

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-1}{4} \left( \frac{-3}{2} \right) x^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{8} x^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{3}{8} \left( \frac{-5}{2} \right) x^{-\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{-15}{16} x^{-\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{-15}{16 \sqrt{x^7}}$$

**25** If  $f(x) = 16x^2 - x^3$ , what is the rate of change of  $f'(x)$  at  $(1, 15)$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 16(2)x - 3x^2 \\ &= 32x - 3x^2 \end{aligned}$$

we want the rate of change of  $f'(x) = f''(x)$

$$= 32 - 3(2)x$$

$$= 32 - 6x$$

at  $(1, 15) \rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$

$$f''(1) = 32 - 6(1)$$

$$= \boxed{26}$$

**39** The revenue (in thousands of dollars) from the sale of a product is:-

$$R = 15x + 30(4x + 1)^{-1} - 30$$

where  $x$  is the number of units.

(a) At what rate is the marginal revenue  $\overline{MR}$  changing when the number of units being sold is 25?

