Name:	-
Discussion Section:	

Solutions should show all of your work, not just a single final answer.

4.3: How Derivatives Affect the Shape of a Graph

1. For the following functions, (i) determine all open intervals where f(x) is increasing, decreasing, concave up, and concave down, and (ii) find all local maxima, local minima, and inflection points. Give all answers **exactly**, not as numerical approximations.

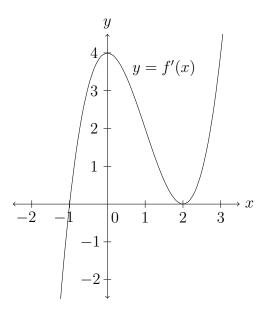
(a)
$$f(x) = x^5 - 2x^3$$
 for all x

(b)
$$f(x) = x - 2\sin x$$
 for $-2\pi < x < 2\pi$

(c)
$$f(x) = e^{-x} - e^{-3x}$$
 for $x > 0$

2. For x in the interval (0, 100), let $f(x) = x^{100} + (100 - x)^{100}$. Determine on what open intervals in (0, 100) the function f(x) is increasing and decreasing, and use this information to decide which of $33^{100} + 67^{100}$ or $41^{100} + 59^{100}$ is larger.

3. Below is a graph of y = f'(x) for some function f(x). Determine the intervals where f(x) is increasing and decreasing, the x-values where f(x) has local maxima and minima, and the x-values where f(x) has inflection points.



4. T/F (with justification) If a function f(x) on the interval (-1,1) is twice differentiable and f''(c) = 0 for some c in (-1,1) then f(x) has an inflection point at x = c.

4.4: Indeterminate Forms and l'Hospital's Rule

5. For each of the following limits, indicate what kind of indeterminate form it is and then evaluate it with l'Hospital's rule.

(a)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+1)^{11} - 11x - 1}{x^2}$$

(b)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{e^{9x} - e^{2x}}$$

(c)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x - \sin x}$$

(d)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1881x^2 + 1)}{\ln x}$$

(e)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(\cos(2x))}{\ln(\cos(3x))}$$

6. Indicate what kind of indeterminate form $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ is and then try to evaluate it with l'Hospital's rule. Explain what goes wrong and then evaluate this limit using methods from earlier in the course.