

**Access to Science, Engineering and Agriculture:  
Mathematics 2  
MATH00040  
Assignment 3**

**Due Date: By 7.30pm on Wednesday 27/3/19**

Show all your workings - part of overall mark

1. Find the derivatives of each of the following functions.

(a)  $f(x) = 4x^3e^{-x} + \cos(-2x)\ln(-5x)$  (where  $x < 0$ ).

(b)  $f(x) = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\cos(2x) - x^3\sin(-4x)$

(c)  $f(x) = \frac{\sin(2x)}{\cos(3x)}$  (where  $\cos(3x) \neq 0$ ).

(d)  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{\ln(3x)}$  (where  $x > \frac{1}{3}$ ).

(e)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2\cos(3x)}{e^{2x}\sin(x)}$  (where  $\sin(x) \neq 0$ ).

(f)  $f(x) = \frac{e^x(x^3 - 2x^2 + 5)}{\cos(-4x)}$  (where  $\cos(-4x) \neq 0$ ).

(g)  $f(x) = \cos(x^3 - 2x + 5)$

(h)  $f(x) = \sin(\sin(\sin(x)))$

(i)  $f(x) = e^{xe^x}$

2. Find all the critical points of each of the following functions.

(a)  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 24x - 7$

(b)  $f(x) = -x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 10$

(c)  $f(x) = e^{-4x} + 5x$

(d)  $f(x) = \sin(2x)$

3. Find the points where the global maxima and minima of each of the following functions occur.

(a)

$$f: [0, 6] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto -x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 10$$

(b)

$$f: [1, 6] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto -x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 10$$

(c)

$$f: [0, 5] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto -x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 10$$

(d)

$$f: [2, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto -x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 10$$

(e)

$$f: [2, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto -x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 10$$

(f)

$$f: [3, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto -x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 10$$

(g)

$$f: [-2, -1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto e^{-4x} + 5x$$

(h)

$$f: [-1, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto e^{-4x} + 5x$$

(i)

$$f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \mapsto e^{-4x} + 5x$$

4. By finding the second derivative, classify all the critical points of each of the following functions.

(a)  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 24x - 7$

(b)  $f(x) = -x^3 + 9x^2 - 24x + 10$

(c)  $f(x) = e^{-4x} + 5x$

(d)  $f(x) = \sin(2x)$

5. (a) Starting with the initial guess  $x_0 = 2$ , apply two iterations of the Newton-Raphson method to obtain an approximate solution of the equation  $x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x + 10 = 0$ .

(b) Starting with the initial guess  $x_0 = 1$ , apply two iterations of the Newton-Raphson method to obtain an approximate solution of the equation  $\cos(2x) - x = 0$ .