

For full credit please fully simplify your answers.

### Problem 1

Consider the function  $f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2 - \frac{5}{8}$  on the interval  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

1. Find the maximum of the function on this domain.
2. Find the minimum of the function on this domain.
3. Does this function have a root  $x_0$  where  $f(x_0) = 0$  on this domain? Justify your answer.

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 6x$$

$$\text{Critical Pts: } f'(x) = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= -\frac{5}{8}, \quad f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{8} \\ &= \frac{4}{8} - \frac{6}{8} - \frac{5}{8} = -\frac{7}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Endpoints: } f(1) = 4 - 3 - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{max: } \left(1, \frac{3}{8}\right), \quad \text{min: } \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{7}{8}\right)$$

→ Root exists as sign changes between min and max of  $f$  on domain

## Problem 2

Find the limit and rates of convergence of the following function as  $h \rightarrow 0$ :

$$f(h) = e^{h^2} + 2 \cos(h)$$

$$e(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$e^{h^2} = 1 + h^2 + \frac{h^4}{2} + \dots$$

$$2 \cos(h) = 2 - h^2 + \frac{h^4}{12} - \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{h^2} + 2 \cos(h) = 3 + h^2 - h^2 + \frac{h^4}{2} + \frac{h^4}{12} + \dots$$

$$= 3 + \frac{7}{12} h^4 + \dots$$

$\Rightarrow$  Limit is 3, convergence is  $O(h^4)$