<u>Directions</u>: Begin in cell #1. Do the work necessary to solve the problem. Search for your answer. Call the cell #2 and proceed in this manner until you complete the circuit. In some cases, you will have to attach separate paper to showcase your best work. *If you see the icon you may use a calculator, though you may not need to*. If the problem refers to a **TABLE**, use the table below. Otherwise, each problem uses only the given information in its cell.

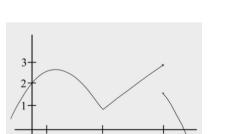
Select function values and first derivative values of the twice differentiable functions f and g are shown.

X	f(x)	g(x)	f'(x)	g'(x)
0	3	-2	1/2	3
1	4	-4	1/4	1/3
2	5	-8	1/8	-5

#___1__ $\lim_{x \to -6} \frac{2x^2 + 12x}{x + 6}$

#______lim $\frac{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}{d-ax}$ = 2 if a =?

Answer: 17
_____ Where does the function appear to be continuous but not differentiable?



Answer: $-\infty$ # _____ For piecewise function, f(x), consider the statement $\lim_{x \to 6^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 6^+} f(x) = f(6)$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}x - 4, x < 6 \\ -\frac{x}{2}, & x = 6 \\ 3 - x, & x > 6 \end{cases}$$

If TRUE, go to answer – 3, if FALSE, go to answer – 2.

Answer: 1

Evaluate the limit: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+36} - 6}{x}$

Answer: -12

Evaluate the limit: $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x - 1}{x - \frac{\pi}{4}}$

Answer: -2	Answer: $-\frac{24}{25}$
# Given $y = e^{x-e} + \ln x - \frac{x}{e}$; $y'(e) = ?$	
<u> </u>	#
	$y = \tan^{-1}(3x)$ $y'(1) = ?$
(2)	1
Answer: $-\frac{63}{2}$	Answer: $\frac{1}{12}$
# TABLE $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{3f(x) - 15}{x - 2} = ?$	$ \lim_{x \to 6^{-}} \frac{2x}{x^{2} - 36} = ? $
$\frac{1}{x \to 2} x \to 2$	$x \to 6^- x^2 - 36$
Answer: – 3	Answer: 7
# Find the instantaneous rate of change	# TABLE
of the function	
$h(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x + 1$ at $x = -1$.	$w(x) = 3f(x)g(x) \qquad w'(0) = ?$
3	
2	
Answer: $-\frac{3}{4}$	Answer: 8
#	# Evaluate $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at the second quadrant
	point where $x = -1$ for the relation
Where do the graphs of $y = e^{\frac{x}{2}}$ and	$x^3 - x^2y + y^2 = 11.$
$y = -x^2 + 2x + 1$ have parallel tangents?	
### #### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### #### #### #### #### #### #### #### ######	
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# Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $x = -3$ for $y = \frac{x+5}{x-2}$.	# What is the slope of the tangent line to $y = 2 \sin x$ at $x = \pi$?
Answer: 0.653 # What is the 47 th derivative of $y = \sin x$ evaluated at $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$?	Answer: $\frac{1}{4}$ # The equation of the tangent line to $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ at $x = 8$ is $y = ax + b$. What is b ?
# Where is the tangent line to $y = \frac{\csc^2(\frac{x}{2})}{3x+4}$ horizontal on the interval $0 \le x \le 2\pi$?	Answer: $\frac{5}{2}$ #
Answer: $\sqrt{\frac{13}{3}}$ # Assume the graph is $p(x)$. $\lim_{x \to 8^{-}} \frac{3p(x) - 2x}{15 - 3x} = ?$	Answer: $-\frac{1}{2}$ #TABLE Write the equation of the tangent line to $g(x)$ at $x=1$ and use it to approximate $g(0.8)$.

# TABLE $h(x) = 16f(x) - g(x) \qquad h'(2) = ?$	# TABLE $p(x) = \sqrt{f(x)}$ $p'(1) = ?$
Answer: $\frac{3}{10}$ # TABLE Let $f^{-1}(x)$ be the inverse of $f(x)$. Find $(f^{-1})'(5)$.	Answer: $-\frac{1}{8}$ #TABLE $m(x) = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \qquad m'(2) = ?$
# Answer: $-\frac{11}{7}$ # The velocity of a particle moving horizontally along the x —axis is given by $v(t) = t \sin^3(5t)$ for $t \ge 0$. At $t = 2$ is the particle speeding up or slowing down? Explain. Speeding up go to answer $\frac{3}{2}$. Slowing down go to answer $\frac{5}{2}$.	Answer: 24 # TABLE For some value of $x=c, 0 < c < 2, \ g(c) = -\pi.$ What condition(s) must be met for the proof? Continuity go to answer $-\frac{1}{3}$. Differentiability go to answer $-\frac{1}{4}$. Differentiability and continuity go to answer $-\frac{24}{25}$.
Answer: -4.066 # Let $z = \frac{xy}{2}$. If $\frac{dz}{dt} = -12$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3$ when $z = 4$ and $y = 6$, find $\frac{dy}{dt}$.	# Use the data in the TABLE to estimate $f''(1.5)$.
Answer: 3.545 # Given $h(x) = x^3 - x$. Determine c , $1 < c < 3$, for which $h'(c) = \frac{h(3) - h(1)}{3 - 1}.$	# $\frac{dh}{dt} = -\sqrt{5h}$ Determine $\frac{d^2h}{dt^2}$ at $h = 16$.