

Do not remove this answer page — you will turn in the entire exam. You have two hours to do this exam. No books or notes may be used. You may use a graphing calculator during the exam, but NO calculator with a Computer Algebra System (CAS) or a QWERTY keyboard is permitted. Absolutely no cell phone use during the exam is allowed.

The exam consists of multiple choice questions. Record your answers on this page. For each multiple choice question, you will need to fill in the box corresponding to the correct answer. For example, if (a) is correct, you must write

☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

Do not circle answers on this page, but please circle the letter of each correct response in the body of the exam. It is your responsibility to make it CLEAR which response has been chosen. You will not get credit unless the correct answer has been marked on both this page and in the body of the exam.

GOOD LUCK!

1. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

2. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☒ e

3. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

4. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

5. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☒ e

6. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d ☐ e

7. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d ☐ e

8. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d ☐ e

9. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

10. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

11. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d ☐ e

12. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☒ e

13. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☒ e

14. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

15. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

16. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d ☐ e

17. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d ☐ e

18. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

19. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d ☒ e

20. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d ☐ e

For grading use:

Number Correct	
(out of 20 problems)	

Total	
(out of 100 points)	

Please make sure to list the correct section number on the front page of your exam.
In case you forgot your section number, consult the following table.

Section	Instructor	Day	Time	Room
	Jack Schmidt	MWF	10:00 am	CB 106
001	Wenwen Du	Tu	8:00 am	CB 349
002	Wenwen Du	Th	8:00 am	CB 349
003	Jinping Zhuge	Tu	12:30 pm	CP 201
004	Wenwen Du	Th	9:30 am	CP 211
005	Jinping Zhuge	Tu	11:00 am	TPC 113
006	Jinping Zhuge	Th	11:00 am	CP 103
	Jack Schmidt	MWF	12:00 pm	CB 118
007	Stephen Sturgeon	Tu	2:00 pm	FB 313
008	John Mosley	Th	2:00 pm	FB 313
009	Stephen Sturgeon	Tu	11:00 am	CB 335
010	John Mosley	Th	11:00 am	CB 335
011	Stephen Sturgeon	Tu	12:30 pm	CP 111
012	John Mosley	Th	12:30 pm	CB 233
013	Sarah Orchard	Tu	11:00 am	CP 111
014	Sarah Orchard	Th	11:00 am	CB 334
015	Sarah Orchard	Tu	12:30 pm	CP 103
	Nicholas Nguyen	MWF	2:00 pm	KAS 213
016	Jiaqi Liu	Th	12:30 pm	CB 201
017	Jiaqi Liu	Tu	2:00 pm	CP 345
018	Jiaqi Liu	Th	2:00 pm	CP 345
019	Hao Wang	Tu	3:30 pm	FB B9
020	Hao Wang	Th	3:30 pm	CP 297
021	Fernando Camacho	Tu	12:30 pm	TPC 212
	Drew Butcher	MWF	3:00 pm	BS 107
022	Hao Wang	Th	2:00 pm	BS 109
023	Fernando Camacho	Tu	9:30 am	CB 349
024	Fernando Camacho	Th	9:30 am	CB 349
025	Isaiah Harney	Tu	3:30 pm	CB 345
026	Isaiah Harney	Th	3:30 pm	CB 345
027	Luis Sordo Vieira	Tu	12:30 pm	CP 220
028	Isaiah Harney	Th	2:00 pm	TPC 212

You may use the following formula for the derivative of a quadratic function.

$$\text{If } p(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C, \quad \text{then } p'(x) = 2Ax + B.$$

Multiple Choice Questions

Show all your work on the page where the question appears.
Clearly mark your answer both on the cover page on this exam
and in the corresponding questions that follow.

1. Find an equation for the line with slope $(3/4)$ passing through the point $(x, y) = (8, 5)$.

Possibilities:

- (a) $y = (3/4)x - 6$
(b) $y = (3/4)x - 1$
(c) $y = (5/8)x + (3/4)$
(d) $y = 8x + 5$
(e) $y = (3/4)x + 5$

$$m = 3/4 \quad pt = (8, 5)$$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 5 = 3/4(x - 8) = \frac{3}{4}x - 6$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$$

-
2. Solve the equation $x^3 + 3xy + 6y = 9$ for y in terms of x

Possibilities:

- (a) $y = 9 - x^3 - 3x - 6$
(b) $y = \frac{3x + 6}{9 - x^3}$
(c) $y = \frac{3x + 6}{x^3 - 9}$
(d) $y = \frac{x^3 - 9}{3x + 6}$
(e) $y = \frac{9 - x^3}{3x + 6}$

$$x^3 + 3xy + 6y = 9$$

$$3xy + 6y = 9 - x^3$$

$$y(3x + 6) = 9 - x^3$$

$$y = \frac{9 - x^3}{3x + 6}$$

-
3. Given $f(x) = \sqrt{4x - 6}$, write an expression for $(f(2+h) - f(2)) \cdot (f(2+h) + f(2))$

Possibilities:

- (a) h^2
(b) $4h$
(c) $2 + 4h$
(d) $(\sqrt{2+h} - \sqrt{2})^2$
(e) $\sqrt{2+4h} - \sqrt{2}$

$$[f(2+h) - f(2)] \cdot [f(2+h) + f(2)]$$

$$= f(2+h) \cdot f(2+h) - f(2) \cdot f(2+h) + f(2) \cdot f(2+h) - f(2) \cdot f(2)$$

$$= [f(2+h)]^2 - [f(2)]^2$$

$$= (\sqrt{4(2+h)-6})^2 - (\sqrt{4(2)-6})^2$$

$$= 4(2+h) - 6 - 2 = 8 + 4h - 6 - 2 = 4h$$

-
4. Evaluate $f(3)$ when $f(x)$ is given by the piecewise definition

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 8x + 2 & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ 7 + 9x & \text{if } 1 < x \leq 5 \\ 9x^2 + 4x + 8 & \text{if } 5 < x \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{b/c } 1 < 3 \leq 5$$

Possibilities:

$$f(3) = 7 + 9(3) = 34$$

- (a) 13
- ☒ (b) 34
- (c) 53
- (d) 101
- (e) 188

-
5. A train travels from city A to city B, then travels from city B to city C. The train leaves city A at time 11:00am and arrives at city B at 12:30pm. The train leaves city B at 2:00pm and arrives at city C at 5:00pm. The average velocity of the train, while travelling from A to B, was 43 miles per hour. The average velocity of the train, while travelling from B to C, was 39 miles per hour. What was the average velocity of the train from city A to city C, including the wait at city B?

Possibilities:

$$V_{\text{ave}} = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{d_1 + d_2 + d_3}{t_1 + t_2 + t_3} = \frac{43\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 0\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 39(3)}{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 3} = \frac{121}{4}$$

- (a) 82 miles per hour
- (b) 41 miles per hour
- (c) 2 miles per hour
- (d) $(125/4)$ miles per hour
- ☒ (e) $(121/4)$ miles per hour

-
6. Find the average rate of change of $f(x) = \sqrt{x+3}$ from $x = 6$ to $x = 33$.

Possibilities:

$$r_{\text{ave}} = \frac{f(33) - f(6)}{33 - 6} = \frac{\sqrt{33+3} - \sqrt{6+3}}{27} = \frac{6 - 3}{27} = \frac{1}{9}$$

- (a) 3
- (b) $-\frac{7}{22}$
- ☒ (c) $\frac{1}{9}$
- (d) $-\frac{1}{9}$
- (e) $-\frac{1}{11}$

7. Find the average rate of change of $f(x) = 12x^2 + 1$ from $x = 4$ to $x = 4 + h$.

Possibilities:

- (a) $12h^2 + 96h$
 (b) $-12h - 96$
 (c) $-12h^2 - 96h$
 (d) $12h + 96$
 (e) h

$$\begin{aligned} r_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{f(4+h) - f(4)}{4+h-4} = \frac{12(4+h)^2 + 1 - (12(4)^2 + 1)}{h} \\ &= \frac{12(16 + 8h + h^2) + 1 - 193}{h} \\ &= \frac{193 + 96h + 12h^2 - 193}{h} = \frac{h(96 + 12h)}{h} = 96 + 12h \end{aligned}$$

8. Let $f(x) = -3x^2 + 9x + 8$. Find the instantaneous rate of change of $f(x)$ at $x = 2$.

Possibilities:

- (a) $-3h^2 + 9h$
 (b) $-6h + 17$
 (c) 0
 (d) -3
 (e) The instantaneous rate of change cannot be computed with the given information.

$$\begin{aligned} r_{\text{inst}} &= f'(x) = -6x + 9 \\ f'(2) &= -6(2) + 9 = -3 \end{aligned}$$

9. Find an expression for the instantaneous rate of change of $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x + 6$ at $x = a$.

Possibilities:

- (a) $4a + 3$
 (b) $8a + 3$
 (c) $4a$
 (d) 3
 (e) $8a + 6$

$$\begin{aligned} r_{\text{inst}} &= f'(x) = 4x + 3 \\ f'(a) &= 4a + 3 \end{aligned}$$

10. Let $f(x) = 6x^2 + 2x + 7$. Find a value c between $x = 1$ and $x = 5$, so that the average rate of change of $f(x)$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 5$ is equal to the instantaneous rate of change of $f(x)$ at $x = c$.

Possibilities:

- (a) 3
 (b) 4
 (c) 5
 (d) 6
 (e) 7

$$\begin{aligned} \text{We want } f'(c) &= \frac{f(5) - f(1)}{5-1} \\ f'(c) &= 12c + 2 \quad \frac{f(5) - f(1)}{5-1} = 38 \\ 12c + 2 &= 38 \\ c &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

11. Determine the limit

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} (t^3 + t^2 - 2t + 3) = 2^3 + 2^2 - 2(2) + 3 = 11$$

Possibilities:

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- ☒ (c) 11
- (d) 12
- (e) 13

12. Find the limit

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{44\sqrt{t}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{44}{\sqrt{t}} = \infty$$

Possibilities:

- (a) 44
- (b) $\frac{22}{\sqrt{t}}$
- (c) 22
- (d) 0
- ☒ (e) This limit either tends to infinity or this limit fails to exist

13. Find the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{14}{x} + \frac{5x - 14}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{14 + 5x - 14}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 5 = 5$$

Possibilities:

- (a) This limit does not exist.
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 14
 - (d) 0
 - ☒ (e) 5
-

14. Find the limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - 4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{(x-3)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{x-3} = \frac{3}{-2}$$

Possibilities:

- (a) $-3/2$
- (b) -1
- (c) $-1/2$
- (d) 0
- (e) This limit does not exist

15. For the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |4 + 9x| & \text{if } x < -4 \\ \sqrt{x^2 + 5} & \text{if } -4 \leq x < 6 \\ 7x^2 + 3x + 1 & \text{if } 6 \leq x \end{cases}$$

find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} f(x)$

for x near 7 $f(x) = 7x^2 + 3x + 1$, so

Possibilities:

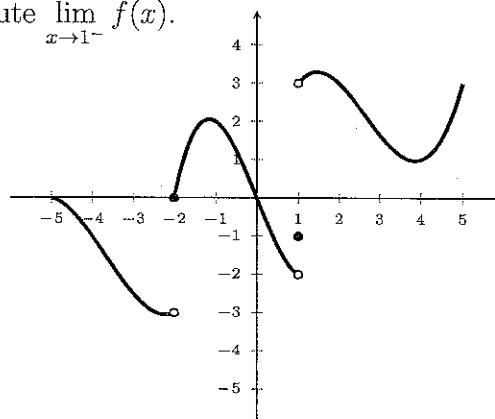
- (a) 365
- (b) 271
- (c) $\sqrt{41}$
- (d) 67
- (e) $\sqrt{54}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} 7x^2 + 3x + 1 = 7(7)^2 + 3(7) + 1 = 365$$

16. The graph of $y = f(x)$ is shown below. Compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$.

Possibilities:

- (a) 3
- (b) 0
- (c) -1
- (d) -2
- (e) -3



17. Suppose $f(x) = Ax^3$ for $x < 2$ and $f(x) = 14 - Ax$ for $x \geq 2$. Find a value of A such that the function $f(x)$ is continuous at the point $x = 2$.

Possibilities:

- (a) $4/5$
- (b) 1
- (c) $6/5$
- ☒ (d) $7/5$
- (e) There is no such value of A .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} Ax^3 = 8A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 14 - Ax = 14 - 2A$$

$$8A = 14 - 2A$$

$$A = \frac{7}{5}$$

18. For the function $f(x) = x^2 + 8x + 3$, find the equation of the tangent line to graph of f at $x = 1$.

Possibilities:

- ☒ (a) $y = 2 + 10x$
- (b) $y = -2 + 12x$
- (c) $y = x^3 + 17$
- (d) $y = 12$
- (e) $y = 10x + 12$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 8 \quad f(1) = 12$$

$$f'(1) = 10$$

$$m = f'(1) = 10 \quad \text{pt} = (1, f(1)) = (1, 12)$$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

$$y - 12 = 10(x - 1)$$

$$y = 10x + 2$$

19. The tangent line to graph of f at $x = 3$ has equation $y = 24x - 19$. Find $f(3)$ and $f'(3)$.

Possibilities:

- (a) $f(3) = 0, f'(3) = 0$
- (b) $f(3) = 24, f'(3) = -19$
- ☒ (c) $f(3) = 53, f'(3) = 24$
- (d) $f(3) = 24, f'(3) = 53$
- ☒ (e) $f(3) = -19, f'(3) = 24$

← Plug in 3 to get the correct value of $f(3)$.

20. Find all values of x where the derivative of the function $f(x) = |6x + 9|$ is not defined.

Possibilities:

- (a) 6
- (b) 0
- ☒ (c) $-\frac{3}{2}$
- (d) 9
- (e) $-\frac{2}{3}$

$$6x + 9 = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2}$$