

**Problem 1. 9.** (1 pt) Evaluate the indefinite integral:

$$\int 4x^4 - \frac{4}{x^3} - 3 dx = \text{_____} + C.$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- $((4x^5)/5) + (2/(x^2)) - (3x)$

(correct)

**Problem 2. 7.** (1 pt) Find the most general antiderivative for the function  $\left(4x^4 - \frac{7}{x^4} - 3\right)$ .

Note: Don't enter the +C . It's included for you.

Antiderivative = \_\_\_\_\_ + C.

Answer(s) submitted:

- $((4x^5)/5) + (7/(3x^3)) - (3x)$

(correct)

**Problem 3. 1.** (1 pt) Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve  $y = 5 - 2x - 3x^2$  at  $(1, 0)$ .

y = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- $8 - 8x$

(correct)

**Problem 4. 3.** (1 pt) Find an equation for the line tangent to the graph of

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3x+4}$$

at the point  $(2, f(2))$ .

y = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- $((11/100)\sqrt{x(2)}) - ((\sqrt{x(2)})/200)x$

(correct)

**Problem 5. 4.** (1 pt) Use implicit differentiation to find the slope of the tangent line to the curve

$$4xy^3 + 3xy = 7$$

at the point  $(1, 1)$ .

m = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- $-(7/15)$

(correct)

**Problem 6. 13.** (1 pt)

Evaluate the following limits. If needed, enter INF for  $\infty$  and MINF for  $-\infty$ .

(a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3-x)(4+2x)}{(3-5x)(8+5x)} =$$

(b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(3-x)(4+2x)}{(3-5x)(8+5x)} =$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- $(2/25)$
- $(2/25)$

(correct)

**Problem 7. 8.** (1 pt) (A) Estimate the area under the graph of

$$f(x) = 25 - x^2$$

from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 5$  using 5 approximating rectangles and right endpoints.

Estimate = \_\_\_\_\_

(B) Repeat part (A) using left endpoints.

Estimate = \_\_\_\_\_

(C) Repeat part (A) using midpoints.

Estimate = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 70
- 95
- 83.75

(correct)

**Problem 8. 12.** (1 pt) Evaluate the integral below by interpreting it in terms of areas. In other words, draw a picture of the region the integral represents, and find the area using high school geometry.

$$\int_{-6}^6 \sqrt{36-x^2} dx$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 18 (pi)

(correct)

**Problem 9. 11.** (1 pt) If  $f(x) = \int_x^{11} t^2 dt$  then

$f'(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- $-(x^2)$

(correct)

**Problem 10. 14.** (1 pt) Suppose that

$$f(x) = 9x^2 - x^3 - 2.$$

(A) Find all critical numbers of  $f$ . If there are no critical numbers, enter 'NONE'.

Critical numbers = \_\_\_\_\_

(B) Use interval notation to indicate where  $f(x)$  is increasing.

**Note:** Use 'INF' for  $\infty$ , '-INF' for  $-\infty$ , and use 'U' for the union symbol.

Increasing: \_\_\_\_\_

(C) Use interval notation to indicate where  $f(x)$  is decreasing.

Decreasing: \_\_\_\_\_

(D) List the  $x$ -coordinates of all local maxima of  $f$ . If there are no local maxima, enter 'NONE'.

$x$  values of local maxima = \_\_\_\_\_

(E) List the  $x$ -coordinates of all local minima of  $f$ . If there are no local minima, enter 'NONE'.

$x$  values of local minima = \_\_\_\_\_

(F) Use interval notation to indicate where  $f(x)$  is concave up.

Concave up: \_\_\_\_\_

(G) Use interval notation to indicate where  $f(x)$  is concave down.

Concave down: \_\_\_\_\_

(H) List the  $x$  values of all inflection points of  $f$ . If there are no inflection points, enter 'NONE'.

$x$  values of inflection points = \_\_\_\_\_

(I) Use all of the preceding information to sketch a graph of  $f$ . When you're finished, enter a "1" in the box below.

Graph Complete: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 0, 6
- (0, 6)
- $(-\text{INF}, 0) \cup (6, \text{INF})$
- 6
- 0
- $(-\text{INF}, 3)$
- $(3, \text{INF})$
- 3
- 1

(correct)

**Problem 11. 10.** (1 pt) Find two positive numbers whose product is 100 and whose sum is a minimum.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 10
- 10

(correct)

**Problem 12. 6.** (1 pt) Find the absolute maximum and absolute minimum values of the function

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 - 63x + 10$$

over each of the indicated intervals.

(a) Interval =  $[-4, 0]$ .

1. Absolute maximum = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Absolute minimum = \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Interval =  $[-1, 8]$ .

1. Absolute maximum = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Absolute minimum = \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Interval =  $[-4, 8]$ .

1. Absolute maximum = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Absolute minimum = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 118
- 10
- 66
- -382
- 118
- -382

(correct)

**Problem 13. 15.** (1 pt) Find (in terms of the constant  $a$ )

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5(a+h)^2 - 5a^2}{h}.$$

Limit = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- $10a$

(correct)

**Problem 14. 5.** (1 pt) Suppose that the equation of motion for a particle (where  $s$  is in meters and  $t$  in seconds) is

$$s = (1/3)t^3 - 8t^2 + 64t + 8$$

(a) Find the velocity and acceleration as functions of  $t$ .

Velocity at time  $t =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Acceleration at time  $t =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Find the acceleration after 1 second.

Acceleration after 1 second: \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Find the acceleration at the instant when the velocity is 0.

Acceleration: \_\_\_\_\_

*Answer(s) submitted:*

- $(t^2) - (16t) + (64)$
- $2t - 16$
- $-14$
- $0$

(correct)

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**Problem 15. 2.** (1 pt) Suppose that  $f(x) = 17e^x - ex^e$ . Find  $f'(3)$ .

$f'(3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

*Answer(s) submitted:*

- $((17(e^3))(\ln(e))) - ((1/3)((e^2)(3^e)))$

(correct)