

**Final Exam Review: Worksheet 1**

1. For each of the functions below, determine whether it is even, odd, or neither:

- (a).  $f(x) = -3x^2 + 4$
- (b).  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x$
- (c).  $f(x) = x^3 - \sin(3x)$
- (d).  $f(x) = x^3 + \cos(3x)$
- (e).  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^3 - 4x + 4$

2. Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to show that  $f(x) = x^3 + x$  takes on the value 9 for some  $x \in (1, 2)$ .

3. If  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1}$ , the expression  $\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}$  can be simplified to:

- (a).  $\frac{h}{h+1}$
- (b).  $\frac{-1}{4+2h}$
- (c).  $\frac{-1}{2h+1}$
- (d).  $\frac{1}{4}$

4. If

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x+2}{x(x-3)} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

then:

- (a).  $A = \frac{3}{2}$  and  $B$  dne;
- (b).  $A = -\frac{3}{2}$  and  $B = 3$ ;
- (c).  $A = -\frac{3}{2}$  and  $B = -\frac{1}{3}$ ;
- (d). Both  $A$  and  $B$  dne.

5. If

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x(x+1)}{3-x} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2+2)(3x^2-5)}{x^4+6}$$

then:

- (a).  $A = -\infty$  and  $B = -10/6$ ;
- (b).  $A = 0$  and  $B = 0$ ;
- (c).  $A = \infty$  and  $B = \infty$ ;
- (d).  $A = -\infty$  and  $B = 3$ .

6. If  $f(2) = 3$  and  $f'(2) = -1$ , what is the equation of the tangent line to the graph of  $y = f(x)$  at the point where  $x = 2$ ?

- (a).  $y = 5 - x$ ;
- (b).  $y = 7 - x$ ;
- (c).  $y = 3x - 1$ ;
- (d).  $y = x + 1$ .

7. An armadillo is walking along a straight road and is

$$s(t) = 12t^2 - t^3$$

inches along the road after  $t$  minutes ( $0 \leq t \leq 8$ ). What is its acceleration when  $t = 2$ ?

- (a).  $6 \text{ in}/\text{min}^2$ ;
- (b).  $12 \text{ in}/\text{min}$ ;
- (c).  $12 \text{ in}/\text{min}^2$ ;
- (d).  $-12 \text{ in}/\text{min}^2$ .

8. Suppose  $f$  is continuous on  $[-3, 6]$  with  $f(-3) = -1$  and  $f(6) = 3$ . The Intermediate Value Theorem, applied to  $f$ , guarantees that:

- (a).  $f(0) = 0$ ;
- (b).  $f'(c) = \frac{4}{9}$  for at least one value  $c \in (-3, 6)$ ;
- (c).  $-1 \leq f(x) \leq 3$  for all  $x \in [-3, 6]$ ;
- (d).  $f(c) = 1$  for at least one  $c \in (-3, 6)$ ;
- (e).  $f(c) = 0$  for at least one  $c \in (-1, 3)$ .