1. Find $\frac{d y}{d x}$ for each of the following functions.
a. $f(x)=\sin ^{-1}(\cos x)$
b. $f(x)=x^{2} \pi^{x}$
c. $f(x)=(x+1)^{e^{2 x}}$
d. $f(x)=10^{\csc 3 x}$
e. $f(x)=\log _{5}\left(x^{2}-2 x+1\right)$
f. $y=e^{\sin ^{-1}(8 x)}$
g. $y=\sqrt{\cos ^{-1} 9 x}$
h. $\cos (x y)=3$
2. If $f(x)=3-|x-4|$, then $f(1)=f(7)$ but $f^{\prime}(x) \neq 0$ for any $x \in[1,7]$. Does this contradict Rolle's Theorem? Why or why not?
3. Verify that the Mean Value Theorem applies to the function $f(x)=\sqrt{10 x}$ on the interval $[0,10]$ an then find the value $c$ such that $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}=f^{\prime}(c)$.
4. Let $f(x)=x e^{x}$
a. Find all critical numbers ( $x$-values)
b. Use the second derivative test to determine the relative extrema. Label the extrema as relative maximum or relative minimum. (Note: extrema are ordered pairs.)
5. Given $f(x)=\sin x \cos x$ find:
a. absolute max on $[0, \pi]$ (ordered pair(s))
b. absolute $\min$ on $[0, \pi]$ (ordered pair(s))
6. Find a function that has vertical asymptotes at $x= \pm 1,0$ and a horizontal asymptote at $y=\frac{2}{3}$.
7. Let $f(x)=\frac{3 x^{3}+11 x^{2}+11 x+2}{x^{2}-4}$. Find all asymptotes.
8. Consider the statement: If $f(x)$ is a function that is differentiable everywhere and $f^{\prime}(3)=0$, then $(3, f(3))$ is relative extrema of $f(x)$. Is this statement true or false. Explain your answer.
9. Find the relative extrema for the function $f(x)=x^{\frac{2}{3}}(x-2)^{2}$.
10. Given $f(x)=x^{4}-4 x^{3}+10$
a. Find $f^{\prime}(x)=$ $\qquad$
b. list all critical numbers $\qquad$
c. Use the first derivative test to determine if the critical number(s) give relative extrema. Give the ordered pair and label.
d. on which intervals is $f(x)$ increasing? $\qquad$
e. on which intervals is $f(x)$ decreasing? $\qquad$
f. Find $f^{\prime \prime}(x)=$ $\qquad$
g. on which intervals is $f(x)$ concave up? $\qquad$
h. on which intervals is $f(x)$ concave down? $\qquad$
i. inflection points (ordered pair)
11. Sketch the graph that yields the following:
$f(0)=4, f(3)=1$, and $f(4)=3$
$f^{\prime}(0)=f^{\prime}(4)=0$
$f^{\prime}(3) \mathrm{DNE}$
$f^{\prime}(x)>0$ on $(3,4)$
$f^{\prime}(x)<0$ on $(-\infty, 0),(0,3)$, and $(4, \infty)$
$f^{\prime \prime}(0)=0$
$f^{\prime \prime}(3)$ DNE
$f^{\prime \prime}(x)>0$ on $(-\infty, 0)$
$f^{\prime \prime}(x)<0$ on $(0,3)$ and $(3, \infty)$
12. Let $f "(x)=3 x^{2}-9$ and let $f(x)$ have critical numbers $x=-3,0,3$. Use the second derivative test to determine which critical numbers if any give relative extrema.
13. Gravitational force is inversely proportional to the distance between two objects squared. If $F=\left(\frac{54}{d^{2}}\right)$ where $F$ is the gravitational force and $d$ is the distance. How fast is the force diminishing at the instant the objects are 3 meters apart and moving at $2.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ ?
14. Calculate $\Delta y$ and $d y$ for $f(x)=\frac{1}{x^{2}}$ when $x=2$ and $\Delta x=-.1$. (Round answers to 5 decimal places where needed.)
15. The management of a large store has 1600 feet of fencing to fence in a rectangular storage yard using the building as one side of the yard. If the fencing is used for the remaining 3 sides, find the dimensions that will give maximize the area of the yard. What is the area?
16. A poster is to contain $96 \mathrm{in}^{2}$ of printed matter with margins of 4 inches each at top and bottom and 3 inches each to the left and right. Find the dimensions of the printed portion if the total area of the poster is to be a minimum.
17. Prove one of the following:
a. $\frac{d}{d x}\left(\sin ^{-1} u\right)=\frac{u^{\prime}}{\sqrt{1-u^{2}}}$
b. $\frac{d}{d x}\left(\tan ^{-1} u\right)=\frac{u^{\prime}}{1+u^{2}}$
c. $\frac{d}{d x}\left(\sec ^{-1} u\right)=\frac{u^{\prime}}{|u| \sqrt{u^{2}-1}}$
