

1. (1 pt) Use the **definition of the derivative** (don't be tempted to take shortcuts!) to find the derivative of the function

$$f(x) = 2x + 5\sqrt{x}.$$

Then state the domain of the function and the domain of the derivative.

Note: When entering interval notation in WeBWorK, use **I** for ∞ , **-I** for $-\infty$, and **U** for the union symbol. If the set is empty, enter "" without the quotation marks.

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{Domain of } f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{Domain of } f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

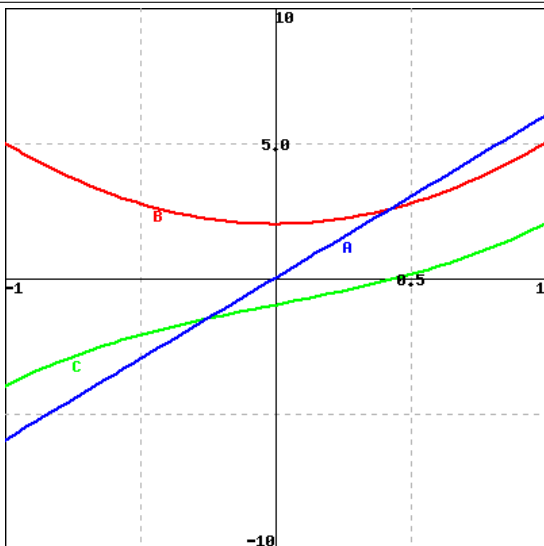
- $(5/(2\sqrt{x})) + 2$
- $[0, \text{Inf})$
- $(0, \text{Inf})$

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- $2 + (5/2)*x^{*-1/2}$
- $[0, \text{infinity})$
- $(0, \text{infinity})$

2. (1 pt)



Identify the graphs A (blue), B (red) and C (green) as the graphs of a function and its derivatives:

- ___ is the graph of the function
- ___ is the graph of the function's first derivative
- ___ is the graph of the function's second derivative

Answer(s) submitted:

- C
- B
- A

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- C
- B
- A

3. (1 pt) Let $f(x) = \frac{3}{x}$.

Then the expression $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ can be written in the form

$$\frac{A}{x(x+h)},$$

where A is a constant and $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Using your answer from above we have:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Finally, find each of the following:

$$f'(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f'(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f'(3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- -3
- $-3/(x^2)$
- -3
- $-3/4$
- $-1/3$

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- -3
- $-3/(x^{*2})$
- -3
- -0.75
- -0.333333333333333

4. (1 pt) Let $f(x) = |x-2|$. Evaluate the following limits.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{f(x)-f(2)}{x-2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{f(x)-f(2)}{x-2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Thus the function $f(x)$ is not differentiable at 2.

Answer(s) submitted:

- -1
- +1

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- -1
- 1

5. (1 pt) Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3, & x < 0, \\ 3, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

(A) Sketch the graph of f , and when you're done, place a "1" in the box: ____

(B) Find the value of x where f is discontinuous. If there is no value, enter 'NONE'.

x -values = _____

(C) Find the value of x where f is nondifferentiable. If there is no value, enter 'NONE'.

x -values = _____

Answer(s) submitted:

- 1
- NONE
- NONE

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- 1
- NONE
- NONE

6. (1 pt) Enter a T or an F in each answer space below to indicate whether the corresponding statement is true or false. A statement is true only if it is true for all possibilities. You must get all of the answers correct to receive credit.

____1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 17}{x^2 + 6x - 25} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 + 3x - 17}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x^2 + 6x - 25}$

____2. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x) = 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} [f(x)/g(x)]$ does not exist

____3. If $f(x)$ is differentiable at a , then $f(x)$ is continuous at a

____4. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x) = 3$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} g(x) = 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} [f(x)/g(x)]$ does not exist

____5. If $f'(3)$ exists, then the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ is $f(3)$

Answer(s) submitted:

- T
- F
- T
- T
- T

(correct)

Correct Answers:

- T
- F
- T
- T
- T