

(10) 1. Suppose  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+2}$ . Use the **definition of derivative** to find  $f'(x)$ .

(9) 2. Find an equation for the line tangent to the graph of  $y = \frac{4x}{2+x^2}$  at the point where  $x = 1$ .

(12) 3. Assume that the functions  $u(x)$  and  $v(x)$  are defined and differentiable for all real numbers  $x$ . The following data is known about  $u$ ,  $v$ , and their derivatives.

| $x$ | $u(x)$ | $v(x)$ | $u'(x)$ | $v'(x)$ |
|-----|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 2   | 3      | 4      | -1      | 2       |
| 3   | 2      | 1      | 3       | -1      |
| 4   | 1      | 3      | 0       | -2      |

Define  $f(x) = u(x)v(x)$ ,  $g(x) = u(x)/v(x)$ , and  $h(x) = u(v(x))$ . Give the values of the following with a brief indication of how they were obtained:

a)  $f'(2)$

b)  $g'(3)$

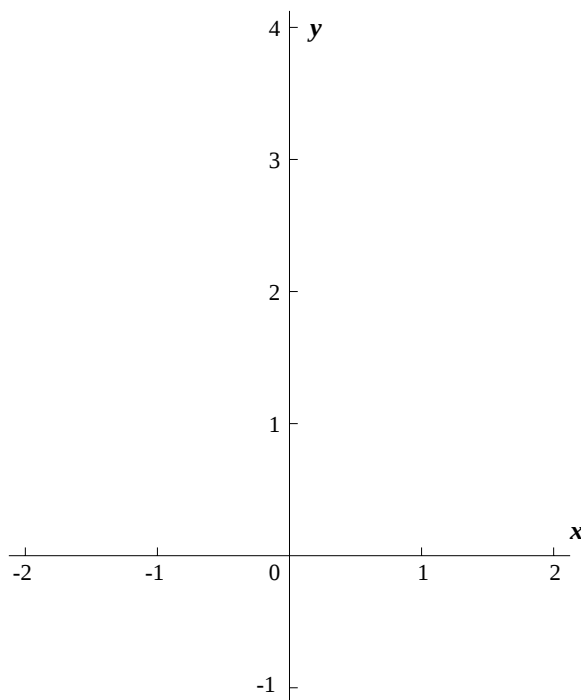
c)  $h'(4)$

(14) 4. Suppose that the function  $f(x)$  is described by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - x^2 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ Ax + B & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2^x & \text{if } 1 < x \end{cases}.$$

a) Find  $A$  and  $B$  so that  $f(x)$  is continuous for all numbers. Briefly explain your answer.

b) Sketch  $y = f(x)$  on the axes given for the values of  $A$  and  $B$  found in a) when  $x$  is in the interval  $[-2, 2]$ .



(20) 5. Evaluate the indicated limits exactly. Give evidence to support your answers.

a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x - 1}$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x - 1| - 1}{|x - 2|}$

c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{\tan 3x}$

d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3x - 2}{\cos(\pi x)}$

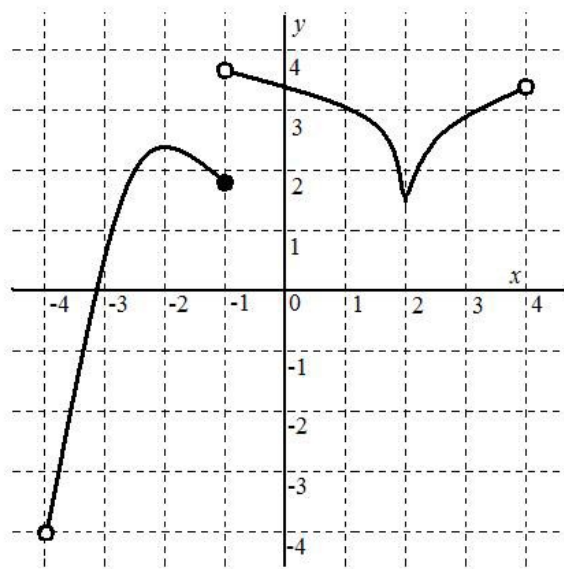
(10) 6. Suppose that  $f(x)$  is defined and continuous for all real numbers  $x$  and assume that  $f(x)$  takes on the following values:  $f(-2) = 6$ ,  $f(0) = -3$ ,  $f(2) = 4$ ,  $f(3) = 0$ ,  $f(4) = -1$ ,  $f(7) = -3$ , and  $f(10) = 8$ .

a) What can be said about the number of solutions to the equation  $f(x) = 0$ ?

b) Give a list of nonoverlapping intervals in which solutions to the equation  $f(x) = 0$  can be found.

(8) 7. What is the domain of  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x + \sqrt{4 - x}}{\sin x}$ ? Give your answer as a list of intervals. Explain how you arrived at your answer.

- (8) 8. In this problem the function  $f(x)$  has domain the open interval  $(-4, 4)$ . A graph of  $y = f(x)$  is displayed below. Answer the following questions as well as you can based on the information in the graph.



- a) For which  $x$  is  $f(x)$  *not* continuous?

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

- b) For which  $x$  is  $f(x)$  *not* differentiable?

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

- c) For which  $x$  is  $f'(x) = 0$ ?

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

- d) For which  $x$  is  $f'(x) > 0$ ?

ANSWER: \_\_\_\_\_

- (9) 9. a) If  $f(x) = \frac{1 - e^x}{x^2 + 1}$ , what is  $f'(x)$ ?

- b) If  $f(x) = (2x + 3 \cos x)(x^4 - x^2)$ , what is  $f'(x)$ ?

- c) If  $f(x) = \sec(x^3 + 2x)$ , what is  $f'(x)$ ?