

AP Calculus AB

1) $f(x) = 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 6x + 7$

$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 12x - 6$

$f''(x) = 12x + 12 = 0$ $f'' \leftarrow - \quad +$
 $x = -1$

$f(-1) = 17$

$f(x)$ has a p.o.I @ $(-1, 17)$

b/c $f''(x)$ Δ s signs

3) $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2$ on $[1, 2]$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x = 0$

$3x(x-4) = 0$

$x = 0 \quad x = 4$

x	f(x)
1	-5
2	-16

$f(x)$ has a min of $y = -16$ @ $x = 2$

7) $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2$

$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 6x = 0$

$6x(x+1) = 0$ $f' \leftarrow + \quad - \quad +$
 $x = 0 \quad x = -1$

$f(x)$ is inc on $(-\infty, -1)$ & $(0, \infty)$

b/c $f'(x) > 0$

9) $f'(x) < 0$

f is decreasing

(C) III only

10) $F(x) = \int_4^{x^2} 3\sin(t^2) dt$

$F'(x) = 3\sin(x^4) \cdot 2x$

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2) $y = -x^2 + 4x + 25$ $[-2, 3]$

$y' = -2x + 4 = 0$

$x = 2$

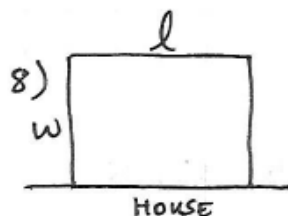
x	y
-2	13
2	29
3	27

y has a max of $y = 29$ @ $x = 2$.

4) $f'(x) < 0 \rightarrow f$ is dec
 $f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow f$ is concave up } point A

5) $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow$ horiz. tangent } point E
 $f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow f$ is conc up }

6) $f'(x) > 0 \rightarrow f$ is inc } point B
 $f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow f$ is conc up }



$l + 2w = 160 \rightarrow l = 160 - 2w$

$A = lw$

$A = (160 - 2w) \cdot w$

$A = 160w - 2w^2$

$A' = 160 - 4w = 0$

$w = 40$

$l = 80$

To maximize area,

$w = 40$ ft & $l = 80$ ft.

$A' > 0$ on $(0, 40)$ &

$A' < 0$ on $(40, 80)$

11) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 1$

ENDPOINTS

$x = -2$

$x = 3$

C.V.

$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 12x = 0$

$6x(x-2) = 0$

$x = 0 \quad x = 2$

x	f(x)
-2	-39
0	1
2	-7
3	1

$f(x)$ has an abs. min

@ $(-2, -39)$.

$$12) f(x) = 2x^4 - 4x^2 \quad f' \begin{array}{c} - \quad + \quad - \quad + \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$f'(x) = 8x^3 - 8x = 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \downarrow \quad \uparrow \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow \end{array}$$

$$8x(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$$

f has a local min @ $x = -1$ & $x = 1$
b/c f' Δs signs from $-$ to $+$

f has a local max @ $x = 0$
b/c f' Δs signs from $+$ to $-$

$$14) \left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) > 0 \rightarrow f \text{ is inc.} \\ f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow f' \text{ is inc.} \\ f \text{ is concave up} \end{array} \right\} \text{ point G}$$

$$16) F(x) = \int_2^{2x} \ln(\cos(t^3)) dt$$

$$F'(x) = \ln(\cos(2x)^3) \cdot 2$$

$$13) f'(x) = x(x-2)^3(x+6)^5$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = 2 \quad x = -6$$

$$f' \begin{array}{c} - \quad + \quad - \quad + \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -6 \quad 0 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$$f \downarrow$$

f has 2 min & 1 max

$$15) f(x) = x^4 - 8x^3 + 14$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 24x^2 = 0$$

$$4x^2(x-6) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - \quad - \quad + \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

$f(x)$ is inc on $(6, \infty)$
b/c $f'(x) > 0$.

$$17) \frac{d}{dw} \int_3^w \sin t dt = \sin w$$