Question 1: A

Question 2: B

Question 3: D

Question 4: E

Question 5: C

(a) $g(0) = 2 \cdot 0 + \int_{-2}^{0} f(t)\,dt = 3$

$g(-5) = 2 \cdot (-5) + \int_{-2}^{-5} f(t)\,dt = -10 + 3 = -7$

$2 : \begin{cases} 1 : g(0) \\ 1 : g(-5) \end{cases}$

(b) $g'(x) = 2 + f(x)$
$g''(x) = f'(x)$

$g''(4) = f'(4) = -1$

$g''(-2) = f'(-2)$ does not exist.

$3 : \begin{cases} 1 : g'(x) \\ 1 : g''(4) \\ 1 : g''(-2) \text{ does not exist} \end{cases}$

(c) The graph of g is concave down on the intervals $(-2, 0)$ and $(2, 8)$ since $g'(x) = 2 + f(x)$ decreases on those intervals.

1 : intervals and reason

(d) $h'(x) = g'\left(x^3 + 1\right) \cdot 3x^2$

$h'(1) = g'(2) \cdot 3 = (2 + f(2)) \cdot 3$
$= (2 + 3) \cdot 3 = 15$

$3 : \begin{cases} 2 : \text{chain rule} \\ 1 : \text{answer} \end{cases}$