

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 1}{x^2 + x - 2} =$$

(a)  $\frac{4}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b) does not exist  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\cancel{(x-1)}(x+1)(x^2+1)}{(x+2)\cancel{(x-1)}}$

(c)  $\frac{2}{3}$

$$x \rightarrow 1 \quad \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)}{(x+2)(x-1)} \quad x \rightarrow 1 \quad \frac{(x+1)(x^2+1)}{(x+2)}$$

(d) 0

$$= \frac{(2)(2)}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

(e)  $\frac{8}{3}$

Similar to Q30, 10.1

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{\sqrt{x-3}-2}{x-7} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{\sqrt{x-3}-2}{x-7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x-3}+2}{\sqrt{x-3}+2}$$

(a)  $\frac{1}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b) 1  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 7} \frac{\cancel{(x-7)}}{(\cancel{x-7})(\sqrt{x-3}+2)} = \frac{1}{2+2} = \frac{1}{4}$

(c) 4

(d) 0

(e) does not exist

Similar to Q43, 10.1

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - 4x - 2x^3}{5x^3 - 8x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x^3}{5x^3} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

- (a)  $-\frac{2}{5}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b)  $-\infty$
- (c)  $-\frac{1}{2}$
- (d)  $-\frac{4}{5}$
- (e)  $\frac{3}{5}$

Q29, 10.2

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{-3}{x+2} = \frac{-3}{0^-} \rightarrow \infty$$

- (a)  $\infty$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b)  $-\infty$
- (c) 0
- (d) -4
- (e) -3

Q13, 10.2

$$5. \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{t^3 - 4t + 3} = \frac{0}{0 - 0 + 3} = 0$$

- (a) 0 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b)  $\infty$
- (c) 3
- (d)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- (e)  $-\frac{1}{4}$

Q17, 10.1

6. The number of discontinuity points of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x^3-9x}$  is

- (a) 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)
- (b) 0
- (c) 1
- (d) 2
- (e) 4

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - 9x &= 0 \\ x(x^2 - 9) &= 0 \\ x(x-3)(x+3) &= 0 \\ x=0, x=3, x=-3 \end{aligned}$$

Q25, 10.3

7. The graph of the function  $f(x) = 3x^2 - x^3$  has horizontal tangent lines at

- (a)  $x = 0$  and  $x = 2$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
 (b)  $x = 0$ ,  $x = -1$  and  $x = 2$   
 (c)  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$   
 (d)  $x = 0$  and  $x = -2$   
 (e)  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$

Similar to Q85, 11.2

$$f'(x) = 6x - 3x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x - 3x^2 = 0$$

$$3x(2-x) = 0$$

$$x = 0, x = 2$$

8. If the manufacturer's average-cost equation is given by

$\bar{c} = 0.00002q^2 - 0.01q + 6 + \frac{20000}{q}$ . Then the marginal cost when  $q = 100$ , is

- (a) 4.6 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)  
 (b) 6.6  
 (c) 3.6  
 (d) 4.4  
 (e) 8.6

$$C = q\bar{c} = 0.00002q^3 - 0.01q^2 + 6q + 20000$$

$$\frac{dC}{dq} = 0.00006q^2 - 0.02q + 6$$

$$\left. \frac{dC}{dq} \right|_{q=100} = 0.00006(100)^2 - 0.02(100) + 6$$

$$= 4.6$$

Q21, 11.3

9. The equation of the tangent line of the graph of the function,  $f(x) = 3x - 4\sqrt{x}$  at  $x = 4$ , is

(a)  $y = 2x - 4$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b)  $y = 2x + 4$

(c)  $y = -2x - 4$

(d)  $y = -x + 8$

(e)  $y = x$

$$\bullet f(4) = 4 \Rightarrow \text{pt. } (4, 4).$$

$$f'(x) = 3 - \frac{4}{2\sqrt{x}} = 3 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{slope} = f'(4) = 3 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{4}} = 2$$

the equation of the tangent line at  $(4, 4)$  is

$$y - 4 = 2(x - 4)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2x - 4.$$

Q78, 11.2

10. If the demand equation for manufacturer's product is given by  $p = \frac{1000}{q+5}$ . Then the marginal revenue when  $q = 45$ , is

(a) 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b) 3

(c)  $\frac{1}{2}$

(d) 4

(e) 5

$$r = pq = \frac{1000q}{q+5}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dq} = \frac{(q+5)(1000) - 1000q(1)}{(q+5)^2} = \frac{5000}{(q+5)^2}$$

Ex. 8, 11.4

$$\left. \frac{dr}{dq} \right|_{q=45} = \frac{5000}{2500} = 2.$$

11. The slope of the curve  $y = (x^2 - 3x + 1)^3$  at  $x = 1$ , is

(a) -3 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b) 3

(c) 6

(d) -6

(e) -2

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(x^2 - 3x + 1)^2 (2x - 3)$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=1} = 3(1 - 3 + 1)^2 (2 - 3)$$

$$= -3$$

Similar to Q57, 11.5

12. If  $f(x) = e + x^e - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + \ln x$ , then  $f'(1) =$

(a) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b)  $2e$

(c)  $3e$

(d)  $1 - e$

(e)  $1 + e$

$$f'(x) = 0 + e x^{e-1} - 2 \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) e^{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(1) = e - e + 1$$

$$= 1$$

Similar to Q5, 12.2

13. The slope of the tangent line of the curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  at the point  $(3, 4)$  is

(a)  $-\frac{3}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b)  $\frac{3}{4}$

(c)  $\frac{4}{3}$

(d) 1

(e) -1

$$2x + 2y y' = 0$$

$$y' = -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$y' \Big|_{(3,4)} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Similar to Q1, 12.4

14. A consumption function is given by  $C = 6 + \frac{3}{4}I - \frac{\sqrt{I}}{3}$ . The marginal propensity to save when  $I = 25$  is

(a)  $\frac{17}{60}$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b)  $\frac{43}{60}$

(c)  $\frac{47}{60}$

(d)  $\frac{27}{60}$

(e)  $\frac{33}{60}$

$$\frac{dC}{dI} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{I}} \right)$$

$$\frac{dC}{dI} \Big|_{I=25} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{10} \right) = \frac{43}{60}$$

$$\text{marginal propensity to save} = 1 - \frac{43}{60}$$

$$= \frac{17}{60}$$

Q66, 11.4

15. If the position function of an object moving along a straight line is given by  $s = f(t) = -3t^2 + 2t + 1$ , where  $t$  is in seconds and  $s$  is in meters, then the **average velocity** over the interval  $[1, 2]$  is

(a)  $-7$  \_\_\_\_\_ (correct)

(b)  $-10$

(c)  $-4$

(d)  $-8$

(e)  $-6$

$$\text{Av. velocity} = \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-7 - 0}{1}$$

Similar to Q3, 11.3

$$= -7$$