



1. This problem concerns the function $f(x) = 4 + 2e^x - \sqrt[3]{x^2} = 4 + 2e^x - x^{\frac{2}{3}}$

(a) Find $f'(x)$.

$$f'(x) = 0 + 2e^x - \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \boxed{2e^x - \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}} \quad \checkmark$$

(b) State the intervals on which the function $f(x)$ is differentiable.

$f'(0)$ is not defined (division by 0) but $f'(x)$ is defined for all other values of x .

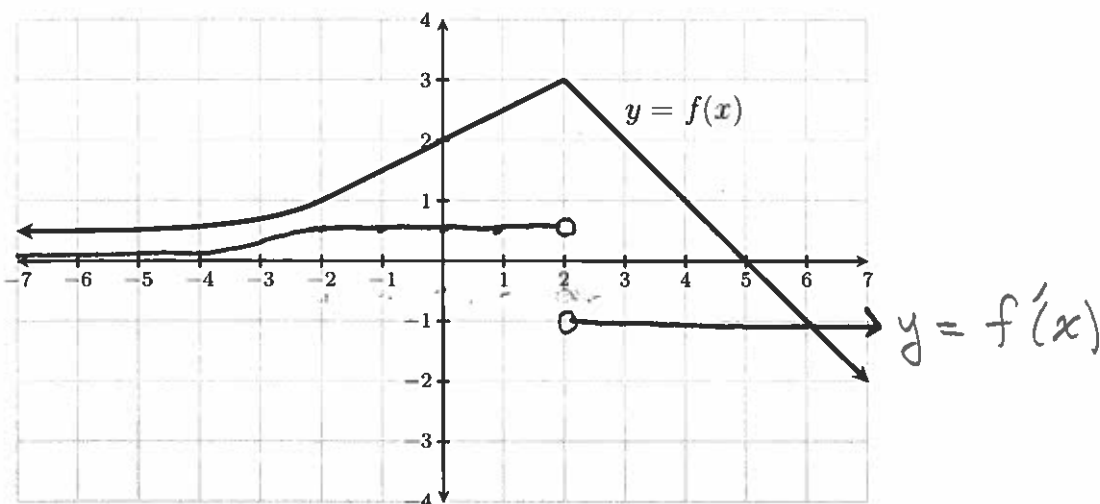
$\therefore f$ is differentiable on $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

2. The graph of a function $f(x)$ is shown below.

(a) Using the same coordinate axis, sketch the graph of its derivative $f'(x)$

(b) At which x values is $f(x)$ not differentiable?

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$



1. This problem concerns the function $g(x) = 3\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 6 + 2e^x = 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 6 + 2e^x$

(a) Find $g'(x)$.

$$g'(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 0 + 2e^x = \boxed{\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + 2e^x}$$

(b) State the intervals on which the function $g(x)$ is differentiable.

$g'(0)$ is not defined (division by 0) but
 $g'(x)$ is defined for all values of $x, \neq 0$.

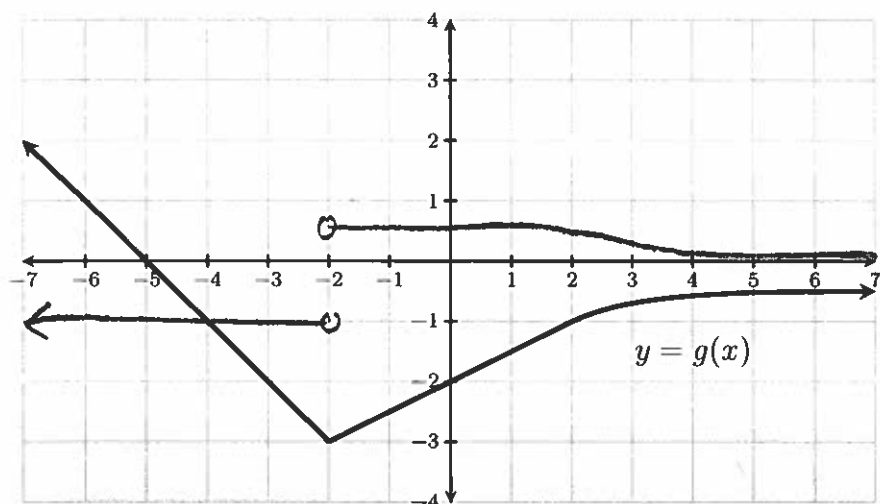
$\therefore \boxed{g(x) \text{ is differentiable on } (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)}$

2. The graph of a function $g(x)$ is shown below.

(a) Using the same coordinate axis, sketch the graph of its derivative $g'(x)$

(b) At which x value(s) is $g(x)$ **not** differentiable?

$$\boxed{x = -2}$$



$y = g'(x)$