

1.

Marvin B. Waro BSCS 1B

Given the function

$$f(x) = 4x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x - 2. \text{ Solve for } f(2), f(-2), f(1/2), \text{ and } f(-x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad f(2) &= 4(2)^4 - 3(2)^3 + 2(2) - 2 \\ &= 4(16) - 3(8) + 4 - 2 \\ &= 64 - 24 + 4 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(2) = 42}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= 4(-2)^4 - 3(-2)^3 + 2(-2) - 2 \\ &= 4(-2)^4 - 3(-2)^3 - 2(2) - 2 \\ &= -2(-2(-2)^4 - 3(-2)^2 + 2 + 1) \\ &= -2(-2(2^4) - 3(2^2) + 2 + 1) \\ &= -2(-2^5 - 3(4) + 2 + 1) \\ &= -2(-32 - 12 + 2 + 1) \\ &= -2(-41) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(-2) = 82}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1/2) &= 4(1/2)^4 - 3(1/2)^3 + 2(1/2) - 2 \\ &= 4(1/16) - 3(1/8) + 1 - 2 \\ &= 1/4 - 3/8 + 1 - 2 \\ &= 1/4 - 3/8 + 1 - 2 \\ &= 1/8 + 1 - 2 \\ &= 1/8 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1/2) = -7/8$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x) &= 4(-x)^4 - 3(-x)^3 + 2(-x) - 2 \\ &= 4x^4 - 3(-x^3) - 2x - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(-x) = 4x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x - 2}$$

2.

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Given the function:

$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x + 16$. Solve for $f(-1)$, $f(-2)$, $f(2)$ and $f(3)$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \cdot f(-1) &= (-1)^4 - 2(-1)^3 - 7(-1)^2 + 8(-1) + 16 \\ &= 1 - 2(-1) - 7(1) - 8 + 16 \\ &= 1 - 2(-1) - 7 - 8 + 16 \\ &= 1 + 2 - 7 - 8 + 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(-1) = 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot f(-2) &= (-2)^4 - 2(-2)^3 - 7(-2)^2 + 8(-2) + 16 \\ &= (-2)^4 - 2(-2^3) - 7(2^2) - 16 + 16 \\ &= (-2)^4 + 2^4 - 7(4) - 16 + 16 \\ &= (-2)^4 + 2^4 - 28 - 16 + 16 \\ &= 16 + 16 - 28 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(-2) = 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot f(2) &= (2)^4 - 2(2)^3 - 7(2)^2 + 8(2) + 16 \\ &= 2^4 - 2^4 - 7(4) + 16 + 16 \\ &= -7(4) + 16 + 16 \\ &= -28 + 16 + 16 \\ &= -28 + 16 + 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(2) = 4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot f(3) &= (3)^4 - 2(3)^3 - 7(3)^2 + 8(3) + 16 \\ &= 81 - 2(27) - 7(9) + 24 + 16 \\ &= 81 - 54 - 63 + 24 + 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(3) = 4}$$

3.

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Solve for the limit of the function

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{3x^2 + 5x + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 + 2x - 3x - 3}{3x^2 + 3x + 2x + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x(x+1) - 3(x+1)}{3x(x+1) + 2(x+1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x+1)(2x-3)}{(x+1)(3x+2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(2x-3)}{(3x+2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(2x-3)}{(3x+2)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2(-1) - 3}{3(-1) + 2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{-5}{-1}$$

$$= 5$$

4.

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Solve for the limit of the function.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &4.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - x - 2}{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 6} \\
 &\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x^2 - 2x + x - 2}{2x^3 - 4x^2 - x^2 + 2x + 3x - 6} \\
 &\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2(x-2) + x(x-2) + 1(x-2)}{2x^2(x-2) - x(x-2) + 3(x-2)} \\
 &\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x^2 + x + 1)}{\cancel{(x-2)}(2x^2 - x + 3)} \\
 &\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2^2 + 2 + 1}{2(2)^2 - 2 + 3} \\
 &\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4 + 2 + 1}{2(4) - 2 + 3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{7}{9}}$$

5.

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$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad y &= \frac{(x^2-1)^2}{x^2+1} \\ &= \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{x^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{(x^2+1) \left(\frac{d}{dx} x^4 - 2x^2 + 1 \right) - (x^4 - 2x^2 + 1) \left(\frac{d}{dx} x^2 + 1 \right)}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{(x^2+1)(4x^3 - 4x) - (x^4 - 2x^2 + 1)(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{4x^5 - 4x^3 + 4x^3 - 4x - (x^4 - 2x^2 + 1)(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{4x^5 - 4x - (x^4 - 2x^2 + 1)2x}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{4x^5 - 4x - 2x[(x-1)(x+1)]^2}{(x^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{4x^5 - 4x - 2x(x^2-1)^2}{(x^2+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

6.

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$$6) y = (1x^2 + x^4)^2 (3x^2 - 1)^3$$

$$f(x) = (1x^2 + x^4)^2 \quad g(x) = (3x^2 - 1)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'x &= 2(1x^2 + x^4) (2x + 4x^3) \\ &= (2 + 2x^2 + 2x^4) (2x + 4x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= 3(3x^2 - 1)^{3-1} (6x) \\ &= 18x(3x^2 - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$y' = (1x^2 + x^4)^2 (18x) (3x^2 - 1)^2 + (3x^2 - 1)^3 (2 + 2x^2 + 2x^4) (2x + 4x^3)$$

$$= 18x(1x^2 + x^4)^2 (3x^2 - 1)^2 + 3x^3 - 1^3 (2 + 2x^2 + 2x^4) (2x + 4x^3)$$

7.

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi.) \quad y &= \frac{1}{(4x-1)^3 (x^2-1)^{3/2}} \\
 &= (4x-1)^{-3} (x^2-1)^{-3/2} \\
 u &= 4x-1 \\
 z &= x^2-1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = u^{-3}$$

$$y = z^{-3/2}$$

$$dx = -3u^{-3-1}(4) - 3/2 z^{-3/2-1}(2x)$$

$$dy$$

$$= -3u^{-4}(4) - 3/2 z^{-5/2}(2x)$$

$$= (-12)u^{-4}(-3x)z^{-5/2}$$

$$= (-12)(4x-1)^{-4}(-3x)(x^2-1)^{-5/2}$$

$$= -3x(4x-1)^{-3}(x^2-1)^{-5/2} - 12(4x-1)^{-4}(x^2-1)^{-3/2}$$

8.

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$$8) y = \frac{2x^3}{\sqrt{3x^2+1}}$$

$$u = 2x^3$$

$$v = (3x^2+1)^{1/2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(3x^2+1)^{1/2} (2(3)x^{2-1}) - 2x^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} (3x^2+1)^{-1/2} \right] (3(2)x^{2-1} + 0)}{\sqrt{3x^2+1}^2}$$

$$= \frac{(3x^2+1)^{1/2} (6x^2) - 2x^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} (3x^2+1)^{-1/2} \right] (6x)}{\sqrt{3x^2+1}^2}$$

$$= \frac{(3x^2+1)^{1/2} (6x^2) - 6x^4 (3x^2+1)^{-1/2}}{3x^2+1}$$

$$= \frac{6x^2 (3x^2+1)^{1/2} - 6x^4 (3x^2+1)^{-1/2}}{3x^2+1}$$