

Name: ANSWERS

Instructions: No calculators! Answer all problems in the space provided! Do your rough work on scrap paper.

1. Define $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ (using limits)

2. Complete the rule: $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$

3. Use limits to find the derivative of $f(x) = 2 - x - x^2$ by doing the following:
 (a) The expression you get, no simplifying, when you plug the function into the definition: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - (x+h) - (x+h)^2 - (2 - x - x^2)}{h}$

(b) The expression, just before taking the limit as $h \rightarrow 0$: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-2x - 1 - h)$ (c) Final answer: $-2x - 1$

4. For problem 3 above, find the equation of the tangent line at (0,2): $y - 2 = -(x - 0)$

5. Complete the table:

| Function (assume all are continuous everywhere) | The behavior it tells us about | How? |
|---|---|--|
| $f(x)$ | Points on the graph | Plug in x into f(x), find corresponding y-value to get (x,y) |
| f' | f is decreasing. (f' also shows increasing) | $f'(x) < 0$ |
| $f''(x)$ | The function is Concave down | $f'' < 0$ |
| f' | The function is increasing | $f' > 0$ |
| f' | There is a minimum point at x | $f' < 0$ on the left of x, $f' > 0$ on the right of x, $f' = 0$ or und at x. * |

Bonus:

1. Complete the following rules:

(a) $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \cdot g(x)) = f'g + fg'$ (b) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right) = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$

(c) $\frac{d}{dx}f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ (d) $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$

* could also use the second derivative test.