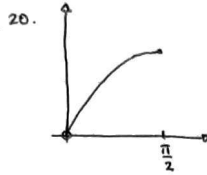
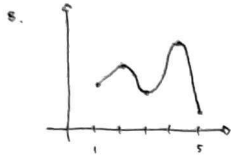
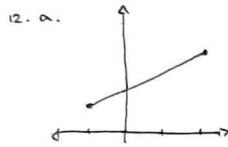


10 Calc HW 3.1



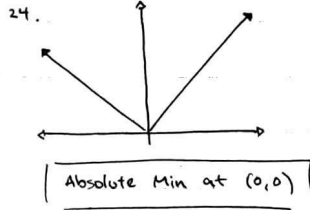
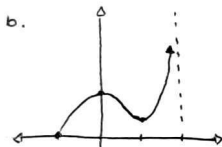
40. $g(\theta) = 4\theta - \tan\theta$
 $g'(\theta) = 4 - \sec^2\theta$
 $= 4 - \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}$



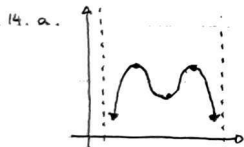
Absolute Max: $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$

$0 = \cos^2\theta$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$



42. $g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$
 $g'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-1/2}(-2x)$
 $= \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$



30. $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x$

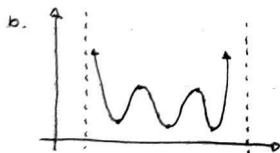
$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 12x - 15$

$0 = 3x^2 + 12x - 15$

$= (x-1)(x+5)$

$x = -5, 1$

$x = 0, \pm 1$



34. $0 = |3t-4|$

$0 = 3t-4$

$t = \frac{4}{3}$

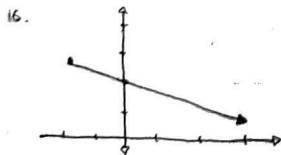
52. $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2-x+1}$

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

$0 = x^2 - x + 1 - 2x^2 + x$

$= -x^2 + 1$

$x = \pm 1$



Absolute Max at $(-2, \frac{8}{3})$

36. $h(p) = \frac{p-1}{p^2+4}$

$h'(p) = \frac{(p^2+4)(1) - (p-1)(2p)}{(p^2+4)^2}$

$0 = p^2 - 2p - 4$

$p = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2}$

CP	f(x)
-1	$-\frac{1}{3}$
1	1

Absolute Max: ~~1, 1~~ (1, 1)

Absolute Min: $(-1, -\frac{1}{3})$

53. $f(t) = t - \sqrt[3]{t}$
 $f'(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{3} t^{-2/3}$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{3t^{2/3}}$

$3t^{2/3} = 0$ $3t^{2/3} = 1$
 $t = 0$ $t^{2/3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\sqrt[3]{t^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

CP	f(t)
$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}$	0.3849
0	0
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}$	-0.3849

$t^2 = \frac{1}{27}$

$t = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}$

Absolute Max: ~~($\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}$, 0.3849)~~ ($4, 2.413$)

Absolute Min: ($\frac{1}{\sqrt{27}}$, -0.3849)

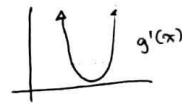
68. $g(x) = (x-5)^3 + 2$

$g'(x) = 3(x-5)^2$

$0 = 3(x-5)^2$

$x=5$ ✓ critical point.

Local Extrema exist when $g'(x)$ change sign



↑ doesn't ever change sign.

55. $f(t) = 2\cos t + \sin 2t$

$f'(t) = -2\sin t + 2\cos 2t$

$0 = -2\sin t + 2\cos 2t$

$\sin t = \cos 2t$

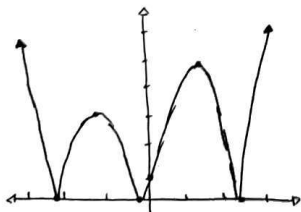
$t = \frac{\pi}{6}$

CP	f(t)
$\frac{\pi}{6}$	2.598

Absolute Max: ($\frac{\pi}{6}, 2.598$)

Absolute Min: ($\frac{\pi}{2}, 0$)

58.



$x = -2.1, -1.3, -0.2, 1.3, 2.3$