

$$1. f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 6x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x+2)(x+3) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \quad x = -3$$

$$f''(x) = 2x + 5$$

$$f''(-2) = 1 > 0, \text{ min}$$

local min at $x = -2$

$$f''(-3) = -1 < 0, \text{ max}$$

local max at $x = -3$

$$2. f(x) = (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}(x+4)$$

$$f'(x) = (x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x+4)$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}(3)(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}} + \frac{2(x+4)}{3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{3(x-1) + 2x + 8}{3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{5x + 5}{3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$f' = 0 = 5x + 5$$

$$x = -1$$

$$f' \text{ und. } x = 1$$

don't include
2nd deriv. test
only works
for $f' = 0$

$$f'' = \frac{3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(5) - (5x+5)(\frac{1}{3})(3)(x-1)^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{9(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$f''(-1) = \frac{15(-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 0}{9(-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{-}{+} < 0, \text{ max}$$

local max at $x = -1$

$$3. f(x) = x^4 - 5x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 10x = 0$$

$$2x(2x^2 - 5) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 10$$

$$f''(-\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}) = 20 > 0, \text{ min}$$

$$f''(\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}) = 20 > 0, \text{ min}$$

$$f''(0) = -10 < 0, \text{ max}$$

local max at $x = 0$ local min at $x = -\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$ and $\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$

$$4. f(x) = x^5 - 3x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 9x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2(5x^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$f''(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}) > 0, \text{ min}$$

$$f''(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}) < 0, \text{ max}$$

local min at $x = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$
local max at $x = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$f''(x) = 20x^3 - 18x$$

$$f''(0) = 0$$

2nd deriv. test fails

$$5. f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 3x) \rightarrow \text{domain: } (-\sqrt{3}, 0) \cup (\sqrt{3}, \infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 3}{x^3 - 3x} = 0 \quad \text{if } x = \pm 1$$

$x = 1$ ^{not} in domain

$x = -1$ in domain

$$f''(x) = \frac{(x^3 - 3x)(6x) - (3x^2 - 3)(3x^2 - 3)}{(x^3 - 3x)^2}$$

$$f''(-1) = \frac{(2)(-6) - 0}{4} < 0, \text{ max}$$

local max at $x = -1$