

①  $f(x) = 3x^5 - 5x^3 + 2$  on  $[0, 2]$

100% local & abs max/min.

$f(-2) = -54$

$f(2) = 58$

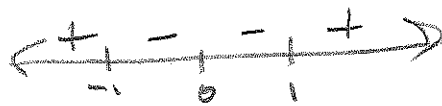
$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -2 & 3 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ & & -6 & 12 & -14 & 28 & -56 \\ \hline & 3 & -6 & 7 & -14 & 28 & -54 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 2 & 3 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ & & 6 & 12 & 14 & 28 & 56 \\ \hline & 3 & 6 & 7 & 14 & 28 & 58 \end{array}$$

$(2, 58)$

$f'(x) = 15x^4 - 15x^2 = 15x^2(x^2 - 1) \stackrel{SET}{=} 0 \Rightarrow$

$x = 0, \pm 1$

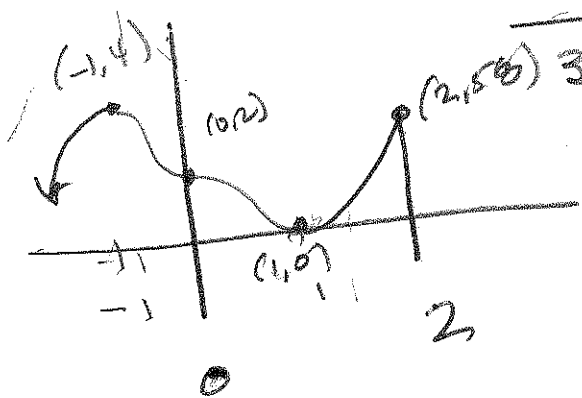


$f(-1) = 4$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -1 & 3 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ & & -3 & 3 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ \hline & 3 & -3 & -2 & 2 & -2 & 4 \end{array}$$

$f(1) = 0$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 1 & 3 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ & & 3 & 3 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ \hline & 3 & 3 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$$



$(0, 2)$

$(-1, 4) \notin \text{Graph}$

$(1, 0)$  local & ABS MIN

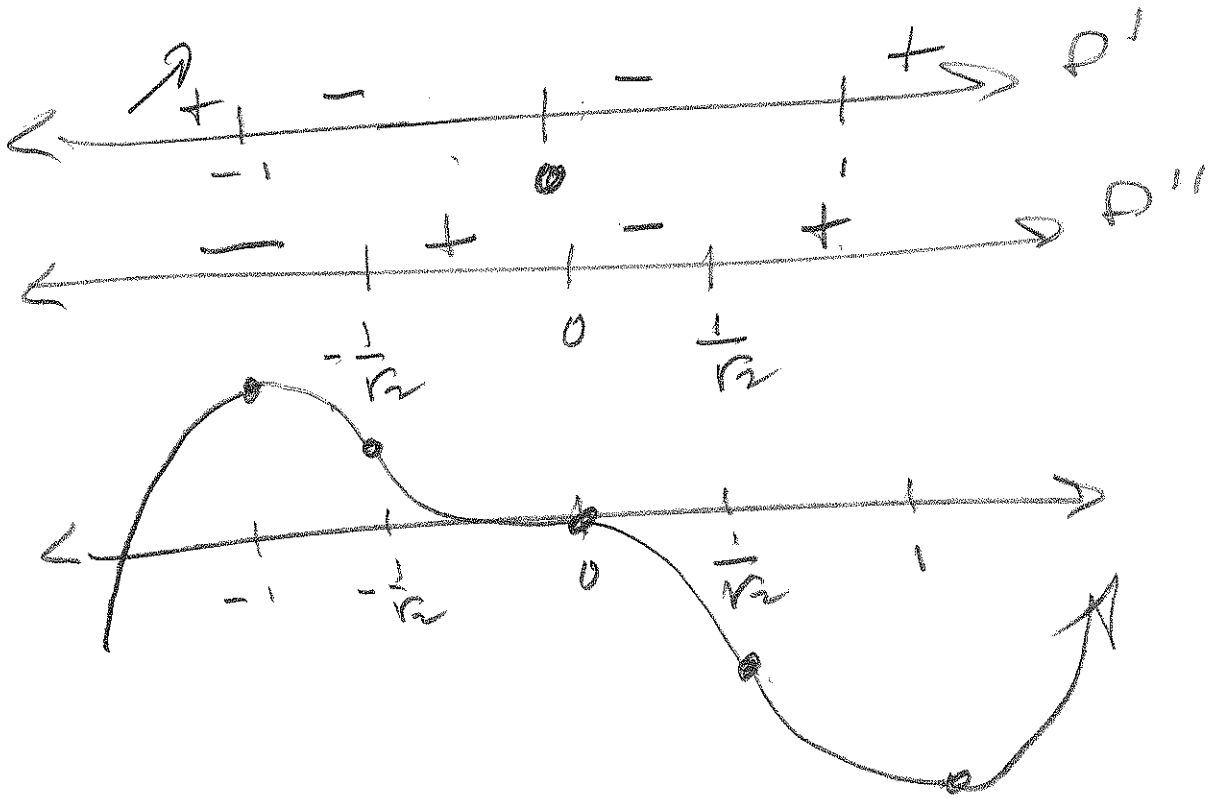
$(2, 58)$  MAX

E3

$$\textcircled{1} f''(x) = 60x^3 - 30x$$

$$= 30x(2x^2 - 1) \stackrel{\text{SET}}{=} 0$$

$$x = 0, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



②  $f(x)$  is polynomial  $\Rightarrow$  Diffble & Cont<sup>d</sup>  $\forall x$ .

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 45x + 47 \text{ on } [0, 3]$$

$$f(3) = -88$$

$$f(0) = 47$$

10pts

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 3 & 1 & -3 & -45 & 47 \\ & & 3 & 0 & -135 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -45 & -88 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-88 - 47}{3 - 0} = -\frac{135}{3} = -45 = m_{AVG}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 45 \quad \text{SET } -45$$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\rightarrow (2, -47)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 1 & -3 & -45 & 47 \\ & & 2 & -2 & -94 \\ \hline & 1 & -1 & -47 & -47 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Check: } f'(2) = 3(4) - 6(2) - 45$$

$$= 12 - 12 - 45 = -45 \quad \checkmark$$

③  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 45x + 47$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 45 = 3(x^2 - 2x - 5) \quad \text{SET } 0$$

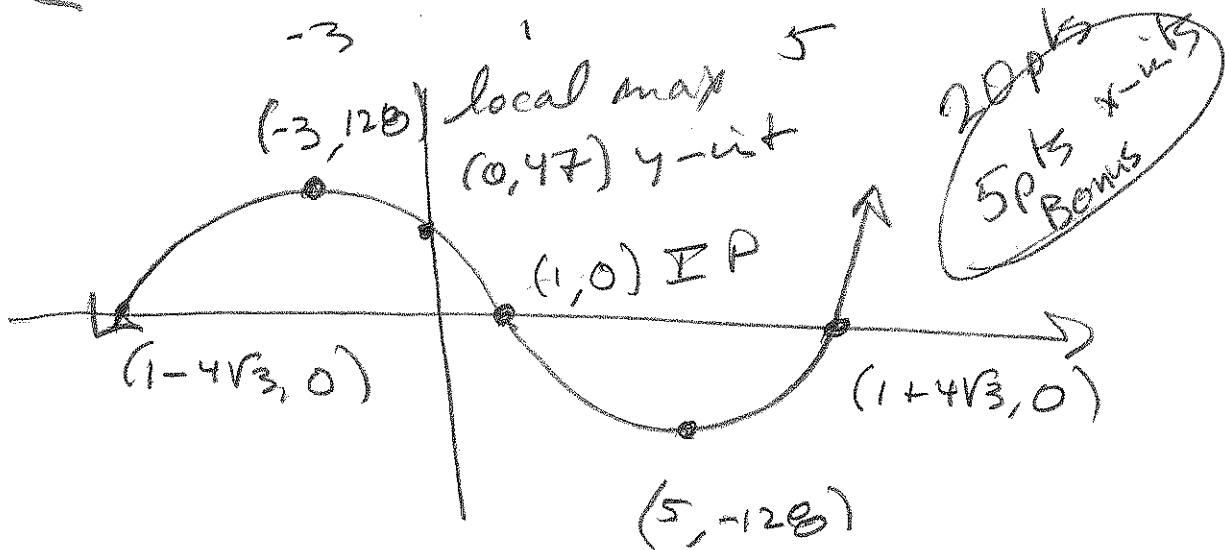
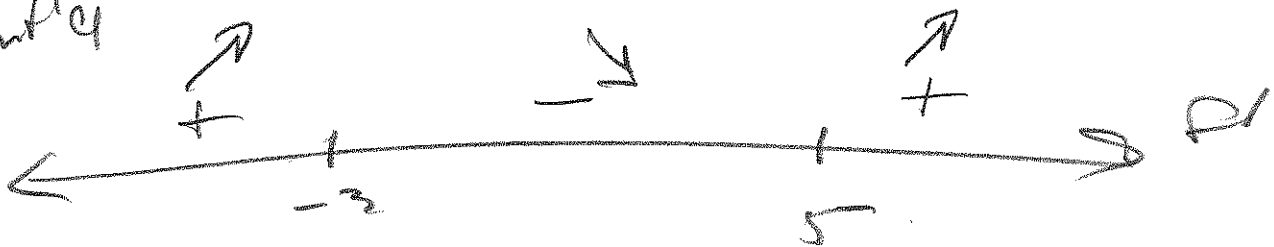
$$\rightarrow (x-5)(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{-3, 5\}$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 6 \quad \text{SET } 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$\leftarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $f''$

201 E3

cut 4



$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -3 & 1 & -3 & -45 & 47 \\ & & -3 & 18 & 81 \\ \hline & 1 & -6 & -27 & 128 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -3 & -45 & 47 \\ & & 1 & -2 & -47 \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & -47 & 0 \end{array}$$

201 E3

Ⓟ critical

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5 \overline{) 1 \quad -3 \quad -45 \quad 47} \\
 \underline{\phantom{5} 5 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}} \\
 1 \quad 2 \quad -35 \quad -128
 \end{array}$$

\* Bonus work

Bonus Work

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x^2 - 2x - 47) \stackrel{SBT}{=} 0 \rightarrow$$

$$x=1 \quad \checkmark \quad x^2 - 2x - 47 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1^2 = 47 + 1$$

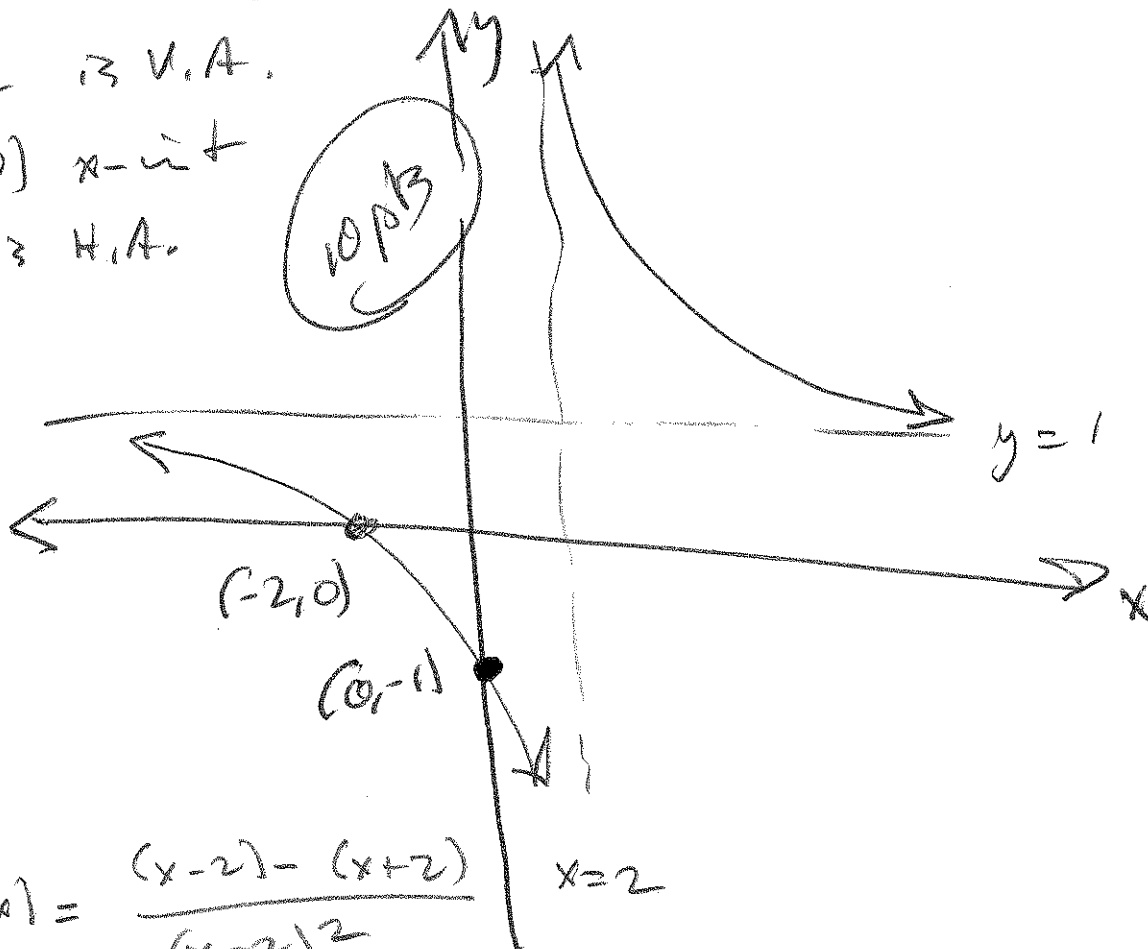
$$(x-1)^2 = 48$$

$$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{48} = 1 \pm 4\sqrt{3}$$

④  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x-2}$

$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$

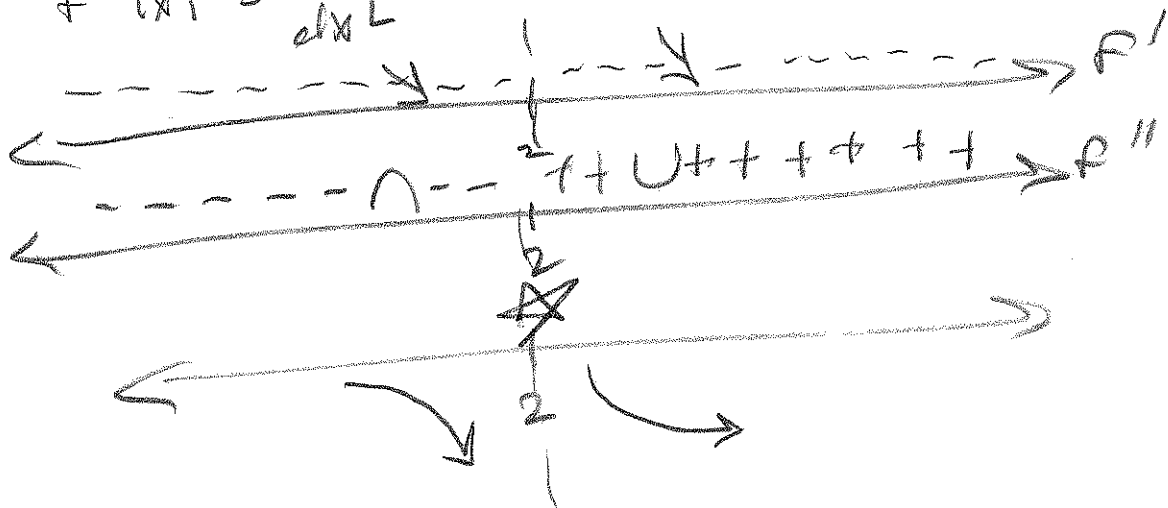
$x=2$  is V.A.  
 $(-2, 0)$  is x-intercept  
 $y=1$  is H.A.



$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-2) - (x+2)}{(x-2)^2} \quad x=2$$

$$= \frac{-4}{(x-2)^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \neq 2$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} [-4(x-2)^{-2}] = 8(x-2)^{-3} = \frac{8}{(x-2)^3}$$



(5)

$$\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} + 5x$$

10PB

$$= \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} + 5x}{1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} - 5x}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} - 5x}$$

$$= \frac{25x^2 - 7x - 25x^2}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} - 5x}$$

$$= \frac{-7x}{-5x \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{25x}} + 1 \right)}$$

$$\sqrt{25x^2} = 5\sqrt{x^2} = 5|x|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{if } -\infty \\ & \Rightarrow |x| = -x! \end{aligned}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-7}{-5(1+1)} = \frac{-7}{-10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

(6)

Oblique Asymptote

$$\frac{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 7}{x^2 - 3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3 \overline{) 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 0x + 7} \\ \underline{-(2x^2 \quad - 6x)} \phantom{+ 7} \\ -15x^2 + 6x + 7 \end{array}$$

$$2x - 5$$

$$\rightarrow y = 2x - 5$$

$$\therefore \text{O.A.}$$

10PB

201 E3 #5 in more detail

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} + 5x)$$

$x \rightarrow -\infty$  means all  $x$ 's are negative &  
 $|x| = -x$  when  $x$  is negative.

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} + 5x &= \left( \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} + 5x}{1} \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} - 5x}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} - 5x} \right) \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x})^2 - (5x)^2}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 7x} - 5x} = \frac{25x^2 - 7x - 25x^2}{\sqrt{25x^2(1 - \frac{7x}{25x^2})} - 5x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{-7x}{\sqrt{25x^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{7x}{25x^2}} - 5x} = \frac{-7x}{\sqrt{25} \sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{25x}} - 5x}$$

$$= \frac{-7x}{5|x| \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{25x}} - 5x} = \frac{-7x}{-5x \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{25x}} - 5x}$$

↑  $|x| = -x$  when  $x < 0$ !

$$= \frac{-7x}{-5x (\sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{25x}} + 1)}$$

Factor out  $-5x$  from denom

$$= \frac{-7}{-5(\sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{25x}} + 1)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-7}{-5(\sqrt{1} + 1)} = \frac{-7}{-10} = \frac{7}{10}$$



$$\textcircled{7} \quad f''(x) = 12x^2 + 12x - 6, \quad f'(1) = 8, \quad f(1) = -1 \rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{12}{2}x^2 + \frac{12}{2}x - 6x + C$$

$$= 4x^2 + 6x - 6x + C \rightarrow$$

$$f'(1) = 4 + 6 - 6 + C = 8 \rightarrow$$

$$C + 4 = 8 \rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{C=4} \rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^2 + 6x - 6x + 4 \rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + d \rightarrow$$

$$f(1) = 1 + 2 - 3 + 4 + d = -1 \rightarrow$$

$$d + 4 = -1 \rightarrow$$

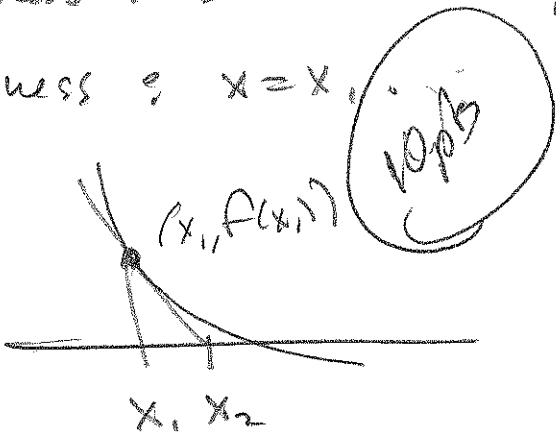
$$d = -5 \rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 5$$

TOPK

⑧ Fill in details of #3 (5pts Bonus)

④ We find the zero of  $f(x)$  by Newton's method, starting with a guess  $x = x_1$ .



Tangent line thru  $(x_1, f(x_1))$  is

$$y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$$

$$= f'(x_1)(x - x_1) + f(x_1).$$

$x_2$  is obtained by finding its intersection w/  $x$ -axis?

$$y = f'(x_1)(x - x_1) + f(x_1) \quad \text{set } y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x_1)(x - x_1) = -f(x_1) \Rightarrow$$

$$x - x_1 = -\frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)} = x_2. \quad \text{In general,}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$