

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ / 25

Circle one: Rhodes (F01) | Bueller (F02)

25 points possible. No aids (book, calculator, etc.) are permitted. You need not simplify, but show all work and use proper notation for full credit.

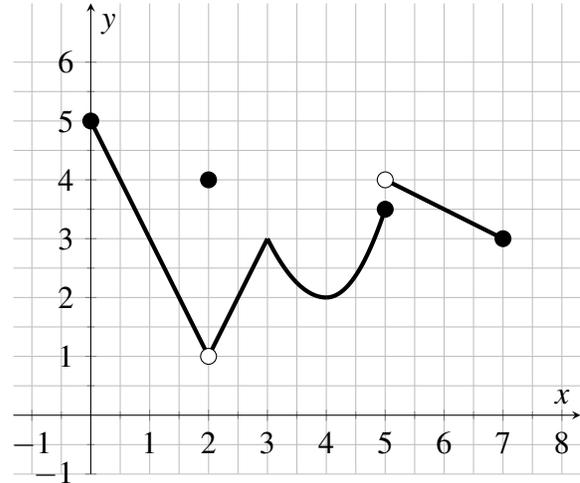
1. [4 points] Use the graph to state all the absolute and local maximum and minimum values of the function.

abs. max. @  $x=0$

no abs. min.

loc. max. @  $x=2,3$

loc. min. @  $x=4$



2. [7 points] Find the absolute maximum and absolute minimum values of  $f$  on the given interval.

$$f(x) = 1 + 24x - 2x^3, \quad [0, 3]$$

$$f'(x) = 24 - 6x^2$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$-2$  is not in  $[0, 3]$

$x$	$f(x)$
0	1
2	33
3	19

abs. max @  $x=2$

abs. min @  $x=0$

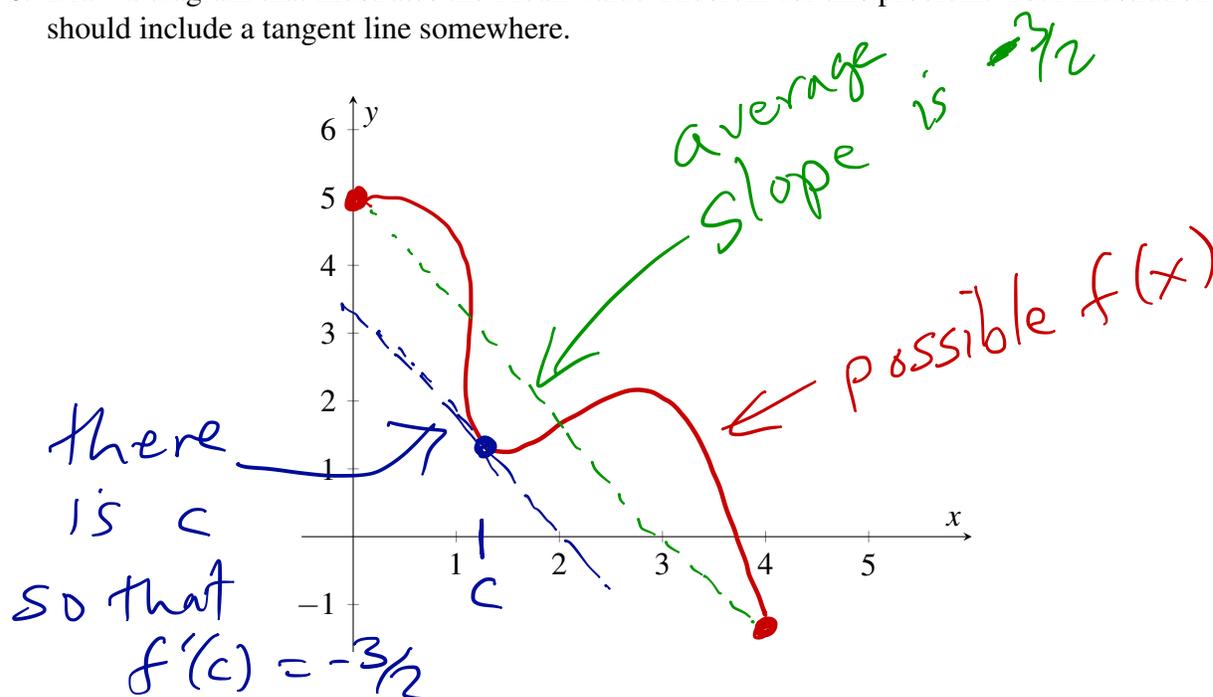
3. [8 points] Suppose  $f$  is continuous on  $[0, 4]$  and has a derivative at each point in  $(0, 4)$ . Suppose  $f(0) = 5$  and  $f(4) = -1$ .

a. What specifically does the Mean Value Theorem let you conclude?

there is  $c$  in  $[0, 4]$  so that

$$f'(c) = \frac{-1-5}{4-0} = \frac{-6}{4} = \frac{-3}{2}$$

b. Draw a diagram that illustrates the Mean Value Theorem for this problem. Your illustration should include a tangent line somewhere.



4. [6 points] Find the critical numbers (critical points) of the function.

$$g(t) = t^2 e^{-3t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(t) &= 2t \cdot e^{-3t} + t^2 e^{-3t} (-3) \\ &= e^{-3t} (2t - 3t^2) = e^{-3t} \cdot t \cdot (2 - 3t) \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(t) = 0 \iff t = 0$$

$$\text{or } 2 - 3t = 0 \iff t = \frac{2}{3}$$