

1. If $f(x) = 3\sqrt[3]{(2x-1)^2}$,
 - a. find f' ,
 - b. use f' to find the interval where f is increasing or decreasing,
 - c. use f' to find the relative maximum or minimum for f if any,
 - d. use f'' to find the interval(s) where f is concave upward or downward,
 - e. use f'' to find the inflection point(s) of f if any.
2. If $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$.
 - a. find f'
 - b. use f' to find the interval where f is increasing or decreasing
 - c. use f' to find the relative maximum or minimum for f .
 - d. find f'' ,
 - e. assume $f''(x) = \frac{2(\sqrt{3}x + 1)(\sqrt{3}x - 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$, use f'' to find the interval(s) where f is concave upward or downward,
 - f. use f'' to find the inflection point(s) of f if any.
3. If $f(x) = -x^4 - 2x^3 + 1$,
 - a. find f'
 - b. use f' to find the interval where f is increasing or decreasing
 - c. use f' to find the relative maximum or minimum for f .
 - d. use f'' to find the interval(s) where f is concave upward or downward,
 - e. use f'' to find the inflection point(s) of f if any.