



**1. (iv)** For  $f(x) = (3x + 6)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ ,  
 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{3}(3x + 6)^{-4/3}(3) = -(3x + 6)^{-4/3}$   
so  $f''(x) = \frac{4}{3}(3x + 6)^{-7/3}(3) = 4(3x + 6)^{-7/3}$   
and so  $f''(1) = 4(3(1) + 6)^{-7/3} = 0.024$

**2.** [2] Determine the interval(s) on which the graph of  $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 5x + 17$  is concave up and the interval(s) on which it is concave down.

since  $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 18x^2 - 12$  and  $f''(x) = 12x^2 - 36x$

which is zero at  $x = 0, 3$ ;

and so positive (concave up) for  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (3, \infty)$

and also negative (concave down) for  $(0, 3)$

**3.** [2] The function  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{6 - 2x}$  has a removable discontinuity at  $a = 3$ .

removable discontinuous at  $x = 3$  since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{6 - 2x} = \frac{0}{0}$

since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{6 - 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{-2(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+2}{-2} = -\frac{5}{2}$ , if we define  $f(3) = -\frac{5}{2}$ , we will remove the discontinuity in this case