

5. Considering that  $P(t) = F(t)G(t)$  ( $F(0) = f(0)$  and  $G(0) = g(0)$ ), where  $F$  and  $G$  are functions whose graphs are shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Find } P(2) & \quad \text{b) Find } P'(7) \\ \frac{u}{F(t)} = 5 & \quad \frac{(t+1)}{F(t)} + (t^2)(0) = F' \\ \frac{v}{G(t)} = 3 & \quad \frac{1}{G(t)} = \frac{1}{g_1} \\ G(t) = 3 & \quad g_1(t) = \frac{1}{t} \\ G'(t) = 2 & \quad g_1'(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2} \\ G(1) = 3 & \quad g_1(1) = -\frac{1}{1} = -1 \\ G'(1) = 2 & \quad g_1'(1) = -1 \\ \text{So, } \frac{u}{F(1)} = 5 & \quad \frac{2}{F(1)} + 1 = 5 \\ F(1) = 1 & \quad \frac{2}{F(1)} = 4 \\ F'(1) = 2 & \quad F'(1) = 8 \\ \text{So, } P(1) = 5 & \quad P'(1) = 8 \end{aligned}$$

6. Consider that  $h(x) = f(g(x))$ , find  $h'(1)$ ,  $h'(0)$  and  $h'(3)$

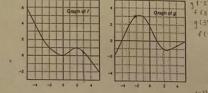
$g(x) = 1$	$x = 0$	$f(0) = 1$	$g(0) = 0$	$f(0) = 0$
$g(x) = 2$	$x = 2$	$f(2) = 1$	$g(2) = 1$	$f(2) = 1$
$g(x) = 3$	$x = 3$	$f(3) = 1$	$g(3) = 2$	$f(3) = 2$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$g'(x) = 2$$

$$h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = (2g(x)) \cdot 2 = 4g(x)$$

7. Consider that  $H(x) = f(g(x))$ , where  $f$  and  $g$  are functions whose graphs are shown below.



- a) Evaluate  $H(2)$  and  $H(3)$   
b) Is  $H'(3)$  positive, negative or zero? Explain your answer.  
c) Is  $H'(1)$  positive, negative or zero? Explain your answer.  
 $f'(1)=2$   
 $f'(3)=5$

Prep Test  
Calculus I - 2nd partial  
Quiz #2

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Determine if true or false for each of the following statements (5 points each).

- The derivative of  $y = 6 - e^{-x}$  is  $y' = e^{-x}$ .
- The derivative of  $y = \ln(x-4)^2$  is  $y' = \ln(x-4)^2$ .
- If  $\vec{v}(t)$  is the derivative of position of an object in motion, then  $\vec{v}'(t) = \vec{v}''(t)$  is equal to the function of the acceleration of the object.
- If the velocity of the car is a function of time, then the derivative of this function with respect to time, describes the acceleration of the car.
- Circle the right answer. (10 point each)

1.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2e^{2x^2}$       A)  $y' = 2e^{2x^2}$       B)  $y' = 2e^x$       C)  $y' = \frac{2e^{2x^2}}{x^2}$       D)  $y' = 6x^2e^{2x^2}$

2. If  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ , then the derivative for  $y = \ln(\sqrt{x})$  is:

A)  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$       B)  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$       C)  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2x}$       D)  $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$

3. If  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ , use the table to find  $f'(1)$ ,  $R'(0)$  and  $R'(1)$ .

$x$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$R(x)$	$R'(x)$
-1	-1	-1	1	1
0	0	0	-1	-1
1	1	1	0	0

a)  $f'(1) = 1$       b)  $R'(0) = 1$       c)  $R'(1) = 1$

4. If  $f(x) = f(x)g(x)$ , use the table to find  $f'(1)$ ,  $R'(0)$  and  $R'(1)$ .

$x$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g(x)$	$g'(x)$
-1	-1	-1	1	1
0	0	0	-1	-1
1	1	1	0	0

a)  $f'(1) = 1$       b)  $R'(0) = 1$       c)  $R'(1) = 1$

5. If  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 4)$ , then the equation that gives the acceleration is:

A)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x^4/(2x+1)$       B)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x^4e^x$       C)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 12x^2e^x$       D)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 12x^2/(2x+1)$

6. If  $y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$ , then the derivative for  $y = \ln(x^2 - 4)$  is:

A)  $y' = \frac{1}{2x-4}$       B)  $y' = \frac{1}{2x-4} \cdot \ln(x^2-4)$       C)  $y' = \frac{1}{2x-4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-4}$       D)  $y' = \frac{1}{2x-4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-4} \cdot (x^2-4)^{-2}$

7. If  $f(x) = \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{x^2+1}$ , then the derivative for  $y = f(x)$  is:

A)  $y' = \frac{2x^2+2}{(x^2+1)^2}$       B)  $y' = \frac{2x^2+2}{(x^2+1)^3}$       C)  $y' = \frac{2x^2+2}{(x^2+1)^4}$       D)  $y' = \frac{2x^2+2}{(x^2+1)^5}$

Prep Test  
Calculus I - 2nd partial  
Quiz #2

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

More on rates of derivatives  
Reviewing limits

1. If  $f(S) = 1$ ,  $f'(S) = 6$ ,  $g(S) = 3$ ,  $g'(S) = 2$ . Find the values of:  
a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow S} \frac{f(x)g(x)}{x-S}$   
b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow S} \frac{f(x)g(x)-f(S)g(S)}{x-S}$   
c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow S} \frac{f(x)g(x)-f(S)g(x)}{x-S}$

2. If  $f(S) = 1$ ,  $f'(S) = 6$ ,  $g(S) = 3$ ,  $g'(S) = 2$ , find the following values:  
a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow S} \frac{f(x)g(x)-f(S)g(x)}{x-S}$   
b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow S} \frac{f(x)g(x)-f(S)g(S)}{x-S}$   
c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow S} \frac{f(x)g(x)-f(S)g(x)}{x-S}$

3. If  $f(x) = f(x)g(x)$ , use the table to find  $f'(1)$ ,  $R'(0)$  and  $R'(1)$ .

$x$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g(x)$	$g'(x)$
-1	-1	-1	1	1
0	0	0	-1	-1
1	1	1	0	0

a)  $f'(1) = 1$       b)  $R'(0) = 1$       c)  $R'(1) = 1$

4. If  $f(x) = f(x)g(x)$ , use the table to find  $f'(1)$ ,  $R'(0)$  and  $R'(1)$ .

$x$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$g(x)$	$g'(x)$
-1	-1	-1	2	2
0	0	0	-1	-1
1	1	1	2	2

a)  $f'(1) = 1$       b)  $R'(0) = 1$       c)  $R'(1) = 1$

5. If  $f(x) = \frac{2(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}$ , then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) =$

Final Fernando del Bosque - 2010

1.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x = \frac{1}{x} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x}$$

2.  $\frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x = 2x \cdot 1 = 2x$$

3.  $\frac{d}{dx} x^3 = 3x^2$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^3 = 3x^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x = 3x^2 \cdot 1 = 3x^2$$

4.  $\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x = nx^{n-1} \cdot 1 = nx^{n-1}$$

5.  $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} = -x^{-2}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} = -x^{-2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x = -x^{-2} \cdot 1 = -x^{-2}$$

6.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

7.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

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12.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

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16.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

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17.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

81.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

82.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

83.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

84.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

85.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

86.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

87.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

88.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

89.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

90.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

91.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

92.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

93.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

94.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2x \cdot 2x = 4x^2$$

95.  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x^2) = 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} x^2 = 2$$