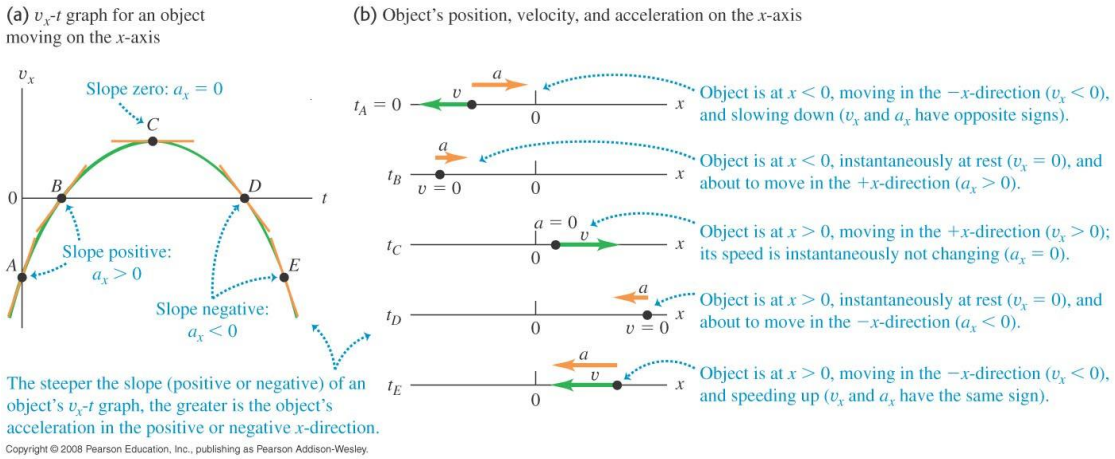

Recall from calculus that if:

a) $\frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2} > 0$ on an open interval (a,b), then $f(x)$ is concave up on (a,b).

b) $\frac{d^2 f(x)}{dx^2} < 0$ on an open interval (a,b), then $f(x)$ is concave down on (a,b).

This implies that if:

a') $a = \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dx^2} > 0$ on an open interval (a,b), then $x(t)$ is concave up on (a,b).

b') $a = \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dx^2} < 0$ on an open interval (a,b), then $x(t)$ is concave down on (a,b).