

You know the drill. And remember to circle final answers.

1. Let  $f(x) = 3x^4 + 4x^3 - 30x^2 + 36x$  for the following problems:
  - a. (10 pts) Sketch the graph of  $f(x)$ . Show all extreme points and inflection points. I expect to see a y-intercept, but I'm not worried about x-intercepts, as long as they're in the right general location.
  - b. (10 pts) Find the maximum and minimum of  $f(x)$  on the interval  $[-4, 4]$ .
2. (10 pts) Confirm that the hypotheses of the Mean Value Theorem hold for  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 1$  on  $[-2, 2]$ , and find the  $c$  that is promised in the conclusion of the theorem.
3. (10 pts) Find all local extremes of  $g(x) = 3 \tan(x) - 4x$  in the interval  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ . Show all intercepts, extremes, asymptotes and inflection points.
4. (10 pts) Sketch the graph of a *continuous* function  $g$  that has all the properties given:
 

$g(-10) = -5$ ,  $g(5) = 6$ ,  $g(10) = -2$ ,  
 $g'(-10) = 0$ ,  $g'(5)$  is undefined,  $g'(10) = 0$   
 $g'(x) > 0$  on  $(-\infty, -10) \cup (-10, 5) \cup (10, \infty)$  and  $g'(x) < 0$  on  $(5, 10)$   
 $g''(x) > 0$  on  $(-10, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$  and  $g''(x) < 0$  on  $(-\infty, -10)$

This function has a pointy spot.
5. Evaluate the following limits.
  - a. (10 pts)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{16x^2 - 5x + 11} - 4x \right)$
  - b. (10 pts)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt{16x^2 - 5x + 11} + 4x \right)$
6. (10 pts) You don't need to graph  $R(x) = \frac{3x^3 - 14x^2 + 23x - 10}{x^2 - x - 2}$ , here, but I do want to see its asymptotes.  
Hint: This function has no holes. This problem requires no calculus.
7. (10 pts) Minimize the vertical distance between  $g(x) = x^2 - 2x - 8$  and  $h(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 15$ .
8. (10 pts) Use the curve at the bottom of Page 2 or one like it, to show me the derivation of Newton's Method.

**Bonus** Answer up to 2 Bonus questions.

**Bonus 1** (10 pts) Finish sketching the graph of  $R(x)$  from Problem #6. Hint: One of  $R(x)$ 's  $x$ -intercepts is  $\left(\frac{2}{3}, 0\right)$ .

**Bonus 2** (10 pts) Use a differential to approximate the error in the area of a disc of radius 3 cm, if the error in measuring the radius is up to 0.01 cm.

**Bonus 3** (10 pts) Use the tangent line to approximate  $\sqrt{97}$ .

**Bonus 4** (10 pts) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $x^2 + 3xy + y^2 = 11$ . Then find an equation of the tangent line to the curve at  $(2,1)$ .

