

# Math 151

Show Your Work!

Good Luck!

January 23, 2018

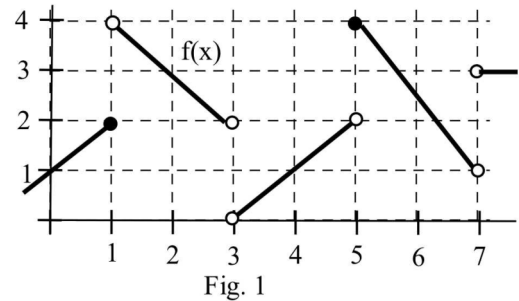
Test #1 A

Name \_\_\_\_\_

(please print)

1. Use Fig. 1 to answer the following limit questions. (2 each)

- (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(4-x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(2x+1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (e)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



2. Using the methods of this class calculate the following limits. (Show your work. No work = no points.)

- (3) (a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 4x - 21}{x^2 + x - 12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       (3) (b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{3 - |x - 2|}{x^2 + 3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (as an exact fraction)      (as an exact fraction)

- (3) (c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\text{INT}(1+x)}{x+2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$       (3) (d)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 1}{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  (to 2 decimal places)

3. Write the equation of the tangent line to the graph of  $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{4}{x} - 3$  when  $x = 2$  (show work!)

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

(4)

4. See Fig. 6 (Circle the correct response in a and b.)

- (2) (a) Point B is fixed. As A moves along the curve towards B, the slope of the AB line:

INCREASES or DECREASES or STAYS CONSTANT

- (2) (b) Point D is fixed. As E moves along the curve towards D, the slope of the DE line:

INCREASES or DECREASES or STAYS CONSTANT

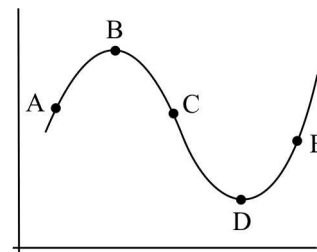
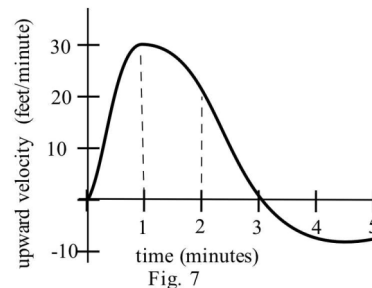


Fig. 6

5. Fig. 7 shows the **upward velocity** of a toy airplane during a period of several minutes.



- (2) (a) From  $t = 2$  to  $t = 3$  minutes, the airplane was  
RISING      FALLING      (circle one)

- (2) (b) At what time was the airplane highest ?

$t =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $g(x) = \begin{cases} A+2x & \text{if } x < 1 \\ 3x+1 & \text{if } 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 4x+B & \text{if } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$  (a) Find A so  $g$  is continuous at  $x = 1$ .  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Find B so  $g$  is continuous at  $x = 3$ .  $B =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(2)(2)

7. (a) Carefully **define** the derivative

$$f'(x) = \frac{d f(x)}{d x} =$$

(4)

- (b) Give one example of what  $f'(3)$  measures?

(2)

- (c) If the units of  $x$  are dogs and the units of  $f$  are birds ,

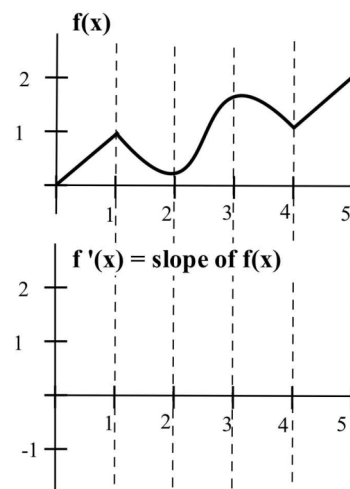
then the units of  $\frac{d f(x)}{d x}$  are \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

8. Fig. 10 shows the graph of  $y = f(x)$ . On the lower part

sketch the graph of  $y = \{ \text{slope of } f(x) \} = f'(x)$ . -----

(4)



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9.  $T(h)$  is the temperature (oC) at the height  $h$  meters on a hill. Clearly explain the meaning of

$T(500) = 33$  and  $T'(600) = -0.12$  (Use complete sentences.)

(4)

10. Calculate these derivatives using the methods of this class -- show your work. **CIRCLE YOUR ANSWER.**

**You do NOT need to simplify once you have taken all of the derivatives in a problem.**

(a)  $f(x) = Ax^5 - Bx^2 + 4x - 7^2$

$f'(x) =$

(b)  $g(t) = \frac{5}{t^2} + 14\sqrt{t} + t^4$

$\frac{d}{dt} g(t) =$

(4 points each)

(c) (d)  $h(x) = (7 + x^5) \cdot \sin(x)$

$D(h(x)) =$

(d)  $g(x) = (5 + 3x^4)^2$

$g'(x) =$

(e)  $f(x) = 4x^5 + \frac{6}{x} + 5x^2$        $D(D(f(x))) =$

(This is just the derivative of the derivative.)

(f)  $D\left(\frac{x^2 + 5}{x + \cos(x)}\right) =$

(g)  $D(\cos^3(x)) =$

11. The values for f and g and their derivatives are given in the table. Use these values to find these derivatives. Each answer should be a number.

x	0	1	2
f(x)	2	4	2
f'(x)	3	-1	5

x	0	1	2
g(x)	3	0	4
g'(x)	1	-4	2

At  $x = 2$   $D(2 + 4f(x) + 3g(x)) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(2 each)

At  $x = 2$   $D(f(x) \cdot g(x)) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

At  $x = 2$   $D\left(\frac{f(x)}{1 + g(x)}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

12.  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 24x + 7$ . Find all values of x so that  $f'(x) = 0$ .  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(4)

13. If  $f'(x)$  is always negative and  $f(3) = 0$  then (circle one)

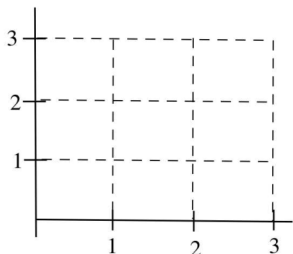
(2) (a)  $f(2) < 0$  (b)  $f(2) = 0$  (c)  $f(2) > 0$  (d) not enough information

14. If  $f(x) \geq 0$  for all x values, then (circle one)

(2) (a)  $f'(x)$  is always positive (b)  $f'(x)$  is sometimes positive (c)  $f(2) > 0$  (d) not enough information

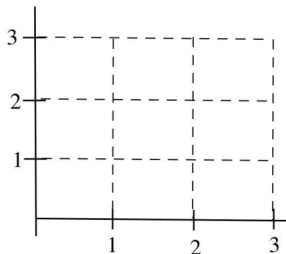
15. (a) Draw a function f for  $1 \leq x \leq 3$   
so  $f(2) = 1$   
and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$

(2

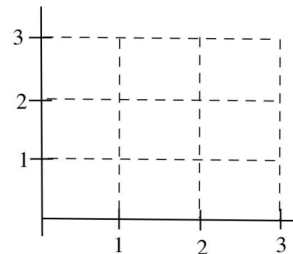


each)

- (b) Draw a function f for  $1 \leq x \leq 3$   
so  $f(2) = 2$   
and  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} = 2$



- (c) Draw a continuous function f  
with  $f'(1) > 0$ ,  $f'(2) = 0$  and  
 $f'(3) > 0$



**Bonus** (+1 if correct)

Find a function f(x) so that  $f'(x) = 15x^4 - 3\cos(x) + 5$ .  $f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**The End -- tests back tomorrow** (Possible points = 102 + 1 bonus point)