

PreCalc ACC '18-19

Spring Final

Calculator allowed throughout.

Show all work. Round to 3 decimals.

Name: Solution Key

score \_\_\_\_\_

1. Find the following derivatives:

a.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan 4x^2) = \sec^2 4x^2 (8x)$

b.  $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(x^2 + 7x)) = \frac{2x+7}{x^2+7x}$

c.  $\frac{d}{dx}(e^{\frac{1}{2}x} \csc x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (-\csc x \cot x) + \csc x (e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} (-\frac{1}{2}))$   
 $= -e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \csc x (\cot x + \frac{1}{2})$

d.  $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sin 5x}{25+x^2}\right) = \frac{(25+x^2)(\cos 5x)(5) - \sin 5x(2x)}{(25+x^2)^2}$

2. Find the end behavior of each of the following functions. Show the limits that lead to your conclusions.

a)  $y = (4x^2 - 16x)e^{-0.25x}$

Left end:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-0.25x} = \infty \therefore \text{UP}$

Right End:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-0.25x} = 0 \therefore y = 0$

b)  $y = \ln(-x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x + 30)$

Left end:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = +\infty \therefore \text{UP}$

Right End:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \text{DNE} \therefore \text{NONE}$

c)  $y = -\sqrt{\frac{16x}{x^2 + 4}}$

Left end:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \text{DNE} \therefore \text{NONE}$

Right End:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\sqrt{\frac{16x}{x^2 + 4}} = 0 \therefore y = 0$

You must do problems #3, #4, and #5.

3. Find domain and zeros of  $f(x) = -x^4 + 6x^2 - 8$  on  $x \in [-1.5, 3]$ .

$$\text{Domain: } x \in [-1.5, 3]$$

$$\text{Zeros: } -(x^2 - 4)(x^2 - 2) = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2, \pm \sqrt{2} \text{ BUT } -2 \text{ NOT IN DOMAIN}$$
$$(2, 0) (\pm \sqrt{2}, 0)$$

4. Find the extreme points of  $f(x) = -x^4 + 6x^2 - 8$  on  $x \in [-1.5, 3]$ . Show the algebraic work to support the critical values.

$$i) \frac{dy}{dx} = -4x^3 + 12x = -4x(x^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$x = 0, \pm \sqrt{3} \text{ BUT } -\sqrt{3} \text{ IS NOT IN DOMAIN}$$

ii) NONE

$$(0, -8)$$

iii)  $x = -1.5, 3$

$$(\sqrt{3}, 1)$$

$$(-1.5, 4.375)$$

$$(3, -35)$$

5. Find the Point of Inflection for  $f(x) = -x^4 + 6x^2 - 8$  on  $x \in [-1.5, 3]$ . Show the algebraic work to support the result.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -12x^2 + 12 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 1$$
$$(1, -3)$$
$$(-1, -3)$$

You may skip either # 6 and #7, or #8 and #9, or #10 and #11.

6. Find domain and zeros of  $y = (4x^2 - 16x)e^{-0.25x}$ .

Domain: All REALS  $4x(x-4)$

Zeros  $(0,0)(4,0)$

7. Find the extreme points of  $y = (4x^2 - 16x)e^{-0.25x}$ . Show the algebraic work to support the critical values.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (4x^2 - 16x)e^{-0.25x} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + e^{-0.25x}(8x - 16)$$

$$= (-x^2 + 4x + 8x - 16)e^{-0.25x}$$

$$= -e^{-0.25x}(x^2 - 12x + 16)$$

$$i) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{12^2 - 4(1)(16)}}{2} = \begin{cases} 10.472 \\ 1.528 \end{cases}$$

ii) NONE

$$(1.528, -10.312)$$

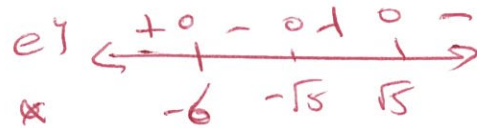
iii) NONE

$$(10.472, 19.776)$$

8. Find domain, VAs, and zeros of  $y = \ln(-x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x + 30)$  on  $x \in [-7, 5]$ .

Domain  $x \in [-7, -6) \cup (-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$   $(-x^2 + 5)(x + 6)$

VAs:  $x = -6, \pm\sqrt{5}$



Zeros:  $(-6.032, 0)$

$(-2.177, 0)$

$(2.209, 0)$

9. Find the extreme points of  $y = \ln(-x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x + 30)$  on  $x \in [-7, 5]$ . Show the algebraic work to support the critical values.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-3x^2 - 12x + 5}{-x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x + 30}$$

i)  $-3x^2 - 12x + 5 = 0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} -3.428 \\ -0.472 \end{cases} \quad (-0.472, 3.234)$

ii)  $-x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x + 30 = 0 \rightarrow x = -6, \pm\sqrt{5}$  NOT IN DOMAIN

iii)  $x = -7 \quad (-7, 3.784)$

10. Find domain, VAs, and zeros of  $y = -\sqrt{\frac{16x}{x^2+4}}$ .

$$\text{Domain: } x \in [0, \infty)$$

$$\text{Zeros: } (0, 0)$$

VAs: NONE

11. Find the extreme points of  $y = -\sqrt{\frac{16x}{x^2+4}}$ . Show the algebraic work to support the critical values.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{16x}{x^2+4} \right)^{-1/2} \left[ \frac{(x^2+4)(16) - 16x(2x)}{(x^2+4)^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2+4)^{1/2}}{(16x)^{1/2}} \frac{16x^2 + 64 - 32x^2}{(x^2+4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{8x^2 - 32}{(16x)^{1/2} (x^2+4)^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{i) } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow 8x^2 - 32 = 0 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \quad (2, -2)$$

-2 NOT IN DOMAIN

$$\text{ii) } 16x = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \quad (0, 0)$$

$$x^2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \text{NO SOLUTION}$$

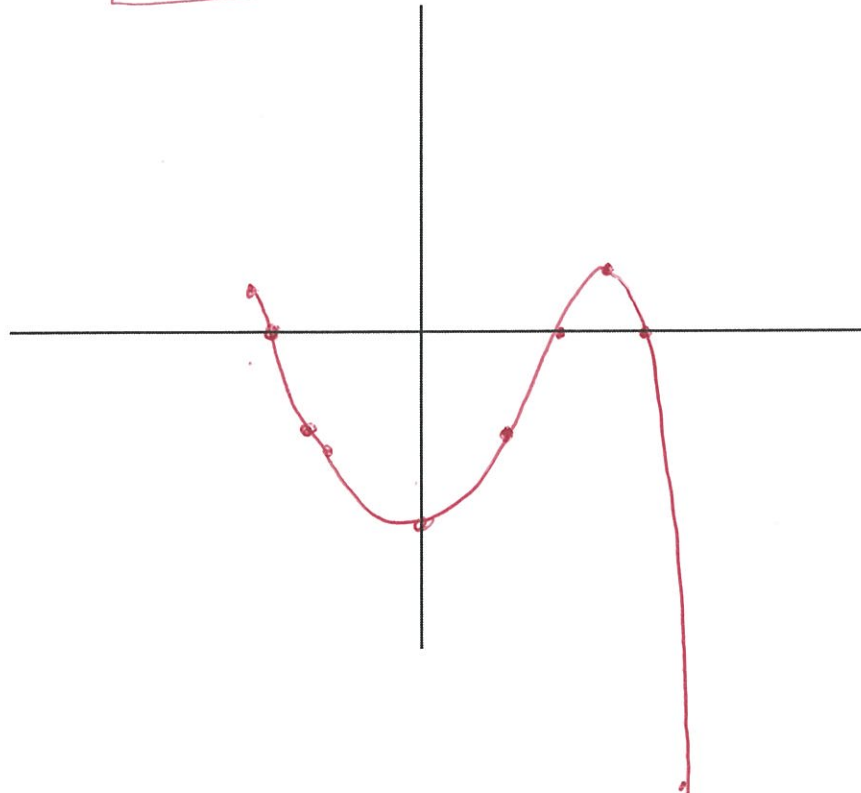
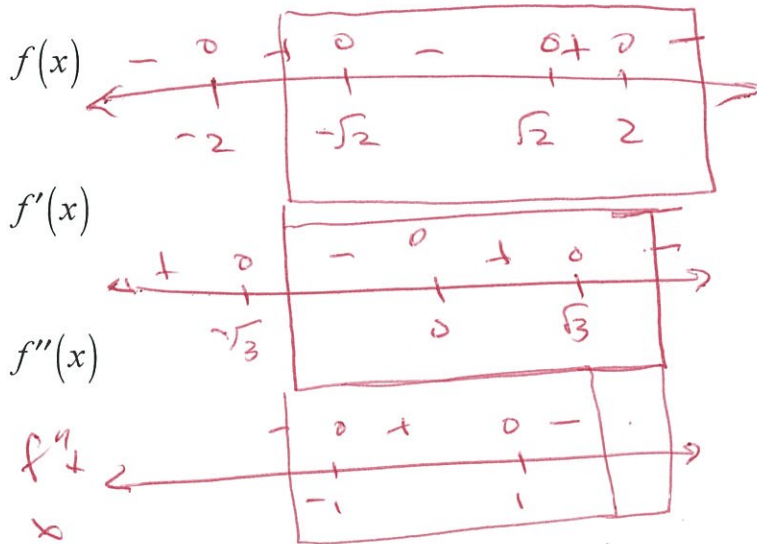
iii) NO RESTRICTION

You must do #12.

12. Show the sign patterns for  $f(x)$ ,  $f'(x)$ , and  $f''(x)$ , where

$$f(x) = -x^4 + 6x^2 - 8 \text{ on } x \in [-1.5, 3]$$

Then sketch  $f(x)$ .



You may skip either #13, #14, or #15.

13. Find the traits and sketch of  $y = (4x^2 - 16x)e^{-0.25x}$ .

Domain: All Reals

Range:  $y \in [-10.312, \infty)$

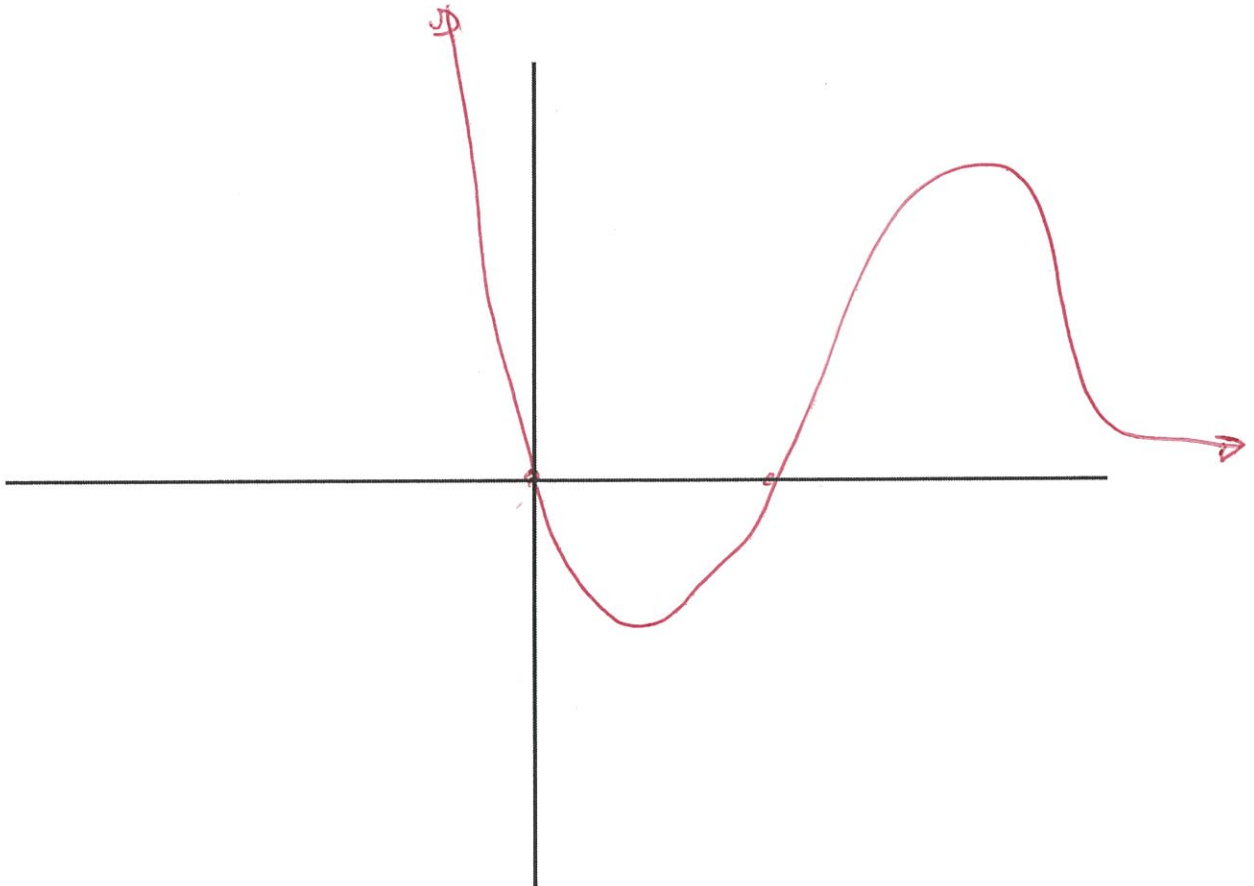
x - intercepts:  $(0, 0)$   $(4, 0)$

y - intercept:  $(0, 0)$

Extreme Points:  $(1.528, -10.312)$   $(0.472, 19.776)$

End Behavior (Left): UP

End Behavior (Right):  $y = 0$





14. Find the traits and **sketch**  $y = \ln(-x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x + 30)$  on  $x \in [-7, 5]$ .

Actual Domain: SEE #8

Range:  $(-\infty, 3.784]$

$x$  - intercepts: SEE #8

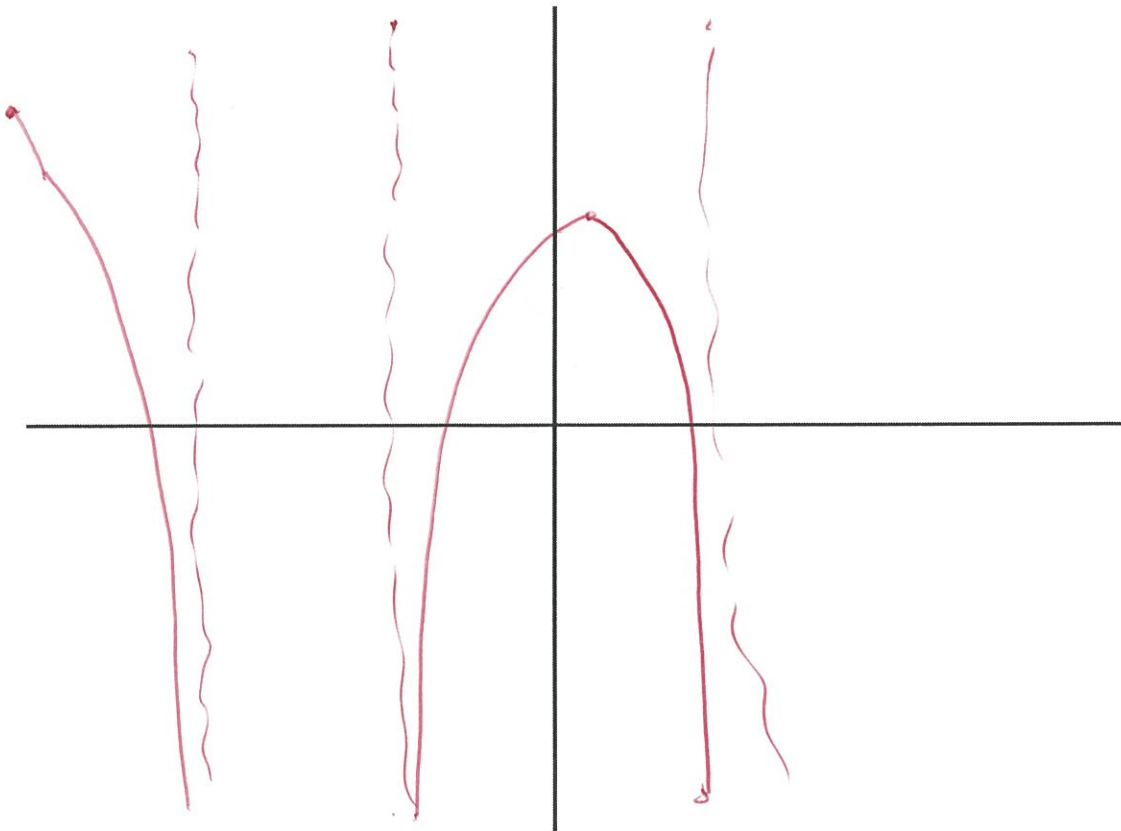
$y$  - intercept:  $(0, \ln 30)$

VAs:  $x = -6, \pm\sqrt{5}$

Extreme Points: SEE #9

End Behavior (Left): NONE

End Behavior (Right): NONE



15. Find the Traits and **sketch** of  $y = -\sqrt{\frac{16x}{x^2+4}}$ .

Domain:  $x \in [0, \infty)$

Range:  $y \in [-2, 0]$

$x$  - intercepts:  $(0, 0)$

$y$  - intercept:  $(0, 0)$

Extreme Points:  $(0, 0)$   $(2, -2)$

End Behavior (Left): NONE

End Behavior (Right):  $y \rightarrow 0$

