

1. (5 pts) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^3 - 64}{x^2 - 16}$ .
2. Evaluate each of the following by factoring and simplifying. One exists. The other doesn't.
  - a. (5 pts)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2x^2 - 13x + 15}{x^2 - 3x - 10}$
  - b. (5 pts)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{2x^2 + 13x + 15}{x^2 - 3x - 10}$
3. (5 pts) Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (5x - 7) = 3$  (This is the  $\epsilon - \delta$  proof you're dying to do.)
4. (5 pts) Compute the derivative of  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 5$  by the definition of derivative. This means taking the limit of a difference quotient.
5. (5 pts each) Compute the derivatives of each of the following. Do not simplify your answer.
  - a.  $y = (\sin(x^2 - 3x))(\cos(x))$
  - b.  $y = \frac{\tan(x^2 - 3x)}{x^2 - 3x}$
6. (5 pts) Find an equation of the tangent line to  $f(x) = \cos(x)$  at  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .
7. (5 pts) Use your result from the previous problem to approximate  $\cos(48^\circ)$
8. Let  $f(x) = x + 2\cos(x)$  on  $[0, 2\pi]$ . (Bonus: Same question, with  $f(x) = x + \cos(2x)$ )
  - a. (5 pts) Find all critical values of  $f$  on  $(0, 2\pi)$ . Find the corresponding points on the graph of  $f$ . Report them as ordered pairs, for now.
  - b. (5 pts) Find all inflection points of  $f$  on  $(0, 2\pi)$ . Report *these* as ordered pairs.
  - c. (5 pts) Based on your work in *a* and *b*, above, provide a nice, neatly labeled sketch of the graph of  $f$  on the interval  $(0, 2\pi)$ . Labels and the *qualities* of the graph are more important than a slavish adherence to tickmarks on an axis.
9. (10 pts) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , given that  $\csc(x) + \cos(y) = 2x^2y^3 - 3x^2y^2$
10. (5 pts) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - 83x + 154$  has a zero in the interval  $[3, 6]$ .
11. (5 pts) Show that it is fruitless to find a spot on the graph of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  on the interval  $(-1, 1)$ , where the instantaneous slope of  $f$  is the same as the average slope of  $f$  on  $[-1, 1]$ . *Then* explain why this doesn't mean the Mean Value Theorem is a lie.
12. Consider the region bounded by  $y = (x - 1)^3$ ,  $x = 1$ , and  $x = 2$ 
  - a. (5 pts) Sketch this region and find its area.
  - b. (5 pts) Sketch the solid obtained by rotating this region about the line  $x = -1$ . Include a representative cylinder on your graph and write the integral for finding its volume by the shell method. Sketch the region.
  - c. (5 pts) Sketch the solid obtained by rotating this region about the line  $x = -1$ . Include a representative washer on your graph and write the integral for finding its volume by the washer method.