Find the following for  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2-4} = \frac{x^2}{(x+2)(x-2)}$  (if they exist; if they don't exist, state so). Use this information to graph f.

Note 
$$f'(x) = \frac{-8x}{(x^2-4)^2}$$
,  $f''(x) = \frac{8(3x^2+4)}{(x^2-4)^3}$ 

- [1.5] 1a.) critical numbers: \_\_\_\_\_
- [1.5] 1b.) relative maximum(s) occur at x =
- [1.5] 1c.) relative minimum(s) occur at  $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- [1.5] 1d.) The absolute maximum of f on the interval [0, 5] is \_\_\_\_\_ and occurs at x = \_\_\_\_
- [1.5] 1e.) The absolute minimum of f on the interval [0, 5] is \_\_\_\_\_ and occurs at x =\_\_\_\_\_
- [1.5] 1f.) Inflection point(s) occur at x =
- [1.5] 1g.) f increasing on the intervals
- [1.5] 1h.) f decreasing on the intervals \_\_\_\_\_
- [1.5] 1i.) f is concave up on the intervals
- [1.5] 1j.) f is concave down on the intervals\_\_\_\_\_\_
- [1.5] 1k.) Equation(s) of vertical asymptote(s)\_\_\_\_\_
- [4] 11.) Equation(s) of horizontal and/or slant asymptote(s)\_\_\_\_\_
- [4.5] 1m.) Graph f

