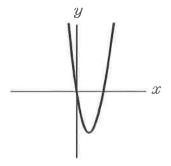
Name				

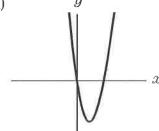
Date\_

 $1_{\star}$ 

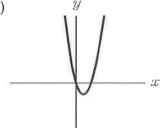


Given the graph of f shown above, which of the following is the graph of the derivative, f'?

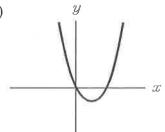
a)

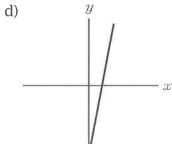


b)



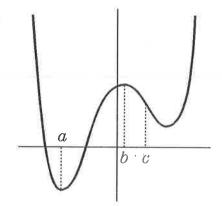
c)





e)

2.



Which of the following tables best goes with the graph of f shown?

a)	х	f'(x)
	а	0
	b	0
	C	4

b)	х	f'(x)
	a	0
	b	0
	С	-2

c)	x	f'(x)		
	а	does not exist		
	b	0		
	С	6.2		

d)	χ	f'(x)		
	а	does not exist		
	b	does not exist		
	С	-1		

3. Given f(0) = 1 and

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{for } x < 0, \\ x^2 & \text{for } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

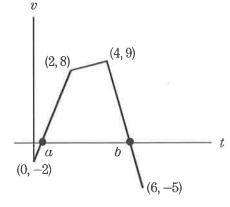
sketch the graph of the continuous function f.

## Page 3

4. The graph shows the velocity of an object that is moving along a straight line for t on [0, 6].

At what time(s) t does the object reverse direction?

- a) 2 and 4
- b) a and b
- c) 4 only
- d) 5 only
- e) a only



- 5. A projectile starts at time t = 0 and moves along the *x*-axis so that its position at any time  $t \ge 0$  is  $x(t) = (2t^2 5t + 3)(t 1)^2$ . What is the velocity of the particle at time t = 3.
  - a) 13
  - b) 14
  - c) 18
  - d) 20
  - e) 52
- 6. A moving particle travels along the *x*-axis so that its position at any time is  $x(t) = 2\cos 3t \ln(3x 2) + \sin x$  on the interval [1, 5]. How many times does the particle change direction?
  - a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) 4
  - e) 0
- 7. The position equation for the movement of a particle is given by  $s = (t^3 + 1)^2$  where s is measured in feet and t is measured in seconds. Find the acceleration of this particle at 1 second.
  - a)  $6 \, \text{ft/sec}^2$
  - b)  $12 \, \text{ft/sec}^2$
  - c)  $16 \, \text{ft/sec}^2$
  - d)  $20 \, \text{ft/sec}^2$
  - e)  $42 \, \text{ft/sec}^2$

- 8. If  $f(x) = \sin x \cos x$ , then  $f'(\frac{\pi}{6}) =$ 
  - a)  $\sqrt{3} 1$
  - b)  $\sqrt{3}$
  - c)  $\frac{\pi^2}{3} 1$
  - d)  $\frac{1}{2}$
  - e)  $\frac{\pi^2}{3}$
- 9. Differentiate:  $\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 \cos x}$ 
  - a) -1
  - b)  $-2 \csc x$
  - c) 2 csc *x*
  - $d) \frac{-2\sin x}{(1-\cos x)^2}$
  - $e) \ \frac{-\sin^2 x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$
- 10. Find  $D_x^3 y$ , given  $y = \sqrt{5 + 4x}$ .
  - a)  $\frac{12}{(5+4x)^{5/2}}$
  - b)  $\frac{-12}{(5+4x)^{5/2}}$
  - c)  $\frac{-24}{(5+4x)^{5/2}}$
  - d)  $\frac{24}{(5+4x)^{5/2}}$
  - e)  $\frac{-48}{(5+4x)^{5/2}}$

- 11. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  for  $y = x^3 \sqrt{x+1}$ .
  - a)  $\frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$
  - b)  $\frac{x^2(7x+6)}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$
  - c)  $\frac{7x^3 + x^2}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$
  - d)  $3x^2\sqrt{x+1}$
  - e)  $\frac{x^2\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x^6+1}}$
- 12. Find the derivative:  $s(t) = \sec \sqrt{t}$ 
  - a)  $\tan^2 \sqrt{t}$
  - b)  $\frac{\sec\sqrt{t} \cdot \tan\sqrt{t}}{2\sqrt{t}}$
  - c)  $\sec \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \cdot \tan \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$
  - d)  $\sec \sqrt{t} \cdot \tan \sqrt{t}$
  - e)  $\frac{\csc\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}}$
- 13. If  $y = \frac{-4x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}$ , then y' =
  - a) -4
  - b)  $\frac{-4}{(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^2}$
  - c) -4x
  - d)  $4\cos 4x$
  - e) 0

- 14. If  $x^2y + 9y^2 = 3 x$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ 
  - a)  $\frac{-2xy 1}{x^2 + 18y}$
  - b)  $\frac{-2xy}{x^2 + 18y}$
  - c)  $\frac{-xy}{x^2 + 18y}$
  - $d) \frac{-x+y}{x^2+9y}$
  - e)  $\frac{-2xy+1}{x^2+18y}$
- 15. Find the point on the curve  $y = 5 \ln(4 x^2)$  where the tangent is horizontal.
  - a)  $(5, \ln 4)$
  - b)  $(5, 5 \ln 4)$
  - c)  $(0, 5 \ln 2)$
  - d) (0, 10 ln 2)
  - e)  $(0, \ln 4)$

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### PRACTICE

Calculus TEST MID-TERM 2/15/2017

### **Answer List**

1. d	2. b	3.
4. b	5. e	6. d
7. e	8. d	9. d
10. d	11. b	12. b
13. a	14. a	15. d
Catalog List		

1. APC DD 9	2. APC DD 16	3. APC DD 33
4. APC EI 1	5. APC EI 23	6. APC EI 33
7. APC EI 42	8. APC EB 11	9. APC EB 21
10. APC ED 10	11. APC EF 9	12. APC EF 21
13. APC EF 50	14. APC EG 8	15. APC EC 25

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