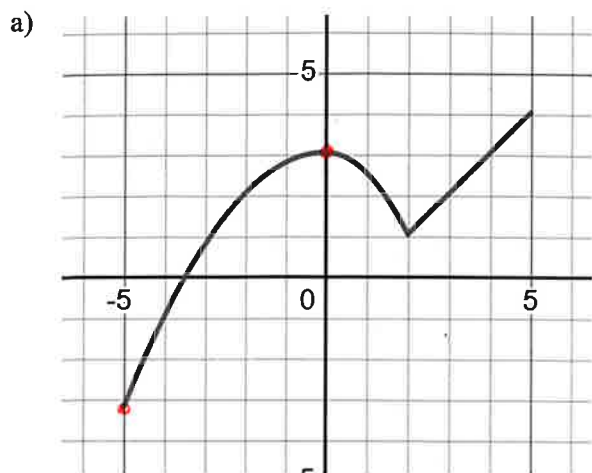
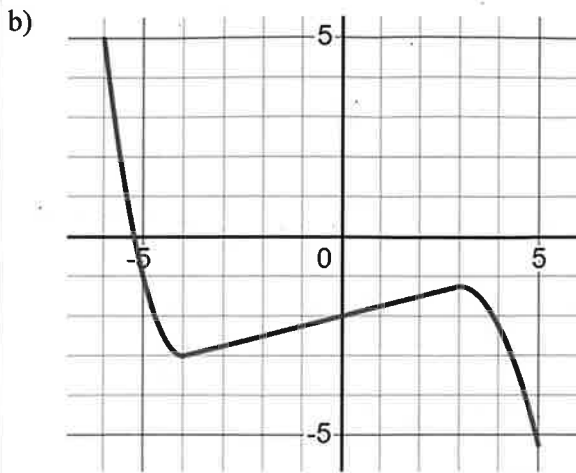


Section 4.1 – Practice Problems

1. State the intervals of increase and decrease for the given functions below.



Increasing: $(-5, 0)$ and $(2, 5)$
 Decreasing: $(0, 2)$



Increasing: $(-4, 3)$
 Decreasing: $(-6, -4)$ and $(3, 5)$

2. Find the intervals on which the following functions are increasing.

a) $f(x) = 12 + x - x^2$

$f'(x) = 1 - 2x$



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

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

b) $f(x) = x^4$

$f'(x) = 4x^3$



Increasing: $(0, \infty)$

c) $g(x) = x^3 - 3x + 2$

$g'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$

$= 3(x^2 - 1) \Rightarrow 3(x+1)(x-1)$



Increasing:

$(-\infty, -1)$ and $(1, \infty)$

d) $g(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2$

$g'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x$

$= 6x(x-1)$



Increasing: $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(1, \infty)$

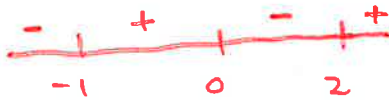
e) $y = 3x^4 + 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 7$

$$y' = 12x^3 - 12x^2 - 24x$$

$$= 12x(x^2 - x - 2)$$

$$12x(x-2)(x+1)$$

Increasing
 $(-1, 0)$
 $(2, \infty)$



f) $y = x^5 + 8x^3 + x$

$$y' = 5x^4 + 24x^2 + 1$$

↑ ↑
always positive

always increasing

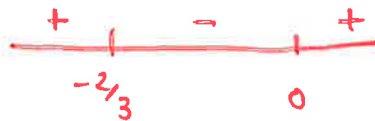
$(-\infty, \infty)$

3. Find the intervals on which the following functions are decreasing.

a) $f(x) = x^2 + x^3$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 3x^2$$

$$f'(x) = x(2 + 3x)$$



Decreasing: $(-2/3, 0)$

b) $g(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x + 62$

$$g'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 36$$

$$= 6(x^2 - x - 6)$$

$$6(x-3)(x+2)$$

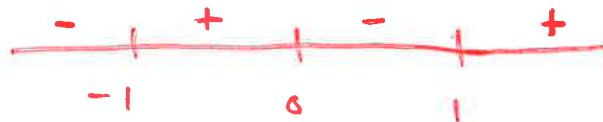


Decreasing: $(-2, 3)$

c) $h(x) = (1 - x^2)^2$

$$h'(x) = 2(1 - x^2) \cdot (-2x)$$

$$= -4x(1 - x^2)$$

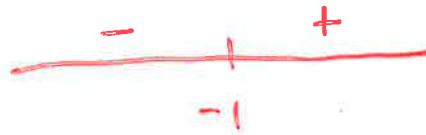


Decreasing: $(-\infty, -1)$ and $(0, 1)$

d) $F(x) = 4x + x^4$

$$F'(x) = 4 + 4x^3$$

$$= 4(1 + x^3)$$

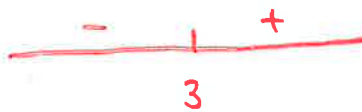
Decreasing: $(-\infty, -1)$

4. Find the intervals of increase and decrease on the following functions.

a) $f(x) = 3x^2 - 18x + 1$

$$f'(x) = 6x - 18$$

$$= 6(x - 3)$$

Increasing: $(3, \infty)$ Decreasing: $(-\infty, 3)$

b) $f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 - 60x + 82$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 18x - 60$$

$$= 6(x^2 - 3x - 10) \rightarrow = 6(x-5)(x+2)$$

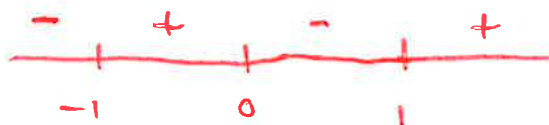
Increasing: $(-\infty, -2)$ and $(5, \infty)$ Decreasing: $(-2, 5)$

c) $g(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 16$

$g'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$

$= 4x(x^2 - 1)$

$= 4x(x+1)(x-1)$



Dec: $(-\infty, -1)$ and $(0, 1)$

Inc: $(-1, 0)$ and $(1, \infty)$

d) $g(x) = 3x^4 - 16x^3 + 6x^2 + 72x + 8$

$g'(x) = 12x^3 - 48x^2 + 12x + 72$

$= 12(x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ x+1 \overline{) x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6} \\ \underline{x^3 + x^2} \\ -5x^2 + x + 6x + 6 \\ \underline{-5x^2 + 5x} \\ 6x + 6 \end{array}$$

$(x+1)(x-2)(x-3)$



dec: $(-\infty, -1)$ and $(2, 3)$

inc: $(-1, 2)$ and $(3, \infty)$

e) $h(x) = x^3(x-1)^4$

$h'(x) = 3x^2(x-1)^4 + 4(x-1)^3(x)^3$

$= 3x^2(x-1)^4 + 4x^3(x-1)^3$

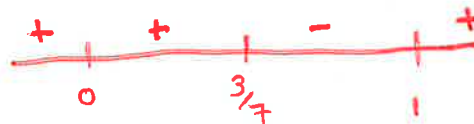
$\Rightarrow x^2(x-1)^3 [3(x-1) + 4x]$

$x^2(x-1)^3(7x-3)$

$3x - 3 + 4x = 0$

$7x = 3$

$x = 3/7$



Inc: $(-\infty, 3/7)$

Dec: $(1, \infty)$

f) $h(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$

$h'(x) = \frac{(x+1)(1) - (x-1)(1)}{(x+1)^2}$

$\frac{x+1 - (x-1)}{(x+1)^2}$

$\frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$

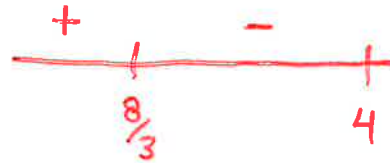


Inc: $(-\infty, -1), (-1, \infty)$

Inc: $(-\infty, 8/3)$
 Dec: $(8/3, 4)$

g) $y = x\sqrt{4-x}$

$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-x}} \cdot (-1)x + \sqrt{4-x}$



Domain = $\frac{-x}{2\sqrt{4-x}} + \sqrt{4-x}$

$x \leq 4$

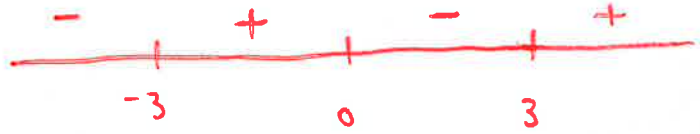
$\Rightarrow \frac{-x+2(4-x)}{\sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{-x+8-2x}{\sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{-3x+8}{\sqrt{4-x}}$

$x = 8/3$

h) $y = (x^2 - 9)^{2/3}$

$y' = \frac{2}{3}(x^2-9)^{-1/3} (2x)$

$= \frac{4x}{3(x^2-9)^{1/3}}$



Inc: $(-3, 0)$ and $(3, \infty)$

Dec: $(-\infty, -3)$ and $(0, 3)$

5. Where is $y = 12x^5 + 15x^4 - 20x^3 + 27$ decreasing?

$y' = 60x^4 + 60x^3 - 60x^2$

$y' = 60x^2(x^2 + x - 1)$

use Quad Eqⁿ

$\sqrt{1^2 - 4(1)(-1)}$

+

$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 + 4}}{2}$

$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$



-0.618

0.618

$(\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2})$