

## Quiz 6

Name:

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This quiz has 7 questions worth 12 points on 2 pages. Try to do as many questions as possible. You can use your calculator.

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1. (1 point) [**True** or **False**] If a continuous function  $f$  is defined on a closed interval  $[a, b]$ , then  $f$  must have a local maximum

**Solution:** True. By Extreme Value Theorem,  $f$  must have a global maximum, and this is necessarily a local maximum.

2. (1 point) [**True** or **False**] If a continuous function  $f$  is defined on an open interval  $(a, b)$ , then both  $a$  and  $b$  are critical points of  $f$ .

**Solution:** False, because  $a$  and  $b$  are not in the domain of  $f$ .

3. (1 point) [**True** or **False**] If  $p$  is a critical point of the function  $f$ , then  $f'(p) = 0$

**Solution:** False, it could be the case that  $f'(p)$  doesn't exist.

4. (1 point) [**True** or **False**] If a continuous function  $f$  has only one critical point in its domain, then that point has to be a global extremum.

**Solution:** False, the critical point doesn't necessarily to be a local extremum. For example, if  $f(x) = x^3$  is defined on  $(-1, 1)$ . Then it has only one critical point 0, which is not an extremum.

5. (1 point) [**True** or **False**] If a point  $p$  in the domain of  $f$  satisfies  $f'(p) = 0$  and  $f''(p) < 0$ , then  $p$  must be a local maximum of  $f$

**Solution:** True. That's the second derivative test.

6. (1 point) [**True** or **False**] A point  $p$  in the domain of  $f$  is called a inflection point if  $f''(p) = 0$

**Solution:** False. A **inflection** point is a point where  $f$  changes its concavity. A point whose second derivative is zero is a possible inflection point.

7. (6 points) Find the global maxima and minima of  $f(x) = x^3 - 9x^2 - 48x + 52$  on the following intervals

- $-5 \leq x \leq 12$
- $-5 \leq x \leq 14$
- $-5 \leq x < \infty$

**Solution:** First we calculate  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 18x - 48 = 3(x + 2)(x - 8)$ .

- The critical points are  $-5, -2, 8, 12$ . Compare  $f(-5) = -58, f(-2) = 104, f(8) = -396$  and  $f(12) = -92$  we see that maximum is 104 at  $-2$  while minimum is  $-396$  at  $x = 8$
- The critical points are  $-5, -2, 8, 14$ . Compare  $f(-5) = -58, f(-2) = 104, f(8) = -396$  and  $f(14) = 360$  we see that maximum is 360 at 14 while minimum is  $-396$  at  $x = 8$
- The critical points are  $-5, -2, 8$ . Compare  $f(-5) = -58, f(-2) = 104, f(8) = -396$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$  we see that there is no maximum while minimum is  $-396$  at  $x = 8$