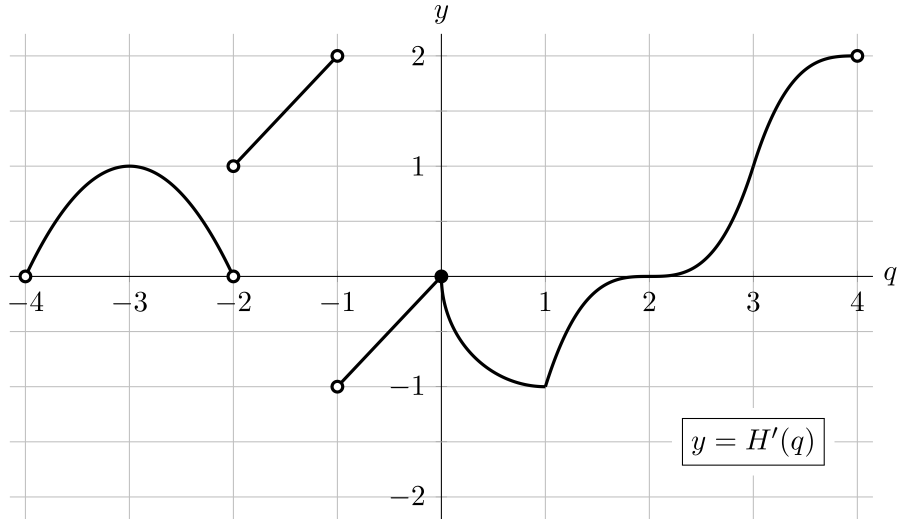
6. [11 points] Suppose $H(q)$ is a **continuous** function defined everywhere on the interval $(-4, 4)$. A graph of the **derivative** $H'(q)$ is given below.



a. [2 points] Circle all intervals listed below on which $H(q)$ is **increasing**.

$\boxed{(-4,-3)}$ $\boxed{(-3,-2)}$ $(0,1)$ $(1,2)$ $\boxed{(2,3)}$ NONE OF THESE

b. [2 points] Circle all intervals listed below on which $H(q)$ is **concave down**.

$(-4,-3)$ $\boxed{(-3,-2)}$ $\boxed{(0,1)}$ $(1,2)$ $(2,3)$ NONE OF THESE

c. [2 points] Circle all intervals listed below on which $H''(q)$ is **decreasing**.

$\boxed{(-4,-3)}$ $\boxed{(-3,-2)}$ $(0,1)$ $\boxed{(1,2)}$ $(2,3)$ NONE OF THESE

d. [2 points] Circle all points listed below that are **inflection points** of $H(q)$.

$\boxed{q=-3}$ $\boxed{q=-2}$ $\boxed{q=0}$ $q=2$ $q=3$ NONE OF THESE

e. [1 point] Circle all points c below for which the limit $\lim_{q\to c} H(q)$ **does not exist**.

$c=-2$ $c=-1$ $c=0$ $c=1$ $c=2$ $\boxed{\text{NONE OF THESE}}$

f. [1 point] Circle all points c below for which the limit $\lim_{q\to c} H'(q)$ **does not exist**.

$\boxed{c=-2}$ $\boxed{c=-1}$ $c=0$ $c=1$ $c=2$ NONE OF THESE

g. [1 point] Circle all points c below for which the limit $\lim_{q\to c} H''(q)$ **does not exist**.

$\boxed{c=-2}$ $c=-1$ $\boxed{c=0}$ $\boxed{c=1}$ $c=2$ NONE OF THESE