

Author: Brunelle Ndongala

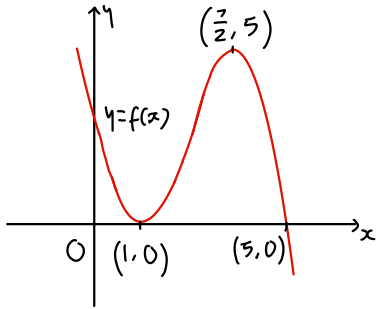
This step-by-step solution guide has been created by **Brunelle Ndongala** for educational purposes. While we have made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, it is possible that there may be errors or omissions. We encourage users to critically evaluate and verify the content. BF Maths and the author cannot be held responsible for any errors or inaccuracies in this guide.

If you find any mistakes or have any suggestions for improvements, please contact us at bfmathshello@gmail.com. Your feedback is invaluable in helping us maintain the quality and accuracy of our resources. Please specify which exercise and which question in the email.

Thank you for using BF Maths for your maths revision!

12.10 Sketching gradient functions

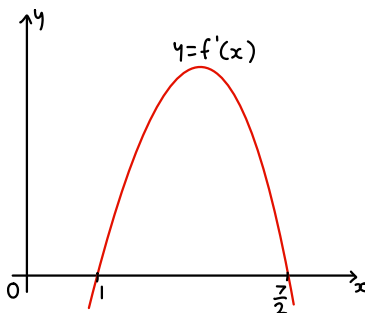
1.



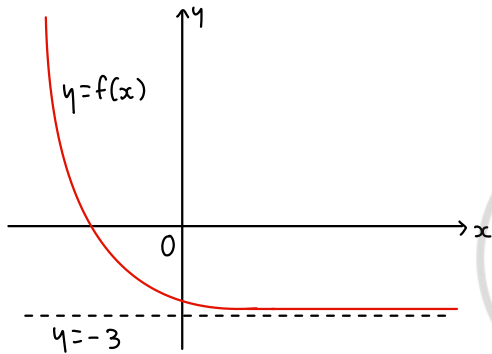
- Stationary points $\rightarrow (1,0)$ and $(\frac{7}{2}, 5)$
- Gradient between stationary points \rightarrow positive gradient
- $x < 1 \rightarrow$ negative gradient
- $x > \frac{7}{2} \rightarrow$ negative gradient
- Stationary points at $(1,0)$ and $(\frac{7}{2}, 5)$ so $y=f'(x)$ will intersect the x-axis at $x=1$ and $x=\frac{7}{2}$

$f(x)$ has a positive gradient between the stationary points so at that point $y=f'(x)$ will be above the x-axis

$f(x)$ has a negative gradient at $x > \frac{7}{2}$ so at that point $y=f'(x)$ will be below the x-axis

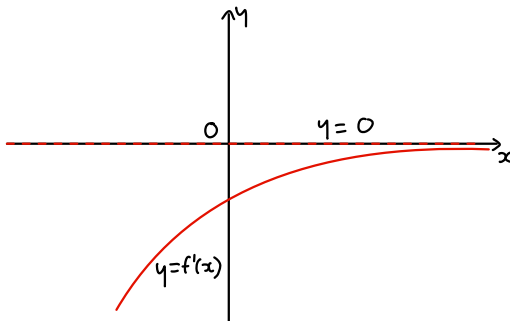


2.



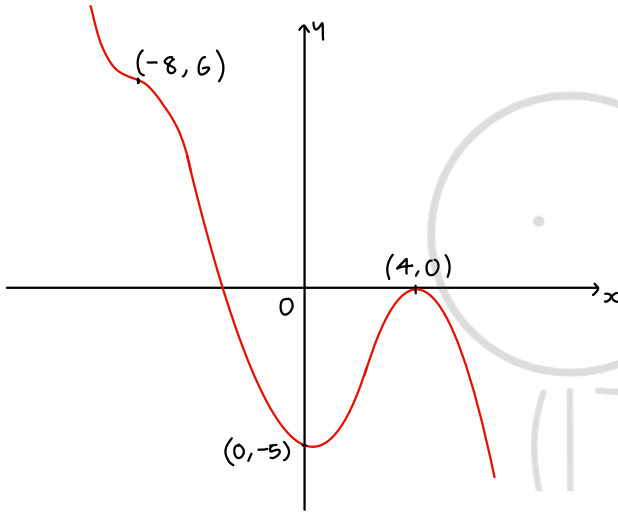
- a) gradient of $y=f(x)$ for all values of x
↳ The gradient is negative for all values of x .
As x increases, the gradient moves closer to zero

- b) $y=f(x)$ has a negative gradient for all values of x so
 $y=f'(x)$ will be below the x -axis.
As x increases, the gradient will move closer to zero



3.

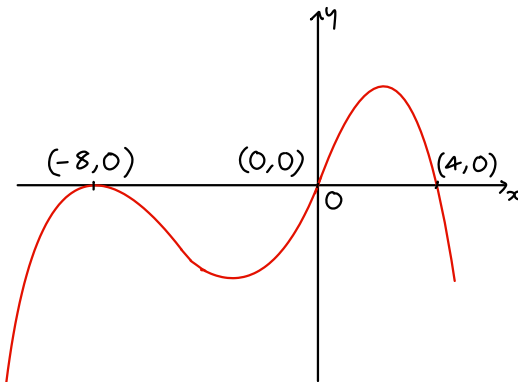
a)



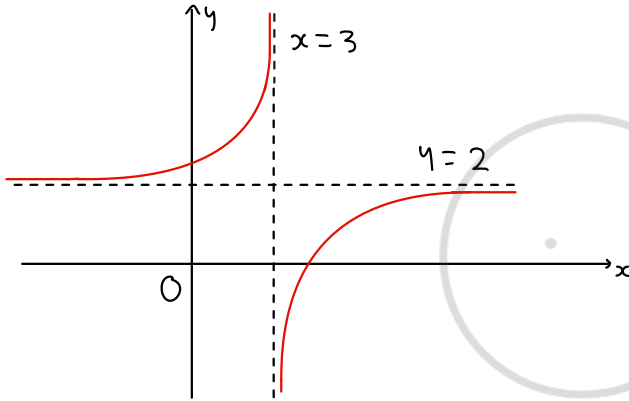
Stationary points at $(-8, 6)$, $(0, -5)$ and $(4, 0)$ so graph will intersect x-axis at $x = -8$, $x = 0$ and $x = 4$

Negative gradient between $(-8, 6)$ and $(0, -5)$ and at $x > 4$ so graph will be below the x-axis at those points

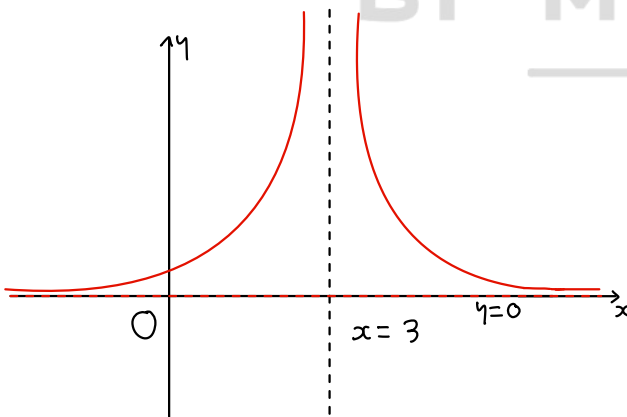
Positive gradient between $(0, -5)$ and $(4, 0)$ so graph will be above the x-axis at that point



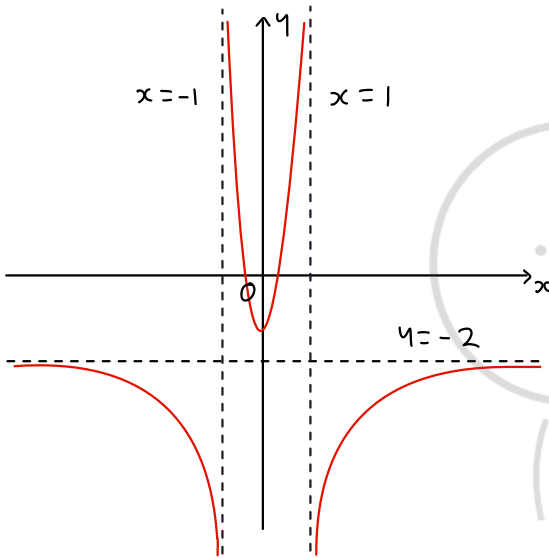
b)



Positive gradient for all values of x so graph is above x -axis with asymptote at $y=0$ and $x=3$

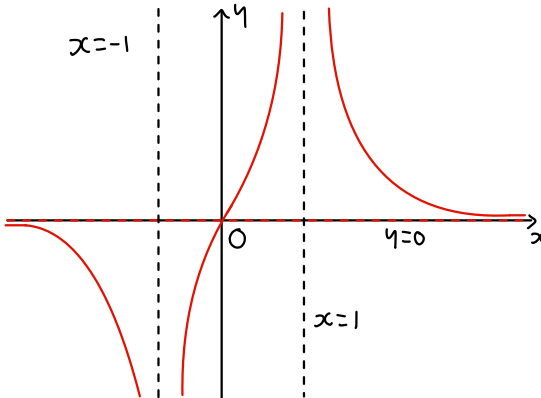


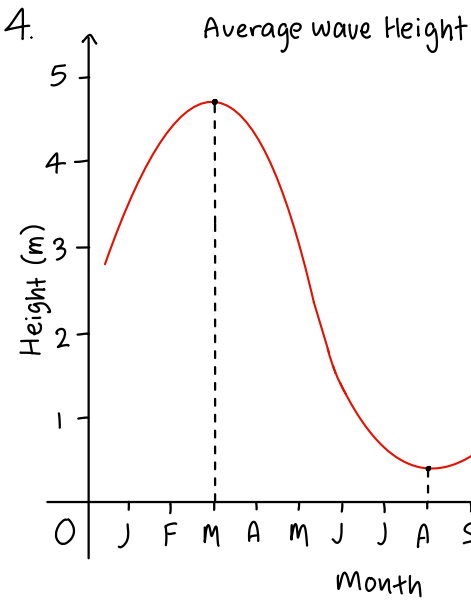
c)



For $y = -\frac{2}{x^2}$: negative gradient at $x < 0$ so graph will be below x-axis at that point with asymptote $y = 0$
positive gradient at $x > 0$ so graph will be above x-axis at that point with asymptote $y = 0$

For $y = x^2 - 1$: negative gradient at $x < -1$ so graph will be below x-axis at that point with asymptote $x = -1$
positive gradient at $x > 1$ so graph will be above x-axis at that point with asymptote $x = 1$





Stationary points at March and August so gradient function will intersect March and August

January to March: Positive gradient so above month axis
 March to August: Negative gradient so below month axis
 August to December: Positive gradient so above month axis

