# Solutions

## AB: Q203

### BC: Q201 – EXAMINATION REVIEW (Lessons 1 – 3)

TECHNOLOGY SECTION: Round answers to three decimal places.

1. The velocity of a particle moving along a horizontal is given as  $v(t) = 8\cos(t) + \ln(\sin(t) + t^2)$  on  $0 < t \le 8$ .  $0 < t \le 8$ 

A. On what time interval is the particle moving to the right? Justify.

V(+) = 0 at t = 1.746 and t = 4.343Used a parenthesis

moving right on (0,1.746) U(4.343, 8) blc V(t) >0 on this interval

B. What are the velocity and acceleration at time t = 5? Round answers to three decimal places.

V(5) = 5.449Q(5) = 8.099

C. Is the particle speeding up or slowing down at t = 3.5? Justify.

V(3.5) = -5.015 The particle is slowing down at t = 3.5 a(3.5) = 3.316 b/c the velocity and acceleration have different signs at t = 3.5

2. The derivative of f is given by  $f'(x) = e^{x^2} - 5x^3 + x$  on  $0 \le t < 3$ 

A. On what interval is f decreasing? Justify. f'(x) = 0 at x = 0.824 and x = 1.836 f 15 decreasing on [0.824, 1.836] blef'(x) < 0 on (0.824, 1.836]

B. At what x-value(s) does f have a relative maximum? Justify. f(x) = 0 at  $\chi = 0.824$  f has a relative max at  $\chi = 0.824$  6/c

f'(x) goes from positive to negative at  $\chi = 0.824$  C. On what interval is f concave upward? Justify.

f is concave upward on (0,10,1344) U(1,559,3) b/c f''(x)>0 on this interval.

#### NO TECHNOLOGY SECTION

g domain

1. Let f be defined by  $f(x) = \ln(2 + \sin x)$  for  $\pi \le x \le 2\pi$ .

Find the absolute maximum value and the absolute minimum value of f using the closed interval test.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2+\sin x} \cdot \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos \chi = 0 \qquad \chi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$f(\pi) = \ln(2)$$

$$f(2\pi) = \ln(2)$$

- 2. A. When is the graph of f(x) concave upward if  $f''(x) = (x-1)(x+2)^2 e^{x^2}$ . Justify.
  - B. How many points of inflection are on f? Justify.

$$f'(x) = 0$$
  $x = 1, -2$ 

- A. fis concave up on (1,0) ble f'(x)>0 on this interval
- B. There is one point of inflection at x=1.

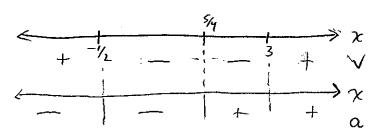
  blc f'(x) Changes sign at this x value

$$s(t) = \frac{2}{3}t^3 - \frac{5}{2}t^2 - 3t .$$

On what time interval is the particle slowing down? Justify.

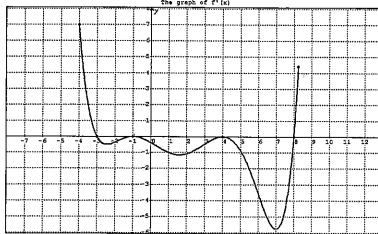
$$V(t) = \lambda t^2 - 5t - 3 = 0$$
  $(2t+1)(t-3) = 0$   $t=-1/2$   $t=3$ 

$$(2+1)(+-3)=0$$



The particle is Slowing down on (-00, -1/2) U: (34, 3) 6/c V(t) and alt) have opposite signs on this interval

4. Consider the graph of the *derivative* of f below.



A. For what x - values does f have a local minimum? Justify.

$$f$$
 has a local min at  $\chi = 8$  b/c  $f'(x)$  goes from negative to positive at  $\chi = 8$ .

 $f'(\chi) = 0$  at  $\chi = 8$ . Also f has a min at  $\chi = -4$  b/c f is increasing away from the left endpoint.

B. On what interval is f increasing? Justify.

 $f$  is increasing on  $[-4, -3]$   $U$   $[8, 8.25]$  b/c  $f'(\chi) > 0$  on  $(-4, -3)$   $U$   $[8, 8.25]$ 

C. On what interval is 
$$f$$
 concave upward? Justify.

f is concave up on (-2.5,-1) U(1.5,4) U(7,8.25) b/c

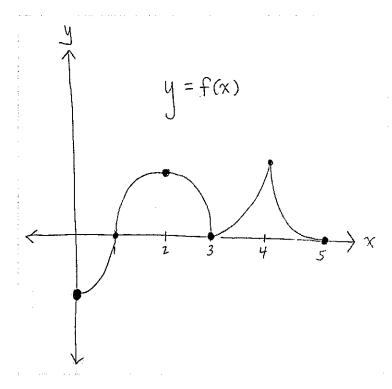
D. How many points of inflection are on f?

f has 5 points of inflection ble f'(x) changes sign 5 times.

(f'changes its increasing /decreasing) behavior 5 times.

#### **GRAPH THEORY**

5 %. Below is Steven's graph of y = f(x).



THE CHART REPRESENTS STEVEN'S GRAPH

x	0	0 < x < 1	1	1 < x < 2	2	2 < x < 3	3	3 < x < 4	4	4 < x < 5	5
f(x)	-		0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	O
f'(x)	0	+-	DNE	+	0		DNE	+	DNE	1	0
f''(x)		+	DNE				PNE	+	DNE	+	

FILL IN EACH BLANK IN THE CHART ABOVE WITH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- + for positive
- for negative
- **0** for zero

**DNE** for Does not Exist