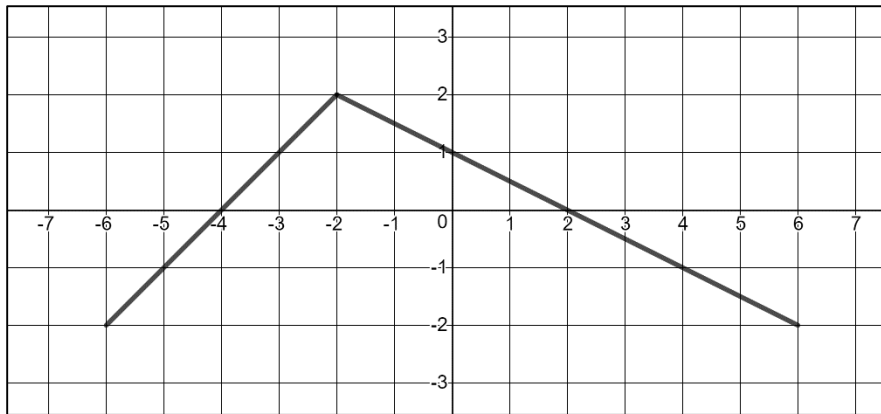


The function f is defined on the closed interval $[-6,6]$. The graph consists of two line segments and is shown below. Let g be the function defined at $g(x) = \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt$.



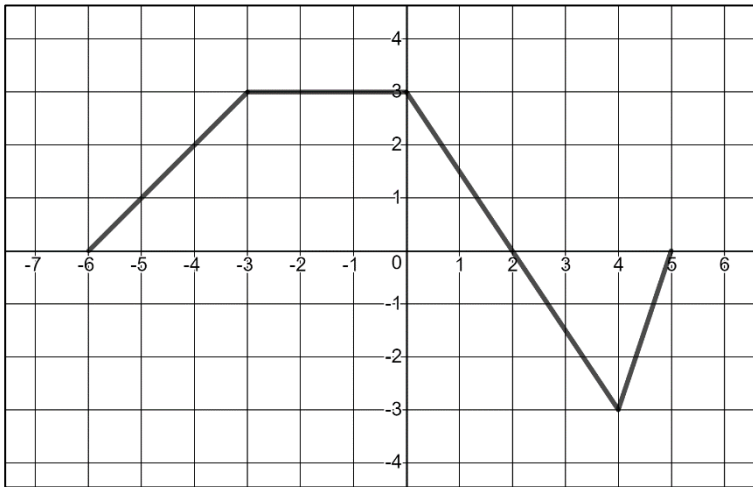
Find each of the following.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. $g(-4)$ | 2. $g(-2)$ | 3. $g(4)$ |
| 4. $g'(-6)$ | 5. $g'(-2)$ | 6. $g'(2)$ |
| 7. $g''(-4)$ | 8. $g''(-1)$ | 9. $g''(5)$ |

Answer the following about the function g .

10. For what values of x is $g'(x) = 0$
11. When is the $g(x)$ increasing?
12. When is the $g(x)$ decreasing?
13. When is the $g(x)$ concave upward?
14. When is the $g(x)$ concave downward?
15. Find the absolute extrema of $g(x)$.

The graph, $h'(x)$, consists of four line segments and is defined on the closed interval $-6 \leq x \leq 5$.



16. Write an expression for $h(x)$ that involves an integral when $h(-3) = -2$:

17. Using the function $h(x)$ from #16, find the y values of the endpoints, critical numbers, and points of inflections. Then graph.

