

Later in the course we will encounter functions like the following:

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{-x/a}$$

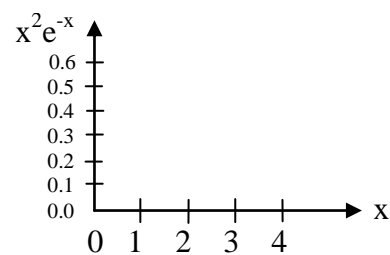
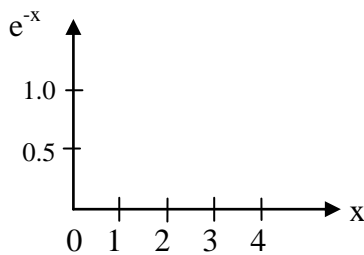
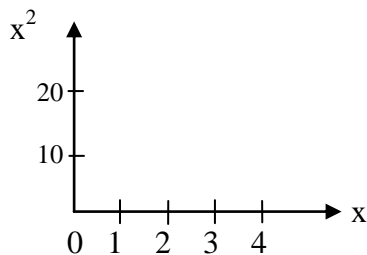
where a is a constant. This function is positive and equals zero at $x = 0$ and ∞ . Notice also that:

x^2 is an *increasing* function of x , and $e^{-x/a}$ is a *decreasing* function of x .

$f(x) = x^2 e^{-x/a}$ has a maximum (a peak).

- a) By taking the derivative of $f(x)$, find the value of x at which $f(x)$ is a maximum. Your answer should be in terms of the constant a .

- b) To gain some insights, set $a = 1$ and plot the following for $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$. Draw smooth curves through the points:



- c) By taking its derivative, show that $\ln(f(x))$ has a maximum at the same x that $f(x)$ does.