

MCV4U - Unit 4 Test  
Curve Sketching

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_

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Answer all questions on this paper. Be sure to show all **applicable** work and express all answers in simplest form. Marks are awarded for presentation and technical correctness.

1. State the x-intercept(s) of the function  $y = \frac{x^2 - 3x}{(x - 3)}$  1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. State the vertical asymptote(s) of the function  $f(x) = \frac{3x - 5}{4x^2 + 4x + 1}$  2. \_\_\_\_\_

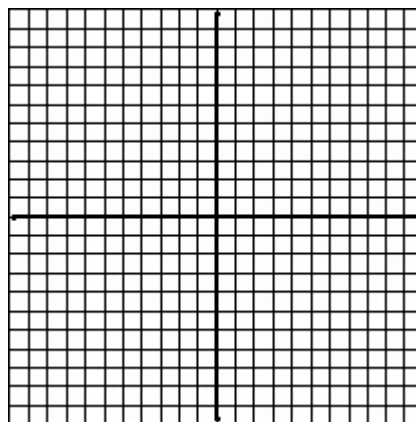
3. State the equation of the oblique asymptote of  $y = \frac{4x^2 + 10x - 6}{x + 2}$  3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Evaluate:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-3x^2 + 5x^3 + 7}{6x^3 + x^2 - 2}$  4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Sketch a graph of a function  $f$  that satisfies these conditions.

[2]

- points  $(-1, 10)$  and  $(3, 1)$  are local extrema on the graph
- $(1, 3)$  is an inflection point
- the graph is concave down only when  $x < 1$
- the x-intercept is  $-4$  and the y-intercept is  $8$



6. Let  $f(x) = \frac{3x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 + x - 2}$ . What types of asymptotes does  $f(x)$  have?

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. horizontal and vertical asymptotes | c. horizontal and oblique asymptotes |
| b. oblique and vertical asymptotes    | d. None                              |

7. Which function has an oblique asymptote?

a.

b.  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - x}{3x^2 + 1}$

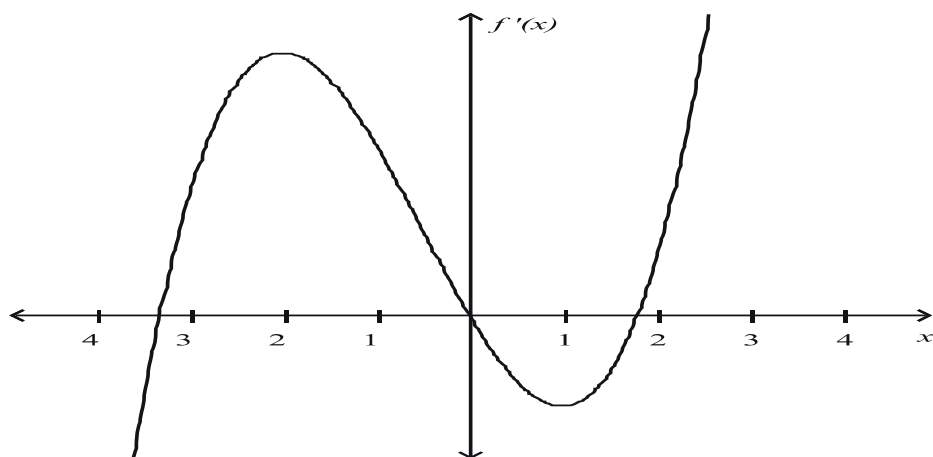
$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^2 - 3x + 7}$

c.

d.  $f(x) = \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$

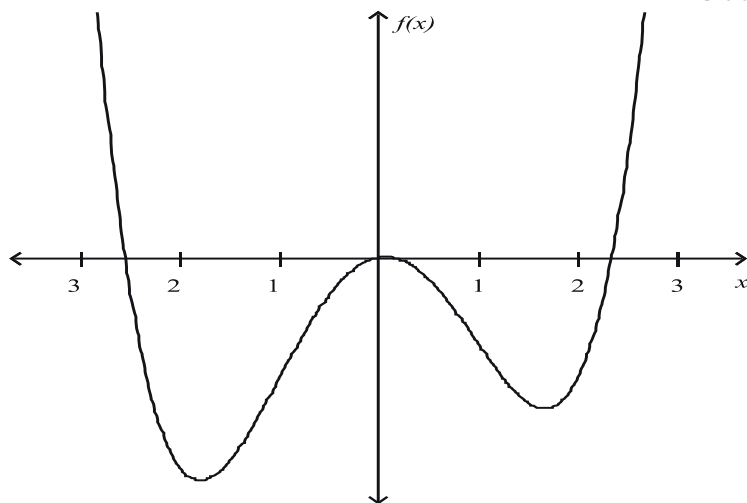
$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 1}$

8. Below is the graph of  $f'(x)$ . For what value(s) of  $x$  does  $f(x)$  have a point of inflection?



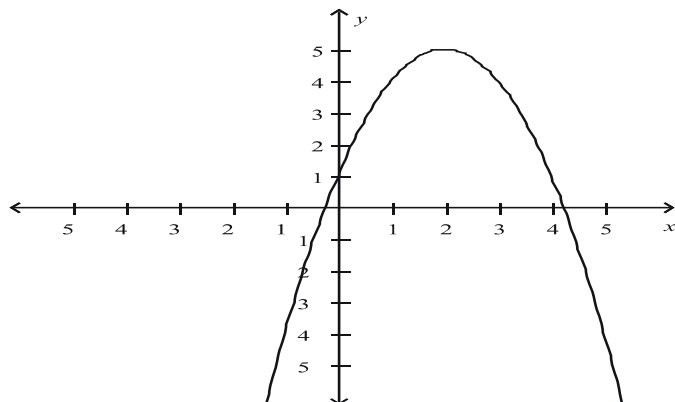
- a.  $x = -2$   
 b.  $x = 1$   
 c.  $x = -2$  and  $x = 1$   
 d.  $x = 0$

9. Below is the graph of  $f(x)$ . For what values of  $x$  is  $f(x)$  concave down?



- a.  $x < -1$   
 b.  $-1 < x < 1$   
 c.  $x > 1$   
 d.  $x < -1$  and  $x > 1$

10. Which of the following is true for the interval  $(2, \infty)$  for the graph of  $f(x)$  shown below?



- a.  $f'(x) > 0, f''(x) > 0$   
 b.  $f'(x) > 0, f''(x) < 0$   
 c.  $f'(x) < 0, f''(x) > 0$   
 d.  $f'(x) < 0, f''(x) < 0$

11. If  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$ , determine the domain, intercepts, asymptotes, intervals of increase and decrease, local extrema, points of inflection and concavity. Please use both interval charts in your solution. Graph the function. [12]

12. The point  $(-1, 5)$  is a point of inflection on the graph of  $f(x) = 2x^3 + mx^2 - 3x + n$ . Determine the values of  $m$  and  $n$ . [4]

13. Determine the conditions on the parameter  $k$ , such that the function  $f(x) = \frac{2x+4}{x^2-k^2}$  will have critical points. [4]

14. If the graph of the function  $g(x) = \frac{ax+b}{(x-1)(x-4)}$  has a horizontal tangent at point  $(2, -1)$ , determine the values of  $a$  and  $b$ . [4]

15. What is an inflection point? How do you identify points of inflection?

/3

16. Use the *second derivative test* to show that  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$  has a local maximum at the origin.

[4]

17. Below is the graph of  $f'(x)$ . Sketch a possible graph of  $f(x)$ .

[3]

