

You have 50 minutes to complete this test. You must *show all work* to receive full credit. Work any 7 of the following 8 problems. Clearly **CROSS OUT** the problem you do not wish me to grade. Each problem is worth 14 points, and you get 2 points for free, for a total of 100 points. The answers will be posted on the electronic reserves later today.

1. Suppose that for a given function $f(x)$, the derivative has **already been calculated** to be $f'(x) = x^3(2x-3)^2(x+1)^5(x-7)$. Using this information, find all critical numbers of the original function f , list the intervals of increase and decrease, and tell whether each critical number will result in a maximum, a minimum, or neither.

critical numbers: $x=0, 3/2, -1, 7$

f is increasing on $(-1, 0) \cup (7, \infty)$

f is decreasing on $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 3/2) \cup (3/2, 7)$

2. For the following functions, find all horizontal and vertical asymptotes (remember that an asymptote is a LINE, not a number). If there are no asymptotes, say so.

(a) $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x^2}$

vertical: $x^2 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$

horizontal: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x^2} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{y=0}$

(b) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+2}$

vertical: $x+2=0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=-2}$

horizontal: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = -\infty$

(c) $f(x) = \frac{2x^2-9}{x^2+1}$

vertical: $x^2+1=0 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{No vertical}}$

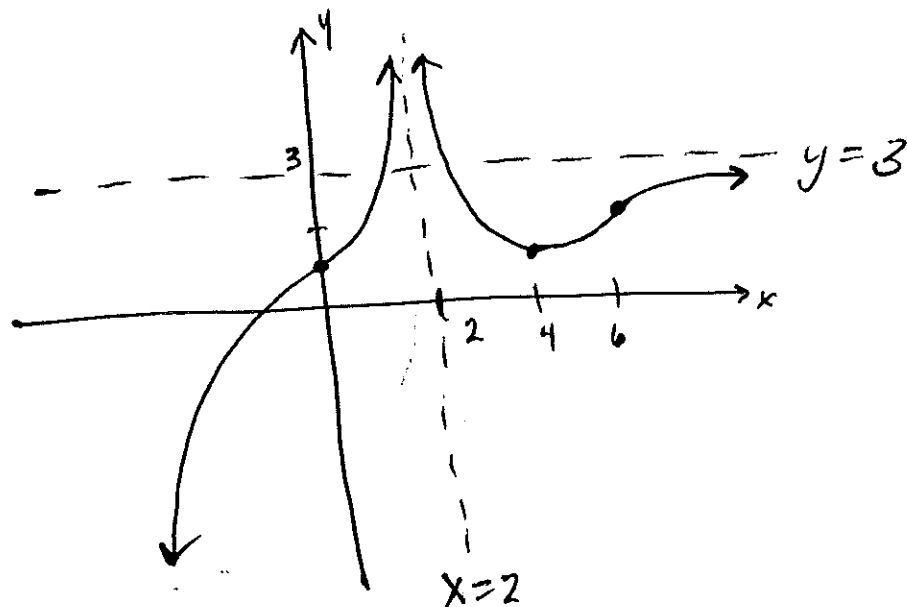
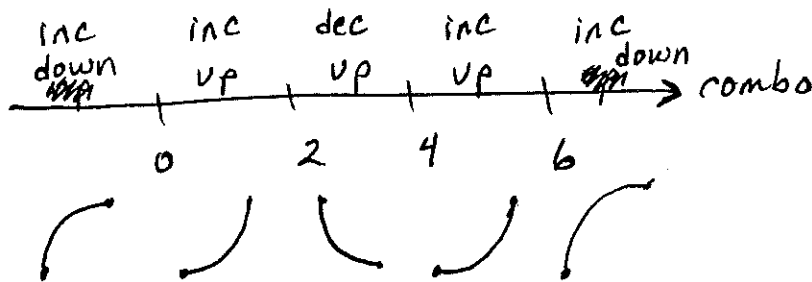
horizontal: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{y=2}$

(Note: The handwritten work for (c) also includes a box labeled "NO horiz" above the horizontal limit calculation.)

3. Suppose that the price of a product increases by 1%.
- a) If the demand for the produce decreases by MORE than 1%, the demand for the product is called elastic. An example of a product like this is luxury cars.
 - b) If the demand for the product decreases by LESS than 1%, the demand for the product is called inelastic. An example of a product like this is milk.

4. Sketch a nice BIG graph of a function with all the properties listed below. Make sure your graph is clearly labeled.

- a) $f'(x) < 0$ for $2 < x < 4$, but $f'(x) \geq 0$ otherwise
- b) $f''(x) < 0$ for $x < 0$ and also for $x > 6$, but $f''(x) \geq 0$ otherwise
- c) $f(x)$ is undefined when $x = 2$ ← VA or hole
- d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 3$. ← HA at $y = 3$, on right side



5. Find $f'(x)$ for the following functions. DO NOT simplify!

$$(a) \quad f(x) = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{\sqrt{3x}} = (x + x^{-1})^2 - \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} x^{-1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x + x^{-1})(1 - x^{-2}) + \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} x^{-3/2}$$

$$(b) \quad f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1-2x}{3x^5+2}} = \left(\frac{1-2x}{3x^5+2}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1-2x}{3x^5+2}\right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{(-2)(3x^5+2) - (1-2x)(15x^4)}{(3x^5+2)^2}\right)$$

6. Find the equation of the line tangent to $(3xy^2 + 1)^4 = 2x - 3y$ at the point $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$.

$$4(3xy^2 + 1)^3 \left((3)(y^2) + (3x)(2yy') \right) = 2 - 3y'$$

$x = 1/2, y = 0$. Fill in to get $y' = \text{slope}$

$$4(1)^3(0+0) = 2 - 3y'$$

$$0 = 2 - 3y'$$

$$-2 = -3y'$$

$$y' = 2/3$$

$$y - 0 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 1/2) \quad \text{or} \quad y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}$$

