

4. Given that  $g(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ , evaluate  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(2+h) - g(2)}{h}$
- (a)  $4/5$                       (b)  $1/2$                       (c)  $-1/5$                       (d)  $\frac{\ln(2)}{2}$
- 
5. The line tangent to  $h(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 3$  at the point  $(1, -2)$  has an  $x$ -intercept of
- (a) 0                      (b) 0.75                      (c) 3                      (d) 6
9. The smallest possible value of  $x$  where  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+a}$  has an inflection point is
- (a)  $\sqrt{a}$                       (b)  $\sqrt{2a}$                       (c)  $\sqrt{3a}$                       (d)  $a\sqrt{2}$
- 
10. Which of the following is incorrect?
- (a)  $\frac{d}{dx}(2^x) = 2^x \ln(2)$                       (b)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\log_4(x)) = \frac{1}{x \ln(4)}$   
(c)  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^x) = x^x[1 + \ln(x)]$                       (d)  $\frac{d}{dx}(a^{u(x)}) = a^{u(x)} \ln(a)$
14. For what value(s) of  $a$  does  $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 2$  have a local maximum at  $x = -3$  and a local minimum at  $x = -1$ ?
- (a) 6                      (b) 9                      (c) both 6 and 9  
(d) there are no such values
30. Let  $f(x) = \frac{c}{x} + x^2$ . Determine all values of  $c$  for which  $f(x)$  has a relative minimum, but no relative maximum.
- (a)  $c > \sqrt[3]{2}$                       (b)  $|c| > \sqrt[3]{2}$                       (c) all values of  $c$   
(d) there are no such values of  $c$

16. What is the area of the largest rectangle that has its base on the  $x$ -axis and its other two vertices on the parabola  $y = 8 - x^2$ ?

- (a)  $\frac{32\sqrt{6}}{9}$       (b)  $\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$       (c)  $\frac{8}{9}$       (d)  $\frac{64\sqrt{6}}{9}$
- 

17. Which integral does the following limit represent?

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{4n} \sin \frac{\pi n + \pi i}{4n}$$

- (a)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx$       (b)  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x) dx$       (c)  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) dx$   
(d)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin(x) dx$

35. Differentiate  $f(x) = x^{\sqrt{x}}$

- (a)  $(\sqrt{x})x^{\sqrt{x}-1}$       (b)  $x^{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}}$       (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{\ln(x)}{2\sqrt{x}}$       (d)  $x^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{2+\ln(x)}{2\sqrt{x}}$

44. Find the derivative of

$$\frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1}$$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+2x+\sqrt{x}}}$       (b) 1      (c)  $\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}$       (d)  $\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{2\sqrt{x+4x+1}}$