

## SOLUTIONS CHAPTER 14.4

MATH 132 WI01

2.  $y = -2x^2 + 6x + 12$ . Find first critical numbers, by means of finding zeroes of first derivative:  $y' = -2 * 2x + 6 = -4x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow 6 = 4x \rightarrow x = \frac{6}{4} = 1.5$ . To check now whether it is or not maximum or minimum, we plug it in the second derivative  $y'' = -4$ :  $y''(1.5) = -4 \rightarrow$  *negative*  $\rightarrow (\frown) \rightarrow 1.5$  is a relative **maximum**. •

5.  $y = x^3 - 27x + 1$ .  $y' = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 27 = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 = 27 \rightarrow x^2 = 9 \rightarrow x = \pm 3$ . Plug these values in the second derivative  $y'' = 3 * 2x = 6x$ :  $y''(-3) = 6 * (-3) = -18 \rightarrow$  *negative*  $\rightarrow (\frown) \rightarrow -3$  is a relative **maximum**;  $y''(3) = 6 * 3 = 18 \rightarrow$  *positive*  $\rightarrow (\smile) \rightarrow 3$  is a relative **minimum**. •

7.  $y = -x^3 + 3x^2 + 1$ .  $y' = 0 \rightarrow -3x^2 + 3 * 2x = 0 \rightarrow 3x(-x + 2) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, -x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$ . Plug these values in second derivative  $y'' = -3 * 2x + 3 * 2 = 6(-x + 1)$ :  $y''(0) = 6(-0 + 1) = 6 \rightarrow$  *positive*  $\rightarrow (\smile) \rightarrow 0$  is a relative **minimum**;  $y''(2) = 6(-2 + 1) = 6 * (-1) = -6 \rightarrow$  *negative*  $\rightarrow (\frown) \rightarrow 2$  is a relative **maximum**. •

11.  $y = 81x^5 - 5x$ .  $y' = 0 \rightarrow 81 * 5x^4 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow 81 * 5x^4 = 5 \rightarrow x^4 = \frac{1}{81} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{3} = \pm 0.33$ . Plug these values in the second derivative  $y'' = 81 * 5 * 4x^3 = 1620x^3$ :  $y''(-0.33) = -60 \rightarrow$  *negative*  $\rightarrow (\frown) \rightarrow -0.33$  is a relative maximum;  $y''(0.33) = 60 \rightarrow$  *positive*  $\rightarrow (\smile) \rightarrow 0.33$  is a relative minimum. •

13.  $y = (x^2 + 7x + 10)^2$ .  $y' = 0 \rightarrow 2(x^2 + 7x + 10) * (2x + 7) = 0 \rightarrow 2 * (x + 2)(x + 5)(2x + 7) = 0 \rightarrow x + 2 = 0, x = -2; x + 5 = 0, x = -5; 2x + 7 = 0, 2x = -7, x = -\frac{7}{2} = -3.5$ . Plug these values in the second derivative  $y'' = [2(x + 2)(x + 5)(2x + 7)]' = 2[(x^2 + 7x + 10)(2x + 7)]' = 2[(2x + 7)(2x + 7) + (x^2 + 7x + 10) * 2] = 2(4x^2 + 28x + 49 + 2x^2 + 14x + 20) = 2(6x^2 + 42x + 69)$ :

$y''(-2) = 2(6 * (-2)^2 + 42(-2) + 69) = 2(24 - 84 + 69) = 18 \rightarrow$  *positive*  $\rightarrow (\smile) \rightarrow x = -2$  is a relative minimum;

$y''(-5) = 2(6(-5)^2 + 42(-5) + 69) = 2(150 - 210 + 69) = 18 \rightarrow$  *positive*  $\rightarrow (\smile) \rightarrow x = -5$  is also a relative minimum;

$y''(-3.5) = 2(6(-3.5)^2 + 42(-3.5) + 69) = -9 \rightarrow$  *negative*  $\rightarrow (\frown) \rightarrow x = -3.5$  is a relative maximum. •