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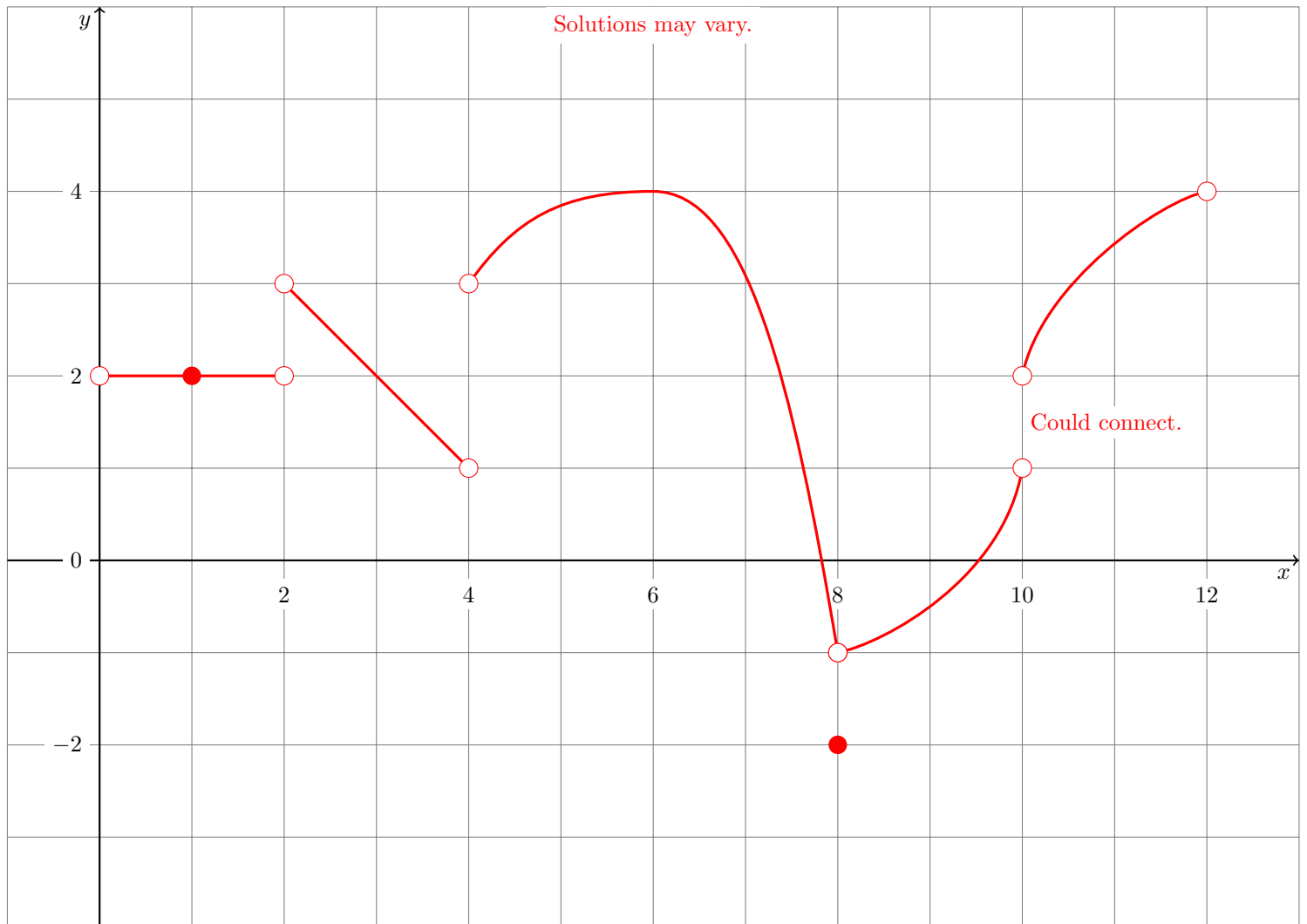
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Show your work!**

You may not give or receive any assistance during a test, including but not limited to using notes, phones, calculators, computers, or another student's solutions. (You may ask me questions.)

1. Sketch the graph of a single function  $f$  that satisfies the following conditions.

- /2 (a) If  $0 < x < 2$ , then  $f'(x) = 0$ .
- /2 (b)  $f(1) = 2$
- /2 (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 3$
- /2 (d) If  $2 < x < 4$ , then  $f'(x) = -1$ .
- /2 (e)  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 4$ .
- /2 (f) If  $4 < x < 6$ , then  $f'(x) > 0$ .
- /2 (g)  $f'(6) = 0$ .
- /2 (h) If  $6 < x < 8$ , then  $f'(x) < 0$ .
- /2 (i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} f(x) = -1$ .
- /2 (j)  $f(8) = -2$
- /2 (k) If  $8 < x < 10$ , then  $f'(x) > 0$  and  $f''(x) > 0$ .
- /2 (l) If  $10 < x < 12$ , then  $f'(x) > 0$  and  $f''(x) < 0$ .



2. Compute the following derivatives. (Use derivative rules, rather than computing the limits.)

/2 (a)  $f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$

/2 (b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -2x^{-3}$

/2 (c)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$

/2 (d)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-3/2}$

/2 (e)  $f(x) = x^{3/4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^{-1/4}$

/2 (f)  $f(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\sin(x)$

/2 (g)  $f(x) = \cos(7) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$

/2 (h)  $f(x) = x^{-8} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -8x^{-9}$

/2 (i)  $f(x) = x^2 + 7 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$

/2 (j)  $f(x) = 7x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 14x$

/2 (k)  $f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x$

/2 (l)  $f(x) = 5^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5^x \ln(5)$

/2 (m)  $f(x) = \tan(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sec^2(x)$

/2 (n)  $f(x) = \ln(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

/2 (o)  $f(x) = \arctan(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

3. Compute the following derivatives:

$$\begin{aligned} /5 \quad (a) \quad & \frac{d}{dx} x^3 \sin(x) = \\ & 3x^2 \sin(x) + x^3 \cos(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} /5 \quad (b) \quad & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{3t}{2+7t^3} = \\ & \frac{3(2+7t^3) - 3t(7(3t^2))}{(2+7t^3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} /5 \quad (c) \quad & \frac{d}{dx} (3x^4 + \cot(x))^9 = \\ & 9(3x^4 + \cot(x))^8 (3(4x^3) - \csc^2(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} /5 \quad (d) \quad & \frac{d}{dx} \arcsin(\sqrt{1+x^4}) = \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{1+x^4})^2}} \frac{1}{2} (1+x^4)^{-1/2} (4x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} /5 \quad (e) \quad & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{t \cos(t)}{1+4^t} = \\ & \frac{(1 \cos(t) + t(-\sin(t)))(1+4^t) - t \cos(t)(4^t \ln(4))}{(1+4^t)^2} \end{aligned}$$

- /10 4. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  using implicit differentiation for

$$y^2 \sin(x^2) = x \sin(y^2).$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$  yields

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} \sin(x^2) + y^2 \cos(x^2) 2x = \sin(y^2) + x \cos(y^2) 2y \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

Gathering terms with  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  to one side yields

$$2y \frac{dy}{dx} \sin(x^2) - x \cos(y^2) 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(y^2) - y^2 \cos(x^2) 2x.$$

Factoring out  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  yields

$$\frac{dy}{dx} (2y \sin(x^2) - x \cos(y^2) 2y) = \sin(y^2) - y^2 \cos(x^2) 2x.$$

Solving for  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  then yields

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin(y^2) - y^2 \cos(x^2) 2x}{2y \sin(x^2) - x \cos(y^2) 2y}.$$

- /5 5. (a) State the Squeeze Theorem using the template below.

**If** •  $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$  when  $x$  is near  $a$  (except possibly at  $a$ ) and

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} h(x) = L,$

**then**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L.$

- /6 (b) Use the Squeeze Theorem to evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right).$

Set

$$f(x) = -2|x|,$$

$$g(x) = 2x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \quad \text{and}$$

$$h(x) = 2|x|.$$

Since  $-1 \leq \sin(\cdot) \leq 1$ , we have  $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$  when  $x$  is near 0 (and for all  $x \neq 0$ ), so the first assumption of the Squeeze Theorem holds with  $a = 0$ .

We can compute  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = 0$ , so the second assumption of the Squeeze Theorem also holds with  $a = 0$  and  $L = 0$ .

Thus the conclusion of the Squeeze Theorem holds and we can conclude

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = L = 0.$$

# Scores

