MAT 136, Dr. Carol JVF Burns, EXAM #1

This exam is closed book, closed notes, closed neighbor, and open mind. Only a basic, four-function calculator is allowed (but is *not* required). Show work leading to answers to receive full credit. Good luck!

1. (48 pts) The graph of a function f is shown below.

Read the following information from the graph; if something does not exist, write DNE. (2 pts each)



f(0)	f(-1.5)	f'(-1.5)	f(2)	
f'(2)	f(3)	f'(3)	f(5)	
dom(f) (use interval notation)		ran(f) (use interval notation)		
$\lim_{x\to -1^+} f(x)$	$\lim_{x \to -1^-} f(x)$	$\lim_{x ightarrow -1}\!$	$\lim_{x ightarrow 2}\!f(x)$	
$\{x\mid f(x)=0\}$		$\{t \mid f(t) < 0\}$		
the coordinates of a point (x, y) where f has a global maximum value (if such a point exists)				
the coordinates of a point (x, y) which is a local max, but not a global max				
give a value of x in the domain of f where f is continuous, but not differentiable				
average rate of change of f on $[1,2]$				
instantaneous rate of change of f at $x = 1$				
all value(s) of x in the domain of f where f is NOT continuous				
slope of tangent line to f at $x = 4$				
the local linearization, $\ell_2(x)$, to the graph of f at $x=2$				

2. (3 pts) Give a precise definition: 'f is continuous at a ' if and only if

(2 pts) When is evaluating a limit (as x approaches a) as easy as direct substitution? Answer (fill in the blank): when f is ______ at _____.

(2 pts) Under what condition(s) (if any) is the following statement true?

$$\lim_{x
ightarrow a}(f(x)+g(x))=\lim_{x
ightarrow a}f(x)+\lim_{x
ightarrow a}g(x)$$

- 3. As we did in class, create a graph that matches the story below.
 You live on a long, straight, road (i.e., a number line). Your house is at position 0.
 You always leave your house and turn in the positive direction (i.e., towards 1,2,...).
 Let p(t) denote the position of the car at time t.
 Put p(t) along the vertical axis, and t along the horizontal axis.
 - "I ALWAYS FORGET SOMETHING!"
 - (2 pts) Leave your house at t = 0. Gradually speed up, reaching 40 miles per hour at t = a.
 - (2 pts) Drive at a constant speed of 40 mph, with your thoughts wandering, until t = b.
 - (2 pts) You suddenly realize that you've forgotten a homework assignment that needs to be passed in today!

So, at t = c, start slowing down, and come to a complete stop by t = d.

- (2 pts) Turn around, and start speeding up, heading back towards home. At t = e you reach 40 mph, and remain at 40 mph until you arrive back home at t = f.
- (2 pts) Run into your house and grab your homework. While there, the phone rings, which takes a few more minutes. Then, get back out to your car, and at t = g take off again! PUT YOUR GRAPH HERE:

4. (16 pts) Compute the following limits. If a limit does not exist, state DNE.

$$\circ \lim_{x \to 1} \sqrt{x^3 - 2x^2 + 5}$$

$$\circ \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 9}$$

$$\circ \lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1 - 6x^2 + 3x}{7 - x^5}$$

$$\circ \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{x}{|x|}$$

5. (10 pts) Use the **definition** of the derivative (not a differentiation shortcut!) to find f'(x) if $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$.

7. (6 pts) Determine the values of a and b if f is continuous:

$$f(x) = egin{cases} x^2 & ext{if } x < -4 \ ax + b & ext{if } -4 \leq x < 5 \ \sqrt{x + 31}, & ext{if } x \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

8. (9 pts) In each space below, sketch the graph of a function f satisfying the given requirements:

f increasing, f' increasing	f decreasing, f' increasing	f both decreasing and concave down

9. (6 pts) Give a precise statement of the Squeeze Theorem. Include a sketch that illustrates what the theorem is saying.

10. (6 pts) Suppose that h(2) = 5 and the average rate of change of h on [2,7] is 3. Find h(7). Be sure to show some work leading to your answer.