

1. The area under the curve  $y = f(x)$  and above the  $x$ -axis on  $[0,1]$  is represented by  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt[3]{\frac{i}{n} \frac{1}{n}}$ . Find the area.
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2. Find min and max values of  $y = \sin^2 x + \sin x$  on  $[0,2\pi]$
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3. Find critical numbers of  $y = x^2 e^x$
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4. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2-1}{x^4-1} dx$

5. Evaluate  $\int \frac{3x^2}{x^3-4} dx$

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6. Evaluate  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \frac{t^3}{t^3+2} dt$

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7. A soft drink dispenser pours a soft drink at the rate of  $f(t) = \frac{20t}{1+2t^2}$  ml/sec where  $t$  is the elapsed time in seconds. How much of the soft drink is dispensed in the first three seconds?

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8. Consider the region between the curve  $f(x) = 2 + 6x^2$  and the  $x$ -axis on the interval  $[0,2]$ . Calculate  $R_4$ , find the Reimann Sum approximation  $R_n$ , simplify it, and find the exact area by taking the limit of  $R_n$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

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9. Sketch a graph of  $f(x) = \frac{x^2-9}{x^2-x-2}$

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10. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^x$

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11. Let  $G(x) = \int_{-2}^x g(t) dt$  where  $g(t) = \frac{t(16-t^2)}{1+t^4}$ . Which of the following statements is/are true?

P.  $G(x)$  is increasing on the interval  $(-2,2)$

Q.  $G(x)$  is an antiderivative of  $g(x)$

R.  $G(x)$  has a local maximum at  $x = 4$

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12. Find the value of the Mean Value Theorem implied by  $f(x) = x - \ln x$  on the interval  $[1, e]$

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13. On which intervals is  $f(x) = \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x$  concave up on the interval  $[0, 2\pi)$  ?

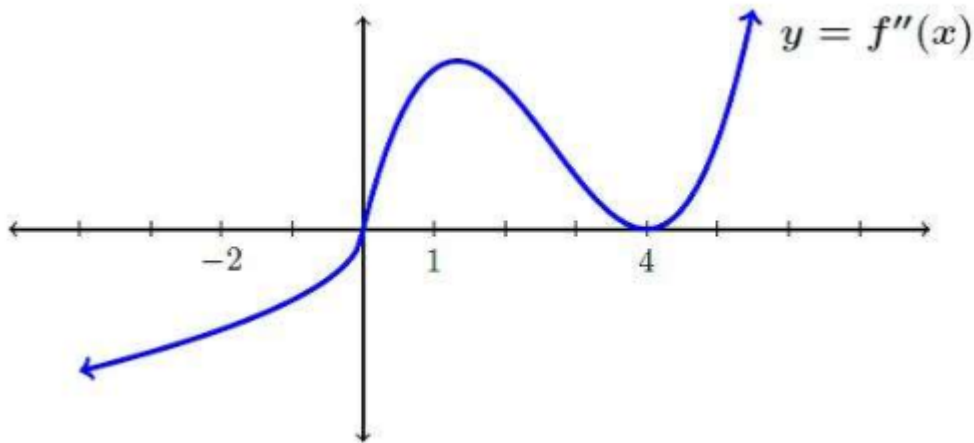
Free Response. Show all work for full credit.

1. (6 points) The radius of a circular oil spill is increasing at a constant rate of 1 meter per second. How fast is the area of the spill increasing when the radius is 20 meters?

2a. Find the point on the line  $2x + y = 5$  that is closest to the point  $(-3,1)$ .

2b. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3}{\sin x - x}$

2c. Consider the graph of  $y = f''(x)$  below. If  $y = f(x)$  has horizontal tangent lines at  $x = -2, 1,$  and  $4$ , then where must  $f(x)$  have a relative min?



3. If  $f = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+1}$ , then  $f'(x) = \frac{2(x^2-1)}{(x^2+1)^2}$  and  $f''(x) = \frac{4x(3-x)^2}{(x^2+1)^3}$ . Find the following:

Domain of  $f$ : \_\_\_\_\_ Vertical asymptote(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal asymptote(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Note:  $\sqrt{3} \approx 1.7$ ,  $f(-\sqrt{3}) \approx 1.9$ , and  $f(\sqrt{3}) \approx 0.1$

(a)  $f'$  and  $f''$  number lines:

(b)  $x$ -intercept(s):  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_;

$y$ -intercept:  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
(write the exact value)

$f'$  ←————→

(c) relative minimum at  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_;

relative maximum at  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$f''$  ←————→

(d) inflection point(s) at  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(e) Sketch the graph of  $y = f(x)$  using the above information.

