

HOMEWORK

Day 2 Assignment: Complete both sides of this page.

1. $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 5$ Show all work for the following. NO CALCULATOR UNTIL PART e!

a. Find f' . Determine the intervals on which f is increasing & decreasing. Hint: NLA!

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 = -(x-3)(x+1)$$

$x-3$	-		-		+
$x+1$	-		+		+

①	↘	-	↗	+	②

b. Use your NLA to determine the coordinates of the relative maximum and relative minimum.

M = $x = (-1, 6\frac{2}{3})$ min = $(3, -4)$

c. Find f'' . Determine the intervals on which f is concave up & concave down. Hint: NLA!

$$f''(x) = 2x - 2 = 2(x-1)$$

$x-1$	-		+

②	↘	+	①

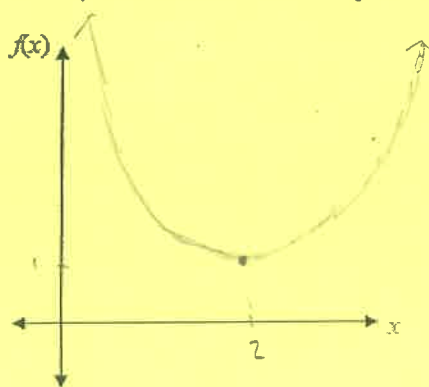
d. Use your NLA to determine the coordinates of the point(s) of inflection.

POI = $(1, \frac{4}{3})$

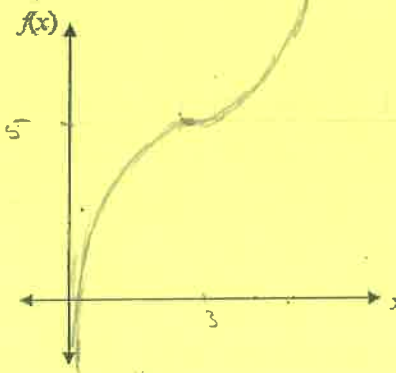
e. Check your answers to parts a – d using your calculator. (You do not have to sketch the graph.)

Sketch & label the graph of the function that has the properties described.

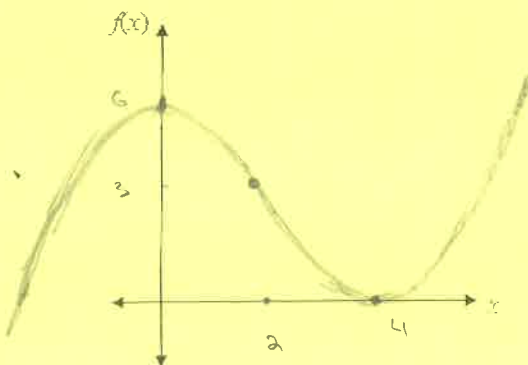
7. $f(2) = 1$; $f'(2) = 0$; concave up for all x .



9. $f(3) = 5$; $f'(x) > 0$ for $x < 3$; $f'(3) = 0$; and $f'(x) > 0$ for $x > 3$.



11. $(0, 6)$, $(2, 3)$, and $(4, 0)$ are on the graph: $f'(0) = 0$ and $f'(4) = 0$; $f''(x) < 0$ for $x < 2$; $f''(2) = 0$, $f''(x) > 0$ for $x > 2$.



19. Refer to the graph in Figure 13. Fill in each entry of the grid with POS, NEG, or 0.

	f	f'	f''
A	+	+	-
B	0	-	0
C	-	0	+

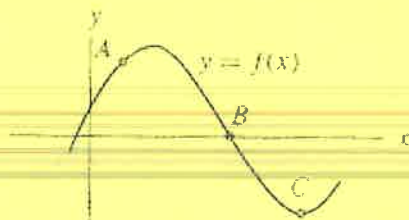
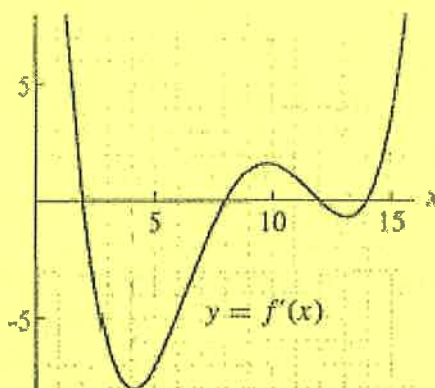


FIGURE 13

- Exercises 35 – 43 refer to Figure 15, which contains the graph of $f'(x)$, the derivative of the function $f(x)$.

FIGURE 15 Graph of $f'(x)$

35. How many relative extreme points does $f(x)$ have? 4 zeros of $f'(x)$
 36. How many relative minimum points does $f(x)$ have? 2 f' changes from neg to pos
 37. How many inflection points does $f(x)$ have? 3 max/mins of $f'(x)$
 38. How many relative maximum points does $f(x)$ have? 2 f' changes from pos to neg
 39. Is $f''(8)$ positive or negative? Positive f' increasing
 40. Is $f''(12)$ positive or negative? negative f' decreasing

41. Explain why the tangent line to $f(x)$ at $x = 2$ lies above the graph of $f(x)$.

$x = 2$ is a maximum on $f(x)$

42. Explain why the tangent line to $f(x)$ at $x = 14$ lies below the graph of $f(x)$.

$x = 14$ is a minimum of $f(x)$

43. Suppose $f(4) = 1$. What is the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x)$ at the point $(4, 1)$?

$$f'(4) = -8 \quad y - 1 = -8(x - 4)$$