

Test Prep Day 3

(3): (a): We see by the FTC that

$$\begin{aligned} f(-5) &= f(1) - \int_{-5}^1 g(x) dx \\ &= 3 - \left(\int_{-5}^1 (3x)^{-2} + (\int 3x)^{-1} + (\int 0)^0 + (\int 2x)^1 \right) \\ &= 3 + \frac{19}{2} = \frac{25}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(b): The area under $[1, 3]$ is 4, and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_3^6 2(x^2 - 8x + 16) &= 2 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{4} + 16x \right) \Big|_3^6 \\ &= 2 \left(\left(\frac{216}{3} - \frac{36}{4} + 96 \right) - \left(\frac{27}{3} - \frac{9}{4} + 48 \right) \right) \\ &= 2 \left(\left(72 - 9 + 96 \right) - \left(9 - 2.25 + 48 \right) \right) \\ &= 2 \left(160.75 - 56.75 \right) \\ &= 2 \cdot 104 = 208 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_3^6 2(x-4)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3} (x-4)^3 \right) \Big|_3^6 = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 6$$

Thus,

$$\int_1^6 g(x) = 6 + 4 = 10.$$

(c): For both $[0, 1]$ and $(4, 6)$, we see that the first derivative and second are both positive; thus, on these ranges the function is concave up.

(d): There is one point of inflection at $x=4$, since $g''(x)$ goes from ~~here~~ negative to positive there.