MA 16100 EXAM 2 Form 01 March 5, 2020

NAME	YOUR TA'S NAME
STUDENT ID #	RECITATION TIME
v	ng at right now is GREEN! Write the following in the TEST/QUIZ NUMBER opriate spaces below the boxes): 01
TA's name and the COURSE	the mark—sense sheet (answer sheet). On the mark—sense sheet, fill in your number. Fill in your NAME and STUDENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER spaces. Fill in your four-digit SECTION NUMBER. If you do not know your Sign the mark—sense sheet.
Blacken in your choice of the c	worth 8 points (you will automatically earn 4 point for taking the exam). orrect answer in the spaces provided for questions 1–12. Do all your work in the test pages for scrap paper. Turn in both the scantron and the exam
booklet. You may not leave the	20, you may leave the room after turning in the scantron sheet and the exam room before 6:50. If you don't finish before 7:20, you MUST REMAIN SEATED at the scantron sheet and your exam booklet.
	EXAM POLICIES
1. Students may not op	en the exam until instructed to do so.
2. Students must obey	the orders and requests by all proctors, TAs, and lecturers.
3. No student may leav	e in the first 20 min or in the last 10 min of the exam.
they should not even	ators, or any electronic devices are not allowed on the exam, and be in sight in the exam room. Students may not look at anybody not communicate with anybody else except, if they have a question, curer.
•	the students have to put down all writing instruments and remain the TAs will collect the scantrons and the exams.
· ·	se rules and any act of academic dishonesty may result in severe ally, all violators will be reported to the Office of the Dean of
I have read and understan	d the exam rules stated above:
STUDENT NAME:	
STUDENT SIGNATURE:	

1.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 1}{(2 - x)(2 + x)} =$$

- A. -4
- B. -2
- C. 1
- D. 2
- E. The limit does not exist

2.

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{9x^2 + 1}}{x + 5} =$$

- A. 1
- В. -1
- C. 3
- D. -3
- E. Does not exist

3. The function

$$G(x) = \begin{cases} x - 5 & x < 2 \\ -5 & x = 2 \\ 5x - 13 & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

is NOT continuous at x = 2 because

- A. G(2) is not defined
- B. $\lim_{x\to 2} G(x)$ does not exist
- C. $\lim_{x\to 2} \neq G(2)$
- D. $G(2) \neq -5$
- E. There is a vertical asymptote at x = 2
- **4.** If $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4$, which of the following is f'(3)?
 - A. $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{2(3+h)^2 10}{h}$
 - B. $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{2x^2 18}{x 3}$
 - C. $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2(3+h)^2 + 18}{h}$
 - D. $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{2x^2 + 18x}{x 3}$
 - E. $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2h^2 18}{h 3}$

5. Find f'(8) if $f(x) = 10\sqrt[3]{x^4} + x$

- A. 11
- B. $\frac{41}{3}$
- C. 7
- D. 21
- E. $\frac{83}{3}$

6. At what point(s) (x, y) on the graph of $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+2}$ does the tangent line to f(x) have a slope of $\frac{1}{2}$?

- A. (0,0) only
- B. $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5})$ only
- C. (0,0) and (-4,2)
- D. (0,0) and $(4,\frac{2}{3})$
- E. There are no such points

7. If $f(x) = x \sin x$, find $f''(\pi)$

- A. -2
- B. 2
- C. π
- D. $-\pi$
- E. 0

8.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan \pi x}{x \sec x} =$$

- A. $\frac{1}{\pi}$
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. π
- E. The limit does not exist

9. Differentiate $y = \sqrt{3 - 2x}$

A.
$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-2x}}$$

B.
$$y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3-2x}}$$

C.
$$y' = \frac{-(3-2x)^{3/2}}{3}$$

D.
$$y' = \frac{-1}{3 - 2x}$$

E.
$$y' = \frac{2}{3}(3 - 2x)^{3/2}$$

10. If
$$y = \sin^3(1 - 2x)$$
, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

A.
$$3\sin^2(1-2x)\cos(1-2x)$$

B.
$$-2\cos^3(1-2x)$$

C.
$$-6\sin^2(1-2x)$$

D.
$$-6\sin^2(1-2x)\cos(1-2x)$$

E.
$$-6\cos^2(1-2x)$$

11. The slope of the line tangent to the curve described by the implicit function $y^3x + y^2x^2 = 6$ at (2,1) is

- A. $-\frac{3}{2}$
- В. –1
- C. $-\frac{3}{14}$
- D. 0
- E. $-\frac{5}{14}$
- **12.** Find f'(1) if $f(x) = \ln \left[\frac{(3x-1)^2}{(x+1)^4} \right]$

- A. 1
- B. -1
- C. 2
- D. -2
- E. 5