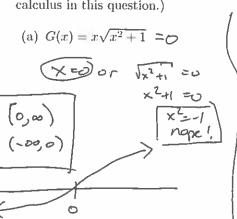
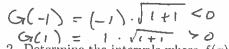
1. Use the "Positivity Test" to find the intervals where the function is positive and negative. (There is absolutely no calculus in this question.)



$$S_{1}^{2}(0,\infty)$$
 $S_{2}^{2}(0,\infty)$ 
 $S_{3}^{2}(0,\infty)$ 
 $S_{4}^{2}(0,\infty)$ 
 $S_{5}^{2}(0,\infty)$ 
 $S_{5$ 

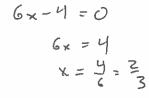


(c)  $R(t) = \arctan(t^2 - 1) = 0$ +2-1 = tan(0)=7

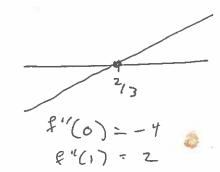
$$R(0) = arctan(-1) = -0.78$$

 $G(t) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{t+1} = 0$  f(0.5) < 0 2. Determine the intervals where  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$  is increasing, decreasing, concave up, and concave down.

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x$$
  
 $f''(x) = 6x - 4$ 



f'(1) = 3 -4 =-1 fler = 12-8=4 3x2-1x=0 x (3x-4)=0



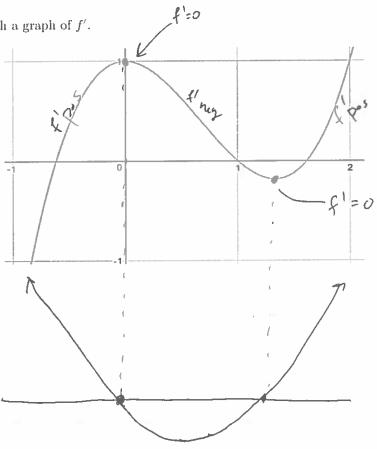
(-00,0) v ( 4/3,0) Decreasing: (0,4/3) Concave up: (33,00)



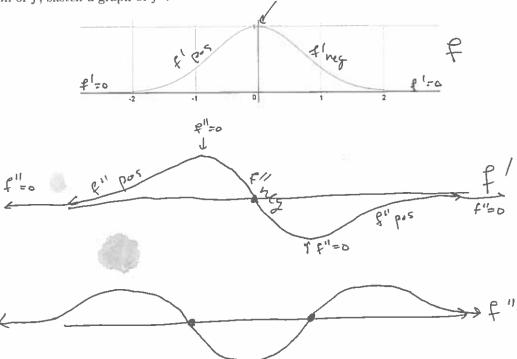
(-00, 2/3\



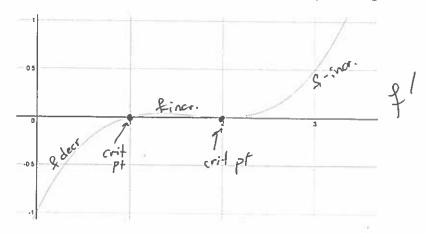
3. Given the graph of f, sketch a graph of f'.

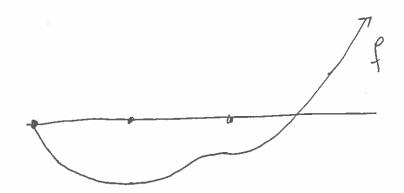


4. Given the graph of f, sketch a graph of f''.



5. Given the graph of f' below, sketch the graph of f assuming that f goes through the origin.





6. Given the graph of f' below, sketch the graph of f assuming that f goes through the point (0, -1).

