

## Assignment 5 Due: 6:00PM, Friday 8 May.

Name:

Student ID:

**Explainer:** Question 1 should be completed in **WebWork** by 6:00PM, Friday 8 May. WebWork should be accessed via Assignment 5 WebWork in the Assignments panel of the MAST10005 LMS Site.

You should upload a scan of neatly presented solutions to Question 2 in **Gradescope**, which should be accessed via Assignment 5 Written Part in the Assignments section of the MAST10005 LMS Site. Please do not include your answers to Question 1 in your solutions to the written part.

1. You should complete this question in WebWork by 6:00PM, Friday 8 May. It will test your ability to calculate first and second derivatives. Completing Question 1 *before* you attempt Question 2 will make Question 2 easier because you will have already checked that your calculations of the first and second derivatives of  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = \arctan(\sin(x))$  are both correct.
2. Here we use the answers from Question 1 to understand the graph of  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  where

$$f(x) = \arctan(\sin(x)).$$

Simplifying the formulas for  $f'(x)$  and  $f''(x)$  as far as possible will make all of the calculations in this question much easier.

- (a) Find all  $x$  and  $y$  intercepts of  $f$ . Explain your reasoning.

### Solution:

$y$  intercept is  $f(0) = 0$ .  $x$  intercepts are

$$\arctan(\sin(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

1A

For  $x$  intercepts. Need not use set notation.

- (b) Use your answer to WebWork Problem 3 to find the set of all stationary points of  $f$ . Be sure to give the  $y$  values at the stationary points. A simple way to do this is by expressing your answers in the form  $(x, f(x))$ .

**Solution:**

From WebWork Problem 3  $f'(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin^2(x) + 1}$ .

Hence  $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$



so stationary points are

$$\{(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, -\frac{\pi}{4}) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

2A

1 for correct  $x$  values, 1 for  $y$  values

- (c) Use your answer to WebWork Problem 3 to find the intervals on which  $f$  is concave up. Show full reasoning.

**Solution:**

From WebWork Problem 3  $f''(x) = \frac{-\sin(x)(2 + \cos^2(x))}{(\sin^2(x) + 1)^2}$ .

The factors  $2 + \cos^2(x)$  and  $(\sin^2(x) + 1)^2$  in this expression are positive, so the sign of  $f''(x)$  is determined by the remaining factor  $-\sin(x)$ :

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow -\sin(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \sin(x) < 0$$



Hence  $f$  is concave up on intervals of the form

$$((2k - 1)\pi, 2k\pi)$$

1A

Or equivalent expression

where  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

- (d) State the intervals on which  $f$  is concave down. You may use your answer to (c).

**Solution:**

Using (c) and the fact that  $\sin(x) = 0$  when  $x = k\pi$  for some  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , we see that  $f$  is concave down on intervals of the form

$$(2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi)$$

where  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

0A

Not Marked

- (e) Find the set of inflection points of  $f$ . Explain your answer. Be sure to include the  $y$  values of the inflection points in your answer.

**Solution:**

From (d) the concavity changes at every point  $x = k\pi$  for  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Hence set of inflection points is

$$\{(k\pi, 0) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

1A

Correct  $x$  values.

- (f) Use your answers to (d) and (e) to decide which of the stationary points you found in (b) are local maxima and which are local minima.

### Solution:

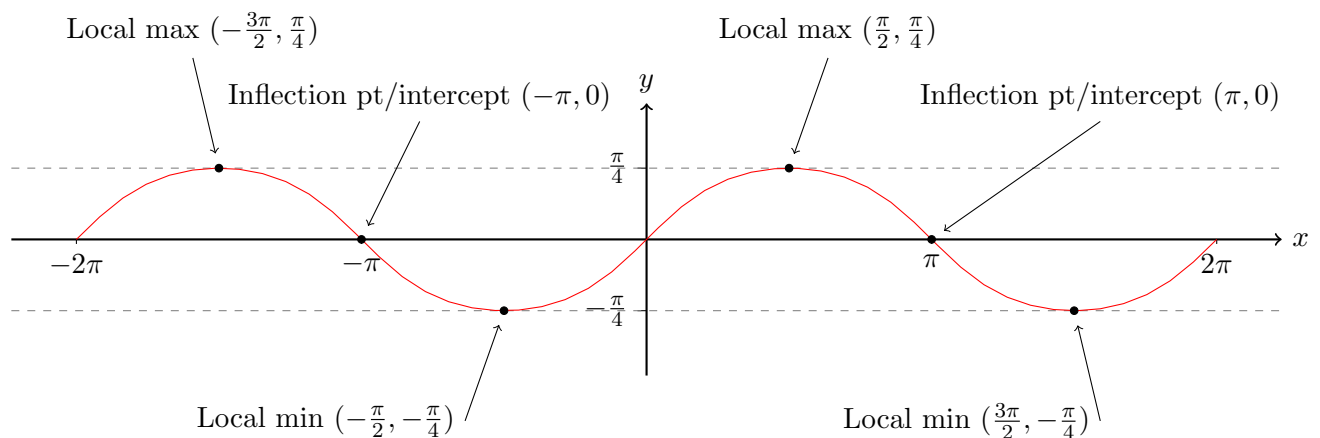
Since  $f$  is concave down on intervals  $(2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi)$  for  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  the stationary points in  $\{(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  are local maxima.

Similarly the stationary points in  $\{(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{4}) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  are local minima.

1M

Explanation based on concavity at each stationary point.

- (g) Use your answers to the previous parts to sketch the graph of  $f$  on the interval  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$ , labelling all important points.



1M

Label at least one of each type of point.

1L

Whole written part: clear structure, and ALL mathematical notation is correct.

### Assignment Information

*This assignment is worth  $\frac{20}{9}\%$  of your final MAST10005 mark.*

**Full working should be shown in your solutions to Question 2. There will be 1 mark overall for correct mathematical notation.**

Full solutions to the assignment will be uploaded to the LMS site approximately 3 days after the assignment is due.