

## 4-3 ROUTINE PROBLEMS

1. Given the function  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4)$  find the following. For parts a-d, put your answer in a box.

(a) Determine the domain of  $f(x)$ . Since  $x^2 + 4 > 0$ , domain  $(-\infty, \infty)$

(b) Find the intervals of increase or decrease.

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+4}$$

$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & + \\ \leftarrow & & \rightarrow \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \leftarrow & & \rightarrow \\ \text{sample} & & \text{points} \end{array}$

$\leftarrow \text{Sign } f'$

answer:  
 $f$  is increasing on  $(0, \infty)$   
 and decreasing on  $(-\infty, 0)$

c.p.  $x=0$

(c) Find the local maximum and minimum values.

$f$  has a local min of  $f(0) = \ln 4$  at  $x=0$   
 $f$  has no local max.

(d) Find the intervals of concavity and inflection points.

$$f''(x) = \frac{2(2-x)(2+x)}{(x^2+4)^2}$$

$f$  is concave up on  $(-2, 2)$  and  
 concave down  $(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$

$f'' = 0$  when  $x=2$  or  $x=-2$

$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 & + & + & + & 0 & - & - & - \\ \leftarrow & & & & & & & & \rightarrow \\ -3 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ \leftarrow & & & & \rightarrow \\ \text{sample} & & & & \text{points} \end{array}$

$\leftarrow \text{sign } f''$

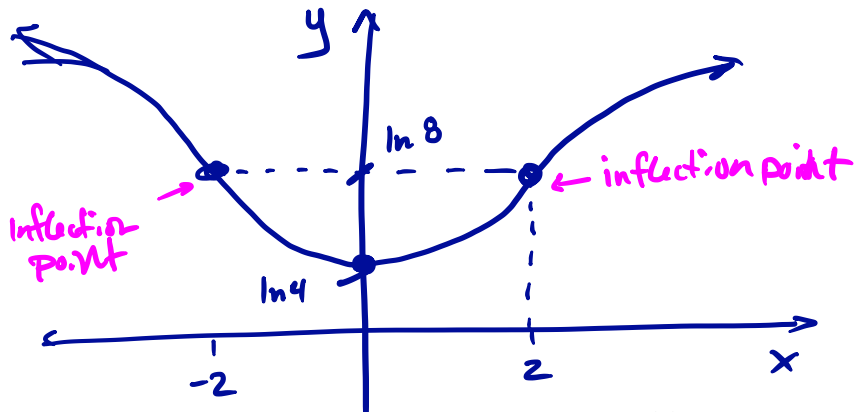
inflection points  
 $(-2, f(-2)) = (-2, \ln 8)$   
 $(2, f(2)) = (2, \ln 8)$

(e) Use the information to sketch the graph.

Putting things together

$\begin{array}{c} - & - & - & 0 & + & + & + \\ \leftarrow & & & & & & \rightarrow \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ \leftarrow & & & & \rightarrow \\ - & + & + & + & + & 0 & - & - & - \\ \leftarrow & & & & & & & & \rightarrow \\ \downarrow, \text{cedown} & \downarrow, \text{cup} & \uparrow, \text{cup} & \uparrow, \text{cedown} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \end{array}$

$\leftarrow \text{sign } f'$   
 $\leftarrow \text{sign } f''$   
 $\leftarrow \text{shape}$



2. Sketch a possible graph of a function  $f$  that satisfies the following conditions:

- (a)  $f$  is continuous and differentiable on  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .
- (b)  $f(0) = 2, f(2) = 3, f(4) = 2$
- (c)  $f'(2) = 0$
- (d)  $f'(x) > 0$  for  $x < 2$  and  $f'(x) < 0$  for  $2 < x$
- (e)  $f''(x) > 0$  for  $4 < x$  and  $f''(x) < 0$  for  $x < 4$ .

