$\qquad$

| $x$ | -2 | $-2<x<-1$ | -1 | $-1<x<1$ | 1 | $1<x<3$ | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $f(x)$ | 12 | Positive | 8 | Positive | 2 | Positive | 7 |
| $f^{\prime}(x)$ | -5 | Negative | 0 | Negative | 0 | Positive | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $g(x)$ | -1 | Negative | 0 | Positive | 3 | Positive | 1 |
| $g^{\prime}(x)$ | 2 | Positive | $\frac{3}{2}$ | Positive | 0 | Negative | -2 |

The twice-differentiable functions $f$ and $g$ are defined for all real numbers $x$. Values of $f, f^{\prime}, g$, and $g^{\prime}$ for various values of $x$ are given in the table above.
a) Find the $x$-coordinate of each relative minimum of $f$ on the interval $[-2,3]$ Justify your answers.
b) The function $h$ is defined by $h(x)=\ln (g(x))$. Determine the $x$-coordinate of each relative minimum and maximum of $h$ on the interval $[-2,3]$.

