

Name: Key _____ / 25

There are 25 points possible on this quiz. No aids (book, calculator, etc.) are permitted. **Show all work for full credit.**

1. [12 points] Answer the questions below about the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$. Observe that

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4x - 2}{(x - 1)^3} \text{ and } f''(x) = \frac{8x + 16}{(x - 1)^4}$$

a. Find all intervals where f is **increasing** and where f is **decreasing**.

$f'(x)$ is undefined when $x=1$, $f'(x)$ is 0 when $-4x-2=0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2}$

$f'(-1) = -\frac{1}{4} < 0$ $f'(0) = 2 > 0$ $f'(2) = -10 < 0$

Increasing: $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$
 Decreasing: $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (1, \infty)$

b. Find the x -values of all **local minima** and **local maxima** of f or state that none exist.

There is a local min at $x = -\frac{1}{2}$.

c. Find all intervals where f is **concave up** and where f is **concave down**.

$f''(x)$ is undefined when $x=1$, $f''(x)$ is 0 when $8x+16=0 \Rightarrow x = -2$

$f''(-3) = -\frac{1}{32} < 0$ $f''(0) = 16 > 0$ $f''(2) = 32 > 0$

Concave up: $(-2, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$
 Concave down: $(-\infty, -2)$

d. Determine whether $f(x)$ has any **horizontal asymptotes**. Show your work.

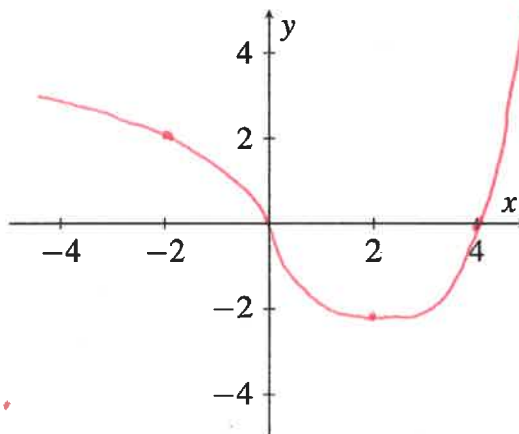
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x}{x^2 - 2x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{x}}{1 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

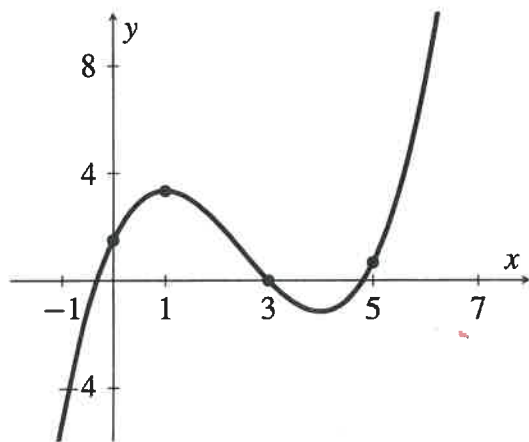
H.A. of $y = 1$

2. [7 points] Sketch a graph of a function $h(x)$ that satisfies the following criteria:

- $h(-2) = 2$, $h(2) = -2$, and $h(4) = 0$
- $h'(x) < 0$ when $x < 2$
- $h'(x) > 0$ when $x > 2$
- $h''(x) < 0$ when $x < 0$
- $h''(x) > 0$ when $x > 0$



3. [6 points] Use the graph of the function $g(x)$ (below) to determine whether each value below is positive, negative, zero, or undefined. You do not need to justify your answers.



- a. $g''(0)$ negative
- b. $g'(1)$ zero
- c. $g''(1)$ negative
- d. $g'(3)$ negative
- e. $g'(5)$ positive
- f. $g''(5)$ positive