

1. Recall Newton's Method says

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

Since  $f(x) = x^3 - 5$ ,  $f'(x) = 3x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x_{n+1} &= x_n - \frac{x_n^3 - 5}{3x_n^2} \\ &= \frac{3x_n^3 - x_n^3 + 5}{3x_n^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n}{3} + \frac{5}{3x_n^2}$$

Initial guess:  $x_0 = 1$  (choices may vary here)

$$x_1 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$x_2 \approx 1.86167800$$

$$x_3 \approx 1.72200188$$

$$x_4 \approx 1.71005974$$

$$x_5 \approx 1.70997595$$

$$x_6 \approx 1.70997595$$

⋮

To 5 places,

$$\boxed{\sqrt[3]{5} \approx 1.70998}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Check: } 1.70998^3 \\ \approx 5.000036. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4}$$

a) Quotient rule:

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

$$= \frac{2x(x^2 + 4 - x^2 + 4)}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{16x}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 4)^2 \cdot 16 - 16x \cdot 2(x^2 + 4) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 4)^4}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 4) \cdot 16 - 64x^2}{(x^2 + 4)^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{64 - 48x^2}{(x^2 + 4)^3}$$

b) Critical point:  $x = 0$  only.

$$f''(0) = \frac{64}{4^3} = 1 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow$   $x = 0$  Local minimum by 2<sup>nd</sup> Derivative Test

c) Since  $(x^2 + 4)^2 > 0$  for all  $x$ ,  $f'(x) > 0$

if and only if  $x > 0$ , if and only

if  $x < 0$ . Else;  $f'(x) < 0$ .

Increasing:  $(0, \infty)$

Decreasing:  $(-\infty, 0)$

d) Again, use  $x^2 + 4 > 0$  for all  $x$ , so we just study the sign of  $64 - 48x^2$ .

$$64 - 48x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 4 - 3x^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Sign chart:

-	+	-
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$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$		$+\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

Since  $64 - 48\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 < 0$ ,  $64 - 48(0)^2 > 0$ .

Concave up:  $(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})$

Concave down:  $(-\infty, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}) \cup (\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \infty)$

e)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4} = 1 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 1 \text{ horizontal asymptote} \\ \text{No oblique / vertical} \\ \text{asymptotes} \end{array} \right.$

Intercepts:  $(0, -1), (\pm 2, 0)$

f) Careful plot of f:

