

1. Let a particle's position for $t > 0$ be given by $s(t) = t^2 + 2/t$

- a) When is the velocity equal to zero?
- b) What is the particle's position at that time?
- c) What is the particle's acceleration at that time?
- d) Is the acceleration ever negative? When?
- e) What is the lower bound of the acceleration?

2. Use analytic means to find and classify maxima and points of inflection:

$f(x) = x^5 - 5x^3 + 3$. Make a sketch. Verify afterwards with your calculator.

3. If you jump out of an airplane without a parachute you fall faster and faster until air resistance causes you to approach a steady velocity called *terminal* velocity.

- a) Sketch a graph of your descent (position) against time.
- b) Explain the concavity of your graph.
- c) Sketch a graph of velocity v. time.
- d) Assuming air resistance to be negligible initially, what natural phenomenon is represented by the slope of your velocity graph at $0 < t < \text{term. vel.}$

4. Put an (a) by all points of inflection if the graph at right is $f(x)$.

Put a (b) by all points of inflection if the graph at right is $f'(x)$.

Put a (c) by all points of inflection if the graph at right is $f''(x)$.

