

MA 16010 - Practice Exam 2

1. If $h(t) = \sin(3t) + \cos(3t)$, find $h^{(3)}(t)$.

- A. $\sin(3t) - \cos(3t)$
- B. $\sin(3t) + \cos(3t)$
- C. $27 \sin(3t) - 27 \cos(3t)$
- D. $27 \sin(3t) + 27 \cos(3t)$
- E. $-27 \sin(3t) + 27 \cos(3t)$

2. Given $f(x) = \frac{2(3 - x^2)}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 1}}$. Find $f'(1)$.

- A. $-\frac{7}{2}$
- B. $-\frac{9}{4}$
- C. $-\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $-\frac{13}{6}$
- E. $-\frac{3}{4}$

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3. A spherical balloon is inflated with gas at a rate of 5 cubic centimeters per minute. How fast is the radius of the balloon changing at the instant the radius is 4 centimeters? The volume V of a sphere with a radius r is $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.

- A. $\frac{5}{64\pi}$ centimeters per minute
- B. $\frac{25}{4\pi}$ centimeters per minute
- C. $\frac{5}{16\pi}$ centimeters per minute
- D. $\frac{256\pi}{3}$ centimeters per minute
- E. $\frac{5}{4\pi}$ centimeters per minute

4. A toy rocket is launched from a platform on earth and flies straight up into the air. Its height after launch is given by:

$$s(t) = t^3 + 3t^2 + 4t + 16,$$

where s is measured in meters, and t is in seconds. Find the velocity when the acceleration is 18 m/s^2 .

- A. 2 m/s
- B. 44 m/s
- C. 16 m/s
- D. 28 m/s
- E. 13 m/s

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5. According to a joint study conducted by Oxnard's Environmental Management Department and a state government agency, the concentration of CO in the air due to automobile exhaust t yr from now is given by

$$C(t) = 10(0.2t^2 + 4t + 64)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

parts per billion. Find the rate at which the level of CO is changing 20 years from now. Round your answer to the nearest integer.

- A. 9 parts per billion per year
- B. 11 parts per billion per year
- C. 13 parts per billion per year
- D. 19 parts per billion per year
- E. 25 parts per billion per year

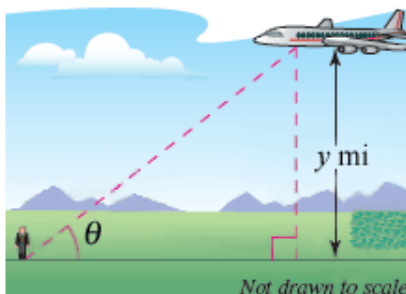
6. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ by implicit differentiation.

$$\ln(xy) + 2x = e^y$$

- A. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2 - y}{x - e^y}$
- B. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2y}{1 - ye^y}$
- C. $\frac{dy}{dx} = ye^y - \frac{y}{x} - 2y$
- D. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 + 2xy}{xye^y}$
- E. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2xy - y}{x - xye^y}$

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7. An airplane flies at an altitude of $y = 2$ miles towards a point directly over an observer (see figure). The speed of the plane is 500 miles per hour. Find the rate at which the angle of elevation θ is changing when the angle is 60° .



- A. $\frac{75}{4}$ radian per hour
B. $\frac{225}{8}$ radian per hour
C. $\frac{125\sqrt{3}}{2}$ radian per hour
D. $\frac{375}{2}$ radian per hour
E. $50\sqrt{3}$ radian per hour
8. Find the critical numbers of $y = x^2e^x$.
- A. $x = -2, 1$
B. $x = 0, 2$
C. $x = 0, 1$
D. $x = -2, 2$
E. $x = -2, 0$

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9. Given the function

$$f(x) = \frac{8x}{x^2 + 4},$$

and its derivative,

$$f'(x) = \frac{-8x^2 + 32}{(x^2 + 4)^2}.$$

The y values of the absolute maximum and the absolute minimum of $f(x)$ over the closed interval $[-1, 4]$ are respectively:

- A. $\frac{8}{5}$ and $-\frac{8}{5}$
- B. $-\frac{8}{5}$ and -2
- C. 2 and $-\frac{8}{5}$
- D. $\frac{8}{5}$ and -2
- E. 2 and -2

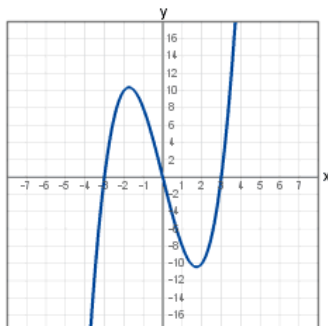
10. Find the open interval where $g(t)$ is increasing.

$$g(t) = -\frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^2$$

- A. $(-\infty, 0)$
- B. $(0, 3)$
- C. $(3, \infty)$
- D. $(-\infty, 3)$
- E. $(0, \infty)$

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11. The graph of the **first derivative** of a function $f(x)$ is shown below. Which of the following statements are true?



- (I) $f(x)$ has 2 critical numbers.
(II) On $(-\infty, -3)$, $f(x)$ is increasing.
(III) On $(0, 3)$, $f(x)$ is decreasing.
(IV) A relative maximum occurs at $x = 0$.
- A. I and II are true.
B. I and III are true.
C. I and IV are true.
D. II and III are true.
E. III and IV are true.
12. The position function
- $$s(t) = t^3 - 2t^2 + t$$
- describes the motion of a particle along a line for $t \geq 0$. Choose the correct statement below.
- A. The particle is always moving in a positive direction.
B. The particle is always moving in a negative direction.
C. The particle changes from a negative direction to a positive direction at $t = \frac{1}{3}$.
D. The particle changes from a negative direction to a positive direction at $t = 1$.
E. The particle changes from a negative direction to a positive direction at $t = 3$.