Name: \_\_\_\_\_

TA's Name:

Problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Score							

**Instructions:** You must show supporting work to receive full and partial credits. No text book, notes, formula sheets allowed.

1(20pts) Find the following limits. (Make sure to check the conditions of L'Hopital Rule to use it.)

(a) 
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{e^{x-1} - 1}$$

(b) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} x^2 (\cos(1/x) - 1)$$

(c)(5pts) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x^2+1}{\ln x}$$

**2(20pts)** (a) Find the linear approximation for the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{3+x}$  at x=1.

(b) Some values of a function f(x) is given below:

$\boldsymbol{x}$	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
f(x)	0.3	0.26	0.22	0.20	0.21

Use its linear approximation to estimate the value of f(0.11).

- **3(15pts)** It is given that a function f is defined for all x and  $f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + x 2}{x^{1/3}}$ .
  - (a) Find all critical points of f.

(b) Find the intervals where f is increasing and decreasing, and determine the local maxima and local minima of f.

- **4(15pts)** It is given that f(1) = 0, f'(3) = f'(-3) = 0, and  $f'' = 18/x^3$ .
  - (a) Use the second derivative test to determine the local maximum and local minimum of the function f.

(b) Find the intervals where f is concave down and concave down, and the inflection points of f.

**5(15pts)** Sketch the graph of a continuous function f satisfying the following properties: f(0) = 1; f'(-1) = f'(1) = 0 and f'(2) does not exist; f'(x) > 0 for x < -1, 1 < x < 2, 2 < x; f'(x) < 0 for -1 < x < 1, x > 2; f''(0) = 0; f''(x) < 0 for x < 0, x > 2; f''(x) > 0 for 0 < x < 2; and  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 3$ .

