- 3. (10 points) Suppose f'(x) is a differentiable increasing function for all x. In each of the following pairs, circle the larger value. In each case, give a **brief** reason for your choice.(Assume that none of the values below are equal for this function and  $\Delta x \neq 0$ ).
  - (a) f'(5) and f'(6)

f' is increasing, and 5 < 6.

(b) f''(5) and 0

f' is increasing, so its derivative f'' is always positive (since  $f''(5) \neq 0)$  .

(c)  $f(5 + \Delta x)$  and  $f(5) + f'(5)\Delta x$ 

Since f''(5) > 0, f is concave up at 5. Therefore its values near 5 are greater than the linear approximation, which is  $f(5) + f'(5)\Delta x$ .

4. (15 points) Using calculus, find constants a and b in the function  $f(x) = axe^{bx}$  such that  $f(\frac{1}{3}) = 1$  and the function has a local maximum at  $x = \frac{1}{3}$ . Once you have found a and b, verify that your answer satisfies the given conditions. Show all work.

Since  $f(\frac{1}{3}) = 1$ , we have an equation  $1 = a(\frac{1}{3})e^{b/3}$ , so solving for a gives

$$a = 3e^{-b/3}$$
.

Now for f to have a local maximum at  $\frac{1}{3}$ , we want  $f'(\frac{1}{3}) = 0$  and  $f''(\frac{1}{3}) < 0$ . Let's solve the first equation, using our expression for a.

$$f'(x) = ae^{bx} + abxe^{bx}$$

$$= 3e^{-b/3}e^{bx} + 3bxe^{-b/3}e^{bx},$$

$$f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 3e^{-b/3}e^{b/3} + be^{-b/3}e^{b/3}$$

$$= 3 + b.$$

and setting this equal to zero tells us b=-3. Plugging this into the expression for a, we get a=3e.

Here, verify that  $f(\frac{1}{3}) = 1$  and  $f'(\frac{1}{3}) = 0$ . However, most important, check the critical point to see that it is a local maximum. We use the second derivative test, and check  $f''(\frac{1}{3}) < 0$ :

$$f''(x) = -9ee^{-3x} - 9ee^{-3x} + 27exe^{-3x}$$

$$= -18ee^{-3x} + 27exe^{-3x};$$

$$f''\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = -18ee^{-1} + 27e\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)e^{-1}$$

$$= -18 + 9$$

$$= -9 < 0.$$

Thus, the critical point at  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  is a local maximum.