

**Ex. 9** Find relative extrema and points of inflection

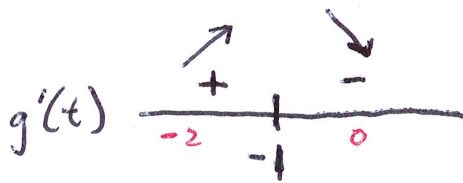
$$g(t) = 1 + (2+t)e^{-t}$$

$$g'(t) = 0 + \overbrace{(1)}^{f'} \overbrace{(e^{-t})}^g + \overbrace{(2+t)}^f \overbrace{(e^{-t})}^{g'} (-1)$$

$$g'(t) = e^{-t} - 2e^{-t} - te^{-t}$$

$$g'(t) = \frac{1}{e^t} - \frac{2}{e^t} - \frac{t}{e^t}$$

$$g'(t) = \frac{-1-t}{e^t}$$



\* Find critical values:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} -1-t=0 & e^t=0 \\ t=-1 & \ln e^t = \ln 0 \\ & \text{no solution} \end{array}$$

Relative max at  $(-1, \frac{1+e}{e})$  b/c  $g'(t)$  changes from + to -

$$g(-1) = 1 + (2-1)e^1 = 1+e$$

$$g''(t) = \frac{\overbrace{(-1)}^{f'} \overbrace{(e^t)}^g - \overbrace{(-1-t)}^f \overbrace{(e^t)}^{g'}}{\underbrace{(e^t)^2}_{g^2}} = \frac{-e^t + e^t + te^t}{(e^t)^2} \rightarrow g''(t) = \frac{te^t}{(e^t)^2} = \frac{t}{e^t}$$

\* critical points:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} t=0 & e^t=0 \\ t=0 & \text{no solution} \end{array}$$



POI at  $(0, 3)$  b/c  $g''(t)$  change signs

$$g(0) = 1 + (2+0)e^0 = 1+2=3$$

Ex 10

Find relative extrema and points of inflection for

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2e^x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - \frac{1}{e^x}}{2} \quad (e^x)$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{2e^x}$$

\*critical pts:

$e^{2x} + 1 = 0$		$2e^x = 0$
$e^{2x} = -1$		$e^x = 0$
$\ln e^{2x} = \ln(-1)$		$\ln e^x \neq \ln 0$
no solution		no solution



$f(x)$  is increasing  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , no relative extrema

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

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2e^x}$$

\*critical pts:

$e^{2x} - 1 = 0$		$2e^x = 0$
$e^{2x} = 1$		$e^x = 0$
$\ln e^{2x} = \ln 1$		$\ln e^x \neq \ln 0$
$2x \ln e = 0$		no solution
$2x = 0$		
$x = 0$		



POI at  $(0, 0)$   
b/c  $f''(x)$  change signs

$$f(0) = \frac{e^0 - 1}{2e^0} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$