

- 3.1 – Max and Min Values
- 3.2 – The Mean Value Theorem
- 3.3 – How Derivatives Affect the Shape of a Graph

1. Let $f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 90x$
 - a. (5 pts) Convince me that there is a point $c \in [1,10]$ such that $f'(c)$ is the same as the average slope, m_{avg} , of f on the interval $[1,10]$, *without finding c , itself!*
 - b. (5 pts) What is the average slope, m_{avg} , of f on the interval $[0,3]$? What is $f'(x)$? Find c .

2. Let $f(x) = (x+5)^3(x-6)^2$.
 - a. (5 pts) Find the absolute maximum and minimum of f on the interval $[0, 3]$.
 - b. (5 pts) Find the *open* intervals on which f is increasing. Find the open intervals on which f is decreasing.
 - c. (5 pts) Find the open intervals on which f is concave up. Find the open intervals on which f is concave down.
 - d. (5 pts) Use all the information from parts a – d to sketch the graph of f . Label all intercepts, max/min points, and inflection points. You may put the ordered-pair labels directly on the graph or make a legend/key as I will demonstrate in lecture.

3. Let $f(x) = (x+2)^2\sqrt{16-x^2}$.
 - a. (5 pts) What is the domain of f ?
 - b. (5 pts) Use a graphing utility to sketch the graph of f . Include all max/min values and intercepts. Round answers to 2 decimal places.
 - c. **(Bonus 5 pts)** Use calculus to find the *exact* maximum value. What is the range of f ?

4. (5 pts) Let $f(x) = x(x-5)^{\frac{5}{7}}$. Sketch the graph of f . Clearly label all x - and y -intercepts, local max/min points, and inflection points. Each label should be an ordered pair or a letter referring to an ordered pair in a key or legend for the sketch. It's vital that your sketch capture the main features and shape.

5. (5 pts) Sketch the graph of $f(x) = \sin(x)$ on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$. Show all intercepts, extrema, and inflection points. The curvature of your sketch should match the results of your supporting work.