$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \ln(\sin t) \, dt = \ln(\sin x^2).$$

2. The bacteria *E. coli* divides into two every 20 minutes. If there are initially 60 bacteria, find an expression for the number of bacteria after *t* hours.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{1008} \left( \frac{1}{2k} - \frac{1}{2k+2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2018}.$$

4. A jogger jogs around a circular track of radius 50 m. In a coordinate system with its origin at the center of the track, her x-coordinate is changing at a rate of -5/4 m/s when her coordinates are (40, 30). At what rate is her y-coordinate changing?

The function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{4x^3}{3} + 4x$$

has exactly two critical points.

6. Car A travels west at 50 mph and car B travels north at 60 mph, both headed towards the intersection of the two roads. How fast are the cars approaching each other when car A is 0.3 miles from the intersection and car B is 0.4 miles from the intersection?

The function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x + \ln x}$  has an antiderivative.

8. Find the dimensions of a cylinder of volume 1 m<sup>3</sup> of minimal cost if the top and bottom are made of material that costs twice as much as the material for the side.

9. Find the maximum area of a triangle formed by the axes and a tangent line to the graph of  $y = (x + 1)^{-2}$  with x > 0.

Let f be the function given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin(1/x) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Then the derivative f' is continuous.

**Hint.** We've seen before that the above function f is differentiable and f'(0)=0 (we used the squeeze theorem). What is  $\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x)...$ ?

Which of the following functions f has exactly 2 critical points?

(A) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$
  
(B)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$ 

(B) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$

(C) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

(D) None of the above

Which of the following functions f has an inflection point at  $x = 1/\sqrt{2}$ ?

(A) 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

(B) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$

(B) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$
  
(C)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$ 

(D) None of the above

**Note.** The functions in (A), (B), and (C) are the same as the ones in the previous question.

The equation  $e^x + \ln x = 0$  has exactly one solution.

- 14. Let  $f(x) = x^{\sin x}$ . What is  $f'(\pi/2)$ ?
- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) The derivative doesn't exist.
- (D) None of the above.