

Name: ANSWERS

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

1. Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be differentiable functions of x , c a constant. Complete the following formulas. (You may use f' and g' as shorthand):

(a) $\frac{d}{dx}(cf(x)) = c f'(x)$ (b) $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = n x^{n-1}$ (c) $\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$

(d) $\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \ln a$ (e) $\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$ (f) $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) \pm g(x)) = f' \pm g'$

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

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. Find the following derivatives:

(a) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(2 + \frac{3}{x^2} \right) = -\frac{6}{x^3}$ (b) $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{4x^4 - 3x^2 + 2x + 3}{2x^2} = 4x - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x^3}$

(c) $\frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x} + \ln x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x}$ (d) $\frac{d}{dx} 3^x = 3^x \ln 3$

6. 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 increasing (also decreasing)	$f'(x) > 0$
$f''(x)$	The function is Concave down	$f'' < 0$
f'	The function is decreasing	$f' < 0$
f'	There is a minimum point at x	$f' < 0$ on left of x , $f' > 0$ on 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) $\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

* could also use the second derivative test.