

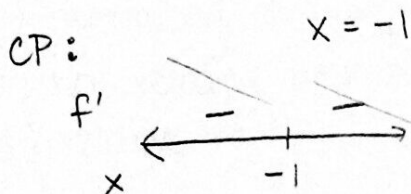
Quiz 16
November 2, 2016

Show all work and circle your final answer.

1. Let $f(x) = -x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x + 9$. Find the following:

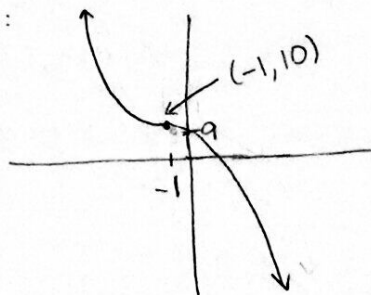
- (a) The open intervals on which f is increasing
- (b) The open intervals on which f is decreasing
- (c) The coordinates of any relative maximums
- (d) The coordinates of any relative minimums

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -3x^2 - 6x - 3 \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0 \\ -3(x^2 + 2x + 1) &= 0 \\ -3(x+1)^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



- a) never increasing
- b) $(-\infty, \infty)$ decreasing
- c) no relative maximums
- d) no relative minimums

Note: Here's the graph:

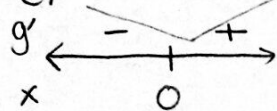


2. Suppose $g'(x) = xe^x$. Find the following:

- The open intervals on which g is increasing
- The open intervals on which g is decreasing
- The x -value of any relative maximums
- The x -value of any relative minimums
- The open intervals on which g is concave up
- The open intervals on which g is concave down
- The x -value of any inflection points

$$g'(x) = xe^x \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0$$

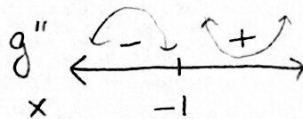
$$\text{CP: } x = 0 \quad (e^x > 0 \text{ for all } x)$$



- increasing on $(0, \infty)$
- decreasing on $(-\infty, 0)$
- no relative maximums
- relative min at $x = 0$

$$g''(x) = e^x + xe^x = (1+x)e^x \stackrel{\text{set}}{=} 0$$

$$\text{Possible IP's: } x = -1 \quad (e^x > 0 \text{ for all } x)$$



- concave up on $(-1, \infty)$
- concave down on $(-\infty, -1)$

g) IP at $x = -1$ since g changes concavity.

Note: One possible $g(x)$ is
 $g(x) = xe^x - e^x$:

