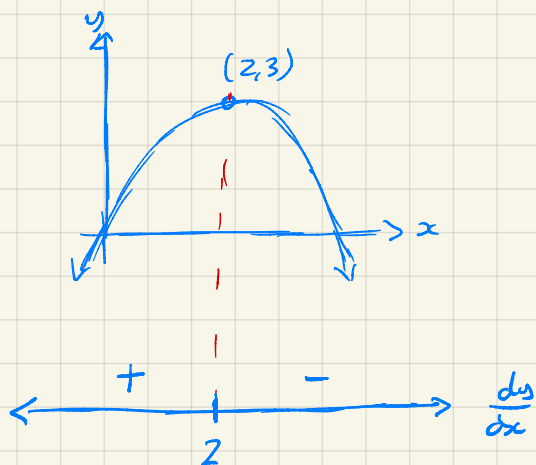
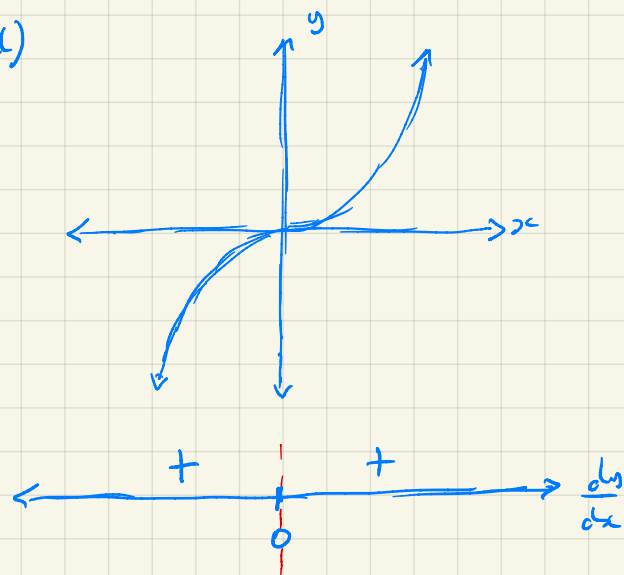


13c

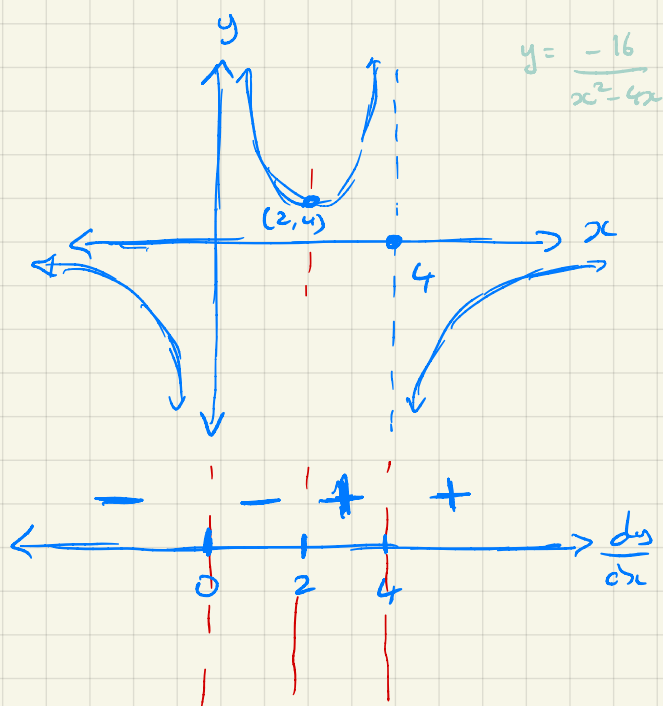
1. c)



d)



f)



4. e.  $f(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$$

Domain:  $\{x | x > 0\}$

if  $x < 0$   $\sqrt{x}$  undefined  
and  $\frac{1}{0}$  is undefined.

Test:  $f'(1) = -1$

⊖  $\longrightarrow f'(x)$

Function Decreasing on  $(0, \infty)$

5.  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x + 2$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 5$$

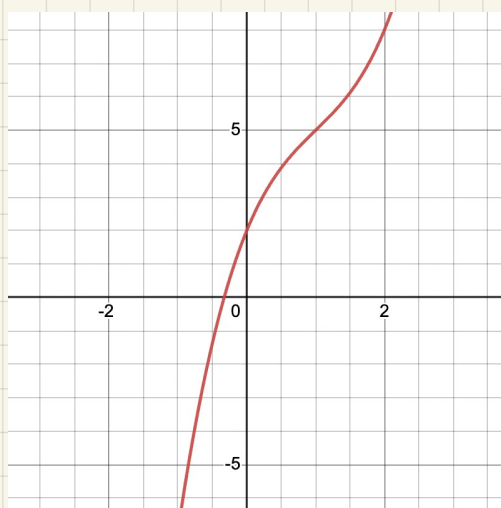
$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$  no solution

$$\Delta = (-6)^2 - 4 \times 3 \times 5 = 36 - 60 = -24$$

$f'(x) > 0$  for all  $x$

⊕  $\longrightarrow f'(x)$

Function always increasing



$$9. f(x) = \frac{-x^2 + 4x - 7}{x-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$u = -x^2 + 4x - 7, \quad u' = -2x + 4$$

$$v = x - 1, \quad v' = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(-2x+4)(x-1) - (-x^2+4x-7)1}{(x-1)^2}$$

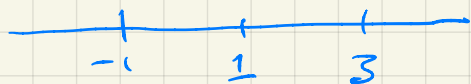
$$= \frac{-2x^2 + 6x - 4 + x^2 - 4x + 7}{(x-1)^2}$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ when } x=3, x=-1$$

$$\text{also } f(x) \text{ undefined when } x-1=0, x=1$$



$$\text{Test } f'(-2) = -\frac{(-5)(-1)}{(-2-1)^2}$$

$$f'(-2) < 0$$

$$\text{Test } f'(0) = -\frac{(-3)(+1)}{(-1)^2}$$

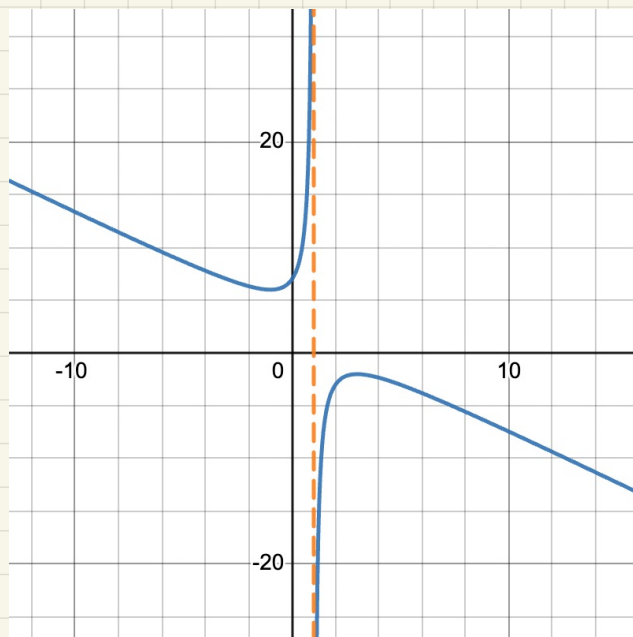
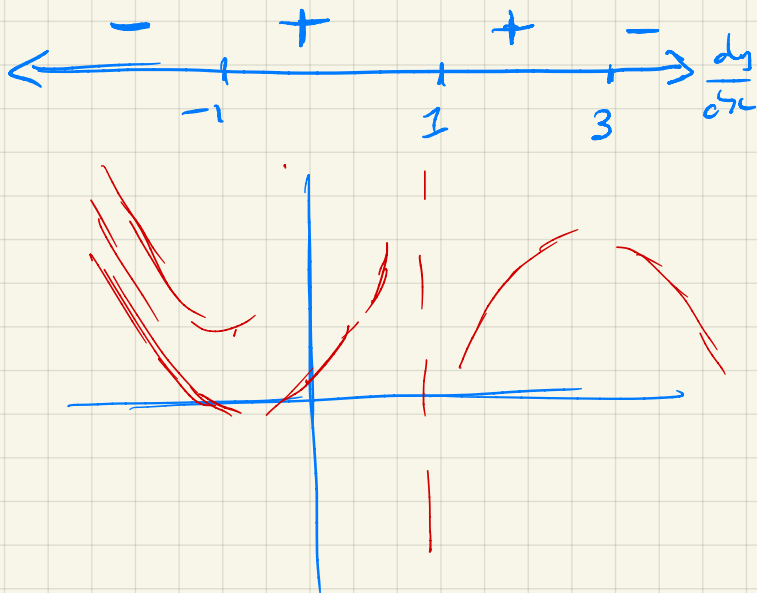
$$f'(0) > 0$$

$$\text{Test } f'(2) = -\frac{(-1)(3)}{(2-1)^2}$$

$$f'(2) > 0$$

$$\text{Test } f'(4) = -\frac{(1)(5)}{(4-1)^2}$$

$$f'(4) < 0$$



11. c)

$$f(x) = 3 + e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$f'(x) \neq 0$$

$$\text{Domain } \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$f'(0) = -e^0 = -1$$

Decreasing everywhere

$$d) f(x) = x e^x$$

$$(uv)' = uv' + u'v$$

$$f'(x) = x e^x + 1 e^x$$

$$= e^x (x+1)$$

$$e^x (x+1) = 0$$

$$e^x \neq 0 \quad x+1=0$$

$$x = -1$$

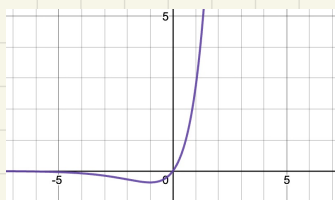
$$\text{Test } f'(0) = e^0 (0+1) = 1$$

$$f'(0) > 0$$

$$\text{Test } f'(-2)$$

$$f'(-2) = e^{-2} (-2+1)$$

$$f'(-2) < 0$$



$$f) f(x) = x^3 \ln x$$

$$\text{Domain } \{x \mid x > 0\}$$

$$(uv)' = uv' + u'v$$

$$f'(x) = x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 3x^2 \ln(x)$$

$$= x^2 + 3x^2 \ln x$$

$$= x^2 (1 + 3 \ln x)$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 0, \quad x = 0$$

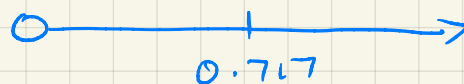
(outside domain)

$$1 + 3 \ln x = 0$$

$$3 \ln x = -1$$

$$\ln x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = e^{-\frac{1}{3}} \quad x \approx 0.717$$



$$\text{Test } x = 0.5$$

$$f'(0.5) = (0.5)^2 (1 + 3 \ln(0.5))$$

$$= (0.5)^2 (-1.079)$$

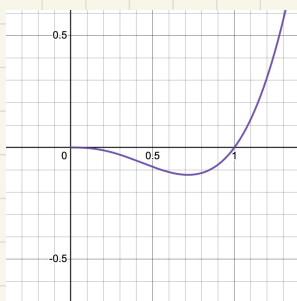
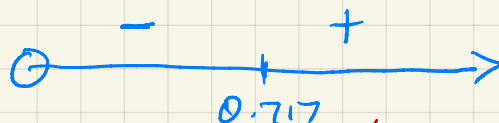
$$f'(0.5) < 0$$

$$\text{Test } x = 1$$

$$f'(1) = 1^2 (1 + 3 \ln 1)$$

$$= 1^2 (1)$$

$$f'(1) > 0$$



$$k) f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4)$$

$$x^2 + 4 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Domain } \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$(g(u))' = g'(u) \cdot u'$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \cdot 2x$$

$$= \frac{2x}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\text{Test } x = -1 \quad f'(-1) = \frac{-2}{5} < 0$$

$$\text{Test } x = 1 \quad f'(1) = \frac{2}{5} > 0$$

