

Section 3.7

$$56) \frac{t \sec(\sqrt{t^2 - 9}) \tan(\sqrt{t^2 - 9})}{\sqrt{t^2 - 9}} \quad 80) 7$$

Section 3.8

$$30. y = \frac{8}{7} - \frac{1}{14}x$$

Section 3.9

$$26. y' = \frac{x}{1+x^2} + \tan^{-1} x \quad 28. \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}}$$

Section 3.10

$$16. \text{ Using properties of logs first to split up } y, \text{ then } y' = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{3x^2}{x^3+1}.$$

$$32. y = (x - \pi/4) + \ln(\sqrt{2}/2) \quad 36. f'(x) = x^{\cos x} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \ln x \right)$$

$$44. y' = \frac{x(x^2+1)}{\sqrt{x+1}} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} \right)$$

$$46. y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x(x+2)}{(2x+1)(2x+2)}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{2}{2x+1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)$$

Section 3.11

$$10. \frac{9}{8\pi} \text{ m/min} \quad 24. \frac{800\pi}{3} \text{ cm}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$26. \text{ a) QIII \& QIV} \quad \text{b) } 18x \frac{dx}{dt} + 32y \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{c) } -\frac{32}{3} \text{ ft/s} \quad \text{d) } \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

Chapter 3 Review Problems

$$48. \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1 + \sec t - t \sec t \tan t}{(1 + \sec t)^2} \quad 84. K'(2) = -8$$

Section 4.2

$$18. \text{ CP: } x = \pi/4; \text{ maximum is } f(\pi/4) = \sqrt{2}; \text{ minimum is } f(0) = f(\pi/2) = 1.$$

$$32. \text{ CP: } x = 1 \text{ and } x = -3; \text{ maximum is } f(2) = 4; \text{ minimum is } f(1) = -3.$$

$$40. \text{ CP: } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}; \text{ minimum of } f \text{ is } f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \sqrt{3} \text{ and the maximum of } f \text{ is } f(2) = 2\sqrt{5} - 2$$

$$52. \text{ CP: } x = 1; \text{ maximum is } f(1) = e^{-1}; \text{ minimum is } f(0) = 0.$$

Section 4.3

24. CP: $x = -1, x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $x = 2$; $f(-1)$ neither; $f(1/2)$ local max; $f(2)$ local min

48.

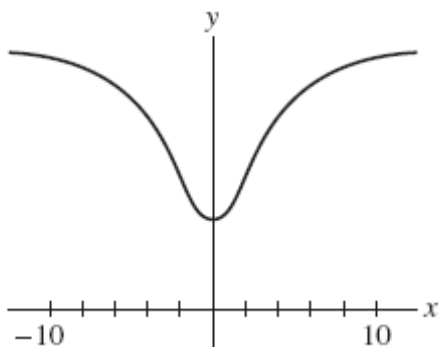
x	$(-\infty, -2)$	-2	$(-2, 0)$	0	$(0, \infty)$
f'	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
f	\nearrow	M	\searrow	m	\nearrow

Section 4.4

8. f is concave up on $(1, \infty)$ and concave down on $(-\infty, 1)$; point of inflection at $x = 1$.

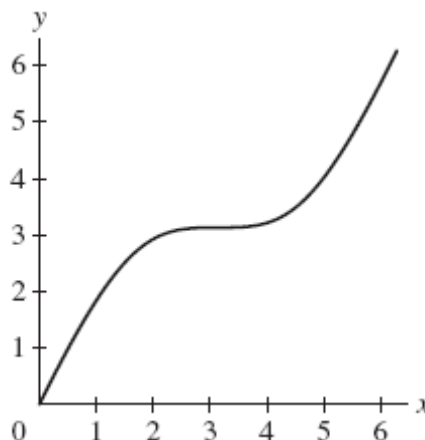
24. $f(-2) = -15$ and $f(2) = -15$ are local minima, and $f(0) = 1$ is a local maximum.

58.



Section 4.5

42. Inflection point: $x = \pi$; No local max/min



Section 4.5 (continued)

72. Left curve is the graph of $f(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2 - 1}$

Chapter 4 Review Problems

44.

