Show steps for partial credit. You are allowed a scientific, non-graphing, calculator. No cell-phones, IPODs etc... can be out during the test. Box your answer for full-credit. Thanks and Enjoy! Each problem worth 11pts hence there are 14(11) = 154pts to earn. Also, your name worth 6pts. So, 160pts is perfect score.

- 1.) Suppose  $F(x) = \frac{1}{2x+3}$  and  $G(x) = \sqrt{3+x^2}$ . Find the formulas for
  - a. (FG)(x)
  - b.  $(F \circ G)(x)$
- 2.) Calculate the following indeterminant limit:

$$\lim_{x\to 3} \left( \frac{1}{x-3} \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3} \right] \right)$$

3.) Calculate the following limit:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{2x^2 + 3x + 12}{7x^2 + 6x - 5} \right)$$

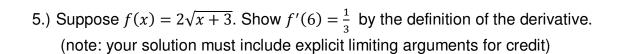
4.) Given the graph below, find the value and limits if they exist, if not write d.n.e or  $\infty$  or  $-\infty$  as best fits:

a. 
$$\lim_{x\to 2^+} (f(x)) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_

b. 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} (f(x)) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_

c. 
$$\lim_{x\to 2} (f(x)) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_

e. 
$$\lim_{x \to -3^+} (f(x)) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_



6.) Suppose  $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3$ . Show f'(a) = 4a by the definition of the derivative. (note: your solution must include explicit limiting arguments for credit)

7.) If  $f(x) = x^3 + 1$  then find the equation of the tangent line at x = 2. Sketch the graph and tangent line.

8.) Calculate the derivative below and simplify your answer:

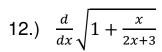
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sqrt[3]{8x^4} + 1/x^2\right] =$$

Calculate the derivative as indicated in each of the problems that follows. No need to simplify answer, just perform the differentiation and neatly box the result.

$$9.)\frac{d}{dx}\left[(2x^2+1)\left(x^2-\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] =$$

10.) 
$$\frac{d}{dt}[t^{10}(2t+10)^3] =$$

11.) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x+6}{x-6} \right)^5 =$$



13.) Find the interval(s) of real numbers which solve  $x^4 - 4x^2 < 0$ . Please use a sign-chart to guide your solution.

14.) On which interval(s) is the function  $f(x) = 3x^5 - 20x^3$  increasing?