

1. On which of the following interval(s) is the function $y = -\frac{t^3}{3} + 3t^2 - 5t$ both decreasing and concave down?

- a) $(-\infty, 1)$ b) $(1, 5)$ c) $(3, \infty)$

$y' = -t^2 + 6t - 5$ $y'' = -2t + 6$
 $y' = \frac{-}{+} \frac{+}{-}$ $y'' = \frac{+}{-}$
 1 5 3

- d) $(3, 5)$ e) $(5, \infty)$

2. Given the functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ that are both continuous and differentiable, and that they have values given on the table below.

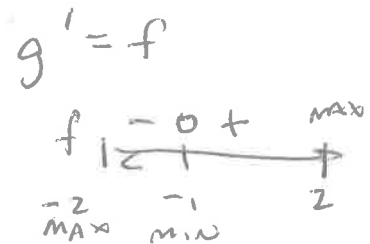
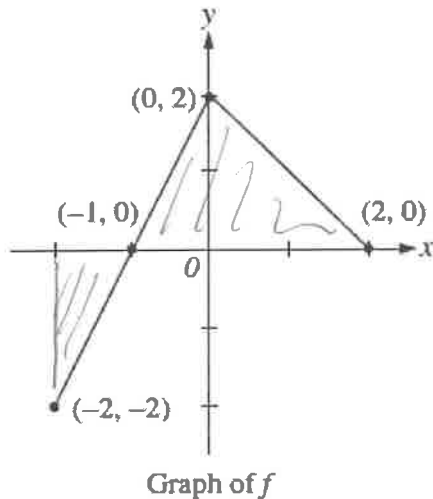
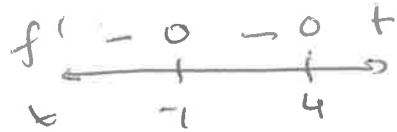
x	$f'(x)$	$f''(x)$	$g'(x)$	$g''(x)$
2	-1	2	-8	-5
4	8	-11	4	3
8	-3	-12	-1	4

Then at $x = 4$, $g(x)$ is

- a) increasing and concave down b) increasing and concave up
 c) decreasing and concave down d) decreasing and concave up

3. Suppose $f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2(x-4)^5}{(x^2+4)}$. Which of the following statements must be true?

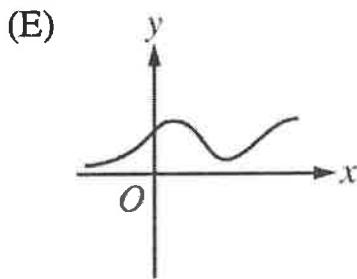
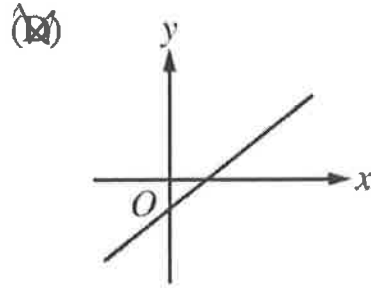
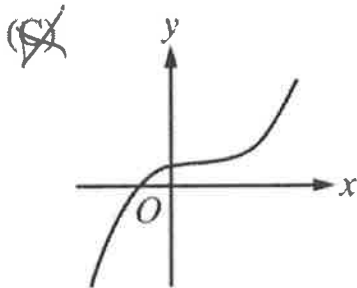
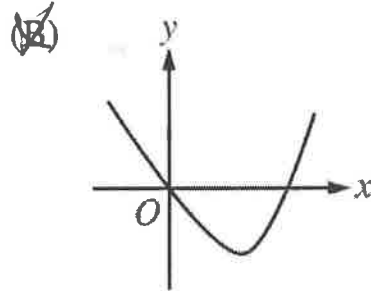
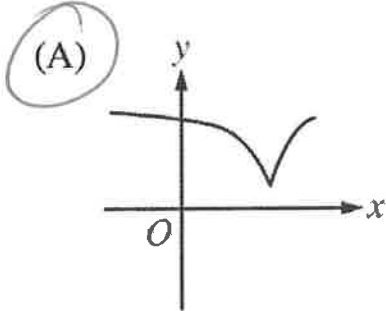
- a) $f(x)$ has a point of inflection at $x = -1$
- b) $f(x)$ is increasing on $x \in (-\infty, -1)$
- c) $f(x)$ has a relative maximum at $x = 4$
- d) $f(x)$ has a relative minimum at $x = -1$



4. The graph of the function f shown above consists of two line segments. If g is the function defined by $g(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt$, then the maximum value of $g(x)$ occurs at $x =$

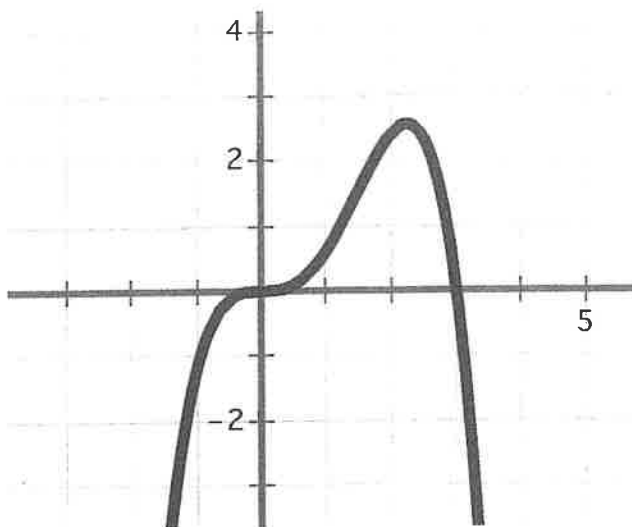
- a) -2 b) -1 c) 0 d) 1 e) 2

5. The function f is differentiable and increasing for all real numbers x , and the graph of f has exactly one point of inflection. Of the following, which could be the graph of $f'(x)$, the derivative of f ?



f INCREASING $\rightarrow f'$ POSITIVE
 ONE POI MEANS f' HAS ONE EXT

6. The graph below is of $g''(x)$, the **second** derivative of $g(x)$. Which of these statements is **false** about $g(x)$?

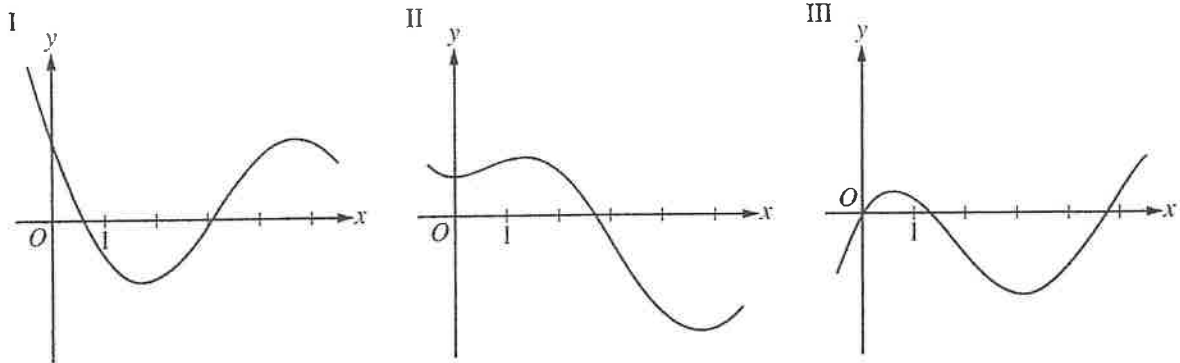


- a) $g(x)$ is concave up on the interval $(0, 3)$ \checkmark
- b) $g(x)$ has a relative maximum at $x = 3$ F**
- c) The derivative of $g(x)$ is increasing on $(2, 3)$ \checkmark
- d) $g(x)$ has a point of inflection at $x = 0$ \checkmark

7. Given $g(t) = t\sqrt{t+6}$ on $x \in [0, 10]$ is both continuous and differentiable, the Mean Value Theorem guarantees that $g'(t) =$

- a) 0
- b) $2\sqrt{2}$
- c) $-2\sqrt{2}$
- d) -4
- e) 4**

$$g'(c) = \frac{g(10) - g(0)}{10 - 0} = \frac{40 - 0}{10 - 0} = 4$$



8. Three graphs labeled I, II, and III are shown above. One is the graph of $f(x)$, one is the graph of $f'(x)$, and one is the graph of $f''(x)$. Which of the following correctly identifies each of the three graphs?

- a) $f(x) = \text{I}, f'(x) = \text{II}, f''(x) = \text{III}$
 b) $f(x) = \text{II}, f'(x) = \text{I}, f''(x) = \text{III}$
 c) $f(x) = \text{II}, f'(x) = \text{III}, f''(x) = \text{I}$
 d) $f(x) = \text{III}, f'(x) = \text{I}, f''(x) = \text{II}$
 e) $f(x) = \text{III}, f'(x) = \text{II}, f''(x) = \text{I}$

$$\text{III}' = \text{II}$$

$$\text{II}' = \text{III}$$

9. Find the absolute minimum value of $y = 4x - x^2$ on $0 \leq x \leq 3$.

- a) -2 b) 0 c) 2 d) 4 e) 18

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 - 2x = 0$$

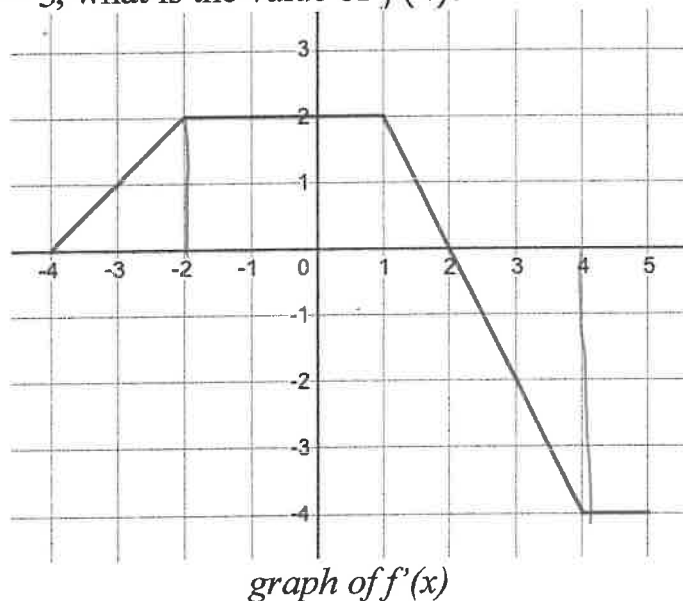
$$x = 2$$

x	y
0	0
2	4
3	3

10. Suppose $f'(x) = \overset{\text{LRT}}{(1-x)} \overset{\text{PDE}}{(3-x)^4} \overset{\text{LRT}}{(x-5)^3}$. Of the following, which best describes the graph of $f(x)$?

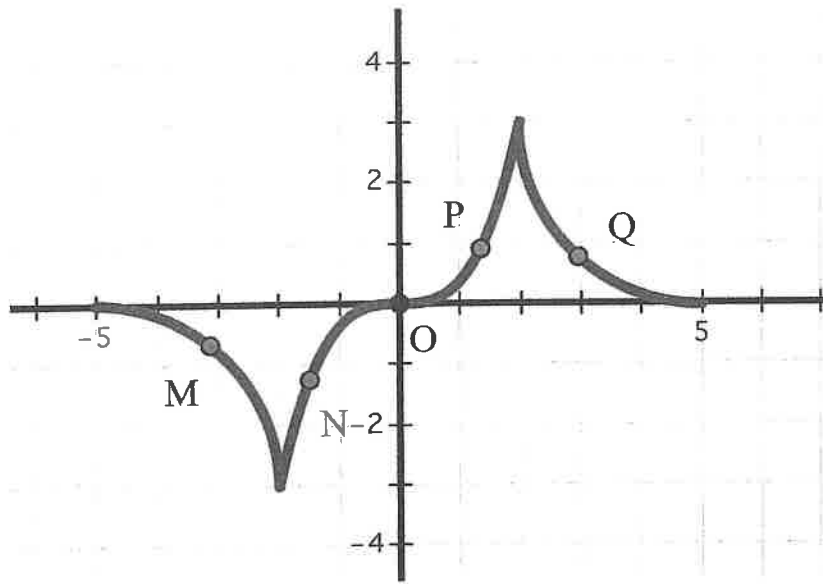
- a) $f(x)$ has relative minimum at $x = 1$, a relative maximum at $x = 3$, and a points of inflection at $x = 5$
- b) $f(x)$ has relative minimum at $x = 3$, a relative maximum at $x = 1$, and a points of inflection at $x = 5$
- c) $f(x)$ has relative minimum at $x = 5$, a relative maximum at $x = 3$, and a points of inflection at $x = 1$
- d) $f(x)$ has relative minimum at $x = 1$, a relative maximum at $x = 5$, and a points of inflection at $x = 3$
- e) $f(x)$ has relative minimum at $x = 3$, a relative maximum at $x = 5$, and a points of inflection at $x = 1$

11. The graph below gives the graph of $f'(x)$, the derivative of $f(x)$. If it is known that $f(-2) = 3$, what is the value of $f(4)$?



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(4) &= 3 + \int_{-2}^4 f'(t) dt \\
 &= 3 + 7 - 4
 \end{aligned}$$

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 7
- e) 9



12. At what point on the above curve is $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$

a)

M

b) N

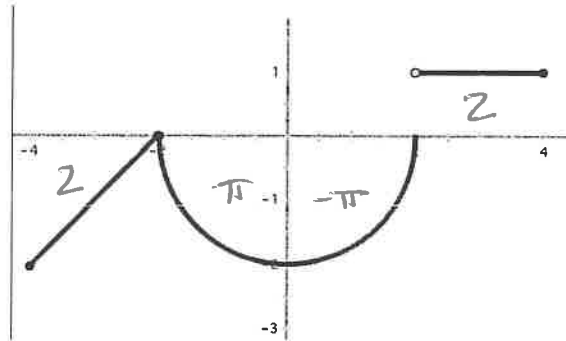
c) P

d) Q

DEC CON ↓

Directions: Show all work.

1. Let $h(x) = 1 + \int_0^x f(t) dt$ on $x \in [-4, 4]$. Let the graph of f be comprised of one semicircle and two line segments as shown below.



- (a) Find $h(2)$, $h'(2)$, and $h''(2)$.

3

$$h(2) = 1 + \int_0^2 f = 1 + \cancel{\pi}(-\pi) = 1 - \pi$$

$$h'(2) = f(2) = 0$$

$$h''(2) = f'(2) = \text{DNE}$$

- 2 (b) Find the equation of the line tangent to $h(x)$ at $x = 0$.

$$y - 1 = -2(x - 0)$$

(c) At what x -values is $h(x)$ decreasing and concave up? Justify your answer.

② $h' = f$ h is DEC & CON $\uparrow \rightarrow f$ is NEG & INC
 $x \in (-4, -2) \cup (0, 2)$

② (d) What is the absolute maximum value of $h(x)$ on the interval $x \in [-4, 4]$?

\checkmark \vee AT $x = \pm 4, 2$ MAX @ $x = 4$ ~~AND~~ -4

~~$x = 2$ IS THE ONLY MAX~~ $h(4) = \cancel{2-\pi} 2-\pi$

~~$h(2) = 1-\pi$~~

$h(-4) = \pi + 2$

MAX is $\pi + 2$

2. The desalting plant at Yuma, AZ, removes alkaline (salt) products from the Colorado River to make the water better for irrigation downstream in Mexico. Data from a Pilot Run of the plant shows that water enters the plant at a rate $W(t)$ as shown on the table below:

t in Month	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$W(t)$ in foot-acres per month	0	2375	3189	3411	3207	2169	2269	2151	2167	3022	2293

The rate $P(t)$ of outflow of processed water, in foot-acre per month is modeled by

$$P(t) = -0.55t^4 + 15t^3 - 158t^2 + 722t + 1032$$

For $0 \leq t \leq 10$. Based on supplies available, not all the water gets processed before returning to the Colorado River.

a) Using a Midpoint Riemann Sum, approximate the volume of water that enters the plant during these ten months.

①

$$\int_0^{10} W(t) dt \approx 2(2375) + 2(3411) + 2(2169) + 2(2151) + 2(3022)$$

$$= 26,486 \text{ FOOT-ACRES}$$

b) Set up an equation for $U(t)$ which would define the amount of unprocessed water that exits the plant. Using your answer in part a), approximate $U(10)$. Indicate units.

②

$$U(t) = \int_0^t W(x) - P(x) dx = \int_0^{10}$$

$$U(10) = \int_0^{10} W(x) - \int_0^{10} P(x) dx = 26,486 - 20,253,333$$

$$= 6,002.667 \text{ FOOT-ACRES}$$

c) Approximate $W'(6)$. Using the correct units, explain the meaning of your answer.

2

$$W'(6) \approx \frac{2151 - 2169}{7 - 5} = -9 \frac{\text{FT-ACRES}}{\text{mo}^2}$$

THE RATE AT WHICH WATER IS ENTERING THE PLANT IS DECREASING BY NINE ^{FT} ACRES-~~FT~~ PER MONTH PER MONTH AT $t = 6$ MONTHS

d) Assuming $W(t)$ can be modeled by $E(t) = 2800 + 750\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{11}t\right)$, find the time at which there is an absolute maximum amount of unprocessed water flowing through the plant for $0 \leq t \leq 10$. Justify your answer.

4

$$U'(t) = 0 \rightarrow E = P \rightarrow t = 7.309 \text{ AND } 8.735$$

t	$u(t)$
0	0
7.309	7779.057
8.735	7716.759
10	7955.105

ABS MAX OF UNPROCESSED WATER FLOWING THROUGH THE PLANT OCCURS AT $t = 10$ MONTHS