$\qquad$ Date $\qquad$ Period $\qquad$

## TEST: 3.1-3.4, NO CALCULATOR

Part I: Multiple Choice: Put the letter in the letter place. Be sure it's write, wright, rite, . . . correct.
$\qquad$ 1. The function $f$ given by $f(x)=2 x^{3}-3 x^{2}-12 x$ has a local minimum at $x=$
(A) -1
(B) 0
(C) 2
(D) $\frac{3-\sqrt{105}}{4}$
(E) $\frac{3+\sqrt{105}}{4}$
$\qquad$ 2. Let $f$ be the function given by $f(x)=x^{3}-6 x^{2}$. The graph of $f$ is concave up when
(A) $x>2$
(B) $x<2$
(C) $0<x<4$
(D) $x<0$ or $x>4$ only
(E) $x>6$ only
$\qquad$ 3. If $f^{\prime}(x)=(x-2)(x-3)^{2}(x-4)^{3}$, then $f$ has which of the following relative extrema?
I. A relative maximum at $x=2$
II. A relative minimum at $x=3$
III. A relative maximum at $x=4$
(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III
_4. For $x>0, f$ is a function such that $f^{\prime}(x)=\frac{\ln x}{x}$ and $f^{\prime \prime}(x)=\frac{1-\ln x}{x^{2}}$. Which of the following is true?
(A) $f$ is decreasing for $x>1$, and the graph of $f$ is concave down for $x>e$
(B) $f$ is decreasing for $x>1$, and the graph of $f$ is concave up for $x>e$
(C) $f$ is increasing for $x>1$, and the graph of $f$ is concave down for $x>e$
(D) $f$ is increasing for $x>1$, and the graph of $f$ is concave up for $x>e$
(E) $f$ is decreasing for $0<x<1$, and the graph of $f$ is concave down for $0<x<e^{3 / 2}$

5. The figure above shows the graph of $f^{\prime}$, the derivative of the function $f$ on the open interval $-7<x<7$. If $f^{\prime}$ has four zeros on $-7<x<7$, how many relative maxima does $f$ have on $-7<x<7$ ?
(A) one
(B) two
(C) three
(D) four
(E) five

| $x$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $f^{\prime \prime}(x)$ | 5 | 0 | -7 | 4 |

$\qquad$ 6. The polynomial function $f$ has selected values of its second derivative $f^{\prime \prime}$ given in the table above. Which of the following statements must be true?
(A) $f$ is increasing on the interval $(0,2)$
(B) $f$ is decreasing on the interval $(0,2)$
(C) $f$ has a local maximum at $x=1 \quad$ (D) The graph of $f$ has a point of inflection at $x=1$
(E) The graph of $f$ changes concavity in the interval $(0,2)$
7. Let $f$ be a function with a second derivative given by $f^{\prime \prime}(x)=x^{2}(x-3)(x-6)$. What are the $x$ coordinates of the points of inflection of the graph of $f$ ?
(A) 0 only
(B) 3 only
(C) 0 and 6 only
(D) 3 and 6 only
(E) 0,3 , and 6 only

## Part II: Free Response

Say what you want, but be sure to document and say it correctly with correct documentation.

## 2011 AB4 Form B

10. Consider a differentiable function $f$ having domain of all positive real numbers, and for which it is known that $f^{\prime}(x)=(4-x) x^{-3}$ for $x>0$.
(a) If $f(1)=2$, write an equation of the tangent line to $f(x)$ at $x=1$.
(b) Find the $x$-coordinate of the critical point of $f$. Determine whether the point is a relative maximum, a relative minimum, or neither for the function $f$. Justify your answer.
(c) Find all intervals on which the graph of $f$ is concave down. Justify your answer.
