ASSIGNMENT 14

LS

1 (a) $f''(x) > 0$ ... f is concave up

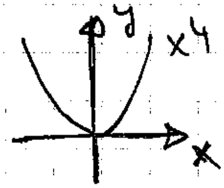
$f''(x) < 0$ ... f is concave down

inflection point is a point on the graph of f where f changes concavity

(b) No. for instance, $f(x) = x^4$:

$f'(x) = 4x^3$, $f''(x) = 12x^2 \longrightarrow$ so $f''(0) = 0$

however 0 is <u>not</u> an inflection point of f



(c) $f'(x) = -4x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow 4x = -3,\ x = -3/4 \leftarrow$ critical point

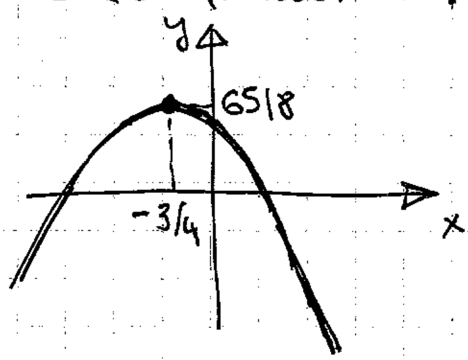
		$-3/4$	
$f'(x)$	$\oplus$		$\ominus$
	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$

f increasing on $(-\infty, -3/4)$ f decreasing on $(-3/4, \infty)$

$f(-3/4) = -2\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 - 3\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) + 7 = -\frac{9}{8} + \frac{9}{4} + 7 = \frac{65}{8}$

is the highest point

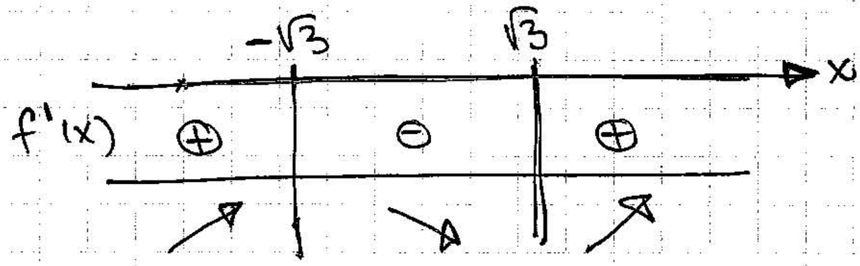
$f''(x) = -2 < 0$ for all $x \longrightarrow f$ is concave down



(graph was not needed)

2. $f''(x) = 3x^2 - 9 = 0 \rightarrow 3(x^2-3)=0$

so $x = \pm\sqrt{3}$ are critical points

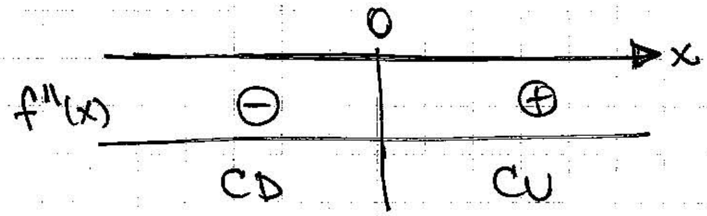


so f is increasing on $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$, $(\sqrt{3}, \infty)$

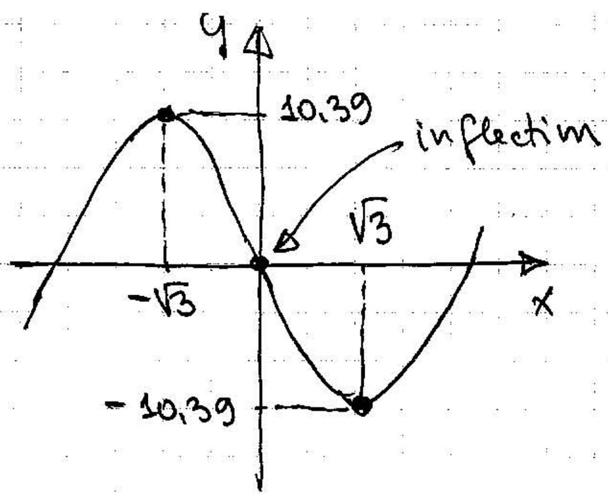
decreasing on $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$

$f(\sqrt{3}) = -10.39 \qquad f(-\sqrt{3}) = 10.39$

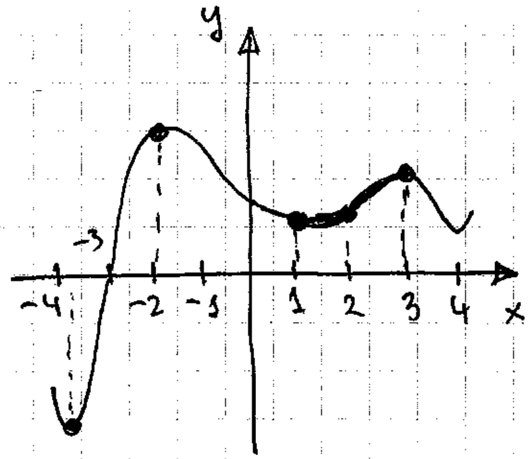
$f''(x) = 6x - 0 = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$



f is concave up on $(0, \infty)$, down on $(-\infty, 0)$



3.



ⓐ critical point → look for places where tangent is horizontal (minimum, maximum)
$x=-2, 1, 3$, between -4 and -3

ⓑ increasing → any point in $(1,3)$

ⓒ decreasing → any point in $(-2,1)$

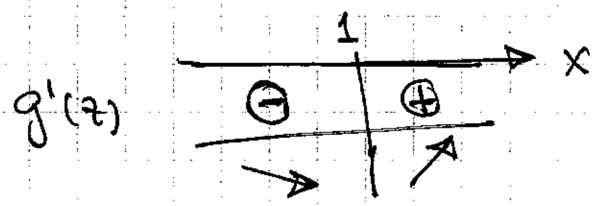
ⓓ positive second der. (CU) – $x=1$; $x=0$, and so on

ⓔ CD → $x=-2$; $x=3$, and so on

ⓕ not clear from the graph → could be $x=2$ (or near 2)
$x=-3$ (or near -3)

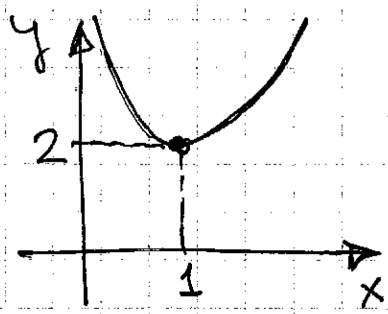
4. $g(z)=z+\frac{1}{z}$, $z>0$

$g'(z)=1-\frac{1}{z^2}=0 \to \frac{1}{z^2}=1$, $z^2=1$, $z=1$ (because $z>0$)



$z=1$ is a critical point; $g(1)=2$

$g''(z)=-(-2)z^{-3}=\frac{2}{z^3}>0$ for $z>0 \implies$ concave up



$\lim_{z\to 0^+} g(z)=\infty$

$\lim_{z\to\infty} g(z)=\infty$

5. (a) $f(x) = \cos x$

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

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

$f^{(3)}(x) = \sin x$

$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x \to f^{(8)}(x) = \cos x \to f^{(12)}(x) = \cos x$

every derivative divisible by 4 is equal to $\cos x$

$\Rightarrow f^{(100)}(x) = \cos x$

(b) $f = e^{-2x}$

$f' = -2e^{-2x}$

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

$f''' = 2^2 e^{-2x}(-2) = -2^3 e^{-2x}$

$f^{(4)} = -2^3 e^{-2x}(-2) = 2^4 e^{-2x}$

$\Rightarrow f^{(66)}(x) = \underbrace{(-1)^{66}}\, 2^{66} e^{-2x}$

$= 2^{66} e^{-2x}$

6. (a) Linear approximation of $f(x)$ at $x=a$ is the equation of the tangent line to $f(x)$ at $x=a$.

(b) $f(x) = e^{-3x} \to f(0) = e^0 = 1$

$f'(x) = -3e^{-3x} \to f'(0) = -3e^0 = -3$

$$L(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) = 1 - 3x$$

(c) Pick two points on the graph of a function and join them with a straight line (= secant line)

(d) $x=0 \to f(0)=e^0=1$
$x=1 \to f(1)=e^{-3}$
secant connects $(0,1)$ and $(1,e^{-3})$

point-slope equation: $y-1=\dfrac{e^{-3}-1}{1}(x-0)$

$$y=(e^{-3}-1)x+1$$

or, can write $S(x)=(e^{-3}-1)x+1$

secant line

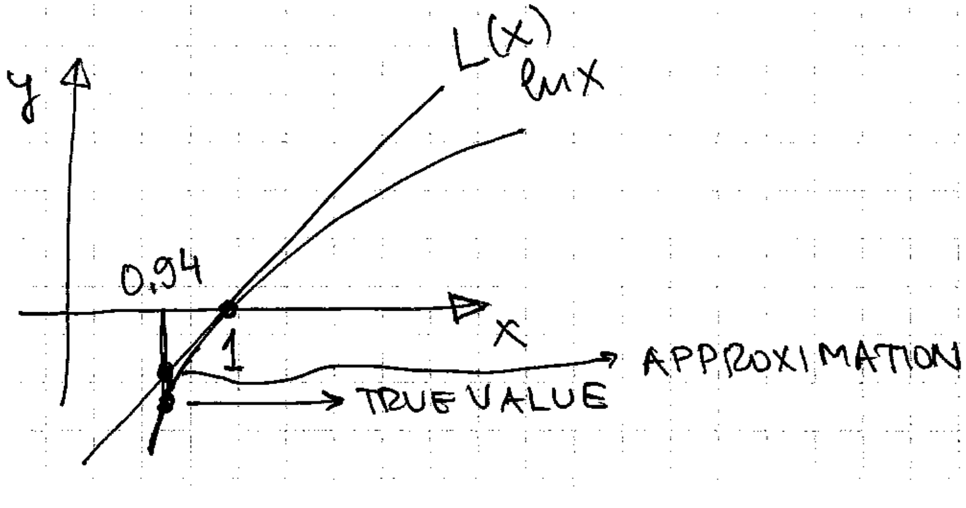
(e) Approximation of a function $f(x)$ near $x=a$ using a quadratic function

$$T_2(x)=f(0)+f'(0)x+\frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2$$

(f) $f=e^{-3x} \to f(0)=1$
$f'=-3e^{-3x} \to f'(0)=-3$
$f''=9e^{-3x} \to f''(0)=9$

$$T_2(x)=1-3x+\frac{9}{2}x^2$$

7. (a) The value 0.94 is close to 1. We will construct the tangent line to $y=\ln x$ at $x=1$ and use it to approximate $\ln 0.94$



tangent at $x=1$:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} f=\ln x \to f(1)=0 \\ f'=\frac{1}{x} \to f(1)=1 \end{array}\right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} L(x)=0+1(x-1) \\ L(x)=x-1 \end{array}$$

so $\ln 0{,}94 = f(0{,}94) \approx L(0{,}94) = 0{,}94-1 = \underline{\underline{-0{,}06}}$

(b) Use quadratic approximation (continue (a)):

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

$$\begin{aligned} T_2(x) &= f(1)+f'(1)(x-1)+\frac{f''(1)}{2}(x-1)^2 \\ &= 0+1(x-1)-\tfrac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 \\ &= (x-1)-\tfrac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln 0{,}94 &= f(0.94) \approx T_2(0{,}94) \\ &= (0{,}94-1)-\tfrac{1}{2}(0{,}94-1)^2 = -0{,}06180 \end{aligned}$$

[TRUE VALUE: $\ln 0{,}94 \approx -0{,}0618754\ldots$]

8 (a) $f(x)=\sqrt{x}$, $a=4$

tangent line: $f=\sqrt{x} \to f(4)=2$

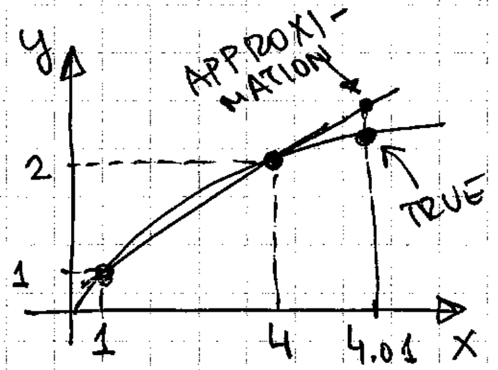
$$f'=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \to f'(4)=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$L(x)=2+\tfrac{1}{4}(x-4) = \tfrac{1}{4}x+1$$

$$\sqrt{4{,}01} = f(4{,}01) \approx L(4{,}01) = \frac{4{,}01}{4}+1 = \underline{\underline{2{,}0025}}$$

for secant line, pick another point where we know $f(x)$; for instance $x=1 \to \sqrt{x}=1$

or $x=9 \to \sqrt{x}=3$



in this case points defining secant are $(1,1)$ and $(4,2)$

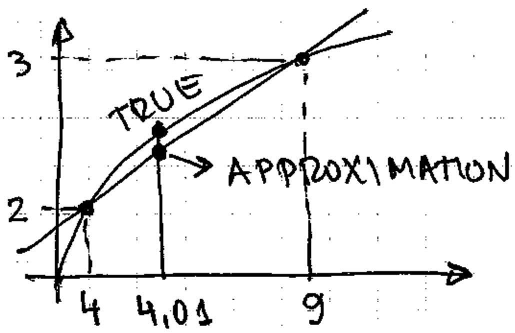
$$y-1=\frac{2-1}{4-1}(x-1)$$

$$y-1=\frac{1}{3}(x-1)$$

$$S(x)=y=\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{4.01}=f(4.01)\approx S(4.01)=\frac{1}{3}(4.01)+\frac{2}{3}=\underline{\underline{2.00333...}}$$

$\boxed{\text{OR;}}$



connect $(4,2)$ and $(9,3)$ with a secant:

$$y-2=\frac{3-2}{9-4}(x-4)$$

$$y-2=\frac{1}{5}(x-4)$$

$$S(x)=y=\frac{1}{5}x+\frac{6}{5}$$

$$\sqrt{4.01}=f(4.01)\approx S(4.01)=\frac{1}{5}(4.01)+\frac{6}{5}=\underline{\underline{2.002}}$$

(b) $f=\sqrt{x} \longrightarrow f(4)=2$

$$f'=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \longrightarrow f'(4)=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f''=\frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-3/2}=-\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}}=-\frac{1}{32}$$

$$T_2(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-4) - \frac{1}{64}(x-4)^2$$

$$\sqrt{4{,}01} = f(4{,}01) \approx T_2(4{,}01)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{4}(4{,}01-4) - \frac{1}{64}(4{,}01-4)^2$$

$$= \underline{2{,}0024984}375$$

TRUE VALUE $\sqrt{4{,}01} \approx \underline{2{,}00249}83945$