

CALCULUS 10: QUIZ SOLUTIONS

Question 1

If $f(x) = 4x^2 + \frac{27}{x}$, what is $f''(x)$?

- A. $8 + \frac{54}{x^3}$ B. $8x + \frac{27}{x^2}$ C. $8 - \frac{54}{x^3}$ D. $8x - \frac{27}{x^2}$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= 4x^2 + \frac{27}{x} = 4x^2 + 27x^{-1} \\ \therefore f'(x) &= 2 \times 4x^{2-1} + (-1) \times 27x^{-1-1} \\ &= 8x - 27x^{-2} \\ \therefore f''(x) &= 8 - (-2) \times 27x^{-2-1} \\ &= 8 + 54x^{-3} \\ &= 8 + \frac{54}{x^3}\end{aligned}$$

So, the correct answer is A.

Question 2

If a function $f(x)$ is concave up, what is true of the second derivative $f''(x)$?

- A. $f''(x) < 0$ B. $f''(x) = 0$ C. $f''(x) > 0$

Solution

If $f''(x) < 0$, then the function is concave down.

If $f''(x) > 0$, then the function is concave up.

If $f''(x) = 0$, then there is a point of inflection.

So, the correct answer is C.

Question 3

If a function $f(x)$ is concave down, what is true of the second derivative $f''(x)$?

- A. $f''(x) < 0$ B. $f''(x) = 0$ C. $f''(x) > 0$

Solution

If $f''(x) < 0$, then the function is concave down.

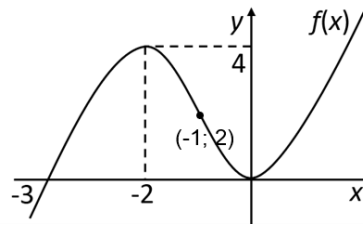
If $f''(x) > 0$, then the function is concave up.

If $f''(x) = 0$, then there is a point of inflection.

So, the correct answer is A.

Question 4

The graph of $f(x)$ is shown in the diagram. For which values of x is $f(x)$ concave down?



A. $(-3; 0)$

B. $(-2; 4)$

C. $(-1; \infty)$

D. $(-\infty; -1)$

Solution

From the graph, x -intercepts are -3 and 0 (repeated root)

$$\therefore x^2(x+3) = 0$$

$$\text{i.e., } f(x) = x^2(x+3) = x^3 + 3x^2$$

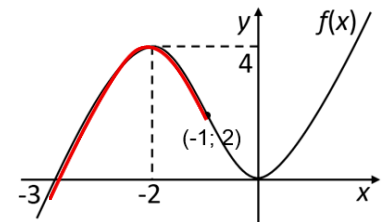
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x$$

$$\text{and } f''(x) = 6x + 6$$

When $f''(x) = 0$, $x = -1$, which indicates a point of inflection

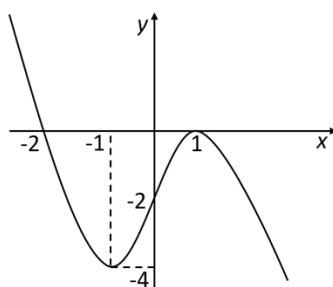
This shows that $f(x)$ is concave down from $-\infty$ to -1 .

So, the correct answer is D.



Question 5

The graph of $f(x)$ is shown in the diagram. For which values of x is $f''(x) > 0$?



- A. $(-\infty; 0)$ B. $(0; \infty)$ C. $(-2; -1)$ D. $(-4; \infty)$

Solution

From the graph, x-intercepts are -2 and 1 (repeated root)

$$\therefore (x+2)(x-1)^2 = 0$$

i.e., $f(x) = -(x+2)(x-1)^2 = -x^3 + 3x - 2$ (Note minus sign)

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

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

When $f''(x) = 0$, which indicates a point of inflection, $x = 0$

$$\therefore f''(x) > 0 \text{ for } x < 0$$

So, the correct answer is A.

