

1. The population  $P(t)$  of a bacteria (in millions) is (roughly) given by  $P(t) = t^2 + 1$  for  $t \geq 0$  (in hours).

a. What is the initial population? Give units. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Find the average rate of change of the population over the time duration  $[2, 5]$ . Give units.

c. Find the average rate of change of the population over the time duration between 2 and  $t$ . Simplify for  $t \neq 2$  and give units.

d. Using limits and Part (c), find the instantaneous rate of change of the population at the moment when  $t = 2$  hour. Give units.

2. Determine the value of  $c$  such that the function  $f(x)$  is continuous on the entire real line.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} & \text{if } x < 3 \\ cx + 5 & \text{if } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

3. Consider the function  $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x + 3} & \text{if } x \neq -3 \\ k & \text{if } x = -3 \end{cases}$

a. Find the value of  $k$  such that  $g(x)$  is continuous at  $x = -3$ .

b. For what values of  $k$  will there be a **removable discontinuity** there?