

Answers: 1. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h) + 5 - (4x^2 - 3x + 5)}{h} = 8x - 3$ 2. Yes. No. Curve not smooth.

$$3a. f'(x) = \frac{3e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(5 - e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2x^2} \quad b. f'(x) = \frac{20x(x-1)(5x^2+3) - (5x^2+3)^2}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$c. f'(x) = \frac{x(x+5)^2}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 2(x+5)(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad d. f'(x) = -1 \quad e. f'(x) = 0 \quad f.$$

$$f'(x) = (\ln \pi) \pi^2 x^2 + 2x \pi^x \quad g. f'(x) = \frac{4}{3} x \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{3} \tan \frac{x^2}{3} \quad h.$$

$$f'(x) = (x+1)^{e^{2x}} \left(\frac{e^{2x}}{x+1} + 2e^{2x} \ln(x+1) \right) \quad i. f'(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{12x^2}{2x^3-1}$$

$$j. f'(x) = -3(\ln 10) 10^{\csc 3x} \csc 3x \cot 3x \quad k. f'(x) = \frac{2x-2}{(\ln 5)(x^2-2x+1)}$$

$$4. y = 2 \quad 5a. f'(x) = x^2 - 4x - 5 \quad b. \left(-1, \frac{5}{3}\right) \text{ and } \left(5, -\frac{31}{3}\right) \quad 6. y' = -\frac{y}{x + xy e^{-y}}$$

7a. -51 b. -32 8. done in class, see notes 9. done in class, see notes 10. False. Need product rule.

$$11. \frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{1}{4\pi}$$