April 4, 2005 Name

The total number of points available is 157. Throughout this test, show your work.

- 1. (24 points) Consider the function $f(x) = \frac{2x+9}{6x+3}$. For this function there are two important intervals: $(-\infty, A)$ and (A, ∞) where the function is not defined at A.
 - (a) What is A?
 - (b) Compute f'(x).
 - (c) Construct the sign chart of f'(x).
 - (d) Find the intervals over which f(x) is decreasing.
 - (e) Does f have any inflection points?
 - (f) Find an interval over which f is concave upwards.
 - (g) Find all vertical asymptotes.
 - (h) Find all horizontal asymptotes.

- (a) Find A, B, and C.
- (b) For each of the following intervals, tell whether f(x) is increasing or decreasing over $(-\infty, A], [A, B), (B, C], \text{ and } [C, \infty)$
- (c) Note that this function has no inflection points, but we can still consider its concavity. For each of the following intervals, tell whether f(x) is concave up or concave down over each of the intervals $(-\infty, B)$ and (B, ∞)
- 3. (12 points) Find the critical points of each function.
 - (a) $f(x) = (x^2 4)^2 (2x 3)^3$
 - (b) $g(x) = (x^2 9)^{2/3}$

4. (16 points) Given below is a sign chart for the derivative f'(x) of a function.



(a) For each of the stationary points A, B, C and D tell whether f(x) has a relative maximum, relative minimum, or neither at the point.

(b) Suppose f(x) is a polynomial function with critical points A, B, C and D. Sketch a function on the coordinate system below that could have a derivative whose sigh chart is the one given.



5. (10 points) Consider the cubic polynomial p(x) whose graph is given. On the same coordinate grid, sketch the derivative function p'(x).



6. (10 points) Suppose the function f(x) has been differentiated twice to get f''(x) = (x-2)(x+1)(x+3). Find the intervals over which f(x) is concave upward.

- 7. (25 points) A rectangle is inscribed with its base on the x-axis and its upper corners on the parabola $f(x) = 11 x^2$. For example two of the vertices of the rectangle could be (-3, 0) and (3, 0), both on the x-axis. Then the other two vertices would be (-3, f(-3)) = (-3, 2) and $(3, f(3)) = (3, 11 (3)^2) = (3, 2)$. In this case the area of the rectangle is $A = 6 \cdot 2 = 12$.
 - (a) Now suppose we use x = 2 to get a vertex. Then one vertex is (2,0). What are the other three vertices?
 - (b) What is the area of the rectangle determined by this choice x = 2?
 - (c) How does the area depend on x. In other words, if R is the rectangle determined by x, (and -x, f(x), f(-x)), what is the area A(x) of R?
 - (d) What choices of x give rise to rectangles? In other words, what is the domain of the function in part 3.
 - (e) What are the dimensions of such a rectangle with the greatest possible area?

- 8. (25 points) Let $g(x) = 2x^3 36x^2 + 120x + 4$.
 - (a) Find the critical points of g.

(b) Find the intervals over which g is increasing.

(c) Find the intervals over which g is concave upward.

(d) Find the locations of local maxima and minima for g.

(e) What is the maximum value of g over the interval [0, 10]?

- 9. (20 points) Amber Airlines runs chartered flights to Costa Rica. They expect 300 passengers and they charge each passenger \$200. However if more than 300 persons sign up for the flight, they agree to charge \$0.25 less per ticket for each extra person. For example, if 302 passengers sign up, the airline charges each of the 302 passengers \$199.50.
 - (a) Find the revenue function R(x) in terms of the number of new passengers x. In other words, let x + 300 represent the number of passengers, where x > 0.

(b) How many passengers result in the maximum revenue?

(c) What is that maximum revenue?