

Math 151 Week-In-Review 10 4.2, 4.3 Todd Schrader

Problem Statements

1. Determine the value(s) of c that satisfies the conclusion of the Mean Value Theorem for the given function on the interval.

(a)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
 on [1,5]

(b) $f(x) = e^{x/2}$ on [2,4]

2. Let $f(x) = (x-2)^{-2}$. Show there is no value of c in (1,4) such that $f(c) = \frac{f(4) - f(1)}{4 - 1}$. Does this contradict the Mean Value Theorem?



- 3. A few understanding questions:
 - (a) What does an increasing function look like? What does a decreasing function look like?

(b) What does it mean for a function to be increasing/decreasing?

(c) How do we determine when a function is increasing/decreasing?

(d) What does a concave up function look like? What does a concave down function look like?

(e) What does it mean for a function to be concave up/down?

(f) How do we determine when a function is concave up/down?



4. Consider the graph of f(x) below. Assume each label corresponds with an x-value. That is, the point labeled a means x = a.



(a) Determine the critical numbers of f(x), that, is where f'(x) DNE or f'(x) = 0.

(b) Determine the intervals where f(x) is increasing/decreasing.

(c) Determine the location of any local extrema of f(x).



5. Consider the graph of f(x) below. Assume each label corresponds with an x-value. That is, the point labeled a means x = a.



- (a) Determine the critical numbers of f'(x), that is, where f''(x) DNE or f''(x) = 0.
- (b) Determine the intervals where f(x) is concave up/down.
- (c) Determine the location of any inflection points of f(x).
- (d) Determine the intervals where f'(x) is increasing/decreasing.
- (e) Determine the location of any local extrema of f'(x)



6. Consider the graph of f'(x) below. Assume each label corresponds with an x-value. That is, the point labeled a means x = a.



(a) Determine the critical numbers of f(x), that, is where f'(x) DNE or f'(x) = 0.

(b) Determine the intervals where f(x) is increasing/decreasing.

(c) Determine the location of any local extrema of f(x).

7. Consider the graph of f'(x) below. Assume each label corresponds with an x-value. That is, the point labeled a means x = a.



- (a) Determine the critical numbers of f'(x), that is, where f''(x) DNE or f''(x) = 0.
- (b) Determine the intervals where f(x) is concave up/down.
- (c) Determine the location of any inflection points of f(x).
- (d) Determine the intervals where f'(x) is increasing/decreasing.
- (e) Determine the location of any local extrema of f'(x)

8. Consider the graph of f''(x) below. Assume each label corresponds with an x-value. That is, the point labeled a means x = a.



- (a) Determine the critical numbers of f'(x), that is, where f''(x) DNE or f''(x) = 0.
- (b) Determine the intervals where f(x) is concave up/down.
- (c) Determine the location of any inflection points of f(x).
- (d) Determine the intervals where f'(x) is increasing/decreasing.
- (e) Determine the location of any local extrema of f'(x)



- 9. Consider the function $f(x) = 5x^4 \frac{40}{3}x^3$.
 - (a) Determine the intervals where f(x) is increasing and where f(x) is decreasing, as well as the x-values of any local extrema.

(b) Determine the intervals where f(x) is concave up and where f(x) is concave down, as well as the x-values of any local extrema.

(c) Sketch the function.



- 10. Consider the function $f(x) = x^{1/3}(6-x)^{2/3}$.
 - (a) Determine the intervals where f(x) is increasing and where f(x) is decreasing, as well as the x-values of any local extrema.

(b) Determine the intervals where f(x) is concave up and where f(x) is concave down, as well as the x-values of any local extrema.

Note:
$$f''(x) = \frac{-6}{(6-x)^{4/3}x^{5/3}}$$

(c) Sketch the function. Note: $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$.



11. Let f(t) be the temperature at time t where you live, and suppose that at time t = 5 you are uncomfortably hot. How would you feel about the given data in each case?

(a)
$$f'(5) = 2, f''(5) = 4$$

(b)
$$f'(5) = 2, f''(5) = -4$$

(c)
$$f'(5) = -2, f''(5) = 4$$

(d)
$$f'(5) = -2, f''(5) = -4$$

(e)
$$f'(5) = 0, f''(5) = 4$$

(f)
$$f'(5) = 0, f''(5) = -4$$