

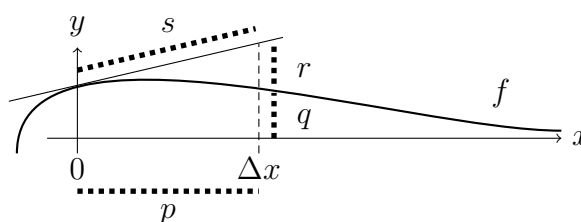
26 November 2020

1. **Warm up:** Answer the following questions.

(a) For which of the following limits can l'Hôpital's rule be used:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{x - 2} \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow -9} \frac{x^2 - 7x - 18}{\ln(|x| - 9)^{-1}} \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x$$

(b) The following diagram is the graph of a function  $f$  and the tangent line at  $x = 0$ . Which of the labeled values  $p, q, r, s$  is the *differential*?



(c) Without graphing the functions below, how many local maxima and local minima do they have on all of  $\mathbf{R}$ ?

$$x^2 \qquad x^{10} \qquad (x - 4)(x - 3)(x - 2)(x - 1)(x + 1)(x + 2)$$

2. Consider the function  $f(x) = \frac{6}{x^2+3}$ .

(a) Find where  $f$  reaches its largest and smallest values.

(b) Find where the slopes of tangent lines of  $f$  are steepest and flattest.

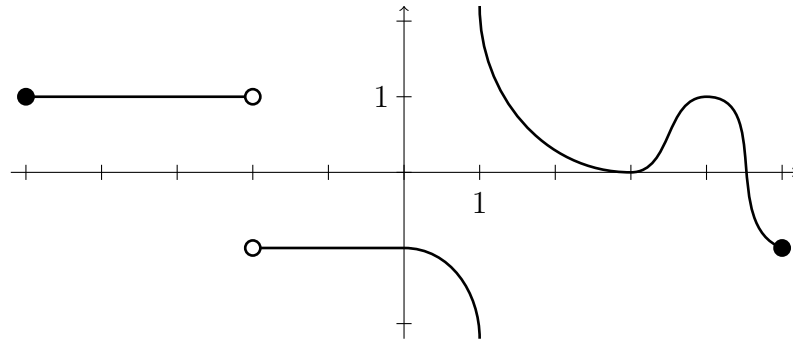
3. (a) Find the smallest minimum of  $f(x) = (x - 1)^2 + (x - 5)^2$  and its  $x$ -value.

(b) Find the smallest minimum of  $f(x) = (x - a)^2 + (x - b)^2$  and its  $x$ -value.

(c) Find the smallest minimum of  $f(x) = (x - a)^2 + (x - b)^2 + (x - c)^2$  and its  $x$ -value.

(d) What do you think is the  $x$ -value of the smallest minimum of  $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x - a_i)^2$ ?

4. Below is the graph of the derivative  $f'$  of a continuous function  $f$  on  $[-5, 5]$ .



- On what intervals is  $f$  increasing? Decreasing?
- On what intervals is  $f$  concave down? Concave up?
- What are the  $x$ -values of the local minima and maxima of  $f$ ?
- What are the  $x$ -values of the points of inflection of  $f$ ?
- On top of the graph above, draw a possible continuous function  $f$  that could have the graph as derivative.

5. How many maxima and minima do each of the functions have on the given interval? Find the coordinates  $(x, y)$  where these extrema occur.

(a)  $y = x^2$  on  $(-\infty, \infty)$

(d)  $y = \sin(x)$  on  $[0, 4\pi)$

(b)  $y = x(x - 5)(x + 5)$  on  $[-6, 6]$

(e)  $y = e^x$  on  $[-100, 100]$

(c)  $y = \tan(x)$  on  $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$

(f)  $y = \arctan(x)$  on  $(0, \infty)$