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)


| $f(0)$ | $f(-1.5)$ | $f^{\prime}(-1.5)$ | $f(2)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $f^{\prime}(2)$ | $f(3)$ | $f^{\prime}(3)$ | $f(5)$ |
| dom $(f)$ (use interval notation) | $\operatorname{ran}(f)$ (use interval notation) |  |  |
| $\lim _{x \rightarrow-1^{+}} f(x)$ | $\lim _{x \rightarrow-1} f(x)$ | $\lim _{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$ |  |
| $\{x \mid f(x)=0\}$ | $f(x)$ | $f(t)<0\}$ |  |
| 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, $\ell(x)$, 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 $\qquad$ at $\qquad$ .
(2 pts) Under what condition(s) (if any) is the following statement true?

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow a}(f(x)+g(x))=\lim _{x \rightarrow a} f(x)+\lim _{x \rightarrow a} g(x)
$$

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 $1,2, \ldots$ ).
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.

- $\lim _{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{x^{3}-2 x^{2}+5}$
- $\lim _{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{x^{2}-9}$
- $\lim _{x \rightarrow-\infty} \frac{1-6 x^{2}+3 x}{7-x^{5}}$
- $\lim _{x \rightarrow 0^{-}} \frac{x}{|x|}$

5. (10 pts) Use the definition of the derivative (not a differentiation shortcut!) to find $f^{\prime}(x)$ if $f(x)=x^{2}-3 x+2$.
6. ( 6 pts ) Determine the values of $a$ and $b$ if $f$ is continuous:

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

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

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| $f$ increasing, $f^{\prime}$ increasing | $f$ decreasing, $f^{\prime}$ 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.
