Answer all of the following questions. Additional sheets are available if necessary. No books or notes may be used. You may use a calculator. You may not use a calculator which has symbolic manipulation capabilities. Please:

1. check answers when possible,
2. clearly indicate your answer and the reasoning used to arrive at that answer (unsupported answers may not receive credit),
3. give exact answers, rather than decimal approximations to the answer (unless otherwise stated).
Each question is followed by space to write your answer. Please write your solutions neatly in the space below the question. You are not expected to write your solution next to the statement of the question.
You are to answer two of the last three questions. Please indicate which problem is not to be graded by crossing through its number on the table below.

Name: $\qquad$

## Section:

$\qquad$

Last four digits of student identification number: $\qquad$

| Question | Score | Total |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 |  | 9 |
| 2 |  | 6 |
| 3 |  | 8 |
| 4 |  | 8 |
| 5 |  | 9 |
| 6 |  | 9 |
| 7 |  | 10 |
| 8 |  | 10 |
| 9 |  | 14 |
| 10 |  | 14 |
| 11 |  | 14 |
| Free | 3 | 3 |
|  |  | 100 |

(1) For each of the following functions, compute the derivative and simplify whenever possible.
(a) $f(x)=\frac{3 x}{x^{2}-4 x+2}$
(b) $g(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^{2}-3 x+1}}$
(c) $h(x)=\cos \left(4 \pi x^{3}\right)-5 \sin (3 x+1)$
(a) $f^{\prime}(x)=$ $\qquad$
(b) $g^{\prime}(x)=$ $\qquad$
(c) $h^{\prime}(x)=$ $\qquad$
(2) Use the limit laws to find the following limits.
(a) $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin (4 x)}{3 x}$
(b) $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x}$.
(a) $\qquad$ (b)
(3) A particle is traveling on a straight line such that its position after $t$ seconds is given by $s(t)=t^{3}-12 t^{2}+50 t+4$ centimeters.
(a) Find the velocity and the acceleration of the particle after 5 seconds.
(b) Is the particle slowing down or speeding up after 5 seconds? Justify your answer.
(a) velocity is $\qquad$ acceleration is $\qquad$
(b) slowing down/ speeding up (circle your answer).
(4) Let $x$ be the number in the interval $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ such that $\sin x=-\frac{3}{5}$. Compute the following values. As usual show your work and give exact values for your answers.
(a) $\cos x$.
(b) $\cot x$.
$\qquad$
(a) $\cos x=$
(b) $\cot x=$
(5) Consider the function $f(x)=x-\cos x$ for $0 \leq x \leq 2 \pi$. Find the point $(a, b)$ on the graph of $f(x)$ such that $a$ is between 0 and $2 \pi$ and such that the tangent line to the graph of $f(x)$ at $x=a$ is horizontal. Give exact values for $a$ and $b$.
$(a, b)=$
(6) Consider the function $f(x)=\sqrt{x+2}$.
(a) Find the linear approximation $L(x)$ of $f(x)$ at 34. Put your answer in the form $L(x)=m x+b$. Give precise values for $m$ and $b$.
(b) Use the linear approximation of part (a) to estimate $\sqrt{35}$. Give your answer as a fraction.
(a)
(b) $\sqrt{35} \approx$
(7) (a) Compute the second derivative $f^{\prime \prime}(x)$ of the function $f(x)=(\cos x)^{2}$.
(b) Compute the second derivative $g^{\prime \prime}(x)$ of the function $g(x)=\sqrt{2 x+3}$.
(a) $f^{\prime \prime}(x)=$ $\qquad$
(b) $g^{\prime \prime}(x)=$ $\qquad$
(8) Consider the curve given by the equation $x^{2}+2 x y-y^{2}+x=2$. Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve at the point $(1,2)$. Put your answer in the form $y=m x+b$.

Equation of the tangent line is:

Work two of the following three problems. Indicate the problem that is not to be graded by crossing through its number on the front of the exam.
(9) A car and a bicycle start moving from the same point at the same time. The car travels south at $60 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$ and the bike goes west at $25 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$. At what rate does the distance between the car and the bicycle increase two hours later?
(Please, introduce and explain your notation.)


Answer:
(10) (a) Explain Newton's method to locate a root of the equation $2 x^{3}-5 x=-2$. In particular, give the formula relating $x_{n}$ and $x_{n+1}$, and specify the function to be considered.
(b) Use $x_{1}=1$ and carry out 2 steps of Newton's method for the equation in part (a), that is, compute $x_{2}$ and $x_{3}$.
$x_{2}=$ $\qquad$ $x_{3}=$ $\qquad$
(c) The picture shows the graph of some function $f(x)$ and a value $x_{1}$. In the graph, sketch two steps of Newton's method starting with the given value $x_{1}$. In your solution, you should mark the locations of $x_{2}$ and $x_{3}$ on the $x$-axis, and you should show how you found these values.

(11) Consider the function $f(x)=2 x^{2}+4$.
(a) Find the equation of the tangent line to the graph of $f(x)$ at $x=a$.
(b) Find all points $(a, f(a))$ on the graph of $f(x)$ such that the tangent line to the graph at $x=a$ passes through the point $(3,20)$. As usual, show your work to support your answer.
(c) Find the point $(c, f(c))$ on the graph of $f(x)$ such that the tangent line to the graph at $x=c$ is perpendicular to the line with equation $y=\frac{1}{8} x-5$.
(a) Equation of the tangent line:
(b) The points are:
(c) The point is:

