$$W = \lim_{x \to 2} \left( \frac{4}{x - 2} - \frac{16}{x^2 - 4} \right)$$

$$M = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\arctan(2x)}{\arcsin x}$$

Find the value of W + M.

2.

Let 
$$f(x) = \sin^3 x + \cos^3 x$$

List all critical numbers on the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ . For data entry sake, enter the total number of critical numbers on the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ .

## Let

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x - x^2}$$

Find 
$$f''(\frac{1}{2})$$
.

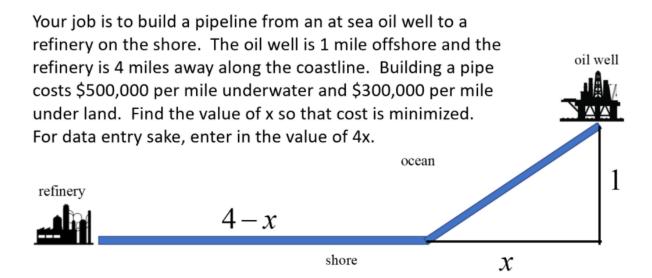
4.

Find the slope of the tangent line at x = 0 for the function

$$e^y + xy = e$$

- a) e e) -e

- d)  $\frac{-1}{e}$  h)  $\frac{2}{e}$



6.

$$\operatorname{Let} f(x) = ax^2 + bx$$

Using Riemann sums with three equal sized intervals to estimate  $\int_{0}^{3} f(x) dx$ ,

the **left** endpoints estimate is 5 and the **right** endpoints estimate is 2. Find the value of *a* and *b*.

Let 
$$g(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} \arcsin(t^2) dt$$
.  
Find  $g(-1) + \frac{6}{\pi} \cdot g'\left(\sqrt[4]{\frac{3}{4}}\right) + \sqrt{15} \cdot g''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 

8.

$$A = \int_{0}^{1/3} \sqrt[3]{1 - 3x} \ dx$$

$$B = \int_{0}^{\sqrt[3]{e-1}} \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 1} \ dx$$

Enter the value of 8A + 6B.