

#1

$$y = x^3 - 3x^2$$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 6x$$

Set $y' = 3x^2 - 6x = 0$

$$3x(x-2) = 0$$

critical points $x=0$ $x=2$

-2, 5, 1
-10, 10, 1

critical points

$x=0$

$y=0$

$x=2$

$y=-4$

abs. min.

endpoints

$x=-1$

$y=-4$

abs. min.

$x=4$

$y=16$

abs. Max

#2

$$y = x^4 - 4x^3$$

$$y' = 4x^3 - 12x^2$$

Set $y' = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 0$

$$4x^2(x-3) = 0$$

critical points $x=0$ $x=3$

$$y'' = 12x^2 - 24x$$

Set $y'' = 12x^2 - 24x = 0$

$$12x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=2$$

-2, 5, 1
-30, 10, 5

$x=0$

$x=2$

$y'' > 0$

$y'' = 0$

$y'' < 0$

$y'' = 0$

$y'' > 0$

conv

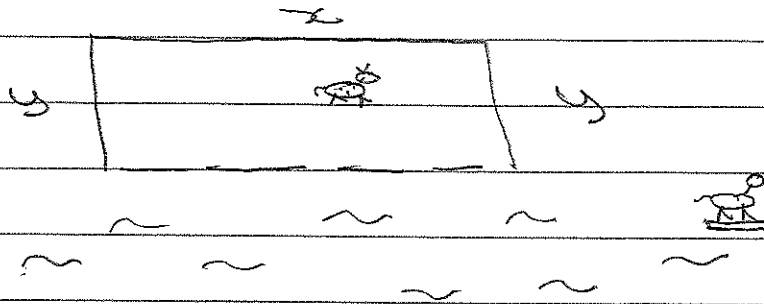
IP

conc

IP

conv

#3



$$180000 = A = xy$$

$$F = x + 2y$$

$$F = x + 2 \frac{180000}{x}$$

$$F' = 1 - \frac{360000}{x^2}$$

Sol $F' = 1 - \frac{360000}{x^2} = 0$

$$x^2 = 360000$$

$$x = 600$$

$$y = \frac{180000}{600} = 300$$

$$F'' = \frac{720000}{x^3} > 0 \text{ when } x=600$$

#4

$$f''(x) = x - \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \sin x + C$$

$$2 = f'(0) = 0 - \sin 0 + C$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \sin x + 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} + \cos x + 2x + C$$

$$-2 = f(0) = 0 + \underbrace{\cos 0}_1 + 0 + C$$

$$C = -3$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} + \cos x + 2x - 3$$

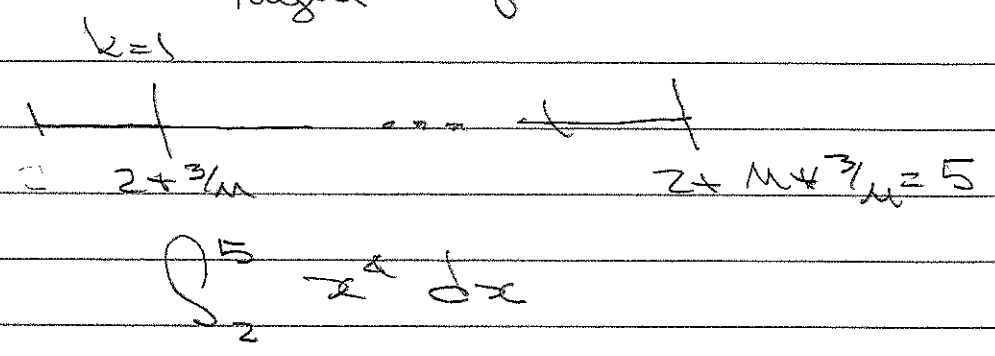
#5

subintervals $\overbrace{\hspace{2cm}}^{3/n}$

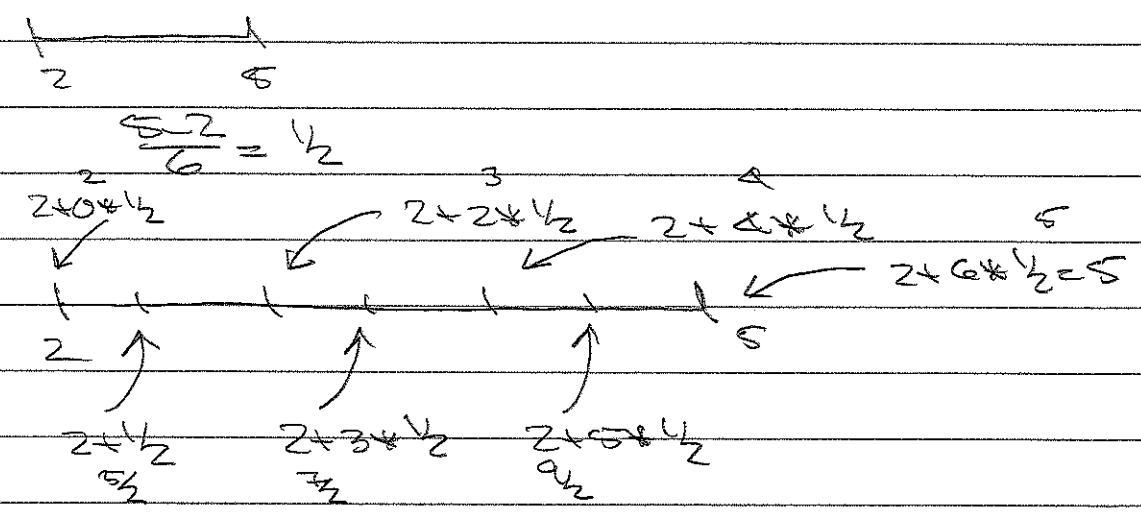
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{3}{n} * (2 + k * \frac{3}{n})^4$$

function

counter $1, 2, \dots, n$
right endpoint



#6



$$\frac{1}{2} f(2) + \frac{1}{2} f(\frac{5}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} f(3)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} f(\frac{7}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} f(4) + \frac{1}{2} f(\frac{9}{2})$$

$$\#7 \quad \int_1^3 (4x^{5/2} + x^{7/2}) dx$$

$$= \left(4 \frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} + \frac{x^{7/2}}{7/2} \right) \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{5} x^{5/2} + \frac{2}{7} x^{7/2} \right) \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \left[\frac{8}{5} (3)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{7} (3)^{7/2} \right] - \left[\frac{8}{5} (1)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{7} (1)^{7/2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{162\sqrt{3}}{5} - \frac{82}{45}$$

$$\#8 \quad g(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \cos t dt$$

$$\text{Let } u = x^2$$

$$g(x) = \int_0^u \cos t dt \quad \text{where } u = x^2$$

Chain rule

$$\frac{dg}{dx} = \frac{dg}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{FTC II}}{=} \downarrow$$

$$= \cos u * 2x$$

$$= \cos(x^2) * 2x$$

$$= 2x \cos(x^2)$$

#9

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(x^4+1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = x^4 + 1$$

$$du = 4x^3 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} du = x^3 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int u^{-2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{u} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(x^4+1)} + C$$

#10

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos x dx$$

$$\text{Let } u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

$$\int u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$\#11 \quad \int_1^2 (x+1)(x^2+2x)^3 dx$$

$$\text{Set } u = x^2 + 2x$$

$$du = (2x+2) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = (x+1) dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 2x$$

$$x=2$$

$$u=8$$

$$x=1$$

$$u=3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int_3^8 u^3 du &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^4}{4} \Big|_3^8 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} 8^4 - \frac{1}{8} 3^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\#12 \quad \int_{-1}^2 \sqrt{5x+6} dx$$

$$\text{Set } u = 5x+6$$

$$du = 5 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{5} du = dx$$

$$u = 5x+6$$

$$x=2$$

$$u=16$$

$$x=-1$$

$$u=1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{5} \int_1^{16} \sqrt{u} du &= \frac{1}{5} \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \Big|_1^{16} \\ &= \frac{2}{15} (16^{3/2} - 1^{3/2}) \end{aligned}$$