Thus, at $x = 0$, there is a relative minimum.

$$g''(x) = \frac{(4-x^2)^2 26 - 26x\,(2(4-x^2)(-2x))}{(4-x^2)^4}$$

$$= \frac{(4-x^2)(26)\left[4-x^2+4x^2\right]}{(4-x^2)^4} = \frac{26(3x^2+4)}{(4-x^2)^3}$$

$g''(x) > 0$ for all $x \neq \pm 2$. (not in the domain).

No inflection point.; always concave up for $x \in (-2, 2)$

concave down for $x \in (2, \infty)$

$x \in (-\infty, -2)$

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