Name:	
4-digit code:	

- Write your name and the last 4 digits of your SSN in the space provided above.
- The test has six (6) pages, including this one.
- Enter your answer in the box(es) provided.
- You must show sufficient work to justify all answers unless otherwise stated in the problem. Correct answers with inconsistent work may not be given credit.
- Credit for each problem is given in parentheses at the right of the problem number.
- No books, notes or calculators may be used on this test.

Page	Max. points	Your points
2	20	
3	10	
4	30	
5	20	
6	20	
Total	100	

**Problem 1** (15 pts). Compute the following limit without using L'Hôpital's rule:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan(5x^2) + \sin^2(2x)}{x^2} = \boxed{}$$

 $\mathbf{Hint:} \ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0.$ 

**Problem 2** (5 pts). Compute the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{\tan x} =$$

**Problem 3** (10 pts). Answer the following questions:

(a) Use the definition of derivative to find f'(x) for  $f(x) = 2x^3 + 2$ .

$$f'(x) =$$

(b) Find the point-slope equation of the tangent line to the graph of f(x) at x = 1.

**Problem 4** (30 pts). Find the derivative of the following functions:

(a) 
$$y = \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x - 1}{x^{3/2}}$$
.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} =$$

(b) 
$$f(x) = \sec^2(x^2) - \tan^2(x^2)$$
.

$$f'(x) =$$

(c) 
$$g(t) = 3\cos^{-1}(t^5)$$
.

**Hint**: The derivative of 
$$y = \cos^{-1} t$$
 is  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ .

$$g'(t) =$$

**Problem 5** (10 pts). An aircraft is climbing at  $30^{\circ}$  angle to the horizontal. How fast is the aircraft gaining altitude if its speed is 500 mi/h?

The aircraft is gaining altitude at a speed of

**Problem 6** (10 pts). Show that  $y = e^{2x} - e^{-4x}$  satisfies the equation

$$y'' + 2y' - 8y = 0.$$

**Problem 7** (10 pts). Find  $\frac{dy}{dy}$  by implicit differentiation.

$$\sin\left(x^3y^3\right) = y.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} =$$

**Problem 8** (10 pts). Use logarithmic differentiation to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$y = \frac{\sin x \cos x \tan^3 x}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} =$$