) $f(x) = 6(x-1)/x^3$, $f' = 6(3-2x)/x^4$, $f'' = 36(x-2)/x^5$

f is not defined at 0; there is no symmetry; $f(1) = 0$

Vertical asymptote: $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = +\infty$

$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} f(x) = 0$ (x axis a horizontal asymptote

I $f'(x) = 0$ when $x = 3/2$

f'	+		+		−
f	↗	0	↗	3/2	↘

f has a local max. at $x = 3/2$

II $f''(x) = 0$ when $x = 2$.

f''	+		−		+
f	∪	0	∩	2	∪

f has an inflection point at $x = 2$ [NOT at 0 !].

IV

x	−4	−2	−1	(0)	1	3/2	2	4
f	.47	2.25	12	↑↓	0	.9	.75	.28
						max	infl