Differentiate  $y = e^t \sin(\pi t - 1)$ 

Answer:  $\frac{dy}{dt} =$ 

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $y = (\cos(2q))(\tan q)$ 

Answer:  $\frac{dy}{dq} =$ \_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $z = \sin(y^2 + 4)e^{y/2}$ 

Answer:  $\frac{dz}{dy} =$ 

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate 
$$y = \frac{\sin q}{1 + \cos q}$$

(incorrect)

Differentiate 
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{10+x}$$

Answer:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ 

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate 
$$f(t) = \frac{t^4 - 2t + 5}{\cos(3t)}$$

Answer: f'(t) = 1

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $V = Q \tan(Ny) - M$ , where M, N and Q are con-

Answer:  $\frac{dV}{dy} =$ \_\_\_\_ Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $B(x) = \sqrt{Mx^2 - N}$ , where M and N are con-

Answer: B'(x) =

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $y = \sqrt{\sin(3\pi x)}$ 

Answer:  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ \_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $f(x) = x\sqrt{2+x^2}$ 

Answer: f'(x) =

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $B(t) = 10(\tan(t))^e$ 

Answer: B'(t) =

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $f(s) = s \tan(\tan(s))$ 

Answer: f'(s) =

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

Differentiate  $B(x) = 5(\sin(x))^2 - 6$ 

Answer: B'(x) =

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

**14.** (0 pts)

Let  $F(x) = f(x^7)$  and  $G(x) = (f(x))^7$ . You also know that  $a^6 = 15, f(a) = 2, f'(a) = 4, f'(a^7) = 2.$ 

Find  $F'(a) = \_\_\_$  and  $G'(a) = \_\_\_$ .

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

## **15.** (0 pts)

Let F(x) = f(f(x)) and  $G(x) = (F(x))^2$ . You also know that f(8) = 13, f(13) = 2, f'(13) = 9, f'(8) = 2. Find F'(8) =\_\_\_\_ and G'(8) =\_\_\_\_.

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

## **16.** (0 pts) Let

$$f(x) = \sin(\sqrt{e^{x^3 \sin(x)}})$$

$$f'(x) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

**17.** (0 pts) If  $f(x) = 4x^2 - 7x + 5$ , find f'(2).

Use this to find the equation of the tangent line to the parabola  $y = 4x^2 - 7x + 5$  at the point (2,7). The equation of this tangent line can be written in the form y = mx + b where m is:\_\_\_\_\_ and where b is:\_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

**18.** (0 pts) If 
$$f(x) = \frac{4}{x-2}$$
, find  $f'(4)$ .

Use this to find the equation of the tangent line to the curve  $y = \frac{4}{x-2}$  at the point (4, -2.00000). The equation of this tangent line can be written in the form y = mx + b where m is:

and where b is:\_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

**19.** (0 pts)

On a separate piece of paper, sketch the graph of the parabola  $y = x^2 + 8$ . On the same graph, plot the point (0, -3). Note that there are two tangent lines of  $y = x^2 + 8$  that pass through the point (0, -3).

Specifically, the tangent line of the parabola  $y = x^2 + 8$  at the point  $(a, a^2 + 8)$  passes through the point (0, -3) where a > 0.

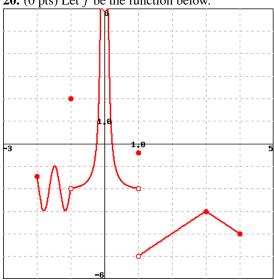
The other tangent line that passes through the point (0, -3) occurs at the point  $(-a, a^2 + 8)$ .

Find the number a.

Answer(s) submitted:

• (incorrect)

**20.** (0 pts) Let f be the function below.



Use <u>interval notation</u> to indicate where f(x) is continuous. If it is continuous on more than one interval, use U for union. You may click on the graph to make it larger.

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

**21.** (0 pts) For what value of the constant c is the function f continuous on  $(-\infty,\infty)$  where

$$f(s) = \begin{cases} cs + 9 & \text{if } s \in (-\infty, 6] \\ cs^2 - 9 & \text{if } s \in (6, \infty) \end{cases}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

.

(incorrect)

## **22.** (0 pts)

A function f(x) is said to have a **removable** discontinuity at x = a if:

- **1.** f is either not defined or not continuous at x = a.
- **2.** f(a) could either be defined or redefined so that the new function IS continuous at x = a.

Let 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 16x + 65, & \text{if } x < -8\\ 2, & \text{if } x = -8\\ -x^2 - 16x - 63, & \text{if } x > -8 \end{cases}$$

Show that f(x) has a removable discontinuity at x = -8 and determine what value for f(-8) would make f(x) continuous at x = -8.

Must redefine  $f(-8) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

Now for fun, try to graph f(x). It's just a couple of parabolas! *Answer(s) submitted:* 

(incorrect)

## **23.** (0 pts)

A function f(x) is said to have a **jump** discontinuity at x = a if:

- 1.  $\lim f(x)$  exists.
- 2.  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x)$  exists.
- 3. The left and right limits are not equal.

Let 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x - 8, & \text{if } x < 6\\ \frac{5}{x + 9}, & \text{if } x \ge 6 \end{cases}$$

Show that f(x) has a jump discontinuity at x = 6 by calculating the limits from the left and right at x = 6.

$$\lim_{x \to 6^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 6^+} f(x) =$$

Now for fun, try to graph f(x).

Answer(s) submitted:

•

(incorrect)

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24. (0 pts)  
et 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} mx - 11, & \text{if } x < -10 \\ x^2 + 2x - 1, & \text{if } x \ge -10 \end{cases}$$

If f(x) is a function which is continuous everywhere, then we must have

 $m = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ 

Now for fun, try to graph f(x).

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)

**25.** (0 pts) Let  $f(x) = x^4 + 5x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x$ . Then f'(x) is \_\_\_\_\_

and f'(3) is \_\_\_\_\_

f''(x) is \_\_\_\_\_

and f''(3) is \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•

•

(incorrect)

**26.** (0 pts) Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 10}$ .

Then f'(x) is \_\_\_\_\_

f'(5) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

f''(x) is \_\_\_\_\_

and f''(5) is \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

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(incorrect)

**27.** (0 pts) Let  $f(x) = x \sin(x)$ . Find f''(3.9).

(Remember – radian mode!)

Answer(s) submitted:

(incorrect)