

PreCalculus '13-'14  
Limits and Derivatives Test v6  
CALCULATOR ALLOWED

Name: SOLUTION KEY

Score \_\_\_\_\_

Round to 3 decimal places. Show all work.

$$1. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+3)}{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{2x^2 - 7x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{(x-3)}(x+3)}{\cancel{(x-3)}(2x-1)} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{3x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\cancel{(x+1)}(3x-1)}{\cancel{(x+1)}(x^2+4)} = \frac{-4}{5}$$

2. Use the equation of the line tangent to  $y = 6x^3 - 3x^2 + 5x - 4$  at  $x = 1$  to approximate  $f(1.9)$

$$y(1) = 4$$

$$y - 4 = 17(x - 1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 18x^2 - 6x + 5$$

$$m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = 17$$

3. The motion of a particle is described by  $y(t) = 2t^3 + 5t^2 - 4t + 3$ .

- a) When the particle is stopped?
- b) Which direction it is moving at  $t = 4$ ?
- c) Where is it when  $t = 4$ ?
- d) Find  $a(4)$ .

$$v(t) = 6t^2 + 10t - 4$$

$$a(t) = 12t + 10$$

$$a) \quad v = 0 \rightarrow 6t^2 + 10t - 4 = 0$$

$$3t^2 + 5t - 2 = 0$$

$$(3t - 1)(t + 2) = 0 \quad t = 1/3, -2$$

$$b) \quad v(4) = + \therefore \text{UP}$$

$$c) \quad x(t) = 195$$

$$d) \quad a(4) = 58$$

4. At what point on the graph of  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3$  is the tangent parallel to the line

$$2x - 8y = 3$$

$$m = +\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = x^2$$

$$\therefore x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{24}\right)$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{24}\right)$$

5. Set up, but do not solve, the limit definition of the derivative for

$$\frac{d}{dx} [5x^4 - x^3 + 7x^2 + 3^4]$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[5(x+h)^4 - (x+h)^3 + 7(x+h)^2 + 3^4] - [5x^4 - x^3 + 7x^2 + 3^4]}{h}$$

6. Find the following derivatives:

a.  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y = 6x^7 - 19x^4 + 3x^2 - 12x - 13$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 42x^6 - 76x^3 + 6x - 12$$

b.  $D_x \left[ \sqrt[4]{x^7} - \frac{6}{x^5} - \sqrt[3]{x} + \pi^2 - x \right] = D_x \left[ x^{7/4} - 6x^{-5} - x^{1/3} + \pi^2 - x \right]$   
 $= \frac{7}{4} x^{3/4} + 30x^{-6} - \frac{1}{3} x^{-2/3} - 1$

c.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left[ x^7 - 4\sqrt[8]{x^7} + 7^3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^4}} + \frac{1}{5x} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ x^7 - 4x^{8/8} + 7^3 - x^{-4/4} + \frac{1}{5} x^{-1} \right]$   
 $= 7x^6 - \frac{7}{2} x^{-1/8} + \frac{4}{7} x^{-11/7} - \frac{1}{5} x^{-2}$