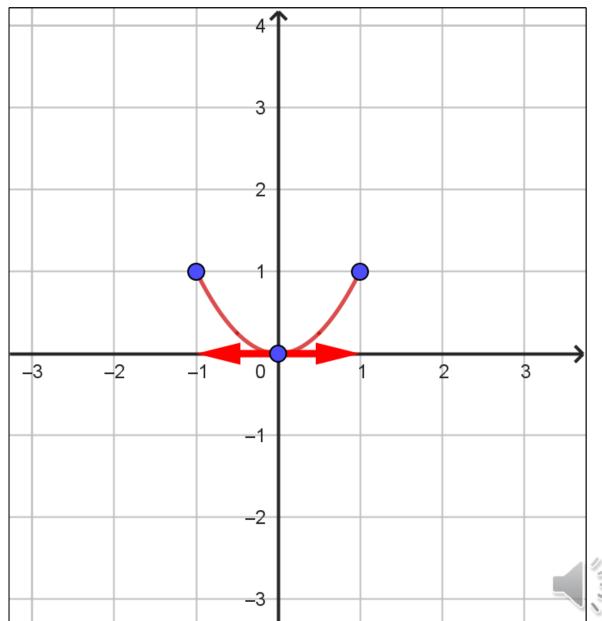
## Example 1:

#### 5. Plot the curve



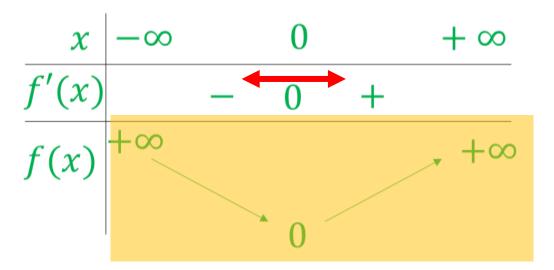
To help in drawing, we can find some helping points:

for 
$$x = -1$$
;  $y = (-1)^2 = 1$   
for  $x = 1$ ;  $y = (1)^2 = 1$ 



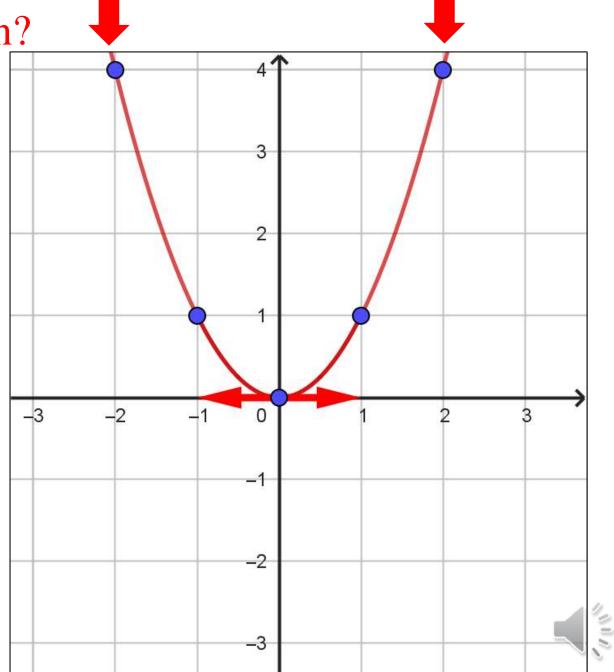
## Example 1:

#### 5. Plot the curve



### Remark:

Don't stop at a point, draw a part of the curve after the point to represent infinity branches.



## Example 2:

Consider the function f defined over IR=]- $\infty$ ;+ $\infty$ [ by  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3$ . Study the variations of f and plot its curve (Cf).

1. Limits at the endpoints:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^3 = +\infty \quad ; \qquad \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} x^3 = -\infty$$

2. Derivative + zeroes of f'(x):

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$$
  
 $f'(x) = 0 ; 3x^2 - 6x = 0 ; 3x(x - 2) = 0 ; x = 0 \text{ or } x = 2$   
 $y = 3$   $y = -1$ 





### Example 2:

#### 3. Table of variations.

### 4. Particular points if they exist

$$(x'x)$$
: for  $y = 0$ ;  $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3 = 0$   
Using calculator:

$$x \approx -0.9$$
;  $x \approx 1.3$ ;  $x \approx 2.5$ 

$$(y'y)$$
: for  $x = 0$ ;  $y = 3$ 

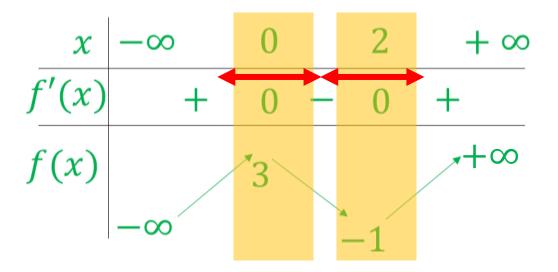
$$(0;3)$$
;  $(-0.9;0)$ ;  $(1.3;0)$ ;  $(2.5;0)$ 

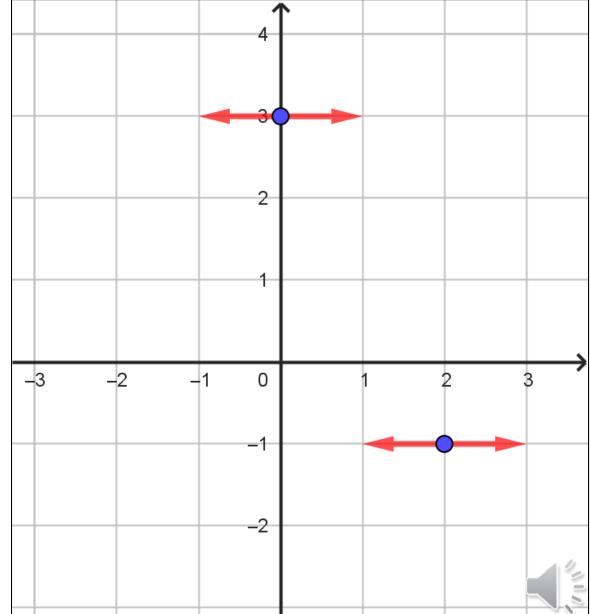




# Example 1:

### 5. Plot the curve

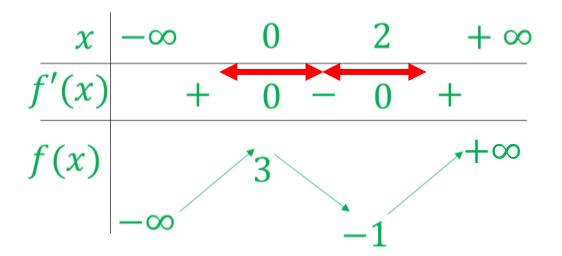






## Example 1:

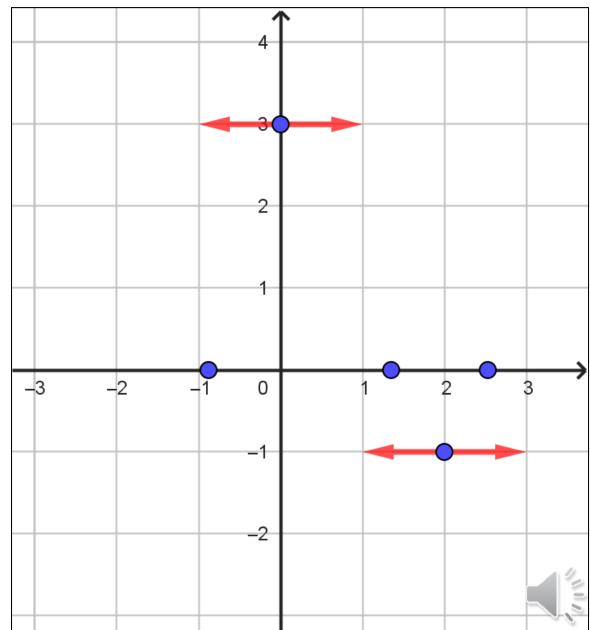
#### 5. Plot the curve



Plotting the P.P.

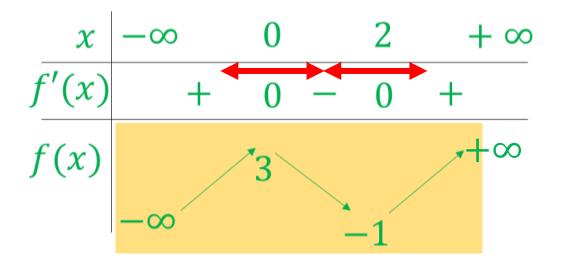
$$(0;3)$$
;  $(-0.9;0)$ ;  $(1.3;0)$ ;  $(2.5;0)$ 





## Example 1:

### 5. Plot the curve



Start by the extrema.

Continue according to the table of

variations

