## Math 124 Quiz 6 answers

6 December 2001

**Instructions**: No notes or calculators allowed. Please turn off all cell phones and pagers. Make sure you do both sides of this.

- 1. Let  $f(x) = x^4 4x^3 + 2$ .
  - (a) (4 points) Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of f(x) on the interval [-1, 4].

**Solution**. My plan: first find the critical points, then plug the critical points and end points into f(x).

To find the critical points, note that  $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2$ . This is never undefined, so the only sort of critical point is when it's zero. So solve this equation for x:  $4x^3 - 12x^2 = 0$ . Factor the left side:  $4x^2(x-3)$ . So the critical points are x = 0 and x = 3.

Now I compute f(-1) = 7, f(0) = 2, f(3) = -25, f(4) = 2. So the absolute maximum value is 7 (when x = -1) and the absolute minimum value is -25 (when x = 3).

(b) (6 points) Sketch the function f(x), with domain  $-1 \le x \le 4$ . Please label important points in the graph (for example: maxima, minima, critical points, inflection points).

**Solution**. I've already computed f'(x), and I can use that to find where f(x) is increasing and decreasing.  $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 4x^2(x-3)$ . This is negative when x < 0 and when 0 < x < 3, and it's positive when x > 3. So f(x) is decreasing on the intervals (-1, 0) and (0, 3), increasing on (3, 4).

Notice that although x = 0 is a critical point, f'(x) does not change signs there, so it is neither a max nor a min—it's just a place where the tangent line is horizontal. The second derivative is  $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x = 12x(x-2)$ . This is never undefined, and it's zero when x = 0 or x = 2. So these are the places where the concavity might change. When x < 0, f''(x) > 0. When 0 < x < 2, f''(x) < 0. When x > 2, f''(x) > 0. So f(x) is concave up on the intervals (-1, 0) and (2, 4); it's concave down on (0, 2). So both x = 0 and x = 2 are inflection points. Here's a graph:



Here's a labeled graph:

