

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

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

Answer(s) submitted:

- $(17(e^x) - ((e^2)(x^e)))$

(incorrect)

**Problem 2. 2.** (1 pt) Find an equation for the line tangent to the graph of

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x+6}$$

at the point  $(1, f(1))$ .

$$y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- $(x/32) + (3/32)$

(correct)

**Problem 3. 3.** (1 pt) Use implicit differentiation to find the slope of the tangent line to the curve

$$2xy^3 + 3xy = 10$$

at the point  $(2, 1)$ .

$$m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- $-(5/18)$

(correct)

**Problem 4. 4.** (1 pt) Let  $f(x) = 4x^2 \cos(4x)$ .

Then  $f'(x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_

and  $f'(3)$  is \_\_\_\_\_

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

and  $f''(3)$  is \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- $8x(\cos(4x) - 2x\sin(4x))$
- $24(\cos(12) - 6\sin(12))$
- $-8((8x^2 - 1)(\cos(4x)) + 8x(\sin(4x)))$
- $-8(24\sin(12) + 71\cos(12))$

(correct)

**Problem 5. 5.** (1 pt) Suppose  $xy = 1$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = -1$ . Find  $\frac{dx}{dt}$  when  $x = -3$ .  
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Answer(s) submitted:

- 9

(correct)

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

$$f(x) = x^3 + 12x^2 - 27x + 8$$

over each of the indicated intervals.

(a) Interval =  $[-10, 0]$ .

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

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

(b) Interval =  $[-7, 2]$ .

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

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

(c) Interval =  $[-10, 2]$ .

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

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

Answer(s) submitted:

- 494
- 8
- 442
- -6
- 494
- -6

(correct)

**Problem 7. 7.** (1 pt) Find the most general antiderivative for the function  $\left(8x^4 - \frac{5}{x^3} - 3\right)$ .

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

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

Answer(s) submitted:

- $((8x^5)/5) + (5/(2x^2)) - (3x)$

(correct)

**Problem 8. 8.** (1 pt) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  for the function  $y = x^{\cos(x)}$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Answer(s) submitted:

- $(x^{\cos(x)} - 1)(\cos(x) - x(\ln(x))\sin(x))$

(correct)

**Problem 9. 9.** (1 pt)

Evaluate the limit using L'Hospital's rule if necessary

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^6 - 1}{x^{14} - 1}$$

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

Answer(s) submitted:

- (6/14)

(correct)

**Problem 10. 10.** (1 pt) Find two positive numbers whose product is 81 and whose sum is a minimum.

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

Answer(s) submitted:

- 9
- 9

(correct)

**Problem 11. 11.** (1 pt) Let  $y = 5x^2 + 8x + 2$ .  
Find the differential  $dy$  when  $x = 5$  and  $dx = 0.1$  \_\_\_\_\_  
Find the differential  $dy$  when  $x = 5$  and  $dx = 0.2$  \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 5.8
- 11.6

(correct)

**Problem 12. 12.** (1 pt) Use linear approximation, i.e. the tangent line, to approximate  $\frac{1}{0.501}$  as follows: Let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  and find the equation of the tangent line to  $f(x)$  at a "nice" point near 0.501. Then use this to approximate  $\frac{1}{0.501}$ .

Answer(s) submitted:

- -6.004

(incorrect)

**Problem 13. 13.** (1 pt) Consider the function

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2$$

Find the average slope of this function on the interval (4, 12).

By the Mean Value Theorem, we know there exists a  $c$  in the open interval (4, 12) such that  $f'(c)$  is equal to this mean slope. Find the value of  $c$  in the interval which works \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- 96
- (1/6) (2+sqrt(574))

(incorrect)

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

$$f(x) = 8x^2 - x^3 + 1.$$

(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, (16/3)
- (0, (16/3))
- (-INF, 0) U ((16/3), INF)
- ((16/3))
- 0
- (-INF, (16/6))
- ((16/6), INF)
- (16/6)
- 1

(correct)

**Problem 15. 15.** (1 pt) Find the  $x$ -coordinate of the absolute minimum for the function

$$f(x) = 3x \ln(x) - 7x, \quad x > 0.$$

$x$ -coordinate of absolute minimum = \_\_\_\_\_

Answer(s) submitted:

- (e^(4/3))

(correct)

