

14 PTS 1. Find these limits

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^-} \frac{(x+5)(x-3)}{(x+5)} = -8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$$

7 PTS 2. Find dy/dx for this curve

$$5x^2 + 7y^2 = xy \quad 10x + 14y \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{dy}{dx} + y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - 10x}{14y - x}$$

20 PTS 3. Find the equation for the line tangent to this curve at the given point

$$x^2y^3 + 6y = 4y^2x^2 - 42 \text{ at the point } (4,1)$$

$$2xy^3 + x^2(3y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 6 \frac{dy}{dx} = (8y \frac{dy}{dx})x^2 + 4y^2 \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{8xy^2 - 2xy^3}{3x^2y^2 + 6 - 8x^2y}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(4,1)} = \frac{8(4)(1) - 2(4)(1)}{3(16) + 6 - 8(16)(1)} = -\frac{24}{74}$$

$$y - 1 = -\frac{24}{74}(x - 4)$$

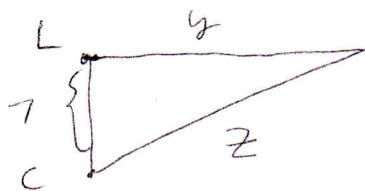
15pts 4. The demand ( $q$ ) for a product drops as the price ( $p$ ) increases according to this relationship:

$$q = 5000 - 36 \sqrt[4]{p}$$

How fast is demand changing if the price is increasing at a rate of \$3.00 per month when the price is \$16.00

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{dt} &= -36 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) p^{-3/4} \frac{dp}{dt} \\ &= \frac{-9(3)}{(\sqrt[4]{16})^3} = -\frac{27}{8} \text{ units/mo} \\ &= -3 \frac{3}{8} \text{ units/mo} \end{aligned}$$

30pts 5. Leslie is in the middle of a 14 m wide race track. Chris is on the side of the track 7 meters away from Leslie. Leslie starts running at 6m/sec. How fast is Leslie moving away from Chris when Leslie is 20m from the starting point? (You may leave your answer in radical form)



$$z^2 = y^2 + 49$$

$$2z \frac{dz}{dt} = 2y \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$y = 20$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 &= 20^2 + 49 \\ &= 449 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = \sqrt{449}$$

$$(\sqrt{449}) \frac{dz}{dt} = 20(6)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{120}{\sqrt{449}} \text{ m/sec}$$

42  
~~6~~ PTS 6. Use this information about a function to answer the questions and graph the function on the graph paper you have been given.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{8}{x} \quad f'(x) = x + \frac{8}{x^2} \quad f''(x) = 1 - \frac{16}{x^3}$$

a. What is the domain of  $f(x)$ ?

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \neq 0$$

b. Give the equations of any asymptotes of the function.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \infty \quad \text{No Horiz. Asymp.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad \text{Vert. Asymp at } x = 0$$

c. Find the x and y-intercepts (if any)

$$f(0) \text{ DNE} \quad \text{No y-intercept}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{8}{x} = 0 \quad \frac{x^3 - 16}{2x} = 0 \quad x = \sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2} \quad \text{x-intercept}$$

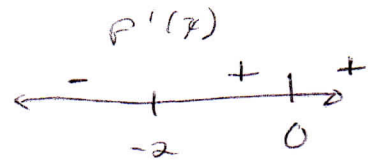
d. Find the x and y coordinates of all the critical points

$$f'(x) = x + \frac{8}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 8}{x^2} = 0 \quad \text{at } x = \sqrt[3]{-8} = -2$$

$$f(-2) = \frac{4}{2} - \frac{8}{-2} = 6$$

$$\boxed{(-2, 6) \text{ CP}}$$

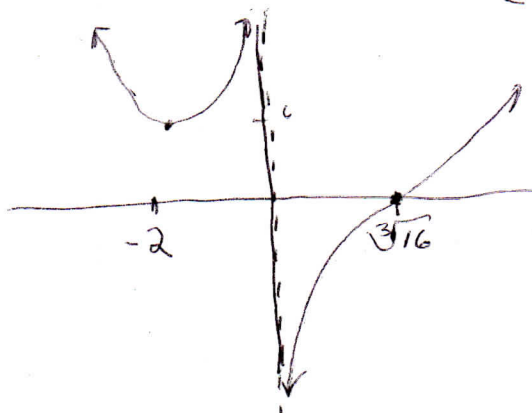


e. Find the x and y coordinates of all the inflection points

$$f''(x) = 1 - \frac{16}{x^3} = 0 \quad \frac{x^3 - 16}{x^3} = 0 \quad x = \sqrt[3]{16} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{IP } (\sqrt[3]{16}, 0)}$$

graph 10 PTS



42 P<sup>73</sup> 7. Use the graph of the function  $f$  below to identify the items below as closely as you can. **If some item does not exist, write "NONE."**

a) The domain of the function

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \neq -2 \quad \& \quad x \neq 4$$

b) Equations of any asymptotes

$$x = -2, \quad x = 4$$

c) The interval(s) where the function is increasing and where it is decreasing

$$\text{inc } (-5, -2) \quad (-2, 4) \quad (4, 8)$$

$$\text{dec } (-\infty, -5) \quad (8, \infty)$$

d) The interval(s) where the function is concave up and where it is concave down

$$\text{UP } (-\infty, -2) \quad (1, 4) \quad \text{down } (-2, 1) \quad (4, \infty)$$

e) The (x,y) coordinate(s) of critical points

$$(-5, -1) \quad \cancel{(0, 4)} \quad \cancel{(5.5, 9.5)} \quad (8, 2)$$

f) The (x,y) coordinates of any points of inflection

$$(1, 1) \quad \cancel{(0, 4)} \quad \cancel{(5.5, 9.5)}$$

g) The intervals where  $f(x) > 0$

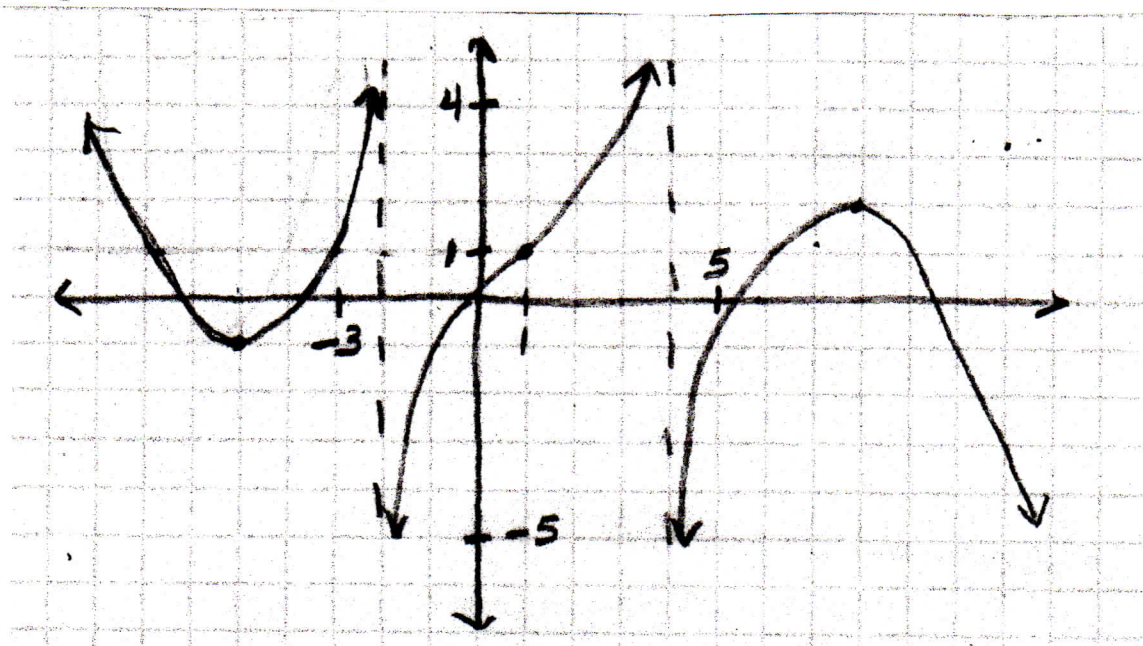
$$(-\infty, -6) \quad (-4, -2) \quad (0, 4), \quad (5.5, 9.5)$$

h) The intervals where  $f'(x) > 0$

$$(-5, -2) \quad (-2, 4) \quad (4, 8)$$

i) The intervals where  $f''(x) > 0$

$$(-\infty, -2) \quad (1, 4)$$



14 pts 1. Find these limits

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{(x-3)(x+5)}{(x-3)} = 8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty$$

7 pts 2. Find dy/dx for this curve

$$4x^2 + 5y^2 = xy \quad 8x + 10y \frac{dy}{dx} = x \frac{dy}{dx} + y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - 8x}{10y - x}$$

20 pts 3. Find the equation for the line tangent to this curve at the given point

$$x^2y^2 + 3x = 4y^3x + 6 \text{ at the point } (3,1)$$

$$x^2 \cdot 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy^2 + 3 = 4y^3 + 12y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4y^3 - 2xy^2 - 3}{x^2 \cdot 2y - 12xy^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(3,1)} = \frac{4(1) - 2(3)(1) - 3}{(9)(2)(1) - 12(3)(1)} = \frac{5}{18}$$

$$y - 1 = \frac{5}{18} (x - 3)$$

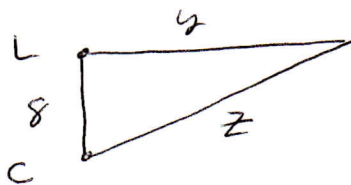
15 pts 4. The demand ( $q$ ) for a product drops as the price ( $p$ ) increases according to this relationship:

$$q = 7000 - 12 \sqrt[3]{p}$$

How fast is demand changing if the price is increasing at a rate of \$6.00 per month when the price is \$27.00

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{dt} &= (-12) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) p^{-2/3} \frac{dp}{dt} \\ &= \frac{-4(6)}{(\sqrt[3]{27})^2} = \frac{-24}{9} \text{ units/mo} \\ &= -2\frac{6}{9} \text{ units/mo} \end{aligned}$$

30 pts 5. Leslie is in the middle of a 16 m wide race track. Chris is on the side of the track 8 meters away from Leslie. Leslie starts running at 5m/sec. How fast is Leslie moving away from Chris when Leslie is 15m from the starting point? (You may leave your answer in radical form)



$$z^2 = y^2 + 64$$

$$2z \frac{dz}{dt} = 2y \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$y = 15$$

$$z^2 = 15^2 + 64$$

$$= 289$$

$$z = \sqrt{289}$$

$$(\sqrt{289}) \frac{dz}{dt} = 15(5)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{75}{\sqrt{289}} \text{ m/sec}$$

42 pts 6. Use this information about a function to answer the questions and graph the function on the graph paper you have been given.

$$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{2}{x} \quad f'(x) = 2x + \frac{2}{x^2} \quad f''(x) = 2 - \frac{4}{x^3}$$

a. What is the domain of  $f(x)$ ?

$$\mathbb{R} \quad x \neq 0$$

b. Give the equations of any asymptotes of the function.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) &= \infty & \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \infty & \text{NO Horiz. Assymp.} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \infty & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= -\infty & \text{VA at } x=0 \end{aligned}$$

c. Find the x and y-intercepts (if any)

$$f(0) \text{ DNE} \quad \text{No y-intercept}$$

$$x^2 - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x^3 - 2}{x} = 0 \quad \text{at } x = \sqrt[3]{2} \quad \text{x intercept}$$

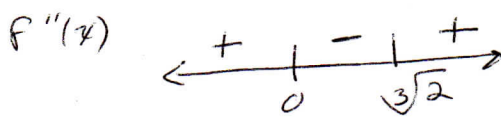
d. Find the x and y coordinates of all the critical points

$$2x + \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 2}{x^2} = 0 \quad \text{at } x = -1$$

$$y = (-1)^2 - \frac{2}{-1} = 3$$



5. Find the x and y coordinates of all the inflection points

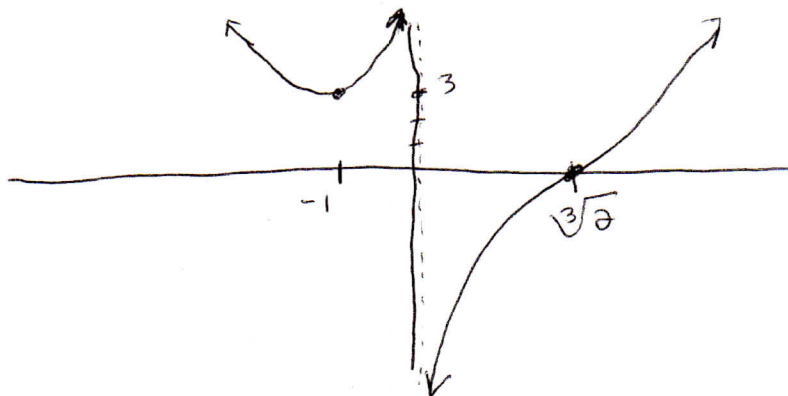


$$2 - \frac{4}{x^3} = \frac{2x^3 - 4}{x^3} = 0$$

$$\text{at } x = \sqrt[3]{2}$$

$$y = 0 \quad (\text{See part c})$$

graph  
10 pts



4) pts

7. Use the graph of the function  $f$  below to identify the items below as closely as you can. **If some item does not exist, write "NONE."**

a) The domain of the function

$\mathbb{R}, x \neq -4 \text{ or } 2$

b) Equations of any asymptotes

$x = -4 \quad x = 2$

c) The interval(s) where the function is increasing and where it is decreasing

inc  $(-\infty, -7) (5, \infty)$  dec  $(-7, -4) (-4, 2) (2, 5)$

d) The interval(s) where the function is concave up and where it is concave down

up  $(-4, -1) (2, \infty)$  down  $(-\infty, -4) (-1, 2)$

e) The (x,y) coordinate(s) of critical points

$(-7, -1) (5, -2)$

f) The (x,y) coordinates of any points of inflection

$(-1, -1)$

g) The intervals where  $f(x) > 0$

$(-4, -2) (2, 3) (6.5, \infty)$

h) The intervals where  $f'(x) > 0$

$(-\infty, -7) (5, \infty)$  same as c) inc

i) The intervals where  $f''(x) > 0$

$(-4, -1) (2, \infty)$  same as d) up

