

1. (2 pts) For some positive constant  $C$ , a patient's temperature change,  $T$ , due to a dose,  $D$ , of a drug is given by  $T = (\frac{C}{2} - \frac{D}{3})D^2$ .

What dosage maximizes the temperature change?

$D =$  \_\_\_\_\_

The sensitivity of the body to the drug is defined as  $dT/dD$ .

What dosage maximizes sensitivity?

$D =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
•

(incorrect)

2. (2 pts) When an electric current passes through two resistors with resistance  $r$  and  $s$ , connected in parallel, the combined resistance,  $R$ , can be calculated from the equation

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s},$$

where  $R$ ,  $r$ , and  $s$  are positive. Assume that  $s$  is constant.

Find  $\frac{dR}{dr}$ :

$\frac{dR}{dr} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Is  $R$  and increasing or decreasing function of  $r$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

(Enter **increasing**, **decreasing**, **neither**, or **both** (write both if there are values of  $r$  for which  $R$  is increasing, and other values for which it is decreasing; enter neither if this is a constant function.)

If we consider the interval  $a \leq r \leq b$ , where does  $R$  take on its global maximum and minimum values?

maximum:  $r =$  \_\_\_\_\_

minimum:  $r =$  \_\_\_\_\_

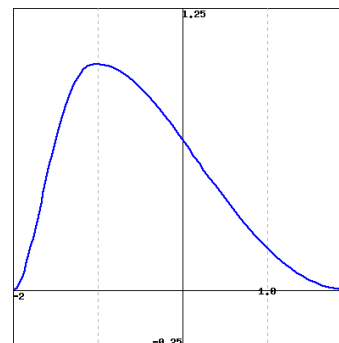
(Enter **none** if there is no global maximum or minimum for this function.)

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
•  
•  
•

(incorrect)

3. (2 pts) The figure below gives the behavior of the derivative of  $g(x)$  on  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ .



Graph of  $g'(x)$  (not  $g(x)$ )

(Click on the graph to get a larger version.)

Sketch a graph of  $g(x)$  and use your sketch to answer the following questions.

A. Where does the graph of  $g(x)$  have inflection points?

$x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Enter your answer as a comma-separated list of values, or enter **none** if there are none.

B. Where are the global maxima and minima of  $g$  on  $[-2, 2]$ ?

minimum at  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

maximum at  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

C. If  $g(-2) = -4$ , what are possible values for  $g(0)$ ?

$g(0)$  is in \_\_\_\_\_

(Enter your answer as an interval, or union of intervals, giving the possible values. Thus if you know  $-10 < g(0) \leq -5$ , enter **(-10,-5]**. Enter **infinity** for  $\infty$ , the interval **[-4,-4]** to indicate a single point).

How is the value of  $g(2)$  related to the value of  $g(0)$ ?

$g(2)$  \_\_\_\_\_  $g(0)$

(Enter the appropriate mathematical equality or inequality,  $=$ ,  $<$ ,  $>$ , etc.)

Answer(s) submitted:

•  
•  
•  
•  
•

(incorrect)

4. (2 pts) Let  $p(x) = ax^3 - x$ , where  $a$  is constant and  $a > 0$ .

Find the local maxima and minima of  $p$ .

(Enter your maxima and minima as comma-separated  $x$ value,classification pairs. For example, if you found that  $x = -2$  was a local minimum and  $x = 3$  was a local maximum, you should enter **(-2,min), (3,max)**. If there were no maximum, you must drop the parentheses and enter **-2,min**.)

maxima and minima: \_\_\_\_\_

What effect does increasing the value of  $a$  have on the  $x$ -position of the maximum(s) you found? (Enter **left**, **none** or **right** if it moves left, has no effect, or moves right.) \_\_\_\_\_

What effect does increasing the value of  $a$  have on the  $x$ -position of the minimum(s) you found? (Enter **left**, **none** or **right** if it moves left, has no effect, or moves right.) \_\_\_\_\_

What effect does increasing the value of  $a$  have on the  $y$ -coordinate of the maximum(s) you found? (Enter **up**, **none** or **down** if it moves up, has no effect, or moves down.) \_\_\_\_\_

What effect does increasing the value of  $a$  have on the  $y$ -coordinate of the minimum(s) you found? (Enter **up**, **none** or **down** if it moves up, has no effect, or moves down.) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

(incorrect)

5. (2 pts) Consider  $f(x) = ax + x \ln(bx)$  for  $a > 0$ ,  $b > 1$ , and  $x > 1$ .

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

Based on your expression for  $f'(x)$ , is  $f(x)$  increasing or decreasing? (Enter **increasing** or **decreasing**.) \_\_\_\_\_

(Be sure that you can see why this is true for all values  $x > 1$ .)

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

Based on your expression for  $f''(x)$ , is  $f(x)$  concave up or concave down? (Enter **up** or **down**.) \_\_\_\_\_

(Be sure that you can see why this is true for all values  $x > 1$ .)

Answer(s) submitted:

- 
- 
- 
- 

(incorrect)