Note: This is a practice midterm and is intended only for study purposes. The actual exam will contain different questions and perhaps a different layout.

1. [] TRUE/FALSE: Circle T in each of the following cases if the statement is always true. Otherwise, circle F. Let f and g be functions.

T F 
$$\frac{d}{dx}b^c = cb^{c-1}$$
 for a fixed  $b$  and  $c$ 

T F 
$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$T \quad F \quad \frac{d}{dx}2^x = x2^{x-1}$$

Show your work for the following problems. The correct answer with no supporting work will receive NO credit (this includes multiple choice questions).

2. Find the following:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3\sin(4x)}{2\sin(3x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x}$$

3. Suppose that 
$$f(2) = -3$$
,  $g(2) = 4$ ,  $f'(2) = -2$ , and  $g'(2) = 7$ . Find  $h'(2)$  where  $h$  is:  $h(x) = 5f(x) - 4g(x)$ 

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$
 
$$h(x) = \frac{g(x)}{1 + f(x)}$$

4. If 
$$F(x) = f(g(x))$$
, where  $f(-2) = 8$ ,  $f'(-2) = 4$ ,  $f'(5) = 3$ ,  $g(5) = -2$ , and  $g'(5) = 6$ , find  $F'(5)$ .

5. If 
$$G(x) = f(xf(xf(x)))$$
, where  $f(1) = 2$ ,  $f(2) = 3$ ,  $f'(1) = 4$ ,  $f'(2) = 5$ , and  $f'(3) = 6$ , find  $G'(1)$ .

6. Find the  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  of the following:

$$y = \frac{\sin(x) + x^2 \cos(x)}{\cos(\frac{1}{x})}$$

$$y = (2x^2 + \ln(7x^2))(e^x - 4)$$

$$y = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}\sqrt{x^4 + 2}}{(4x - 3)^7}$$

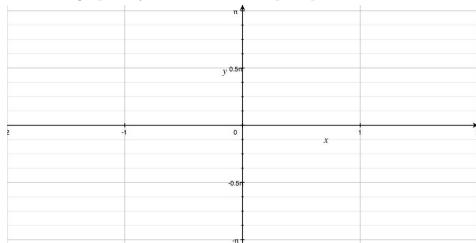
$$x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$y = \sin(e^{\ln(x^2)})$$

$$y = (\sin x)^{\ln x}$$

7. Find the equations of all lines tangent to the curve described by the relation  $x^2y^2 + xy = 2$  that are also parallel to the line described by  $y = -x - \pi$ .

- 8. Consider the relation  $y = \arcsin x$ . The following problem will step you through the  $\operatorname{proof}$  that  $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin(x)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .
  - (a) Draw the graph of  $y = \arcsin x$  in the space provided below.



- (b) What is the domain of arcsin?
- (c) Use Implicit Differentiation to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  in terms of x and y.

(d) Use simplification procedures and trig identities to wrtie  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  in terms of only x. Cite when the domain restriction of arcsin was necessary.