

$$F(x) = \frac{(x-1)(x-3)}{(x-1)(x-2)^2} = \frac{x-3}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$F(1) = \frac{1-3}{(1-2)^2} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2 \quad F(2) = \frac{2-3}{(2-2)^2} = \frac{-1}{0}$$

$$(1-2)(1-2) = 1-2-2+4 = 1$$

$$f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3+h} - \frac{1}{3}}{h}$$

$$f(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h}$$

$$f(3+h) = \frac{1}{3+h} \text{ and } f(3) = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow$$

$$f(1) = 1^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$f'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$f'(3) = 2(3) + 1 = 6 + 1 = 7$$

$$f(3) = 3^2 + 3 = 12$$

$$F(x) = \frac{\tan(x)}{\ln(x)}$$

$$g(3) = 1$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{\sec^2(x) \cdot \ln(x) - \frac{\tan(x)}{x}}{[\ln(x)]^2}$$

$$h'(3) = f'(3)g(3) + f(3)g'(3) = (7)(1) + (12)(-1) = -5$$

$$F(x) = \arctan(3x)$$

$$L(2) = 2^2 + 3 = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$\frac{d}{du} \arctan(u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+(3x)^2} \cdot 3$$

$$= \frac{3}{1+9x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x-4}{3(x-6)^{1/3}} = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2x-14}{9(x-6)^{4/3}} = \frac{8-14}{9(-2)^{4/3}} = \frac{-6}{9 \cdot 16^{1/3}}$$

$$\int x \sqrt{x^2+1} dx \quad x-4=0 \rightarrow x=4$$

$$du = 2x dx \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} du = x dx$$

$$\int_0^{\ln(7)} e^{2x} dx$$

$$= \int 3u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/3} du$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} u^{4/3} + C = \frac{3}{8} (x^2+1)^{4/3} + C$$

$$\int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

$$e^{2 \ln}$$

Question 13:

①

$$A = \pi r^2$$

②

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\pi r^2)$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$$

③

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi (20)(2) = 80\pi \text{ sq ft per second or ft/sec}$$

Question 14:

$$f(x) = x^2 - 6$$

$$g(x) = 12 - x^2$$

①

$$x^2 + 6 = 12 - x^2 + 6$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + x^2 = 12 + 6$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2x^2}{2} = \frac{18}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{9}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \pm 3$$

$g(x)$ and $f(x)$ intersect at $x=3$ $x=-3$

②

$g(x) \rightarrow$ upper $f(x) \rightarrow$ lower

$$\text{Area} = \int_{-3}^3 [(12 - x^2) - (x^2 - 6)] dx$$

$$\rightarrow A = \int_{-3}^3 (18 - 2x^2) dx$$

Question 15:

$f(x)$

