1. Sketch the graph of a twice-differentiable function y = f(x) with the following properties. Label coordinates on the graph where possible.

x	$\boldsymbol{y}$	Derivatives
x < 2		y' < 0, y'' > 0
2	1	y' = 0, y'' > 0
2 < x < 4		y' > 0, y'' > 0
4	4	y' > 0, y'' = 0
4 < x < 6		y' > 0, y'' < 0
6	7	y' = 0, y'' < 0
6 < x		y' < 0, y'' < 0

2. Using calculus, find vertical/horizontal asymptotes, local extrema, and intervals of concavity for  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3}$ . Sketch the graph; be sure to label your graph and indicate the transition points (critical points and inflection points, if any).

3. Using calculus, find intervals where f is increasing/decreasing, where f is concave up/down, any inflection points, and any local maxima/minima. Then sketch a labeled graph of y = f(x), indicating any maxima/minima and any inflection points on the graph:

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{-x/5}$$

4. Find the vertical asymptote, local extrema, and intervals of concavity for  $f(x) = x + \frac{a}{x}$ , where a > 0. Sketch the graph for generic a > 0; be sure to label your graph and indicate the transition points (critical points and inflection points, if any).