

Special Points - Answer Key

- Find the critical points of $f(x) = 4x + 7$.
None.
- Find the critical point of $g(x) = 4x + \frac{1}{x}$.
 $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$
- Find inflection point of $u(x) = x^2 \ln(x)$.
 $x = e^{-3/2}$
- Find inflections point(s) of $f(x)$ where $f''(x) = \ln(x^2 + x - 11)$.
 $x = 3, -4$
- Find critical point(s) of $f(x) = x2^{x^2-16x}$.
 $x = \frac{16 \ln(2) - 1}{2 \ln(2)}$
- Find inflection point(s) of $g(x)$ where $g'(x) = \sin(e^{x^2})$.
 $x = 0, \sqrt{\ln\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)}, n \text{ is odd.}$
- Find critical point(s) of $h(y)$ where $h'(y) = 7y^2 - 28$.
 $y = \pm 4$
- Find the inflection point(s) of $f(x)$ where $\frac{df}{dx} = x(b - x)$.
 $x = \frac{b}{2}$
- If θ^* is an inflection point of $w(\theta) = e^{-a\theta} \cos(b\theta)$, where $a \neq b$, find the equation satisfied by θ^* .
 $\tan(b\theta^*) = \frac{a(b+a)}{b(b-a)}$
- Find critical point(s) of $h(x)$ where $h''(x) = 5$ and $h'(0) = 10$.
 $h'(x) = 5x + h(0)$, the critical point is $x = -2$.